

# Annual Report 2018-19



**Regional Centre for Development Cooperation**

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## Introduction;

Despite political posturing poverty remains the single largest problem facing people in Odisha. As per Niti Aayog SDG India Index Baseline report released in July 2019, 32.59 per cent of the population in Odisha are below the poverty line as against the national average of 21.92 per cent. In a recent publication on state-wise poverty rate, the Reserve Bank of India also corroborated it by stating that 13.85 million population in Odisha are below poverty line as of 2011-12. The latest Economic Survey stated that with 25.1 per cent points decline in poverty since 2004-05, the poverty ratio in rural Odisha stood at 35.69 per cent.<sup>1</sup>

What is ailing the State? According to the 2011 census, 83.3 per cent of the population in Odisha resides in rural Odisha. Agriculture is the mainstay of rural populations with 61.8 per cent of the 17.5 million workforces is employed in agriculture which contributes 18 per cent to the States GDP. Despite several schemes and measures agricultural reforms have failed to enthuse farmers primarily as the State continues to patronize the Green Revolution model. Thus majority of the farmers concentrate on select crops and adopt heavy use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Poor soil health, climate impacts, depletion of farmer knowledge base, lack of irrigation facilities, rising input costs and falling productivity are the factors forcing farmers to abandon agriculture.

Rainfall patterns in Odisha have been more erratic since the 1960s, with below-normal rainfall across all districts being recorded for most years. The "normal" 120 days of monsoon rain has shrunk to 60–70 days, and unusual increases in rainfall, with torrential rainfall of over 200–250 millimeters/day, are more frequent during the monsoon, frequently resulting in floods.<sup>2</sup> This situation has had a severe influence on agriculture affecting both the khariff and rabi crops.

Odisha is the second most tribal dense state of India. More than 22 percent of Odisha's population is tribal with highest diversity of Scheduled Tribes and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in the country. Schedule Caste constitutes 16.5 percent of total population. These two groups taken together comprise the bulk of people living in poverty. With an overwhelming 86 per cent of tribal households in the poorest wealth quintiles compared to 58 per cent of non-tribal,<sup>3</sup> the economic disparity between tribal and non-tribal is very stark.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2019/jul/20/odisha-second-bigger-state-in-bpl-rank-2006663.html>

<sup>2</sup> Odisha State Action Plan on Climate Change 2015-20

<sup>3</sup> UNICEF report based on data from Rapid Survey on Children

Odisha is rich with its abundant natural resources such as forests, mines, fertile land, water and long coastline. Most of these natural resources rich areas are inhabited by tribal people, who do not have real control over these resources. Mineral extraction and related developments have ushered in a mindless and insensitive process of environmental degradation and tribal displacement and impoverishment, and have created social and environmental challenges apart from affecting traditional livelihoods and displacing people from their ancestral habitats.

Odisha has forest cover in about 32.34 percent<sup>4</sup> of its total area, which, in addition to ecological contribution, provides primary or secondary livelihoods sustenance to about 40% of state's population. About 56.6 percent of villages of the state either lie inside or on the fringe of forest area. Poverty ratio of forest rich (and tribal dominated) areas is much higher than state average, underlying the fact that forest-based livelihoods have largely remained at basic subsistence level. The threats of rapid degradation of forest, due to unsustainable uses and deforestation, continue to grow.

Odisha has a very poor image in the country as far as food and nutrition security is considered. Cases of severe malnutrition are frequently reported. State government's PDS scheme and other welfare measures have tried to address the issue of food insecurity. These schemes may have addressed hunger temporarily but nutrition insecurity has remained a serious challenge, particularly for its tribal people.

A whopping 46 per cent of tribal children in Odisha have been identified as stunted compared to around 35 per cent of non-tribal. The severe stunting among tribal children stood high at around 20 per cent, and around 10 per cent tribal children below two years are both stunted (height to age proportion) and wasted (weight to height proportion).<sup>5</sup>

About 20% of the population still does not have access to safe drinking water. There is a huge difference between the data on various government sources and the reality on the ground. Water sources have been shown in the MIS but they may have been non functional for years. The ground reality is most likely going to be worse than what is reported. The rural sanitation coverage (toilet construction) in the state is 58.99%<sup>6</sup> (India 88.59%), placed at the bottom of the list of all states and Union Territories. Even if the toilets have been constructed they are either not used or not usable in many cases.

Children under 15 years represent 28.9% of the total population of the state as per Census 2011. Odisha has the highest percentage of children aged between six and 14 years who are out of school. Poor infrastructure facilities in schools, communication problem, lack of awareness among communities regarding education of children, poverty of the parents and practice of child labour to supplement family income, cultural restrictions for the girl child, migration along with their parents etc. are some of the reasons that have either kept the children out of the schools or forced them to drop out early. Child trafficking, child sexual abuse, malnourishment and child labour are major challenges.

The share of youth population (15-24 years) in Odisha in 2011 was 18.36 percent<sup>7</sup>. Poor quality education and lack of appropriate skills prove to be hurdles for them to get remunerative jobs. Unemployment rate among youth in Odisha is estimated to be higher than the 2017 India average of 10.54%<sup>8</sup>. (It was 12.9% in 2013-14 as per Indian Labour Bureau Survey). The unemployment rate in case of female category is much higher. There is no clear data on under employment but it is assumed to be very high. Distress migration among rural youth in the state, particularly in the backward districts is a serious challenge. Thousands of youth, particularly from the tribal areas migrate every year to various parts of the country in search of employment. Without much knowledge of the labour market and statutory provision they often fall prey to unscrupulous agents / brokers.

Governments, both at Centre and State, have formulated various acts / policies such as Forest Rights Act (FRA), Right to Information (RTI), Right to Education (RTE), and have taken up numerous programmes including flagship schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Rural Housing etc. for welfare of people and overall development. But governance weaknesses at delivery level affect proper implementation of these initiatives. As a result the intended benefits do not reach most of the targeted population.

The Panchayatiraj Institutions have not been given scope to function independently and exercise their legitimate authority. Panchayat representatives are constrained by capacity to influence and establish leadership over grassroots governance. Politicization of Panchayat structure has destroyed traditional institutions and unity in the villages. Though reservations for weaker sections and women have resulted in enhanced social equity, serious efforts need to be made to enhance their functional capacity.

<sup>4</sup> India State of Forest Report, GOI 2015

<sup>5</sup> Rapid Survey on Children 2013-14, Ministry of Women and Child Development.

<sup>6</sup> SBM MIS accessed on 27 July 2018

<sup>7</sup> Odisha Economic Survey 2016-17

<sup>8</sup> An Estimate by ILO



## RCDC and Odisha's Development Challenges;

RCDC embarked on its journey with a firm belief that appropriate management of natural resources is necessary to address the current development problems in a sustainable manner, and that the local communities with their traditional knowledge and high stakes are or can be the best managers of the resources. This belief has guided RCDC programmes to focus on empowering rural communities for the sustainable management and development of natural resources for securing their own livelihoods as well as for conservation of the ecosystem.



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

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

RCDC is known for its work on developing alternative arrangement for marketing of NTFP; working on market intelligence; product development and sustainable NTFP harvesting. Over the years RCDC has helped form 30 NTFP based cooperatives and also a federation of these cooperatives with an objective to enable forest dependent communities to control, manage and trade NTFP and their agriculture produce. RCDC initiated a cooperative in 2003 called AMVSS Limited in Nabarangpur district for promotion of agriculture and forest based livelihood. It has now established itself as an independent body with membership of 3760 women and business transaction is about Rs. 30 million per annum.

Its field experience and research showed that the decline of traditional land and water management practices was largely responsible for the recurring droughts that in turn resulted in poor people taking to forest felling as a survival measure or resorting to migration. This led to RCDC designing interventions to revive traditional mechanisms such as upland bunding, cultivation of minor crops (such as millet), use of traditional, drought-

resistant varieties of seeds, resort to mixed farming and move to less water-intensive crops. Over the years, RCDC has perfected a strategy for promotion of ecological farming to enhance local agricultural productivity and income security of the farming and farm dependent communities.

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

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

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

Based on field realities and issue analysis, RCDC develops periodic perspective plans to work within the thematic areas and identified target deprived, vulnerable and exploited communities. Field demonstration programmes along with undertaking issue based advocacy for creating larger impacts, and amplifying the community voices of development in different forums are key focus.

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

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

### RCDC's operational strategy;

- **Conducting Baseline Studies:**  
It helps the organization fine tune its approach and also monitor and evaluate the progress of the intervention.
- **Building Community Institutions:**  
Capacity of these groups is assiduously built to enable them to be the drivers of the programme.
- **The People's Led Development Initiatives:**  
RCDC ensures the People's Led Development initiatives that seek to empower communities to be the harbingers of change; This helps communities develop ownership of the programme.
- **Strengthening PRI & Working with Them:**  
RCDC works extensively with PRI members and Gram Sabhas as they are the pillars of local self-governance system.
- **Creating Pilots & Scaling Up:**  
RCDC focuses on best practices by implementing pilot options in its thematic areas so that it could create learning opportunities for the community as well as powerful advocacy tools.
- **Working with the Government and making Convergences:**  
It actively incorporates and converges Government schemes and programmes into its implementing activities to ensure equitable access by the community.
- **Maintaining Transparency:**  
RCDC always strives towards achieving greater levels of transparency in its dealings with all stakeholders.

- **Research & Documentation:**

RCDC undertakes research and documentation activities to analyze issues affecting the community to aid in developing appropriate programmes designed and use it as tools for advocacy.

- **Networking & Advocacy:**

RCDC has established linkages with different like-minded forums and networks of civil society organizations at different levels and media for effective lobby & advocacy effort.

### Target population;

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



### Geographical coverage

At present RCDC has its physical presence in 778 villages in 29 blocks of 14 districts of Odisha, covering around 257371 population through its programmes and consultancy assignments. More than 50% of those districts are tribal concentrated and many of those come under economically backward undivided KBK region. The wide programmatic interventions of RCDC target mainly the marginalized sections of the society that are deprived, excluded and vulnerable with acute poverty level.



Operational districts

## Partners;

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

## Affiliated members and linkages with different forums/Networks;

- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- International Union of Forest Research Organisation(IUFRO)
- Non Timber Forest Produces-Exchange Products (NTFP-EP)
- Voluntary Action Network India (VANI)
- Fluoride Knowledge & Action Network
- Odisha Environment Congress (OEC)
- People's Action on Climate Justice (PACJ)
- Odisha Water Forum,
- Odisha Coalition for Panchayati Raj (OCPR) etc.
- Odisha Forest Development Corporation
- South Odisha Initiative
- Mahanadi Initiative

It is pertinent to mention that RCDC has been accredited by Credibility Alliance for adhering to the "Desirable Norms" prescribed for good governance of voluntary organizations after a thorough audit of all its aspects.

From the Perspective Plan period 2018-2022, RCDC has decided to prioritize the following themes, which it believes are strategically important to address the issues of poverty and marginalization in Odisha.

- Community Based Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Livelihoods
- WASH and Nutrition
- Climate - Resilient Development and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Investing in Future for Sustainability





### *Message from the Executive Director*

This year RCDC has stepped into a new mode of operation by launching its 5 year Perspective Plan for the period 2018 to 2023. The Plan took time as it involved a lot of deliberations and soul searching. Entering its 26<sup>th</sup> year of operation RCDC needs to reinvent itself to suit the changing times. The organization started as a research centre intending to provide inputs for the civil society to address burning developmental issues central to Odisha. To seek solutions it was also pertinent to have field based interventions that would provide vital inputs.

Initially concentrating on natural resources, the focus also shifted to the welfare of communities using and conserving these resources. The tribal belt has since the British period been the bone of contention as resources available in the regions attracted the attention of corporate forces that added to the exploitation. The civil society in Odisha did well to work amidst serious challenges to safeguard the interest of the poor, excluded and indigenous communities. The Forest Rights Act of 2006 bears testimony to that. RCDC has spearheaded the rights process enabling communities to access their individual and community rights. While the process continues communities are now preparing plans to convert their entitled lands into productive use.

RCDC has contributed to the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan by ensuring sanitation and safe drinking water in fluoride infested areas. Nutrition is now a focus area and nurturing biodiversity, arranging seed exchange programmes, concentrating on both cultivated and uncultivated safe food, taking forward the nutrition garden initiative, and promoting millets in the people led approach has helped communities emerge from the grips of severe acute malnutrition. It is encouraging and also sustainable because no medical intervention was required.

RCDC has decided to invest in the future. Thus focusing on children and youth will be a conscious attempt. While children need to be educated about their own culture and heritage, the youth need pertinent skills to stand on their own feet and find productive employment in their own regions to avoid the pitfalls of migration.

Challenges remain. Recurrent cyclones in coastal regions have emerged as a great threat. RCDC has commendable experience in working on the theme of climate resilient development and disaster risk reduction. There is urgent need to work on disaster resilience in coastal regions. RCDC is looking for support to take forward the narrative.

