



TROCAIRE
Working for a Just World

A Programme with a Difference

SHAKTI SAHAYA SCHEME

A BENEFICIARY IN ACTION



FIELD EXPERIENCES OF SACAL
- A PARTNER TROCAIRE

A Programme with a Difference

SHAKTI SAHAYA SCHEME

(Global Gift of TROCAIRE, Ireland)

FIELD EXPERIENCES OF SACAL

- A PARTNER TROCAIRE



SACAL

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FOREWORD

Trocaire is delighted to be associated with SACAL in the development of this Shakti Sahaya Scheme experience sharing booklet. Trocaire and its partners in Orissa launched this scheme in 2006 and it has proved to be a great success in rural Orissa, as highlighted in this booklet.

The Shakti Sahaya Scheme ran for two years in Orissa and I congratulate SACAL for taking the time and energy to review the scheme and to take forward the main learning points so that their work can build on the achievements made under the scheme. The SSS was designed in such a way so that the very poorest families could play an active, not passive role in their own and in their village development processes. Selected beneficiaries were involved in all decisions made throughout the project cycle. The SSS facilitated local communities and village committees in coming together to undertake a vulnerability analysis and in consultation with the entire community, identify those who would most benefit from the scheme. Now that the project is over, it is timely to look back at the impact of the scheme and to get the views of those who participated so that SACAL and the communities they work with can build on the achievements experienced under the SSS.

I hope that other organisations and institutions can also learn by the experiences of SACAL so that similar initiatives can take on board these learnings, ensuring that local communities benefit to the maximum from such schemes. It is by sharing of such learning and experience that development projects remain relevant as they strive to meet the real needs of local communities for whom we work.

Again, I would like to congratulate SACAL for this initiative and I hope that it is a very useful resource document for many others working in Orissa.

In solidarity,

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INTRODUCTION

Global Gift scheme of Trocaire is an effective fund raising mechanism for development intervention for many years. In February, 2005 this concept was introduced to Trocaire partners of Orissa. The logic for introducing this scheme for Orissa was to reach the poorest which otherwise is difficult.

The term “Shakti” means “Power” or “Strength”. The term “Sahaya” means support. The intervention of the program was to support in enhancing the strength for the poorest in the community. This program intended to give a sense of strength to the poor.

The scheme mainly aimed at the following two aspects-

1. Helping the CBO and the community to generate an attitude of help and shoulder the responsibility to support the poorest in the community who otherwise are not included in any development interventions of Govt. or NGOs.
2. Strengthening the GP level organization - Panchayat Development Committee and the village level organization - Village Development Committee through their involvement in the implementations of the scheme.



A poorest of the poor covered under Shakti Sahaya Scheme

The programme was implemented from Jan. 2006 to Dec. 2007. As per the main objective of the scheme the bottom 10% of the poorest families of the programme villages were targeted for coverage under the scheme.

BACKGROUND

Trocaire has been raising specified funds through the Global Gift Programme for the past 6 years. This has been an effective fund mobilizing as well as an effective development intervention for a number of years. Looking at its effectiveness in other countries the Asia Department in Trocaire decided to introduce the Global Gift Programme in Orissa.

The concept and how it is operated in other parts of the world was introduced to all the partners by the Programme Officer in the partners meeting held at Gopalpur in February 2005. It was felt that despite the best efforts to reach the poorest families through different existing programme components, even by micro credit, it is difficult to reach the poorest. So it was agreed to particularly keep this in mind while thinking about introducing the Global Gift Programme to the Orissa Regional Programme.



A family with the Shakti Sahaya support

It was felt that the delivery approach of the Global Gift should not become a liability for the existing programme. During the same meeting the partners felt that the term “gift” may not give a correct message of the intention behind the programme. It was apprehended that the term “gift” might promote a feeling of charity and dependency. Following that meeting an informal

survey of appropriate “gift” or support was made by the partners. A wide variety were suggested but ultimately the programme officer and the local Accompanier selected three possible “gifts” for suggestions to the concern department in Trocaire. Finally the “gift” accepted for Orissa is a pair of bullocks/buffaloes.

Scope of the Programme:

Timeframe

The programme was implemented from January 2006 to December 2007. It had two annual implementation plans. In the first year about 50% Shakti Sahaya were provided to the old programme areas of the existing partners. In the second year the rest 50% were introduced into the rest of the old programme area of the existing partners.

