



ANNUAL REPORT

2012-13



Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

"Nurturing Resources, Empowering People"



Annual Report

2012-13



Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

Commitments

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Message from Executive Director

It gives me immense pleasure to present the annual report for the year 2012-13. This year we completed our journey of 20 years. All these years are eventful for all of us and bear testimony to our sincere efforts towards establishing rights of the people on Natural Resource Management step by step.

Community forest management was our pioneering work in forestry sector and that led to sustainable forest management, promotion of forest based livelihood and institutionalisation of community based organisations and their networks on both forestry and development issues. Facilitation for Institutionalisation of Community Forest Networks, decentralisation of autonomy to Gram Panchayats for fixing prices of NTFP products, and resolution of Joint Forest Management Act 2011 are the achievements in our journey.

Our initiatives on water in promoting specialised education in the schools for safe drinking water and water resource conservation has created good impact on future generation that gives recognition at all levels and is creating demand for pressurising government for its adaptation. Our effort on Jalabandhu networks and user contribution for a self sustained maintenance system is another effort for a secured safe drinking water that the world is looking for.

Land rights and land resource management has picked up momentum with the introduction of Forest Rights Act 2006. The land allotted under FRA has been linked with government schemes to ensure the food security at the household level and the village level of the target area.

Our continuation effort is now on to ensure climate justice and to improve upon the field based interventions that focused on building the resilience of coastal communities along the Bay of Bengal by increasing their ability, along with that of authorities and organizations, to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of hazards and climate change.

The adaptation measures initiated on pilot basis on; Integrated Rice and Fish Culture, Homestead Garden (Vermi-composting and organic practice), Rainwater Harvesting, Green Belt and Coastal Bio Shield, Fuel Efficient Stoves have proved to be successful interventions and well recognised. We are in the process of integrating the CCA-DRR activities in Gram Panchayat planning process establishing its link at the block and district level. Once it is established, government will be no doubt motivated to adapt it with appropriate policy changes to address the climate change issues.

All of our success is because of our committed and dedicated staff and efficient board members. I sincerely thank all our staff members, board members and donors and target groups for their contributions for the success of our 20 years odyssey.

(Kailash Chandra Dash)
Executive Director

RCDC - Over the Years

Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) is a rights-based non-government and not-for-profit organisation based in the state of Odisha in India. It has been working in some of the poorest parts of Odisha for about two decades to promote community-based solutions to issues around natural resource management and livelihoods security.

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 the time tested knowledge. Over the years it has evolved into one of the premier action research and policy advocacy institutions of the country working on natural resource management in the non-government sector.

Since its inception in 1993 RCDC has grown considerably in its range of concerns, its programmes, its networks and its ambitions as an organisation committed to strengthening development partnerships, promoting innovations and adding value to the capacities of the NGO sector. Its priorities, programmes and structure have largely been guided by the common vision of a group of committed and experienced individuals.

The Vision, Mission and the Core Values of RCDC, which make RCDC what it is today, have been integral to RCDC's existence and its successes. These will continue to be the guiding spirit for RCDC for the next five years.





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Vision

Rights Secured

Resources Managed and Sustained

Poverty is Past

”

Core Values

RCDC continues to treasure the following core values. These will continue to guide its work during the plan period.

Over the years RCDC has taken up new challenges. It has developed its Perspective Plan for the five years comprising 2012-17. It envisages the objectives behind RCDC's programme,

"Facilitating Rights & entitlements of the poor to resources they traditionally access, depend on, own, manage or are natural custodian of; Economic and social empowerment of the poor and vulnerable people through promotion of natural resource based livelihoods; and Environmental sustainability through community-based action and advocacy will be the focal objectives of all programmes."

These objectives will be achieved through three priority thematic interventions,

- (a) Natural Resource Management and Governance
- (b) Sustainable Livelihoods Promotion and
- (c) Climate Justice.

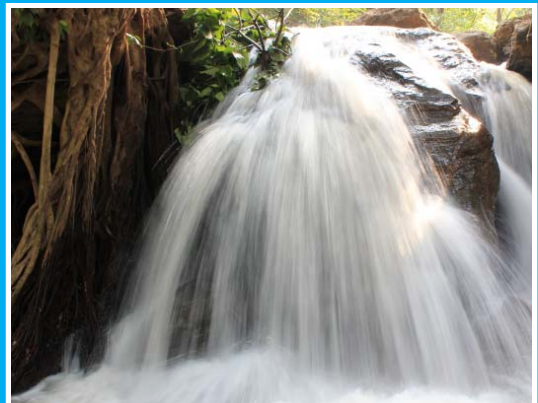
RCDC's interventions now cover 1,035 villages, spanning 39 Community Development Blocks in 15 districts of Odisha.

Since its formation RCDC has grown steadily and is now recognised as one of the premier non-governmental organisations in Odisha. It is well respected because of its strong work on the ground, its studies and research, 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 organisation.

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Mission

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



Natural Resource Management and Governance

RCDC's Natural Resource Management (NRM) approach has been upgraded in the recent past while dealing with emerging issues such as biodiversity conservation and climate change. Consequently, RCDC has begun its endeavour to upgrade the approach of the government, non-government, and community organizations to think beyond 'forest' or 'water' or 'land' in isolation, and inculcate a more subtle and broader vision of biodiversity and ecosystems. A pilot initiative in this direction was initiated under the Save Eastern Ghats Odisha Ecosystem project in December 2011 which was slightly intensified in five Gram Panchayats of the state, each representing an ecologically important region, viz. the Niyamgiri hills, the Gandhamardan hills, the Shimilipal Biosphere Reserve, the Mahendragiri hill, and the currently maize-crazy Nabarangpur district where maize has taken over traditional land use management systems. This project intervention has been planned with a very comprehensive outlook which intends at ecosystem restoration, sustainable management and development of natural resources, and also the sustainable development of NRM-based livelihood through convergence or linkages with various government schemes. However, specific resource-based interventions also continued during the reporting year.