**Kailash Chandra Dash**

Executive Director



## Community Based Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Livelihoods



Under this broad theme RCDC focuses on sustainable forest management, sustainable land and water management as integral to sustainable livelihoods promotion. Based on the needs at the grassroots and RCDC's programme experiences, it envisages the following broad strategies under this component.

- Strengthen community/local-government centric bio-resource governance that includes integrating governance of all natural resources at the local level with special focus on the biological resources in forest and adjoining areas.
- Enable and support legitimate rights of forest dwelling communities over forest and allied resources by improving their capacities to take up rights based activities and campaigns. This would include effective implementation of various enabling legislative measures.
- Promote and facilitate integrated approach to improve land-based livelihoods by enhancing local resource based farming, cost and input rationalization, crop diversification, horticulture, agro-forestry, sustainable organic farming and water stress management through micro-irrigation and water harvesting structures
- Promote community based drought proofing and flood mitigation through localized IWRM including watershed based development measures.
- Promote and facilitate community action for secured entitlement and productive access to land resources – particularly of tribal, women and vulnerable people.
- Advocate for formulation and implementation of pro-poor and gender equal forest-based livelihoods policies and programmes for forest dependent communities.

RCDC has been consistently driving people or community for managing the forest they use by encouraging them to reduce pressure over forest, enumerating plant species available in the forest, thinning, cleaning and planning for future (artificial natural regeneration). RCDC has been a pioneer in protection of forest and its management in Odisha through sustainable forest management practices. Managing forest through peoples action for protection (*thengapali –stick rotation*), conservation and use has been the major thrust area and challenge for RCDC to maintain a balance between society and increasing demands for forest products as well as preserving forest health and diversity. Thus forest plan has been developed and incorporated in the food security plans of village with consultation of villagers/community keeping in view of community needs through forest protection committees at village level.

During the last six years (2012-18), RCDC has successfully implemented FRA in more than 09 districts of Odisha. 5645 IFRs (Individual Forest Rights), 43 CR/CFR claims have been recognised in RCDC operational areas. 17 CFR management Plans have been prepared by Gramsabhas and they have been implementing those in their respective villages. Strengthening the forest protection, conservation and management regime by the Gramsabha – as a unit of self governance is going on in these village.

## Securing Livelihoods through Tribal Self Rule

The goal of this programme is to enable indigenous communities (Adivasi) and traditional ancestral occupation holding communities in 38 villages of Balangir and Rayagada District to secure their livelihood through self-rule system. Traditional ancestral occupations are natural resource and specialised functions based occupations which are closely intertwined with societal functions and have direct relation with livelihoods. Such occupations were practised as a series of activities that together met the subsistence needs of the communities. The practitioners of these occupations like traditional healers, small ruminant keepers, black smiths, carpenters, potters were contributing directly to protection of livelihood and maintenance and strengthening of local system and culture. The occupation pluralism has increasingly come under threat from a modern economy based on "specialised", labour and skills and reduced access to the resources (land, forests and products derived from the forests) that were the basis the traditional productions of crafts, medicines and food among other things. *The programme has an objective that the families with such traditional ancestral occupation do protect, conserve and manage food supply and services chains through self-rule system for food, livelihoods and societal security.*

Title of the programme	Rejuvenating tribal self rule system for sustainable food and livelihood securities in the district of Balangir & Rayagada Odisha.
Theme	Livelihood, Food Security, Forest
Period	2018-19
Support Agency	Misereor

### Target area profile;

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Balangir	Deongoan	Brahmanijor	5	782
		Bandhapada	5	800
		Dhandamal	5	804
		Landapather	5	832
		Sarasmal	4	855
Rayagada	Chandrapur	Turiguda	14	1029
Total			37	5102

### Demographic profile;

Total Population	11 365
Male	5586
Female	5579
SC Population	3867
ST population	4599
OBC population	2879
BPL families	2502
Women headed households	307
Farmers	593
Small & Marginal	285
Landless	434
Forest dependent	960



### Objectives;

- The indigenous communities and traditional ancestral occupation holding communities in 38 villages have protected, conversed and managed food supply chains through self rule system for food and livelihood security.
- The change agents are networked and exercise regular advocacy for the effective implementation of the self-rule system of indigenous communities in the line with the constitutional provisions.

### Strategy;

- Monthly sharing meetings of village level indigenous communities, Bimonthly /Quarterly sharing/interaction of HP/Block level indigenous community heads and sharing meetings cum interface of traditional committee members with PRI members and local level officials on proper implementation of PESA & FRA.
- Orientation of community leaders on indigenous peoples customary land rights and self-rule systems.
- Knowledge exchange program among the traditional ancestral occupation holding families on their culture and practice for cohesion building, identification, demarcation, mapping food and livelihood resources within the Gramsabha's customary boundary and identification of scarce or endangered resources through baseline study
- Development of village resource governance and management plans and approval of these village working plans by Gram Sabha in coordination with appropriate line department.
- Revival of indigenous resource protection and conversation measures with the support of youth and women and joint development of a community resource management demonstration model
- Knowledge exchange campaign of indigenous committee leaders and PRI
- Exposure for learning on community governance systems/ hands on learning exposure for communities struggling to converse their resources.
- Knowledge and skills transfer to youth and women organizations on processing and marketing of forest food
- Gram Panchayat level learning centres on food and biodiversity
- District level sharing meetings of change agents for sharing unified networking and taking up assertion actions.
- Regular regional level dissemination events with change agents and other stake holder's

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

### Community Institutions;

Name	Member Details	Purpose	How they contribute/ How they own the programme
Gram Vikas Committee	11-15	Village development	Organise village level meetings, planning and implementation, monitoring
SHG	10	Empowering women	Participate in decision making process, livelihoods and implement income generation activities
FPO	500	Collective action for agricultural livelihoods, finished goods, marketing and aiding in increasing farmers income.	Linkages with line department for market facilities

**Convergence Initiative;**

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Theme	District/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	Population				
				HH	Male	Female	Disabled	Total
Odisha Livelihood Mission	Agarbati making	Brahmani jor	Sandhijor	30	0	30	0	30

**Sustainable Forest Management;**

Claims Made	Upto 2017	2018-19	Total
IFR	599		599
CFR	26		26
CRR	6		6

Claims Received	Upto 2017	2018-19	Total
IFR	218		218
CFR	12		12
CRR	0		0

Claims Pending	Up to 2017	2018-19	Total
IFR	381		381
CFR	14		14
CRR	6		6

The pending claims are being followed up.

**Challenges faced in the FRA process;**

- Lack of cooperation in administrative level
- No awareness about PRI Gram Sabha, & FRA Gram Sabha
- Conflict between Gram Sabha and line department
- No conceptual clarity on rules about OTFD (other traditional forest dweller) and tribal forest dweller at village level.
- Non functioning SDLC & DLC
- Forests being commercialized



The FRC and GBC are being strengthened and FRA claims are being followed up.



### Major NTFP's available in the region;

Kendu Leaf	Mushroom
Sal leaf/Sal seed	Harida, Bahada, Amla
Mahua/ Mahua seed	Char koli,
Tamarind	Tubers
Bamboo	Honey, jhuna, lakha

These NTFP's have become the focus for livelihood activities like Kendu Leaf plucking, bamboo conservation and harvesting, and sal/ siali leaf stitching. In 24 villages 500 farmers have formed a Samrudhha Farmers Production Company for milling oil seeds

### Challenges for agricultural and related livelihoods;

- Government and company policies & schemes encourage diversion from food crops to cash crops
- Non availability of indigenous seeds
- Climate change induced erratic rainfall and droughts
- Unequal distribution of local resources
- Youth are turning away from agriculture
- Agriculture labour is not available as youth resort to mass migration in search of jobs
- Lack of adequate skills among farmers
- Problems with marketing, not getting adequate prices for produce

### Faced with these issues, RCDC is responding with;

- Diversified climate resilient agriculture
- Reintroduction of organic traditional farming systems
- Enhancing farmer skill base
- Introducing skills among youth through Farmer Field Schools
- Encouraging farmers to move away from high input commercial crops to food crops
- Farmer Clubs and Producer Companies process produce, do value addition to fetch better price in the market

### Achievement trends;

- Moving towards organic farming with traditional approach – a change from market control to community control over the resources, process and inputs is being manifested among small and marginal farmers.
- People Led Development approaches are being more actively facilitated at village level planning and implementation of different schemes and programmes.
- Local Institutions have been streamlined and are playing the role of community level change facilitators in maintaining and forming Gram Vikash Committee, FRC and other alliance groups.
- The migration of youth has been reduced to a certain extent as the increase in awareness through the FRC committee has put a huge impact which motivates them to protect the forest areas and develop food nursery in different areas.



- Women led development initiatives have been adapted through support of Odisha Livelihood Mission a local Government agency and now the WSHG's are empowered to collect various seasonal NTFP products and market it, along with producing incense sticks locally, packaging and supplying in the market.
- Action, reflection, internalisation of traditional methods of farming with organic inputs helped the target beneficiaries to revive the agriculture, forest resources and traditional foods.
- Community based forest protection, conservation, regeneration and management has ensured food security, livelihood security and ecological security.
- Employment and income opportunity enhanced as the tribal communities have access and control over the natural resources and utilize them with their own wisdom.
- Community's own coping capacity has increased
- Conflicts over the resources have decreased and benefit sharing ensured through democratic process.
- Collective community action and mutual support system has increased.
- Knowledge exchange and sharing within the community has developed.

### Outputs:

- 18 village development plans have been passed through Gram Sabha that has supported agricultural development, livelihoods and food security, protection of forest and wildlife.
- In 23 villages, 29 IFR titles were received.
- In 11 villages food nursery has been developed that has motivated farmers to develop their own seed bank by conserving and preserving seeds, that has proved for them one of the best traditional practices of food security.
- 2 district level tribal federations have been constituted to promote tribal culture, traditions, customs and their rituals. To undertake advocacy and networking activities for resolving tribal issues.
- Communities in 2 districts have developed 4 learning centres. This kind of centres in these villages functions as source of information for everybody about their village, resources, water, forest etc.
- In 8 villages 76 farmers were linked with Horticulture Department and land development occurred through MGNREGS as 60 hectares of land were developed.
- 464 of landless farmers have received Patta through linkage from "Mo Jami Mo Diha". This was a campaign launched by the State Government during 2007 to protect the land rights of the poor.
- 27 homestead land patta under Vasundhara Scheme was distributed through people led village learning centres.
- From target groups 18 no's NFBS (National Family Benefit Schemes) were linked from which 6 no's of families have received 20,000 Rupees each.
- Target communities were linked with SSS.



### Outcomes:

- Apart from the target groups of 38 villages' replications of PLD process and approach were identified in other villages and blocks which was a good effect of the PLD process which was multiplying its importance and opening a platform for the direct and indirect target groups for traditional food security.
- The advocacy has strengthened the village level institutions with the line departments which has created a wide range of awareness between target groups about their rights and livelihood.

- Conserving traditional seeds and cultivating millets
  - Seed assessment
  - Bihan rath
  - Bihan mita
  - Seed and food fair
- Local fertilizers/organic manures/pest management
- Advocacy against promotion of chemicals , pesticide by Government agencies
  - Seed campaign
  - Food campaign
  - Biodiversity conservation campaign
- Seed mapping:
  - Seed mapping has determined the variety of indigenous seeds present within the area.
  - It is carried out using the PRA & VIPP technique.
  - This involved a close interaction with community members, especially its elders, to determine the existing biodiversity of the area.
  - Collective knowledge of indigenous seeds present in a particular area is documented.
  - The technique gave a good indication of the extent of biodiversity loss.
  - All available seed varieties in the community were collected and shared among farmers through Bihana Mita for further multiplication and use.
- Sharing of Mahua (*Madhuca longifolia*) trees/management of CPR
- Resource Centre/Gyanghar- knowledge exchange center
- Community Campaigns:
  - Critical reflection of Govt. Schemes
  - Bio cultural heritage with youth
  - Monitoring of common days
  - Community need assessment
  - Land to land less
  - Forest land rights
- Food Mapping:
  - Community involved themselves in assessing food requirement and scarcity.
  - Sources of food are mapped.
- Helped community to plan for food security & sovereignty.



### Agricultural achievement;

Intervention	Unit	Dist/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	Land acreage	Farmer Population	Impacted
Cash Cropping, Multi Cropping, Nutritional Garden	400	Balangir, Deogaon in 6 GP's of Misereor programme	30	300	6547	8000

**Off farm livelihoods promoted by RCDC;**

Activity	HH	Number Involved
Poultry	22	22
Dairy	38	38
Agarbati making	34	34

**Impacts of lobby, advocacy and networking;**

Issue	Theme	Stakeholders Involved	Impact
Village Water Supply	Water	Sialjhor Village	More than 300 directly benefitted
Agriculture kits distributed by DDA	Forest	15 villages under Misereor programme	More than 1000 directly benefitted

**The mainstay of this programme is the People's Led Development Approach;**

It is a process where knowledge is transferred and exchanged on a people's involvement process, reviving the traditional farming concept and methodology to increase the income source and sustain livelihood of the vulnerable.

