

Annual Report

2021-22



Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

About RCDC

Since its formation RCDC has emphasized on community forest management, drought proofing, land and water management, sustainable agriculture, food & livelihood security, building climate resilient communities, strengthening local self-governance through development & implementation of people's plans and capacity building of PRIs. RCDC is also concerned about taking the legacy forward and therefore has taken the initiative to engage the youth and also ensured that children do not miss out on education because of the vulnerability faced by their parents. Its major thrust areas over the years have been studies & research on sustainable natural resource management; developing best practices and demonstrative models; promoting collective action through education, and networking and collaboration for appropriate policy and practice changes.

RCDC has demonstrated interesting models on the issues of drinking water security and safety and has worked on sanitation and hygiene issues. Its ground level work and dissemination on addressing fluoride contamination and its innovative school WASH program have been lauded.

With several progressive national and state policies and programs in place (FRA, NREGS, Climate Change, Panchayat Raj, NTFP etc.), RCDC has adapted its programs over the last decade to ensure that these policies are effectively implemented on the ground.



VISION

Vulnerable and marginalized children, youth, women and men are empowered to secure their rights over planetary resources in sustaining their lives, livelihoods and overall prosperity for generations to come



MISSION

Achieving lasting improvements in the quality of life of children, youth, women and men, and their agencies through sustainable natural resources management

Based on field realities and issue analysis, RCDC develops periodic perspective plans to work within the thematic areas and identified target deprived, vulnerable and exploited communities.

Core Activities

RCDC's work is concentrated in the following areas;

1. Community Based Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Livelihoods
2. WASH & Nutrition
3. Climate-Resilient Development & Disaster Risk Reduction
4. Investing in Future for Sustainability



RCDC mainly believes on program approach emphasizing on people's led approach as mentioned below:

- Focus on the excluded and marginalized
- Rights based and resource centric
- Strengthening local and institutional capacity
- Multi-stakeholder and multi-dimensional engagement
- Research and evidence-based position and advocacy
- Knowledge-based communication

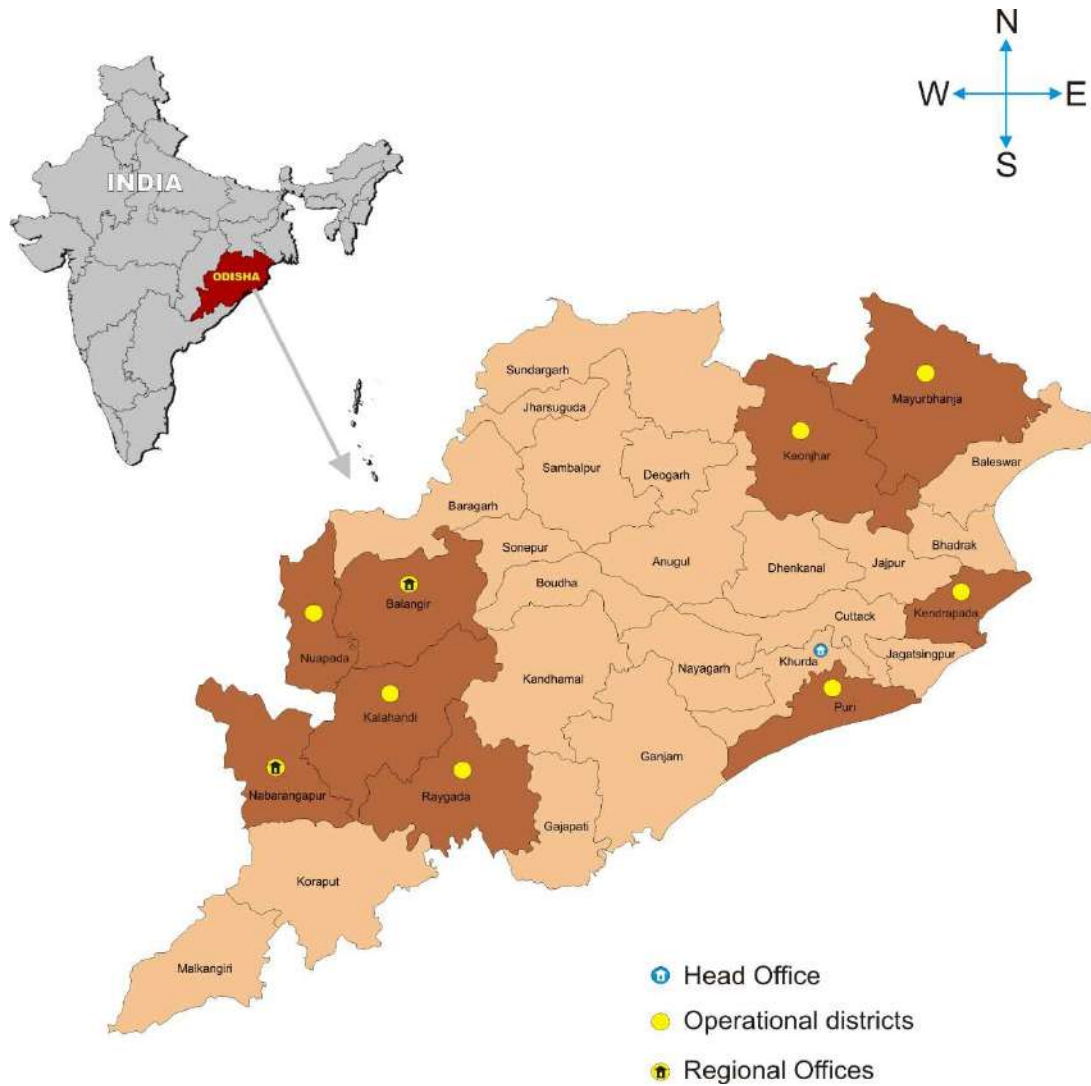
Target population

- Forest protecting communities
- Poor and socially and geographically excluded
- Forest dwellers and forest dependent communities
- Marginal and small farmers
- Women and children especially at risk
- District and sub-district level networks of forest protecting communities
- Coastal communities vulnerable to climate change associated natural hazards along the coast of Bay of Bengal in Odisha
- Networks of CBOs and NGOs
- Local self-government
- Different government agencies associated with natural resource governance.

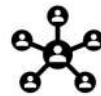
Geographical coverage



RCDC operates in 9 districts, 32 blocks and 1007 villages. The districts are situated in tribal and coastal regions of Odisha.



Membership, networks & linkages



RCDC has established network with a range of institutions in the government and private sector like VANI, IUCN, IUFRO, NTFP-EP, Odisha Environment Congress, OFDC, National Fluoride Network, Credibility Alliance, Fluoride Knowledge and Action Network, Odisha Water Forum, Mahanadi Initiative etc.

Our Happy Donors



They enable RCDC to fulfill its commitments to the community



Our Key Staff



The faces behind our work on the ground

Kailash Chandra Dash
Executive Director

Ramakrishna Maharana
Sr. Manager-IT & IS

Dr. Akashyaya Kumar Dash
Admin & HR Manager

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Sr. Programme Manager

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MIS Officer

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Regional Manager-Balangir

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Programme Officer-Chilika Programme

Bijan Kumar Dalai
Finance Officer



Letter from the Executive Director



The NGO sector is facing many challenges. RCDC being a part of the sector is not insulated from them. The ongoing Covid pandemic has brought its own share of problems. By ensuring strict compliance to Government norms and policies, donor requirements, and becoming an integral part of the administration's response to Covid 19, the organization has managed not only to stay afloat but also recover from the early setbacks. The track record of the organization over the past 28 years has also provided the right impetus to be regarded as a transparent and efficient organization that delivers sustainable results.



This year witnessed the fulfillment of a long-standing desire. RCDC has been a key player in Odisha on the climate change and disaster risk reduction front having implemented two successful CCA-DRR programs, Paribartan and Prayas, in the coastal districts of Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara and Puri. During the implementation process, the plight of the people affected by the advancing sea in the Satabhaya coast of Kendrapara district had caught our eye and we wanted to help the community. The population of the area was subsequently shifted to Bagapatia and established in the resettlement colony. However, their livelihoods are yet to be ensured. RCDC with the support of Misereor is now implementing Project Pragati to ensure livelihoods, attend to the migrated youth, and ensure resilience to climate change and disasters. OSDMA has kindly agreed to play a supervisory role in a collaborative effort.

RCDC's major donors have continued to repose their faith on the organization. Three key programs, related to land and forest rights, and farm and non-farm based sustainable livelihoods, of RCDC in the districts of Nabarangpur, Balangir and Puri have received extensions after the initial phases were successfully completed. RCDC has also forayed into the important issue of Habitat Rights for the primitive tribes in the tribal pockets of Odisha.

RCDC has plans to implement conservation programs in the coastal regions. The health of the coastal region is a source of worry due to anthropogenic pressure and also the impacts of climate change. These programs will involve the fishermen and coastal communities who will benefit from the initiative. Another wish of RCDC is to do something substantial for the children and youth of vulnerable communities. We are also trying to adopt the digital platform in a big way to disseminate our thematic knowledge and experience. Hopefully the coming year will witness the success of the efforts put in this regard.

We are very hopeful that we will improve on our work by adopting new relevant strategies keeping in view the changing times.