Intended Beneficiaries

The scheme was intended as mentioned in the introduction for the bottom 10% of the poorest families in the communities. It was consciously kept in mind that those who are not reached through other programmes shall be given priority for the Shakti Sahaya. Implementation of the scheme was more of an enabling act than an act of burden and liability to the poorest.

Estimated availability of Shakti Sahaya

It was estimated that 45 pairs of bullocks/buffaloes would be made available for each Gram Panchayat of all the existing partners for first and second year respectively.

Price range per unit of Shakti Sahaya

The cost of a pair of bullock/buffalo and the ancillary cost was estimated approximately at Rs.8,215/- and an implementation cost per pair of bullock/buffalo sanctioned was Rs. 795/-. Approximately Rs. 5, 40,600/- was made available towards the purchase of bullocks/buffaloes and the ancillary cost for one Gram Panchayat. Apart from this approximately Rs. 47,000/- was provided as implementation cost per Gram Panchayat.



A beneficiary with the Shakti Sahaya support

Implementation of the scheme by SACAL

SACAL submitted a project proposal to Trocaire. In the proposal SACAL clearly indicated how the programme was to be integrated into the existing core programme.

The organization requested for the Shakti Sahaya with estimation for the cost for the following three separate items

1. Core cost of the buffalo/bullocks
2. Ancillary cost
3. Implementation cost.

The ancillary costs were utilized towards such items as a shed or a plough or a cart, training, transportation, etc. The implementation cost was spent towards the staff and travel cost of the staff and the CBOs.

The major responsibility for the implementation of the Shakti Sahaya programme was taken up by the Panchayat level Community Based Organisation called **Panchayat Development Committee (PDC)** promoted under Trocaire intervention. PDC implemented the programme in collaboration with the Village Level Organisation called **Village Development Committee (VDC)** and SACAL.

The following are some of the major activities effectively implemented by PDC -

- Purchase of the buffaloes/bullocks
- Arranging and providing technical inputs on the rearing and maintenance of the bullocks/ buffaloes

- Setting up of criteria for selection of beneficiaries
- Final decision for the selection of beneficiaries
- Supervision of utilization of Shakti Sahaya

The following are some of the major activities effectively implemented by VDC -

- Identified and recommended the name of beneficiaries based on the criteria of the Panchayat Level Organisation
- Distributed Shakti Sahaya to the beneficiaries of the village
- Reported on the utilization of Shakti Sahaya to the Panchayat Level Organisation

Mr. Suresh Chandra Bisoyee, the technical consultant for Trocaire provided technical support for the Programme.

Process of implementation of Shakti Sahaya Scheme

The following process was followed while implementing the scheme -

1. Baseline Survey of the Shakti Sahaya Beneficiaries by the staff of SACAL with the help of PDC and respective VDC in the program village
2. Identification and selection of Shakti Sahaya beneficiaries
3. Signing of MOU (Agreement) along with the Photograph of the beneficiaries
4. Money transfer to the VDC through the PDC for the purchase of bullocks/buffaloes
5. Purchasing of bullocks/buffaloes through the purchasing Committee consisting of two representatives of VDC/PDC and the concerned field staff
6. Distribution of bullocks/buffaloes to the beneficiaries
7. Providing linkages with the local Veterinary and insurance facilities
8. Ensuring vaccination and treatment of bullocks/buffaloes whenever required
9. Capacity building of beneficiaries and VDC/PDC on issues of management of the

activity and ensuring interpersonal relationship with the beneficiaries and CBOs and ensuring unity and integration in the village (PDC/PVP/PS) & VDC/WVP/GS

10. Distribution of note book to SSS beneficiaries for record keeping of the daily income
11. Trainings on the agriculture and animal husbandry to the beneficiaries
12. Opening of the savings pass book by SSS beneficiaries in the post office or bank
13. Preparation of monthly work plan by the field staff of Shakti Sahaya Scheme
14. Supervision and monitoring by staff on the work progress
15. Impact & assessment of the scheme by the staff with the help of VDC
16. Reporting and documentation of the scheme including case studies by the staff and VDC/PDC

Indicators for Shakti Sahaya Scheme (SSS)

The following indicators were used to monitor the effective implementation of the Shakti Sahaya Scheme by SACAL and other NGOs -

- Number and type of bullocks/buffaloes purchased/distributed
- Usage and survival of bullocks/buffaloes.
- Capacity building of beneficiaries, CBO (PDC/PVP/PS) & VDC/WVP/GS

