

# Annual Report 2016-17



Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

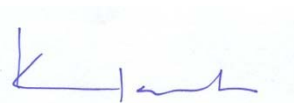


## Letter from ED

In our 24<sup>th</sup> year of operations we have successfully taken forward our initiatives in the areas of forest, land and water management. These issues are vital in this era of climate change which has witnessed considerable stress on natural resources affecting the health and wellbeing of communities and also that of the Planet. Our strong belief in the People's Led Approach whereby a conscious community leads from the front by organizing into various committees and groups is paying dividends and leading to sustainability of our programmes. Our commitment to provide safe drinking water in areas fighting widespread fluoride contamination, and our contribution to WASH both in terms of behavioral change and community action has continued. In this year we have once again ventured into Protected Areas and are engaged in providing amenities to communities living within them by facilitating the process of converting forest villages to revenue villages; a trend that we are proud to have initiated in Mayurbhanj district of the state. We wish to put on record the overwhelming support of both local and district administration who are working in tandem with us to realize this historical move. Our expertise of working on climate change issues in the coastal districts of Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur and Puri are today reflected in how our communities are tackling drought in Balangir and Kalahandi districts. The concept of Diversion Based Irrigation being implemented by us in Nabarangpur, Kandhamal and Kalahandi districts has provided encouraging results, ensured Rabi crops and increased food and nutrition security to the distraught tribal farming community. We are also actively promoting the climate resilient crop – millets, indigenous crops and also food forests to encourage a diversified food basket as well as community self reliance. The widespread acceptance of nutrition gardens and commercial vegetable cultivation has empowered women farmers and ensured vital nutrition for both women and children. We are facing challenges too. A big challenge is the changed climate under which not for profit organizations like us have to operate. We are both complying and coping with the changed circumstances and we are encouraged by newer patrons who are evincing interest in our strong research and implementation strategies, robust systems and transparent intentions. We are open to expansion and are looking forward to work extensively on children's issues. We are gearing up to extend our work to urban areas and are looking at urban disaster risk resilience, waste management, and pollution control as opportunities for future interventions.

We invite one and all to join us and make this world a better place for all its inhabitants and components.

With best regards



**Kailash Chandra Dash**  
**Executive Director**

## About RCDC

Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) is a not-for-profit organization registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act of 1976 of India. RCDC started its journey in 1993 with the mandate to carve a definite niche in the development sector with the agenda of empowering people for sustainable management of natural resources. RCDC works towards enabling the communities to manage their own natural resources efficiently and effectively for poverty alleviation and improving the quality of life.

RCDC has worked with the belief that proper management of natural resources can take care of most of the current development problems and the local communities are the best managers of these resources as they have the highest stake and time tested knowledge.

Since its formation RCDC has grown steadily and is now recognized as one of the premier non-governmental organizations in Odisha in the field of Natural Resource Management and Climate Change. Its core strength lies in its substantial peoples led work on the ground, its studies and research based on the ground experience, the passion and competence of its board and staff, its place in and contribution to important policy discourses, and its ability to remain transparent and accountable as an organization.

It may be worthwhile to mention that RCDC has been accredited under the highest standards of “Desirable Norms” after a thorough audit of all its aspects by the Credibility Alliance.

### **VISION**

Rights Secured – Resources Managed and Sustained – Poverty is Past

### **MISSION**

To support and facilitate the struggle for rights of the poor and marginalized community over resources, opportunities, institutions and processes to improve their quality of life, economic status and ensure social uplift and environment sustainability.

### **CORE VALUES**

The core values of RCDC are transparency, inclusive decision making, financial integrity and accountability, people centeredness and gender equity that are interwoven in all its programmes and interventions.

## TARGET GROUPS

- 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.

## STRATEGIES:

These strategies of RCDC are aligned to its vision and core values and are applied in all operational areas with necessary adaptations to suit local circumstances.

- Most of RCDC's interventions are located in poorest districts of Odisha with focus on geographically and socio-economically excluded communities. While this approach will be further strengthened in the southern and western Odisha, RCDC is doing pioneering work with communities in the coastal belt that are at the receiving end of the vagaries of climate change which will be taken up in right earnest as the threat from climate change is real and happening.
- Our 'rights based approach' seeks to promote the rights of people and build their capacities for asserting the same. This approach stems from concerns regarding the (re)distributive aspects of conventional (economic) development impacts. We recognize that politically neutral strategies contribute to the de-politicisation of poverty, and continuing with the basic needs and welfare approach results in the perpetuation of impoverishment. We believe that the needs of the poor cannot be addressed without addressing their rights, where rights are not only legal rights but also entitlements and claims that stem from moral and ethical aspects.
- Our focus is on building and strengthening people's institutions/ community-based organizations with a focus on the marginalized and/or vulnerable sections to enable them to fight their own battles, with RCDC providing facilitative support. Capacity building is particularly focused on helping the poor become aware of the relevant policies and practices, analyze the causes of their deprivation, identify and prioritize issues, and acquiring necessary skills for planning, implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation of planned activities, among others. RCDC creates systems and processes and empowers the community leaders to lead



- Working in partnership with CSOs, Networks, PRI institutions, Government Institutions, Academic and Research Institutions, and when needed with institutions in the market for our market access interventions.
- RCDC is committed to research and evidence based position and advocacy. Our position on issues concerning resource management and policies pertaining to people's development is based on research and evidence. We are aware that solutions to resource management issues are location specific and what has worked elsewhere may not be appropriate in the context of Odisha. RCDC is committed to finding location specific solutions and with that in mind it has been working to improve some of the government programmes and make those more community centric.
- Communication for information and education is one of the most critical and effective approaches that we follow and over the years we have developed a body of literature on issues pertaining to rights and resources. Our newsletters on community forestry and water, on account of their quality and content, have created a niche as well as demand among development practitioners, policy makers and bureaucrats alike. Many of our other publications have also been rated highly by the readers. We are dedicated to principle centered knowledge leadership.

### **Programme Interventions of RCDC**

The programme interventions of RCDC are grouped into

- Natural Resource Management & Governance
- Sustainable Livelihoods, and
- Climate Justice

### **Geographical Coverage of RCDC**

Most of the interventions of RCDC are limited to the state of Odisha – a state in the eastern part of Indian Federation. For research, documentation, advocacy and networking RCDC is also operating in the Central Indian states. The field demonstration projects are currently located in 7 districts of the state of Odisha. RCDC has footprints in 14 districts of the state.

## RCDC and SDG's

RCDC contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals of the UN

<b>Goal 1</b>	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
<b>Goal 2</b>	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
<b>Goal 3</b>	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
<b>Goal 4</b>	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
<b>Goal 5</b>	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
<b>Goal 6</b>	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
<b>Goal 7</b>	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
<b>Goal 8</b>	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
<b>Goal 9</b>	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
<b>Goal 10</b>	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
<b>Goal 11</b>	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

## Natural Resource Management

Community based natural resource management has been the cornerstone of RCDC's existence. It believes that the communities not only have the highest stake in the local natural resources but can also be the best managers of these resources if provided with adequate support. It advocates for community based NRM because community management can ensure sustainability of the effort for conservation and development of the resources. At the same time it emphasizes the fact that community interest in NRM can only be sustainable when the resources generate a meaningful livelihood for the people who depend on them and when they play a central role in the management of these resources. NRM is a broad programme area that includes Forest, Land and Water with several cross cutting issues like sustainable agriculture.

There are three areas of work within this programme.

- a) Sustainable Forest Management
- b) Water Resource Management
- c) Sustainable Land Management

### Sustainable Forest Management

Sustainable forest management is one of the core intervention areas of RCDC since its inception. The major focus of this programme is to recognize the traditional rights of the tribal and OTFDs on forest and its resources. After the claim being made and the rights being recognised, the tribal and Other Tribal Forest Dwellers (OTFD) should be able to control their Community Forest Rights (CFR) sustainably so that they could manage their livelihoods and ensure food security. The livelihood sustenance is also linked with the on-going government schemes and programmes. This programme is presently being implemented under three different projects supported by three different donors such as OXFAM, Misereor and Key Stone Foundation for different/similar context in different districts/block/GPs and villages. The project specific focus, achievements and impacts are presented below.

With the Oxfam support the programme "***Enhanced tribal livelihoods through access and control over the Community Forest Resources (CFR) and its sustainable management for livelihoods and environment***" was promoted in the district of **Balangir, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj** covering three blocks ( Golamunda, Saintala and Thakurmunda), six GPs and 26 villages. The programme outcome spreads across 8756 population, 524 SC population, 6625 ST population, 1607 OBC population and 1134 BPL families.

The focus of the programme was on getting Individual Forest Rights, Community Resource Rights and Community Forest Resource Rights recognised and vested within the community, preparation of CFR management plan, promotion of NTFP based livelihoods through women SHGs vis-a-vis amalgam convergence schemes,



programmes of the government into the IFRs and CFRs and taking up advocacy and networking activities for pro-tribal policy, guidelines, government orders etc.

## **Achievements during the year**

### **Forest Rights Claim**

- 496 Individual Forest Rights (IFR), 9 Community Rights (CR) and 2 Development Facility titles have been recognized out of 950 IFR, 17 CRR & CFR claims made.
- In Mayurbhanj and Balangir, (7 villages including 4 forest villages) and two forest villages of Gudvella Block, a claim regarding conversion of forest villages into revenue villages process has been completed. Now, the status is; out of 17 villages, 9 villages have got Community Rights and the other claims are pending at DLC level.
- Community sensitisation on Community Rights and Community Forest Resource has increased. The community members have access and control over their resources and are safe from Forest Department intrusions.
- In Mayurbhanj fresh IFR claims of 614 individuals have been made. 103 IFR cases have gone for appeal process as they received less amount of land than they claimed under FRA. The CR and CFR Claim making process have been completed. Besides, 4 forest villages (Jambani, Jharjhari, Baula and Asrukhal) claim regarding conversion in to revenue village process is completed. Three forest villages of Salchua Grampanchayat (a neighbouring GP) have also been covered in the process due to the request of District Administration. Similarly, CFR claim submission processes have been completed in 5 villages each in Balangir and Kalahandi. In Balangir, Community Rights of 4 villages have been recognised by DLC but it is under verification because of objection made by DFO.