With best regards,

Kailash Chandra Dash
Executive Director

OUR PROGRAMS

Theme: Natural Resource Management & Governance

Name of the program: Habitat Right for PVTGs in India | Supported by: Secours Catholique/CARITAS France (SCCF)

Target area

The project is located in 08 numbers of Juanga villages, and 17 villages of Paudi Bhuyan in Keonjhar District. 15 of villages of Dongoria Kandh in Kalahandi District and 15 villages of Kutia Kondh of Rayagada district making a total of 55 villages in 3 districts.



Background

NGOs working in this area and with these tribes have implemented FRA and through their effort, Gramsabhas are sensitized. So, the IFR claims of the claimants have been recognized. Besides, villages within the special project areas, IFRs (Individual Forest Rights of Kutia Kondha, Dongaria Kondha, Juangas and Paudi Bhuyans are recognized. Only one Community Rights in the village “Jatra” under FRA has been recognized. Rights over habitat and habitation have not been claimed by the Gramsabha/Traditional Committees. Article 342 of Indian Constitution has notified the Scheduled Tribes and therefore tribal are a legal category. In India, the notified as Scheduled Tribes is 705. The tribal population of the country, as per 2011 census, is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.6% of the total population. 89.97% of them are basically forest dwellers. The decadal population growth of the tribal’ s from Census 2001 to 2011 has been 23.66% against the 17.69% of the entire population. The sex ratios of Scheduled Tribes are 990 females per thousand males. The essential characteristics of these communities are: Primitive Traits, Geographical isolation, distinct culture, Shy of contact with community at large, economically backward; tribal in India are seen mostly in Central Indian states.

Odisha is one of the Central Indian States located in the eastern side of India and is a backward state having 25% of its total population as tribal. They live in 44% of the total geographical area of the state. Out of 314 blocks, 119 are TSP blocks. 62 types of tribal are seen in Odisha out of which 13 are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). PVTGs are a management category and for them special projects are undertaken by Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA). Each tribe has its distinct language, culture, festivals, and even robes. They are nature worshipers and their religion is called “Sarna”. They are forest dwelling communities and food gatherers, dangar (upland) cultivators. SC & ST Development Department at the state and Ministry of Tribal Affairs are the government Departments who are working for the upliftment of the tribal.

Major initiatives/ achievements

Staff Development Training:

Two staff development trainings were organized during this reporting period in Hotel Presidency in Bhubaneswar. Eight participants including our staff members, Staff from supporting NGOs and CBOs participated in it. The major topics covered during both the trainings were as follows:

- Habitat Rights and FRA
- Claim making Procedure
- PESA 1996 and Tribal Sub-Plan
- OSATIP Resolution 2 of 1956, Amendment 2020

The objective of this training was to enhance the knowledge, skill of the participants so that they can discuss about all these things at the community level meetings, trainings and even in front of the Government officials.

Training program for trainers on survey and documentation:

The objective was to meet the youth, NGOs and CBOs with whom RCDC is working on the issue and delineate the roles and responsibilities. There were meetings with youth in both the places where the staff of Jana Sahajya and FARR NGO were present. The survey formats and documents were discussed. As a result, survey was completed in the Kutia Kondha and Dongaria Kondha areas. Focus was to ascertain the spread of the communities in terms of households, villages and GPs.





Training program for trainers on culture, resource, institution and traditional boundary mapping:

One training program was organized for youth to promote them as trainer in Banspal involving Juanga and Paudi Bhuyan community. About 50 participants participated in it. The trainers shared the culture, tradition, customary laws and rules, natural resources like forest, water and land, institution, and role of community in traditional boundary mapping in Juanga and Paudi Bhuyan habitat.

Awareness and Orientation Program on Habitat Rights, FRA and PESA:

RCDC conducted four awareness and orientation programs in Gonasika, Bansapal, Lanjigarh and Parsalion Habitat Rights, FRA and PESA in association with Vanavasi Chetana Mandal, FARR and Jana Sahajya. Representatives from these organizations along with the facilitator who were earlier associated with FRA process in those areas supported the awareness and orientation process of habitat rights, FRA and PESA. The OSATIP regulation and SC & ST Atrocity Act was also discussed in the awareness and orientation program. Around 52 in Gonasika, 63 in Bansapal, 46 in Lanjigarh and 54 in Parsali participated in the program.

Training and strengthening of community institutions through regular meetings:

KIRDTI and Vanavasi Chetana Mandal organized regular meetings at the community level to strengthen the institutions. The program officer of RCDC joined in those meetings and shared the nuances and steps regarding the claim process of Habitat Rights.

In Juanga and Bhuyan Pidhas, both the organizations have their other project activities and during that activity/ meeting/ pallisabhas/ Gramsabhas etc, HR Claim process and role of PVTGs is being discussed. Both the organizations are working in more than 150 villages.

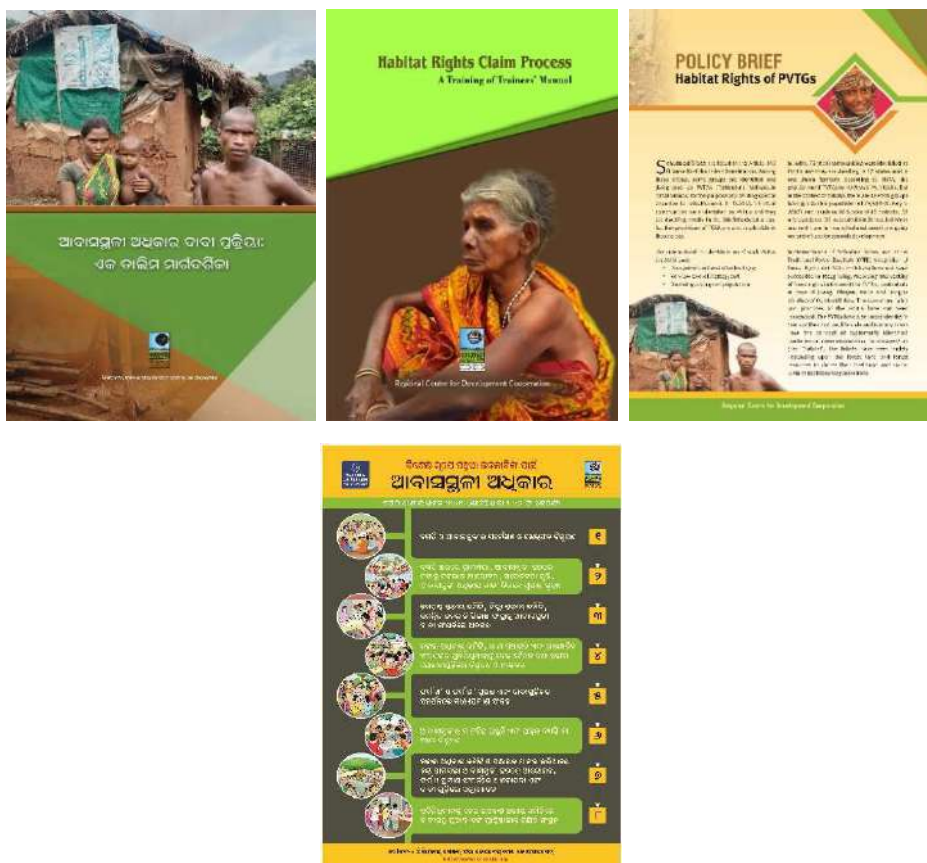
In Kutia Kondha and Dongaria Kondha areas, RCDC is being supported by FARR and Jana Sahajya. Regular meetings and trainings are also organized among the PVTGs in those areas.

Project proponents, FRCs, and community leaders participate in network meetings at the district level:

Networking among NGOs and CBOs has been made within the operational area. The Chief Functionary of Vanavashi Chetana Mandal is supporting in the work as it is the local NGO and has good understanding on the local area and context. They have promoted local village institutions (CBOs) who are being involved in the process. Similarly, KIRDTI is working among Bhuyans. There was also a meeting with the CEO of KIRDTI regarding the work and intervention. The networking process includes Bhuyan Samaj, its institutions and other youth groups.

Posters on FRA & Habitat Rights Claim process:

One poster reflecting habitat rights claim making process has been prepared and printed. The objective was that this poster should reach more and more villages so that they conduct village meetings of their own and internalize it. The community participation and understanding about the process will improve.



Promotion of Sustainable Livelihoods

Name of the program: Enhanced livelihoods of indigenous communities through lawful recognition, protection, conservation, and sustainable management of Community Forest Resources (CFR)

Supported by: People and Nature Fund (PNF) “Both ENDS”

Target area

The project is located in 20 villages of 5 GPs in Thakurmunda and Hatadihi blocks of two districts in Odisha. The GPs Dhanurjaypur, Hadagarh, K.Balipal belong to Keonjhar district where as Bhaliadal and Salachua belong to Mayurbhanj district. The project area is a difficult terrain having issues of protected area and relocation, displacement, lack of communication and accessing the developmental facilities.



Background

Forest ecosystems help carbon sequestration and therefore have a direct impact on reducing global warming. Forests are a stabilizing force for the climate. The presence of forest regulates ecosystems, protects biodiversity, and plays an integral part in the carbon cycle, supports livelihoods, and supplies goods and services that can drive sustainable growth. Therefore, forest protection, conservation and management are an essential solution to climate change.