A national level consultation was organized on Tribal Rights and Resource Governance, at Bhubaneswar on 21st and 22nd of December 2012 with financial support from Misereor with research findings and technical support from NTFP EP India. Around 120 participants joined in this consultation from five states of India (namely Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Odisha). The NTFP EP members from Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh also attend the workshop. The participants were mainly from NGOs representatives, officers involved in tribal development projects, and tribal representatives including womenfolk. Out of 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG), eight PTGs participated in this consultation and shared their experiences regarding their legal rights over the natural resources and the grass root level problems in their concern areas. Experts on the issue, officials, and noted Anthropologists gave their valuable opinion on how the bottlenecks can be resolved. Of particular interest was the issues raised by tribals residing in Protected Areas as well as nomadic tribals. The problems of these groups need special consideration, said the forum members.



Sustainable Forest Management

While RCDC's endeavour to strengthen and promote community-based forest management continued this year, the most remarkable and concrete initiative took place in 15 villages in the districts of Deogarh, Kalahandi, and Balangir for making the forest management activities more systematic, with support from Oxfam India. As a result, no forest fire has been reported from the area; and grazing has been controlled.

Though not following any systematic approach to the above extent, the Gandhamardan Surakshya Action Committee in Balangir strengthened its community mobilization for the protection and conservation of the local forests in the Gandhamardan hills of Nandupalla Gram Panchayat as a result of which forest fire and other harmful activities have been checked in that area to a considerable extent, thanks to a support under the Save Eastern Ghats Odisha Ecosystem project. Of the eight villages, forest fire has been completely checked in three villages (Mahulpali, Nuapali and Dudumdarh). This impact has spread to Belpara and Patnagarh Blocks. In all 148 types of Rare Endangered Threatened (RET) categories of species have been identified out of which 37 categories are at most critical stage of vulnerability. On the other hand, under the pilot REDD+ project to study the impact of the scheme on an experimental basis, community forest protection and conservation activities were reviewed by the local communities under RCDC's facilitation with the perspective that community initiatives should be systematic, comprehensive (like, instead of being timber centric it has also to focus on NTFP management) and value added (for instance, with gender & equity concerns). However the study outcomes did not favour the introduction of REDD+ as it was perceived that it went against the interest of the community members.

Water Resource Management

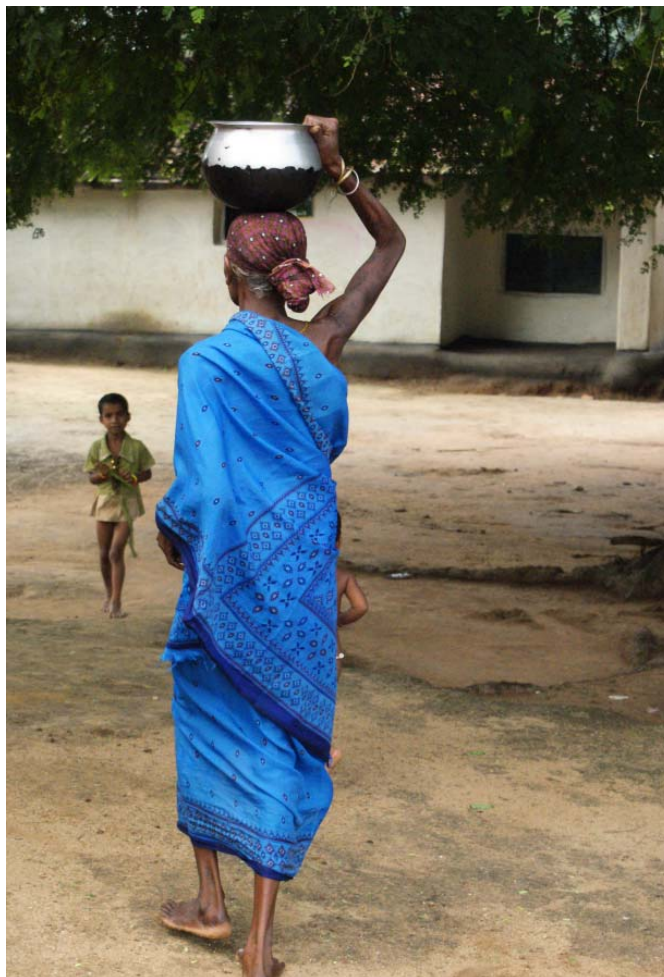
A programme called, "Developing replicable model on drinking water and sanitation and advocacy for wider replication" is being implemented in the states of Balasore, Nayagarh and Balangir from January 2011 to December 2013. It targets 30 GP's in the three districts catering to 39,719 households.

RCDC is partnering with four other NGO's CART, Nayagarh; ASA, Balangir, PRAVA & LIFE, Balasore to achieve the objectives of this grassroots programme funded by SIMAVI, Netherlands.

The broad activities engaged in are;

At the grassroots level

- ⊙ Base line information collection and end line information collection
- ⊙ GP level monthly review meeting (CBO)
- ⊙ Orientation of CBOs
- ⊙ Awareness campaign
- ⊙ School water education Programme



Study, Research & Publication

- ⊙ Research and Development of HH Latrine, dustbin, drinking water storage vessel
- ⊙ Publication of JJS (Jala Jiban Sambad)

Advocacy Activities

- ⊙ Enduring Poster and campaign material
- ⊙ Block and District level advocacy meeting and workshop

The achievements during the year can be summarized as follows;

- ⊙ 275 village water sanitation committee (VWSC) formed
- ⊙ 30 GP level, 10 Block Level and 3 District level 'Jalabandhu' Network formed.
- ⊙ Apex committee formed in GP level in the programme districts which is an umbrella network of VWSC at Gram Panchayat level.
- ⊙ Publication of Jala Jiban Sambad
- ⊙ Jalabandhu Network functioning in three districts at grass root to district level.



A highlight of the intervention is the active participation of women

According to a team member, "There is no particularly women centric activity. However we ensure 50% women participation. In all grass root level activities women members are taking active involvement on WASH activities like village cleaning, source maintenance, sanitation awareness and liasoning with various resource persons and stakeholders in local area etc. Strategies like leadership development among women, targeting the women SHGs and linking the programme to women empowerment schemes are taken by the staff of RCDC and partner NGOs to deal with the situation. An advocacy strategy is also in process for equity and inclusion in a WASH model."

Networking has been a great strength of the programme

The network linkages have been made to the apex committees and other civil societies working in the districts. The network 'Jalabandhu' is also taking a lead role in implementation of NRDWP and NBA in the blocks. GP level complaint boxes were introduced to enable the community send its message directly to the network member. The Jalabandhu network in Balasore advocated for proper utilisation of NGP money by the Panchayats. Following this, the government issued a guideline for utilising the NGP money in development of WASH infrastructure and improving the service delivery mechanism. In network meetings it is decided that the community members will plan for proper utilisation of NGP money.