### **Convergence with Govt. schemes, promotion of collectives and networking initiatives**

- 102 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, 46 House Hold land development, rural connectivity roads under MGNREGS, 7 FFDA and 1 Water Harvesting Structure Constructed.
- Forest Right Act (FRA) Cells were made active in three districts to facilitate the FRA process and to support CBOs and NGOs, Communities and Government.
- FRCs were capacitated and strengthened to have dialogue with the Forest, Revenue, PRIs and SC & ST development

- The communities and the networks were capacitated on the provisions of FRA, GIS, CFR Management, Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Gramsabha on FRA and PESA activities.
- The relationship of RCDC with the District Administration has been strengthened. The District Collector and the DFO were in constant touch. The progress and the findings of the District Level Consultations were shared in FRA Decadal Convention held on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> December 2016 with the State Government.

### **Innovative Right based Initiatives**

- Efforts have been made to convert forest villages into revenue villages both in Mayurbhanj and Balangir. In Mayurbhanj, 6 forest villages and in Balangir 2 forest villages claim facilitation process was undertaken by RCDC and this is a first in Odisha.
- Particularly in Mayurbhanj, the process was undertaken in Similipal Tiger Reserve which is a Protected Area. This initiative was first within the country.
- One Kolha village “Boula” became 100% literate within one year and the village also got one primary school under section 3(2) of FRA and the road to that village is under progress.

### **Key Impacts**

- Tribal youth, small and marginal farmers, NTFP Collectors are more organised than before to solve their issues in consultation with RCDC and the concerned line department.
- Capacity of the village institutions particularly Gramsabha has increased.
- Gramsabha is well aware of FPIC and has taken control of the local natural resources.
- More and more Government schemes are linked with the community/ individual forest rights.

### **Future Focus**

- By 2020, tribal and OTFDs in the focus districts will have improved livelihoods through rights over natural resources specifically land, minerals and energy.
- Tribal and other forest dependent communities have access, control and management rights over forest land and its resources.
- Improved implementation of MMDR and RFCTLARRA to secure rights of the Tribal and other forest dependent communities

- Increased access to appropriate renewable energy sources by Tribal and other forest dependent communities

## CASE STUDY

### **BAULA –VILLAGE WITH A DIFFERENCE**

*Baula, a small village with 40 households is located in Bhaliadal GP of Thakurmunda Block in Karanjia Subdivision of Mayurbhanj District. This village is a forest village within the Similipal Tiger Reserve. The families are Kolha tribes who depend upon small farming in hilly terrain and MFP collection. Women support the family through Sal leaf stitching, MFP collection and selling, and assisting their husbands in farming. Poor road connectivity is one of the deterrent factors that prevented Government officials from visiting this village before 2016. The village has undulated topography but has a great potential of natural resources. Lack of infrastructure, service delivery institutions and human resources are some of the causes that made the village backward and poverty stricken.*

*The major issues that the inhabitants confronted were as follows:*

*There were no communication facilities to the village which is situated about 8km away from the GP headquarter and if people suffer from any illness they have to travel 25km to Thakurmunda to avail medical facilities. Mahuldiha Local Hata (weekly market) sits twice in a week and people depend upon it to sell their wares and purchase their consumables. Women and children have to return home before 4pm as the road passes through dense forest on both sides and wild animals like tiger, bear and snakes may attack. Rainy season is very troublesome for the people. Teachers generally do not come and the village had no permanent school house. People were alienated from the service delivery schemes and programmes. They could access only PDS and some pension schemes.*

*Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) with the support of Oxfam India started implementing Forest Rights Act 2006 in 2014-15. Community Rights and Community Forest Rights were claimed by the Forest Rights Committee as per the process. The Gramsabha claimed for conversion of Forest Village into Revenue Village u/s 3.1(h) of FRA. Community also claimed to get the school building under section 3.2 of FRA i.e., development facilities. Meetings, trainings and exposure were organised. Communities met the SDLC and DLC members as well as the Collector, Mayurbhanj at Baripada on the grievance days. The Sarapanch and the PS member provided their whole hearted support to the people. The most important factor is that Mr. Debesh Kumar Biswal, Sub-Collector Karanjia, Mr. Dukha Bandhu Naik, BDO, Thakurmunda and Mr. Dinamani Naik, Tahasildar, Thakurmunda extended their support as desired by the Gramsabha and Gram Panchayat as this is a PESA district. RCDC was able to mobilise all the stakeholders to expedite the developmental activities along with the rights perspective within the framework of PESA and FRA.*

*The road connectivity to Jamabani village situated adjacent to Boula has been completed and it has brought great relief to the people of Jambani and Boula. The subway to Boula is under construction. The Community Rights: conversion of Forest village in to Revenue village is recognised by DLC and the case is pending before Board of Revenue for final settlement. The*

community availed the development facility ie, a school house which is situated in an area of 2 acres 40 decimal and the cost involved is 4.8 lakhs. Now, the school teachers come regularly to the school. Government staff members from line departments are visiting the village. All developmental schemes from the blocks are accessed by the communities. The entire village is now literate within six months time. Now, people have no fear for Forest Department and the Forest Department staff do not dare any more to harass the tribal people. People are conserving, protecting and managing the forest and wildlife as they believe in the symbiotic relationship. People protect forest from fire, grazing and green felling. Being pleased with the community, Forest Department supported 26 households with home lighting system under Renewable Energy Scheme. On behalf of RCDC, one street light and three street lights from Forest Department were also provided to the village. (Since it is a tiger reserve, no hydro electricity will be provided).

Tribal empowerment in Boula became possible because people had an urge for change and participated in the change process. Gramsabha is taking note of every household and linking them with appropriate support system. Youth are playing a lead role and are coordinating with RCDC, Government offices and with the Grampanchayat. RCDC and Oxfam India facilitated and supported the process of change.



### **FIGHT FOR RIGHTS**

Kalahandi district of Odisha has long been infamous for its poverty and backwardness. Lands are not much productive, and agriculture is largely rain fed; so dependency on forest produce is obvious in the forest-fringe areas of the district though even this vital resource is declining. Golamunda is one such disadvantaged Blocks of Kalahandi district where people struggle with a number of issues, ranging from severe water scarcity and fluoride-contamination to the consequences of left-wing extremism. The situation attracted the attention of various social organizations who have rendered valuable support to the local communities to lawfully safeguard their life & livelihood through awareness building, capacity building/skill development, and effective linkages, etc.. It is because of this social activism that some of the forest-protecting village communities received the CFR title as per the provisions of FRA.

Six villages of the Block, namely Kalipur, Kanakpur, Khasiguda, Jamgudabahali, Kasturapadar, and Jamjharan have their CFR titles clearly mentioning their (Gramsabha) ownership rights over the MFP in general and KL in particular. This title, dating back to 2010-11, has been signed by the District Collector, the DFO, and the District Welfare Officer. Most of the people in these villages are KL pluckers, and were not satisfied with the governmental system of KL procurement. In April 2017 they came to know about the encouraging story of Gramsabhas selling KL in Maharastra as per the provisions of FRA, and decided to make a similar endeavour here. They formed a federation of the Gramsabhas of these six villages, and negotiated with a Maharashtra trader who agreed to pay as high as Rs.7.50 per a bundle of 60 leaves. It may be mentioned here that the price assured by the Odisha government for 60 leaves is Rs.2.40 @Rs.0.80 per ker of 20 leaves. Upon receiving the uncertain amounts such as bonus and other benefits it may come to a maximum of Rs.5 or so per 60 leaves, whereas what the Maharashtra trader wanted to pay an immediate cash of Rs.7.50 against this without any uncertain components or delay caused in bank transfer. Moreover, this negotiation envisaged to procure

*from all the pluckers irrespective of their age, that too in their own village. Agreements were accordingly signed with each of these Gramsabhas so as to start the procurement from May 2017. It may be mentioned here that the trader was to pay the price to the Gramsabha which in turn had to pay each plucker its due @Rs.7 for 60 leaves. That means, the Gramsabha fund was to get Re.0.50 for 60 leaves in this arrangement.*

*Accordingly, the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the collection took place and the trader too received the leaves. The villagers were quite excited to receive such a high price. But before the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase procurement could start, the local forest staff of the KL wing captured the trader on 5<sup>th</sup> May, and first took him to the local police station and then to the DFO(KL), Bhawanipatna. They accused him of illegal procurement, and threatened legal action. Finally, he was released after furnishing an undertaking that he would stop the procurement.*

*This embarrassing incident discouraged the trader but agitated the villagers. The trader was their guest, and the procurement he made was completely as per the provisions of the law (FRA). They gheraoed the Collector's office on 8<sup>th</sup> May and after about 8 hours the District Collector called them for discussion followed by an assurance of necessary support. He could understand that it was a case of conflict of provisions between the FRA and the state KL laws, and said he would write to the government to resolve this issue. However, by the time this monograph is published the state authorities have not resolved the issue, creating a lot of uncertainties for the six Gramsabhas who are in a fix whether to start the next phase collection or not. Although the trader is supposed to complete the procurement as per the agreement, and should not have furnished any undertaking against his commitment without consulting the Gramsabhas, the people do understand the situation and are quite sympathetic about the trader who has since then left for his home state.*

*The whole story was a clear example of the orthodox mindset of the government authorities, particularly in the Forest Department, thanks to which the old laws related to KL procurement and trading have not been suitably amended as per the FRA, and hence the trouble. This means that the State dares the FRA despite all its claims of tribal welfare and empowerment. Not only KL, but there are other examples like lac which bear the impact of this governmental fallacy, with severe implications of lakhs of poor and disadvantaged communities.*

*Democracy is for the people, by the people, and of the people; but certain systems operate under this democratic mechanism which violates this basic principle. The Odisha KL regime appears to be one such system, as proven by the KL staff of Golamunda area because had they realized that they were ultimately for the people, of the people, and by the people then they should have first discussed the matter with the people themselves before taking any action! The DFO(KL) should have written to the concerned Gramsabhas before capturing the trader and forcing him to submit an undertaking. The District Collector, who must be knowing how the left-wing extremism spreads taking the plea of the tribal rights and why it is equally important to safeguard the rights of the poor and the disadvantaged while considering anti-insurgency operations, should have quickly responded to the demand of the protesting villagers and should have efficiently ensured that the rights recognized in the CFR titles to collect and sell KL are duly honoured locally. Unfortunately, nothing like this happened and red-tapism of the bureaucracy prevailed ultimately. And it still prevails at the cost of the poor, and at the cost of the FRA thanks to some babus and politicians.*



An initiative of sustainable forest management “***People-led Community Development Initiative for Enhanced & Sustainable Food & Livelihood Security in two Disadvantaged Districts of Odisha, India***” is taken up in **Balangir** and **Rayagada** districts covering two blocks (Deogaon and Chandrapur), 6 GPs and 38 villages. The programme outcomes spreads across 23608 population, 4909 SC population, 8731 ST population and 9968 OBC population which has been continuing with the support of Misereor.