- Income of the beneficiary families.
- Vaccination and treatment of bullocks/buffaloes.
- People's knowledge on the animal husbandry of SSS
- Livelihood development after obtaining a pair of bullocks/buffaloes
- Self reliance and sustainability of the beneficiaries of SSS
- Participation of VDC/WVP/GS and PDC/PVP/PS in the activities
- Number & nature of VDC/WVP/GS and PDC/PVP/PS members' involvement in various SSS activities.
- Effect on village integrity and solidarity
- Enhancement in participation of the poorest/neglected people in the village activities.
- Women's participation in the SSS activities.
- Interpersonal relationship/cooperation among SSS beneficiaries
- Replicability of the Shakti Sahaya Scheme (SSS)
- VDC and PDC's behaviour towards other poorest and neglected families.
- Learning of VDC/WVP/GS, PDC.PVP/PS, PNGO and beneficiaries.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| VDC - Village Development Committee) | PS - Panchayat Sanghathan |
| WVP - Ward Vikas Parishad | PNGO- Partner Non-Government Organisation |
| GS - Gram Sanghathan | CBO - Community Based Organisation |
| PDC - Panchayat Development Committee | MOU - Memorandum of Understanding |
| PVP - Panchayat Vikas Parishad | |

One Day Workshop

Reflection on the Impact of Shakti Sahaya Scheme

5th October, 2008
At - Chandragiri

A one day workshop was conducted at Chandragiri on 5th October, 2008 to ascertain the views of the beneficiaries and the leaders of PDCs on the impact of Shakti Sahaya Scheme and on its future.

12 leaders from each of the three Panchayat Development Committee promoted by SACAL were invited to express their views on the above mentioned issues. The Block Development Officer of Chandragiri also participated in the workshop to share his views on the scheme and to suggest measures for sustaining the positive outcome of the scheme.

The workshop was conducted at the training hall of the Tibetan Settlement at Chandragiri. The workshop started at 11.00 a.m. and was closed at 3.00 p.m. All the staff of SACAL and the Secretary of the organisation participated in the workshop. The workshop was facilitated by Mr. Ramakrishna Surdeo.

Mr. Nagendra Kumar Nandi, the Secretary of SACAL welcomed all the participants to the workshop. The Block Development Officer inaugurated the workshop by lighting the lamp and shared his views.

The participants were divided into 6 groups and given one question each to express their views. The following are the questions given to the participants -

1. Why the scheme was introduced?
2. What were the roles of VDC and PDC in the implementation of the scheme?
3. How the beneficiaries were identified and how the activity was implemented? What types of assistance were given to the beneficiaries?
4. What was the condition of the beneficiaries before implementation of the scheme? What difference the scheme made in the lives of beneficiaries?
5. What types of problems were faced by VDC / PDC / Beneficiaries while implementing the scheme?
6. What are the future thoughts for sustaining the positive outcome of the scheme?



Inauguration of the workshop

PARTICIPANTS, VIEWS

1. Why the scheme was introduced? What was the purpose of the schemes?

Views expressed by the beneficiaries

Beneficiaries said the purpose of introducing scheme was to -

- Provide livelihood support to the poorest of the poor
- provide food support
- help children to go to school
- provide beneficiaries to get ones own source of livelihood
- help in reducing the migration of labor

The group working on this question summed up their answer by saying that the main purpose of the scheme was to help the most needy village people who were deprived from receiving assistance from Panchayat and Govt. Besides, the scheme also aimed at promoting proper use of resources like land and water and promotion of traditional livelihood.

2. What were the roles of VDC and PDC in decision making and implementation of the scheme?

Views expressed by the beneficiaries

Beneficiaries said the following about the role played by VDC and PDC in decision making and implementation of the scheme.

- The scheme was discussed in the Panchayat Development Committee meeting and the VDCs were requested to pass the information to their respective committees.
- The VDCs discussed the activities like - survey, selection of beneficiaries and providing assistance in their monthly meeting and initiated actions accordingly.
- The PDC had a monitoring committee. Members of this committee visited the concerned villages and interviewed the selected beneficiaries.
- The VDC presented information in the PDC meeting for approval
- Special meetings were conducted for dissemination of information.

3. How the beneficiaries were identified and how the activity was implemented?

- The scheme was first discussed in the PDC meeting and the respective VDCs were asked to undertake beneficiary identification through survey and resource mapping.
- VDCs conducted meetings in their respective villages to communicate the purpose of the scheme and the need for proper identification of the beneficiaries. This was followed by social meeting and resource mapping to locate the right beneficiaries for the scheme.

What types of assistance were given to the beneficiaries?

