



Annual Report

2014-15



Regional Centre for Development Cooperation



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MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

I take this opportunity to present the Annual Report of Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) for the year 2014-15. RCDC is a leading development organization, registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 that aims at addressing an entire gamut of issues concerning the betterment of the rural poor particularly the weaker and unprivileged sections of the society. As an organization it has emerged as a true friend of the poor particularly the tribal, scheduled castes, women and children etc and strengthened its professional, organizational and managerial capability to address diversified issues facing the deprived sections. Headquartered at Bhubaneswar, the capital of Odisha, the organization presently caters to the needs of the poor across nine districts of Odisha, mostly tribal and backward districts.

The year 2014-15 has been a fruitful year for RCDC, during which it undertook need based activities for the targeted communities under the framework of its thematic interventions that included Natural Resource Management and Governance, Sustainable Livelihoods Promotion and Climate Justice.

While presenting this Annual Report, I express my sincere thanks to all our donors such as Concern Worldwide/ European Union, ICCO, Misereor, KKS, OTELP, PHF, Oxfam, Water Aid, European Union/Agramee, Ministry of Rural Development/Madhyam Foundation, NABARD etc who have always been a source of inspiration for us. More than the financial support we value their pragmatic guidance in the field of programme planning & execution. We extend our gratitude to our bankers, advisers, community members and volunteers for their invaluable guidance and inputs to the growth and development of the organization.. The organization feels both humbled and honored to receive several distinguished dignitaries who found time from their busy schedule to visit the organization, its operational areas and realized the benefits the ultimate beneficiaries are receiving through RCDC. We are indeed thankful to them.

We hope the Annual Report 2014-15 will provide enough insight to the donors, all other stakeholders in both private and public domain on our programmes and overall achievement of RCDC as an organization.

RCDC looks forward to partnering with likeminded organizations to foster its long term vision and mission in the years to come.

Kailash Chandra Dash
Executive Director





About RCDC

On 17th March 2014 RCDC has stepped into its 21st year of existence, having been registered in the year 1993 as a not-for-profit organization. Started as a research repository for NGO's working in the area of forest rights for deprived communities, the young development professionals behind the initiative soon realized that rural development is holistic, embraces many disciplines and requires grass root interventions. Therefore to supplement its research efforts RCDC started implementing programmes to serve the communities better.

Overall development would require local communities' access to and rights over natural resources, the knowledge to claim and retain the rights, the sustainable use of the resources and collective bargaining power to influence policies that would shape their lives. All this also requires tackling the demons of poverty and exploitation. Thus ensuring sustainable livelihoods too became the mandate. The balance between research and implementation has been adroitly maintained and with the climate playing truant climate justice has also become a thrust area under the Perspective Plan for 2012-17.

RCDC has targeted vulnerable and marginalized communities scattered across Odisha. While in interior Odisha it is engaged with tribal and non tribal forest based or forest fringe communities, small and marginalized farmers and the landless to ensure their ownership over resources and livelihoods, in the coastal area the needs of the economically weak that are subject to ravages of climate change are being addressed through a series of measures to develop climate resilience. Cross cutting issues like human rights, women's empowerment and migration remain focus areas. The needs are various and it is a challenge to find grass root solutions working in tandem with government initiatives. The challenge is met with experience, expertise, resolve and a team of dedicated workers who work alongside community members under the peoples' led development approach.

The Perspective Plan of the organization details the following thematic work areas;

- ⊕ Natural Resource Management & Governance
- ⊕ Sustainable Livelihoods Promotion, and
- ⊕ Climate Justice – Resilience to climate change and disasters

VISION

**Rights Secured
Resources Managed and Sustained
Poverty is Past**

MISSION

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

CORE VALUES

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

TARGET 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.

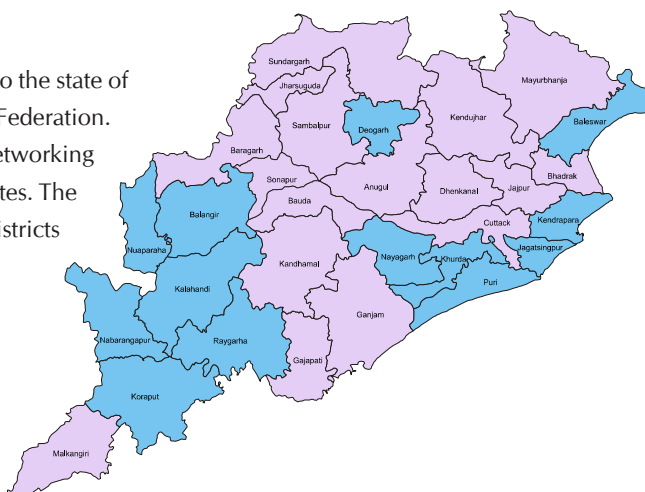
STRATEGIES:

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

- ✦ Most of RCDC's interventions are located in poorest districts of Odisha with focus on geographically and socio-economically excluded communities. While this approach will be further strengthened in the southern and western Odisha, RCDC is doing pioneering work with communities in the coastal belt that are at the receiving end of the vagaries of climate change which will be taken up in right earnest as the threat from climate change is real and happening.
- ✦ Our 'rights based approach' seeks to promote the rights of people and build their capacities for asserting the same. This approach stems from concerns regarding the (re)distributive aspects of conventional (economic) development impacts. We recognize that politically neutral strategies contribute to the de-politicisation of poverty, and continuing with the basic needs and welfare approach results in the perpetuation of impoverishment. We believe that the needs of the poor cannot be addressed without addressing their rights, where rights are not only legal rights but also entitlements and claims that stem from moral and ethical aspects.
- ✦ Our focus is on building and strengthening people's institutions/ community-based organizations with a focus on the marginalized and/or vulnerable sections to enable them to fight their own battles, with RCDC providing facilitative support. Capacity building is particularly focused on helping the poor become aware of the relevant policies and practices, analyze the causes of their deprivation, identify and prioritize issues, and acquiring necessary skills for planning, implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation of planned activities, among others.
- ✦ Working in partnership with CSOs, Networks, PRI institutions, Government Institutions, Academic and Research Institutions, and when needed with institutions in the market for our market access interventions.
- ✦ RCDC is committed to research and evidence based position and advocacy. Our position on issues concerning resource management and policies pertaining to people's development is based on research and evidence. We are aware that solutions to resource management issues are location specific and what has worked elsewhere may not be appropriate in the context of Odisha. RCDC is committed to finding location specific solutions and with that in mind it has been working to improve some of the government programmes and make those more community centric.
- ✦ Communication for information and education is one of the most critical and effective approaches that we follow and over the years we have developed a body of literature on issues pertaining to rights and resources. Our newsletters on community forestry and water, on account of their quality and content, have created a niche as well as demand among development practitioners, policy makers and bureaucrats alike. Many of our other publications have also been rated highly by the readers. We are dedicated to principle centered knowledge leadership.