The programme focus is on community led forest rights claim for IFR/CFR/CRR, forest protection and management and bio-diversity governance.

### **Achievements during the year**

#### **Capacitating communities to assert Forest Rights**

- Collective action has been initiated by the inhabitants of 24 villages; they have written to the Forest Department and as a result 5400 Tendu leaf pluckers have received their long pending wages.
- In 15 villages the community members identified their customary boundaries using GPS. This is essential to claim community rights within the customary boundary.
- The project initiated and documented 475 IFR claims over 1000 acres of forest land, 19 CFR claims over 7010 acres of forest land, 342 claims over 722.80 acres of agricultural land and 30 claims over 1.20 acres of homestead land. All are submitted with concerned authorities and are under process.
- In 11 villages CFR titles have been obtained under FRA. Villagers in 20 villages demarcated the customary boundary and are in process of preparing CFR management plan under FRA. CFR management plan has been completed in 11 villages for incorporation in the working plan of forest department. In 54 villages 649 IFR claims under FRA have been availed.
- Government departments were influenced by the community collectives, and as a result NTFP trading license was obtained by the SHGs. Similarly, certain land encroachments were vacated and brought back for community use.

#### **Forest Management and Protection**

- The community members developed their own forest protection and management plan in 20 villages. In 5 villages CFR management plans were prepared by the community members for management of the community forest resources under FRA.
- Community members revisited the CFR area and identified the customary boundary of the forest area for protection and management in 5 villages and for incorporation in the working plan of forest department.



- In Sialjore village, villagers conducted forest mapping. They counted the trees and named them. The purpose of this mapping is to check wood theft and know the status of forest development and its regeneration.
- Seeds of 6 endangered species were collected and sown in the forest by the villagers in Talpali, Bilashpur, Dumerjor, Budabahal and Pulaskhandi villages mixed with ant-hill soil for in-situ conservation. This reflects their traditional knowledge and they utilized it in restoration of endangered species.
- A great effort was undertaken by the villagers of Sialjor, Bilaspur and Bandhapada who cleaned their forest trees and plucked out pest infected leaves and sprayed neem liquid on trees for pest control.
- It is laudable to say here that due to proper sensitization forest fire was completely checked in 13 villages during last year. Likewise, VFPCs promptly acted to put out forest fire in 2 villages. This indicates their love to nature and its protection.
- Community Forest Protection Fund through household contribution has been created in 6 villages and they have been protecting the forest through regularly initiated “Thengapali” a practice of watching by families on a rotational basis. People too keep a watch on wild life in 3 villages
- FRA community members reviewed developmental activities within their customary boundary in 5 villages
- The KKSM in Sialjore village (Balangir) and VDC in Turiguda (Rayagada) observed World Environment Day and created local awareness about the importance of healthy and green environment on the human lives. On this occasion the community members have sown seeds of extinct categories of species in the forest. The villagers of Sialjore have made an application to the forest department with a list of species for gap filling in the forest areas.

### **Bio-diversity Governance**

Biodiversity mapping has been done in 38 villages and the communities identified 12 rare, 21 endangered and 33 threatened categories of species. They sent a memorandum to the forest department for plantation of rare and endangered categories of species and have taken oath for their protection. They have also identified 88 types RET categories of food species for regeneration and protection. This helped them in knowing the status and plan for next step of action. MLP was also developed in all 38 villages. Similarly seed mapping has been done in all 38 villages where the community members determined the variety of indigenous seeds available within the area involving community members, especially the elders. Seed banks have been formed with functional guidelines in 38 villages with initial collection of local indigenous seeds. The seed collection is being done in a campaign mode.

Delineation of eco- sensitive zones which need special protection because of their landscape, flora and fauna, historical and environmental value has been done in 24 villages. They have put display boards along the zones mentioning dos and don'ts. This is a great initiative by the villagers to protect bio-diversity.

***“Women’s economic empowerment through tree borne oil seed enterprise”*** - is an initiative taken up in Deogaon block of **Balangir** district covering 5 GPs and 30 villages. The project outcomes spreads across 20193 population, 4703 SC population and 6032 ST population, 8458 OBC population, 59 PWDs and 6030 BPL families with the support of Key Stone Foundation which is continuing since 2016.

The focus of the project is to capacitate the tribal women to bring economic development to their lives through a collective effort of oil seed collection, processing and marketing. The aim of the project is to help tribal women to protect themselves from distress selling of Mahua seeds oil and exploitation of middlemen. The process of sensitization and capacity building has resulted in formation of a women collective named as Samrudha Farmer Producer Company Ltd. which is now a registered company having mandate to process and market edible oil. The Government Departments like KVK, IWMP, NABARD, and OLM have been supporting this initiative in terms of resource support and providing training, sharing etc. The OLM has assured to support the Producer Company with available resource as per the provision of OLM. NABARD will be supporting for a rural mart.

## **Achievements during the year**

### **Infrastructure and Technology Application**

Establishment of required infrastructure like the oil purification machine, weight machine, packaging machine etc have been done. Though there has not been any substantial increase in earning capacity of the beneficiaries, with increased productivity and quality of primary products (oil seeds), development of viable rural enterprises (oil production) is taking the project beyond simple sustenance to a viable commercial activity. The project has empowered rural poor in general and the women in particular economically with the introduction of the activities through technologies which are women friendly, eco-friendly, hygienic and improved in terms of both quality and quantity of production. This along with introduction of improved machinery and technologies, establishment of backward and forward linkages between various groups is resulting in moving towards self-sustainability of the project outcomes.

### **Social Engineering, community action and Influence**

Massive cutting of tree borne oil seeds took place during the Kendu leaf bush cutting by Forest Department. Therefore, the community members sensitized the Forest Department functionaries to be cautious during bush cutting so that tree borne oil seeds are saved. The community members identified tree borne oil seed plants by tying red cloth and warned the Forest Department functionaries not to cut them. Campaigns have been organized to generate and conserve these plants within the customary boundary of the villages using the power of Gram Sabha entrusted by Forest Rights Act. Initiation has been made by sowing tree borne oil seeds in the common land. Mahua seed drought happened in this year affecting 90% of trees. So Mahua seed yield was reduced. Due to low rate of Mahua seed yield the oil production could not be converted to a commercial venture. It impacted the income of the members of Producer Company.

Still the project witnessed some unexpected outcomes that the houses who are not the members of the producer Company have joined as members. This indicates that whilst they are doing their household chores and earning their daily bread, changes have also been gradually taking place in their social management role. The increase in numbers of members shows that they are eager to keep themselves organized within the structure of social safety network and equally conscious of the benefits derived from joint efforts.

### **Collaboration with Government**

The Government Departments like KVK, IWMP, NABARD, and OLM have been supporting this initiative in terms of resource support and providing training, sharing etc. The OLM has assured to support the Producer Company with available resource as per the provision of OLM. NABARD will be supporting for a rural mart.

Sustainable Forest Management programme “***Food and Livelihoods Security through Ecological Agriculture and Community Autonomy***” was also executed in Golamunda block of **Kalahandi** district covering 13 villages of 5 Grampanchayats, 854 HHs belonging to tribal, schedule caste and OBC communities, 3245 direct and more than 15,000 villagers as indirect beneficiaries of the programme under the project supported by KKS.

The programme focused on ensuring the forest rights of the community in the framework of Forest Right Act-2006, proper implementation of the social security initiatives of the government, better land and water management, promotion of eco-friendly sustainable agricultural practices, diversification of agriculture and promotion of backyard vegetable garden and income generation activities through the SHGS.

### **Forest Right Claims**

The programme outcomes during the year were on Forest rights claims and forest governance. Five villages (Khasiguda, Jamjharan, Kanakpur, Jamgudabahali and Kasturapadar) have received the Community Forest Right and Community Forest Resource Right title all these 5 villages have formed Community Forest Resource Management Committee and they are preparing the forest management plan and accordingly the Gramsabha will conserve and manage the community forest resource. All the 5 villages have prepared bamboo management plan exclusively and have decided to start bamboo and Kendu leaf business as has been recognized under the Forest Right Act-2006.

## Case Study

### *Community Struggle to secure Kendu Leaf Rights*

6 Gramsabhas (Kalipur, Kanakpur, Kasturapadar, Jamjharan, Khasiguda and Jamgudabahali) have asserted right over the Kendu leaf in the framework of Forest Rights Act-2006 first time in Odisha. 400 families from all the 6 villages collected kendu leaf and sold to Gramsabha at a price of 3 times more than the Govt price. Govt price is 80 paise per Keri (20 leaves bundle) whereas Gramsabha was ensuring Rs 2.33 per bundle of 20 leaves. Gramsabha is in agreement with a trader to sell in Rs 2.50. Kendu leaf worth Rs 14 lakh has been procured by Gramsabhas from 400 families. Since Forest Department of the Govt. is opposing the trading of KL by Gramsabha, the Gramsabhas together have formed a collective called **Gramsabha Samuha** to fight for the right and have given memorandum to Chief Minister and Governor of the state.

The vital aspect of the Gramsabha business of kendu leaf is that 251 families which were excluded from the government system of procurement of kendu leaf were included in Gramsabha system and sell of kendu leaf. Rest families also get higher amount from selling of leaf as the government rate is very low.

