

Annual Report

2019-20



Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

<https://www.rcdcindia.org>



MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



In the year 2019-20 we decided to focus on forest rights and its utilization. Having individual and community rights over the resources provides motivation and induces security. In this year we have facilitated 250 CR and CFR rights, and in the coming year we are working towards scaling the process up in 3000 villages. We have begun facilitating CFR management plans to enhance land use and promote livelihoods. This will help in conserving and maintaining the forests. The conservation of RET species, and watershed development initiatives are an indication. We have also renewed our focus on NTFP collection and trade, and seek to have community rights in this regard in all the tribal districts of Odisha. We initiated and created history with deregulation of Kendu leaves in Kalahandi district that has renewed interest and enhanced income of the villagers.

On the sustainable livelihoods front we have demonstrated the power of agro-forestry in Rayagada, Kalahandi, Balangir and Nabarangpur districts. The tribal populations have realized the potential of their ancestral knowledge and are engaged in reviving their traditional organic methods. They have diversified their approach and produce and have started moving away from mono cropping and cash crops. Working with the Odisha Millets Mission, OTELP and the FADP has immensely helped RCDC fulfill its objectives at promoting agricultural livelihoods and ensuring nutrition to the communities it serves.

RCDC has since long been combating the fluoride menace in the fluoride affected district of Nuapada in Odisha. Advocacy in this regard has paid off and the State Government has introduced mega pipe water schemes in most of the affected villages. RCDC has ensured safe drinking water through sanitary wells in some of the villages and more are being taken up. With the help of CSR funds we are addressing the fluoride issue in remote villages of Boden Block.

We are engaged in taking up research and studies. Our study on the community perception of climate change conducted in the coastal districts of Odisha was well appreciated and in the process we could bring the prime stakeholders in one platform to deeply cogitate on the climate change issue that has emerged as the prime threat in the entire Bay of Bengal region. We intend to work on the climate change and disaster risk reduction issue with renewed vigor and are looking forward to taking up coastal plantations in a big way to protect the villagers living in vulnerable stretches.

The nongovernmental organizations are facing a lot of challenges due to changes in the social and political environment and RCDC is adapting to the changes in a positive note. We are looking towards new approaches to funding and renovating the organization and our work to emerge as thinking and innovating unit to respond to the changing scenario. We sincerely hope to overcome the challenges and seek the blessings of all stakeholders who have stood by us in our journey of 27 eventful years.

Kailash Chandra Dash
Executive Director



RCDC - Journey so far

Since its formation RCDC has emphasized on community forest management, drought proofing, land and water management, sustainable agriculture, food & livelihood security, strengthening local self-governance through development & implementation of people's plans and capacity building of PRIs. Its major thrust areas over the years have been studies and research on sustainable natural resource management; developing best practices and demonstrative models; promoting collective action through education, and networking and advocacy for appropriate policy and practice changes.

Initial years were focused on developing pioneering models and advocating for enabling policies in NRM sector. Many of its efforts have been successful in highlighting the importance of the stewardship of local communities in managing their own resources. RCDC has widely promoted CFM by mobilizing communities to develop productivity and income potential in the forests that they manage through sustainable forest management practices. RCDC established a name for itself as a clearing-house of information on community forest management and on NTFP. Its newsletters, news updates and journals captured the field realities, popularized the best practices and raised the issues that require attention by the policy makers.

RCDC is known for its work on developing alternative arrangement for marketing of NTFP; working on market intelligence; product development and sustainable NTFP harvesting. Over the years RCDC has helped form 30 NTFP based cooperatives and also a federation of these cooperatives with an objective to enable forest dependent communities to control, manage and trade NTFP and their agriculture produce.

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

VISION	Vulnerable and marginalized children, youth, women and men are empowered to secure their rights over planetary resources in sustaining their lives, livelihoods and overall prosperity for generations to come
MISSION	Achieving lasting improvements in the quality of life of children, youth, women and men, and their agencies through sustainable natural resources management

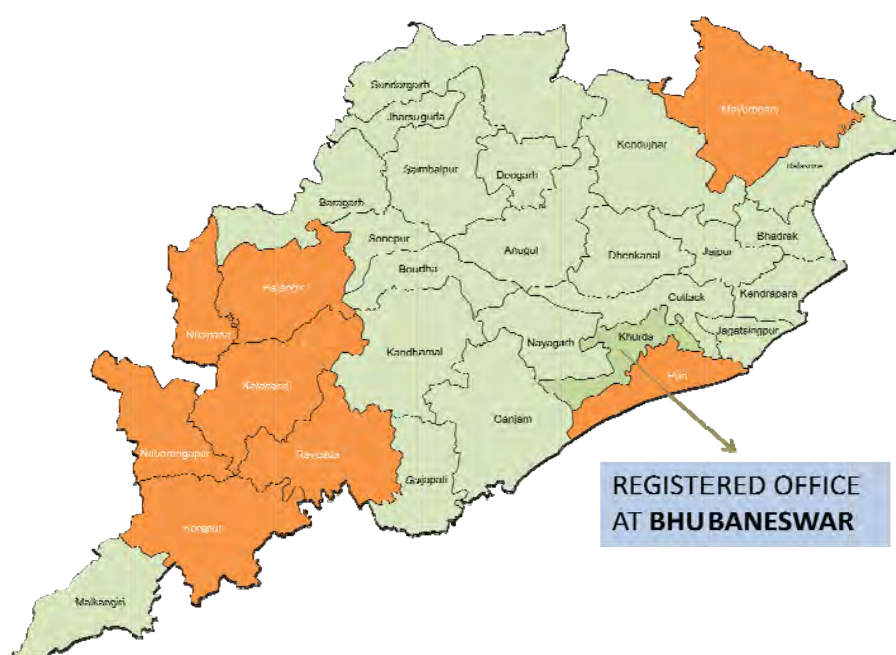


Target population

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

Geographical coverage

At present RCDC has its physical presence in 778 villages in 29 blocks of 9 districts of Odisha, covering around 257371 populations through its programmes and consultancy assignments.



Partners

RCDC has worked with Oxfam India, Misereor, Bftw, IGSSS, WaterAid, Karl Kübel Stiftung für Kind und Familie (KKS), Ford Foundation, Concern WorldWide, European Union, UNDP, AusAid, Paul Hamlyn Foundation, Dan Church Aid, KZE/Misereor, ICCO, Broederlijk Delen, Simavi, Both Ends, Key Stone Foundation, Letz Dream Foundation, Tata Trust, ChildFund India, State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), ITDA of Govt. of Odisha, OTELP, NRLM of Govt. of India among others.

Community Based Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Livelihoods

Enhanced livelihood of tribal communities

RCDC has taken up several programmes in the tribal belts of Kalahandi, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj for enhancing the livelihoods of tribal populations and forest dwellers by asserting their rights over forest lands and managing the forests. These programmes are supported by Oxfam, PNF/ KSF and FES.

Currently the programme demographics are as under;

Programme area

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Kalahandi	Golamunda	Dhamanpur & Khaliapali	5	333
Keonjhar	Hatadihi	K. Baliapal and	16	1234
Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	Bhaliadal	6	713
	Renewable energy intervention	Salchua	9	984
Total			36	3264

The programmes deal with inequality. They ensure rights in the hands of community so that the resource alienation in any form could be controlled and regulated. The Gramsabha exercises its rights over the resources being empowered by the decentralisation of the resource governance through various legislations and Acts. Through this programme, the Forest Rights Committees and Gramsabha are able to exercise their use, access and tenurial rights over the local resources.