- The PDCs received the Demand Draft as per the amount required for the number of beneficiaries in the Gram Panchayats.
- PDCs issued cheques to the VDCs as per the amount required for the number of beneficiaries selected in the villages under the Panchayat.
- The representatives of PDC and VDC were responsible for withdrawing the money and taking the beneficiaries to the nearby market to purchase the bullocks and money was directly paid to the seller.
- Each beneficiary was given a total amount of Rs. 7,190/-. This included the cost for the ancillaries.
- Insurance money is deposited in fixed deposits under the PDCs.
- Beneficiaries were asked to buy books for keeping account of expenditure and income.
- Monitoring meeting was conducted in every quarter to assess the progress of the activities.
- Each beneficiary was guided to open a Bank Account for saving.
- Health camp was conducted to explain care for the livestock and to ensure immunization.

4. What was the condition of the beneficiaries before implementation of the scheme?

- Beneficiaries were working as daily laborers.
- They used to bring the young bullocks of others for training the animals and in the process were using them for cultivation.
- They were working as migrant labor.
- They were not doing vegetable cultivation.
- They were not attending any training and workshop.
- They had problem with food, cloths and shelter.
- They had no regular supply of food.
- There used to be disturbances in their families.
- Many of them were without a proper house.
- They had no contact with Government or NGO services.
- They had to migrate to get employment.
- Many had to borrow from local money lenders.
- Their children were not enrolled in school.
- Those who had a little land were not able to cultivate and used to give to others for share cropping.

What difference the scheme made in the lives of beneficiaries?

- With the help of the newly acquired bullocks the beneficiaries are doing good cultivation. They are raising Paddy, Ragi, Maize, Pulses, Brinjal and a number of vegetables.
- Many have released the land which they had mortgaged.
- Migration has almost stopped.
- Dependency on money lender is reduce considerable.
- With good income they are sending their children to school.
- Children are getting timely food and good cloth.
- Few have purchased new bullock in addition to what they received.

- Some have purchased land close to their village.
- All are able to save money.
- Many beneficiaries are raising good vegetables in kharif and no more purchasing vegetables from market.
- Beneficiaries are regularly attending VDC meeting/workshop/training.
- Beneficiaries are using organic manure which is helping the land and crop.
- They are learning the new methods of cultivation.
- A few have constructed new houses.
- A few could buy new bullock with the help of insurance money and their saving when their bullocks died.
- Women beneficiaries are highly motivated and they are participating in the village development activities.

5. What types of problems were faced by VDC/PDC/Beneficiaries while implementing the scheme?

- There was problem with making the shed for the livestock. There was no land for some beneficiaries.
- There was problem with making the roof.
- Some were afraid that they would be converted to another religion.
- In some village all were demanding the bullocks.
- Women beneficiaries had problem in training the bullocks.
- Forest officials were not allowing collecting minimum required wood from the forest to prepare the shed.

6. What are the future thoughts for sustaining the positive outcome of the scheme?

- Beneficiaries need training on new methods of cultivation and particularly vegetable cultivation.
- Beneficiaries should be linked with Panchayat and Block administration for mobilizing need based schemes.
- Possibilities of irrigation need to be explored by the beneficiaries.
- All beneficiaries should aim at round the year cultivation and the land under

- their control should be used to the optimum.
- Beneficiaries should collect quality seeds for cultivation.
- Care and proper treatment of bullocks need to be ensured by the respective beneficiaries and the VDC need to monitor it.
- The beneficiaries need to participate in Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha.
- SRI method of paddy cultivation could be followed by all beneficiaries.
- Bullocks can be also rented and the money earned need to be used for their care and saving.
- All the beneficiaries should be trained to develop compost pit and on use of Vermi-compost.
- All beneficiaries should be sensitized on proper marketing of products.
- Periodic sharing of experience need to be ensured for all beneficiaries under the PDC and once in a year all of them from all the PDCs should come together.



Group work during the workshop

List of Beneficiaries for SSS

(Global Gift, TROCAIRE)

Implemented by- SACAL (Social Action for Community Alternative Action)