The staff to RCDC and partner organisations regularly visited the line department authorities and sought their help in programme activities. The government officials provided insight on the latest policies and plans. During the period, RTIs were filed by VWSC members to know the water quality status in their habitations, plans and budgetary provisions for Gaon Kalyan Samiti, piped water supply plans of the Government and the budgetary provisions, beneficiaries covered under sanitation programmes of the Government etc. Memorandums were also submitted during the reporting period for provision of water supply and overhead tanks, renovation and excavation of water bodies, repair of tube wells, water testing, raising of platforms, construction of soak pit and drain and well renovation. Follow up on the RTIs and memorandums filed also made during the visits to Government officials. From time to time, the list of VWSCs and other information also shared with the Government line department authorities.

The challenges faced were;

- ⊙ Changing of Government policies at Grass root level like Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) to Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)
- ⊙ Panchayat election at the middle phase of the programme intervention.
- ⊙ Irregularities in NGP award
- ⊙ Gender inequity and other social barriers
- ⊙ Separate ministry for drinking water and sanitation

The programme looks forward to;

- ⊙ VWSC formation and networking
- ⊙ Validation of baseline and analysis
- ⊙ Prepare and implement village micro plans
- ⊙ Identifying and capacitating 'change makers' and 'stories of change'
- ⊙ Bolstering studies and publications
- ⊙ Development of advocacy strategy paper for the programme
- ⊙ R&D and field test of individual household latrine, dust bin and storage vessel
- ⊙ Publish manual on drinking water and sanitation
- ⊙ Annual Student Meet
- ⊙ State level advocacy workshop
- ⊙ Lobby and advocacy for integration of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and safe drinking water supply.

Diversion-based irrigation (DBI) in three villages (Mahulpali, Nuapali, and Dudumdarah) in the Khaprakhol block of Balangir district, with support from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, has been a major and outstanding work of this period. The project was implemented with partial contribution of the local communities in the form of labour, and has raised demands for more such projects in the area. People are now able to avail clean water round the clock, that too in their own house, both for domestic as well as agricultural use, thanks to this intervention.

The project has provided assured source of irrigation to the un-irrigated uplands of 134 poor and marginalized farmers of three villages in Balangir and 46 farmers of one village of Nabarangpur.

Facility	Balangir		Nabarangapur		Total	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Acres of land irrigated in Kharif season	124	249	0	23	124	272
Acres of land irrigated in Rabi season	60	139	0	10	60	149
Acres of land irrigated in Summer season	0	61	0	7	0	68
Safe drinking water unit	7	3	1	1	8	4
Bathing water facility	0	2	0	2	0	4
Watering for Kitchen garden	0	28	0	13	0	41

Achievements under OTELP:

- ⊙ 66 open wells are under construction for irrigation purpose
- ⊙ 62 application forms collected and compiled for installation of deep bore well
- ⊙ Three Water Harvesting Structures are under construction at Baraguda, M Keragam and Pikaddhanua villages
- ⊙ Drinking water project initiated in three villages



Sustainable Land Management

Initiatives under this include ensuring secured tenurial rights (which can be a key to sustainable development of the resource itself. For instance many government schemes for land development activities require adequate legal ownership over the concerned land), convergence with various land development schemes of the government (more particularly the NREGS), and also facilitating community-level land protection and development activities.

Secured land rights have been facilitated by RCDC under the Forest Rights Act and the Odisha Government Land Settlement Act, for forest land and revenue lands respectively. During the year 2012-13 more than 3231 individual claims and 71 community claims have been filed under this facilitation, either directly by RCDC or through its local partner. Of these CFR claims submitted in the Sainatala block of Balangir district and the Kainpur GP of Gajapati districts are remarkable as these created a breakthrough in that area.

Under the OTELP project the following achievements have been ensured:

- ⦿ 132 acres of land developed with contour bunds in 61 project sites
- ⦿ 78 acres of land developed with 30-40 models in nine project areas
- ⦿ 25 acres of land developed with Staggered Contour Trench in 17 project sites



Sustainable Livelihoods promotion

RCDC believes that issues of food security and malnutrition/ under-nutrition are not so much problems of demand and supply as they are of deprivation of entitlements or inability to command food supplies and related resources. It is also apparent that rural households, particularly in Odisha, stitch together multiple sources of income to make a living. Given this understanding and position, it follows that any organisation that aims to enhance rural livelihoods towards making them sustainable must necessarily adopt a multi-pronged strategy for doing so covering the entire livelihoods gamut from production and skill enhancement to rights, entitlements and social security schemes.

RCDC will promote and enhance natural resource-based and wage and social security based livelihoods for rural poor and natural resource dependent communities through the following interventions. A key focus of all livelihoods promotion interventions will be to achieve food security. Promoting market access will be mainstreamed in all livelihoods interventions.



Forest based livelihoods

Objectives:

- ⊙ Promote and facilitate community-based/managed micro enterprise development.
- ⊙ Advocate for formulation and implementation of pro-poor and gender equal forest based livelihoods policies and programmes.

RCDC organised a training programme on natural dye making, from 4th to 6th March 2013 at Bhubaneswar, Odisha. There were around 25 participants including cooperative leaders, community members and RCDC staff. The training programme was conducted by the noted natural dye expert Dr. Sharada Devi from Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad. The objective of the training programme was to teach participants about the preparation of natural dye and its use by taking recourse to practical sessions involving the participants for hands on experience. The participants prepared the natural colours in the training venue under the guidance of the trainers and also applied the colours on various objects to test the results. Various items dyed with natural colours were also displayed in the venue.

This programme provided opportunity for the skill development of participants from four different Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Lodha, Saora, Khadia, and Lanjia Saora). Two of the participants utilized their newly acquired skills after their return, and prepared natural colours themselves.

RCDC has undertaken a study on impact of MGNREGS on NTFP based livelihood in a few selected pockets of Odisha with focus on the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. Because of certain limitation like time constraint this study was done on a pilot basis at few sites of the state with a community focus i.e. what has been the impact vis-à-vis the differential community status and approaches. The study yielded interesting results with inferences that varied from case to case.