Conversion of forest villages into revenue villages, habitat rights of PVTGs, deregulation of Bamboo and Kendu leaf are some of the areas which are directly linked with social and economic life of tribal.

Expected outcomes

- Flagging off the FRA issues at different levels, among different stakeholders including media for a speedy solution
- Dialogue with government authorities on the basis of community voice
- Media advocacy in reaching many people across the state and the nation for a policy level changes with regard to FRA issues
- Learning from success stories from other field areas regarding FRA implementation, knowledge and skill enhancement of the FRC members
- Pending, rejected FRA claims (IFR/CR/CFR) expedited, claims recognised and titles issued
- Sharing of FRA issues particular to each district to the respective DLC members
- Community empowered to discuss their issues with the officials

FRA Claims Progress

Claims Made	Upto 2018	2019-20	Total
IFR	1227	29	1256
CFR	17	20	37
CR	17	20	37
CFRMC	17	0	17

Claims Received	Upto 2018	2019-20	Total
IFR	787	0	787
CFR	15	20	35
CR	15	20	35

Claims Pending	Upto 2018	2019-20	Total
IFR	411	0	411
CFR	10	0	10
CR	10	0	10

Impact of IFR/CFR management plans

Developments in IFR Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMAY, land development, agricultural and horticultural development, integration of SSS. Village ponds with MGNREGS
Developments in CFR Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation of RET species CFR management activities Watershed development initiatives
How CRR has helped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in NTFP collection Deregulation of KL has enhanced income Lessen village conflicts Village Development and Forest Development activities increased.

NTFP strategy adopted

NTFP Name	Programme Strategy
Kendu Leaf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deregulation of KL for facilitating private trading Collection of KL from all types of forest Protection and conservation of KL collection area
Bamboo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest protection and conservation Bamboo plantation Deregulation of Bamboo
Sal Leaf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of Khali making machine for women SHGs trading of Khali dana
Mahua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring MSP for Mahua.
Oilseeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand driven oil processing machine
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of NTFP processing unit in Golamunda

Major Achievements of the programme

Achievement	Unit	Dist/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	HH	Population
KL trading of 32 lakh rupees by Gramsabha samuha		Golamunda, Kalahandi	06	371	1761
4 CFR in Bolangir	4	Saintala, Bolangir	04	148	812
Forest villages within PA got CFR	4	Thakurmunda, Mayurbhanj	04	216	1298
Forest village conversion to Revenue Villages in process		Thakurmunda, Mayurbhanj			
CAMPA STUDY	1	HO, BBSR			
KL study by TISS	1	HO, BBSR			

Forest villages can be a part of development

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 sales, and assist in farming. Poor road connectivity is one of the deterrent factors that prohibited the Government officials from visiting this village before 2016. The village has undulated topography but has a great potential of natural resources. Lack of infrastructures and 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 confront were as follows:

- There were no communication facilities to the village as it is situated about 8km away from the GP headquarter and if people suffer from any disease, they have to travel 25km to Thakurmunda. Mahuldiha Local Hata (weekly market) sits twice in a week and people depend upon it to sell 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.

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 with due 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 was 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 a great relief to the people of these villages. The subway to Boula is under construction. The community right, conversion of forest village 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 i.e., a school house which is situated in an area of around 2 acres and the cost involved is INR 4 lakh 80 thousand. Now, the school teachers are regular in 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. 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 the Forest Department provided three street lights were also provided to the village. Since it is a tiger reserve, no hydroelectricity can 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 linked 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.

In a recent development, this forest village is going to get the recognition as Revenue village as per section 3(h) of the Forest rights Act. The Gramsabha approached the MLA, Revenue Minister, Collector, Sub-Collector and Tahasildar to make it happen.

Sustainable Livelihood and Empowerment of Adivasi communities

Details of the project/programme

Title of the project	Sustainable Livelihood and Empowerment of Adivasi communities
Theme	Livelihood, Empowerment
Period	January 2019 to December 2021
Donor/Support Agency	BftW

Target area profile

District	Block	Gram Panchayat	No .of villages	HH
Nabarangpur	Jharigoan	Phupugoan & Banuaguda	10	1727

Objectives

- To strengthen the community governance of the local natural resources for environmental services as well as for livelihood enhancement.
- To enhance livelihoods opportunities of the tribal communities of targeted villages



Expected outcomes

- 647 families adopted organic farming
- 465 families have income enhanced by INR 1000 to 4000 from vegetable cultivation
- 900 farmers are educated on organic farming, SRI, vermi compost, organic farming
- 103 vermi compost pits used by progressive farmers

Status of IFR/CFR claims

Claims Made	Upto 2018	2019-20	Total
IFR	268	131	399
CFR	03	07	10
CRR	03	07	10

Claims Received	Upto 2018	2019-20	Total
IFR	69	37	106
CFR	03	00	03
CRR	03	00	

Claims Pending	Upto 2018	2019-20	Total
IFR	199	94	293
CFR	00	07	07
CRR		07	07

Major Achievements

Achievement	Unit	Location	No of Villages	HH
Vegetable cultivation		Dist: Nabarangpur	10	640
SRI	31	Block: Jharigaon	10	31
Eco Agriculture	29	GP: Phupugoan & Banuaguda	10	29
Vermin Compost	103		10	103
Organic Fertiliser preparation	100		10	100

Positive changes noticed

- The women are participating in the meetings, taking leading roles in vegetable cultivation, participating in IFR, CFR & CRR claim process and coming forward to involve in economic activities.
- The 69 beneficiaries that received land rights under IFR are gradually using their land for agriculture
- The winter vegetable cultivation is gradually increasing, because 215 families were engaged and consumed vegetables. As per baseline only 50 families were cultivated vegetables in winter 2018. Out of 215 families 30% (65) families earned 1000 to 1500 rupees additionally; 50% (108) families earned 1500 to 2000 rupees and rest 20% (42) families earned 2000 to 3000 rupees as an additional income. (Family wise record maintained at programme level)

- Behavioural change in the communities regarding hygiene: Gradually hand washing practice has been increasing; even they are maintaining cleanliness during water collection from tube wells.
- The progressive farmers are adopting bio fertilizer (vermi compost, Handi Khata, etc) and bio pesticide (egg tonic, fish tonic, etc) in agriculture.
- Regular organising of farmer club meetings and farmer federation meetings and mobilizing government schemes. (MY POND for IFR land, land development, Water lifting pump set, vegetable seeds, ragi, paddy and maize, etc)
- Gradually, demand generation is improving from villages by farmer's club, village committees and federation.

The beginning of a new journey

How a tiny south Odisha village showed the way for a secured livelihood



President of CFRMC, Shri Ratnakar Bhatra along with one of the members inside the forest

As in thousands of villages across Odisha, forest is the major source of livelihood for a tiny village called Purniguda, in Phupugam GP, Jharigoan Block of Nabarangpur district. Ten years after the implementation of Forest Rights Act, it seems as if the historical injustice has turned on its side to give justice to 127 forest dwelling households after a long struggle of 4 years by the community. "Forest is our mother, our ray of hope, provides everything to fulfil our wants and this little piece of paper ensures our (community's) rights over the forests. Now no one can snatch our dreams from us", says a happy Ratnakar who has been instrumental in securing the community tenure over their forest resources.