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Most of the interventions of RCDC are limited to the state of Odisha – a state in the eastern part of Indian Federation. For research, documentation, advocacy and networking RCDC is also operating in the Central Indian states. The field demonstration projects are located in 13 districts of the state of Odisha.



Activities undertaken during 2014-15

Forest & Land

Recognition and assertion of Forest Rights for enhanced livelihood of tribals:

RCDC is implementing a programme in 3 districts of Odisha titled “Recognition and assertion of Forest Rights for enhanced Livelihoods of tribal under FRA in **Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi and Balangir** districts of Odisha” in 17 villages of 5 blocks in the districts targeting 862 households.

The objectives of the programme are as follows;

- (a) Enhance the access of local communities to CR and CFRR
- (b) Introduction of Sustainable Community Forest Resource Management Plans
- (c) Networking & Advocacy for Policies and Practices Change

CFR Management:

To achieve the above objectives RCDC has promoted institutions like CFR management Committees, developed and strengthened the Forest Rights Committees, MFP Cooperatives and Women SHGs to mobilize the community members. Basically all the above institutions are of forest dependent communities. At all the district level, RCDC has established good relationship with the SDLC and DLC members, PRIs and with the line departments who are the major stakeholders to actualize the Programme objective. Besides, in Mayurbhanj and in Balangir, Federations of forest dependent communities have been established and these have cordial relationship with local NGOs which adds strength to the institution building process. INGOs like Oxfam India, Centre for World Solidarity and institutions like OUAT, XIMB, IIFM, IRMA are also knowledge partners for these programme interventions.

CFR management plans have been completed in 5 villages of Golamunda and are in progress in 7 villages (six villages in Mayurbhanj and one village in Bolangir). The people have delineated their traditional boundary and created mother plots to monitor the forest health. Regular Thengapali, Chulichanda, conflict resolution, benefit sharing, monthly meetings are going on. Grazing and forest fire are regulated and controlled. Plantation and seed sowing activities are going on during Vanmahotsavs. Consultations with forest officials were made regarding the inclusion of the CFR Management Plan in their Divisional Working Plan. Convergence meetings have been taken place with Forest Department and the villagers seek support from them. Within the years Oxfam India, CWS partners supported by PACS, Team from Raipur Oxfam visited the project area. NTFP related trading by the communities have been improved. The communities have planned and demanded for a Community Facilitation Centre from the Forest Department. People have realised that the forest and biodiversity conservation provide them food and livelihood security, ecological security, and tenurial security.

“People have realised that the forest and bio-diversity conservation provides them food and livelihood, ecological and tennurial security”



State Level Public Hearing on CFR:

Oxfam India Partner NGOs jointly organized a State Level Public Hearing on CFR at Hotel Presidency, Bhubaneswar on January 11, 2015. An eminent Jury - comprising of Mr. Pradeep Prabhu, Mr. Sanjaya Upadhyay, Ms Sukesi Oram and Mr Aurobindo Behera – heard 16 representative cases from different parts of Odisha, took supplementary depositions and views of nearly 200 people in the audience and delivered their judgments and opinions on the following cases:

- ◆ On matters related to forcible resettlement of human settlements from core area of wildlife sanctuaries:
- ◆ On cases related to faulty disposal of CFR claims
- ◆ On cases related to rejection of application on grounds that the land applied are not ‘forest land’
- ◆ On cases related problems faced by title holders for transport and sale of bamboo and other products
- ◆ Cases regarding land acquisition by mining companies without public hearing for obtaining Free Prior Informed Consent
- ◆ Cases on conversion of Forest Villages into Revenue Villages
- ◆ Cases with regard to displacement or eviction without recognition of the forest rights

The Minister of Tribal Affairs Mr. Jual Oram was the Chief Guest in the Occasion and addressed the gathering. The final report and outcome of the workshop was shared and in that regard a memorandum was issued to the Governor.

Networking Meetings on PESA and FRA:

The State Level FRA Alliance and Odisha Coalition on Panchayatiraj have undertaken meetings and workshops on bringing in PESA Rule for Odisha in the light of FRA.

A study conducted by RCDC about the issues and challenges around TSP Act revealed:

- ⊕ In Odisha, the TSP funds, which should not be diverted for other purposes, are diverted even for infrastructure development activities that too in non- TSP areas.
- ⊕ Provision of less TSP budget in annual plans in comparison to the tribal population, thereby thus violating the guideline.

- ✦ The TSP budget is misutilised and is not focussing on the empowerment of Tribal leaders (community leaders) through trainings, exposures and education.
- ✦ The annual plans do not have any realistic physical target for TSP schemes / Programmes.
- ✦ On behalf of the government there is no periodical benchmark survey regarding the socioeconomic status of the tribal people in TSP areas; there is no perspective plan, and also no vision document for long term goals and outcomes.

It was also revealed that the SC and ST Development Department is spending less than the desired level of expenditure earmarked for various development purposes

A book on "Implementation Status of FRA in Odisha" was published and circulated across the state. 1000 copies of the book were circulated among NGOs, Govt offices, CBOs and at the community level.

RCDC feels that the forest rights can be strengthened if the Gramsabha Sasktikaran Karyakram can focus on PESA, FRA, TSP and OSATIP.

Advocacy Helps Isolated Forest Village Receive Road

Bhaliadala GP is situated at a distance of 18km from the Thakurmunda Block of Mayurbhanj District. Jamubani, tribal village under Bhaliadala GP is 7km away from the GP office and is inhabited by 135 households belong to Kolaha, Bathudi and Saunti Tribes. The village is a forest village and is within the Satkosia Reserve Forest. Besides, it is located in the fringe area of Similipal Tiger Reserve and Hadagarh Elephant Sanctuary. These families were displaced due to the construction of Hadagarh Reservoir in 1967-68 and formed a colony within the Reserve Forest. The old people say that they originally belong to Barbanali village of Kanalei Balipala GP.

Jambani is recorded as a village in the list of Panchayatiraj Department but its location in Reserve Forest has not given this a status of Forest Village. So, it is not in the list of Forest Department, Revenue Department but it is in the Census list.

Lack of communication was the major problem of the villagers. For that purpose, they approached the Rural Development Office and asked for a road under Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The road plan got the approval and the construction activities started on 3rd October 2013. The estimated cost was Rs 416.59 lakh. It was proposed that the road construction will be from Bhaliadal to Jamubani.

The road construction activity within the Reserve Forest is not allowed as per the Indian Forest Act and it needs the approval of the Forest Department. So, the construction activities remain blocked in the middle. People suffered a lot as usual during rainy season. The villages remained cut off from the rest of the area. People failed to access the hospitals, market, schools, block office, banks and even their relatives. No government officer visits the village as it was inaccessible. Nallahs on the way, fear of wild animals and possible accidents terrified the villagers. It takes lot of time to cover 7km distance by walking.

Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) started its developmental activities in 2014 with the support of Oxfam India. For RCDC staff it was quite challenging to visit the villages on regular basis to organize the programmes. So, people unitedly met the DFO, Karanjia and other Forest Department staff members and generated a feeling that the road will not hamper the forest and its conservation process rather the communities will assist in the conservation process. Gramsabha resolutions were made and it was recommended by the Sarapanch Prakashini Hembram to the District Collector, Project Director DRDA, DFO etc. The local MLA Mr. Bijay Kumar Nayak was also intimated regarding the matter. At last the victory of the people become possible. The DFO allowed the construction activities but the condition was that the width of the road will be for one vehicle. People agreed and the road construction was completed on 02/09/2014.

The road is the symbol of progress for the village. Now people of Jamubani feel proud and relieved that they owned a long time struggle.

Building Resilient Community for Forest Management and Local Resource based Farming:

In the **Balangir** district of Odisha, RCDC is implementing a project titled, "Building a resilient community for forest management and local resource based farming in Saintala block of Balangir district". Targeted at 17 villages and benefiting 2761 households, the programme aims for sustainable and indigenous ecosystem management practices through efficient use of local resources.

The key issues being tackled by this programme are;

- ▶ Community forestry activities with ecosystem approach.
- ▶ Convergence with various government schemes for optimum use and development of the resources, particularly land.
- ▶ Local resource based farming, for reducing adverse effects on ecology.
- ▶ Institution building & networking.

A Success Story of Community Mobilization

The village of Sindhiguda in Jharigaon block of Nabarangpur district is harbouring 160 household of which 90% are ST. The village is under Banuaguda GP of the block. The inhabitants of the village mainly depend on agriculture along with some NTFP collection during summer season.

RCDC was working in the village during 2012-13 in a livelihood enhancement project. Under that project, RCDC started forming village level institutions and strengthened the institution through capacity building of the members by imparting various trainings to them. As RCDC believes that people are the best managers of their natural resources so it started working in that direction by conducting trainings and meetings with the community members regarding mapping of all natural resources and optimum utilisation of those resources by themselves.

During mapping of resources, a 10 acre patch was identified nearby village which was being used for maize cultivation. That land was being cultivated by taking that land on lease every year by some outsiders by depositing a particular amount in the Panchayat.

RCDC encouraged the villagers to do the same. Instead of outsiders, it is the villagers who should start taking possession of that land and plant some trees, RCDC appealed to the people. By doing so, villagers will be benefited and not any outsider.

By this time, RCDC started the process of community claim. During community claim process; the villagers came to know that they have right over all land adjoining their village. Previously they were thinking Panchayat has the right over that patch.

The people of that village on their own started planting Nilgiri and Simaruga trees in that 10 acre of land after taking possession of the land. After seeing the interest of people, the Forest Department came forward to support the community members in identifying and planting the same varieties in two other large patches adjoining the village.

Along with this, the forest department has established a nursery in the village. Although the villagers got support from the Department, they have arranged two people to take care of the forest from poachers. They are paying two people from their village Rs. 22000 per year for this. It shows their commitment not only for forest protection but also for reforestation.

In the **Nabarangpur** district, RCDC is implementing a programme titled, "ECO ALLIANCE (Save Eastern Ghats-Odisha Ecosystem)" benefitting 1115 households in 4 villages. The programme deals with forest conservation, forest right and community forest management. Concentrating on the Eastern Ghats, the programme studies the degradation of Eastern Ghat and seeks to build a mitigation strategy to arrest the degradation.



Water

The water wing of RCDC is currently implementing two programmes;

Fluoride mitigation in Nuapada:

The project titled, “Working for Integrated Fluoride Mitigation in Nuapada and Mainstreaming Fluoride in Development Agenda of Odisha” is supported by Water Aid. The programme has completed two years. The project focuses on;

- ➔ Facilitating access to WASH services
- ➔ WASH infrastructure development
- ➔ Water harvesting
- ➔ Institutions building (Jalabandhu)
- ➔ Advocacy on WASH rights
- ➔ Study on extent of water quality affect and government action on it



The project is being implemented in 29 villages in five GP’s of two blocks in the district of Nuapada in Odisha and targets 6,553 households. The objectives behind the initiative are;

- ➔ Ensuring drinking water security in fluoride hit rural areas through higher access to government infrastructures and services and strong PR & community institutions.
- ➔ Implementing pilot roof-top rainwater harvesting and sanitary well demonstration.
- ➔ Advocacy on the issue of water rights

Replicable Model in Drinking Water and Sanitation:

The other project titled, “Developing replicable model on drinking water and sanitation and advocacy for wider replication” supported by WaterAid again is being implemented in 38,183 households of 284 villages in 10GPs each of Balangir, Balasore and Nayagarh districts and in 103 schools in the target area.

The objectives are;

- (a) Facilitating access to WASH services
- (b) Studies/assessment/publications
- (c) Networking
- (d) Advocacy, including levels of advocacy
- (e) Interventions at school



Under the programmes 35 Panchayat level Jalabandhu forums have been organically networked and have started showing their capacity in spreading message as well as pursuing rights based activities. A special feature of this Jalabandhu Community Based Institutions is that they also include representatives of five key departments – Rural Development, Panchayatiraj, Primary & Mass Education, Women & Child Development, and Health – at every level. In Nuapada district these Jalabandhus have prioritized access to safe drinking water as their primary focus. In other districts these forums are playing active role for decentralized WASH governance by improving community-Panchayat-government stakeholder interactions. The Jalabandhus played a very proactive role during SBM baseline surveys. In a situation where everybody else is looking for government to provide water and sanitation access free; community members in our intervened areas are collecting user contributions to help them manage their WASH facilities or own community programmes. The cumulative collection of user contribution in the intervened areas has reached Rs 5,76,633. User committees and village level Jalabandhus (VWSCs) are using the collected money for their functioning as well as emergency operation and maintenance.

The programmes proactively got engaged with government on Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) campaigns and SBM baseline surveys. Organising mass community on village cleaning drives was a grand success. It closely worked with the Panchayats to help Panchayats maintain a database of drinking water sources and access. The project helped eligible households stake claim to IHHL toilets. The programmes prepared a database of school WASH status with School & Mass Education Department.



Panchayat level Jalabandhu Forums spread message and persue right based activities

The projects mostly focused on the software or social engineering part and thus had limited focus on hardware models. One key focus was integration and coordination between the end users, the community members with other important stakeholders like the service providers and other agencies.

The programmes emphasized on a Panchayat centric governance model for WASH governance. The programme also pilot tested innovative low cost and community friendly models of (a) toilets for people and children with special needs, (b) model roof-top water harvesting and (c) water use in school buildings and converting open wells to sanitary wells. 10 toilets of different design, three roof-top water harvesting models and two sanitary wells designs were tried and support for demonstration purpose.

One of RCDC's programmes on WASH was comprehensively evaluated by a distinguished subject expert Mr Mahesh Mishra, former Country Director of WaterAid India and of WaterAid's operations in many other countries. The evaluator appreciated RCDC's school water education activities and suggested to scale up such activities. He also lauded the attempt to create a Panchayat centric governance model and the idea to work in a partnership mode by partnering with local organisations.