UNDP selected RCDC under its support programme for NRLM-MKSP (Government of India) for a micro grant support to the NTFP producers' cooperatives promoted by RCDC. This support provided an opportunity for training on barefoot botany, as well as capacity building of the cooperatives through a number of vital training programmes such as how to make effective business plans and how to use branding and certification for better marketing. The support further resulted in the preparation of the first business plan of VARASA, the apex cooperative that has been converted into a producer's company.



RCDC has constantly tried to uphold the forest rights of forest based populations as laid down in the Forest Rights Act 2006. A summary of claims made under the Act and results obtained under different programmes are summarized in this table:

Project	No of Individual Claims	No of Community Claims	No of Individual Claims Settled	No of Community Claims Settled	No of Pattas Received under Vasundhara
DCA Supported "Food and Livelihood Security in Balangir and Nabarangpur district of Odisha through community based resource management and improved governance" at Nabarangpur	1809	-		2	402
- Do - at Balangir	587	40	54		
KZE supported "Ensuring Food and Livelihood Sovereignty through Community Owned and Lead Processes"	151	16	35		
Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihood Programme			134		427
Oxfam supported "Demanding of forestland and resource rights recognition and its sustainable management under FRA 2006 in Odisha with reference to Balangir, Deogarh, and Kalahandi districts"	112	5	36	5	29
PHF supported, "Enhancing Livelihood Options of Vulnerable Families through Community Mobilisation and Appropriate Local Resource Management"	572	10	323		279
TOTAL	3231	71	582	7	1137

Farm based livelihoods

Under the programme, "Strengthening value chain of Pigeon Pea" supported by ICCO through Madhyam Foundation being implemented in K.Singhpur Block/ Polma GP all farmers prepared and applied jeevamruta (made from cow dung, cow urine, pulse powder, earth, and jaggery) in Pigeon Pea. They applied it after first weeding on the root of the plant. After four to five days farmers have noticed the growth. The Pea became healthy and blackish. This year the people have not noticed major attacks of pests like leaf cutter or stem borers. Death of plant was also not seen. This did not happen with Pea not treated with jeevamruta. There was an increase in the production of Pigeon Pea and the average yield per acre was 4.25 qtl per acre. The highest yield was recorded at Pidua and the yield per acre was 5.45 qtl from the local variety.

Farmers have received better price for Pigeon Pea than last year. People sold the product at Rs 30-36 per kg to the middle level buyers

The OTELP project helped in achieving the following:

- ⊙ 145 individual private farm ponds constructed at farmers field utilizing Rs 68.15 lakhs, 75722 person days generated, with a potential to secure 725 acres of kharif and 290 acres of rabi crops.
- ⊙ 8 Mother Chick Units constructed and managed by 8 SHGs and functionalised
- ⊙ Backyard poultry houses are under construction for 300 landless families and each of them provided with 11 to 25 chicks
- ⊙ Smokeless chulha (stoves) for 600 families are under construction
- ⊙ 5 Shishal plantation projects undertaken
- ⊙ 4 cashew plantation projects completed
- ⊙ 3 numbers of 5% models completed
- ⊙ Onion storage godowns are under construction to check distress sale of onion
- ⊙ WADI model developed for 14 farmers across three Micro Water Sheds
- ⊙ 17 farmers involved in vegetable cultivation under drip irrigation project in Saraladhanua





The DCA supported food and livelihood security programme in Balangir and Nabarangpur district of Odisha through community based resource management and improved governance covers 50 villages of 10 Gram Panchayat in Patnagarh Block of Balangir district in 2 no GPs (Chakalapadar and Badatamera) of Jharigaon Block in Nabarangpur District.

Farmed based livelihood includes traditional farming for sustenance and horticulture activities. Under the programme;

- ⊙ 95 farmers have been promoted who will go for specific traditional paddy and millets varieties through organic farming (Paddy- 80, Millets- 15)
- ⊙ 328 farmers promoted and linked for practicing SRI methods in 339.29 acres.
- ⊙ 101 farmers will prepare vermi-compost
- ⊙ 35 farmers will go for bio-fertilizers
- ⊙ 709 farmers will adopt mixed cropping
- ⊙ 1468 farmers will adopt vegetable cultivation.

A total of 29 farmers were linked with Horticulture Department for vermi-compost pits and facilitated to mobilise government support of Rs 97,500 for the pits. Moreover 23 farmers were mobilised for sunflower cultivation projects, 57 farmers for onion cultivation, 20 farmers mobilised for onion godown and five pump sets. In addition, at Nabarangpur.

- ⊙ 65 fruit bearing trees planted in 250 acres
- ⊙ 130 people adopt SRI cultivation



Wage and social security - based livelihoods

RCDC endeavours to:

- ⊙ Promote, facilitate, support and monitor rights-based initiatives and schemes for employment, income and social security.
- ⊙ Advocate for greater convergence of MGNREGS with NRM related activities.

Community has analysed the MGNREGA as the progressive employment guarantee Act which is supportive to wage employment based livelihood.

- ⊙ In all 24 villages, the village plans were prepared by the community members based on the MGNREGS new guidelines where watershed and agricultural activities were approved.
- ⊙ 1388 persons were engaged generating 64,957 man days and an earning of Rs 72,51,482/
- ⊙ Food Security Committee members have sent the resolution to the Gram Panchayat for necessary action in availing facilities for land development to the beneficiaries.
- ⊙ 50 no's of MGNREGS plan were prepared and all the action plans were approved in the Gram Sabha which resulted in approval of 486 community plans and 13,590 individual plans.
- ⊙ As per new guideline 11 farmers have been linked with National Horticulture Mission (NHM) through MGNREGS for mango orchard and mixed cropping. (Bagbahli-3, Marala-1, Gargadchapar-2, Dhodmahul-2, Gandamel-1, Dabmal-2) similarly Moda-11, land development-6, multipurpose farm pond-1, farm pond -5, one check dam is in progress.

Achievements of DCA supported food and livelihood security programme at Nabarangpur:

- ⊙ 119 land developments under FRA.
- ⊙ 173 people are tagged in IAY under revenue land.