A new beginning

"The month of Kartik (the holy month of Hindus) brought fortune for us. It is in this Kartik of 2010, that the RCDC staff first came to our village and discussed about the ownership of the hills covered with forests. We could not believe what they were saying. How can the forest dwellers become the owners of the hills when only 6 inches of soil is ours and rest are of governments? "The forest is of the departments' and we are just the dependents", recalls Hiramani Bhatra a members of the Community Forest Resource Management Committee (CFRMC). Even in 2010, four years after FRA was implemented, nobody knew about the Act, how to form a Forest Rights Committee (FRC) to claim the forest area or its provisions. The villagers were unorganised, there were no rules and regulations for the management of forest resources, they were regarded as the encroachers by the forest department officials and there was a continuous rift between the local forest guard and the community members.



Initially it was very difficult to make the community aware about the benefits of resource conservation. “Forget about the awareness of the community about the forest management, even we could not motivate them to sit together and discuss an issue. We did not give up and continued to come to the village. It was Daimati who came first and listened to us. She then motivated the women of the village to come forward



Community Forest Resource Management Committee meeting of Purniguda village

for the protection of the forest because they felt that it was the women folk who suffered most. Then, gradually their husbands joined their hands and the result is in front of us as one of the best management committees of the district ” says Pravat Kumar Mishra, Sr Programme Manager of RCDC. A Forest Rights Committee was formed strictly adhering to the norms as prescribed in the Forest Rights Act with proper representation of women. Meetings were held regularly and every one of the village came forward for the conservation of the forest which led to the tenurial security.

Managing a Crisis

With the lapse of time monthly community meetings became irregular and people were more interested in discussing programmes like Indira Awas Yojana rather than engaging themselves for the interest of the community as a whole. People from the nearby villages started entering the forests and cut the trees. Some of the villagers opposed the intruders but could not resist their activities as they did not have a legal document of ownership over the forest resource.

Understanding the gravity of the situation, RCDC again organised the community members and formed the Forest Rights Committee (FRC) with the following members to initiate the claim process. After 4 years of effort with the Sub Division Level Committee and meeting the DLC, the community got the title over 90 hectares of forest land in the year 2016 to protect, conserve, regenerate and manage their forest resources.



The watch and ward started to check the wood cutting. In the beginning, 8 people were selected from among the community members on a rotation basis but currently, Rs. 200 is collected annually from each household to pay for two people round the year. Community is collecting the Non Timber Forest Produces (NTFP) like Mahua flower, Kendu leaf, Amla, Siali leaf, brooms, Sal seed, roots and tubers from the forest. While the families are consuming the NTFPs like tubers, they are selling other NTFPs. A total of Rs.12,000 has been deposited in the community managed Bank pass book after meeting all the expenses.

A long way to go

“People can manage their own resources in a very traditional way but preparing a forest management plan in an organised manner needs some technical expertise. Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) is helping the partners like RCDC for training on how to prepare a management plan. The process of preparing the modules for the training of Master Trainers (MT) from the partners is ongoing and we hope we will be able to complete the training of at least one partner by the end of November 2020” says Biranchi Paikaray, Programme Manager, FES. It is expected that the replication of exercise will help the communities enormously across the state.

Focus Area Development Program (FADP)- Sustainable livelihood

Visualizing that a focused approach towards livelihoods suitable to local conditions and capacities of tribal communities as also creation of scalable and replicable livelihood models is the need of the hour, a new approach taking a holistic view of the livelihood ecosystem was launched named as Focused Area Development Programme (FADP).

RCDC is an implementing partner of the programme working in 7 blocks of Nabarangpur district.

Target area profile

District	Block	HH
Nabarangapur	Papadahandi	500
	Kosagumuda	500
	Dabugaon	500
	Nabarangapur	250
	Nandahandi	125
	Tentulikhunti	775
	Jharigaon	500
Total		3150

Objectives

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



Expected Outcomes

- 100 acre chilly grown in organic method
- 200 acre WADI (Cashew) plantation
- 100 acre Sweet Corn in organic method
- 500 acre Ragi in organic method

Integration: Wage & social security based livelihoods

Achievement/ Name of Scheme, Programme	Unit	Dist/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	HH	Population
MGNREGS	125	Tentulikhunti	8	60	300
	75	Papdahandi	4	65	350
	50	Jharigaon	2	40	200
	75	Kosagumuda	5	70	350
	75	Dabugaon	7	75	420

Jaggery Unit as Livelihood Option

- Name of the Programme: Sugarcane Extraction Unit Support
- Name of JLG/Beneficiary: Maa Laxmi JLG, Chhelipata, Papdahandi
- Scheme Name: IGS SCA to TSS 2018-19
- Programme Cost: Rs.1, 92,750/-
- Income from the programme (In 1st Season): Rs.24000/-Expected Annual Income from the programme: 1,00,000/-

About Programme: ITDA, Nabarangpur under FADP program is working on different livelihood activities for income generation of ST people in the District. On the suggestion of the Chief Administrator KBK, ITDA, Nabarangpur planned to support ST farmers with Jaggery making unit for improvement in their economic condition.

To implement the programme, ITDA with help of RCDC FNGO identified four potential blocks (Kosagumda, Nandahandi, Papdahandi & Nabarangpur) and conducted the village level meeting for selection of ST beneficiary. Selected beneficiaries have been formed in 10 Nos. of JLG groups consisting of total fifty ST farmers and supported with Jaggery Extraction Unit along with accessories under the programme.



Maa laxmi JLG, Chhalipata Village of Papdahandi Block

Outcome from the programme: In first season Maa Laxmi JLG of Chhalipata Village of Papdahandi Block has been able to generate income of Rs. 24000/- (twenty four thousand) from the jaggery extraction machine supplied to them.

Because the machine was supplied in the end of season, farmers were not able to utilize it to the full potential. It is expected that from next season farmers will be able to generate income/saving of Rs. 1, 00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh) from the machine.

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and livelihood Promotion Program (OTELP)- Sustainable Livelihoods;

The OTELP programme seeks to strengthen tribal livelihoods. RCDC, a partner of the programme, is implementing it in the Nabarangpur district of Odisha.

Target area profile

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Nabarangapur	Kosagumuda	Balegaon, Mkera, Majhidhanua, Santoshpur, Temera	12	4500

Objectives

- 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
- To encourage and facilitate off-farm enterprise development focused on the needs of poor tribal households
- To monitor the basic food entitlements of tribal households and ensure their access to public food supplies

Expected outcome

- Land development 150 acre
- 250 acre WADI (Cashew) plantation
- Black gram 50 acre
- 100 acre Ragi in organic method

Integration: Wage & social security based livelihoods;

Achievement/ Name of Scheme, Programme	Unit	Dist/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	HH	Population
MGNREGS	250 acre	Kosagumuda	12	280	1000

Goat Rearing: a poor man's ATM

Temeraj Majhi of Sikidaguda, Kosagumuda was a poor wage worker who had neither a good income nor a structured house to live with his wife and four children. The intervention of OTELP built his self-confidence for undertaking own enterprise and he started his new journey from wage worker to becoming a goat rearing entrepreneur. Getting support from this, he started his own improved goat rearing unit.



The VDC under OTELP supported Rs. 9,000/- for goat shelter and Rs. 18,000/- for supply of 4 nos mother goats and its rearing with 3,000/- for initial care, tagging and insurance. The ITDA and RCDC facilitated tagging and insurance support to all these goats with help of line department.

Initially he was habituated with traditional way of care and rearing of goats. The training from OTELP to improve his practices created a new hope of earning more in him. He reared all goats with technical guidance from ITDA. After 2 years he started sale of mature male goats on regular interval and continued his rearing of female goats.

He now has 13 nos goats. Apart from that he has also sold 14nos male goats during 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20 and earned Rs.1,10,000/-. He has invested his profit money for construction of his own asbestos house and fulfilled other domestic requirements. His children are now going to school regularly. He is not poor like before and earning with dignity from his own enterprise with other works. Availability and production of new male goats are always helpful for him like ATM. He is selling these and getting money like ATM as per his domestic emergency and requirement of his family.