This is worthwhile mentioning here that Kendu leaf procurement has so far been under the control of Forest Department of the state Govt. as per the state Kendu leaf (control of Trade) Act. The Forest Rights Act 2006 allows the tribal people through their Grama Sabha to collect and sale Kendu leaf as per their decision. There is contradiction between the two acts. However, people have been sensitized under the project on the provisions of the Forest Rights Act that allows them more freedom and autonomy to bargain and sell the kendu leaf. People have started asserting their rights and the advocacy is continuing with the Govt. to make necessary changes in the state act to provide Grama Sabha the right to collect and sale the Kendu leaf. Given the autonomy the tribal people have opportunities to earn more than what Govt. owned system is providing them. The struggle still continues and Gram Sabhas continue to assert their rights.

The “**Reclaiming Agricultural Resources for Empowerment (RARE)**” programme supported by IGSSS is being implemented in 30 villages of 5 GP's in the Saintala block of **Balangir** district in Odisha. It is trying to secure the forest rights of the target population who are dependent on forests for their sustenance. It has been noted that,

“IFR and CFR recognized under the Forest Rights Act are important for securing livelihoods of the forest communities and for strengthening local self-governance of forests and natural resources. But in Saintala block both CFR/IFR claims process is poor. The VDCs have devised a campaign to expedite claim generation. The purpose was to mobilize the Gram Sabha and FRC for claim generation under FRA 200 and empowering the communities and their institutions to manage the landscape for retaining control over natural resources. 4 CFR over 4560 acres of land and 77 IFR (4 villages) claims over 220.15 acres of forest land have been submitted to SDLC.”

## WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Water resource management is the activity of planning, developing, distributing and managing the optimum use of water resources. RCDC has been involved with water issues like availability of safe drinking water, water for irrigation, and has also been a champion of WASH. RCDC has done commendable work in the area of recognizing and attending to the menace of fluoride contamination of drinking water sources.

The programme, “**WASH Secure Nuapada**” is being implemented in 105 villages of 24 GP's in two blocks Komna and Boden of **Nuapada** district in Odisha. The programme directly benefits 105,080 persons including 45,088 ST, 13147 ST and 46,845 OBC categories.

### The programme focuses on;

- Capacitating community institutions & PRIs to realise their rights and be accountable to ensure effective and sustainable WASH services
- To enhance capacity of para workers and Govt functionaries to address water quality issues through effective engagement in waters security program.
- Mainstreaming fluoride issue into developmental agenda of the district through sector coordination and networking and further advocacy for wider replication of the model in the state.

### The main achievements of the programme are;

- **Formation and strengthening of Jalabandhu Network and frontline workers:** Village level Jalabandhu committees are formed in 90 villages and village level Jalabandhu committees are federated at 20 Grampanchayat level committees. 353 Jalabandhu network members from 20 Grampanchayat are sensitized on mainstreaming fluoride issues into the developmental activities of the GP. Jalabandhu network filed 50 RTI and 60 memorandums on water supply facility and quality and regularly attended the grievance cell meetings at district level.
- **Capacity building of PRI members:** 84 PRIs members were trained on role, responsibility, and mainstreaming fluoride issue on the development agenda of GP, regarding 14<sup>th</sup> CFC & 4<sup>th</sup> SFC grant, and integrating water security plan in Gram Panchayat development plan. PRI members in 28 villages have developed water security plan as a result of training. 192 fluoride removal devices were fixed with hand pumps for fluoride filtration in 20 Gram Panchayats.
- **Capacity building on WASH Infrastructure:** 120 masons have been trained on toilet construction technology. 8 GPshave completed 70% latrine constructions.
- **170 frontline workers** have been trained on mainstreaming fluoride issue and WASH.
- **Capacity Building of School/AWC:** 50 school teachers have been trained on WASH education followed by regular demonstration classes on WASH education

in schools. Hand wash demonstration has been conducted in 50 AWC. 210 adolescent girls have been oriented on MHM

- **Water Quality:** In 1490 drinking water sources water quality has been tested for fluoride both in pre & post monsoon periods and result of testing has been shared with the community through Jalabandhu Committees at village level.

#### **Future Direction:**

The program vision is to facilitate community leaders, front line workers and PRI members to develop WASH Security Plan for 105 targeted villages and further integrate that plan with village Gram Panchayat Development Plan to ensure implementation of the same.

In the programme titled, “**People-led Community Development Initiative for Enhanced & Sustainable Food & Livelihood Security in two Disadvantaged Districts of Odisha, India**” being implemented in Balangir and Rayagada districts of Odisha, the following measures for water security management have been ensured;

- The FSCs & VDCs in 38 villages have identified the sources of drinking water, collected information on the problems and use associated with the sources, and prepared the management plan. The CBOs presented the status of defunct sources in the Palli Sabha and demanded their repairing. Similarly they have identified sources of irrigation to protect crops from drought situation.
- As planned in the MLPs 15 community and 175 private irrigation sources have been made functional through convergence with Government programmes.

The programme “**Food and Livelihoods Security through Ecological Agriculture and Community Autonomy**” being implemented in 13 villages of 5 GP’s in Golamunda Block of **Kalahandi** district, the following measures have been implemented;

- This year 169 families have benefited from the Diversion Based Irrigation by way of production of a good paddy crop in 132 hectares of land. The productivity of these 132 hectares of land is 20% more than the non-irrigated areas of these villages as the non-irrigated areas are being adversely affected by erratic rain fall and drought.
- Due to the irrigation facilities winter crops like potato, groundnut and green gram have been undertaken in Gadlajharan, Kamalabari and Khasiguda by 100 families in 117 hectares of land.



## SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

Land is a vital natural resource and its management is essential for livelihood and poverty eradication programmes whether run by NGO's or governments. RCDC recognizes this and land management is undertaken in its programmes primarily to improve the efficiency of agricultural interventions and also for conservation of water.

The programme **“People-led Community Development Initiative for Enhanced & Sustainable Food & Livelihood Security in two Disadvantaged Districts of Odisha, India”** has achieved the following;

- In 14 villages community members identified threats to local farming. The vulnerable areas like soil erosion, flood prone, drought prone areas have been identified by the community members of 14 villages.
- MGNREGA fund has been mobilized for developing 116 acres of land which will benefit 101 farmers of 29 villages, road works in 20 villages, check dams on nallah in 12 villages and Anganwadi building in 1 village based on MLPs.
- In 8 villages, ponds have been renovated under MGNREGA fund. This is expected to harvest more rainwater and store it for drought time use.
- WHS has been excavated in 04 villages for pisciculture and agriculture with assistance from Horticulture Department.

The programme **“Food and Livelihoods Security through Ecological Agriculture and Community Autonomy”** being implemented in 13 villages of 5 Gram Panchayats in Golamunda Block of **Kalahandi** district has the following to its credit.

- In the year 2016, Land development for 37 hectares belonging to 74 farmers had been done covering 5 villages (Kanakpur, Jamjharan, Bhandarkocha, Khasiguda, Kutrachuan) in last quarter

## SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

RCDC has considered promoting sustainable livelihoods to be a key factor of community wellbeing and the eradication of poverty. Working with marginalized sections of the community RCDC has striven to provide target communities access to forest based, farm and non-farm and also wages and social security based livelihoods. Often these initiatives run in tandem and have gradually become the mainstay of all of RCDC's field based implementations.

## FOREST BASED LIVELIHOODS

The programme “***Enhanced tribal livelihoods through access and control over the Community Forest Resources (CFR) and its sustainable management for livelihoods and environment***” is being implemented by RCDC in 26 villages of 6 GP’s spread over 3 blocks in the districts of **Kalahandi, Balangir** and **Mayurbhanj** of Odisha. It is supported by Oxfam India.

### Achievements of the Programme:

- Rs90,000/- as support was provided to SHGs, Producer Groups, Jangal Surkashya Committees, and Village Committees in three districts. The villages are Jambani and BenuadharSahi in Thakurmunda, Adivasipada and Dangarmunda in Saintala and all the 5 villages in Golamunda. Mahua business plan was prepared by the SHGs in Thakurmunda. Myrobelan and Chhar, oilseeds related trading activities are undertaken in Balangir, where as in Golamunda the village committees are involved in Hill broom and Chhar trading activities. Two rounds of trainings have been imparted to them for capacity development.
- The learning meetings between the CFMCs at the village level and the FRC forums constituted at the block and district level was organized. This is done for sustainable management of the forest resources, to revive the traditional best practices and to end the unsustainable harvesting practices of the NTFPs.
- Business plans and value chain for specific NTFPs are being conducted. For Mahua flower it is completed and for other NTFP items the process is going on the community level.
- For construction of Cooperative Facilitation Centre (CFC), Rs.15,00,000 has been sanctioned by the District Collector.
- The community nursery raising, farming and community herbal gardens are promoted and sustained in all the three districts. The sites are located in Jambani, Dangarmunda and Kanakpur of Mayurbhanj, Balangir and Kalahandi respectively.
- Training on women leadership was given to women SHG, Cooperative members. Cooperative training and two meetings were held in Kalahandi on the issues like land use and regarding Cooperative Facilitation Centre.
- Government support mobilization planning meetings were held in all the 17 villages. Both men and women got firsthand knowledge regarding various government schemes and the process to access to those.

The programme “***Food and Livelihoods Security through Ecological Agriculture and Community Autonomy***” being implemented in 13 villages of 5 Gram Panchayats in Golamunda Block of **Kalahandi** district has gone in for agro-forestry as a means for augmenting forest based livelihoods;

- In the year total 146 farmers of 9 villages have planted the tree species of cashew nut, *Gemelinia Arborea*, *Pongamia Pinnata*, *Glarcidia*, *Annona Squamosa*, Neem, Kuler (a plant used for leafy vegetable) and Augusti.

The “**Focus Area Development Program (FADP)**” of ITDA Nabarangpur being implemented by RCDC in 121 villages in 28 GP’s of 10 blocks in **Nabarangpur** district has ensured that 7 SHGs received license from District Administration for NTFP trading.