The project area is coming under the Satakosia Wildlife Sanctuary which is famous for elephants. It is part of the Similipal Biosphere Reserve and adjacent to Salandi reservoir. Out of twenty targeted villages, 10 are forest villages / un-surveyed villages. The indigenous communities dwelling in these villages are Kolha, Bathudi and Saunti. Since these people are nature loving and forest dwellers they believe in coexistence of man and animal. There is not single evidence of man and animal conflict in this region according to the local people. However, the administration is trying tooth and nail to relocate four villages from the sanctuary area in the first phase. Disunity among the villages is taking place on the basis of group politics. The villages caught between the reservoir and the Sanctuary are struggling to lead a decent life. Though these villages find their place in Census of India, developmental facilities elude them.

Though tube wells are there for drinking water in villages like Malipasi, the Gram Panchayat is not managing these assets as there is no elected Sarapanch in Kanalei Balipal GP. There are no proper roads into these villages. The schools are poorly resourced both in terms of teachers and infrastructure. There is no electricity in these villages. For the last 50 years (two generations) these villages have no access and control over the resources like land, water and forests. Most of the households have no land records. They are landless and have not been benefited by the land allocation programs of the Government. Rights are not recognized under the Forest Rights Act.

Non-Timber Forest Products are a source of income and livelihood for all the households. But TDCC is not operating in this region and people are not getting MSP for the NTFPs. Community sensitization around Van Dhan Vikas Kendra is not there and that needs to be made functional. Women are not getting proper price for their time and labour invested for collection of NTFPs. Women SHGs capacity building is needed. Outside traders are not allowed to procure the NTFPs and the vegetables grown by these indigenous tribes. No local hatas (local markets) are being facilitated by the GPs which come under their jurisdiction.

Convergence of Government schemes and programs is another weak area and the community fails to access these schemes. The local government is not active and has very less say in the block. Hence the government officials hardly visit this area. Community sensitization around these schemes is very less and the responsible officers are apathetic to the issues of these people. Many poverty alleviation schemes are not properly implemented in the area. Traditional leadership is not active. New institutions have come up recently and the leadership of these institutions is not strong. Women leadership is missing though SHGs are there. Besides one year intervention of RCDC, no other NGOs are working there. Alternative leadership is required to promote youth and women in the area. There is a huge capacity gap among the youth and women to come forward to work for them. Though the area is resource rich lack of market access is the major factor to convert these resources in to economic development of the households.

Objectives

- To empower the community institutions/ Gramsabha for owning, managing the commons and other natural resources with community-based resource governance model.
- Creation of grassroots capacity for scaling up of collective rights claim making and legal formalization of CFR/CR Rights in both the districts.
- To promote women leadership at village/GP/Block level to take up advocacy around tenurial security and conservation.

Major initiatives/ achievements

- CFR /CRR Claim Process: Out of 20 villages 6 villages has obtained the CFR rights a regular monitoring and dialogue exchange is being taken up for maintaining continuity in the process of preparing the CFR management plan.
- Claim documents for 7 more villages have been completed. There is regular monitoring and facilitation for necessary compliances and to complete the process at various levels.
- Regular meetings with the local officials (Tahasildar, RDC etc.) are being conducted to follow up the process.

- Over 100 meetings with different villages (20 target village and other 100 adjoining forest fringe villages) have been conducted during this reporting period. During this process the villagers were made aware about FRA, claim submission process, CFR management, and convergence activities.

Seven Sections of CFR Management Plan

- Section 1: About the village, Status of community forest rights claim/ reorganization status.
- Section 2: About intuitional arrangement for forest management, Gram sabha- Responsibilities, Meetings and Resolution. CFRMC- Institution, Role and responsibility.
- Section 3: Assessment of resources- Floral Biodiversity, Faunal Biodiversity, Community consumption and Commercial consumption.
- Section 4: Visioning and prospective planning. (5 to 10 year based upon the decision of the gramsabha)
- Section 5: Governing Role (Short term/ Long term)
- Section 6: Gramsabha resolution.
- Section 7: Table, Maps, Annexure etc.

Forest Fire

There is no instance of hazardous forest fire reported during this period due to regular fire awareness program conducted in these villages and active protection of forest fire by the villagers. As many as 20 forest fire awareness programs were conducted along with the Grampanchyat meetings and about 1000 peoples have attended in various dates.



Awareness on Man-Animal Conflict

These areas come under elephant corridor and the inhabitants have to be well aware about the techniques to avoid conflict. Series of awareness program have been conducted in the project villages as well as other forest fringe village. A total of 7 such awareness programs have been conducted along with the Grampanchyat meetings and about 300 people have attended on various dates. People were made aware about Do's and Don'ts to avoid man-elephant and other wildlife conflict and the compensatory payment scheme if injured by wildlife. This has resulted in no instances of man animal conflict during this period.



Illicit felling and illegal timber smuggling:

There is no instance of illicit felling and illegal timber smuggling reported during this period due to regular awareness program conducted in these villages and active participation in watch and ward of village tribes. As many as 15 programs were conducted along with the Grampanchyat meetings and about 600 people have attended on various dates.

Wildlife Crime Awareness:

There is no instance of wildlife crime reported during this period due to regular awareness program conducted in these villages and active patrolling by village tribes in collaboration with the local forest department staff. As many as 7 programs were conducted along with the Grampanchyat meetings and about 350 peoples have attended on various dates.

Sustainable Harvest of NTFP:

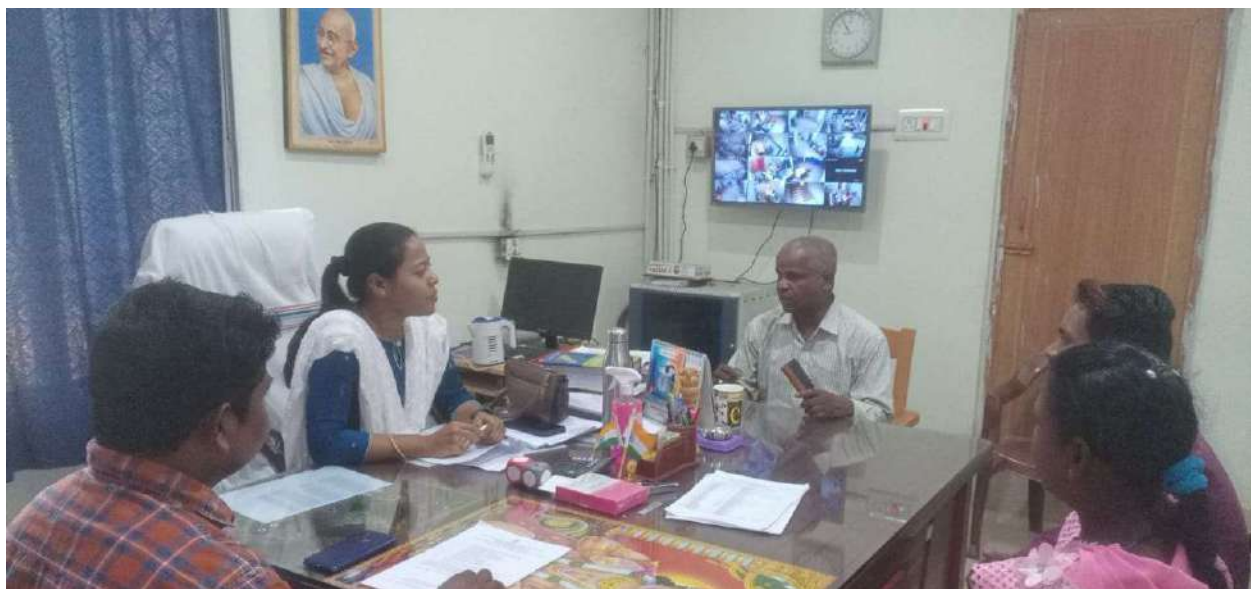
It is a general observation that after a series of capacity building training programs and regular discussion about the sustainable and non-destructive method of NTFP collection. The habitat is not been degraded and the population dynamics of the species involved in the NTFP collection is stable with a stable species assemblage. However, in the upcoming season a survey may also be planned which can give us a quantitative and qualitative data for further analysis.

Traditional Healers:

Few traditional healers have shown their interest to know more about the traditional healing skills and technique for sustainable harvesting methods. There was regular exchange of dialogue with the traditional healer's network to promote herbal garden within our project site; one in Pitana village of Hadagarh GP and the second one in Kanlei Balipal village of the same GP. A specific guideline has been developed on sustainable harvesting procedure, and storage of harvested plant part. This will be used in order to have a sustainable collection of medicinal plant species and so as to ensure the conservation of medicinal plant species in a long run.

Conversion of Forest Villages to Revenue Villages:

The newly constituted Baliapal Panchayat in the Mayurbhanj district consists of 4 villages. These are forest villages and due to restrictions, the villagers are bereft of basic facilities on which they have rights. Under provisions of the Forest Rights Act 2006 the villagers are striving to get their villages converted to revenue villages. RCDC is facilitating the process. All necessary documents have been submitted in this regard. The same is the fate of some villages that fall within the Hadgarh Elephant Sanctuary in Keonjhar district. The villagers have also met the Hon'ble Revenue Minister in this regard.