Jalanidhi-II: Boosting irrigation potential through lift irrigation



Irrigation in today's context is a burning topic in India where most of the areas are facing water deficiency due to drastic change in the environment condition. Nabarangpur district of Orissa is no exception. Being in a hilly terrain water scarcity and availability of ground water for irrigation is very poor. Therefore the best way to boost the irrigation potential was to utilize the available river water through lift irrigation.

OTELP Plus, Nabarangpur was successful in identifying these issues and implemented Jalanidhi-2 in one of its working plan area for betterment of the tribal community by boosting the irrigation facility.



Programme Description

- Area: 103 acre
- Irrigation cover: 103 acre
- Estimated Cost: 75, 40000 convergence amount and Beneficiary contribution 2, 52000
- Total no. of beneficiaries- 54
- Per beneficiary income after programme intervention: INR 170,000
- Block : Kosagumuda
- GP: M. Keragaon
- Village: Kurpiaguda
- District: Nabarangapur

This is a Waste Land Management Program by villagers of Kurpiaguda, of M.Kera Panchayat of Kosagumuda Block. After PRA process OTELP adopted this village as model village to implement the targeted activities. As per the village level interaction meeting it has been identified that most of the land remains un-irrigated for which they only harvest onetime crop in their land which fetches very meagre income.



OTELP Programme dreamed to make these land resource as sustainable livelihood option for the villagers. RCDC started planning to use the water management program to convert these lands which will enable irrigation throughout the year. Their fortune started to change their association with RCDC Nabarangapur under OTELP programme, wherein RCDC used its influence to mobilize Jananidhi-2 Program as a convergence program with Orissa Agro Industry Corporation Limited, under OTELP area wherein Rs. 75,40,000 was mobilized from the state government.

Following this beneficiary contribution mobilized Rs. 2,52,000 for completion of the programme. After completion of the program 103 acres of land was irrigated and it has been used for commercial vegetable cultivation. Earlier these villagers were migrating to Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and nearby town of Nabarangapur, now they have become self reliant and are playing an employer's role in their village to engage other distressed migrated family member in their farming activities. As estimated by the agriculture expert soon they will start to add around 1,70,000 per annum in the family. Now, apart from the regular farm activities, they started cultivating commercial vegetable like Tamato, Brinjal, Coriander and Radish etc during cropping season. These initiatives have motivated other villagers to adopt this process for effective use of the land.

Rejuvenating tribal self-rule system for sustainable food and livelihood securities in the districts of Balangir & Rayagada Odisha

The goal of this programme is to enable the target indigenous communities (Adivasi) and traditional ancestral occupation holding communities to secure their livelihood through self-rule system in two districts; 24 villages in Balangir and 14 villages in Rayagada district.

Target area profile

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Balangir	Deogaon	Brahmanijor	5	782
		Bandhapada	5	800
		Dhandamal	5	804
		Landapather	5	832
		Sarasmal	4	855
Rayagada	Chandrapur	Turiguda	14	1029
Total			38	5102

Objectives

- The indigenous communities and traditional ancestral occupation holding communities have protected, conserved and managed food supply chains through self- rule system for food and livelihood security.
- The change agents are networked and exercise regular advocacy for the effective implementation of the self-rule system of indigenous communities in line with the constitutional provisions.

The programme has been taken forward by the People's Led Development (PLDP) approach. Traditional community institutions have played assertive advocacy roles and assert communities' rights related with issues such as economic and social village development plans, poverty reduction and social security as well as public schemes and resource flow to persons identified as beneficiaries.

Strategy for PLD (People's Led Development) Approach taken in programme

- Community based model creation and its presentation, replication
- Traditional and customary knowledge learning and sharing, exchange among different communities and stakeholders.
- Monitoring of Government food supply schemes and programmes, ensuring its effective implementation, suggestion for its improvement.
- Media (print and electronics) advocacy



Expected outcomes

- Replication of PLD process in other villages and blocks that has multiplied its importance and opening a platform for the direct and indirect target groups for traditional food security
- Advocacy for strengthening of village level institutions with the line departments that led a mass awareness among target groups about their rights and livelihood
- Resource Centre/Gyanghar- a knowledge exchange center has helped as a platform of education on adopting traditional farming knowledge and methodology to increase the income source towards a sustainable economic growth in the local region
- Community based forest protection, conservation, regeneration and management has ensured food security, livelihood security and ecological security.

Off Farm Livelihoods

Activity	HH	Number Involved
Poultry	-	-
Duckery	2	2
Goat rearing	2	2
Sheep rearing	-	-
Dairy	-	-
Sewing & Tailoring	-	-
Driving	-	-
Fishery	5	5

Status of IFR/ CFR claims

Claims Made	Upto 2018	2019-20	Total
IFR	599	78	677
CFR	26	12	38
CRR	06	04	10

Claims Received	Upto 2018	2019-20	Total
IFR	218	24	242
CFR	12	0	12
CRR	00	00	00

Claims Pending	Upto 2018	2019-20	Total
IFR	381	54	435
CFR	14	12	26
CRR	06	04	10



Impact of management plans

Developments in IFR Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMAY, land development, mango orchard, farm ponds, agricultural support, MGNREGS linkages
Developments in CFR Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mango and cashew plantation under convergence of horticulture and soil conservation department in 4 hectares of land
How CRR has helped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yet to receive claim of CRR

NTFP strategy

NTFP Name	Programme Strategy
Kendu Leaf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage under social security schemes apart from selling it on MSP
Bamboo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Got transit pass to sell bamboo as well as use for value addition
Sal Leaf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for stitching, starting enterprises and marketing
Mahua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selling on MSP
Oilseeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 24 villages 500 farmers formed a samrudhha farmers production company for preparing oil from oil seeds and marketing

Innovation: Farmer Field Schools

Brief Narration of the Concept:

PLD is also a platform to encourage Farmers Field School which has benefitted the people through their knowledge for the development of their own region. Farmers Field School is an effective way of introducing new farming methodology with promoting traditional patterns, is an appropriate concept which increased the income source through good governance leading the local people towards a sustainable economic growth.

Why Undertaken:

- The tribal communities and farmers should be able to follow the traditional farming methodology and continuing farming in the local region.
- It operates with the principle of the non-formal education and most of the sessions and contents are based on the adult learning principle.
- Transfer of knowledge to the youth in order to check migration issues and build their capacity on how to promote local agriculture concepts and technology, which would create local employment, increase HH income, and enable youth to become rural entrepreneurs.
- Farmers School consists of groups of people with common interests who get together on a regular basis to study the "how and why" of a particular topic.
- Farmers School emphasizes building on the farmer's ability to experiment and draw conclusions and it empowers farmers to improve their socio-economy conditions.
- Farmers School concept is an independent way of leading a healthy life without falling into traps of Government and private agencies to adapt unnecessary and failed cropping patterns.
- Making farmers competent in their own field and reduce production costs
- Exposure of new field areas and farmers knowledge exchange practices helped them to tackle with upcoming climate change challenges and how to mitigate.

*What advantages have been observed:***Impact**

- This has help promote FS as a platform of education on traditional farming knowledge and methodology in the local region.
- The exposures and successful implementation FFS has not only benefited the farmers but also has been replicated by other neighbour farmers to develop this idea and concept.
- 7 numbers of FFS were replicated taking knowledge and idea from the existing FS.
- These replications has not only helped the farmers to sustain their livelihood, but also improve in the health conditions due to consuming organic vegetables, adapting to climate smart agriculture, avoid early girl child marriages and rather send their children's to school and could provide quality education, improve their livelihood and learn about self-production, packaging and marketing of their own vegetables.