Supported by Misereor-KZE, the programme, Ensuring Food and Livelihood Sovereignty through Community Owned and Lead Processes, was implemented in 25 villages in 5 GPs of Deogaon block, Balangir district. This approach to ensuring food security was for people's independent and easy access to both cultivable and uncultivable food from their own local sources, own local varieties, and distribution thorough own local means and access to government entitlements and employment. A people led process achieves the goal of 'food sovereignty', to make people free from dependence on external sources for their basic food requirements. The idea behind this concept is to ensure people's independent and easy access to both cultivable and uncultivable food from their own local sources, own local varieties, and distribution thorough own local means.

- ⊙ 5 numbers of grain bank and 18 numbers of seeds bank have been managed properly to revive the traditional agro-based bio-diversity and restore food sovereignty of the community. 868 members have taken 3426 kg of paddy and 910 members taken 1262 kg of non paddy seeds from seed bank and 98 members have taken 730 kg of grain form grain bank.
- ⊙ 175 numbers of farmers have undertaken traditional farming practices.
- ⊙ 484 families identified vulnerable through vulnerability analysis have been linked with different food security schemes on priority basis.
- ⊙ 84 numbers of uncultivable foods (status sheet) have been indentified and shared among the community to meet the food crisis during lean period.



DCA supported programme, Food and livelihood security in Balangir and Nabarangpur district of Odisha, through community based resource management and improved governance was implemented in 10 Gram Panchayats of Patnagarh Block of Balangir District.

- ⊙ 333 persons have been linked with OAP, 143 with WP, 21 with DP, 1213 families with PLO cards, 33 with NFBS, 393 with JSY, 206 with Mamata Yojana, 53 with IAY
- ⊙ 1388 HH were engaged in different works under MGNRAGA for 64957 an days earning Rs 7251482/-.
- ⊙ 52 farmers were compensated for crop loss due to drought like situation.
- ⊙ 10 numbers of grain bank and 26 numbers of seeds bank have been managed properly to revive the traditional agro-based bio-diversity and restore food sovereignty of the community. 604 members have taken 1619 kg of paddy and 302 members taken 630 kg of non paddy seeds from seed bank and 180 members have taken 1742 Kg of rice form grain bank.
- ⊙ 62 numbers of farmers have reverted from cash crop (cotton) to food crop cultivation.



The programme "Enabling communities to manage local governance, resources and create opportunities for a better and qualitative living in Nabarangpur District" was implemented in 8 GPs of Jharigaon and the villages are:- Jharigaon, Kutrichapar, Gurusingha, Banuaguda, Palia, Phupugam, Ekamba and Telnadigam

The PHF supported programme in Dabugaon block - Enhancing Livelihood Options of Vulnerable Families through Community Mobilisation and Appropriate Local Resource Management" - resulted in the following;

Linkages with Government Schemes

Scheme	Beneficiary	Scheme	Beneficiary
IAY/Mo Kudia	666	Crop Loss	1112
Farm Pond	277	Basundhara	150
Land Dev	732	AAY	37
OAP	1033	Tagged With Agriculture dept	52
WP	97	IHL	22
ODP	28	AY	6
BPL	542	IGP Watershed	130
Mamata	569	AABY	72
JSY	376	Tagged with Horticulture dept	76
NFBS	18		

Achievements:

- ⦿ 10 Nos of community claim
- ⦿ 572 Apply for individual claim(FRA)
- ⦿ 323 beneficiary Received entitlement under FRA(individual)
- ⦿ 279 Beneficiary received patta under Vasundhara
- ⦿ Rs. 27, 25,252/- mobilized under MGNREGS.
- ⦿ 34 New tub well in 16 villages
- ⦿ 02 village avenue plantation.
- ⦿ 263 beneficiary received Job Card
- ⦿ 13 villages Electrification.
- ⦿ 256 mother tagged with Mamata Yojna
- ⦿ 04 AWC has been mobilized in 4 villages
- ⦿ 197 mothers tagged with JSY Scheme.
- ⦿ 05 SHG bank linkages and got Rs-36,000/-
- ⦿ 247 FRA patta beneficiary got IAY.
- ⦿ 91 eligible families from 11 villages tagged with emergency food programme.
- ⦿ 132 children from 25 villages tagged with SNP.
- ⦿ 176 Beneficiary tagged with OAP.
- ⦿ 40 Beneficiary tagged with WP.
- ⦿ 06 families got NFBS.
- ⦿ 423 household got benefit provisional BPL card
- ⦿ Facilitation of Business Plan Development for 30 SHGs



Climate Justice

Resilience to climate change and disasters

RCDC has been one of the pioneer NGOs in the country working on climate change issues. Our interventions have been simultaneously at research, advocacy, as well as field level.

The field intervention has been concentrated in two important regions of the state, viz. the Kendrapada-Jagatsinghpur belt which was badly hit by the Super Cyclone of 1999, and the Puri district where natural as well as human-induced vulnerabilities have increased the risks of disaster.

"Paribartan": At Kendrapara and Jagatsinghpur supported by European Union, and Concern Worldwide:

RCDC is implementing a multi-country initiative, named Paribartan, involving India and Bangladesh, "Increasing Resilience and Reducing Risk of Coastal Communities to Climate Change and Natural Hazards in the Bay of Bengal" funded by European Union and supported by Concern Worldwide. The programme is being implemented in the two coastal districts of Odisha; Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara that were severely impacted by the Super Cyclone of that hit Odisha on 29th October 1999 and left a trail of severe destruction. The programme was formally launched in India on 25th March 2011.



PROJECT AREA

The project covers 84 villages of 8 GP's of two blocks, Rajnagar and Balikuda, in the two districts. There are 12056 households in the area. The target population of the programme is 68,625 of which SC/ST population is 2018 and 4524 families have been accorded BPL status.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project proposes to support the poor and vulnerable communities of the coastal areas of the Bay of Bengal through reducing their risk to the impacts of climate change. This will be achieved through the support of state and non-state actors to develop and implement appropriate Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation strategies, in line with Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). This project will build on evidences, derived from field-based pilot initiatives by the communities.

Overall Objective: To contribute towards poverty alleviation among the poor communities in coastal areas of the Bay of Bengal, through reducing their risk to the impacts of hazards and climate change.

Specific Objective: To build resilience of coastal communities along the Bay of Bengal by increasing their ability, along with that of authorities and organizations, to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of hazards and climate change.