Name of the program: Sustainable Livelihoods and Empowerment of Indigenous Communities in Odisha in Nabarangpur District, Phase-2

Supported by: Bread for the World (BftW), Germany

Target area profile;

District	Block	GP	No. of villages	HH
Nabarangpur	Jharigaon	Banuaguda and Phupugaon	20	Total 2818 HH (Target-2100 HH)



The project is built on an earlier phase which led to the following outcomes;

- 10 farmer's club (40 % members) and 2 federations (50 % members) are monitoring the village socio-economic development process
- Forest area in 3 villages (Sindhiguda, Boraguda and Jabadhodi) are increasing and species diversification gradually improving
- The participation of marginalized people (they are now attending our meetings regularly) in Gram Sabha has improved (30%) and their needs are now included in village development plans (6 villages submitted their village development plans)
- People are spontaneously taking the advantage of Forest Rights Act (Community claim made at 8 villages & Individual Claim of 139 HH)
- Women especially SHG members, farmers' club members, and village development committee members are taking active role in village level decision making process.
- Government service providers (Panchayat Extension Officers and Line Department Officers of Banuaguda & Phupugaon GPs) are depending on CSP, RCDC Staff and village leaders for developmental activities
- Crop diversification (Ragi and pulses) and diet diversification is improving (3 to 4 items in meals and taking 3 meals in a day)

- 40 % farmers have shifted from chemical agriculture to sustainable farming practices
- The percentage (40 %) of cash crop (mainly maize) is decreasing and ragi(millet) is gradually replacing the cash crop.
- The production of principal crops has increased by 30% as compared to the baseline data of 2018
- 30% women have enhanced their skill on NTFP processing and on livestock
- 60% of the targeted families are getting benefits under social security schemes including 85% of women headed families.
- The Government Departments are consulting with local leaders for convergence programs in Deuloka, Sindhiguda and Boraguda villages
- 60% women are practicing personal health & hygiene measures

The core problem the project is intending to address is food insecurity. The effects are manifested in the form of inter and intra village conflicts, distressed migration and distressed sale of assets, impoverishment, poor health, loss of livelihoods, unsustainable use of local resources, encroachments of commons, drop out of children from school that has resulted in increase in child labor etc.

The project wants to address/mitigate the issues like low agricultural production, reduced forest income, lack of access to rights and entitlements, unemployment and under employment which resulted in food insecurity in the target area.

Objective(s)	Indicator(s)
Forest dependent and farming communities have improved access to rights of forest, food security and Govt social security schemes and entitlements.	20 villages (10 new / 10 old) have claimed their forest rights (CR/CFR) and 10 Community Forest Rights Management Plans (CFRMP) prepared and implemented in 10 villages those who have got rights
	80% of the target families including women headed households received their entitlements under various Acts and Rules and Social Security schemes of the Government.
To enhance agricultural production and livelihoods opportunities of targeted forest dependent and farming communities.	Production of principal farm products such as paddy, pigeon pea, ragi and vegetables etc. enhanced by 30 per cent that of the base year (2021) using agro-ecological practices. 30% of the landless households enhance their skill, production, and income from non-farm activities and livestock/ poultry



Major initiatives

Code	Activity	Planned	Achieved/ Implemented	Description
1.1	Institution Building and Strengthening			
1.1.1	Institution building (farmers clubs) at village level in 20 villages	120 Meetings	120 meeting	120 meetings were conducted in 20 villages. Shared about the plan, proposal and indicators. Discussed the scheduled programs and obtained approval of the VDC regarding finalization of beneficiaries, program implementation strategies.
1.1.3	Block level Federation/Network/FPO Meeting	One Block Level FPO	One block level FPO	The Representatives from GP level federations discussed regarding the function, functionaries, and fund for block level Federation
1.1.5	GP and Block level SHG Federation meeting	One Block level SHG federation	2 meetings	2 meeting were organized at block level and finalized decision to form block level SHG federation
1.2	Capacity building of institutions through trainings and workshops			
1.21	2 days Training on land and water management at GP level	2 trainings	2 trainings	The 2 days training on land & water management training has been conducted in Phupugaon and Banuaguda GPs. A total of 182 progressive farmers were educated on land and water management for agriculture.
1.2.7	Establishment of Farmer's School (Demonstration, Training & knowledge exchange) at Block Level	Plan to establish one farmer' s school in the area	Continuous program for 3 years	Primary discussions were held with 3 to 4 villages and verified the land with VDC & Farmer' s Club Members. Sindhiguda village has been finalized for establishment of Farmers School in 2 acres of land.
1.2.9	Training on Govt. schemes and programs at GP level	2 trainings	2 training	Organized at Panchayat level and educated on government schemes and the process of mobilization. 167 leaders, youth, members from SHG & Farmers club and PRI representative were covered.
1.3	FRA implementation			

1.3.1	Follow-up of pending, rejected and inadequate claims	5 village CFR claim	4 village CFR claim submitted	4 number of CFR submitted at SDLC and approved by the committee. Another 5 will submitted by the end of December 2022.
1.4	Promoting Agro-ecological Practices			
1.4.1	Baseline study and report preparation	20 villages	Completed in 20 villages	The household level, village level and indicator-based data collection has been completed
1.4.2	Endline study and report preparation	planned	Conducted in 20 villages	Collected 3 types of data from 20 villages such as village information (village profile), House hold level data (through mobile application) and base line indicator wise data.
1.4.6	Food value chain development for 3 produces	No plan		The Adishakti Production group of Boraguda went to Bhubaneswar to participate in the State Level Adivasi Exhibition and sold their products.
1.4.10	Facilitation of irrigation facilities (Lift irrigation) 3 per GP	4 villages -40 HH	4 villages -40 HH	There are 4 bore well-constructed at 4 villages and target is to irrigate 40 acres of land. In the coming winter the farmers will cultivate vegetables
1.4.11	Preparation of Vermi Compost Tanks	150 HH	157 HH	157 vermi tanks were constructed in 20 villages and covered 157 progressive farmers. The farmers are using vermi fertilizer in their agriculture
1.4.12	Preparation of Bio-pesticides	200 HH	200 HH	200 HH were educated on preparation of bio fertilizer and supported with 400 big mud pots. The concerned 200 HH are preparing HANDI KHATA and using it in agriculture.
1.4.15	Promotion of Demo medicinal and aromatic plants in non-forest lands	One garden	1 garden	There is one Herbal Garden at Kuhurakote village. The Traditional Healers Committee has been maintaining the garden and treating patients from Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattishgarh.



Status of Forest Rights Claims:

Claims Made	Upto 2020	2021-22	Total
IFR	553	172	725
CFR	08	04	12
CRR			

Claims Received	Upto 2020	2021-22	Total
IFR	425	139	564
CFR	01	00	01
CRR			

Claims Pending	Upto 2020	2021-22	Total
IFR	126	33	159
CFR	07	04	11
CRR			

Name of the program: Ensuring Sustainable Food and Livelihood Security of Tribal and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers through Customary and Ancestral Practices and rights in the Districts of Balangir and Rayagada, Odisha

Supported by:
Misereor, Germany

Target area profile

District	Block	GP	No. of villages	HH
Balangir	Khaprakhol	Ghunsar	7	2996
		Nandupala	8	
		Rengali	4	
		Telpali	9	
Rayagada	Chandrapur	Hanumantpur	12	1182
Total	02	05	40	4178

The goal of this project is to ensure sustainable food and livelihood security of tribal and other traditional forest dwellers through customary and ancestral practices and rights in two districts; 28 villages in Bolangir and 12 villages in Rayagada district. It is a follow up project based on the experiences gained and from the lessons learnt from the previous Project.

Objectives of the program

Objective 1	To enhance the access of local communities, their federations and other stakeholders to information and implementation of different aspects of decentralized resource governance.
Objective 2	To promote livelihoods through sustainable agriculture development, Minor Forest produce and non-farm options for target communities.
Objective 3	To facilitate increased dialogue among various stakeholders for appropriate policies and practices for resource management.



Major initiatives

Training on Agro-ecological practices:

Training on “Agro-ecological Practices” was organized at Chacharabhata of Khaprakhol Block. Mr. Dulaldeb Bhattacharya, an agricultural scientist attended as the resource person. The community leaders shared their issues and challenges and sought solutions on agro-ecological practices to follow. The major contents discussed were as follows:

- Conducting community-based climate change vulnerability analysis with a focus on agriculture.
- Preparation of village level farm and non-farm livelihood development plan with active involvement of communities including women and their organisations such as SHGs, Mahila Mandals etc. Efforts will be made to prepare climate resilient agriculture development plan for all the target villages.
- Implementation of livelihood development plans sourcing finance from the project, the Government, financial institutions, private sector agencies.
- Facilitate agriculture infrastructure development such as Lift irrigation, Micro irrigation systems, post-harvest management, market access etc. Supply of equipment and machineries to the farmer groups for demonstration and training.
- Promote climate resilient practices in agriculture and organic agriculture practices such as Vermicompost and other organic manures, Bio fertilizers, Organic pest control measures, demonstration of mixed cropping, intercropping and crop protection measures and other climate resilient cultivation methods, efficient soil and water management, weather based contingency planning for agriculture etc.
- Promotion of cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants in non-forest land through demonstration, training and input support.
- Establishment of Farmer Knowledge Centre - FKC for awareness building, farmers to farmer 's exchange of information and knowledge, training and capacity building of the farmers in the project area on climate resilient and ecological agriculture.