This has also reduced child labour, trafficking of youth after migration to local city and has been a huge positive impact on the climate and environment.

PLDP helps the SHGs to become entrepreneurs

Sandhijor is small village of Deogaon Block in Balangir district that is situated 17 km from the block head quarter. Out of a population of 400 most belong to Scheduled Caste families. They are dependent on agriculture, daily wages and seasonal collection of forest produces. The overall earnings are not sufficient for them to live a dignified family life. A few of them live on the edge of extreme poverty and hunger.

After intervention of RCDC and Misereor in 2012, seven women self-help groups were formed in that village. Each group member started contributing twenty rupees per month as savings for their emergency need. The PLD process makes the groups united and they gradually become strong. They were taken over by the Odisha Livelihood Mission in 2018. In the month of May-2019, the continuous efforts of the community with the support of PLDP brought success. During regular community meetings, group activities for some income generation programmes were discussed. At last it was decided to make Agarbatti with support of OLM by 6 SHGs. They took training for making a production unit on 16th May 2019 and one SHG purchased a processing machine. In this process they collected local materials like coal, dust, jhuna, bamboo stick, gum, paste etc. One group became involved in marketing process. For this purpose, the OLM supported three lakhs to 3 groups. Now they have been scaling up their activities. They have extended their gratitude for progressing with guidance of community facilitator of the village.



Migrant Worker becomes a successful Farmer

Parsuram Pasca, aged 33 is a resident of village Turiguda of Chandrapur Block in Rayagada District. He lives with his family of 2 brothers, 2 sisters and parents. The financial condition did not allow him to continue higher education after matriculation. Then he used to migrate other states like Kerala, Karnataka,

Andhra Pradesh every year. He usually earns eight to ten thousand rupees per months including overtime duties. After six months, he returns home with a saving of 12 to 15 thousand, new android mobile, decent clothes, watch etc. He keeps around five thousand as pocket money and he gives rest amount to his parents. Next time he again migrates to those places either by selling his mobile or borrowing from others.

During intervention of RCDC and Misereor, a knowledge exchange program programme regarding forest-based income generation, agriculture and its processing was organised. Parsuram was also a participant and he described his bad experience on migration. He came close to Farmer Field School and showed his interest to grow vegetables in his 30 cents of land. The volunteers of RCDC and other farmers also helped him to grow different types of vegetables in multilayer method in organic way. In this process, he earned not only thirty thousand rupees by selling vegetables but his relatives, friends and other community members have taken fresh vegetables many times. The seven member family also got fresh vegetables every day. In the second time he grew long durable crops like brinjal, chilli, okra, bitter gourd, ridge gourd, cow pea, banana, papaya etc. He earned around forty thousand rupees in second time. This income helped to build his confidence to go forward. After involvement with vegetable cultivation, he has been interacting with many progressive farmers of his GP to gain knowledge for innovative farming. Now he become a mentor and village level resource person for others especially young migrants to adapt traditional farming.

Parsuram Says, “Why would I migrate, if I earn more than that by staying with family in the village, my old parents are happy to see the elder son has adopted their traditional occupation? Now our land is fertile and many youths have tried to follow me.”



WASH & Nutrition

RCDC has good experience in WASH related activities over the years. It focuses on community education and advocacy on the links between improved WASH, improved nutrition and better health. It will also focus on governance issues to ensure delivery of these key services at community level. It will continue to use its experience and expertise in WASH to develop models on better services and strengthen advocacy on drinking water quality.

Safe Water for improved Health, Nutrition and reduced disability among people in Nuapada District, Odisha

Nuapada is one of the worst endemic fluoride affected districts of Odisha. Fluoride contamination in drinking water has led to severe manifestation of various fluorosis diseases among the communities. The programme aimed at ensuring equitable access to safe water to fluoride affected communities in 20 Gram Panchayats in Nuapada district of Odisha, and in the process it was aimed at reaching out to 10,000 people with access to safe water. Besides, the programme aimed at building awareness on hygiene and water quality and their impact on health and nutrition of children and women.

Target area & population

- District: Nuapada
- Blocks; Komna & Boden
- Villages: 104 villages along with children in 20 schools
- Population: 10,000 Fluorosis affected people

Main Achievements

Key Result Area 1: Access to safe water to fluoride contamination affected communities in 20 Gram Panchayats by promoting alternative safe drinking water sources and water conservation measures.

- In 104 village water quality tested and identified as safe source. Water quality report shared with community.
- Constructed and developed two sanitary wells in critically affected habitation with basic lifting and near spot delivery points. This model of dug well based mini pipe water supply was demonstrated at Dohelpada of Kureswar GP and Belgaon of Rajana GP of Komna Block
- RCDC demonstrated 23 models of tube well recharge at various village of Komna and Boden Blocks. One model demonstrated roof top rain water harvesting and recharging the ground water through a defund tube well. The second model is roof top rain water harvesting and recharging a functional tube well
- RCDC organized 6 block level training programmes for local institution members of their role and responsibilities. The trainings were organized at Boden and Komna block. Major focus of these training was on water conservation, management and GPDP



- RCDC formed 20 user groups and orient them on their role and responsibility and taking ownership of the drinking water sources
- RCDC organized 6 Jalabandhu members' training programmes in Komna and Boden block. Major focus of these trainings was on water conservation methods those can be easily practiced in individual homes, institutions and government offices
- Regular meetings held with Sarapanch, sharing of the village WASH plan and incorporation in GPDP. In all the 24 GP's budget allocated for sanitary well and model pond
- Leveraging fund from Government;
 - 62 new fluoride removal plants installed in tube well and people can now access safe fluoride free water
 - 2 Solar device mini pipe water supply system covered and total no of 244 people benefited and can access safe water
 - 68 hand pumps restored
 - 6 new community level RO Filters were installed in 3 villages in the operational area

Key Result Area 2: Improved knowledge on hygiene and fluoride's impact on nutrition among children, adolescent girls and women by institutionalising systematic hygiene promotion in schools and Anagnwadis.

- Family level awareness ensures safe storage and handling of drinking water, community awareness on sanitary risk at sources level and clean drive at hand pump platform and village drain.
- Organized 78 numbers of Community mobilization and IPC drives on various WASH rights programme organized at Boden and Komna block
- Programme staff have taken 120 demonstration classes in schools on water conservation management, shared key hygiene message and demonstrated hand washing practice.
- Undertaken orientation programme for adolescent girls on MHM and total numbers of 500 adolescent girls were oriented
- Organized orientation programmes for the school students on water quality testing in 20 schools of Komna and Boden block

Demonstrating dug-well based mini pipe water supply

Two dug well based mini pipe water supply systems and two sanitary wells have been demonstrated in Komna block by RCDC during the period under reporting. From the earlier experiences of our programme it has been found out that mini pipe water supply systems have been hugely successful in immediately addressing the water quality woes of the people and these systems are being extensively used. Safe and acceptable water for human consumption, available in sufficient quantity, physically accessible and affordable is a crucial pre-



requisite for the survival of human beings. Access to safe water is not only fundamental to good health but also to satisfactory livelihoods, dignity and prospects for economic growth and education. In the context of fluoride contamination access to safe water is all the more important for health, livelihood and dignity. RCDC focuses on an improved version of sub-surface water source based drinking water systems. Here we have tried to add value and integrate water extraction. Apart from the hardware part, these pilot demonstrations also have integrated a more complex demonstration of software requirements, such as community management system for O&M of the PWS system and further improvement of the system.