RCDC achieved three significant results on policy advocacy front: (a) Assembly forum was activated to pressurize government on drinking water quality monitoring and water security, (b) RTI tool and media was used to activate SANJOG helpline and SANJOG redress mechanism, as a result of this effort RWSS department has designated a senior officer to monitor SANJOG now, and (c) two exclusive multi-stakeholder state level workshops on SBM and Rural Pipe Water Supply were organised which identified critical implementation gaps and suggested remedial interventions.

The key results were: A rapid status assessments of 37 villages which were declared as Open Defecation Free on republic day was done. Six of those villages were also studied for the processes followed, participation and possible sustainability and replication. The study indicated flaws in some villages whereas some villages showed a lot of promise and replication potential. These reflections were critically discussed in the state level workshop and later shared with the government. The RWSS department took note of the gaps and issued circular improve implementation and reporting status.

Another rapid assessment of status of functioning of rural pipe water supply systems was done. The survey covered 134 rural pipe water supply projects in 51 Gram Panchayats of 12 districts in Odisha. That too revealed startling gaps. The study found that only 39 percent of pipe water supply projects were either fully or partly in functional state. Others are either defunct or non-existent. As a follow-up RCDC will suggest a Rural Pipe Water Supply manual to the government which will comprehensively cover various aspects of the RPWS schemes from inception to operation and maintenance. The programme also did studies on water harvesting potentials of school roofs and extent of fluoride contamination in drinking water tube wells.

Increasing chemical and biological contamination of previously perceived safe drinking water sources is emerging as big problem. The government has set a mandate for itself to monitor quality of all drinking water sources. However, the number of sources being tested, the manner in which they are tested and disseminated leaves a lot to be desired. RCDC used a comprehensive water quality assessment status report in five Gram Panchayats of Nuapada district to brief Hon'ble MLAs of Odisha Assembly about critical issues. On the basis of the briefing Hon'ble MLAs raised starred questions in the Assembly. The government promised to strengthen the water testing laboratories to test all water sources on the floor of the Assembly.

The programme staff helped orient senior government officer trainees at Gopabadhu Academy of Administration on water management and issues therein. They compiled and provided civil society inputs to the government for preparation of SBM guidelines; and initiated debate on critical issues, especially management of rural pipe water supply systems and implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission by invigorating civil society participation and integration with other stakeholders.

The programmes can be improved. One of the projects which was only in the first phase could not continue as the donor had fund crunch. But that project needs follow up action to ensure a Panchayat-centric WASH governance model. The external evaluation suggested us to improve on user contribution to ensure sustainability and replication of WASH infrastructures and systems. All these suggestions are valuable and will be integrated.

The programme recommends and will work upon the following;

- a. A district-wide and state-wide approach has to be adopted for WASH advocacy.
- b. Inter-project coordination within RCDC will be improved.
- c. Strong advocacy will be done to identify and rehabilitate fluorosis patients.

Being Water Rich is Not Difficult

All 13 households of Dungripada, a habitation of Pipalchhendi village in Saipala Panchayat of Nuapada district, are extremely poor. Almost all households have at least one critically affected fluorosis patient. As high as 21 people of the habitation have clear symptoms of skeletal fluorosis, most other people have visible dental fluorosis symptoms. Both the tube wells of the habitation have very high concentration of fluoride. The one in the middle of the habitation has fluoride contamination of 5 mg in a liter, significantly higher than 1.5 mg of threshold level considered as safe. When these villagers learned about their illness and the cause of their illness, they did not wait for the government to provide them safe water; they instead quickly created their own water source. What the villagers did is a talk of the area now. These poor people contributed 65 human-days of labour and Rs. 11,150 in cash to dig up and construct a small sanitary well. They have stopped using tube well water for drinking water purpose. The well is providing water to the whole habitation. Even the middle-aged lady cooking mid-day meals for the school students is collecting water from the well, which is at a distance of about 300 meters from the school, instead of the tube well which is within the school compound. While the villagers are relieved that they don't have fear of fluorosis, they have shown what people can themselves do for their own cause without endlessly waiting for government or others to help them out.





Promotion of Sustainable Livelihoods

At Nabarangpur various programmes have been directed towards sustainable livelihoods promotion;

Improving access to information on public schemes:

The programme titled, "Improving Access to Information of Public Schemes in Backward Districts" is being implemented in 50 villages of the Nabarangpur district targeting 5388 households. The need for this programme arose as past experience should that despite there being a number of schemes and programmes aimed at alleviating food and nutrition security, the outreach of these programmes eluded the women and youth. Thus there was a need to empower these sections with both information as well as livelihood options that could be made possible through enabling state sponsored schemes and advocating for need based interventions with the Government.

The objectives of this programme are;

- (a) Women Empowerment,
- (b) Advocacy with Govt. departments
- (c) Livelihoods - Facilitating access to govt. income and social security programs

A programme titled "Enhancing livelihood options of vulnerable families through community mobilisation and appropriate local resource management" targets 6025 houses in 76 villages of the district. The programme seeks to strengthen livelihoods of forest based or forest fringe communities by implementing the provisions of Forest Rights Act 2006 and ensuring both individual and community forest rights. It also strives for linkages with Government schemes and programmes such that the economically poor and vulnerable sections can utilize them for strengthening their livelihoods, food and nutrition security.

Diversion based irrigation for ensuring food and livelihood security:

For ensuring agriculture based livelihoods, it is essential to ensure irrigation which is a tough task in hilly and forested terrain. RCDC decided to innovate and utilize the streams in the region for irrigation purposes. Accordingly a project titled, "Ensuring Food and Livelihood Security for 322 Families through DBI" was implemented in 4 villages of Nabarangpur district involving 322 households. The project that will end on 31st May 2015 has implemented a model whereby stream water can be utilized for round the year irrigation supplemented by rain fed agriculture.

Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihood Programme:

Under the Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihood Programme (OTELP) RCDC is helping 3323 households in 32 villages of Nabarangpur district take up both farm and non-farm livelihood options.

The emphasis is on tribal populations and on women. The programme is not limited to livelihood but also tackles the problems of drinking water, housing and access to sanitation for overall improvement of the community.

RCDC is also implementing the Focus Area Development Programme (FADP) in 25 villages benefiting 2492 ST families. This programme focuses on the WADI model for improved vegetable cultivation and market led skill development. A cluster model of livelihood promotion is being established through this programme that concentrates on tribal populations.

In the Raygada district in South Odisha, RCDC is implementing two unique livelihood programmes;

Promotion of household food and nutrition security:

A livelihood project titled, “Promoting household food and nutrition security among small and marginal farmers of South Odisha” is being implemented in 15 villages of Polama GP in K’ Singpur block of Raygada district benefiting 750 households.