Expected Results

- Result 1** : Increased capacity of state and non-state actors leading to the integration of appropriate Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change adaptation activities into relevant multi-sectoral development plans.
- Result 2** : Increased capacity of target communities to withstand, respond to and recover from the impact of hazards through a number of preparedness measures.
- Result 3** : Pilot projects implemented to demonstrate practical way for climate change adaptation.
- Result 4** : Lessons learnt are promoted and shared amongst practitioners and policy makers at state, national, regional, and international levels.

Project Achievements

- Result 1** : Increased capacity of state and non-state actors leading to the integration of appropriate Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change adaptation activities into relevant multi-sectoral development plans.
- ⊙ Capacity building of local department officials from the Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries Departments, PRI members, Panchayat Executive Officers, local teachers, and civil society organizations, so that they are better equipped to alleviate climate change impacts, adapt locally appropriate community oriented adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures.
 - ⊙ CCA-DRR needs have been incorporated into eight Panchayat plans and have been approved. THE GP's have allocated Rs. 12, 40,000 for CCA-DRR activities like rice-fish culture, pisciculture, pond renovation, roads to cyclone shelters etc.
 - ⊙ The District Administration has been sensitized to integrate Government schemes and programmes; community members and PRI members have been made aware of their rights and how to exercise them.
 - ⊙ Networking with Civil Defence Office at district level has been strengthened. The Task Force members are now being called by Civil Defence Officials to train the village volunteers on life skills.
- Result 2** : Increased capacity of target communities to withstand, respond to and recover from the impact of hazards through a number of preparedness measures.
- ⊙ A series of capacity building programmes like community sessions on CCA & DRR, refresher programme for Task Force and GPC members CCA & DRR, refresher programme for Task Forces on early warning skill and mock drill sessions were imparted in order to build their capacity to withstand, respond to and recover from the impact of hazards through a number of preparedness measures and spread the message.
 - ⊙ Ten member Task Forces are formed in all 84 villages and trained on Early Warning, Search and Rescue, First Aid, Water and Sanitation and Shelter Management. Refresher trainings are provided on a yearly basis. 42 early warning kits have been distributed.
 - ⊙ The three tier institutions created by community members, at hamlet, village and Panchayat levels to facilitate the project work, have been made well aware of CCA-DRR concepts through regular meetings, interactions and workshops - training sessions.
 - ⊙ The community members are engaged in the activities of the project; they take the decisions and execute the work, and thus their capacity is strengthened.

- ⊙ The community members now play an active role in the framing of village level plans and ensure the incorporation of locally appropriate CCA-DRR activities in them such that development work in the area becomes a help rather than a threat. These plans are then placed before the Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha for approval.
- ⊙ The community members, as members of the local institutions, take up issues relating to CC impacts in their area and write to the local administration/state government in the institution letterheads to mitigate them. This has been a great empowerment tool.

Result 3 : **Pilot projects implemented to demonstrate practical way for climate change adaptation.**

The pilot options implemented in the project are as follows;

1. Integrated Rice Fish Culture
 2. Homestead Garden (Vermin composting and Organic Practice)
 3. Rain Water Harvesting
 4. Green Belt and Coastal Bio Shield
 5. Fuel Efficient Stoves
- ⊙ Till date 22 Integrated Rice Fish Culture Units, 20 Integrated Pisciculture Units, Mangrove plantation with 10,000 trees, 5 km's of avenue plantation, 4 Rain Water Harvesting Structures, horticulture plants provided to 1000 HH, homestead garden initiated by 1000 HH, 93 fuel efficient stoves to needy families, and women of 47 HH provided with women's drudgery kits for gardening activities.
 - ⊙ The pilot options have provided CC resilient environment friendly livelihood options, reduced women's drudgery, provided protection to vulnerable coastal villages, and involved entire family members of vulnerable families in economically productive and sustainable healthy activities.
 - ⊙ The community members practicing the pilot options have turned into Community Resource Persons and are involved in spreading their knowledge and experience not only within the target area but also outside it raising leading to replication at a satisfactory scale as people understand the benefits and observe the increased output with the additional benefit of climate resilience.

Rule 4 : **Lessons learnt are promoted and shared amongst practitioners and policy makers at state, national, regional, and international levels**

- ⊙ Lessons learnt were shared and disseminated among key stakeholders by building institutional linkages with civil societies, government agencies and different networks. A series of round table consultations, sharing workshops at district and state levels, cross learning visits between India and Bangladesh and community participation at high level forums were facilitated by the project.
- ⊙ Sub-regional Workshop on Community Resilience to Climate Change in the Bay of Bengal was organised in India in 2012 with participation from the civil society organisations, academic institutes and policy makers including members of Parliament, practitioners and community representatives from four South East Asian countries; Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and India. A charter on community resilience namely "Sub Regional Charter on Bay of Bengal' collectively endorsed by the participants was developed.

PRAYAS Initiative

'Developing models and strategies for climate change adaptation and reducing vulnerabilities of communities to climate change and disaster risk through integrated water management in disaster-prone Puri district of Odisha'.

The PRAYAS project was introduced in the coastal district of Odisha on 16th November, 2011, by Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) in partnership with Society for Women Action Development (SWAD) and support from UNDP and Australian Aid (AusAid). The location for the pilot initiatives was identified to be Madhuban and Sukal Gram Panchayats of Satyabadi Block in the Puri district of Odisha.

Concentrating on the three particular pilot livelihood initiatives among many others, for adaptation to climate risks, the highlight was the impact of the community intervention on pond renovation on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and DRR, construction of rain water harvesting structure and developing the Khabar-Nala drainage system in the villages of Bambarada and Dokhandpur. This drainage system, being choked and buried, used to cause considerable water logging in the locality thereby making agricultural activities almost impossible.

There were other socioeconomic and socio-ecological issues such as migration due to poor scope in traditional agriculture-based livelihood. Under RCDC's initiative the drainage system was cleared of the obstructions, and its width as well as depth was increased from 8 ft to 11 ft and 3 ft to 7 ft respectively so as to increase its water-holding capacity. The renovation of the drain helped provide an outlet to the excess water during the rainy season, reducing water-logging to a large extent in their maujas.