Demonstration of Tube well recharge models in Fluoride endemic areas of Nuapada district

Presence of fluoride, beyond permissible limit, in the tube well water, is an omnipresent water quality problem in Nuapada district of Odisha. With increased extraction and reduced recharging due to various factors, the concentration of fluoride in the ground water is on the rise. Sufficient recharging of the ground water aquifers improves the quality of water by reducing the fluoride concentration on one hand and ensuring the yield of the tube well round the year on the other hand. During the period under reporting, RCDC has demonstrated four different types of models for recharging of tube wells in the fluoride endemic area.

With the objective of increasing the ground water level to dilute fluoride, rainwater is being sent to the ground aquifers through defunct as well as well functional tube wells. Though there are many ways to send rain water underground to increase the water level, it was a conscious decision to charge the ground aquifers by directly injecting water through the tube wells. And, the other option is to use the waste water from the tube wells to send it back to the aquifer. However a lot of care is needed to be taken to ensure that the water injected back is not contaminated.

The following models were demonstrated:

Roof top rain water harvesting and recharge to functional tube well

As a lot of water flow from the roofs of houses and streets into the drain, rain water is collected from the roof tops and the pipes are connected to the casing pipe of the defunct tube wells directly. To ensure that the rain water is not contaminated and it in turn does not contaminate the ground water the rain water collected from the roof after the first spell of rain is drained out through a vent pipe. When roof water is finally led to the tube well, it passes through a online filter packed with gravels, sand and charcoal. Filtered rain water is then connected to the casing pipe of the defunct tube well directly so that though the layer of soil between the casing and pipe of the tube well, it reaches directly to the aquifer.



Roof Top Rainwater is directly led to a working tube well

The roof top water, after flushing out of the first spell and passing it through the online filter, is connected to the layer between the casing pipe and the tube well pipe of a working tube well.

Surface water recharging though a soak pit near the tube well

Water from a natural catchment near a tube well is led to a recharge pit around the tube well. This recharge pit is layered with boulders, gravel, sand and charcoal to ensure the quality of water that is being led to the aquifer.



Tube well waste water recharge

Due to the absence of soak pit near a tube well and proper drainage, the waste water from the tube well is stagnated near the tube well creating an unhygienic condition and also a threat of contamination of the tube well. To address this problem as well as the recharge the ground water, soak pits have been created at a minimum distance of 6 ft from the tube well. The pit has been multi layered to filter the water properly.



A common set of precautions have been taken. Before recharging, the water quality of the tube wells concerned has been tested for fluoride. Samples have been collected to be tested in the district laboratory of RWSS. We already have tested the water of the tube well for bacteriological contamination, and this will be followed up at regular interval. Testing the water in the district laboratory has another purpose as well, to know how far dilution of fluoride is taking place as the FTK that RCDC used of testing fluoride is in the range of 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2 etc. We need to know the water quality in the decimal level to measure the level of dilution of fluoride.

Swachh Odisha

RCDC has been supported by Cholamanadalam Financial Services Limited CSR initiative to work in five villages in Boden block namely Aamguda, Chikalchuan, Jambahali, Dandeibasa and Dhobei village. The original plan was to construct IHHLs in Dhobei. But, after the initial visit to the villages the representatives of Chola –CSR wanted a change in the original plan, as Swachh Bharat Mission was on full swing and IHHLs were being constructed with the support of the government, there was the possibility of duplication. Hence the programme was realigned to include drinking water infrastructures. The process of re-planning and approval took time and the implementation work was delayed. Under this the following interventions are to be made in the operational area

- Provisioning of Reverse Osmosis Water in Dhobei Ashram School where there are 315 inmates and they have to depend on tanker supply of water as the water available there is laden with fluoride and iron.
- Setting up of RO plant in Chikalchuan Ashram School, Chikalchuan where the boys and girls residing the hostel will benefit from the good quality water.
- Installation of Water filter (RO) at village level in Jambahali with sensor facilities for filtration for Fluoride and Iron. Apart from 80 households it also will benefit the nearby villagers.

- Installation of Water filter (RO) in Amguda village to remove Fluoride and Iron that will provide safe drinking water to 307 households of the village and also the adjoining villagers.
- Solar device based mini PWS with solar device system from TW in Bhadlapada of Aamguda and Solar powered Mini PWS with HH connection to 12 houses (Gaintapada of Jambahali)
- Creation of storage of 4000 ltrs for the villagers of Bandhpada habitation from Jambahali School. Presently they are dependent on the solar water source of the school for their drinking water need.
- Apart from this three dug wells will be converted to sanitary wells to be used as drinking water.
- This programme also will construct the deficient WASH facilities in five schools and provided WASH education in these schools

Kitchen garden initiative for nutrition: Nabarangpur

Kitchen garden initiatives

No of HH	Support provided	Vegetables grown	Greens grown	Horticultural trees
465	Seeds and organic fertilizer	Pea		Mango
		Cowpea		Lichi
		Bitter gourd		Banana
		Greens		Papaya
		Chilli		Guava
		Brinjal		Cashew

Gains from kitchen garden per household

Average production per HH (in kg)	Average cost of produce (Rs)	Average consumption (kg)	Average sale (kg)	Average income (Rs)
100	2000	40	100	3500

Millet Promotion in Odisha – Odisha Millets Mission

The OMM programme design was based on a participatory multi-stakeholder consultative approach that brought together key government departments, academic and policy-development institutions, activists, farmer collectives, and development NGOs. A cluster-based approach for reaching out to farmers, promoting processing facilities at village and block level, and encouraging household consumption of millets through celebration of local millet based food cultures, and rigorous monitoring of the implementation partners and processes are other commendable components of the programme.

RCDC is a partner of the OMM and implements it in the Nabarangpur district of Odisha.



Target area profile

District	Block	GP	HH
Nabarangpur	Kosagumuda	17	1350

Objectives

- Promoting house hold level consumption
- Improving Productivity of Millet crops
- Promoting FPOs for marketing

Expected outcomes

- Improved agronomic practices:
- Adoption of System of Millet Intensification (SMI), promotion of line transplantation, line sowing, inter-cropping with Millets, Bio Manure, composting practices for better crop, Pest and disease management practices, organic/ agro ecological practices
- Establishment of harvesting and processing facilities.
- Selection, purification and multiplication of elite performing local varieties through participatory varietal trials.
- Developing and specialising 'Seed Farmers' for multiplication, conservation and spread of new varieties and organise them with Seed Centres
- Demonstrations of new/ improved/ purified seed varieties
- Conservation and multiplication of indigenous varieties of seeds

Major Achievements

Achievement	Unit	Dist/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	HH	Population
Sale of Ragi	301 quintal	Kosagumuda	20	234	874

OMM in Balangir district; Special Programme on Millets for Tribal Areas of Odisha

The programme started from 2018 the year one 300 acres of areas cultivated millets like ragi and little millet In 35 villages in 5 GPs of Muniguda block. Now RCDC is working in 66 villages in 7 GPs of Muniguda block.