The key interventions of this programme are;

1. Enhancing productivity and providing market linkages
2. Community empowerment
3. Minimising gap between community and related Government departments
4. Sharing resources and expertise

The programme has achieved;

- Increased awareness about market rates. The farmers gradually got to know about prices of different agriculture & forest commodities and products through display of information are no more affected by middlemen.
- New skills, knowledge and ideas emerged due to interactions among the VMCs
- SHG members developed better bargaining for their produce in local market.
- Due to Intercropping of vegetable cultivation, SRI line Maize and paddy, and use of organic manure, overall production has been increased and products fetch better price in local market.
- Significant tangible crop coverage such as Maize, fruit bearing trees, tuber crops, and vegetables



Every effort is being made to integrate Government departments and their programmes and also ensure the rights of people over forest land;

1. After regular contact and strengthening relationship with Horticulture & Agriculture Departments, the officials extended technical guidelines on use of optimum water in water scarce area with sloppy lands.
2. Monthly meetings of VMCs are held regularly, issues discussed, problems identified and resolutions passed. These are then forwarded to concerned Block and Panchayat, AEO, APO, and the Horticulture Department to take remedial measures and for necessary support.
3. Regular reviews and assessment is carried out by coordination staff and trainers to understand changes that have occurred due to the project intervention through individual sample survey, focus group meetings, primary and secondary information, and interview with Government officials and partners etc. The assessment findings are shared with VMCs and local Government offices for follow up and replication.
4. People are lobbying and fighting for solution to their long standing issues on marketing and fair price problems by passing resolutions through Gramsabha and Pallasabha
5. In Goduguada village, the famers have taken advantages of existing laws to ensure ownership rights over land under their possession. The famers used to cultivate the land with no record of rights. These lands are previously claimed under the revenue laws and forest laws by the government. The villagers are seen as encroachers. Under the Forest Rights Act, the farmers who can prove possession of forest land from 2005 or before have a legal entitlement to the land and recognized as such by the government. Now in Goduguda village 12 nos of farmers have got the land to an extent of 17 acres.

Mahila Kissan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP):

RCDC is implementing the Mahila Kisan Sasaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) in Gunupur to promote livelihood support among women farmers in South Odisha. In this initiative of National Rural Livelihood Mission RCDC is supported by Sir Dorabji Tata Trust.

The programme is being implemented in 38 villages targeting women of 2200 households.

The focus area of the programme is;

1. Promotion of SRI
2. Cultivation of millet, pulses
3. Nutritional garden at backyard
4. Vegetable cultivation
5. Goat rearing (for landless families)
6. Promotion of one woman entrepreneur in each village
7. Promotion of organic ways of cultivation



The activities concentrate on;

1. Promotion and uses of Organic manure and pesticide (Handikhata and Jeebamruta)
2. Pest management complimented by alternative agro cultural practices (border crops, trap crops, predators and parasite based pest management etc) botanical formulations (Neem leaf and kernel extracts, Sitaphal leaf extracts etc) , bio pesticides (Neem oil, Handi ausadh) and physical methods of pest management (sticky bands)
3. Maintain crop genetic diversity by using and preserving local varieties

What the programme intends to achieve;

1. Enhancing household income Rs.15,000-20,000
2. Profiling of 2,200 rural women farmers (small and marginal farmers/tribal/scheduled caste households)
3. 183 producer sub group s will be promoted & strengthened
4. 2 no of producer cooperative will be registered
5. 2000 Mahila Kisan will be the share holders of the producer cooperative

6. 1200 Mahila Kisan will undertake paddy cultivation through SRI
7. 1500 Mahila Kisan will be promoted vegetable cultivation with organic ways
8. 2000 HH level crop planning will be made
9. 200 landless Mahila Kisan undertaken backyard goat rearing twice
10. A cadre of 44 CRPs are trained on agricultural practices at community level

Some of the achievements so far;

1. For assistance in agriculture: Deep Bore well convergences with line department in Jaltar, Talana G.P and Solar base drinking water in Sagada G.P. Dug Vermi-compost pits and plastic vermi compost beds were supplied. Power tillers were supplied to our Mahila Kisans of Nuogaon and Lugurtal by Agriculture Dept, Gunupur, and OUAT, BBSR. Through KVK, Gunupur, Banana plants were supplied by KVK, Gunupur to Lungurtal villagers at nominal price.
2. Increased income: Through the interventions, incremental income of Rs 20,000—Rs 25,000 per acre per year has been achieved. From SRI : Incremental income of Rs 5,000-Rs 7,000 per acre per year. Backyard goat rearing (support for 2 nos goats by landless families): Expected income Rs 5,000-6,000 per year .We have proposed to provide women friendly tools like improved sickle, hand hoe, weedier and sprayers to minimize the drudgery of women farmers.

Sustainable Livelihood Initiative in Odisha (SLIO):

RCDC is implementing the “Sustainable Livelihood Initiative in Odisha (SLIO)” in the Gunupur block of **Raygada** district and **Laxmipur** block of Koraput district. The programme has targeted 3000 households of 33 districts.

The programme is focusing on;

1. Institutional Development, including formation of a Producer Company
2. Sustainable Agriculture
3. Value addition and Marketing
4. Biodiversity Conservation
5. Water, Sanitation Hygiene
6. Soil & water Conservation
7. Life skill training, and
8. Green energy



With the experience of implementing the activities, positive changes have been taken place in the area of livelihood practices of the local communities. Basing on the earned experiences, the following road maps are visualized:

- ⊕ Skill Building of the youth
- ⊕ Income generation through community based organizations
- ⊕ Promotion of farmers producers company

People-led community development initiative for enhanced and sustainable food & livelihood security:

In the **Balangir** district of Odisha a programme titled, “People-led Community Development Initiative for Enhanced & Sustainable Food & Livelihood Security in two Disadvantaged Districts of Odisha, India”. Targeting 4396 households in 38 villages, the programme is aimed at pushing for change in the condition and position of vulnerable community through people driven integrated development approach and governance with utilization and management of local resources for enhancement of livelihood.

The key intervention issues are;

1. Local resource governance
2. People centric planning and local self-governance
3. Food sovereignty
4. Local resource based farming.
5. Institution building & networking.

Reclaiming Agriculture Resources for Empowerment (RARE):

Another project in the same district, "Reclaiming Agricultural Resources for Empowerment (R.A.R.E)" is aimed at 1017 households in 30 villages. It strives towards sustainable food and livelihood security by utilization of land and water resources by marginal and small holding farmers through adopting sustainable agriculture practices.

The strategies adopted are;

1. Optimum utilization of land and water resources.
2. Institution building and networking.
3. Local self governance.
4. Sustainable Resilient Technology Transfer.