The PLD initiative itself creates commitment of change in the society. Based on the local knowledge, skill and resources they plan for a change in socio-economic life of the people. It becomes people driven change and thus more collective action is ensured. This keeps people at the core and creates more enabling situations. It recognizes people's knowledge, skill and expertise. It respects the way they want to lead and grow. Hence, communities too feel encouraged to work in this approach.

Women participation is encouraged and the key focus is on women leaders in future plans.

**Innovation: Farmers Field School;**

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

**Why undertaken;**

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



## What advantages have been observed?

### Impact;

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

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

### Strategy for ensuring sustainability of the programme;

Working with communities	Helping the communities to work on their traditional ideas and vision to develop their livelihoods, conserve environment and economic growth
Working with community institutions	Community institutions are the backbone of the programme. They are based on traditional structures so that the community has a sense of belonging to the activities adopted.
Working with networks	Networking has helped in building a platform between the problems for the communities and the local line department in order to resolve the issues. The involvement of line departments ensures sustainability.
Working with external stakeholders	Partnering with various institutions or collaborating for executing programmes brings in a knowledge base that is then integrated into the programme.



## Resourceful Farmer

Ramesh Mundrika age 36 resides with his family of 5 sons and 1 daughter in village Turiguda of Chandrapur Block in Rayagada District. He is a ST and belongs to an ancestral tribal origin. He has farm land of 3 hectares where he grows cash crops and has a nutritional garden through organic methods. His father was a farmer as well but he faced lot of loss and could never recover and his debts increased over the years.



However Ramesh is a very active and energetic farmer, he always has a passion of learning new concepts and ideas. As he grew up with the time and has the responsibility of his agriculture land on his shoulders he always interacted with various line departments and continuously engaged himself for improving and updating himself. Soon he also began attending the trainings of RCDC facilitated by the Gram Vikash Committee and village level institutions. He started to participate and also interacted with the experts and agriculture scientist, and AAO who also participated in the training programmes. He acquired knowledge from everywhere and understood the reason of his father's loss in their agriculture land and soon took steps along with his wife to begin the process. In the first year he faced some loss but he never quit and tried to learn from RCDC facilitators to prepare organic manure and use it timely for better and continuous results from his farmland.

In the second year where he planted vegetables like Ridge gourd, Bitter gourd, Snake gourd, Cowpea, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Ladies finger, Pui saga, Kalama saga, Bhaji saga, Brinjal, Chilli, and Radish. He earned a profit of Rs 30,000 from brinjal and other crops. Hence he was able to repay the debts of his father and now he is independently engaged with the new concepts and ideas promoting traditional farming as one of the major source of food security. The financial institutions that were earlier running after him for his debts are now trying to convince him to take financial help.

Ramesh has acquired many skills on various agri concepts and cash cropping and he is giving extra efforts to enhance the yield of his land and production growth. He is also motivated by the PLDP process trainings on forest and the importance of NTFP products.

Ramesh is getting a good income from MFP as a result of forest protection and conservation by the community. They are oriented with sustainable harvesting process which saves the trees from destructive practices. This year he and his family collected Mahua, Chaar, Kanta Jhadu, Harida, Bahara, Satabari, Mendhamunda chhali, Siali leaves and Sal leaves. The total income from MFP is around Rs. 33,000.

He is now very happy as he is able to give proper education to his children and leading a healthy life while consuming organic vegetables. He has also become a mentor and village level resource person for others to adapt traditional farming and collection of NTFP product and its marketing.

## Woman Farmer Cultivates Millets

I am Smt. Mangalabari Kilaka, daughter of Sri Bayamohan Kilaka of Khajuripadar village of Kumudabali GP, Muniguda Block. I have only two acres of medium land. Earlier I have cultivated different varieties of crop like Arhar, Maize, Black gram, Ragi and Suan. In this same land I had produced Arhar 30 Kg, Black gram 10 Kg, Ragi 50 Kg, Maize 15 Kg and Suan 20 Kg. In kharif season 2018-19 I became aware about systematic ragi cultivation. As per the advice I have cultivated Ragi in one acre of land. After seed treatment I used only 2 kg of Ragi seed.

After 20 days in main land I transplanted the seedlings in line method. The space between rows to row is 10 inches and plant to plant is 6 inches. I used my bicycle mandua weeder for first weeding after 20 days of plantation. Similarly I had done second weeding in 45 days and third at 65 days.





The staff of RCDC organized a training program in our village for preparation of organic manure and pest management. In that training I became aware about how to prepare organic manure and pesticides. I prepared the same in my own house. In the gap of 5 days of weeding I used the organic manure in my field 3 times.

Earlier I used different varieties of seeds in large quantity. But in this kharif crop I got 3 quintals of ragi from one acre of land. I have planned for next kharif season to cultivate ragi in two acres of land and motivate my group members for cultivation of Ragi."

## FRA helps Daily Wage Earner Become a Farmer

My name is Abhi Bhoi age 35 years old I am married and blessed with two girl children. We are five members in our family including my wife Tapaswini Bhoi, my two girls Banita Bhoi, Bhanumati Bhoi and my mother in law. I am a landless immigrant from Pepalpada, Kalahandi now residing at Gamahribal hamlet village of Deogaon Block. My father and our forefathers were recognized as daily labourers, hence we completely depend on daily labour as our only source of income. The daily labour wages here fluctuates from 100 to 150 rupees per day due to huge crop crisis and poverty there are less scope of getting daily labor in nearby cities. Hence many days our family goes without having any food to consume.



I dropped out of school from class IV to help my parents; I started working as a labour at the age of 16. Soon after my marriage I had kids and my father and mother passed away, hence I was responsible to take care of my whole family of 5 members including my old mother in law with low income which was not certain always. Still belonging from a farmer's family, farming was in my blood which was motivating me to develop farming in a near-by forest area 500 meters from my house.

It was difficult for me as the land was not in good condition and as from my father I never knew the concept or techniques of farming. Being an immigrant I was looked upon in a different eye in the society and also many oppose me when I continue with farming. After many years of struggle, once while coming back from my daily labour I came across a group of people surrounded by some persons, I was quiet interested about what was going on and joined

the crowd. Soon I heard the name of an organization called RCDC who were creating awareness on FRA Act and some new rules of Government which could benefit us to get our IFR title and have our own land.

I was very passionate about this as this is something related to get our own land and some support to start farming in a sustainable way. Through the help and support of RCDC a village level Forest Right Committee was created where we were able to understand about FRA and the necessary provisions, we also provided all our information to be further submitted at the department in order to get our title. In 2012 I received my title which is proof of ownership for 2 acre 60 decimal of forest land. Our whole family was very happy as through proper advocacy and lobby of RCDC we were also eligible to receive 50,000 rupees support from Government in order to prepare our land for farming, which was also a big help at that period. We were also provided with necessary trainings on suitable crops from Horticulture and Agriculture department. I started with grain and cotton cultivation which became quite successful that provides me with an average monthly income of 30K-40K rupees in a year. As an immigrant I didn't had any shelter but getting this title I also got a house under Indira Awas Yojana.



This not only helped our whole family to have a sustainable livelihood but also my dream about having a good education for my children, as I never got the opportunity to continue my schooling. Now my elder daughter is at 10<sup>th</sup> class and younger one at class 6<sup>th</sup>. As I have seen the hard life of poverty without any proper education and knowledge, I always wanted good education for my children's to become good persons in society and lead a better life in future.

I am now using 1.5 acre of my land for cropping and still some amount of land is remaining vacant I would also like to utilize those spaces, for which I need a proper water irrigation system as in the summer the ground water level goes down. Hence I request the Government department to support me with a proper irrigation system, so I could utilize my other land areas to cultivate more crops and increase my income source.



### Promoting Agricultural Livelihoods in Nabarangpur;

Nabarangpur is one of the most backward districts of Odisha and falls in 5<sup>th</sup> Schedule area as per the Indian Constitution. Geographically Nabarangpur shares boundary with Kalahandi and Koraput districts in the East and South, Raipur and Bastar districts of Chattisgarh in the North and West respectively. The total population (2011 census) of the district is 1.15 million, out of which 83 per cent live in rural areas. The SC and ST population works out to 14.10% and 55.03% respectively. The district is predominantly inhabited by tribal Communities like Kandha, Paraja, Soura, Bhatra, Gond etc. The density of population per sq.km is 194 and the decadal population growth is 21.15 for the district, as against population density of 230 people per sq.km and decadal growth of 16.25 for the state. It has 901 census villages spread over in 10 blocks. The literacy percentage of the district is 33.93 against 63.08 of the state. The district is affected by Left Wing extremism. The economy is largely dependent on rain-fed agriculture. This region is a rich forested area having much ecological significance and it is a part of southern and central table land. Forest produces do supplement the income of local forest dwellers. The area is rich in natural resources but with poor quality of human resources. Poverty, illiteracy, poor health facilities, poor road connectivity, low coverage of drinking water and sanitation are some of the development indicators of the district for which it is often catch the attention of mainstream media.

### Details of the programme;

<b>Title of the programme</b>	Sustainable livelihoods and empowerment of the tribal communities in Banuaguda and Phupugaon GPs of Nabarangpur district in Odisha.
<b>Theme</b>	Community Empowerment, sustainable livelihood and right based approach
<b>Period</b>	01.01.2019 to 31.12.2022
<b>Support Agency</b>	Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development Bread for the World– Protestant Development Service (BftW)

### Target area profile;

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Nabarangpur	Jharigaon	Phupugaon	02	399
		Banuaguda	08	879
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 GPs</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1278</b>

### Objectives of the programme;



Objective 1	To strengthen the community governance of the local natural resources for environmental services as well as for livelihood enhancement.
Objective 2	To enhance livelihoods opportunities of the tribal communities of targeted villages.

### Implementation Strategy;

Step 1	Institution building and strengthening
Step 2	Capacity building of institutions through trainings and workshops
Step 3	FRA implementation and claim process (advocacy, networking & lobbying)
Step 4	Promotion of agro ecological practice (organic farming)
Step 5	Study, documentation and publication (information dissemination)

### Community Institutions;

Name	Number	Member Details	Purpose
SHG	86	958 women	Savings & credit
VDC	07	Female-33, male-57 total 90	Monitor the village development activities and convergence/mobilize developmental activities
Farmer's Club	10	Female-50, Male-110, Total-110	Promote organic farming, increase production and productivity, involve in VDC activities
FRC	08	Female-43, Male-69, Total-112	Create awareness on FRA issues, and help in implementation
VSS	06	Female-24, Male-60, Total-84	Forest protection
Water Management	01	Female-03, Male-10, Total-13	Take care of WASH issues
VEC	11	Female-99, Male-101, Total-200	Ensures the participation of the community in the smooth functioning of the school
GKS	09	Female-43, Male-18, Total-61	Revenue village level institution constituted by the community as a simple and effective management structure for improvement of health and sanitation standard of the villages as a part of National Rural Health Mission initiative.

### Sustainable Forest Management ;

Claims Made	Up to 2017	2018-19	Total
IFR	0	404	404
CFR	0	0	0
CRR	0	0	0

### Strategy Prepared for Pending Claims;

- Meeting with concerned departments
- Interface meeting of forest and revenue department with community
- GPS & GIS mapping

### Major NTFP's available;

Chhatu	Mahua seed	Bahada	Dantakathi –Sal	Medicinal plant
Chahar	Kendu leaf	Kantakoli	Sal Leave	Sal seed
Mahua	Hrida	Black Berry	Sindi Kanda	Tamarind

### Major Achievements: January 2019 to March 2019;

- 5 Farmers clubs formed in 5 villages, they are leading the activities in their villages.
- Trained the village leaders and Forest Management Committee in 10 villages on FRA
- Understanding on FRA IFR and CFR claiming process started in three villages
- Forest Management Committee in two villages trained GPS/GIS mapping, They can map the land/forest independently.

### Implementing Livelihood Programme of Govt of Odisha;

In Odisha, 22.13% of the population belongs to "Scheduled Tribe" (ST) community whose livelihood depends on forest, agriculture and animal husbandry. However, practice of traditional implementation strategies, absence of sustainable local institutions, infrastructure linkages and end-to-end solution in the value chain make their livelihoods vulnerable to various risks. Developmental works in Tribal Sub-Plan area of the state are primarily being taken-up by 'Integrated Tribal Development Agencies' (ITDA), that are under the administrative control of ST & SC Development Department in Govt. of Odisha. The ITDAs have identified select locally suitable interventions, broadly termed as "Focus Area Development Programmes" (FADP) that would use available resources and capacities of local tribal communities. These FADPs are expected to promote usage of alternative technologies and have the potential to make sustainable socio-economic impact in the lives of tribal population.