Target area profile

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Rayagada	Muniguda	Agula	10	140
		Bhairabagada	6	150
		Jagdulpur	12	170
		Kumudabali	15	315
		Patraguda	8	155
		Sibapadar	5	75
		Telengapadar	10	160
		TOTAL	66	1165

Objectives

- Increasing household consumption of millets by enhancing household nutrition security and to create demand for millets with focus on women and children and inclusion of millets in State Nutrition Programme and Public Distribution System
- Improving Productivity of millets crop systems and make them profitable
- Promoting millet processing enterprises at GP and block level with focus on women entrepreneurs



Expected outcome

- Reach door step of 1165 farmers to motivate millet cultivation and consumption
- Farmers adopted different methods to cultivate millets in same land produces average of 5 quintals in an acre. Before they used to produces 2 quintals in that one acre land.
- 570 farmers sold their produces of 1760 quintals in Mandi with a price of 3150/- per quintal.
- 1000 Farmers formed a Farmer Producer Organisation called Muniguda Farmers Producer Organisation. One community managed seed centre and one Custom Hiring Centre for appropriate farm mechanization were established.

Achievement

- 1165 farmers have cultivated millets in 1265 acres
- 225 farmers have cultivated Ragi using SMI method in 128 acres
- 600 farmers have cultivated Ragi using line transplantation in 800 acres
- 340 farmers have resorted to millets mix in 337 acres using line sowing method
- 500 farmers have sold 1760 quintals in Mandi
- Ragi has been sold at Rs. 3150/- per quintal



Climate - Resilient Development and Disaster Risk Reduction

RCDC has pioneered the work on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the coastal belt of Odisha with three significant interventions in the districts of Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara and Puri on the strategic Bay of Bengal region. The programmes titled Paribartan and Prayas have received global attention and praise for the innovative approaches and holistic results. In the year 2019-20 RCDC focussed on climate research in partnership with UNDP.

Research & Studies; Community Perception of Climate Change Impacts in Coastal Regions

As part of a study conducted by UNDP, consultations were held to hear stakeholders' perspectives and experiences relating to the theme; to sharpen the direction and scope of specific issues; and to promote early buy-in among the stakeholders. Five community consultations were planned to cover (a) semi-arid and arid regions, (b) sensitive mountain ecosystems, (c) forests and tribal areas, (d) coastal regions, and (e) island communities.

In this context Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) took up the responsibility of community consultations in coastal areas of Odisha.

The main objective of community consultation is to add people's voices to the critical study on the 'Implications of Climate Change on Human Development and Poverty in India', as well as receive recommendations from the community and sub-national level on forward looking strategies.



The specific objectives of the Consultation

- Document people's voices and narratives regarding their perceived and lived experiences regarding the relationships between climate change, poverty and human development. This will inform the larger study, and be shared with the relevant policy makers;
- Build a strong evidence base to critically assess inter linkages between climate change, poverty and human development;



Methodology adopted for Community Consultation

- Visiting villages in the affected and vulnerable coastal zones and interviewing the affected families at random to get their views.
- Collection of socio-economic profile of the zones selected for consultation
- Voice recording of the respondents, photographs, video documentation of the consultations
- Focus on perceived and lived experiences of people particularly marginalized population groups such as women, children, elderly, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and people with disabilities.

Tools used

Pre-designed structured interview schedules and observation, review of literature particularly materials available with RCDC.

The zones selected for the study

- Rajnagar block in Kendrapara district
- Brahmagiri and Krushana Prasad block in Puri district
- Chikiti block and Aryapalli Marine Division in Ganjam district.

Synopsis of findings of consultations

1. The Cyclone's seem to be gradually getting concentrated in the Southern Odisha Coast (Puri to Ganjam districts) which saw Phailin, Hudhud, Titli and Fani in quick succession. This has rattled the residents of the Puri district. The impact of Fani was really severe. They have repeatedly lost their houses and livelihoods and are apprehensive about the future as they are now unable to return the loans they had taken to set up small scale units and orchards. That also prevents them from taking fresh loans. Agriculture is now uncertain. Caste feelings in these localities create problems while occupying cyclone shelters.
2. The displaced population from the sea erosion affected Satabhaya villages of Kendrapara district who are now in Bagapatia Resettlement Colony are in dire straits as they have not been supported with any livelihood options. Consequently the young members (both boys and girls) have migrated to Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Bangalore and they in turn have been affected severely by the recent floods increasing the misery of the population left behind as the remittances have stopped. Thus disasters in one region are affecting populations in others.



3. As the resettlement area was earlier low land, marshy and used for prawn cultivation it has become difficult to construct houses in the land allotted and the entire area gets submerged in the rainy season making life really difficult. The money allotted to build houses has been exhausted in filling up the land and most of the residents are forced to live in thatched houses. Many houses have begun but are unfinished as the money petered out.
4. The elderly population among the displaced (particularly women) are traumatized by the shift from their ancestral properties and they are begging to go back so that they can die in their ancestral land. Their appeals are heart rending. But the village they have left behind is like a ghost colony with only dogs and the cows left behind occupying them. The villagers cannot bring the cows as they have no place to keep them in the new colony. They have been allotted only 10 decimals of land each.
5. The population was never very well off but in their old colony they had access to fish, prawn, crabs, and produce from their agricultural land and backyard kitchen gardens. Here they have to purchase everything and in urban centres the costs are much higher. Consequently they are heavily in debt. Even some who have opened grocery shops in the colony are forced to sell on credit and are therefore unable to maintain the shops.
6. The people have not been able to cope in the new area and report instances of ill health like digestive problems, skin problems and respiratory problems. The elderly are suffering from sudden fainting fits and even injuring themselves.
7. As unit wise HH land has been given joint families have broken down affecting them deeply with brothers becoming separate. Now there are elders who do not have the immediate support of the younger members of the family and the women too are feeling insecure.
8. In the coastal area of Bagapatia village are settled Bangladeshi Hindu populations who do not have any land record for HH or agriculture. Consequently they are cut off from Government schemes and programmes and are also ignored for distribution of relief. Though they belong to lower castes (tribal and Dalit) they are unable to get caste certificates as they cannot show local residential addresses. These people are sitting ducks when disasters strike. They also do not have a cyclone shelter nearby and the ones available at a distance do not have enough room for them.
9. In the coastal village of Pentha the sea has advanced three kilometres and dolphins now play in what was once the beach even a few years ago. An attempt to build a coastal protection wall using geo tubes has failed and the villagers are at the mercy of the sea with only boulders between the sea and the village. In case any major cyclone strikes, the village is certain to be affected very badly. But what is strange is that the villagers prefer not to think of that scenario and continue their lives leaving their fate at the hands of Lord Jagannath whose Temple is now a few meters by the sea. The Priest of that Temple has an interesting incident to narrate. When the local King wanted to build the Temple 250 years ago he had called Vastu engineers. They had predicted that the area would one day go under the sea and urged the King not to build the huge Temple he had planned. Consequently a small Temple was built.





10. In these coastal areas where there exists a Sanctuary, the villagers also face the threat of Alligator and Wild Boar attacks. Alligators often take away their goats and cows and incidences of attacks on humans were also narrated. The Wild Boars are notorious for destroying standing crops.
11. Thus the villagers know their fate but they have nowhere else to go even as the sea advances and their lands are turning saline. It is very painful to see how women, small children, and elderly are left behind to fight the scourges of nature as the youth migrate in search of jobs which in turn are uncertain. Migration of young and adolescent girls has its own attendant dangers though the villagers are tight lipped about any untoward incident that may have happened maybe to protect their family dignity.



Investing in Future for Sustainability

RCDC believes that our future, the children and the youth that constitute nearly half of the state's population must be brought to the centre stage of development planning for the state. Helping them to grow healthy, aware, educated, and productive citizens should be the focus of development interventions. Investing on them now is going to bring sustainable dividends in future. Though this is a recent focus area for RCDC, the experience so far has been quite positive. RCDC would like to scale up its experience.