Maize Cultivation in Backyard Land

Name of the beneficiary: Rabi Hikaka, Age: 37, Caste: ST, Wife- Nimai Hikaka, Family members- 6, Village: Aduguda, GP: Polama, Block: K.Singpur, District Name: Rayagada, Area under cultivation:1.50acre

Rabi Hikaka received detailed orientation on maize cultivation on his 0.80acre land in the backyard of his house. He has grown maize (improved variety), Pegin Pea, tomato, cotton using organic manure as per the instruction and field follow up approach inducted by RCDC staff. In 0.50acre of land, he is growing only maize crop. He has spent an amount of 500/- in terms seeds, manure, labour charge, and water channelization. The growth of plants is fully taken care of by proper cultivation method, watering of plants, with precautionary measures in case of pest attacks for the whole period. He was not only able to meet consumption requirement of his household, but sold his surplus produce in the local market. Total sales of maize was Rs 1095/- after harvesting. He sold all his produce of maize at Therubali & JKpur market.

Organic Agriculture As Livelihood Option

Name of the Beneficiary- Aniruddah Karakaria, Name of Father- Durja Karakaria, Name of Village- Kurtuli, Name of GP- Polama, Block- K.Singpur, Dist- Rayagada, Total No of Family Members- 6

Aniruddah has a total cultivable land area of 4acres out of which he cultivates cotton in 1.80acre, Pegin Pea cultivated in 0.50acre, and in 1acre he is growing watermelon, millets, sunflower, and vegetables. Maize is being cultivated in 0.50acre and in 0.20acres he is cultivating tomato. This required investment in fertilizers and pesticides as he was into chemical farming.

Aniruddah has studied up to 7th class. RCDC staff imparted practical training and demonstration for backyard kitchen garden, organic method of cultivation, and intercropping. Aniruddah was very much inspired and he applied the procedures on his own field. Out of his total cultivable land he has grown 0.20acres tomato cultivation in line transplantation with mixed cropping of other vegetables such as brinjal, chilly, lady finger etc and applied Handikhata, Jeebamruta (organic fertilizer and pesticide preparations) he has prepared along with his family members.

He was able to know the use of weight machine for proper measurement of his produce. Out of his total production he distributed 100kg of tomato among his relatives and neighbours whose market value is Rs 20/per kg costing Rs. 2000/-. His family consumption of tomato is total 200kg whose market value is Rs4000/-. He sold rest of his produce of vegetables at Rs30/per kg at nearby J.K Pur market and Therubali market.

He got access to market information about the price and variation in market rate of various commodities, and about proper measurement of weight of products after he attended training and meetings conducted by RCDC at regular intervals. Earlier the villagers were subjected to being exploited by indigenous moneylenders as they cheated the villagers by false measurement of weight of commodities, pricing of products and wrong valuation of commodities.

After meeting his family consumption needs, Aniruddah generated money which he purchased a bullock for his own farming at Rs7000/- .Earlier he used to hire bullocks from others for his seasonal cultivation. Now he was able to purchase a bullock out of his own hard labour and effort. Out his total money he purchased a Television set Rs11700/- for his family members and could meet other household expenses, clothing and medicinal expenses, and educational expenses of his children.



Climate Justice

Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction:

RCDC is implementing a climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiative in India which is a five year venture, from Feb 2011 to Jan 2016, titled 'Increasing Resilience and Reducing Risk of Coastal Communities to Climate Change and Natural Hazards in the Bay of Bengal'. This is a multi country programme being implemented in India and Bangladesh across the Bay of Bengal region. While RCDC in India implements the programme in 84 villages of 2 blocks in the highly vulnerable Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara coastal districts of Odisha, India, JJS and Sushilan are the co-operating partners of the project in Bangladesh. Facilitated by Concern Worldwide, the programme is funded by the European Union. The programme is named "Paribartan" meaning change or transformation.

For effective implementation, the project defined four result areas to be worked upon. The result areas focused on capacity building of all stakeholders, implementing pilot initiatives to guide community members in achieving adaptation and mitigation objectives, and sharing of the learning from the initiative in different platforms to influence policy.

The four results areas and achievements are as follows;

Result Area 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 programmes have been carried out for Panchayati Raj Institution members, local health workers, teachers, agriculture officers, horticulture officers, fishery officers, Panchayat executive officers and media in order to increase their capacities on viable climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures in the project area. Apart from that coordination meetings with both state and non-state actors which included representatives from civil society organisations and officials from line departments have been organised at regular intervals at block & district levels in order to sensitize them to action plans related to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.



Capacity building of both state and non-state actors on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation has been one of the key achievements of the Paribartan project. Eight Panchayat plans which focus on CCA and DRR action plans that the project recommended are annually validated by the PRI members and line department officials before being incorporated into Panchayat Plans to facilitate allocation of funds. As per validated plan, the line departments like forest department, agriculture department, fishery department and horticulture have allocated funds for some of the action plans on priority basis. The allocations have been for CCA & DRR activities like rice fish culture, repairing of cyclone shelter, embankments, road & communication to shelters, pond renovation, plantation etc.

The project equally focused on risk reduction practices in order to strengthen the capacity of local Disaster Management Committees by enhancing the quality of early warning systems. Networking with Civil Defence Office at district level was strengthened and the Task Force members trained by the project took part in the mock drill exercises at district level. The Task Force leaders are invited by Civil Defence Officials to train the village volunteers on life skill which will further strengthen village level disaster preparedness in the districts. This is an indication of the growing confidence level and acknowledgement of the achievements of the programme.

Result Area 2: Increased capacity of target communities to withstand, respond to and recover from the Impact of hazards through a number of preparedness measures.



To place the community on the driver's seat the first step was to form three tier community institutions at hamlet, village and Panchayat level called the Sahi Paribartan Committee, Gram Paribartan Committee and the Panchayat Paribartan Committee. While the hamlet and village level institutions ensured adequate representation and involvement of community members from all target villages, while ensuring full participation of vulnerable sections of the community and equal representation of women, the Panchayat level committee involved the PRI members of all involved Panchayats for ensuring the support of the village level administration called the Panchayat in India.

Under the outcome area two, the major thrust of the project was building the capacity of community groups namely the village level Gram Paribartan Committees (GPC) on community resilience to address the impacts of climate change and natural hazards. A series of capacity building programmes like community sessions on CCA & DRR, training and refresher programme for Task force and GPC members on CCA & DRR, training and refresher programmes 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.



Task Force members (10 members of each village – 5 men and 5 women) are trained on the vital areas of early warning, search & rescue, first aid, water & sanitation, and shelter management twice a year by accredited trainers from reputed institutions like the Red Cross and St John's Ambulance.

Community awareness and communication abilities have been improved, and an evidence of this was noted in the way the community responded in October 2013 during Cyclone Phailin, a very severe cyclonic storm and the equally intense Cyclone Hudhud in October 2014. For the first time in the area, a community based understanding and response on early warning was observed in the project villages, and warning dissemination was carried out in the remote and disconnected villages by local volunteers, resulting in effective evacuation in all the project villages. During the cyclonic storms, 840 task force members (10 members each in 84 villages) undertook the responsibility of disseminating the warning message, evacuation of vulnerable community on priority basis and managed the shelters. As a result there was no casualty in the project area.

Initiatives like micro-insurance to be compensated for losses to lives, livelihoods, and assets at very nominal rates of premium and setting up of Community Contingency Funds at hamlet and village level with nominal contributions from community members have offered scope for recovering from disaster induced losses and is an important addition to the resilience efforts.