### Details of the programme;

Title of the programme	Focus Area Development Program(FADP)
Actual Duration	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Donor/Support Agency	ITDA, Nabarangapur

### Target area profile;

District	Block	GP	No .of villages
Nabarangapur	Kosagumuda	6	20
	Dabugaon	5	30
	Chandahandi	5	21
	Nandahandi	3	20
	Jharigaon	1	3
	Raighar	3	10
	Umarkot	2	5
	Papadahandi	1	2

	Nabarangapur	1	2
	TentuliKhunti	3	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>121</b>

### Target Population profile;

<b>Total Population</b>	18000
<b>SC Population</b>	0
<b>ST population</b>	18000

### Objectives of the programme;

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

### Implementation Strategy;

The overall strategy of the programme focuses on empowering the tribal and enabling them to enhance their food security, increase their incomes and improve their overall quality of life through more efficient natural resource management based on the principles of improved watershed management and more productive environmentally sound agricultural practices and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. A strong emphasis is placed on promoting participatory processes, building community institutions, fostering self-reliance, and respecting the indigenous knowledge and values of tribal.

### Achievements;

#### Farm based livelihoods;

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

#### Community mobilization;

- Village level sharing meeting: 130 nos. of village level sharing meetings were conducted in the 35 programme villages during this years to deliver the FADP objective.
- 30 no joint livelihood group (JLG) formed in 30 villages of Kosagumuda and Nandahandi
- 6 no of jaggery extraction unit functioning under JLG
- 100 no of women mobilized to form SHG for the purpose of promoting a handloom unit

### Challenges faced and how overcome;

The community members and political group were initially not cooperating. RCDC team frequently interacted with them which in turn built the confidence of the community members and gradually space was created to work with them on desired objective.

### Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme;

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is a programme supported by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Department for International Development (DFID), World Food Programme (WFP), Govt. of India and Govt. of Odisha to ensure the livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households and sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the natural resources at their disposal and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. The ST/SC Development Department under Govt. of Odisha is the nodal agency to implement the programme.



### Details of the programme;

Title of the programme	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and livelihood Promotion Program(OTELP)
Actual Duration	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Support Agency	ITDA, Nabarangapur

### Target area profile;

District	Block	GP	No .of villages
Nabarangapur	Kosagumuda	5	12



### Target Population profile;

Total Population	12474
SC Population	1047
ST population	9365
OBC population	940
People with disability	37
BPL families	4848

### Introduction about the programme;

Odisha is the second poorest state in India. Nearly 22% of the population of the state are tribal, whose position is probably the worst in the entire country. In certain development indicators, the proposed programme area even lags behind Sub-Saharan Africa. Ecological degradation, erratic rainfall and a high risk of drought in the area have resulted in food insecurity, increasing out-migration and periodic deaths from starvation. Ecological imbalance is now seriously undermining the livelihood patterns and increasing vulnerability. A small land base, low agricultural productivity and low incomes have led to rising indebtedness, trapping tribal into a vicious circle of exploitation. The life of the tribal is increasingly vulnerable due to a persistent lack of assured entitlements to their resource base. Land alienation has deprived them of their land; forest legislation has turned them into encroachers on land they have always used; and they have also been disproportionately affected by displacement due to mining operations, irrigation programmes, wildlife sanctuaries, etc. These have led to social discontent and unrest which provide fertile ground for extremist activities which only more meaningful development of the tribal areas can combat.

### Objectives of the programme;

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

### Implementation Strategy;

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

## Achievements;

### Farm based livelihoods;

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

### Wage & social security based livelihoods

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

### Community mobilization;

- Village level sharing meeting: 90 nos. of village level sharing meetings were conducted in the 35 programme villages during this years to deliver the FADP objective

## OTELP Programme at Pottangi;

### Details of the programme/programme;

Title of the programme	OTELP Plus Pottangi
Theme	Food and livelihood security
Period	January 2019 to March 2021
Support Agency	OTELP Plus ITDA Koraput

### Target area profile;

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Koraput	Pottangi	Chandaka	1	116
		Pukali	18	724
		Ralegada	15	479
		Sambai	16	872

### Target population profile;

Total Population	9346	BPL families	1465
SC Population	239	Women headed households	420
ST population	1295	Male	4635
OBC population	1541	Female	4711
People with disability	62	Children	1742

Youth	1812		
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### Objectives of the programme;

Objective 1	Empowerment to community
Objective 2	Food security
Objective 3	Livelihood

### Convergence Initiatives;

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Theme	District/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	Population						
				HH	Male	Female	Children	Youth	Disabled	Total
NREGA	Dug Well	Pukali	4	342	693	794	176	112	2	2119
		Sambai	3	125	258	274	72	98	0	827
		Ralegada	5	246	383	379	85	125	2	1220
		Chandaka	3	283	275	261	88	122	4	1033

### Major achievements;

Achievement	Unit	Dist/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	HH	Population
Dug well	11	Pottangi	15	934	3582
Poultry	2	Pottangi	2	187	487
Vegetable cultivation	18	Pottangi	18	653	4067

### Livelihood training programmes;

Programme	Venue	Type of Participants	No of participants
Income generation training on goatery/poultry	Kusuma Bedaguda	SHG members	30
Income generation training on NTFP	Metabera Telarai	Farmers	30

### Food and livelihood security through ecological agriculture;

The Programme "Food and Livelihoods Security through Ecological Agriculture and Community Autonomy" supported by KKS-BMZ, Germany is being implemented in 13 villages of 5 Grampanchayats in Golamunda Block of Kalahandi district. From 854 HHs (initially 830HHs) small and marginal farmers including the landless households 154 HH (66HH) belonging to tribal, schedule caste and OBC are our target communities. The programme also aims to mobilize support from Government line departments through convergence approach. The direct beneficiaries of the programme comprise of 3245 individuals and indirect beneficiaries are more than 15,000 villagers of adjacent 15 villages.

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

### Details of the programme;

<b>Title</b>	Food and Livelihood Security through Ecological Agriculture and Community Autonomy
<b>Theme</b>	Food and livelihood security, Agriculture
<b>Period</b>	2015 to 2019
<b>Support Agency</b>	KKS, Germany

### Objectives of the programme

<b>Objective 1</b>	Improved food, nutrition and livelihoods security by strengthening household economy and valorising women's role in decision making of 854 HH (830 HHs) in 13 villages of 5 GPs in Golamunda block of Kalahandi district.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Increased food, nutrient and cash availability and enhanced women's participation in 854HH (830 HH) across five GPs of Golamunda Block in Kalahandi District.

### Implementation Strategy;

- Institution building
- Capacity building including training & orientation, supply of inputs like seed etc.
- Promotion of land & water management
- Promotion of sustainable agriculture
- Promotion of crop diversification measures with millets crops
- Resource development for food-fodder-fuel.
- Women empowerment measures for their skill building and financial confidence.
- Income generation activities and management of natural resources.
- Promotion of bio pest control
- Community-level planning and convergence with appropriate schemes
- Promotion of WSHG led vegetable nurseries at Panchayat level
- Promotion of systematic backyard vegetable farming /nutrition garden
- Convergence of Govt. livelihood and social Security schemes

### Expected Outcomes;

<b>Outcome 1</b>	854 farm families (830 HH) and 60 women led SHGs are organized in collective networks of 13 nos. village specific Food Security Committees (FSCs), one Cooperative, one SHG Federation and one FSC Federation generating additional income, collaborating with local govt for effective implementation of social & development schemes and for increased/ sustained control over farms and farming systems.
<b>Outcome 2</b>	640 marginal and small farmers (100 %) of a total of 854(830) HHs (77% targeted HHs) introduce sustainable agricultural practices over 900 Ha through appropriate management of agro- and natural- diversity.
<b>Outcome 3</b>	All 60 women SHGs are supported for alternative income generation measures to generate an average of INR 12,000 per annum and 154 (66) landless families add Rs 12,000 per annum to their income.



## Achievements;

Result Area	Activity	Achievement
Result Area-2	Construction of water harvesting structures (diverting stream water for agricultural utility)	32 shallow dug wells with diesel/ electric operated pump sets
Result Area-2	Promotion of land and water management measures (levelling, slopping, bunding and hedging)	Work done in 1.2 ha. under MGNREGA land development done in 8.4 ha. Total 9.6 ha.
Result Area-2	Development of on-farm forestry planting through multi-purpose plant saplings in collaboration with farmers (cost includes planning, designing, cost of saplings, land preparation and demonstration)	Development of integrated horticulture garden. At the rate of Rs.7, 000/- total Rs. 1, 33,000/- has been supported for Integrated Mango Orchard (780 saplings) with other crops in 8 hectares in three years; Management guideline and work calendar has been developed by RCDC in collaboration with local Horticulture Department for enabling farmers to manage the Integrated Horticulture Garden properly.
Result Area-2	Promotion of bio-pest control methods by using neem leaves, seeds, neem oil, cow urine, chilli, etc	18,181 litres of bio pest control material was produced of which 490.5 litres worth INR 12,600/- was sold.
Result Area-2	Establishment of women led vermi-composting (size - 6 X 4 X 3 ft) units	During the year 1910 quintal compost was produced and used, 21.98 quintal vermi was sold, market value Rs. 659400/-. Target was 30. Of that 12 have been repaired.
Result Area-2	Promotion of crop diversification measures with millets crops [provision of a total amount of 4 K.G of seeds (2+.5+.5) per acre (millets, sorghum and pulses including transportation and land development] in 1st, 2nd and 3rd year	During the year SRI could be done on 45.4 ha, line transplantation on 223.5 ha (Total 268.9 ha). There was harvest of 28416 quintal valuing Rs. 38,361,600/-
Result Area-2	Promotion of vegetable farming in the Rabi season (post monsoon season)	Winter and summer crop in 30 Hectares. Seeds distributed to 198 farmers for cultivation of rabi crops in 189.5 acres. During this year 179 farmers have cultivated different vegetable varieties (brinjal, tomato, chilli, cauliflower, onion, bitter gourd, cucumber, okra etc) in 80 ha of land and produced 2900 quintals whose market value is 3480000/- . Average income per farmer is 19441/- for the year.
Result Area-2	Promotion of wild tuber crop domestication by community women (Cost includes support provision for collection of tubers and land preparation)	Promotion of wild tuber crop domestication in 170 Hh (5 kg per HH). 276 farmers produced 589 kilos of tubers worth INR 8,83,500 in 42 acres.
Result Area-3	Promotion of systematic backyard vegetable farming /nutrition garden	840 kitchen gardens have been established. During the year seeds have been distributed for model kitchen gardens to 463 HH. The area under kitchen garden has gone up to 22.15 acres due to increase in number of model kitchen gardens.

<b>Result Area-3</b>	Provide staff orientation, induction and training on different issues on agriculture and NRM	Learning exposure to JKS, Parvatipuram ( staff- 7, Community leader -5)
<b>Result Area-3</b>	Training to selected SHG women on vegetable nursery raising, management and marketing (Cost includes travel, food and training materials for 66 women for 2 days session along with resource person fees). One training per year	Training to SHG members on entrepreneurship and business plan development on Mushroom, Food Processing, Pond based farming, Leaf plate making, vegetable cultivation, goatery, Broom making, and nursery management. 17 SHG's with 195 members have made a cumulative profit of INR 647,900/- from various activities.

### Kitchen gardens: A novel initiative of the programme;

The concept of kitchen garden was conceived with a view to eat and make eat varieties of clean-green-fresh vegetables on own choice in regular food consumption pattern. In the project area, earlier also kitchen garden cultivation was happening but cultivation was not done in a planned way. How vegetables consumed at homes will be available from gharbari (back yard) round the year from little land with less water was the quest. In this campaign women were involved. Usually women are culturally involved in seed conservation. But due to publicity on cash crop women were distanced from agriculture work. The other aspect of kitchen garden is to involve women in seed conservation along with agriculture work.

As a result of frequent training, exchange of experience and sharing on the benefit of nutritious food women have come forward to optimally use every inch of soil of gharbari in a planned way. The earlier kitchen gardens were visited and reviewed by the local experienced farmers and vegetable, tuber and fruit plants have been planted preparing bed, lining, preparing platform and support as per the characteristics of the crops.

840 families (including 260 model kitchen garden holders) were involved in the campaign for clean-green-fresh vegetables. Due to production of vegetables in 6.3 acres of land in a planned way, 7 to 32 types of vegetables are being produced round the year. The dependency for purchasing vegetables from the weekly market has gone down. The women themselves have saved vegetable seeds. They are applying organic method of pest management and vermi compost for production of poison free crops; as a result there has been change in the mentality to buy seeds and chemical fertilizers from the market.