For the years 2005-2007

| Sl. No | Name of the GP | Name of the village | Name of Beneficiaries | Category | Contribution Amount | Contribution by Beneficiaries | Total Amount |
|--------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Chandiput | Nardiguma | Rushi Paika | ST | 8051 | 2670 | 10,721 |
| 2 | Chandiput | Nardiguma | Jatu Paika | ST | 8051 | 1790 | 9841 |
| 3 | Chandiput | Nardiguma | Laba Paika | ST | 8051 | 1210 | 9261 |
| 4 | Chandiput | Nardiguma | Kandra Paika | ST | 8051 | 790 | 8841 |
| 5 | Chandiput | Nardiguma | Kuni Bijuli | ST | 8051 | 1120 | 9171 |
| 6 | Chandiput | Nardiguma | Kaibalya Paika | ST | 8051 | 540 | 8591 |
| 7 | Chandiput | Kaliapata | Purnachandra Nayak | ST | 8051 | 670 | 8721 |
| 8 | Chandiput | Kaliapata | Baya Dalai | ST | 8051 | 2112 | 10163 |
| 9 | Chandiput | Kaliapata | Ujjal Dalai | ST | 8051 | 1350 | 9401 |
| 10 | Chandiput | Kaliapata | Trinath Dalai | ST | 8051 | 1430 | 9481 |
| 11 | Chandiput | Ghaibali | Dambarudhara Badaraita | ST | 8051 | 790 | 8841 |
| 12 | Chandiput | Ghaibali | Ghanashyama Sabar | ST | 8051 | 1155 | 9206 |
| 13 | Chandiput | Ghaibali | Narendra Sabar | ST | 8051 | 1650 | 9701 |
| 14 | Chandiput | Ghaibali | Dambarudhara Sabar | ST | 8051 | 2010 | 10,061 |
| 15 | Chandiput | Ghaibali | Sandheswar Raita | ST | 8051 | 1050 | 9101 |
| 16 | Chandiput | Manikpur | Kalu Sabara | ST | 8051 | 845 | 8896 |
| 17 | Chandiput | Manikpur | Jamuna Paika | ST | 8051 | 950 | 9001 |
| 18 | Chandiput | Manikpur | Rabindra Paika | ST | 8051 | 1150 | 9201 |
| 19 | Chandiput | Manikpur | Parthiba Dalai | ST | 8051 | 1430 | 9481 |
| 20 | Chandiput | Manikpur | Hari Lima | SC | 8051 | 550 | 8601 |
| 21 | Chandiput | Manikpur | Bhaskar Karji | ST | 8051 | 670 | 8721 |
| 22 | Chandiput | Kusumpur | Kamala Mallik | ST | 8051 | 1100 | 9151 |
| 23 | Chandiput | Kusumpur | Tara Mallik | ST | 8051 | 970 | 9021 |
| 24 | Chandiput | Kusumpur | Laxman Mallik | ST | 8051 | 1212 | 9263 |
| 25 | Chandiput | Kusumpur | Prakash Mallik | ST | 8051 | ---- | 8051 |
| 26 | Chandiput | Kusumpur | Subash Mallik | ST | 8051 | 450 | 8501 |
| 27 | Chandiput | Khariadhapa | Mohan Mallik | ST | 8051 | 350 | 5401 |
| 28 | Chandiput | Khariadhapa | Udayanath Mallik | ST | 8051 | ---- | 8051 |
| 29 | Chandiput | Khariadhapa | Raghab Mallik | ST | 8051 | 750 | 8801 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|---------------------------|---|-----|------|------|--------|
| 30 | Chandiput | Rajpur | Narendra Mallik | ST | 8051 | 800 | 8851 |
| 31 | Chandiput | Rajpur | Simanchal Mallik | ST | 8051 | 712 | 8763 |
| 32 | Chandiput | Rajpur | Sri Basya Mallik | ST | 8051 | 500 | 8551 |
| 33 | Chandiput | Landaguda | Hari Mallik | ST | 8051 | 250 | 8301 |
| 34 | Chandiput | Landaguda | Braja Mallik | ST | 8051 | 150 | 8201 |
| 35 | Chandiput | Jakrapalli | Jatu Sabar | ST | 8051 | 430 | 8481 |
| 36 | Chandiput | Jakrapalli | Ganapati Raita | ST | 8051 | 750 | 8801 |
| 37 | Chandiput | Rani Khamma Nayak Sahi | Purna Mallik | ST | 8051 | 600 | 8651 |
| 38 | Chandiput | Rani Khamma Nayak Sahi | Sukadeba Mallik | ST | 8051 | 340 | 8391 |
| 39 | Chandiput | Chanabania | Sukuta Gouda | OBC | 8051 | 550 | 8601 |