The perspective of local people on climate change shows change and evolution. Earlier it was a largely a misunderstood concept and there were vague fears around its unexplained nature, but now most people, even children, understand the scientific reasons and can identify actions required for adaptation.

Result Area- 3: **Pilot projects implemented to demonstrate practical ways for climate change adaptation**

Pilot options have been developed and designed to address the vulnerability of populations living in high risk areas with relative food insecurity and exposure to hazards. Pilot projects like Integrated Rice Fish Culture (IRFC) and homestead gardening with organic farming practice, roof top rain water harvesting structures, avenue plantation, mangrove nursery and plantation for protection of villages from soil erosion, fuel efficient stoves for energy efficiency have been implemented in the project area to demonstrate practical ways for climate change adaptation. Pilot projects were developed and designed to address the vulnerability of populations living in high risk areas with relative food insecurity and exposure to hazards. A number of technical studies were undertaken to establish field-based pilot initiatives to address the adverse impacts of climate change.



Integrated rice fish farming and simple steps such as plantation and vegetable cultivation on dykes have been very successfully demonstrated and have had a deep impact. Initial beneficiaries have demonstrated that the output from a unit of land can be increased by up to ten times! Rice, fish, duckery and vegetable mix on the same plot of land has increased output, improved the nutrition intake of families, enhanced income and created diversification in food and income, and thus ensured security. There is a surge in demand from neighbouring households and communities after seeing the results of the pilot projects. Many are replicating some of the activities on their own.

In the project area it was observed that families are replicating these initiatives by cultivating salt tolerant, short duration rice varieties, dyke cultivation, plantation of leguminous plants and salt tolerant vegetables on their field. The community based adaptation initiatives have mobilised more than 68% participants practicing the pilots to gain both economic and social benefits with scope for wider sharing of their experiences across the project locations.

Pilot projects have been one of the most successful components of the project, and have had a wide impact on the beneficiary groups as well as other stakeholders. They are innovative in their eco-system approach and enterprise model and have an inbuilt element of promoting adaptation and self-sustainability. They are also injecting cash into the local economy spurring spin-off benefits.

Result Area 4: Lessons learnt are promoted and shared amongst practitioners and policymakers at state, national, regional and international levels.

Under the result area four, 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. The methods for enhanced knowledge sharing and advocacy of best practices are identified for creating and strengthening of networks with key actors and linking with the target communities.

Sub Regional Community Resilience to Climate Change in the Bay of Bengal Workshops have been held in India in July 2012, in Bangladesh in October 2013, and again in India in March 2015 involving representatives from India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Each workshop resulted in a Charter at crucial times stressing the need for wider sharing policy changes to combat climate change, particularly in the South East Asian Region.

RCDC is looking forward to carry on the work in the area primarily to strengthen the community based institutions, evaluate and improve upon climate resilient livelihood models introduced, involve the youth in productive and profitable ventures, and use the learning from the programme to bring in policy level changes favouring grass root communities and to ensure the replication of the model across coastal regions.



Consultancy Work Undertaken by RCDC

RCDC opened its consultancy wing in 1992-93 with an objective of helping organizations, projects and partners in project formulation, strategic management of projects and programmes, organization and project evaluations, revival planning, impact assessment of development projects, capacity development of development workers, documentation, undertaking study and research in social development sector and provide best of its multi-dimensional expertise to the client organizations; be it livelihoods promotion, forestry sector development, climate justice, natural resource management, organizational and project management, study and research etc.

It has a group of professionals who work for the wing and provide their best inputs to satisfy the client needs.

Goal of Consultancy Wing

“Progressing Together” – Fulfilling the needs of Clients in both Public and Private sector to help reduction of poverty, restoration of environment, manage natural resources, promote social development and address humanitarian concerns.

Objectives

- ✦ Provide need based services to client organizations, partners and projects
- ✦ To undertake collaborative effort in project designing and strategic planning
- ✦ To render counselling to interested organization in sector specific needs and interventions.
- ✦ To undertake documentation work for client partners
- ✦ To extend technical support in project monitoring and evaluation
- ✦ To undertake study and research to help client organizations to satisfy their requirements
- ✦ To undertake organization evaluation and development plan
- ✦ To provide services to the client organization in revival of organizations
- ✦ To undertake further study and research in emerging issues in development sector
- ✦ Any other work that befits to the goal of the consultancy wing and the organization

Focus Service Areas for the coming year

- ✦ Project Formulation and strategic planning
- ✦ Technical guidance, monitoring and evaluation of development projects
- ✦ Project Impact evaluation, concurrent evaluation, review and mid-term planning
- ✦ Take up baseline survey for any project work
- ✦ Undertake study and research in social development sector – livelihoods promotion, forestry, climate change, natural resource management, women empowerment, water, health & sanitation, land and water management, watershed development, irrigation, education and environment, Agriculture etc
- ✦ Documentation work – Process documentation, Annual reports, project specific reports
- ✦ Capacity building of field level functionaries in development sector in terms of training, knowledge and skills development
- ✦ Development of training curriculum, learning materials, training manuals and modules
- ✦ Technical consultancy in cluster based development and administration
- ✦ Carry out socio-economic study for the corporate bodies and interested organizations
- ✦ Undertake CSR planning and evaluation of CSR activities for the corporate sector
- ✦ Any other customized study and assignments that suits to the organization and its resource availability

RCDC has always strived to share its expertise with others (support agencies and Government) as per their requirement. Besides such support, publication, documentation and research studies have been taken up.

During the current year the following consultancy assignments were taken up

Sl No	Title of the Assignment	Client Organization
1	Documentation of WASH Restoration in cyclone devastated zone, 'A report on WaterAid's emergency disaster response project in cyclone hit Odisha,	WaterAid
2	Compilation and editing of two booklets 'Contextualizing climate change for communities' and 'Climate change adaptation – From theory to practice.'	IGSSS, New Delhi
3	'A RAY OF LIGHT', Assessment and Documentation of the Livelihood Restoration Programme for Phailin victims, assigned by IGSSS.	IGSSS, New Delhi
4	Publication of a booklet on 'Implementation status of FRA in Odisha 2014-15'.	OXFAM-India
5	A booklet on climate change, 'Jalabayu paribartan samparkare upakulabasinka pain eka suchana pustika'.	Concern World Wide/ European Union
6	A booklet on medicinal plants, 'Byabharika Ausodhiya Udvidara Drabyaguna'.	Concern World Wide/ European Union
7	A booklet on FRA & Volunteers, "Jangal Adhikar Aaina O Swechhasebinka Bhumika"	Oxfam-India

RCDC has been a co-organizer along with Odisha Environment Congress to organize conventions on climate change and environmental issues. In the year 2014, the convention was on 'Climate change & environment; Issues for Odisha'. RCDC has presented on four important subjects in the convention.

In the coming years RCDC intends to restore its full-fledged consultancy wing to scale up the activities and deliver in a coordinated manner.