## CASE STUDY

### LAC CULTIVATOR IN CHANDAHANDI, NABARANGPUR

*ChandahandiBlcok is a hilly prone area. The main agricultural activity of Chandahandi is the production of maize and paddy. The outskirts areas yield maize, while the town is a hub for the transportation of tonnes of maize in post-rain season. Other than maize some forest products like Kendu Leaf, Sal Seed, and vegetables are also being exported to other towns and cities. Primarily the block is dependent on agriculture, business relating to fertilizer, pesticides, garments and retail. Weekly markets (Hato) are also organized in a nearby area on fixed weekdays, to share products within the locality.*



*Shri Bhagat Nayak S/o Sh. Chandara Nayak, a young farmer (education 12th standard) of village Bandhkona, block Chandahandi and district Nabarangpur started Lac cultivation in the year 2015. He has only 4 acres of agricultural land. Previously he has no knowledge about Lac cultivation and only knowing that Lac is sold at higher price. He got primary information from Forest Department and trained at IINRG, Ranchi on ‘Scientific Method of Lac Cultivation’ in the year 2006. He had no experience but after training and motivation by RCDC FADP Project staff ,Nabarangpur he has taken 2 Kusum trees and undertaken scientific Lac cultivation by adopting all improved techniques i.e. coupe system, selection of quality brood Lac, phunki removal, spray of fungicide and insecticide. He is also using improved Lac cultivation implements. During the year 20015-16 he has produced 80 kg of Lac (total worth Rs. 120x80= 9600 from 2 Kusum trees. After earning form Lac cultivation he is able to cultivate his 4 acres of agricultural land in the year 2016-17 with his own money .Also he stated that he will also undertake Lac cultivation through the other Kusum trees owned by him.*

#### *Cost analysis of the support*

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Value(Rs.)</b>
12 Kg Brood Lac @ Rs. 200/ Per Kg	12 kg	2400
Cost of Plastic Sutli (1Kg) @ Rs50	1kg	100
Insecticide (0.5 lt) & fungicide	0.5	400
Labor charge	2x150	300
<b>Total</b>		<b>3200</b>

## **Farm Based Livelihoods**

The programme “***People-led Community Development Initiative for Enhanced & Sustainable Food & Livelihood Security in two Disadvantaged Districts of Odisha, India***” is a Misereor supported initiative being implemented in **Balangir** and **Rayagada** districts of Odisha.

### **The programme focuses on:**

- Strong village development and forest user groups in the 38 targeted villages have achieved sustainable use of local resources (forest, land, water).
- Well-organized communities and village institutions facilitate access to Government Services and entitlements for entitled persons.
- The Panchayati Raj Institutions in the 38 villages make full use of their democratic rights with regard to participatory planning and implementation of projects.

### **What the programme has achieved:**

- 100 farmers of 24 villages have been linked with support for vermi compost unit from Horticulture Department. The farmers received necessary trainings on vermi compost preparation.
- 17 farmers of 5 villages and 70 farmers of 12 villages have been linked for digging open wells and bore wells with assistance from Agriculture Department. 11 farmers from 4 villages received kerosene pump sets for irrigation purposes.
- 204 farmers of 25 villages linked with Agriculture Department for SRI cultivation in 135 acres of land.

### **Working with Government Departments:**

The project has targeted key departments like

- Panchayati Raj Department to intervene on scopes for and efficiency of PRIs, to improve governance of various welfare and entitlement programmes and schemes implemented by it, and also the Gramsabha and Pallasabha meetings;
- Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Development Department to intervene on governance and focus of exclusive schemes and policies aimed towards Adivasis and Dalits
- Women and Child Development Department to intervene on governance and focus of exclusive women and children targeted schemes and laws;
- Rural Development Department to focus on improved implementation of MGNREGA.

- Other important departments that the project targeted are Department of Cooperation, and the Labour and Welfare Department.
- The Gram Panchayat Functionaries have supported in ratification of Micro Plans.
- To a certain extent, the functionaries of Revenue and Forest Departments have supported in providing the IFR & CFR title.

### **Future Direction:**

The PLDP approach is found to be effective. Introduction of this approach has comparatively reduced the dependency syndrome. It is learnt that collective action brings social cohesion and socialization tying up all in a rope of unity and caring for each other. Now ownership has increased a lot. There is a need to adopt more systematic and effective peoples led process to achieve the goal as outline for the different objectives through people led approach.

The “**Reclaiming Agricultural Resources for Empowerment (RARE)**” programme supported by IGSSS is being implemented in 30 villages of 5 GP's in the Saintala block of **Balangir** district in Odisha. It targets a population of 11,645 including 8872 ST, 1584 SC, 1189 OBC, 3138 BPL families and 112 disabled.

### **The programme focuses on:**

- Optimum utilization of land and water resources to ensure remunerative and sustainable agriculture productivity for marginal farmers during the monsoon and winter seasons
- To consolidate and strengthen local institutions and enhance their technical knowledge and skill
- To conduct series of exercises with the stakeholders and analyze GIS maps to work out community planning exercises for land & water use plan with the aim of developing collective management of natural resources.
- Networks and partnerships built with NGOs, CBOs, PRIs, local administration, climate activists/experts etc
- Sustainable Resilient Technology Transfer for enhancing the adaptive capacity of the community

The focus of this year intervention is building capacity of the community, strengthening CBOs & networks, land & water management, agricultural development through diversified cropping, nutrition security through Gharbari, non-land based livelihood, and claiming rights under FRA and advocacy.

During the reporting period linkage, convergence and resource mobilization was a prime focus. The community led by VDCs has mobilized resources from different schemes and programmes. The monetary value of the mobilized resource is Rs. 38,168,010.00.

**The programme has encouraged:**

**Establishment of women led vermi-composting:** Low cost vermi compost units have been established by 13 women in 3 villages. The low cost vermi compost units are being developed in cement tanks to improve efficiency. The tank construction has been done on raised lands and above ground level to avoid flooding and water logging. The farmers are using this compost in their agriculture field. Though not in large scale, this has paved a way towards organic fertilizer use.

**Non-farm based livelihood:**

Promotion of backyard poultry and goat rearing with landless/marginal families:

- **Banaraj Chick:** The VDC had identified 80 vulnerable families for Banaraj chick support. Order had been placed with district poultry officer for supply of 800 chicks which will be supported to 80 families.
- **Goatery:** Required formalities had been completed for procurement of 8 goats for support to 8 vulnerable families identified by VDC of Kadalimunda village. Thus 8 vulnerable families have been supported with one goat each.

**Key Achievements are:**

- 200 farmers have grown monsoon crops in 80 hectares of land and 185 farmers have grown winter crops in 30 acres. This ensures household food security with 6-8 months additional food grain harvest per annum [approx 300 kg additional grain production] by diversified production system adopting different methods.
- 500 families have planted vegetable garden.
- 10 farmers clubs have been formed. These groups are effective in management of their efforts and able to take decisions on local issues and work in close collaboration with each other.
- Community institutions and project staff are capacitated to function effectively.
- Communities are facilitated to manage and protect their resources in 30 villages.
- In 30 villages, village level database developed which could be referred at any point of time.
- Village plans with GIS maps are developed and approved at Gram Sabha.
- VDCs at village level, GP level Committee at GP level and Block level committee at the block level are functional.



- Village level institutions are actively participating in execution and decision making in project implementation.
- Access of learning outcomes in the targeted villages as well as public domain are ensured through printed materials used in farmers' fairs, environment events.
- Integrated farms are applying sustainable agriculture techniques and practices with low input demanding and high tolerant crops, trees, livestock, backyard poultry
- Sustainable soil and water conservation measures have been introduced ensuring thereby water availability for additional 4 months for winter crop. This will help in improvement of production and productivity.

### **Working with Government Departments:**

RCDC has a good rapport with the Government Departments at the block and District level like Agriculture, Forest, Revenue, Horticulture, IWMP, KVK and NABARD. The Officers from different departments have attended our programmes and shared with community. KVK has supported for Til cultivation. The PRI members have supported the community planning process by approving the Micro Level Plan and labour budget.

### **Innovative Practices under the project**

#### **Cultivation on the river bed**

This is applied in the village Kadalimunda based on the learning from people that water moves under the earth. The river Langalajora near the village is fed with water during rainy season. The rain water flows to the river in two sides of the village. People used to have single crop only in the rainy season leaving the land fallow in other seasons. The income was restricted. The idea of cultivating river bed when no water is there came up and subsequently tried with cultivation of Watermelon. It worked well with the river soil being fertile and water being lifted through digging of Chahala – a small well with tin frames. The villagers could earn Rs 1,20,000/- in a season.

#### **Zero Energy Cooling Chamber**

It is a low cost technology that keeps the vegetables fresh for about five days. The chamber made of clay cement, brick and sand does not allow the water vapor from the vegetables to go out and at the same time the hot temperature also does not enter into the chamber. As a result the vegetables remain fresh. No electricity is required. This technology was derived from the Gunpur and Muniguda block of Rayagada district when the farmers went there for exposure. The prescribed design of the chamber could store vegetables of about 70-100kgs for five days. This helps farmers to avoid wastage of food and at the same time increase the income earning. The villagers of Dangaramuda are greatly benefitted.

## Food Forestry

In earlier days the tribal communities used to get their food primarily from the forests. Over a period of time the species of tubers, different millets have disappeared. The concept was to introduce different food crops in the forest so that people can collect those and eat. This has been experimented in Kadalimuda village forest and people have started yielding the benefits. This is certainly a step towards ensuring food security as well as protecting forest.

## CASE STUDY

*Lafer village of Saintala block (Balangir district) is a rain fed area. The fate of the agriculture depends on grace of the monsoon. In any year if the rainfall does not happen to be good, farmers wait till the next year. 20 farmers of this village were cultivating pulses in their agricultural land of 10 hectares. When production went on reducing they shifted to cultivating sunflower which is more water intensive and prone to destruction by birds, again the production they get is less. RCDC facilitated a mobilization for support from KrishiVigyan Kendra, Balangir. These farmers have now been supported from KrishiVigyan Kendra, Balangir to cultivate til in this land. Til requires less water and there is no threat of birds attack. The production of til will be double of the sunflower production. In view of marketing linkage of til, linkage has been made with Samrudha Farmer Producers' Company Ltd. Antarla. Again they have been linked to get agri input support. The total monetary value of the support mobilized from KVK is Rs.80, 000/-. Apart from the above the vulnerable families and community have mobilized resources value of Rs. 38,168,010.00 from various schemes and programmes.*

The Project “**Food and Livelihoods Security through Ecological Agriculture and Community Autonomy**” supported by KKS-BMZ, Germany is being implemented in 13 villages of 5 Gram Panchayats in Golamunda Block of **Kalahandi** district.