During 2018, out of 580 kitchen gardens, 376 were converted to model kitchen gardens. Thus number of model kitchen gardens increased to 636. Thus the new figure for kitchen garden is 204 and total figure is now 840. During the year seeds have been distributed for model kitchen gardens to 463 HH. The area under kitchen garden has gone up to 22.15 acres due to increase in number of model kitchen gardens.



## Farmer benefits from integrated agriculture efforts;

<b>Farmers Name:</b>	Trilochan Bhoi
<b>S/o</b>	Arkhit Bhoi
<b>Wife's Name</b>	Urmila Bhoi
<b>Children:</b>	1 son of 9 years studying in Class IV
	1 daughter of 15 years studying in Class IX
<b>Total land: 2 acres;</b>	Ant 1 acre, and Mal 1 acre.

Trilochan used to cultivate Gurji in his land. From the produce of 1 to 1.5 quintal worth Rs. 3000/- he used to somehow manage. He cultivated Paddy in the Mal land which fetched him 5 quintals for his own consumption. He also worked as a daily wage earner and often foraged in the forest for food. It was his fate to always remain in debt as his income was much less than expenditure.

After the KKS project was implemented in the area he started cultivating Millets in his Ant land and also planted groundnuts. He integrated Harad into Paddy. This increased his income. For the 3 quintals of Millets he earned Rs. 9000/-, 3 quintals of groundnut fetched him Rs. 12000/-. The line sowing of Paddy increased output to 7 quintal and the Harad he had integrated into the land yielded 1 quintal. With this he could improve his food security situation.

Last year with help from the project initiatives MGNREGA was used to level his Ant land at a cost of Rs. 50,000/-. In this land he started cultivating Millets, Harad and also vegetables with seed support. Along with Harad, he also started cultivating tubers in the ridges of the land devoted to Paddy. From the vegetables he had planted, he has so far earned Rs. 30,000/- from chilli and Rs. 17,000/- from sale of brinjal. From that amount he spent Rs. 18,000/- to dig a 4 ft wide and 20 ft deep shallow dug well. He has also purchased a pump set worth Rs. 10,000/-. Utilizing the water he has planted cauliflower.



The available water also enabled him to continue with vegetable cultivation. He has sold chilli worth Rs. 14,000/-, brinjal Rs. 3,000/- tomato 10,000/- and cauliflower Rs. 14,000/-, totalling Rs. 41,000/-. After deducting all expenses on fertilizer and electricity he made a profit of Rs. 7000/-. Now he has planted fresh seedlings for vegetables of various varieties.

He gratefully acknowledges the support of RCDC though it is his enterprise that has benefitted him. Both he and his family members are engaged in agriculture activities and he does not have to go out for daily work anymore. Sometimes he has also employed local labour in his field. Now he no longer has any debts to repay. He is very hopeful that he will be able to support the further education needs of his children. He has become an example for others and his case is discussed in village meetings. The vegetable cultivation model he has developed has been replicated by 32 families in the village and they are benefitting from it. The farmers of surrounding villages too are impressed by his efforts.

## Empowering Tribal Communities with the Forest Right Act;

The aim of this programme is to strengthen the FRCs and the Gramsabha at the community level so that they could take up the challenges of recognition of forest rights of all the claimants: old and new (Schedule Tribes and OTFDs) which includes Individual Forest Rights, Community Rights and Community Forest Resource. Sustainable management of traditionally accessed Forest area under CFR for livelihood and food security is the duty as well as the right of the forest right holders who would execute the plans prepared by the CFRMCs. FRA 2006 empowers the community to protect, manage, conserve and regenerate the traditionally accessed and managed forest area for the livelihood and food security needs. The programme intends to establish community rights over the forest land and resources under FRA and to manage the community forest sustainably by virtue of its integration with other flagship programmes. The convergence of Government sponsored livelihood schemes / programmes at the community level and individual level would provide better opportunity for forest

management. This is because the more the forest dependency, the better will be the management. Convergence with Government programmes like MGNREGA, NABARD, DRDA supported schemes; Agriculture, Horticulture are some of the areas that helps in reducing pressure from the forest which in turn provides scope for sustainable forest management. Line departments like soil conservation, CTCRI, Bamboo Mission were tied up for forest promotional activities. Local PRIs, promotion of cooperatives, trading by SHGs, Vaidya Sangathans and other institutions are very crucial in accessing the convergence schemes and to extend support for community based sustainable CFR management. The village institutions like FRCs and Gramsabha involve all the stakeholders to access and control the natural resources rightfully, sustain these resources ecologically and thereby improve the quality of life.

### Details of the programme;

<b>Title of the programme</b>	Enhanced livelihoods of tribal and other traditional forest dwellers through access and control over the community forest resources and its sustainable management.
<b>Theme</b>	Sustainable Forest Management
<b>Period</b>	01.05.2018 to 31.12.2018
<b>Support Agency</b>	PNF

### Unexpected outcomes:

In adjacent 7 villages, the local people have taken necessary initiatives in order to protect their forest areas. This rippling effect is an unexpected outcome which not only helps them to sustain their livelihoods but also save the forest from further degradation.

Activities and Outcomes			Remarks
Activities	Outcomes	Progress Indicators	
Monthly meeting of FRCs and Gram Sabha (180 meetings)	Organized 90 Gram Sabha meetings, discussed village level problems like forest protection, Government Schemes and agriculture activities	In the meetings discussions were made on problems aroused on forest protection, CFR claim and various Government schemes.	The village volunteers are able to facilitate discussion in the villages regarding villages problems.
Bi-monthly meeting of Gram Sabha collective	Strengthening Gram Sabha, internal dispute resolution, collective working for NRM issue	Resolution of the problems aroused on forest protection, discussion with line department functionaries regarding problems faced for claim of forest right, consultation with village committees to participate in Government programmes like PEETA, Kalia Yojana, discussion regarding the way for implementation of Government Programmes and necessary documents.	The leaders themselves are conducting the Gram Sabha meetings so that problems are easily identified and addressing them necessary action is initiated.
Training of FRCs, Gram Sabha Collective on FRA (2 rounds)	2 nos. of trainings on FRCs have been organized where Gram Sabha members have been provided training.	30 Gram Sabha members of 15 villages were trained, those are helping in claiming CFR and IFR claims.	The volunteers who have received training are also helping in claiming CFR and IFR claims in other villages.



Claiming IFR, CR and CFR in 15 villages and follow up	Claims have been submitted to SDLC for IFR, CFR & CRR under FRA	Claims for 15 CFR, 15 CRR and 572 IFR in 15 villages have been submitted	The Government functionaries are not sincere to implement this Act as a result getting title is becoming problem.
SDLC and DLC interface with GS collective (2 rounds)	2 nos. of interfaces of SDLC and DLC with GS collective have been organized	2 nos. of SDLC & DLC interfaces have been organized. WEO, Forester and EO have participated in the interfaces. This has help to shorten the gap related to forest rights between the Government Departments and villagers.	The villagers got a right space to share their problems related to implementation of FRA
Preparation of CFR management plan in 15 villages.	In 15 nos villages 15 CFR management plan has been prepared.	CFR management plan of 15 villages have been discussed in front of Sarpanch, Forester and WEO and after respective members and departments have been handover with their responsibilities.	Forest department and Sarpanch have assured to take forward the village development work and implement.
Integration of FD flagship programme (4 interface meetings)	4 no.s of Integration of FD flagship programme organized.	In 6 villages the work of Forest department and it's flagship programme Ama Jangala Yogana have been thoroughly analyzed along with Line departments, NGO's and village communities.	In 2 villages these type of meeting proved successful and they have decided to do the necessary plantations as required.
Training of PPA on NTFP and processing (2 rounds)	Through conducting 2 rounds PPA's were provided with skill based training.	After officially registered of the 2 PPA's they were able to acquire knowledge on NTFP products it's processing and marketing concepts, also TDCC played an important role in providing training skills	The 2 PPA's are also linkage with TDCC for further business of their products.
Training of producers group	2 rounds of training were conducted for the producers company.	During the 2 nos of training conducted, it was discussed about the legal aspects of a company and documentation process and also how to initially have a business plan and proceed according to that plan for profit and increase investors and shareholders.	One producer company have decided to go for milk production whereas the other company has decided seed and fertilizers production.
Working for producers company on Oil seeds value chain	The existing oil mill was supported by providing them with peanuts and sesame seeds to produce	The oil mill was started by producing oil from peanuts and sesame seeds and to sale it further necessary	It has been decided that the oil produced would be sale to the Anganwadi and Midday meal



	oil and sale.	linkages has been done with Anganwadi and Midday meal programmes of Government.	programmes of Government.
Convergence of schemes and programmes	People were provided awareness to be a part of various Government programmes that would help share and exchange knowledge and ideas.	<p>Linkages have been done to provide widow salary for 300</p> <p>Solar pump system has been arranged at Belaghati village for drinking water.</p> <p>Linkage for 45 hectre of mango plantation for 15 farmers.</p> <p>130 hectre of Lentil farming have been linked for 130 farmers.</p> <p>12 hectre onion farming have been linked for 11 farmers.</p> <p>30 hectre of Sunflower farming has been linked for 45 farmers.</p> <p>In Guduramunda and Patnipita villages 5 lacs rupees has been linked under NREGS scheme for each villages to clean the pond.</p>	Community engagement was more during linkages with Government departments.
Networking and advocacy for Grama Shaba authority	In order to receive community based forest protection rights and individual rights, necessary high level advocacy and lobby was done.	<p>11 farmers have submitted a demand letter on behalf of 15 villages at Titilagarh Government department.</p> <p>A demand letter was submitted to the BDO of Kadalimunda village in order to process for a small bridge connecting to village and market for better access.</p>	Through members of Grama Shaba this work has been taken forward.
IEC materials	Publication of 1000 CFR management process guideline booklet	Completed and circulated among different stakeholders	
Plantation support (RET/Medicinal/Bamboo)for 15 programme villages including transportation and allied services.	24 type of plants such as RET/Medicinal/Bamboo are planted in 15 villages	2 types of bamboo species, 5 types of NTFP product based plants and 15 types of medicinal plants have been planted taking all necessary measures.	These plantations could be present as an example for the Forest departments for further upscale of these type of plantations for better management of eco-system and livelihood.

Kitchen nutritional garden and or other feasible agri-horticultural support to highly vulnerable HH's of 15 programme villages including transportation and allied expenses.	5 types of nutritional plant distributed in 15 villages.	178 HH's of 15 villages have been supported with (Banana, Lemon, Papaya, Spinach and Multi-Vitamin) kitchen garden in order to consume healthy and hygienic vegetables.	
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### Learning;

Communities know in the better sense what is good for their forest and their people. After providing them with necessary training skills and ideas on what is the situation of degradation of forest and how that is affecting the climate and health of their children and future generations, they were more interested and motivated to take necessary steps in order to protect their forests.

The Government is providing necessary support and have sufficient funds in order to support and revive the issues in villages but major part is that most of them are not aware for the villagers and never reaches to them, this facilitation should be increased and RCDC is doing necessary linkages and campaigns to empower them.

## Creating Community Leaders

<b>Name of Person</b>	Abhi Bhoi, Gond Tribe
<b>Age</b>	35 years approximately
<b>Village, District, State</b>	Belghati, Saintala block, Dist. Balangir- Odisha
<b>Category of work involved</b>	Individual Forest rights with livelihoods Development through convergence of schemes and programmes
<b>Activities undertaken over the past year</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness generation on FRA through training, material support and exposure</li> <li>Claimed for IFR and got title for 2.60 acres of land</li> <li>He also supported by PMAY and constructed the house.</li> <li>Land development support of Rs. 50,000/-</li> <li>His two daughters are going to school regularly and are reading in class 10 and class 6 respectively.</li> </ul>
<b>Support provided</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attended Gramsabha meetings and learnt about the claim process and filed claim as per RCDC facilitation.</li> <li>Got FRA trainings at village and GP level</li> <li>RCDC provided Odia FRA Act and Rule copy.</li> </ul>
<b>Future plans</b>	More support would be leveraged from Government source. Community Rights and Community Forest Resource Rights could be recognized and the entire village would be able to exercise their rights through proper conservation and management.