Working with Children and Youth

RCDC in collaboration with ChildFund in Kalahandi and Nuapada, Odisha strives to ensure that deprived, excluded, and vulnerable children have the capacity to improve their lives and become young adults, parents, and leaders who inspire lasting and positive change in their communities. The RCDC Child Development Programme is a sponsorship based programme launched by RCDC with the support of ChildFund India in the year July 2017. The programme was started in 4 blocks of Kalahandi & Nuapada District. The programme is working on three life stages;

- Healthy and Secure infant,
- Educated and Confident Children
- Skilled and Involved Youth in five numbers of thematic programs i.e. WASH, education, livelihood, child protection & sponsor relation.

Details of the programme/programme;

Title of the programme	RCDC Child Development Programme 4274 & 4299
Theme	WASH, Education, Livelihood, Child Protection & Sponsor Relation
Period	July 2018 to March 2020
Support Agency	ChildFund India

Target area profile;

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Kalahandi	Dharmagarh	7	33	5695
Kalahandi	Golamunda	8	22	1372
Nuapada	Boden	6	16	2678
Nuapada	Komna	4	22	2281



Objectives of the programme

- Children the age group of 6- 18 years have access to safe drinking water and sanitation & hygiene facilities and practices in schools of four selected blocks of Nuapada & Kalahandi.
- Children in the 6-14 years age group in the program area achieve basic literacy, numeracy and socio emotional life skills to successfully.
- To enable youth to access employment through skill trainings and backward and forward market linkages.
- 'Children live in protective and enabling environment, free from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence (ANEV) in target villages/ communities.

Key achievements

- Formation / strengthening of Water & Sanitation Groups in 4 nos. of project villages and preparation of short term action plans
- Identification of 5 nos water source in five project villages which were converted/renovated as sanitary well for fluoride/ Iron free water
- Constructions of hand wash corner and toilet modification and 4 schools in project areas
- Provide 2 nos “Training on Behaviour Change Communication” on WASH to the health service provider like AWW and ASHA
- Strengthening 5 nos. of WASH committees in the project area through regular meetings
- Provided hand washing support by providing hand wash kit to the Anganwadi Centres
- Preparation of water security, garbage disposal and sanitation plans in 2 nos. of project village involving larger stakeholders like WASH committee member, AWW, teacher, ASHA etc
- 545 hygiene kits has been distributed on to the adolescent girls for maintaining the menstruation hygiene

Clean well so you can eat well (Hand washing in Baklikhunti High School)

Sishudev Sunani (100058990/0074) is an enrolled child studying in Baklikhunti High School. He regularly goes to the school with his friends. He is also doing well in his studies. As there was only one tap point for hand washing in the school, only girls were given opportunity to use this tap because it is also nearer to the girl's

toilet. There are 195 students studying in the school. However, there was no facility of urinal and hand washing for the boys of the school. During the recess or lunch break time, the children used to go outside of the school for toilet and hand washing which was quite risky as the school is located by the road.



After the intervention of the project, the community organiser of RCDC Mr. Madhu Tandi visited the school and demonstrated hand washing practise. Mr. Madhu also shared how tube well water gets contaminated even though water comes from deep well. When we wash feet or hand near the tube well the polluted water enters into the earth and makes it contaminated. After the small demonstration, Sisudev played leading role and organised his friends, shared the problem of washing and toilet as there was no hand washing corner for them in their school. Sishudev opined “We had no hand washing point or toilet in our school. Even though there was only one tap for hand washing, it was used by the girls only. Sometimes we went outside for urinal and washing of our plates.



After discussion with children and SMDC, RCDC staff finally planned to setup a hand washing corner and to renovate the existing toilet in the school. It was constructed by RCDC with the support of ChildFund India under the supervision of SMDC Baklikhunti. After the construction, Sishudev and his friends are very happy as they easily go for washing of hands and plates, and urinary in toilet.






Sishudev opines “We can easily wash our hands and plates before and after having lunch in the school and now we don’t need to go outside of our school premise to do so. It is my privilege that I daily wash my hands before and after food and also we all use toilet”.

Mr. Sishupal Dharua –teacher of Baklikhunti High School opines “Now the children can easily use the hand washing point and toilet and no need to go outside of the premise during school hour. We are very much thankful to RCDC & ChildFund for their kind support.”



Financial Status

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (RCDC)			
At-HIG-26, K-6, HOUSING SCHEME, PHASE-II, KALINGA VIHAR			
BHUBANESWAR, Dist-KHORDA			
ODISHA-751019			
BALANCE SHEET AS ON			
31st March, 2020			
PARTICULARS	SCH.	2019-20 (₹)	2018-19 (₹)
SOURCES OF FUNDS :			
Capital Fund	1	4,822,405	1,962,440
Temporary Restricted Fund (Un-Spend Grant)	2	5,885,696	2,589,679
Staff Welfare Fund	4	1,678,267	1,466,812
Corpus Fund	5	191,770	185,574
Temporary Loan		178,674	198,674
TOTAL		12,756,812	6,403,180
APPLICATION OF FUNDS :			
Fixed Assets:	3		
Gross Block		3,013,453	3,280,039
Less: Depreciation		571,616	589,844
Net Block		2,441,837	2,690,195
Gratuity Fund	6	1,213,625	1,148,418
Current Assets, Loans and Advances:			
Cash & Bank Balances	7	9,916,670	3,772,306
Loans & Advances	8	817,185	832,108
(A)		10,733,855	4,604,414
Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions			
Current Liabilities	9	1,632,505	2,039,847
(B)		1,632,505	2,039,847
Net Current Assets (A-B)		9,101,350	2,564,567
TOTAL		12,756,812	6,403,180
Notes to Accounts	16		
The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet			
As per our Separate Report of even Date			
For A.K LENKA & CO. Chartered Accountants FRN: 0325851E		For REGIONAL CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (RCDC)	
  CA A.K. Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI) PARTNER M No. 061761		 Kailash Chandra Dash Executive Director	
Place: Bhubaneswar Date: 15th Jan 2021 UDIN-21061761AAAAAR7728		Executive Director Regional Centre for Development Cooperation	

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (RCDC)

At-HIG-26, K-6, HOUSING SCHEME, PHASE-II, KALINGA VIHAR
BHUBANESWAR, Dist-KHORDA
ODISHA-751019

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st March, 2020

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2019-20 (₹)	2018-19 (₹)
INCOME :			
Grant-in-Aid			
Restricted Grants (including Peoples' Contribution and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	10	46,272,450	43,160,261
BANK INTEREST			
On Saving Bank		214,959	251,789
OTHER RECEIPTS			
Donations		508,407	225,000
Other Revenue	11 (A)	9,860,879	5,604,971
TOTAL		56,856,695	49,242,021
EXPENDITURE :			
Utilisation of Restricted Grants (including People's and 'Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	12	43,291,840	48,471,782
Administrative and other input costs	13 (A)	10,133,271	-
TOTAL		53,425,112	48,471,782
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE DEPRECIATION		3,431,583	770,239
Less: Depreciation		571,618	589,844
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		2,859,965	180,395
Notes to Accounts	16		

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

For A.K LENKA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 0325851E

CA A.K Lenka, FCA, DISA (NCA)
PARTNER
M No. 061761

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 15th Jan 2021
UDIN - 21061761AAAAAR7728

For REGIONAL CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (RCDC)

Kailash Chandra Dash
Executive Director

Executive Director
Regional Centre for
Development Cooperation





Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

HIG-26, K-6, Phase-II, Kalinga Vihar, Bhubaneswar-751019, Odisha, India
Tel: =91 (674) 2475410, 2475652 | E-mail: rcdcbbsr@gmail.com
Website: <https://www.rcdcindia.org>