### The Programme Focuses on:

The programme focuses on ensuring the forest rights of the community in the framework of Forest Right Act-2006, proper implementation of the social security initiatives of the government, better land and water management, promotion of eco-friendly sustainable agricultural practices, diversification of agriculture and promotion of backyard vegetable garden and income generation activities through the SHGS.

In the reporting year there is more success in terms of coverage of families in agricultural activities and utilization of the water of the diversion based irrigation structures. Utilization of the vermi compost and bio-pesticide in vegetable gardens and other crops is a significant achievement. The backyard kitchen garden has been a revolution in the project area; all the families have started this activity. Production of the

perennial plants like drum stick, banana and papaya has started. SHGs have started undertaking income generation activities.

### **Key Impacts in Providing Food & Livelihood Security:**

- Training programs have worked as a catalyst to boost the knowledge and skill.
- Hand holding support of staff members has built the confidence of farmers and women.
- Food security committees and the federation discuss and analyze the problems and to take collective action in the context of livelihood and food security
- Backyard kitchen gardens promoted has ensured vegetables for 6 months to half of the project targeted families. The families have accepted the diverse vegetable cultivation in their backyards using organic methods and practices.
- 145 families have used the vermi compost in different crops and have got good result.
- 415 families have started using bio pest solutions in kitchen gardens and crops.
- Using the water from DBI for cultivation has been started by 136 families in both Kharif and Rabi season.
- Better land and water management measures have contributed to the enhancement of production of the crops.
- Access of protein rich pulses to more than 400 families has increased.
- Potato cultivation by 116 families has ensured access to potato at house hold level.
- Community leaders have started engagement with govt. officers concerned for their need.
- 251 families which were deprived to sell Kendu leaf in govt system could sell to Gram Sabhas.

## **CASE STUDY**

### ***DIVERSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE***

*In 2016 , millet was cultivated in 16.2 hectares by 47 families and the production was around 80 quintals which has been preserved by the families for own consumption and seed for next year.*

*403 farmers have cultivated black gram in 59.2 hectares of land. All the farmers have harvested a very good crop of black gram. Average production of black gram is 2.5 quintal per hectare. Total black gram production is 118 quintal approximately. Now local rate is Rs7000 per quintal. If the whole production is converted into cash it will be Rs 8.26 lakh. Seventy five percent of the*

*production is retained by the families for consumption and rest is sold. So approximately 403 families earned Rs 2lakh approximately and got the black gram for consumption for the whole year.*

*164 farmers have undertaken horse gram cultivation in 22.2 hectares of land. Total production is 1627kg.*

*36 farmers in 6.2 hectares of land have undertaken green gram in pre rabiseason. This year production is low and total yield was 13.64 quintal (only 2.2 quintal per hectare)*

*46 farmers have undertaken pigeon pea cultivation in 4 hectares of land, 36 farmers have undertaken as single crop where as 10 farmers have undertaken with cotton as a mixed crop. Total yield is 4.71 quintal. Only one farmer has sold 18kg in Rs 900/-.All others have kept it for seed and own consumption.*

*According to the baseline survey report cultivation of pulses is rare and it is cultivated in about 1.45 acres (0.75 hectares) of land. In the year 2016-17 jumping from 0.75 hectares to 91.6 hectares in one cropping season is a significant indicator. It has enhanced the access to good protein food for 403 families.*

## **Highlights:**

### **Vermi Compost Production and Use**

Out of 101 units constructed in 2016, thatching of 38 units has been completed, organic matter filled and earth worm has been introduced. By the end of this quarter, 40 households have harvested vermi-compost for 2 cycles. 20 households have harvested the compost for 3 cycles. Total compost production is 67 quintals. It was applied in 60 backyard vegetable gardens and 31 acres of field crop like paddy, cotton, arhar etc

### **Backyard Vegetable Cultivation**

In this year 207 families were covered. Seeds of tomato, Brinjal, Okra, Amaranthus, Jhudanga, pumpkin, ridge gourd, bitter guard and cucumber have been distributed to all the 207 targeted households. Regular discussion in different forums on vegetable cultivation and nutritional garden has created awareness on growing of vegetables. The perennial vegetable plants like drumstick, papaya and plantain which were supplied last year have started production. All families have started consuming papaya as vegetable from their own plants.

A significant achievement of this program is that the families which have not been supported with seed have started farming by taking few plants from the supplied households. Women are highly interested in this program.115 families have sold the vegetables (Rs 200/- to Rs 500/-), others have used vegetable for consumption.

### **Income Generation Program of SHGs**

100 members of 9 SHGSs have started income generation programs such as pisciculture, rearing of Banaraj hen, mushroom cultivation, cultivation of yam, and nursery of vegetable.

The “**Focus Area Development Program(FADP)**” of ITDA being implemented by RCDC in **Nabarangpur**.

### **The Programme Intends to:**

- To strengthen socio-economic development of ST families through implementation of various livelihood enhancement projects with “Individual family/Group of families” as the target group.
- To emphasise on livelihood enhancement projects through various approaches which will be area specific;
- To integrate the Income Generating activities with the Infrastructure projects so as to augment incremental results;
- To ensure active participation of Govt. Organisations (GO), Non-Govt. Organisations (NGO) & Community Based Organisations (CBO) in project implementation; &
- To plan & support livelihood enhancement projects by converging with various National & State programmes and external donors.

### **The Achievements are:**

- 100 farmers of 24 villages have been linked with support for vermi compost unit from MGNREGS sources. The farmers received necessary trainings on vermi compost preparation.
- 10 farmers of 7 villages and 30 farmers of 12 villages have been linked for digging open wells and bore wells with assistance from Agriculture Department. 11 farmers from 4 villages received kerosene pump sets for irrigation purposes.
- 500 farmers of 50 villages have been provided seed and manure assistance for vegetable cultivation.
- 150 ha non-irrigated land used for wadi plantation and as a result 30000 job mandates have been created

The “**Odisha Tribal Empowerment and livelihood Promotion Program (OTELP)**” a flagship scheme of ITDA is being implemented by RCDC in Kosagumuda block of Nabarangpur.

### **The Programme Focus:**

- To build the capacity of marginal groups as individuals, and grassroots institutions.
- Enhance the access of poor tribal people to land, water and forests and increase the productivity of these resources in environmentally sustainable and socially equitable ways
- Encourage and facilitate off-farm enterprise development focused on the needs of poor tribal households
- Monitor the basic food entitlements of tribal households and ensure their access to public food supplies
- Strengthen the institutional capacity of government agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and civil society to work effectively for participatory poverty reduction with tribal communities.
- Encourage the development of a pro-tribal enabling environment through effective implementation of the legislation governing control of, and access to, development resources by poor tribal households and through recommendation of other policy improvements

The overall strategy of the Programme focuses on empowering the tribal and enabling them to enhance their food security increase their incomes and improve their overall quality of life through more efficient natural resource management based on the principles of improved watershed management and more productive environmentally sound agricultural practices and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. A strong emphasis is placed on promoting participatory processes, building community institutions, fostering self-reliance, and respecting the indigenous knowledge and values of tribal. The Programme adopts a flexible, non-prescriptive, process-oriented approach to enable the stakeholders to determine the scope of Programme activities, their timing, pace and sequencing.

### **The Achievements:**

- 100 farmers of 24 villages have been linked with support for vermi compost unit from MGNREGS sources. The farmers received necessary trainings on vermi compost preparation.
- 17 farmers of 5 villages and 70 farmers of 12 villages have been linked for digging open wells and bore wells with assistance from Agriculture Department. 11 farmers from 4 villages received kerosene pump sets for irrigation purposes.
- 320 farmers of 25 villages provided seed and manure assistance for potato cultivation.

A “***Diversion Based Irrigation (DBI)***” programme is being implemented in Jharigaon block of **Nabarangpur** district and in Kotagad block of **Kandhamal** district with support from ITDA.

**The Programme Intends:**

- To increase crop productivity by enhancing the irrigation potential in dry spell of kharif and ensuring rabi & summer crop.
- To increase the crop productivity adopting SRI/SMI, Crop rotation and Change in cropping pattern.
- To bring additional area under cultivation in Kharif, Rabi & summer (Increase in cropping intensity).
- To supply safe drinking water/domestic use water at HH level and thereby reducing drudgery of women folk considerably.
- To build the capacities of farmers on survey, designing, construction of intake, pipe laying and joining during implementation phase.
- To build the capacity of farmers on water harnessing, regulation and management issues.
- To build the capacities of farmers to take up improved irrigated agriculture during Kharif, Rabi and summer Season.
- To institutionalize the farming communities into Water User Group/Producer Group/ Producer Company in a cluster for Post project management of Irrigation Infrastructure, collective marketing for maximization of returns and sustainability of the project.
- To develop sustainable integrated model for farmers through Producer Company platform that will equip farmers for crop and water management, introduce new techniques and market avenues.
- To reduce the time and labour required for collecting water etc.

**The Achievements:**

- Supply of safe drinking water/domestic use water to 1224 HH and safe drinking water supply to 666nos. of HH of 6 villages thus reducing drudgery of women folk.
- Capacity building of 300 nos. of farmers on survey, designing, construction of intake, pipe laying and joining during implementation phase.
- Capacity building of 300 nos. of farmers on water harnessing, regulation and management issues.