## WASH and Nutrition



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

- Scale up, both horizontally and vertically, in the water, sanitation and Hygiene sector where by the community plays a greater role in increasing the coverage of WASH services, manage these services and take ownership of Total Sanitation in their locality that also includes solid and liquid waste management. Towards this establish models in these areas both in terms of hardware and software interventions.
- Will prioritize formation and strengthening of the community institutions for WASH.
- RCDC will continue its present work on water quality issues in general and fluoride in particular. It will create models for fluoride mitigation, aware the communities about the problem and advocate with the government bodies for effective management of fluoride.
- Now that after prolonged efforts the government and the PRI institutions have started recognizing the problem and acting on it. But many of the interventions are not in the greater and long term interest of the communities, we will continue to engage with different stakeholders to ensure that they understand the longer term implications and take appropriate measures.
- Intensify hygiene education among communities and school children promoting hand washing at critical times and improvement of hygiene behavior.
- Undertake measures to enhance awareness of adolescent girls and women on improved menstrual hygiene management.
- Promote community awareness on nutrition related issues and schemes, and enhance their capacity for community level surveillance to identify critical condition and monitor implementation of government schemes.
- Promote nutrition farming in its farm-based interventions

## Fluoride Mitigation in Nuapada;

Nuapada is among the worst fluoride affected districts of Odisha. Fluoride contamination in drinking water has led to severe fluorosis in the community. The proposed programme is to ensure equitable access to safe water to fluoride affected communities in 20 Gram Panchayats in Nuapada district of Odisha, reaching out to 10,000 people with safe water access. It also aims to build awareness on hygiene and water quality and their impact on health and nutrition of children and women.



### Details of the programme;

Title of the programme	Safe Water for improved Health, Nutrition and reduced disability among people in Nuapada District, Odisha
Theme	WASH
Period	2013 to 2021
Support Agency	Jal Seva Charitable Foundation (WaterAid India)

### Target area profile;

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Nuapada	Komna	19	86	19990
Nuapada	Boden	5	18	6082
Total			104	26072

### Target Population profile;

Total Population	105080	OBC population	46845
SC Population	13147	People with disability	5254
ST population	45088	BPL families	12254

## Objectives of the programme

Objective 1	Access to safe water to fluoride contamination affected communities in 20 Gram Panchayats by promoting alternative safe drinking water sources and water conservation measures.
Objective 2	Improved knowledge on hygiene and fluoride's impact on nutrition among children, adolescent girls and women by institutionalising systematic hygiene promotion in schools and Anganwadi
Objective 3	Evidence generation on fluoride in water and public health impact through case study documentation and continuous tracking of water quality.

## Implementation Strategy

Step 1	Support community centric interventions and capacity building of people concerned and their networks. In Nuapada programme area RCDC has formed a community based institution named Jalabandhu
Step 2	Community institutions, specific to address WASH issues in a coordinated manner are being facilitated in our programme areas. We call them 'Jalabandhu'
Step 3	Jalabandhu have two broad objectives – (a) to assert right to have access to water, sanitation and hygiene; and (b) to work in close coordination with other stakeholders, including government agencies, and increase community participation in system and infrastructure improvements.

## Expected Outcomes;

Outcome 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10,000 fluoride-affected persons have access to safely managed drinking water</li> <li>2 technologies<sup>9</sup> (MPWS) tested, validated and documented</li> </ul>
Outcome 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 TW recharge model</li> </ul>
Outcome 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 GPDP has resource allocation for MPWS</li> </ul>
Outcome 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2000 children in Schools/ Anganwadis and 500 adolescent girls trained on 5 hygiene messages</li> </ul>

Challenges faced in water issues	Considering the frequent hailstorm along with concurrent rainfall (which was not experienced in earlier years), many of the scheduled activities were delayed. However, constant engagement with stakeholders helped in developing a realistic plan to reduce the variance as well as to achieve the desired result.
How overcome	Proposed mega pipe water supply programme by Government, which is taking much more time in grounding has put a halt in ensuring other drinking water sources within the communities. However, our constant engagement with Panchayati Raj Institutions and <i>Jalabandhu</i> has helped in grounding smaller drinking water sources in fluoride-contaminated areas.
Strategy to overcome challenges in future	<i>Jalabandhu</i> network regularly attends grievance cell meetings at block and district level, providing an opportunity to work further.

<sup>9</sup> Two technologies are (a) Sanitary dug-well based mini PWS, (b) Pond based mini PWS



<b>Challenges faced in water contamination issues – Fluoride, Arsenic</b>	Despite being a fluoride-contaminated district, ground water extraction is high for both drinking as well as irrigation purposes resulting in more concentration of fluoride in ground water as well as contamination of surface water and shallow aquifer.
<b>How overcome</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mega-pipe water supply programme already implemented and all fluoride affected village are covered under this programme.</li> <li>• Now RWSS implemented BASUDHA programme and covered all uncovered village of Mega PWS.</li> <li>• People have accessed safe drinking water (fluoride free) through creation of new sources and restoration of defunct drinking water sources (community and schools/ sanitary dug-wells by reviving the well and sanitizing those) through <i>Jalabandhu</i> group</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy to overcome challenges in future</b>	People in 104 intensive operational villages have access to at least one safe functional drinking water source in each village (with proper O&M system and protocol)
<b>Challenges faced in water policy</b>	It is crucial to say that along with other issues of water quality, fluoride contamination in drinking water sources is creating an alarming situation in Odisha. Regular intake of fluoride beyond permissible limits causes a non curable and crippling disease named fluorosis. Nuapada is one of the most fluoride endemic districts in Odisha.
<b>How overcome</b>	The district administration is undertaking alternative pipe water supply programmes in the affected Panchayats in the district. There is a need to sustain the intervention by Government through community participation. There is also a need to build the awareness among the vulnerable communities on fluoride/fluorosis and mainstream fluoride issues in the Govt. agenda.
<b>Strategy to overcome challenges in future</b>	<b>Jalabandhu network lead the process;</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular meetings are held with <i>Jalabandhu</i> network and discussions about their role, responsibility and awareness on water conservation.</li> <li>• Regular meetings with Sarapanch Association on various advocacy agenda for WASH secured Nuapada district.</li> <li>• Meetings organized on operation and maintenance of drinking water sources and taking initiation for formation of user group.</li> </ul>

### Rain Water Harvesting;

Location	Type	Result
Demonstrating rainwater harvesting in Public buildings and recharge	Rooftop based rain water harvesting	Working properly
Rain water channelling to agriculture field	Rooftop based rain water harvesting	Working properly
Demonstrating rain water harvesting in public building recharge and storage	Two constructed	Working properly

## Major Achievements;

Achievement	Unit
Mapping all drinking water points the current functionality status; supply and quality on 14 standard parameters	24
Water quality testing institutionalizing water quality tests as a systematic work by village institutions .	1604
Demonstrating rainwater harvesting in Public buildings	5
Community affordable water quality solution to address quality issues identified	5
Ground water recharge by channelling Rainwater to Open wells and agricultural ponds in the intervention villages (new) 5 wells or ponds per village restored and rainwater channelled	10
Promoting alternative water supply systems in quality affected areas	2
Local Government Institutions trained on their roles and responsibilities in ensuring inclusion, developing, implementing and monitoring WASH plans	2
Working along with Jalabandhu, other organisations and movements to generate public interest and awareness on water conservation.	2
Regular follow-up with GP for resource allocation and plan execution	182
Children in 64 AWCs in intensive GPs have access to safe drinking water	2355
Children in 104 schools in intensive GPs have access to safe drinking water	8043
10 new sources in 10 AWCs	5
54 water dispenser/ fluoride removal units in 54 AWCs	68
10 new sources in 10 schools	12
Fluoride removal plant installation	12
Water ATM	3
Communitywide WASH related action for promoting behavior change.	20
Capacity building of SHGs on WASH	80 members
Community mobilisation and IPC drive in 20 intensive GPs on various WASH rights	80
Memorandum by GKSs to district collector for safe drinking water in AWCs	64
Memorandum by SMCs to district collector for safe drinking water in school	96
Regular follow-up with GP for resource allocation for 10 water sources in AWCs and 10 water sources in schools	73
Citizen report card on thematic issues (Along with sharing of findings) (new)	2
Media engagement for promoting surface and sub-surface based mini water supply system	5
Village meeting	147
SHG meeting	18
Hand pump restored	25
Installation of New hand pump	16
PWS restored	9
PWS extended	13

RO filter installed in school	5
New fluoride removal plant instalation	12
People in 104 intensive operational villages have access to at least one safe functional drinking water source in each village	104
District consultation of fluoride issue involving key stakeholders – promoting decentralized surface based water supply system and restricting ground water extraction	1
Participation and putting agenda on WASH deprivation in Palli Sabha	146
Participation and putting agenda on WASH deprivation in Gram Sabha	28
Wall painting of baseline map with multi-vulnerability marking	30
Training of frontline cadres/ volunteers at community level	500
Training of PRI members on WASH Planning (focusing water security) and integration of plan in GPDP.	619
Quarterly interface meeting of Jalabandhu network with PRIs	52
Jalabandhu interface with DWSM for sealing contaminated sources	2
Meetings with SMC for incorporation of water source in SDPs	96
Interface of Jalabandhu with S&ME to share about water testing report of Schools – mounting pressure for alternative safe drinking water sources in Schools	2
Training of engineers and masons on inclusive toilets	1
Organized jointly with district headquarter hospital Nuapada, fluorosis diagnosis camp and 168 person with disability get PWD certificate	168
Observation of World Toilet Day	3
30 accessible toilets for PwDs	11
Regular follow-up with GP for construction of IHHLs and additional resource allocation for PwD toilets	92
Meeting with DWSM for baseline rectification	3

### Catalyzing Change in WASH practices;

This programme, funded by CSR funds of Cholamandalam Investment & Finance Company Limited, is being implemented by RCDC in 21 villages of Balangir district of Odisha.

### Achievements;

- Construction of 80 IHL is completed with water and color provisioning
- 21 village WASH Plans completed
- Toilet construction has been undertaken in 2 Schools
- Roof top rainwater conservation system and bore well recharging through artificial watering in Brahmanijore High School
- Digging of deep bore well along with solar installation in Brahmanijore High School

### KAP Study:

Besides the focused need based interventions, the vital component of the project was to carry out a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study in the project area to establish baseline facts as indicators for impact evaluation after the project interventions.

The study was conducted in 21 villages of Deogaon block of Bolangir district. 10% sample household respondents on random basis have been interviewed for primary level information collection.

The broader objective of the study was to assess the existing Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of the targeted households on WASH so as to develop and implement a need based and realistic programme and have the baseline information for the future comparative analysis after programme intervention. However, the specific objectives of the study are as follows;

- Collecting the existing information on WASH practices by the targeted communities;
- Conducting quantitative and qualitative assessment of the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) among the family members.
- Determining the obstacles faced by the households in accessing and applying factual information, skills and resources necessary for improved WASH practices to ensure good health.
- To understand the prevalent knowledge, attitudes and practices, values, belief, that influence WASH conditions among targeted families.
- To establish baseline data and information for interventions as well as future comparative analysis.

The major findings of the study are given below:

### KAP on Water

- Water requirement for drinking and cooking
- The study reveals that maximum of 169 (42.68%) households consume water in the bracket of 41.60 liters per day.
- Average water consumption per day for cleaning, washing and sanitation purpose
- It is found that maximum of 176 (44.44%) households consume water in the bracket of more than 41-60 liters per day.
- Sources of drinking water during wet season
- It is found in the survey that a large majority of 346 (87.37%) households depend on Govt. owned Tube wells for drinking water purpose.
- Sources of drinking water during dry season
- It is observed in the study a large majority of 357 (90.15%) households depend on Govt. owned Tube wells for drinking water purpose.
- Distance of the water point from the house
- The study reveals that majority of 270(68.18%) households have access to the water source within 50 meters.
- Treatment of water before drinking
- The study reveals that a large majority of 391(98.74%) households do not treat the water before drinking.
- Awareness about water borne diseases
- It is observed during the survey that a large majority of 313 (79.04%) households are not aware of water borne diseases like Cholera, Diarrhea, worm infection, Typhoid, Hepatitis, scabies, rather they mention diseases other than these. Those diseases may be examined to ensure that those are waterborne.
- Water Management Committee
- There are no such committees in the surveyed villages. Hence, WMCs may be formed and promoted to ensure proper maintenance and equitable water distribution.

### KAP on Sanitation

#### • Knowledge on sanitation

It is understood from the study that a majority of 319(80.56%) households are aware of the concept of sanitation. Coming to the safest way to dispose of feces maximum of 342 (86.36%) household respondents say that throwing it on the open place is the safest way while 44(11.11%) consider toilet as the safest way. There seems a difference between knowledge and practice. While people say that they know about sanitation, they do not practice it. The gap needs to be bridged.

- **Practice of defecation**

The study reveals that a majority of 296(74.75%) defecate on the river and pond embankment while 90 (22.73%) defecate in the open field.

- **Ownership of Toilet**

It is to be mentioned here that a large majority of 386 (97.47%) do not have toilets in their houses. It seems the mission centric approach of the Govt. to provide toilet facilities to households has not yet reached the remote tribal villages.

- **Regularity of using Toilet**

The study found that out of 10 families having toilets only 03 (30%) families regularly use the same while 07(70%) families do not use the toilets on a regular basis. Those who are not using the toilets on a regular basis attribute the reasons to lack of direct water supply and water to be brought from a distance. However, 384(96.97%) respondents say that they would install toilets in future as the Govt. provides the facilities.