Forest food practices and its promotion:

One program on “forest food practices and its promotion” was organized at Sapmund of Khaprakhol in Balangir district. 150 community members from both Balangir and Rayagada district attended in this event and 118 out of them were women. The following points were discussed in the sharing meetings.

- Display of forest foods and its recipes
- Varieties of forest foods like fruits, flower, leaves, stems, roots its and its seasonal availability
- Preparation and conservation of various forest foods
- Use of medicinal plants
- Knowledge sharing on forest foods

District level consultation on Food Security issues and challenges:

Two district level consultations on Food Security issues and challenges were organized at Khaprakhol of Balangir district and Chandrapur of Rayagada district. During these meetings, Block level officials like BDOs, CDPOs, Marketing Inspectors, CRCCs and 5 GP level functionaries as well as 156 community people also attended. The objectives of the meetings were as follows

- Sharing problems, status and experiences related to food security issues in the block.
- Sharing views and experiences of line departments regarding National Food Security Act.
- Future plans and convergence.

Promotion of bio-pesticides at community level:

111 households were given support for promotion of bio-pesticides in the form of training and financial support for pest management in vegetable and other crops for organic farming. Some beneficiaries of previous year shared their experiences how they have minimized their cost of production without harming environment. There was also more demand from them for training and support.



Promotion of Kitchen Garden at Household level:

70 households were given vegetable seeds for kitchen garden to ensure regular and adequate variety of fresh vegetables for supplementary food production in an organic way.

No of HH	Support provided	Vegetables grown	Greens grown	Horticultural trees
150	Seeds	Brinjal	Spinach	Drumstick
		Tomato	Coriander	Papaya
		Ladies finger		Lemon
		Pumpkin		
		Cowpea		
		Cucumber		

Gains from kitchen garden per household:

Average production per HH (in kg)	Average cost of produce (Rs)	Average consumption (kg)	Average sale (kg)	Average income (Rs)
220 kg	Rs 4500	150 kg	70 kg	Rs 1500

The average consumption of organic vegetables per family has increased. The food pattern has also changed with diversification of vegetable varieties available as food.

Promotion of Herbal Garden:

An herbal garden with an area of one acre with fencing, solar pump watering facility, green house has been prepared in Putkelchua village of Khaprakhol Block in Balangir district. The traditional healers of the area are taking care of the herbal garden. The purpose of the demonstration plot is to conserve rare medicinal species, to provide free treatment by the traditional healers and to turn it into a learning centre for students, youth, women and the community. More than 80 rare species of plants are available in the herbal garden.



Promotion of vermi-compost pits at community level:

58 vermi-compost tanks were constructed to adopt intensively organic farming. They were also being given training about the procedure and use of vermi compost.

Identification of nutrition deficient families through mapping exercise:

Identification of nutrition deficiency families through mapping exercise was undertaken in 16 operation villages. In this process 154 families have been identified to link them with different food, nutrition, welfare and livelihood programs.

Monitoring of "Implementation of Food Security Act" and gap analysis:

In Odisha, the National Food Security Act was implemented in 2015. By realising its poor coverage, Odisha implemented its own State Food Security Act in 2018 to cover additional around 34 lakh people under PDS. Due to its poor implementation still many deserving poor families as well as individual members have been excluded mainly in rural areas. Like the previous year a gap analysis was undertaken in 19 operational villages through village meeting as well as visit to home to find some issues. Many issues like irregular distribution, quantity, quality, use of finger print, grievance redressal systems etc were found out. Similarly, the other entitlement under ICDS, Mamata and Mid-Day Meal Schemes were also covered.

Community monitoring of Govt. flagship programs:

The Central as well as State Governments has been implementing many flagship programs on housing, employment, livelihood, welfare and financial inclusion. On this occasion community monitoring meeting on Govt. flagship programs were organized in all 26 operational villages where 164 male and 155 female community members participated. Some awareness as well as follow up plans was discussed in these meetings to cover maximum people under different schemes.



Promotion of millets and traditional food habits (Organising Food Mela):

Two district level programs on promotion of millets and traditional food habits (Food Mela on Millets) were organized at Kuthurla of Khaprakhol in Balangir district and Kanadi of Chandrapur of Rayagada district. 281 community members from both Balangir and Rayagada district attended in this event and 205 out of them were women. The following points were discussed in the sharing meetings.

- Correlation among seeds, food and culture
- Importance of millets, its cropping pattern and its varieties
- Health & nutrition benefits of millets
- Display of millets food recipes
- Knowledge sharing on millets foods recipes

Sharing and knowledge exchange programs:

Two district level Knowledge Exchange Programs on Seed, Food and Culture were organized in Balangir and Rayagada district respectively. 138 farmers and traditional leaders attended these programs and 104 out of them were women. The following points were discussed in the sharing meetings.

- Conservation of traditional seed and its use
- Exchange of seed for both districts
- Enrichment of soil health
- Practice of organic and integrated farming
- Dry land farming
- Water conservation

Seed, Food and Culture based knowledge exchange program:

Two district level “Knowledge Exchange Programs on Seed, Food and Culture” were organized in Balangir and Raygada district respectively. 190 farmers and traditional leaders attended these programs and 114 out of them were women. The following points were discussed in the sharing meetings.

- Conservation of traditional seed and its use
- Exchange of seeds for both districts
- Enrichment of soil health
- Practice of organic and integrated farming
- Dry land farming
- Water conservation





Campaign on traditional seeds, fertilizers, bio-pesticides and agro-ecological agricultural practices (sharing, reflection, meetings, rally, leaflet, poster, social media):

A two days Campaign on traditional seeds, fertilizers, bio-pesticides and agro-ecological agricultural practices was organized at Sapamunda village of Khaprakhol Block in Balangir district from 11 to 12 March 2022. It was celebrated as Bihan Parab (Seed Festival) in local languages. 295 community members participated in this program.

The objectives of the meetings were as follows: -

- Sharing and exchange knowledge and experience related to traditional farming
- Protection and conservation of natural resources and community campaign for the conservation of food and supply source
- Conservation and campaign for indigenous nutritious food and drinks
- Critical analysis and reflection on situational changes and emerging threats
- Oath taking for conservation of indigenous seeds and food species

In this program, different types Indigenous seeds were displayed and later on a few were exchanged by the communities themselves for further use. In this process 185 types of paddy, 11 types of oil seeds, 20 types of pulses, 32 types of greens, 15 types of roots, 72 types of vegetables seeds and 30 types of traditional food prepared by women SHGs were displayed. Government officials from Agriculture, Women & Child Development, Panchayati Raj attended the program.

Convergence Initiatives achieved:

Name of Scheme/ Program	Theme	District/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	Population Benefitted						
				HH	Male	Female	Children	Youth	Disabled	Total
MGNREGA	Plantation/land development	Balangir	15	105	68	35			02	105
		Rayagada	8	46	20	24			2	46
National Social Assistance Program	NFBS/ Pension	Balangir	16	28	12	15			2	29
		Rayagada	7	20	8	12			1	21
PMFBY	Crop Insurance	Balangir	22	94						94
		Rayagada	9	23						23

Forest Rights Status:

Claims Made	Upto 2020	2021-22	Total
IFR	677	55	732
CFR	64	30	94
CRR	38	30	68

Claims Received	Upto 2020	2021-22	Total
IFR	242	00	242
CFR	12	00	12
CRR	0	00	00

Claims Pending	Upto 2020	2021-22	Total
IFR	435	55	480
CFR	52	30	82
CRR	38	30	68



Facilitating Conversion of Forest/Un-Surveyed to Revenue villages:

A letter was issued by the SC & ST Development Section, Balangir (Letter No 1648, dated 04.10.21) for conversion of forest/un-surveyed to revenue villages in Balangir district. There are two forest villages i.e., Sikelpadar and Thelkovela in Gudvela Block and one un-surveyed village, i.e., Kuibahali in Turekela Block. The District Welfare Officer, Balangir requested RCDC to provide support for the whole process. A meeting was organized with the concerned officials at DWO Office, Balangir on 22nd October 2021.

For this process, the first Gramsabha was organized in Sikelpadar and Thelkovela village on dated 25.10.21. The staff of RCDC attended the Gramsabha.

On dated 26.10.21, the staff attended the Gramsabha at Kuabahali village. In this meeting, WEO, Forester, RI, PEO, Sarpanch and villagers participated. The process is being taken forward.