The 12 km long Nala which drained out water from the water logged maujas within a period of 3-4 months earlier was able to do the same in 45 days after the renovation was carried out. This has further facilitated agricultural operations average 40 days before in comparison with the pre-renovation period. High agricultural yields have been produced by the farmers after the renovation, making them agriculturally prosperous. Earlier only 700 acres of land was used for cropping as water-logging limited the agricultural area. Renovation of the Khabar-Nala drain has allowed secured cropping practices in over 2100 acres of land. Rice cultivation is now possible in over 1700-1800 acres of land in Bambarada and 400 acres in Dokhandpur. The farmers struggled to cultivate both Rabi and Kharif crops due to persistent water-logging situation, but this has changed drastically with the implementation of this intervention.

The project introduced flood resilient rice cultivation over 152 acres in the area, and completed two secondary activities: rain water harvesting structure and drinking water supply system at Dokhandpur, and renovation of a community pond in the village to support farming.

The implications of this successful intervention have been wide-reaching. For instance, IIT, Kanpur accepted and agreed water logging as a disaster. On the other hand, RWSS Puri recognized that the drinking water model developed through this project was appropriate and cost-effective.

Communities REDD

While REDD+ has been a contentious issue worldwide because of the faulty and non-sustainable approach behind it, RCDC understands that this international programme promoted by both the United Nations as well as the governments across many countries including India cannot be totally ignored because of strategic reasons. One of these reasons is the emerging challenge before community forestry initiatives which are now going through the adverse impacts of a generation gap and changing value system. REDD+ provides some scope to add value as well as new blood to the CFM initiatives through an international recognition as well as financial benefits. However, RCDC is, like many of its counterparts, concerned to see that these benefits are not at the cost of the community rights and our sovereignty. RCDC does not believe in commercial exploitation of forests in any manner and therefore it does not find carbon credits quite reliable for the communities.

However, Community Forestry International (CFI), a reputed international NGO, wanted to promote the concept of community REDD which runs parallel to the governmental REDD but ensures protection of the rights of the communities in the carbon market linkage. CFI works on the PlanVivo standard that quite flexibly allows the carbon sequestering communities to get their initiative certified without negotiating with their rights and self-respect; and hence RCDC accepted CFI's offer to go for one pilot initiative of this community REDD in the state with the understanding that it would be basically a preparatory activity (i.e. not exactly a REDD project but a pre-REDD ground preparation) on an experimental basis so as to see if it really benefits the forest protecting communities. This pilot project was implemented in the Saintala block of Balangir district where conventional community forestry activities were revisited for improvement, revival, reorientation, and consolidation towards establishing a systematic, equitable, gender-sensitive, and comprehensive forest management system, apart from facilitating their claim of community resource rights under the FRA. The project not only caused a sensation at local level, but also provided scope to RCDC to be a part of Asia REDD+ Working Group. Although things stopped almost half way as the project discontinued in December 2013 because of various technical, social and financial limitations. The exercise however resulted in revival of the otherwise demoralized community forestry activities and also filing of community claims over local forests in more than 30 villages of the project area. In addition, a research report 'Toward Sustainable Use of Forest Resource: Connecting Forest Ecology to Village Economy' based on the work of the noted ecologist Dr. Debal Deb who studied the local forest ecology, was e-published.

In research RCDC, which also happens to be an active member of the Carbon Market Watch international network that discusses carbon credit issues and other such issues related to climate change, has critically analyzed the fraud taking place in the name of CDM, and has e-published an exclusive report 'From cash crops to carbon sinks' in August 2012 focusing on the AR (afforestation/reforestation) CDM activities in Odisha.

Other Achievements:

Global Grant Project supported by DFID is being implemented by BBC World Service Trust, in partnership with CARE INDIA in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. The aforesaid project triggered with key objectives a). to change behaviour as per demand thus changing the arena of maternal health, child health and nutrition, b) Capacitate and strengthen the skills on BCC and IPC of state, district, block level functionaries as well as front line workers of NRHM and DWCD, c) Create a status of communicative art among the workers to identify priority issues as well as create impact at three levels -Population Level, Practitioner Level Organization and System Level.

The target areas of the programme are Deogaon, Saintala, Patnagarh, Khaprakhol and Muribahal block of Balangir district.

Statutory Information

Executive Committee Honorary Members

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Profession	Since
1.	Dr. S.K. Pattnaik	President	Development Professional	1993
2.	Mr. Biranchi Upadhyaya	Secretary	Development Professional	1993
3.	Dr. Manoj Pattnaik	Member	Development Professional	1993
4.	Mr. Sanjoy Patnaik	Treasurer	Development Professional	1997
5.	Mr. Tapan Padhi	Member	Development Professional	1997
6.	Ms. Kalapana Mishra	Member	Development Professional	2003
7.	Ms. Monalisha Mohanty	Member	Development Professional	2003
8.	Dr. Alok Rath	Member	Development Professional	2011
9.	Dr. Shahin Nilofer	Member	Development Professional	2012
10.	Ms. Minati Padhi	Member	Development Professional	2013

Human Resources

HR Status

1.	Male staff	:	73
2.	Female staff	:	15
	Total	:	88

Volunteer Status

1.	Male volunteer	:	61
2.	Female volunteer	:	24
	Total	:	85

Abstract of salary:

Sl.	Slab		Male	Female
1.	Up to Rs. 5,000	:	1	0
2.	Rs. 5001 - Rs. 10,000	:	29	10
3.	Rs. 10,001 - Rs. 20,000	:	31	4
4.	Rs. 20,001 - Rs. 30,000	:	7	1
5.	Rs. 30,001 - Rs. 50,000	:	5	0
	Total	:	73	15

Financial Information



**REGIONAL CENTRE FOR
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

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

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2013

SOURCES OF FUNDS	2012-13 AMOUNT (Rs.)		2011-12 AMOUNT (Rs.)	
CAPITAL FUND				
As per last Balance Sheet.	3,957,106.35		3,792,380.08	
Add/Less: Surplus/(deficit) during the Year	517,967.50	3,439,138.85	164,726.27	3,957,106.35
TEMPORARY RESTRICTED FUND (UN SPENT GRANT) (Schedule - 1)		9,439,640.56		13,317,975.05
STAFF WELFARE FUND (Schedule-II)		1,262,172.73		1,422,904.00
CORPUS FUND (Schedule III)		147,780.00		139,286.00
GREEN SHOULDER FUND (Schedule IV)		33,501.00		32,200.00
		-		
TOTAL		14,322,233.14		18,869,471.40
APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
FIXED ASSETS (Schedule-VI)		2,568,208.65		2,820,932.65
INVESTMENT	NIL		NIL	
GRATUITY FUND (Schedule-VII)	426,936.00		185,362.00	
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES				
Security Deposit	30,000.00		30,000.00	
TDS	125,927.00		86,927.00	
LOANS AND ADVANCES (Schedule-VIII)	169,858.00		1,075,152.00	
CASH & BANK BALANCE (Schedule-IX)	11,218,715.49		14,671,097.75	
	11,971,436.49		16,048,538.75	
Less:				
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS (Schedule-V)	217,412.00		-	
	217,412.00		-	
NET CURRENT ASSETS		11,754,024.49		16,048,538.75
TOTAL		14,322,233.14		18,869,471.40

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 31.03.2013.