- **Disposal of household waste water and waste**

A majority of 300(75.76%) respondents say that the water get stagnated around house premises.

## KAP on Hygiene

- Knowledge on Hygiene
- Out of the 396 household respondents, a majority of 323( 81.57%) say that they know about hygiene while 70 (17.68%) say that they do not have any idea on hygiene.
- Hand wash before eating
- The study comes out with the fact that out of 396 household respondents, 316(79.80%) say that they do not wash their hand with water and soap before eating.
- Washing hand before feeding the children
- The study reveals that out of 396 household respondents, 244(61.62%) do not wash their hand with soap and water before feeding their children.
- Washing hands before preparing food
- 219 (55.30%) do not wash their hands before preparing food.
- Washing hands after defecation
- The study found that out of 396 household respondents, 324(81.82%) do not wash their hand with soap and water after defecation .
- Avoiding illness by washing hand with soap
- A majority of 335 (84.60%) respondents do not feel that they could avoid illness by washing their hands with soap .
- Practices for cleaning of hand after defecation
- Usually the households clean their hands with mud/clay or soap or with only water. Majority of 275 (69.44%) wash hands with water only.

## Bathing Practices

- **Place of bathing :**

There are different places where people take bath that include private place, public well, hand pump and river and pond. The study reveals that a majority of 337 (85.10%) go to river and pond for bathing.

- **Frequency of bathing:**

The people in the surveyed villages mostly take on a daily basis while very few take bath on alternate day or weekly. It is found that a large majority of 393 (99.24%) respondents say that they take bath on a daily basis .

- **Bathing of children:**

Out of 396 respondents, a majority of 135 (34.09%) are of the opinion that the children take bath on alternate day basis while 161(40.66%) say that they take bath on daily basis and 100(25.25%) on weekly basis. This needs to be explored further and practice of daily bathing may be introduced.



## Menstrual Hygiene

- **Materials used during menstruation**

Particularly adolescent girls and young women use cloth and sanitary napkin during the menstruation period. The study found out that out of 396 respondents a majority of 389 (98.23%) use the ordinary cloth during menstruation and hence they are more vulnerable to infection. Users of sanitary napkin are very few.

- **Washing and cleaning of the used cloth**

In this regard a large majority of 364 (93.57%) wash the cloth with soap and remaining 25 (6.43%) do not wash the cloth.

- **School going girls and menstruation**

Out of 396 respondents, 290 (73.23%) say that their children do not go to school during menstruation while 76(19.19) use the toilet at school and 18 ( 4.55%) say that their children run to home for changing cloth. A majority of 330 (83.33%) respondents say that their children talk to mother and elderly women in the family about menstruation problem.

- **Orientation Programme for PRI Members;**

A one day orientation programme was conducted for the PRI members on 31st October 2018 at Singamunda Panchayat. The programme was presided by Mr. Sambit Sasmal, Regional Manager, RCDC, Balangir who discussed on the vision and mission of the CSR project of Choramandalam and its initiatives throughout the target villages. The major focus of discussion was on WASH initiatives and how this plays an important role in our lives and society. He also discussed on the consequences of unhygienic daily practices on lives and how open defecation is harmful for environment and society.

## Achieving Food Security and Nutrition through better access to public services;

A complex set of factors makes administration and delivery of services a complicated and difficult challenge. Government functionaries coming from different regions are poorly motivated to meet these challenges. The current action will channelize local youth energy and initiative. They will be trained to have a good grasp of the schemes and programmes, as also the mechanisms for their implementation and understand the local governance system under the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment, and the PESA (Panchayats Extension to the 5<sup>th</sup> Scheduled Areas) Act to engender the maximum people's participation in decision making, and helping women overcome barriers for effective participation. Traditional forms and media will be used. Interface with Government officials and functionaries and elected representative will be taken up on a sustained basis through regular public forums, and interactions establishing a dialogue and rapport that will ensure two way communications, and sharing of information. Village communities facilitated for further linkages to substantiate, and update their growing awareness on Government programmes. The major barrier that is illiteracy will be addressed by designing appropriate posters, audio-visual aids, and street theatre. Key programmes that directly affect the wellbeing of women and children, as also those that assure the food security of the community as a whole will be taken up for these efforts, including ICDS for children, mothers, and the aged, School and Mass education programme, the Employment Guarantee scheme.

## Details of the programme;

<b>Title of the programme</b>	Addressing Nutritional & Income insecurity of Underprivileged Community by Improving Access to Relevant Government Schemes.
<b>Actual Duration</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> January, 2014 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2018
<b>Support Agency</b>	EU, Agramee

## Target area profile;

District	Block	GP	No .of villages
Nabarangapur	Dabugaon	5	50

### Target population profile;

Total Population	1000
SC Population	200
ST population	700
OBC population	100
BPL families	1000

### Objectives of the programme;

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

### Implementation Strategy;

The overall strategy of the Programme focuses on people empowerment and enabling them to enhance their food security, increase their incomes and improve their overall quality of life through accessing and linking them to different Government schemes.

### Achievements;

Wage & social security based livelihoods;

800 job card applied under MGNREGS and linked them to work successfully 80 days of work under Government developmental work.

### Capacity building efforts;

5 no of training organised for CAG members on ICDS, MDM, NREGA and health related schemes to create barefoot monitors to access implementation status of the program.

### Community mobilization;

Village level sharing meeting: 150 nos. of Village level sharing meetings were conducted in the 50 programme villages during this years to deliver the EU programme objective.

### Awards and recognition;

Sialijore VFPC bagged Prakruti Mitra award and received citation and cash of 10,000 INR from the Government of Odisha for their notable contribution towards greater awareness on forest protection.

### Millet for Nutrition;

Millet based crop systems are highly resilient to climate variability and produce highly nutritious food grains. Millets share in crop area and house hold consumption is drastically reducing over years. Low productivity with the current methods of cultivation, lack of local processing units and lack of awareness on nutrition benefits are identified as the prime reasons. However increasing urban demand, improvements in processing machinery, availability of improved cultivars, better agronomic practices and possibility of accessing support irrigation have increased the potential of realizing higher productivity/profitability in millets thereby improving nutrition security, resilience and economic security of tribal households. The program impacts malnutrition in the tribal areas and also makes their farming systems more sustainable.

## Details of the programme/programme;

Title of the programme	Special Program On Millets For Tribal Areas Of Odisha
Theme	Agricultural Livelihoods
Period	2018-19 to 2020-21
Support Agency	ATMA, Rayagada, Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Govt of Odisha

## Target area profile;

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Rayagada	Muniguda	Agula	02	22
		Bhairabagada	02	27
		Kumudaballi	12	203
		Telengapadar	09	185
		M.Patraguda	07	75
		Sibapadar	03	20
		Jagdapur	02	20
Total			37	552

## Target Population profile;

Total Population	14219	Women headed households	184
SC Population	2474	Farmers (Total)	2361
ST population (Total)	8592	Small & Marginal	1662
OBC population	3153	Landless	699
People with disability	109	Forest dependent	243

## Objectives of the programme;

Objective 1	Increasing household consumption of millets by about 25% to enhance household nutrition security and to create demand for millets with focus on women and children
Objective 2	Promoting millet processing enterprises at Gram panchayats and Block level to ease processing at households and for value added markets.
Objective 3	Improving productivity of millets crop systems and make them profitable.

## Implementation Strategy;

Step 1	Awareness among the tribal farmers on Millet cultivation and its present value in market
Step 2	Formation of FPO, selection of beneficiaries for KIOSK, processing unit at GP level & also Block level for proper utilization and supply of millet products.
Step 3	Linkages with other Schemes of line departments like Agriculture, OLM, ICDS, Missan Shakti and Education Departments
Step 4	Linkages with PDS at AWC as morning snacks & at school level as a MDM

### Strategy for PLD (People's Led Development) approach taken in programme;

Step 1	Farmer's organization will be promoted with support of a local facilitating agency with capacities to facilitate the program. All the program implementation and services will be provided through the farmer's organization.
Step 2	PRI Members of Gram Panchayat level may also be involved in the program

### Expected Outcomes;

Outcome 1	Spreading in 7 GPs of Muniguda Block
Outcome 2	To increase production to about 3000 quintals to increase millet consumption in 3000 HHs.
Outcome 3	In this process ,the programme establishes functional seed systems managed by FPO
Outcome 4	Introduction of millets in ICDS and MDM programs

### Training programmes;

Programme	Theme	Venue	Type of Participants	No of participants
Two days residential training for 10 members of women campaign team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote millet based cooked recipes &amp; ready to eat foods</li> <li>Undertake awareness building programs on nutritional values of millets to different stake holders</li> <li>To restore and increase consumption of millets in the households through awareness counselling &amp; food festival</li> <li>To increase the household consumption of millets</li> </ul>	AAO Conference Hall, Muniguda	CBO Members & CRP	10
Campaign in villages to increase Awareness at household consumption of Millets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Importance of different millets</li> <li>Linkage between tribal/odiya culture and millets</li> <li>Nutrition values of different millets and health aspects for human</li> </ul>	Telengapadar & Agula GP	Villagers, School Children, Angan wadi children & CBO Members	50
		Munikhol, Patraguda GP	Villagers, School Children, Angan wadi children & CBO Members & AAO of Muniguda & Chandrapur Block	50
		Jagdapur, Kumudaballi GP	Participants of Weekly market, villagers, CBO members	50
Two days Training /Workshop with district officials and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To train on importance of</li> </ul>	AAO Conference Hall, Muniguda	ABDO, CDPO, ICDS	50

departments on introducing millets in to ITDA- State Nutrition programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>millet consumption &amp; its health benefits</li> <li>• Introduction of Millets foods in ITDA, State nutrition programs, MDM, AWC etc &amp; procurement of millets and convergence.</li> <li>• To create awareness about the programme origin &amp; its activities.</li> <li>• Linkages with grass root level stakeholders working under Govt. line departments.</li> </ul>		Supervisors, BPM (OLM), representative form Block Education officer (BEO), Muniguda, BPC (Missan Shakti), AAO, Muniguda, VAWs, MD (Lamps), Muniguda, PRI members, progressive farmers, CBOs	
Block level training and orientation of the CBOs on community seed centre management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different types of Millets</li> <li>• Functions of the seed centre</li> <li>• Role of the Community seed centre (CSC)</li> <li>• Process of the collection of indent and seed purchase</li> <li>• Process of seed selection and multiplication.</li> <li>• Protocols for seed storage</li> <li>• Maintenance of registers &amp; records etc.</li> </ul>	AAO Conference Hall, Muniguda	Seed farmers, Progressive farmers, CBO member	20
Residential Training of Seed Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land preparation</li> <li>• Seed selection</li> <li>• Germination test</li> <li>• Seed treatment</li> <li>• Seed farm management</li> <li>• Pest management</li> <li>• Rouging</li> <li>• Harvesting</li> <li>• Packaging</li> <li>• Temporary storage</li> <li>• Maintenance of registers etc.</li> </ul>	AAO Conference Hall, Muniguda	Seed farmers, CBOs & Progressive farmers	10
Two days residential training of trainers within district on system of millet intensification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different types of millets</li> <li>• Seed treatment &amp; nursery bed</li> </ul>	AAO Conference Hall, Muniguda	Progressive farmers & CBO members	20



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preparation</li> <li>• SMI/LT/LS/ inter cropping package of practices</li> <li>• Organic manure preparation</li> <li>• Weeding and log rolling</li> <li>• Data collection &amp; maintenance of registers</li> </ul>			
Two days residential training of CRPs & progressive farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives of OMM</li> <li>• Components of OMM</li> <li>• Different intensives to farmers, CBOs &amp; entrepreneurs under OMM</li> <li>• Millet procurement</li> <li>• Challenges &amp; opportunities in community mobilization &amp; capacity building</li> </ul>	AAO Conference Hall, Muniguda	CRPS & CBO members and progressive farmers	10





RCDC believes that poverty alleviation and climate resilience are two significant challenges of Odisha, and both can be pursued simultaneously through a process of development that is climate-resilient. Such a process of development would help shifting from coping to disaster prevention and vulnerability reduction. The impacts of climate change are going to have huge implications for the marginalized communities it works with. Therefore, timely steps must be taken to develop appropriate adaptation measures, develop models and replicate them to reduce livelihoods vulnerabilities and food insecurity resulting from anticipated climatic variations. Efforts need to be made to reduce risks for vulnerable communities to climate change induced disasters. There is need for regular collaboration with state government to improve and implement the state action plan on climate change. The following are the broad strategies.