Name of the program: Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Area for Muniguda Block, Rayagada District

Supported by: Odisha Millet Mission, Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment, Government of Odisha

Target area

District	Block	GP	No. of villages	HH
Rayagada	Muniguda	12	104	1885



Achievements

The project started in 2018 with 300 acres and cultivated millets like ragi and little millet in 35 villages in 5 GPs of Muniguda block. Now we are working in 104 villages in 12 GPs of Muniguda block. This year 2,272 farmer's cultivated ragi in 1101 hectares using appropriate method; 18.82 hectares in SMI method, 618.65 hectares in line transplantation (LT) method and 268.17 hectares in line sowing (LS) methods. In 195.67 hectares different millets like ragi, little millet, foxtail millet, and bajra were cultivated.

This programme directly benefitted the farmers with better millet yield than the traditional methods because they cultivated millets through different methods by applying System of Millets Intensification (SMI), Line Sowing (LS) and Line Transplantation with organic manure and pesticides. Organic and sustainable agricultural practices augmented the food security and livelihood conditions of the tribal farmers.

Name of the program: Mission Jeevika - Convergence of national/state flagship schemes through livelihood cluster development programme in Odisha (Formerly Focus Area Development Program (FADP))

Supported by: SCST Development Department Government of Odisha

Target area profile

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Nabarangapur	Papadahandi	7	35	500
	Kosagumuda	6	36	500
	Dabugaon	8	48	500
	Nabarangapur	3	18	250
	Nandahandi	4	12	125
	Tentulikhunti	12	54	775
	Jharigaon	5	10	330
	Umerkote	5	6	140
	Chandahandi	4	8	100
	Raighara	2	4	120

The livelihood of rural “Scheduled Tribe” (ST) community is mostly dependent on forest, agriculture and animal husbandry. Over the years developmental works in Tribal Sub-Plan area of the state were primarily undertaken through the ‘Integrated Tribal Development Agencies’ (ITDA), under the administrative control of ST & SC Development Department. It was seen that, largely traditional implementation strategies, absence of sustainable local institutions, infrastructure linkages and end-to-end solution in the value chain were the eventual roadblocks making livelihoods of tribal people vulnerable to various unforeseen risks.



Visualizing that a focused approach towards livelihoods suitable to local conditions and capacities of tribal communities as also creation of scalable and replicable livelihood models is the need of the hour, a new approach

taking a holistic view of the livelihood ecosystem was launched named as Focused Area Development Program (FADP) with the following broad objectives:

- Ensuring sustainable livelihoods of ST families through land and non-land based livelihood activities;
- Developing suitable infrastructure so as to improve the standard of living and facilitating incremental results in their livelihoods;
- Developing backward & forward linkages and strengthening local institutions; &
- Improving the governance system in the tribal villages by strengthening the Community Institutions.



Objectives of the program

- Locally suitable sectoral interventions that would use available resources and capacities of local tribal communities
- Create scalable & replicable models
- Promote usage of alternative technologies to make sustainable socio-economic impact in the lives of tribal population

Major Achievements in forest-based livelihoods

Achievement	Unit	Dist/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	HH	Population
200 acre Sunflower in organic method	4 cluster	4	4	200	200
700 acre WADI (Cashew) plantation	10 cluster	8	8	700	700
60 acre lemongrass in organic Manner	1 cluster	1	6	60	60
150 acer Okra in organic method	3 cluster	3	3	150	150
200 acre Scented rice grwon in organic method	4 cluster	4	4	200	200
Pumpkin 50 acer in organic method	1 cluster	1	1	50	50

Scented rice cultivated in organic method was taken up as tribal farmers showed their interest. Farmers are getting profit from this source rather than maize and other paddy varieties. Also, we have plan to form a producer group for marketing of the products, and traders have been contacted for bulk purchase of the tribal products.

Cashew Plantation

Understanding the community need for a long-term sustainable livelihood option ITDA, Nabarangapur with active support from RCDC supported 483 acre of cashew plantation for the needy tribal beneficiaries in 38 GPs of 8 Blocks. After Mission Jeevika project level village meeting this land has been identified for the purpose of waste land development program. The farmers used their labor which has been compensated from MGNREGS sources. ITDA intervention under Mission Jeevika helped these farmers with local opportunity for income generation through MGNREGS in their own field. As a result, it has been noticed people are asking for ITDA support by filing application for WADI plantation activities in their barren land in order to improve their livelihood opportunity. As planned under this initiative farmers will approximately earn INR 2 lakhs from MGNREGS sources which will supplement farmers to use their labor effort for their sustainable asset development.



Also WADI cashew plantation activities used as model for other GPs for a potential livelihood intervention activities. As farmers are showing interest to promote these activities, they regularly approach ITDA Nabarangapur to use their land resources for the purposes.

Name of the program: Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Area for Kosagumuda Block of Nabarangpur district

Supported by: Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment, Nabarangpur

Target area:

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Nabarangpur	Kosagumuda	18	67	1098

Special program for the promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha known as Odisha Millets Mission (OMM) is a flagship initiative of Government of Odisha. The program aims comprehensive revival of millets in farms and plates to promote climate- resilient farming and contribute to addressing micronutrient deficiency with Improving livelihoods of vulnerable farmers in rainfed areas. The program is implemented through SHGs/FPOs with support of NGOs and research institutions with oversight from the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment.



Objectives of the program:

- Increasing household consumption of millets by 25% to the baseline.
- Revalorization of millet food cultures in urban and rural areas.
- Conservation and promotion of millet landraces through seed system of landraces
- Promotion of post-harvest and primary processing enterprises on millets.
- Improving productivity of millets-based crop systems
- Promotion of millet value addition enterprises in rural and urban areas of Odisha
- Inclusion of millets in PDS, ICDS, MDM, Welfare Hostels, and others
- Facilitating the millet markets and exports of millet-based products from Odisha
- Conservation and promotion of millet landraces through seed system of landraces
- Promotion of post-harvest and primary processing enterprises on millets.

- Improving productivity of millets-based crop systems
- Promotion of millet value addition enterprises in rural and urban areas of Odisha
- Inclusion of millets in PDS, ICDS, MDM, Welfare Hostels, and others.
- Facilitating the millet markets and exports of millet-based products from Odisha

Major achievements;

- Working on the project objectives for 3 years has increased the area under millets to 550 ha involving 1250 farmers of 26 GPs in the Kosagumuda block. This is against only 50 ha in the previous period.
- SMI, line transplanting, and line sowing techniques have been introduced replacing the traditional broadcasting process
- 2066 quintal Ragi has been procured through Mandi by TDCC. Household consumption has increased
- The Kosagumuda Farmers Producers Company Limited has been registered under Companies Act
- The Kasturba SHG has established a millets Tiffin centre under OMM at Kodinga
- The Jay Maa Santoshi SHG has established a millets seeds centre at Modeigam
- Food festivals and awareness programs have been conducted to increase the consumption of millets

Climate-Resilient Development & Disaster Risk Reduction

Name of the program: From Vulnerability to Stability: Empowerment of Chilika Fisher Folk and Landless communities in Odisha through environmental protection, access & control over local resources to establish fishing and land rights

Supported by:
Action Village India, UK

Shrinking space for commons and encroachments by the politically powerful people in and around Chilika lake has manifested in the form of conflicts, displacement, deprivation, alienation and infringement of rights. Poor fisher-folks gradually become poorer and more vulnerable whereas the non-fisher-folks become more powerful. Though fisher-folk communities belong to Schedule Caste category and they are protected by law against atrocities, still it is very difficult on their part to access the law and raise voice against the upper caste groups. Social oppression multiplied with economic exploitation has marginalized this community to have access and control over the commons which was once their source of livelihoods. Due to degradation of coastal eco-system and high siltation, the area of Chilika lake is decreasing and opening of new mouths of Chilika has ruined the estuarine character of the Chilika lake. Protected Areas like the bird sanctuary, dolphin sanctuary followed by frequent movement of motor boats have created adverse impact on fishing activities and the outcome is low income. Many earning members of the families migrated to urban areas in search of job. Now, the women have borne the brunt of household management along with day-to-day activities.

Action Village India has been supporting to get access to homestead land patta along with the livelihood restoration activities to bring household stability and to end the vulnerability. Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) intends to reinforce the resilience towards disaster and to assert land rights, alternative livelihood support to the community whilst taking measures to strengthen the community. Advocacy activities are being undertaken to bring about a change in the existing Chilika policies.



Major Initiatives;

Fishermen Forum Meeting (Local):

Four rounds of meeting in both the blocks have been organized with Satapada Anchalika Matsyajibi Mahasangha and other community leaders to ascertain the socio-economic issues, organisational issues and the legal issues. The Anchalika Matsyajibi Mahasangha also invited CDA authorities to the meetings to inform them regarding the livelihood issues but they did not come. Specific solutions were thought of after finding the causes of the issues. An action plan was prepared after the meeting which was shared with CDA. The same will be followed up both by RCDC and the Mahasangha. 98 members in Jadupur and 42 members in Harachandisahi took part in the decision-making process. In Barakudi 43 members participated in the meeting.