REGIONAL CENTRE FOR
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
HIG-26, K-6 Housing Scheme
Phase-II, Kalinga Vihar
Bhubaneswar - 751 019
Odisha, India.

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2015

SOURCES OF FUNDS	2014-15 AMOUNT (Rs.)		2013-14 AMOUNT (Rs.)	
CAPITAL FUND				
As per last Balance Sheet.	25,79,833.25		34,39,138.85	25,79,833.25
Add/Less: Surplus/(deficit) during the Year	1,95,528.28	23,84,304.97	8,59,305.60	
TEMPORARY RESTRICTED FUND (UN SPENT GRANT) (Schedule - 1)		68,86,918.00		1,11,03,829.36
STAFF WELFARE FUND (Schedule-II)		12,98,403.47		12,10,718.47
CORPUS FUND (Schedule III)		1,59,442.00		1,53,251.00
GREEN SHOULDER FUND (Schedule IV)		36,081.00		34,732.00
TEMPORARY LOAN		2,10,000.00		-
TOTAL		1,09,75,149.44		1,50,82,364.08
APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
FIXED ASSETS (Schedule-VI)		23,84,989.65		24,40,881.65
INVESTMENT	NIL		NIL	
GRATUITY FUND (Schedule-VII)	8,49,523.00		7,07,197.00	
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES				
Security Deposit	6,000.00		6,000.00	
TDS	1,25,927.00		1,25,927.00	
LOANS AND ADVANCES (Schedule-VIII)	3,29,515.00		4,53,045.00	
CASH & BANK BALANCE (Schedule-IX)	74,42,134.79		1,17,38,663.43	
	87,53,099.79		1,30,30,832.43	
Less:				
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS (Schedule-V)	1,62,940.00		3,89,350.00	
	1,62,940.00		3,89,350.00	
NET CURRENT ASSETS		85,90,159.79		1,26,41,482.43
TOTAL		1,09,75,149.44		1,50,82,364.08

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 31.03.2015.

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



REGIONAL CENTRE FOR
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
HIG-26, K-6 Housing Scheme
Phase-II, Kalinga Vihar
Bhubaneswar - 751 019
Odisha, India.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (Rs.)		INCOME	AMOUNT (Rs.)	
	2014-2015	2013-2014		2014-2015	2013-2014
TO ICCO -M F-TURMERIC	2,83,558.00	3,46,070.00	BY GRANT-IN-AID (Schedule-I)	4,49,88,726.83	4,21,48,476.35
TO ICCO-M F- FNS	6,26,899.00	1,14,918.00			
TO I G S S S -RARE & SOUL	6,94,940.00	-	BY BANK INTEREST	4,21,254.00	3,17,839.00
TO K K S -LIVELIHOODS	3,16,615.00	-			
TO KZE -PLD	32,43,349.00	3,71,142.00	BY COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION	10,73,540.00	7,52,918.00
TO ICCO SLIO	51,87,041.50	-			
TO K S F SAINTALA	2,92,371.00	22,119.00	BY HIRING OF 4 WHEELER	1,68,960.00	-
TO K S F RICH FOREST	8,75,475.00	3,51,478.00			
TO E.A -KSF-SEO	13,06,920.00	18,70,313.00	BY REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	3,03,031.00	91,727.00
TO P H F II	2,23,821.00	-			
TO PHF-IV-LIVELIHOOD	11,59,645.00	-			
TO SIMAVI-DRG-WTR	9,51,309.16	71,76,025.35	BY CONSULTANCY/ SERVICE CHARGES	-	22,400.00
TO OXFAM-CFR	21,87,920.00	19,88,012.00			
TO WATERAID -WATER QUALITY	34,01,823.00	27,81,764.00	BY DONATION/ CONTRIBUTION	5,30,000.00	1,32,515.00
TO WATERAID TRG / WORKSHOP	5,27,763.00	6,39,591.00			
TO CONCERN-CCA-DRR	1,20,22,624.95	76,30,766.00	BY EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	1,95,528.28	8,59,305.60
TO E U - AGRAGAMEE-NUTRITIONA	2,61,911.00	39,425.00			
TO ICCO MF -P P EXTENTION	-	2,01,120.00			
TO ICCO M F-PEGION PIA	-	3,34,903.00			
TO ACTION AID -STUDY	-	1,00,000.00			
TO KZE - OD PROCESS	-	2,97,773.00			
TO KZE-CB-PRI-III	-	7,20,960.93			
TO E.A -KSF-LAC	-	3,47,400.00			
TO E.A-KSF -SMALL GRANT	-	2,18,896.00			
TO KSF-NTFP-III	-	1,24,266.00			
TO DCA-FS- III	-	22,98,225.17			
TO PHF-III-LIVELIHOOD	-	19,53,896.50			
TO WATERAID POST PHAILIN	-	18,17,250.00			
TO PRACTICAL ACTION- STUDY	-	3,31,555.00			
TO OTHER EXP. (OUT OF F C INT/GI)	3,27,297.00	2,00,165.00			
TO M F -TATA-EXTRA FUND	4,51,014.00	3,46,578.50			
TO M F-MKSP	41,66,078.50	24,93,214.00			
TO UNDP PRAYAS -II	23,91,127.00	37,27,860.00			
TO J T T DBI NGR	23,99,537.00	1,94,470.50			
TO OTELP	15,16,148.00	14,01,576.50			
TO OTELP LAND	16,822.00	3,48,970.50			
TO NABARD	5,060.00	55,690.00			
TO FADP(ITDA)	1,01,506.00	-			
TO UNDP CAPACITY BUILDING	-	6,13,762.00			
TO LDF	-	7,44,261.00			
TO GENERAL FUND	8,96,277.00	5,73,810.00			
TO SIMAVI -DRG-WTR (CONT'N-Ben)	95,200.00	7,46,728.00			
TO KKS (CONT'N-org)	8,600.00	-			
TO KZE -PLD (CONT'N-org)	2,50,869.00	1,069.00			
TO ICCO-M F- FNS (CONT'N-Ben)	1,99,955.00	6,190.00			
TO PHF IV(CONT'N-Ben)	16,860.00	-			
TO JTT DBI NGR(CONT'N-Ben)	4,08,723.00	-			
TO ICCO SLIO (CONT'N-Ben)	93,333.00	-			
TO KZE-CB-PRI-III (CONT'N-org)	-	50,946.00			
TO REIMBURSEMENT OF EXP	3,03,031.00	91,727.00			
TO DEPRECIATION	4,39,616.00	5,11,964.00			
TO EPF REMITTANCE PAYABLE	-	1,40,340.00			
	4,76,51,039.11	4,43,25,180.95		4,76,51,039.11	4,43,25,180.95

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 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015

As per our separate report of same date

CA. Sanjeeb K. Mohanty
Auditor
Membership No : 0541117



Kailash Chandra Dash
Executive Director
Regional Centre for
Development Cooperation

www.rcdcindia.org



Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

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