- In convergence with agriculture department 300 water devices have been supported to strengthen capacities of 300 nos. of farmers to take up improved irrigated agriculture during Kharif, and Rabi season.
- Under DBI 10 no of Water User Groups formed in Jharigaon of Nabarangapur

## CASE STUDY

### OKRA CULTIVATION

*MandharMajhi is a marginal farmer in Cheptiamba Village of Dabugaon Block. He has three sons.His eldest son has a job outside the village.The other two sons and wife help him in cultivation. He is sole bread winner for his 7 member family. Cultivation is the primary occupation of the family. He cultivates paddy in his five acre land during Kharif and some vegetable like Chilli, Spine Gourd in his backyard kitchen garden. In Rabi he cultivates Tomato, Brinjal, Onion and radish in 0.2 acre in his paddy land.*



*He was supported with Brinjal and Okra seed and fertilizer under DBI and Govt sources project. Apart from input supply he and other farmers of his village received training on commercial Okra cultivation. The farmers of his village have been organized into farmers' club. The members of the farmers' club have been advised to adopt organic method for cultivation. Under the project he received 3 kg of Okra seed and fertilizer to grow Okra. After getting seed and fertilizer he started growing Okra in 0.2 acre of land. He got 10 quintals of Okra; he sold 8 quintals after meeting household consumption @ Rs 20 per kg. In selling his Okra he earned Rs 14,780 as net profit and he utilized his profit amount for construction of his house.*

*Encouraged by good profit in Okra cultivation, he plans to take up okra cultivation in more area this year. He is a very happy and thanks RCDC Team and the DBI programme for this.*

#### **Cost analysis of the support**

Particulars	Costs
Seed support(DBI)	Rs-1800.00
Fertilizer support (FADP)	Rs-720.00
Diesel(irrigation)	Rs-700
Total production(quintal)10 Quintal	Rs-20000.00
Gross profit	Rs-18000.00
Net profit	Rs-14780.00



## WAGE & SOCIAL SECURITY BASED LIVELIHOODS

The “***People-led Community Development Initiative for Enhanced & Sustainable Food & Livelihood Security in two Disadvantaged Districts of Odisha, India***” programme is being implemented in **Balangir & Rayagada** districts of Odisha.

### **Its Contribution to Social Security based Livelihoods:**

- Through different workshops and sharing meetings PRI members have been updated on different schemes/programmes/Acts like MGNREGA, food & social security schemes, FRA and PESA Act etc. They were sensitized on the roles and responsibilities with regard to various structures. While analyzing various schemes at village level their participation was sought in 6 GPs. This helped a lot in gaining their confidence.
- In Turiguda GP, 11 tribal youth have been linked with skill development training which includes 4 in tailoring, 4 in welding, 2 in fitter trade and 1 in nursing under ROSHNI scheme meant for employment to tribal youths.
- 333 persons linked with social security scheme and 355 persons with livelihood security scheme in 38 villages.
- Disability certificates made available to 5 PWDs for availing benefits related to education, employment or various Government scheme applicable for PWDs.

The “***Odisha Tribal Empowerment and livelihood Promotion Program (OTELP)***” being implemented in **Nabarangpur** supported by ITDA has achieved the following;

- Through different capacity building training PRI members have been updated on different schemes/programmes/Acts like MGNREGA, food & social security schemes, FRA and PESA Act etc. They were sensitized on the roles and responsibilities with regard to various structures. While analyzing various schemes at village level their participation was sought in 6 GPs. This helped a lot in gaining their confidence.
- Under OTELP project 9000 job mandates have been created for the 15 villages of OTELP operational area.

A programme “***Addressing Nutritional & Income insecurity of Underprivileged Community by Improving Access to Relevant Government Schemes***” is being implemented by RCDC in the Dabugaon block of **Nabarangpur** district. It is supported by the EU and facilitated by Agramee.

### **The Programme Intends to Ensure:**

- Increased access to public services;
- Improved quality of public service delivery;
- Transparency of public service schemes and budget allocations enhanced;
- Enhanced quality of life with improved access;
- Better local governance with increased people's participation

As a result, within this year, 800 job cards have been applied under MGNRGS and linked to work successfully for 80 days of work under Government developmental work.

## **Climate Justice**

The impact of climate change on agriculture, forests, and other life support systems threatens human existence on earth with the poor and resource-dependent communities the worst affected. This is on account of the physical/environmental changes as well as the policy and institutional dynamics of climate change negotiations. An emerging programme area for RCDC is climate change and adaptation. It is RCDC's mandate to ensure that the interests and concerns of its constituencies are adequately represented in decision and policy-making forums on climate change negotiations. RCDC seeks to pilot adaptation strategies, develop models and replicate them to reduce livelihood vulnerabilities and food insecurity resulting from anticipated climatic variations.

### **Climate Resilient Agriculture: Ensuring Food & Livelihood Security**

The programme "***Sustainable Option for Uplifting Livelihood (SOUL)***" supported by IGSSS is being implemented in Saintala block of **Balangir** district.

### **Situation in Balangir:**

Balangir is a disaster prone district in Odisha. However, most of the serious damage occurs by disaster is increasing day by day due to lack of preparedness plan. Crop failure due to uncertainty of monsoon has become a regular phenomenon. Erratic rainfall, hail storm and lightning, flash flood and man-made disasters like forest-fire, man-animal menace due to deforestation etc. are also causing massive habitat loss.

Almost 80% regions of the district are drought prone. More than 70% of the cultivable area is rain fed. Hence, agriculture being the major source of livelihoods and sustenance, the people face a tragic fate in every alternate year. However, in recent years, the district also faces flood like situations due to heavy rain and run off. The food farming based upon nutrition intake is at stake and in turn the food bowl of the district.

There are various food security programmes/schemes such as PDS, ICDS-SNP, MGNREGS etc that are being implemented in the district targeting the vulnerable groups. Civil society efforts such as that of RCDC under the legal framework of 'Right-to-Food' and other relevant laws have helped the communities acquire rights and access to such provisions.

There is an urgent need to adopt a climate change adaptability approach based on eco-friendly and climate smart measures focusing on diversified agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood. With the support of IGSSS the SOUL project is being implemented in 5 villages of Saintala block of Balangir district.

### **The Programme will Ensure:**

- Vulnerable marginalized rural families will have reduced their food insecurity.
- Enhanced resilience and better adaptation models to climate change.
- CBOs will have mobilized resources from the government through convergence.

### **CASE STUDY**

*After one training on preparation and use of zero energy vegetable cooling chambers, 06 **zero energy vegetable cooling chambers** have been prepared in 4 villages. The zero energy cool chambers is an on-farm rural oriented storage structure which operates on the principle of evaporative cooling using locally available raw materials such as bricks, sand, bamboo, dry grass, jute cloth, pot etc. The chamber is an above-ground double-walled structure made up of bricks. The cavity of the double wall is filled with riverbed sand. The lid is made by using dry grass/straw on a bamboo frame. The rise in relative humidity (90% or more) and fall in temperature (10–15°C) from the ambient condition could be achieved by watering the chamber twice a day. The farmers preserved vegetables in the cool chambers in rabi season. It has come to good use. But during this summer vegetables production is low. So they are preserving the vegetables in small amount.*

### **Some Achievements:**

- 107 families are now getting two full meals a day for 3 extra months.
- 150 families have availed food related social security benefits.
- 146 families have adopted climate resilient agriculture practices.
- 4 adaptation models have been developed.
- 8 CBOs have raised their issues related to their life and livelihood.
- 5 CBOs have claimed rights like IFR/CFR.
- During the reporting period critical assessment of government schemes, linkages of appropriate schemes, convergence and resource mobilization was a prime

focus. The community led by VDCs has mobilized resources from different schemes and programmes. The monetary value of the mobilized resource is Rs. 68, 59, 644.00.

- The vulnerable community members have succeeded in being elected as PRI members in the Panchayat Election which will be helpful to keep people agenda in the Gram Panchayat meetings.

*The river bed which remains unused has been brought under cultivation. The landless and marginal farmers have benefitted from this. In one village, river bed cultivation model was adopted. 10 landless farmers had cultivated watermelon in 5 acres of river bed and yielded 9200 KG and earned Rs. 3, 68, 00/- by selling water melon in local market. Due to abnormality of the weather production could not be up to mark. Again 10 farmers (5 landless and 5 marginal farmers) have been supported with 1 KG of seeds each for water melon cultivation in 05 acres of land after feasibility assessment by farmers out of 07 acres of selected land. The watermelon is now at the stage of yielding. After the yield the return will be calculated. A total yield of 250 quintals worth of Rs.1, 25,000/- is expected.*

## **CASE STUDY**

Gharbari is the home yard where herbs and vegetables are grown around the house for household use. A small plot near to the house is used for growing a variety of vegetables according to the season. An assessment of water use by each household was made and identified the numbers of families who will cultivate in the gharbari. In this process it was realized that gharbari gardening needed to be picked up as a way to address deteriorating nutrition and reduce the pressure on the households' income. It was also seen as a way to bring the women together to jointly address some of the problems they were facing. After the assessment and sharing, 15 families have cultivated drought resistant crops in 25 decimal of land during the first quarter of the project. Women farmers with a small plot of land available for cultivation were directly involved in the intervention. The women farmers have yielded 1500 KG onion, 54 KG nalita saga, 75 KG rasikhada, 170 KG brinjal, 165 KG tamato, and 87 KG chilli from 25 decimal gharbari using hand washed and waste kitchen water and each family earned average Rs.2000/-. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of the project 146 families have cultivated 220 KG bitter gourd, 420 KG pumpkin, 282 KG cucumber, 112 KG ridge gourd and 80 KG ladies finger in gharbari and each family earned average Rs.1500/-.

## **CASE STUDY**

The VDC and Framers' Groups have jointly prepared **cluster level crop plan** in 05 villages taking into account own traditional knowledge, practice and weather. After the cluster level crop plan the farmers had conducted seed assessment. The VDC members identified poor and interested farmers. Based on the identification and prioritization by the VDCs 50 farmers had been supported with mung, sunflower and mustard seeds in last January, 16. With this support, 50 farmers have cultivated **mixed cropping** in 25 acres of medium and low land. The farmers who were not cultivating in rabi season due to lack of water have cultivated mixed crops. This mixed cropping is a co-cultivation which involved planting multi plants simultaneously in the same field. Such planting multiple crops at once will allow the crops to work together. The possible benefits of mixed cropping anticipated are balancing input and outgo of soil nutrients, keeping down weeds and insect pests, resisting climate extremes (wet, dry, hot, cold), suppressing plant diseases, increasing overall productivity and using scarce resources to the fullest degree. 50 farmers have yielded 600 KG green gram, 54 KG til, 123 KG mustard and 184 KG sunflower. Further, 25 farmers have yielded 500 KG brinjal, 345 KG ladies finger, 370 KG tomato, 145 KG chilli, 54 KG cluster bean and 530 KG pumpkin in 25 acres of medium and low land. 8 families have cultivated onion and leafy vegetables in medium land.

## **EMERGENCY DROUGHT RESPONSE**

The programme “**Emergency Drought Response**” also supported by IGSS is being implemented by RCDC in the Saintala block of **Balangir** district.