Fishermen Forum Meeting (Regional):

The first meeting was held in Bhubanpur Office premises where 43 fisher folk leaders from Anchalika Matsyajibi Mahasangha participated. The next meeting was held in Gabakunda village where 109 leaders and members participated. The major discussions were on Chilika conservation, livelihood restoration and internal conflict resolution. Chilika policy level advocacy was also the focus of the meeting. A decision was taken that traditional community rights on Chilika and Chilika biodiversity conservation should be community centric and the government should consult and take the consent of the community before dumping any law on the community. At the state level besides the Fishery Department, Chilika Development Authority is working on various themes like Biodiversity Promotion, Bird Sanctuary, Erawadi Dolphin Protection, Fishing promotion etc. The issues of fisher-folks are also a part and parcel of the theme. But politically the Government is ignoring it and the matter is sub-judice at the court of law. The meeting has prepared a charter of demand for the government and it was ratified by all the regional member villages before submitting it to the Chief Minister, Fishery Minister and the Secretary Fisheries.

Fishermen Forum Meeting (District level):

41 Fisher folk leaders from Anchalika Matsyajibi Mahasangha participated in the meeting. The major discussions were as follows:

All along the coast of Bay of Bengal, the natural calamities like frequent cyclone, flood cause damages to the boats and nets. Besides, the violation of law by the big trawlers also damages the nets of the poor fisher folks. In this case, the poor fisher folks lose their livelihoods. The complaint mechanism does not benefit the marginalized and affected fisher folks as the coast guards and the coastal police stations do not take any legal action against the trawler owners as they are very influential people.

Keeping all these things on the floor, the Mahasangha resolved to give a petition to the District Magistrate on this issue. Further, at the state level this issue will be flagged off at the Fishery Department, Home Department, SC & ST Development Department level. During peace march for social justice and non-violence, this message will be communicated to all the affected villages alongside the coast of Bay of Bengal and Chilika.

Plantation of Mangrove & other climate resilient species in coastal region of Chilika:

Two patches were selected in two villages for cashew and casuarina plantation in Chilika coastal (20,000 casuarina plants and 2000 cashew) area in cooperation with villagers. RCDC has developed a nursery in Sahajanpur village of Brahmagiri block and undertaken 2000 casuarina plantation at Motta. The survival rate is 95%



Meeting with Officials on Land Rights Issue:

A total of 32 project villages were identified about 1500 landless households, collected the possession status, identity of the landless persons from the village. Pallisabhas were organized in the village to discuss about this landlessness issue and support was mobilized through resolutions. In the first lot, on 3rd December 2020, land case records of 521 households were submitted to the Tahasildar of Brahmagiri and Krushnaprasad Tahasil.

Community reaction is that they encountered difficulties to obtain caste certificate without RoR. Even, they could not admit their children in schools. They fail to get social security schemes of the Government without land patta. They ran from pillar to post to get RoR over the land they possessed for generations but the Dalals (brokers) cheat them and take away money with false promises. They lost faith and patience within the bureaucratic situation.

Natural calamities like Cyclone Fani and Covid 19 has delayed the process as the Government Officers were engaged in emergency situations. RCDC approached the Tahasildar after the normalcy was restored. On 27th August 2021, Tahasildar verified all the case records and returned some of the case records as it contained some mistakes. Rectified files were also deposited in the Tahasil on 17th September 2021. On 20th September, the Thasildar of Brahmagiri ordered Revenue Inspectors of Sunamuhi, Panaspada and Satapada to submit the feasibility and enquiry report on the case records vide letter no: 4367.

Good Governance Meeting:

The meeting cum training program was organized at Gokhara where 70 participants took part. Mr. Mangu Kabi facilitated. The major discussions were on the following topics:

- Institution building and its governance
- Panchayatiraj, Gramsabha, Pallisabha and public response
- Decision making at community level with regard to natural resource and commons management

The facilitator asked the organizers to facilitate a resource governance plan in each village involving all the stakeholders. Women play a vital role in the governance aspect and very often we ignore them.



State Level Chilika Meeting:

67 traditional leaders, elected leaders, personnel in rank and files of the Cooperative Societies took part in it. The meeting was organized in OTDC conference Hall in Satapada. The leaders shared the issues and possible solutions. Mr Dillip Banerjee, Goonj staff members, Tapan Padhi and Pravrat from RCDC participated in the meeting.

Women highlighted the livelihood issue and about the dwindling biodiversity issues. The fisher folk community leaders flagged off the “Sairat” issues, Chilika policy issues, atrocity made by non-fisher folk community. The apathetic attitude of CDA and the Government was also highlighted by the participants.

A committee was constituted at the end to follow up these issues with district administration and the State Government. A memorandum was to be given to the Governor of Odisha in highlighting the issues and concerns.

CBDP Training and Camp:

The centralized Training programs were organized in Khandualpur Office premises and in Kalayan Mandap of Gokhara village. The participants were oriented on their roles & responsibilities focusing on the following topics in brief:

- Getting early warning and disseminating among the villagers
- Evacuation, search and rescue laying special emphasis to old, infirm, children pregnant & lactating mothers
- Contact and relation building with the shelter centers and getting involved in its management system
- Clearance of debris & corpses during disaster
- Vulnerability assessment
- Importance of safe water, sanitation and hygiene
- Relief distribution management
- Addressing covid-19 pandemic

Mr. Amar Jali, and Mr. Mangu Kabi were the professional trainers from outside and Ms. Bishnupriya Swain, program staff facilitated.

As a result of these training programs, with the active involvement of all the committee members, social map, seasonal maps, resource maps, vulnerability maps, village transect analysis were made in all the villages.

Pisciculture based livelihood promotion:

Background: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the convergence support from State Fishery department for land owners and Fish Farmers has shown a new ray of hope for sustaining livelihoods. The Chilika land rights and livelihood support program of RCDC and Action Village India which is being implemented in Brahmagiri and Krushnaprasad block enabled more than 30 farmers in adopting sweet water pisciculture in low lying areas which is unsuitable for agriculture.

According to the MGNREGA, the State Government shall ensure through its departments that all government schemes including those relating to land improvement, land productivity, basic amenities and other livelihood measures are provided to such claimants and communities whose rights have been recognized and vested under the MGNREGA Act. Though our State took proactive role in coverage of the Small and Marginal farmers under various ongoing schemes, earlier, it was more of an advisory action. The State Government has issued an official circular to provide PMAY, Mo Kudia, Land Development, Farm Pond (Mo Pokhari), National Horticulture Mission, National Bamboo Mission and other Social Security Schemes.



Government Notification: The State Government has come out with a circular regarding convergence options after Covid 19 pandemic. On the basis of that and in consultation with the community this plan has been prepared and developed which can be put into practice.

The PanchayatiRaj Department particularly the GP, Panchayat Samity and the Zilla Parishad have special allocations for carrying out development activities in the village being associated with BPL households. However, the development suggestions are generated at Pallisabha level and have been synthesized at Gram Sabha level as per the Odisha Grampanchayat Act.

Intervention Details: Being supported by Action Village India, RCDC has carried out one mapping exercise being associated with the Sarapanchs and its executive in 5 villages. This mapping exercise is quite exhaustive as it includes village development activities, house-hold and livelihood development activities. During that exercise, it was revealed that Pisciculture, dockery and bond cultivation could be quite successful in the area as water is available even in summer season.

In 2018-19, RCDC made a livelihood assessment exercise in Sunamuhi GP where it was observed that sweet water-based livelihood could be promoted as water is available in the region throughout the year as the area is within the close proximity to dense coastal forest. Many families are rearing docks and also get profit out of it. They are supported only Rs.12,000/- for pisciculture activity in two ponds. The support includes 200 fingerlings each and fish feed. After one year, the result was highly appreciable. The total catch from one pond is 150kg of fish approximately. They sold the catch among the community members at the rate of Rs.120/- per kg and at the rate of Rs.150 outside the village. Since it is Covid-19 period, the villagers could not earn high price due to lack of market facility. Both the ponds were community ponds. Both the ponds exist within the village boundary and are in community control.

Community and Fishing Activity: Small and Marginal farmers, Fisherfolks do small fishing activity from local nallahs, ponds with traps and handmade equipments. They are not into fish as business. They usually catch fish from village ponds, Chilika lake as well as from the local ponds, nallahs. Households engaged in fishing activities inside the Chilika lake with their nets and boats earn 20,000/- per month on an average. Though non-fisherfolks culturally they were not fishermen but the necessity of livelihood transformed them to fishermen.

Besides Chilika fishing, sweet water fishing is also seen as an income. Households who have their own ponds, they practice pisciculture and sale fish in local markets and to the private parties during festive occasions. These households get an annual income of 15,000 to 20,000/- in one catch preferably made in one year.

Carps (Rohu, Bhakur and Mirikali) are cultivated and preferred in the community as well as in the market. They bring seedlings from ICAR, Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar. These seedlings grow in natural condition and no extra cost is being put in to for food and medicine. So, there is no input cost.

Marketing is not needed. The traders from Puri and the local traders come to the village and take away the fish with direct payment. Similarly, during marriage and other festive occasions, the pond owner catches the fish and sale it in the community @ 150/- per one kg. The market rate is Rs 180/- per kg.



Intended achievement through fishery and its link with larger program: Fishery or Pisciculture could be a good livelihood option for the communities of our project area. But the survey made by the volunteers in water logging areas bring this into picture as some households are doing fish business by catching fish from Ponds and other water bodies. The fresh water Fishery Cooperative should be formed to stabilise the fish price and for better profit. In-Land Fishery promotion can be promoted through creating more ponds through MGNREGS. These ponds can be utilised for community fishery with the help of Fishery Department support by convergence. However, The Tahasiladar and the BDO Brahmagiri visited these villages during Covid-19 relief distribution and the community members demanded excavation of community ponds under MGNREGS. In that day, as suggested by both the Govt. Officers, the community members drafted letter and attached the community resolution to digging of ponds and pisciculture, dockery, and agriculture support.