| 40 | Chandiput | Chanabania | Raghunath Gouda | OBC | 8051 | 650 | 8701 |
| 41 | Chandiput | Chadiapada | Biswa Majhi | ST | 8051 | 1120 | 9171 |
| 42 | Chandiput | Kapuripatta | Surendra Dalai | ST | 8051 | ---- | 8051 |
| 43 | Chandiput | Kapuripatta | Umakanta Mallik | ST | 8051 | ---- | 8051 |
| 44 | Chandiput | Kapuripatta | Bijay Kumar Nayak | ST | 8051 | 1500 | 9551 |
| 45 | Chandiput | Kapuripatta | Shankar Nayak | ST | 8051 | 2050 | 10,101 |
| 46 | Karchbadi | Patali Bandha | Purnachandra Mallik | ST | 8010 | 500 | 8510 |
| 47 | Karchbadi | Patali Bandha | Satrughna Mallik | ST | 8010 | 530 | 8940 |
| 48 | Karchbadi | Patali Bandha | Gopal Mallik | ST | 8010 | 540 | 8550 |
| 49 | Karchbadi | Kandha Adaba | Laxmi Nayak | ST | 9110 | 550 | 9660 |
| 50 | Karchbadi | Mukti Nagar | Suren Nayak | SC | 8310 | 780 | 9090 |
| 51 | Karchbadi | Mukti Nagar | Atrish Nayak | SC | 8210 | 790 | 9000 |
| 52 | Karchbadi | Mukti Nagar | Ghasi Nayak | SC | 8210 | 1000 | 9210 |
| 53 | Karchbadi | Chaptipanka | Tuna Mallik | ST | 8010 | 950 | 8960 |
| 54 | Karchbadi | Gudripada | B.Johan Raika | ST | 8310 | 1050 | 9360 |
| 55 | Karchbadi | Gudripada | Ramesh Sabar | ST | 8410 | 1100 | 9510 |
| 56 | Karchbadi | Gudripada | Ruben Gamango | ST | 8160 | 1230 | 9390 |
| 57 | Karchbadi | Kandha Adaba | Kailash Patra | ST | 8010 | 430 | 8440 |
| 58 | Karchbadi | Kandha Adaba | Ghasirama Pujhari | ST | 8010 | 350 | 8360 |
| 59 | Karchbadi | Kandha Adaba | Santosh Kumar Nayak | ST | 8010 | 380 | 8390 |
| 60 | Karchbadi | Kandha Adaba | Rabindra Nayak | ST | 8410 | 440 | 8850 |
| 61 | Karchbadi | Goptima | Baldi Mallik | ST | 8310 | 460 | 8770 |
| 62 | Karchbadi | Goptima | Billa Mallik | ST | 8410 | 480 | 8890 |
| 63 | Karchbadi | Goptima | (Late) Guru Mallik Presently his wife is keeping bullocks | ST | 8310 | 510 | 8820 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|---------------|--|----|------|------|------|
| 64 | Karchbadi | Goptima | Bengasa Mallik | ST | 8010 | 970 | 8980 |
| 65 | Karchbadi | Goptima | Shyama Mallik | ST | 8010 | 1200 | 9210 |
| 66 | Karchbadi | Budhapanka | Ludu Mallik | ST | 8010 | 1100 | 9110 |
| 67 | Karchbadi | Budhapanka | Huna Mallik | ST | 8010 | 1050 | 9060 |
| 68 | Karchbadi | Budhapanka | Dringola Mallik | ST | 8410 | 950 | 9360 |
| 69 | Karchbadi | Ramanaju | Gita Mallik | ST | 8410 | 1100 | 9510 |
| 70 | Karchbadi | Ramanaju | Rajesh Mallik | ST | 8210 | 450 | 8660 |
| 71 | Karchbadi | B.Raising | Papa Mallik | ST | 8010 | 500 | 8510 |
| 72 | Karchbadi | B.Raising | Bhuja Mallik | ST | 8510 | 450 | 8960 |
| 73 | Karchbadi | B.Raising | Suraj Mallik | ST | 8210 | 350 | 8360 |
| 74 | Karchbadi | B.Khajuripada | Kichu Mallik | ST | 8410 | 1210 | 9620 |
| 75 | Karchbadi | B.Khajuripada | Runu Mallik | ST | 8010 | 1100 | 9110 |
| 76 | Karchbadi | B.Raising | Trikona Mallik | ST | 8310 | 1030 | 9340 |
| 77 | Karchbadi | B.Raising | Biswanath Mallik | ST | 8510 | 1020 | 9530 |
| 78 | Karchbadi | Raldipanka | (Late) Agapita Mallik Presently his wife is keeping bullocks | ST | 8010 | 500 | 8510 |
| 79 | Karchbadi | Raldipanka | Ganjan Dala Behera | ST | 8010 | 600 | 8610 |
| 80 | Karchbadi | Raldipanka | Nibana Sabara | ST | 8410 | 650 | 9060 |