### **The Rationale:**

This year, Saintala block of Balangir district (Odisha) faced acute drought situation and the drought affected the livelihood of the villagers. These villages were most affected by drought. In 2015, intensive reliance on agriculture, coupled with frequent lack of rainfall, resulted in extensive environmental degradation including loss of surface and groundwater supply. The farmers faced acute drought situation and it affected the landless, marginal and small farmers more. The agricultural sector had suffered a near complete collapse due to acute drought. Accordingly, an immediate strategy for drought mitigation was urgently needed if the communities were to reduce their vulnerabilities to future drought as well as environmental insecurities

In 30 villages, the villagers had an assessment of drought setting own set of assessment indicators. In the community assessment process the villagers identified the reasons of drought, gaps in drought response programmes and suggested their proposals to address the issue. Defunct of water conservation system has come up as a problem of water problem for agriculture. While prioritizing the needs this was ranked on the top and they prepared the action plan to address the problem. The villagers, through

the VDC requested RCDC to support the villagers for construction and renovation of the WHSs. IGSSS's support for emergency drought response came as a boon.

### **The Aim of the Programme:**

The aim of the intervention is to strengthen drought mitigation and improve food security for communities in Saintala block of Balangir district of Odisha. Specifically, the intervention

- Will support the reconstruction of water harvesting systems;
- Will implement water conservation measures in order to promote environmentally sound agricultural practices; and
- Will improve the capacities of communities to cope with threats from future droughts.

### **Achievements:**

- 5 Water harvesting structures have been constructed in 5 villages. The importance of the WHS is estimated by many people. The WHS has been used for livestock watering and irrigation. It has helped support wildlife habitat, reduce erosion and increase property values.
- 10 soak pits (2 in one village) have been constructed in 5 villages.

### **Key Impacts:**

- Given the lack of irrigation and bathing water sources, the water harvesting structures have become a source of water for domestic use, drinking water for animals, supplementary irrigation of crops and for small-scale irrigation. The water in the family ponds is used to irrigate up to 6 acres of farmland on which paddy are grown. Women and children were facing problem to have water for bathing in risk area at distance places. Now they got bathing water facility near the village.
- The self-help approaches of enabling community, strengthening VAT and VDCs at village level with a focus on women and their capacity building enhanced the level of understanding on the issues prevailing in the area, capability to develop the DRR plans to address the needs for different vulnerable groups and climatic conditions shows the effectiveness of the project. The project also addressed the social cohesion, individual to collective approach, climate resilient soil and crop management to bring back the age old agricultural practices in order to sustain their livelihoods and food security.

## CONSULTANCY WORK

SI No	Title of the assignment	Period	Amount in INR	Client Organization	Works done
1	Counseling of Project Affected Families of GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd, Dhenkanal to select Appropriate Livelihood Options	09.05.2016 to 08.10.2016	7,53,000/-	GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd, Dhenkanal	Counseling of Project Affected Families to make conscious choice of appropriate livelihood option to increase the family income in a sustainable way
2	Conducting needs assessment and developing resource material for Joint Forest Management Committees focusing on JFM, FRA, PESA and forest resource planning and management in Jashpur district of Chhatisgarh	06.06.2016 to 25.07.2016	3,50,000/-	CARE INDIA (CISSD)	Capacity needs assessment of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), Developing capacity building plan and training manual, Conducting TOT for the project team and JFMC leaders.
3	Conducting consumer survey for impact assessment of Agri-Food value chain of Amulspray	01.06.2016 to 31.08.2016	3,49,800/-	M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai	Conducting survey of 360 households in Mayurbhanj, Bhubaneswar and Koraput (Jeypore) with data entry
4	Conducting training program for JFMCs and Forest Guards (FGs) on JFM, FRA, PESA	23.12.2016	33,000/-	CARE INDIA, Chhatisgarh	Training programme



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



**Regional Centre for  
Development Cooperation**

HIG-26, K-6 Housing Scheme, Phase-II, Kalinga Vihar  
Bhubaneswar-751019, Odisha, India  
Tel: +91 (674) 2475410, 2475652  
E-mail: rodcbsr@gmail.com, URL: www.rodcindia.org

## BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2017

SOURCES OF FUNDS	2016-17 AMOUNT (Rs.)		2015-16 AMOUNT (Rs.)	
<b>CAPITAL FUND</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet.	2,031,539.67		2,384,304.97	
Add/Less: Surplus/(deficit) during the Year	1,432,174.84		352,765.30	2,031,539.67
Add : Green Shoulder Fund	37,539.00	636,903.83		
<b>TEMPORARY RESTRICTED FUND</b> (UN SPENT GRANT) (Schedule - I)		3,623,804.00		10,420,261.50
<b>STAFF WELFARE FUND</b> (Schedule-II)		1,500,811.47		1,357,473.47
<b>CORPUS FUND</b> (Schedule III)		172,618.00		165,898.00
<b>GREEN SHOULDER FUND</b>		NIL		37,539.00
<b>TEMPORARY LOAN</b>		30,000.00		70,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,964,137.30</b>		<b>14,082,711.64</b>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>				
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b> (Schedule-IV)		1,880,118.65		2,137,978.65
<b>INVESTMENT</b>	NIL		NIL	
<b>GRATUITY FUND</b> (Schedule-V)	1,132,367.00		1,109,856.00	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES</b>				
Grant-in-aid receivable	89,016.00			
Security Deposit	6,000.00		6,000.00	
TDS	249,572.00		90,527.00	
LOANS AND ADVANCES (Schedule-VI)	149,967.00		256,365.00	
CASH & BANK BALANCE (Schedule-VIII)	4,044,544.65		11,170,492.99	
	5,671,466.65		12,633,240.99	
Less:				
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS</b> (Schedule-VII)	1,587,448.00		688,508.00	
	1,587,448.00		688,508.00	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		4,084,018.65		11,944,732.99
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,964,137.30</b>		<b>14,082,711.64</b>

The above Balance Sheet, to the best of my/our belief contains a true account of the funds and liabilities and assets and properties of the organisation for the year ended on 31.03.2017.

As per our separate report of even date.

CA. Sanjeeb K. Mohanty  
Auditor  
Membership No : 054142



Kailash Chandra Dash  
Executive Director

**Executive Director  
Regional Centre for  
Development Cooperation**

Empowering People, Nurturing Resources





# Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

HIG-26, K-6 Housing Scheme, Phase-II, Kalinga Vihar  
Bhubaneswar-751019, Odisha, India  
Tel: +91 (674) 2475410, 2475652  
E-mail: rcddbbsr@gmail.com, URL: www.rcdcindia.org

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (Rs.)		INCOME	AMOUNT (Rs.)	
	2016-2017	2015-2016		2016-2017	2015-2016
TO IGSSS -RARE	1,546,452.00	1,596,833.00	BY GRANT-IN-AID (Schedule-I)	27,476,698.00	44,421,084.10
TO K K S -LIVELIHOODS	3,844,313.50	4,374,536.50			
TO KZE -PLD	2,105,850.10	2,448,009.00	BY BANK INTEREST	335,192.00	333,139.00
TO KZE PLD SFLS	392,448.00	-			
TO K S F PNF	202,244.00	-	BY COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION	3,057,453.00	2,116,218.00
TO WATER AID WATER QUALITY	9,970.50	3,540,332.50			
TO IGSSS SOUL II	1,017,850.00	498,100.00	BY HIRING OF 4 WHEELER	45,438.00	225,722.00
TO OXFAM-CFR	2,800,000.00	2,735,922.00			
			BY REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	882,409.00	377,655.00
TO JSCF-WATERAID -WATER QUAL	3,577,148.00	-			
TO CONCERN-CCA-DRR	124,006.00	6,901,517.40	BY CONSULTANCY FEES	1,626,445.00	91,000.00
TO E U - AGRAGAMEE-NUTRITIONA	288,156.50	264,378.00			
TO ICCO MF FNS	-	466,903.00	BY INHOUSE FUND GENERATION	-	28,750.00
TO ICCO SLIO	-	7,080,379.00			
TO CYSD	-	80,000.00	BY COORDINATION COST KSF W/	-	10,000.00
TO KSF NTFP MEETING	-	400,000.00			
TO KSF RICH FOREST	-	638,696.00	BY DONATION	160,000.00	600,600.00
TO FAO	-	172,967.00			
TO PHF -IV-LIVELIHOOD	-	1,900,124.00	BY INTEREST ON TDS	20.00	3,900.00
TO IGSSS SOUL I	-	600,000.00			
TO OTHER EXP. (OUT OF F C INT/GI)	475,316.74	407,823.00			
			BY EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	1,432,174.84	352,765.30
TO M F TATA EXTRA FUND	45,276.00	433,390.00			
TO M F-MKSP	5,015,909.50	7,846,045.00			
TO OTELP PLUS	827,987.00	-			
TO OTELP	298,705.00	1,209,748.50			
TO SDTT DBI	4,272,763.50	45,163.00			
TO FADP(ITDA)	1,119,610.00	1,249,897.00			
TO JTT DBI NGR	-	470,850.00			
TO EDR / IGSSS	536,950.00	-			
TO GENERAL FUND	2,244,127.50	401,920.50			
TO IGSSS,SOUL II(CONT'N Ben)	58,840.00	46,898.00			
TO IGSSS SOUL-I(CONT'N Ben)	-	15,000.00			
TO KKS (CONT'N-Ben)	1,327,591.00	846,705.00			
TO KZE -PLD (CONT'N-org)	101,243.00	95,954.00			
TO SDTT DBI(CONT'N-Ben)	1,597,622.00	-			
TO ICCO MF FNS (CON"-Ben)	-	22,800.00			
TO PHF IV (CON"-Ben)	-	676,806.00			
TO ICCO SLIO(CON"-Ben)	-	406,212.00			
TO REIMBURSEMENT OF EXP	875,690.00	323,036.00			
TO DEPRECIATION	309,760.00	363,888.00			
	35,015,829.84	48,560,833.40		35,015,829.84	48,560,833.40

The above Income and Expenditure Account, to the best of my/our belief contains a true account of all the Income and Expenditure of the Organisation for the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017

As per our separate report of even date

CA.Sanjeeb K. Mohanty,  
Auditor  
Membership No : 054142



Kailash Chandra Dash  
Executive Director

**Executive Director**  
**Regional Centre for**  
**Development Cooperation**