As a result, 10 community Ponds are sanctioned by the BDO, Brahmagiri within the commons area. The earth works and excavation were completed before 30th June 2019.

The community has intended to constitute a fish farmers association and it would undertake the support facilitating activities to enhance the community income and bring a change in the livelihood status. Besides, the risk in this business is also minimum.

Name of the program: Ensuring rehabilitation, skill building, livelihoods and resilience of climate displaced people of Bagapatia in Kendrapada district of Odisha

Supported by:
Misereor, Germany



Target area

Bagapatia resettlement colony of relocated Satabhaya Gram Panchayat in Rajnagar block of Kendrapada district in Odisha, India.

Target Community

The target group of the project will be;

- 571 relocated families of Bagapatia resettlement colony of Satabhaya Gram Panchayat in Rajnagar block of Kendrapara district in Odisha
- 148 awaiting displacement families

Project Objectives

- Improving the living conditions of 719 displaced and to be displaced families of Satabhaya to Bagapatia resettlement colony
- Facilitating Skill building and providing material support for promoting alternative livelihoods for the communities

Background

Odisha has witnessed one of India's first cases of climate displacement after decades of slow shoreline changes and coastal erosion that sparked involuntary displacement and migration around several villages in the Kendrapara district. These areas mostly lie around the village of Satabhaya (locally understood as seven villages) with agriculture and fishing as the mainstay of the community.



The Government of Odisha has relocated 571 families from the eroded village of Satabhaya to the hamlet village of Bagapatia in Gupti GP of Rajnagar in June 2017. Another 148 families have been allotted land and are readying for relocation to the Bagapatia Relocation Committee. Many of these families have relocated outside Satabhaya. People settled outside are impeded by fact that their agricultural land is still in high-risk zone and they are also dependent on the region for their fish catch.

The families, described by some as India's first '**Climate Refugees**' were compensated with 10 decimal land and INR 1.5 lakhs for housing under various schemes.

Major program activities to be undertaken

- Strengthening of existing "Relief & Rehabilitation Committee" , "Panchubarahi Committee" , Youth Club, and formation of the "Disaster Management Committee"
- Facilitating the institutions to present the case before block, district, and state level authorities for positive interventions aimed at addressing infrastructure and livelihood gaps, and facilities for families awaiting relocation
- Form and strengthen SHG's in the region, offer training and material support to ensure disaster resilient livelihoods and resilient income generation activities, and link them to appropriate institutions and schemes
- Create awareness on climate change and induced natural disasters in schools, colleges, and the community

- Create Task Forces and train members on early warning, search & rescue, first aid, WASH, shelter maintenance, and psychosocial counselling; conduct mock drills
- Indulge in plantation activities to secure the region against climate change impacts
- Ensure safety of migrant populations through the Labour Department, provide skills for better employment, and ensure livelihood opportunities for migrants who wish to return
- Documentation of best practices and sharing in a wide platform at state, national, and international levels

Expected Outcomes

- Comprehensive rehabilitation and secured livelihood of 571 displaced families through capacity building, linkages and introduction of various income generation programs
- Rehabilitation of 148 awaiting relocation families and in-migrant populations addressed through coordination with district administration and line departments
- Livelihoods of displaced families ensured through SHG based income generation activities
- Through increased capacities the target communities withstand, manage shocks, respond to, and recover from the impact of climate hazards and displacement
- Safety & security of migrated women and youth ensured through skill building, counselling and guidance, registration with and support from Directorate of Labour, Govt of Odisha.
- Development of local entrepreneurship for women and migrant workers affected by COVID 19 and ensuring local livelihoods for migrants who wish to return
- Lessons learnt documented, and shared at state and national level through various platforms

Major initiatives

- **Tie up with OSDMA:** The Sr Program Manager approached the senior officials of Odisha State Disaster Management Agency (OSDMA) and proposed for a collaborative approach. The MD of OSDMA who is also the Special Relief Commissioner of the State of Odisha agreed to the collaboration. In turn OSDMA instructed the district administration of Kendrapara to align with the project, and in turn the district administration involved the block administration and the line departments.
- **Project launching workshop at State level:** After the collaboration with OSDMA an inception workshop was held at Hotel New Marrion, Bhubaneswar. It was chaired by CGM OSDMA. Government and line department officials and representatives of NGO' s and INGO' s attended the workshop. The Project goal, objectives, strategy, activities and budget has been shared in the workshop and the stakeholders have committed their support.


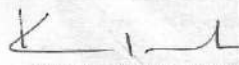



- **Orientation & Training of Staff:** RCDC has a process of staff orientation. Accordingly, the new staff members were educated about the organization history, vision and mission. They were encouraged to go through the policy documents. At the project level the staff members were made conversant about the background, goal, objectives and activities of the project. RCDC's past work on the theme was highlighted to acquaint them on how the work could be taken forward. They were told about their job responsibilities and about the reporting hierarchy. The orientation and training were imparted in the Head Office as well as the Field Office.
- The staff received training on documentation, case study writing, and basic photography skills. They were also taught about reporting. The staff were acquainted with the program and finance reporting formats. This training was imparted by the Documentation Manager. The trainings on PRA exercises and on conducting FGD's were imparted by the Sr Project Manager. The staff were encouraged to do mock FGD exercises in 5 villages as a part of the training. The other subjects of training were the baseline survey questionnaire, and FGD questionnaire, baseline survey software operation. These trainings were conducted by the Documentation Manager and the Consultant hired for the process.





Financial Health

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (RCDC)			
At-HIG-26, K-6, HOUSING SCHEME, PHASE-II, KALINGA VIHAR			
BHUBANESWAR, Dist-KHORDA			
ODISHA-751019			
BALANCE SHEET AS ON			
31st March, 2022			
PARTICULARS	SCH.	2021-22 (₹)	2020-21 (₹)
SOURCES OF FUNDS :			
Capital Fund	1	24,28,756	7,74,940
Restricted Fund (Un-Spend Grant)	2	13,86,012	17,04,678
Staff Welfare Fund	4	15,97,757	19,29,644
Corpus Fund	5	5,945	6,634
TOTAL		54,18,470	44,15,895
APPLICATION OF FUNDS :			
Fixed Assets:	3		
Gross Block		29,03,163	26,86,297
Less: Depreciation		4,83,684	4,87,995
Net Block		24,19,479	21,98,302
Gratuity Fund	6	11,64,741	11,99,412
Current Assets, Loans and Advances:			
Cash & Bank Balances	7	37,83,166	27,78,368
Loans & Advances	8	16,85,162	8,28,484
(A)		54,68,328	36,06,852
Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions			
Current Liabilities	9	36,34,078	25,88,671
(B)		36,34,078	25,88,671
Net Current Assets (A-B)		18,34,250	10,18,181
TOTAL		54,18,470	44,15,895
Notes to Accounts	16		
The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet			
As per our Separate Report of even Date			
For A.K LENKA & CO.		For REGIONAL CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (RCDC)	
Chartered Accountants			
FRN: 0325851E			
 CA A.K Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI) PARTNER M No. 061761		 Kailash Chandra Dash Executive Director Executive Director Regional Centre for Development Cooperation	
			
Place: Bhubaneswar			
Date: 29th Sept 2022			
UDIN -			

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (RCDC)

At-HIG-26, K-6, HOUSING SCHEME, PHASE-II, KALINGA VIHAR

BHUBANESWAR, Dist-KHORDA

ODISHA-751019

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st March, 2022

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2021-22 (₹)	2020-21 (₹)
INCOME:			
Grant-in-Aid			
Restricted Grants (including Peoples' Contribution and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	10	2,16,72,845	2,70,88,167
BANK INTEREST			
On Saving Bank		1,33,347	1,83,086
OTHER RECEIPTS			
Donations		11,15,158	22,82,412
Other Revenue	11 (A)	26,73,546	32,86,760
TOTAL		2,55,94,896	3,28,40,425
EXPENDITURE:			
Utilisation of Restricted Grants (including People's and 'Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	12	2,10,04,265	3,54,96,380
Administrative and other input costs	13 (A)	24,53,132	50,90,099
TOTAL		2,34,57,397	4,05,86,479
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE DEPRECIATION		21,37,499	(77,46,054)
Less: Depreciation		4,83,683	4,87,994
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		16,53,816	(82,34,048)
Notes to Accounts	16		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Income & Expenditure Account.
As per our Separate Report of even Date

For A.K LENKA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 0325851E

CA A.K Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI)

PARTNER

M No. 061761

Place: Bhubaneswar

Date: 29th Sept 2022

UDIN -

For REGIONAL CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (RCDC)



Kailash Chandra Dash

Executive Director

Executive Director
Regional Centre for
Development Cooperation



Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

HIG-26, K-6, Phase-II, Kalinga Vihar, Bhubaneswar-751019, Odisha, India

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<https://www.rcdcindia.org>