| 81 | Karchbadi | B.Khajuripada | Tatada Mallik | ST | 8210 | 700 | 8910 |
| 82 | Karchbadi | B.Khajuripada | Sushila Mallik | ST | 8010 | 450 | 8460 |
| 83 | Karchbadi | Kandha Adaba | Hiradhara Beherdalai | ST | 8010 | 1351 | 9361 |
| 84 | Karchbadi | Gudripada | Masia Sabara | ST | 8160 | 1200 | 9360 |
| 85 | Karchbadi | Chaptipanka | Titu Mallik | ST | 8010 | 1050 | 9060 |
| 86 | Karchbadi | Chaptipanka | Nilu Mallik | ST | 8410 | 1150 | 9560 |
| 87 | Karchbadi | Dungrigaon | Suresh Mallik | ST | 8110 | 1200 | 9310 |
| 88 | Karchbadi | Dungrigaon | Ganda Mallik | ST | 8310 | 1300 | 9610 |
| 89 | Karchbadi | Ramnaju | Gapetalu Mallik | ST | 8210 | 1400 | 9610 |
| 90 | Karchbadi | Dungrigaon | Raonga Mallik | ST | 8130 | 350 | 8480 |
| 91 | Dhadiambo | Govindapur | Parbati Mallik | ST | 8051 | 560 | 8611 |
| 92 | Dhadiambo | Govindapur | Sukanti Mallik | ST | 8051 | 940 | 8991 |
| 93 | Dhadiambo | Govindapur | Sukanti Mallik | ST | 8051 | 1020 | 9071 |
| 94 | Dhadiambo | Govindapur | Rajma Mallik | ST | 8051 | 1100 | 9151 |
| 95 | Dhadiambo | Govindapur | Damayanti Dalai | ST | 8051 | 350 | 8401 |
| 96 | Dhadiambo | Govindapur | Gautami Nayak | ST | 8051 | 930 | 8981 |
| 97 | Dhadiambo | Polabandha | Raibarria Gamango | ST | 8051 | 870 | 8921 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|----|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 98 | Dhadiambo | Polabandha | Mangala Gamango | ST | 8051 | 920 | 8971 |
| 99 | Dhadiambo | Polabandha | Hanu Gamango | ST | 8051 | 450 | 8501 |
| 100 | Dhadiambo | Dhanupatta | Manjula Mallik | ST | 8051 | 800 | 8851 |
| 101 | Dhadiambo | Dhanupatta | Prahalad Mallik | ST | 8051 | 750 | 8801 |
| 102 | Dhadiambo | Govindapur | Damayanti Paika | ST | 8051 | 300 | 8351 |
| 103 | Dhadiambo | Govindapur | Gauri Paika | ST | 8051 | 400 | 8451 |
| 104 | Dhadiambo | Govindapur | Sari Paika | ST | 8051 | 750 | 8801 |
| 105 | Dhadiambo | Govindapur | Bhabani Nayak | ST | 8051 | 800 | 8851 |
| 106 | Dhadiambo | Jagannathpur | Sundari Sabara | ST | 8051 | 1100 | 9151 |
| 107 | Dhadiambo | Jagannathpur | Dandasia Sabara | ST | 8051 | 1450 | 9501 |
| 108 | Dhadiambo | Jagannathpur | Manik Sabar | ST | 8051 | 1300 | 9351 |
| 109 | Dhadiambo | Jagannathpur | Subarna Sabara | ST | 8051 | 1050 | 9101 |
| 110 | Dhadiambo | Konkorada | Rajani Sabara | ST | 8051 | 450 | 8501 |
| 111 | Dhadiambo | Konkorada | Ashwan Sabar | ST | 8051 | 500 | 8551 |
| 112 | Dhadiambo | Konkorada | Tulasa Sabar | ST | 8051 | 200 | 8251 |
| 113 | Dhadiambo | Konkorada | Drapaudi Mallik | ST | 8051 | 750 | 8801 |
| 114 | Dhadiambo | Dhanupatta | Laxmi Mallik | ST | 8051 | 900 | 8951 |
| 115 | Dhadiambo | Dimbirijholi | Rajani Sabar | ST | 8051 | 950 | 9001 |
| 116 | Dhadiambo | Dimbirijholi | Sashi Sabar | ST | 8051 | 1000 | 9051 |
| 117 | Dhadiambo | Dimbirijholi | Manguli Sabar | ST | 8051 | 850 | 8901 |
| 118 | Dhadiambo | Dimbirijholi | Kalamalli Sabar | ST | 8051 | 960 | 9011 |
| 119 | Dhadiambo | Govindapur | Sanyasi Paika | ST | 8051 | 1100 | 9151 |
| 120 | Dhadiambo | Dhanupatta | Gurubaria Sabar | ST | 8051 | 1000 | 9051 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 973095 | 450767 | 1063391 |



