

A. EMERGENCY FEEDING PROGRAMME

16.5 The intensity of poverty in the KBK region, caused by low productivity of agriculture and devastation of forest-based livelihoods, has over the years, resulted in poor nutritional status of the population and low life expectancy. The old and infirm lack the capability of earning and contributing to the family income. The Hon'ble National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) have directed the State Government from time to time to take care of these most vulnerable groups. Therefore, the Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) is being implemented in the KBK districts since 1995-96 with the objective to provide nutrition to old, infirm and indigent persons on a sustained basis so that the poorest and most vulnerable groups of the rural population are able to cope with food insecurity and food distress periods.

16.6 Under this programme, old, infirm and indigent persons belonging to BPL households are provided food each day throughout the year. The funds are provided from the Additional / Special Central Assistance (ACA/ SCA). The programme covered 5 KBK districts with a total population coverage of 45,141 in 1995-96. In the year 1996-97, Bolangir district was included in the feeding programme and the total coverage was enhanced to 74,545. During 1998-99 again, the coverage was marginally increased and stood at 75,045. Owing to severe drought and distress conditions in the KBK districts during 2000-01, 52,932 additional beneficiaries were included under the scheme. During 2001-02, the coverage under the programme was further raised to 2,00,000 and the uncovered districts of Sonapur and Nawarangpur were also brought into the programme fold. During 2002-03, the programme has been implemented in all the KBK districts and the coverage stands at 2,00,000. Year-wise financial and physical progress of this programme from 1998-99 to 2002-03 are given in Table 16.2

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakh)		Physical Achievement
	Allocation	Expenditure	Beneficiaries (No)
1998-99	700.00	698.00	75,045
1999-00	860.00	718.44	75,045
2000-01	1500.00	963.32	1,17,977
2001-02	959.00	822.51	2,00,000
2002-03	1975.00	1597.00	2,00,000

EFP during the Tenth Plan: Project Concept and Rationale

16.6 There is need for continuance of the Emergency Feeding Programme in the KBK region at least for a further period of five years. A project for providing one square meal a day to a population size currently covered will therefore be implemented during the Tenth Plan period. The project will have the following objectives:

- i. to tackle the food distress among the old and indigent population of the families with the most intense poverty

- ii. to provide them their basic nutritional needs on a sustained basis to improve their health and nutritional status
- iii. to impact the average life expectancy in the region.

Project Strategy

16.7 Food will be provided to the beneficiaries through the Anganwadi Centres. The meal will consist of rice (200 gms), dal (40 gms), vegetables (30 gms) and oil, salt and condiments for seasoning. The dal will be cooked with locally and seasonally available vegetables added to it as is the local cuisine (named 'Dalma'). This will have the nutritional value of 749 K.cal of energy and 21.6 gms of protein and vitamins and minerals as would be available from the vegetables. The food will be provided in the cooked form at the nearest Anganwadi Centre.

16.8 The cost of the daily ration per beneficiary will be raised from Rs.2.51 to Rs.2.70. This has been done with a view to enhancing the nutritional value of the meal provided to the beneficiaries by way of adding locally available nutritious vegetables such as drumstick, papaya, brinjal, potato and pumpkin, so that the much-needed minerals and vitamins from these can be accessed by the beneficiaries. The items of food with the cost are given in Table 16.3:

Ingredient	Quantity (in gms.)	Cost (in Rs.)
Rice	200	1.25
Dal	40	1.00
Vegetables	30	0.20
Iodized Salt / Condiments/ Veg. Oil for seasoning	-	0.09
Transport Charges	-	0.16
Total		2.70

Project Beneficiaries and Requirement of Funds

16.9 The coverage of 2,00,000 beneficiaries attained at the end of the Ninth Plan will be sustained during the Tenth Plan. The allocation of the beneficiaries to 8 districts will be in proportion to the number of BPL households in the districts and will be selected by the Collectors taking into account the intensity of poverty in different areas of the districts. The total financial requirement under the programme for 2003-04 for feeding 2,00,000 beneficiaries who shall be provided food throughout the year will be Rs.1971.00 lakh. It is estimated that funds to the extent of Rs. 1185.50 lakh will be made available out of previous unspent balance. Hence, a sum of Rs. 785.50 lakh will be provided from SCA during 2003-04. District-wise requirement funds is given in Table 16.4

Sl. No.	District	Target of Beneficiaries	Requirement of funds (Rs. in lakh)
1	Koraput	37,315	367.74
2	Malkangiri	14,990	147.73
3	Nawarangpur	19,270	189.90
4	Rayagada	22,840	225.09
5	Bolangir	33,860	333.69
6	Sonepur	13,525	133.29
7	Kalahandi	37,200	366.61
8	Nuapada	21,000	206.95
	Total	200,000	1971.00

Implementing Agency, Monitoring and Evaluation

16.10 The Programme will be implemented through the Anganwadi network of the ICDS Projects. There are 82 ICDS Projects in the KBK area running 7,393 Anganwadi Centres (AWC). Usually every human settlement is within walking distance from an AWC. For 20-25 AWC, there is a Supervisor who will be the primary monitoring and supervising Officer for the Programme. The ICDS Project Officer will monitor Project implementation in her Project area. At the District level, the Collector will be in charge of coordinating, supervising and monitoring implementation of the Programme. He will be assisted by the District Social Welfare Officer and the Sub-Divisional Social Welfare Officer. At the State level, the W&CD Department will coordinate implementation of the project and will monitor it on a monthly basis. There will be a mid-term appraisal at the end of two years through an independent evaluation agency. At the end of the Project period, a detailed evaluation will be made through an external agency, preferably an academic institution. The real impact of the programme will be known however only from the life expectancy figures in the 2011 Census.