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

Registered Office:
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**REGIONAL CENTRE FOR
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

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

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (Rs.)		INCOME	AMOUNT (Rs.)	
	2012-2013	2011-2012		2012-2013	2011-2012
TO ICDO TURMERIC	56,060.00	-	By GRANT-IN-AID (Schedule-I)	47,011,549.00	43,901,810.67
TO ICDO MADHYAM FOUNDATION	565,825.00	134,612.00			
TO FORD FOUNDATION-NTFP - III	917,214.00	3,868,392.00	By BANK INTEREST	669,283.00	462,246.00
TO F F INTEREST FUND	614,406.00	-			
TO KZE-CB-PRI-III	936,670.00	880,964.00	By COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION	1,634,029.00	1,358,536.00
TO K Z E R P P	-	2,364,740.89			
TO CFI REDD +	645,556.00	162,294.00			
TO PHF II	6,000.00	2,058,645.00	By CONSULTANCY/ SERVICE CHARGES	227,000.00	63,194.00
TO DCA-FS- II	3,263,238.01	2,540,149.66			
TO CONCERN INNOVATION	-	4,315,463.00			
TO CONCERN LIVELIHOOD	-	670,367.00			
TO PHF III	1,884,510.50	-	By REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	185,913.00	12,543.00
TO OXFAM A G SCALE	-	165,053.00			
TO SIMAVI-DRG-WTR	6,791,962.99	7,830,825.00			
TO OXFAM - S F M	2,025,155.00	2,495,527.50	By DONATION	87,800.00	4,950.00
TO BD-IFG-II	1,531,676.50	2,657,287.00			
TO KEY-STONE FOUNDATION-III	462,210.00	768,219.00	By MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	8,482.00	-
TO CONCERN-CCA-DRR	8,817,903.00	6,099,774.12			
TO ACTION AID	-	809,832.00	By EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	517,967.50	-
TO EC-NTFP II	5,667.00	72,736.48			
TO OXFAM BALANCE FUND	-	214,389.00			
TO ECO ALLIANCE / SMALL GRANT	205,156.00	-			
TO ECO ALLIANCE / KEYSTONE	1,753,939.00	529,223.00			
TO KZE BRIDGE	2,369,459.00	591,797.00			
TO SEVA MANDIR	220,000.00	-			
TO LUXEM BOURG	3,966.00	-			
TO CONCERN -CONSULTANCY	86,000.00	-			
TO UNDP PRAYAS	5,432,891.50	432,682.50			
TO UNDP WORKSHOP	-	254,000.00			
TO JTT LIVELIHOOD	488,251.00	2,125,156.00			
TO JTT DBI	2,005,188.00	-			
TO OTELP	1,732,338.50	1,338,442.50			
TO NABARD	92,864.00	-			
TO R K V Y ATMA	-	31,324.00			
TO UNDP CAPACITY BUILDING	1,353,538.00	-			
TO L D F	3,157,206.00	-			
TO WORLP- W/S	-	86.00			
TO ACA RL TAP	-	33.00			
TO WORLP L S T	-	33.00			
TO NREGS	-	292.00			
TO SIMAVI (CONT'N-Ben)	1,343,774.00	1,215,596.00			
TO KZE-CB-PRI-III (CONT'N-org)	50,201.00	53,260.00			
TO BD-IFG-II(Contribution-Gen)	-	7,000.00			
TO JTT LIVELIHOOD(Contribution)	-	21,180.00			
TO GENERAL FUND	743,603.00	208,552.75			
TO OTHER EXP. (OUT OF F C INT.)	235,101.50	5,183.00			
TO BADDEBT OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIVABLE	-	12,000.00			
TO DEPRECIATION	544,493.00	703,442.00			
TO EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	-	164,726.27			
	50,342,023.50	45,803,279.67		50,342,023.50	45,803,279.67

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 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013

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

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Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CFM	Community Forest Management
CFR	Community Forest Rights
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFF	District Forest Federation
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DLC	District Level Committee
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EC	Executive Committee
ED	Executive Director
FAFC	Flood Affected Family Committee
FPC	Forest Protection Committee
FRA	Forest Rights Act
FSC	Food Security Committee
FSD	Forestry Sector Development
GACF	Global Alliance of Community Forestry
GP	Gram Panchayat
JFM	Joint Forest Management
IASU	Oxfam India Agriculture Scale Up
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
IEC	Information Education Communication
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Schemes
IIFM	Indian Institute of Forest Management
IINRG	Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gum
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
IUFRO	International Union of Forest Research Organisations
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MBPY	Madhu Babu Pension Yojana
MDM	Mid-Day Meal
MFP	Minor Forest Products
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MJMD	Mo Jami Mo Diha

NFBS	National Family Benefit Scheme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIRD	National Institute of Rural Development
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce
OFSDP	Odisha Forest Sector Development Project
OJM	Odisha Jungle Mancha
OMFED	Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Limited
OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme
PACS	Poorest Areas Civil Society
PDC	Panchayat Development Committee
PDS	Public Distribution System
PESA	Provisions of Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
RCDC	Regional Centre for Development Cooperation
RTI	Right to Information
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SANJOG	A toll-free helpline number
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDLC	Sub-Divisional Level Committee
SEM	Self-Employed Mechanic
SGSY	Swarnajayanta Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHG	Self Help Group
SMT	Senior Management Team
SMPU	Samuhik Marudi Pratikar Udayam
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
ST	Scheduled Tribe
VDC	Village Development Committee
WHS	Water Harvesting Structure
WORLP	Western Odisha Rural Livelihoods Project

www.rcdcindia.org

Nurturing Resources, Empowering People...





Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

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