Profile of a beneficiary covered by Shakti Sahaya Scheme during 2006-08

Village -: Gudripada , GP -: Karchabadi, Block -: Mohana, District -: Gajapati

1. Name : B. Johan Raika
2. Gender : Male
3. Age : 26
4. Marital Status : Married
5. Category : S.T / (BPL -26)
6. Land Holding : 1.0 acre
7. No. of Dependant Family Members : 6
a. Adults : 4 + b. Children : 2
8. Date on which Bullock (One Pair) and Plough Received : 28.09.2006
9. Status of the activity

| Indicators | Before Receiving "Global Gift" | After Receiving "Global Gift" |
|--|--|--|
| a) Food Availability from his own land | The produce from his land was sufficient only for 2 months for his family. | With the pair of bullocks and plough he could produce and earn more. Now he is able to meet food requirement for 7 months. |
| b) Loan (Outstanding) | Loan taken from local money lenders at the time of emergency needs. | He is not taking any loan now. |
| c) Education of Children | Son Jewel was school drop out. | Jewel enrolled in class II. |
| d) Type of Residential House | Small thatched house. | Added another room. |
| e) Health & Medication | Depending on village sorcerer. | Consulting with physician and using medicine. |
| f) Clothing | Purchasing cheap clothes once in a year (at different time for different family members) mostly on credit. | He is purchasing standard clothes for his family and additional dresses for his children by cash. |
| g) Savings | Nil. | Kept Rs 900/- at Rushikulya Gramya Bank. |
| h) Social Status | Hesitant to attend any social functions. Lived with low esteem. | Now he is participating in village and Panchayat meetings & developmental activities. |

10. **Highlights:** Opened a savings account (No 185137) at Rushikulya Gramya Bank, Mohana Branch and saved Rs.900/-.

LEARNINGS

Implementation of Shakti Sahaya Scheme was a great learning not only for SACAL but also for the CSOs like PDCs and VDCs. All of them realized through the implementation of this program that providing a set of bullocks and related accessories to the poorest of the poor was the best livelihood assistance ever made in the area. It helped in the inclusion and mainstreaming of the most vulnerable in the villages who otherwise were left out. It helped in inclusive development. The specific learnings from this program are -

- The whole village people can get involved and experience true joy in helping the needy. Only the action has to be need based and beneficial to the community.
 - People's organizations like VDC and PDC can shoulder good responsibility for assisting the marginalized in livelihood promotion. They can plan, implement and monitor need based programs and enjoy the ownership of the program.
 - Donor agencies can turn charity type of programs into development intervention if they believe in the capacity of people to plan, initiate and manage activities which benefit their community. They need to believe in partnership with NGOs and consultation with community based organizations and people at large.
 - If the process is right, then the outcome cannot be wrong. It is the very process of involving the village community and particularly the VDC and PDC from the very beginning of the program in planning and decision making that made a big difference in the outcome of the Shakti Sahaya Scheme. People can plan, implement and take responsibility for the
- outcome of the programs that are close to their tradition, culture and livelihood pattern. This has been proved through the implementation of Shakti Sahaya Scheme.
- Now the VDCs and PDCs can take much more responsibility for activities that help the community. Even the Govt. functionaries and the Panchayat body can make use of the management capacity of these grass root organizations for their schemes and activities. The village and Panchayat level organizations are ready to take more responsibility that benefits their community.
 - People centered and process oriented activities not only bring good result but help in strengthening the inherent value system and capacity of the people to help the community. Shakti Sahaya Scheme has been outstanding in regard to people centered approach. Apart from the successful implementation from economic point of view it has generated high amount of goodwill and fellow feeling with in the community where the scheme is implemented. The whole community feels proud of the activity.
 - Shakti Sahaya Scheme is one of the very few development interventions where the giver, the manager and the receiver, all feel empowered and experience respect for one another. This experience will guide the staff of SACAL and the leaders of the VDCs and PDCs to do things differently in times to come. It has been truly a program with a difference.



TROCAIRE
Working for a Just World



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