- Deepen the institutional knowledge on climate change related issues and develop the institutional capacity.
- Explore and experiment different possibilities for appropriate integration of interventions related to climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Integrate climate change considerations into other thematic areas of RCDC.
- Support and facilitate enhancing of community resilience and disaster risk reduction measures to mitigate impacts of climate change induced disasters.
- Prepare schools and school children to become aware of climate change and induced disasters, form networks to mobilize children and include them in the climate debate, and work towards a safe environment in schools to protect children from hazards.
- Develop climate - resilient sustainable agriculture/ agro-forestry models for coastal and interior regions that empower farmers and tribal populations
- Enhance collaboration with state Climate Change Cell for effective implementation of the State Action Plan on Climate Change (2016 -2020).
- Respond to major disasters and undertake post disaster recovery initiatives, as needed.

RCDC believes that the impacts of climate change are going to have huge implications on the marginalised communities it works with. Therefore, timely steps must be taken to develop appropriate adaptation measures, develop models and replicate them to reduce livelihoods vulnerabilities and food insecurity resulting from anticipated climatic variations. Efforts need to be made to reduce risks for vulnerable communities to climate change induced disasters. There is need for continuous collaboration with state government to improve and implement the state action plan on climate change. The following will be the broad strategies.

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



### Paribartan;

The “Paribartan” programme, a multi-country initiative involving the coastal districts of India and Bangladesh, was launched in February 2011 being implemented by RCDC in India and JJS and Sushilan in Bangladesh. The programme was facilitated by Concern Worldwide in both the countries and financed by the European Union. It was a five year programme that has ended in January 2016.

Titled “A multi-country initiative on increasing resilience and reducing risks of coastal communities to climate change and natural hazards in the Bay of Bengal” the programme involved both Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) aspects and sought to make communities resilient to disasters and also reduce poverty by introducing climate change adaptable livelihood options. In India the coastal regions of Kendrapara and Jagatsinghpur districts of Odisha were chosen because of their vulnerability to disasters.

### The activities included:

- Strengthening the capacity of community volunteers, government workers, and civil society actors
- Establishment of community institutions at hamlet, village and Panchayat levels for community resilience to address the impacts of climate change and natural hazards
- Implementation of a number of climate-resilient, livelihood-oriented pilot programmes for populations living in high-risk areas with relative food insecurity and exposure to hazards
- The programme also established certain mechanisms for coordination with civil societies, government agencies and different networks and sharing learning across a wide sub regional platform involving the Bay of Bengal region

### The major achievements of this programme were;

- Development of village based community contingency plans and integrating them into Panchayat plans
- Arranging block and district level interfaces to develop on the CCA-DRR plans
- Setting up of integrated rice fish culture and pisciculture cum horticulture units
- Setting up mangrove nurseries and initiating large scale mangrove and avenue plantation
- Taking up kitchen gardening on a massive scale
- Introducing fuel efficient stoves
- Setting up roof top rain water harvesting units
- Setting up village level CCA-DRR Task Forces
- Extensive annual training of Task Forces and mock drills
- Micro insurance support to the vulnerable
- Sharing lessons across the entire Bay of Bengal region through Sub Regional Workshops

The programme has had a significant impact on the income and lives of direct and indirect beneficiaries. The level of confidence to deal with further climate risks and possible disasters has increased manifold among the target communities. Pilot programmes have been 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 numerous spin-off benefits. Such spin-off impacts on social cohesion, equality and quality of life are visibly apparent.

At a broader level, the ideas and concepts of the programme have to a large extent been integrated into the fabric of the target communities. It has influenced the work of other organisations and further programmes of the local partners. While there have been inroads made, the influence at a policy level is less apparent and could be a focus for further work in this area.

### Prayas – 1;

A programme titled “Developing Models & 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” was launched in the Puri district of Odisha which is regularly affected by massive flood and water quality problems from December 2011 to March 2013.

The programme had two major components. The first was to have intensive engagement at the grassroots through Participatory Vulnerability Assessment (PVA); Impact Assessments – particularly on women and weaker section of the society; and pilot community-led adaptive measures primarily through Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). The other major component was to facilitate dialogue and create opinions on water issues at various levels, including influencing policy decisions.

The grassroots action and pilot activities were carried out in two thickly populated *Gram Panchayats* (GP) of Puri district. Both these GPs had been selected on three parameters: (a) Incidences flood hazard and human distress; (b) Possibilities of applying IWRM based interventions in reducing such hazard through community-led approach; and (c) Existing presence of proposing organisation in that area and familiarity with the community. The geographic spread of both these GPs was about 11,000 hectares. It covered 11 villages having approximately 15,200 Households (HH). Both GPs are acutely flood prone, have complex drainage problems, and all villages face water quality problems. All these target villages also have significant *Dalit* (Weaker section of the society) population to pilot measures of socially included IWRM plans. The programme, in addition, influenced the whole gamut of governance and policy advocacy at district and state level to mainstream participatory Climate Change Resilience (CCR) programmes at macro level.

The intervention (a) enlightened on exact nature and intensity of vulnerabilities, exclusions etc relating to water related disasters; and (b) provided replicable models through experiences from piloting of community-led adaptation and mitigation measures.

The community members benefitted from the following;

- Preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP) to Enhance Climate Resilience Capacity (Issues & Remedial Actions)
- Pilot Livelihood Initiatives were able to provide resilient solutions

- Pond based Rain Water Harvesting Structure with a complex filtration system supplying safe piped drinking water to two villages
- Introduction of integrated farming (paddy cultivation (line sowing) + vegetable farming) and encouraging use of flood resilient indigenous paddy varieties
- Introduction of pond based pisci-culture cum vegetable cultivation (poly culture)
- Innovative concept of homestead gardening for water logged conditions using water hyacinth as manure introduced for adaptation

The most important thing was the drainage system; the renovation of an agricultural channel. The Khabar Nala, an almost extinct irrigation canal in the region, was renovated with community support which removed water logging and could bring 2100 acres under cultivation against the earlier 700 acres.

## Prayas – 2;

The second phase of the programme was titled, “Development of Livelihoods through Integrated Water Resource Management – Managing Risk for Resilience” and was implemented during the period July 2013 to June 2014.

The programme formulated a multi-layered and multi-stakeholder specific development interventions focusing on (1) mapping the critical network water drainage lines and preparation of an integrated land use plan base on the map and community reflections, (2) drainage line renovation ensuring better coordination among the line departments, (3) climate resilient solutions to water-logging & drought and women empowerment and (4) developing an advocacy framework engaging diverse stakeholders. It valorised community's participation in bringing the dynamic issues of man-made disasters through continuous involvement of community in development planning process. It also addressed the community households' insecurity towards food & farming system, which in turn, strengthened the family economy. Besides, SHGs and other women who are part of the MDM management committee were facilitated in securing their family health and sovereignty. In addition, the programme influenced the local governance system through strategic convergence efforts.

The programme's ultimate aim was to achieve higher and sustainable solutions through community's participation itself. Therefore, risks can be managed as resilience and threats can be managed as opportunities. In addition, more featured women participation in decision making processes was valorised with a certain impact on improving nutrition and strengthening family economy. Developing livelihoods through participatory governance system approach and water-logging resilient farming models in turn contribute to UN's mission 'Millennium Development Goal'.

People have hugely benefitted in terms of agricultural production and canal renovation. While model approaches of farming system strengthened the farmers' livelihoods, renovation of water harvesting structure and related drinking water provision provides hope and better life to the communities. Strategic intervention of drainage renovation has played a significant role addressing two of the biggest and most worrying issues such as water-logging and food security.

RCDC is currently engaged in trying to replicate the achievements of this programme with programme support in other regions. It also disseminates the learning in CCA-DRR workshops and conferences held in the state. To continue working in the field of climate justice, RCDC has devised a strategy to;

- Explore and experiment different possibilities for appropriate integration of interventions related to climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Integrate climate change considerations into other thematic areas of RCDC
- Support and facilitate community resilience development and disaster risk reduction measures to mitigate impacts of climate change induced disasters
- Enhance collaboration with state Climate Change Cell for effective implementation of the State Action Plan on Climate Change (2016 -2020)
- Respond to major disasters and undertake post disaster recovery initiatives, as needed





As a pioneering initiative, RCDC has made laudable progress, well acknowledged by the stakeholders and funding partners. While taking a great pride in these achievements, RCDC's own internal review has identified a number of areas of intervention essential for enhancing their effectiveness and making them sustainable:

- There should be a longer hand-holding and more intensive support to the community institutions for their independent functioning and as agents for empowering the economically weak and environmentally vulnerable members.
- There is a need for more specialized skill-based training for community volunteers for mapping vulnerabilities of coastlines and ecosystems, supplemented by participatory community based resource mapping.
- There should be a balanced combination of indigenous knowledge and modern technology for ensuring livelihood security, based on relevant research and development initiatives.
- A great deal of work needs to be done to build the advocacy initiatives in a bottom-up manner, as also for strengthening the community involvement in monitoring the local governmental institutions and systems.
- Again, the broader climate change networks painstakingly built over the years need to be strengthened and supported over a longer period.
- Despite some excellent research studies carried out by the programme, we needed a far greater thrust on knowledge management, not merely as greater research, documentation and sharing, but as a strategic programming framework.

While a good beginning has been made, there are much more challenging tasks ahead. RCDC looks forward to working with national and international organizations to create models of sustainable climate change solutions and address disaster risks of the State in both rural and urban areas, build capacity of stakeholders, and initiate measures to integrate climate and disaster resilience into development plans of all sectors.

## Investing in Future for Sustainability



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

- Enhance community awareness on child rights protection and promotion.
- Work with key stakeholders to enhance quality and acceptability of education for children and youth.
- Undertake measures to enhance awareness of adolescent girls on adolescent and reproductive health.
- Promote community governance mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of various government schemes targeted towards child, adolescent and maternal health.
- Promote opportunities for skill development for youth to enhance employability and entrepreneurship laying emphasis on NRM.
- Promote education for potential migrants for more productive migration rather than distress migration and make migration a choice as part of development process.
- Promote youth leadership development and civic engagement to make them productive and responsible citizens.

### Working with Children and Youth;

RCDC in collaboration with ChildFund in Kalahandi and Nuapada, Odisha strives to ensure that deprived, excluded, and vulnerable children have the capacity to improve their lives and become young adults, parents, and leaders who inspire lasting and positive change in their communities. RCDC promotes communities whose individuals and institutions participate in valuing, protecting, and advancing the worth and rights of children.

Since last one year RCDC has been representing the voices of underserved children in the state of Odisha and supporting them in continuing their education, accessing safe drinking water and toilets at school as well as at home. Youth of these areas have engaged themselves in agriculture activities and skill development in areas of driving and dress designing.

The RCDC Child Development Programme is a sponsorship based programme launched by RCDC with the support of ChildFund India in the year July 2017. The programme was started in 4 blocks of Kalahandi & Nuapada District. The programme is working on three life stages:

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

### Details of the programme;

<b>Title of the programme</b>	RCDC Child Development Programme 4274 & 4299
<b>Theme</b>	WASH, Education, Livelihood, Child Protection & Sponsor Relation
<b>Period</b>	July 2018 to June 2019
<b>Support Agency</b>	ChildFund India

### Target area profile;

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Kalahandi	Dharmagarh	7	33	5695
Kalahandi	Golamunda	8	22	1372
Nuapada	Boden	6	16	2678
Nuapada	Komna	4	22	2281
<b>Total</b>			<b>93</b>	<b>12026</b>

### Target Population profile;

<b>Total Population</b>	54796	<b>Women headed households</b>	67
<b>SC Population</b>	9499	<b>Male</b>	15852
<b>ST population (Total)</b>	21263	<b>Female</b>	17878
<b>OBC population</b>	24034	<b>Children</b>	5788
<b>People with disability</b>	20	<b>Youth</b>	7887
<b>BPL families</b>	5095		

## Objectives of the programme

Objective 1	Children the age group of 6- 18 years have access to safe drinking water and sanitation & hygiene facilities and practices in schools of four selected blocks of Nuapada & Kalahandi.
Objective 2	Children in the 6-14 years age group in the program area achieve basic literacy, numeracy and socio emotional life skills to successfully
Objective 3	To enable youth to access employment through skill trainings and backward and forward market linkages
Objective 4	Children live in protective and enabling environment, free from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence (ANEV) in target villages/ communities

## Implementation strategy;

Step 1 (WASH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening the existing village water and sanitation groups and SMCs at school by capacitating them on safe drinking water, and WASH.</li> <li>Strengthening the existing water supply system to ensure adequate and quality drinking water with feasible and locally available technology.</li> <li>Demonstration of Inclusive WASH facilities, hand wash &amp; hygiene practices and reuse of waste water.</li> <li>Preparation of School WASH plans by the children and school teachers and WASH committees of school and advocating for safe water and sanitation.</li> <li>Children in schools should be aware about hygiene practice in adolescent period.</li> <li>WASH Group has been formed at community level to identify the WASH related issue.</li> </ul>
Step 2 (Education)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduce the new model BBS in 11 schools along with capacity building of teachers.</li> <li>Access scientific and standardized teaching methodologies through trained facilitators</li> <li>Activating SMCs for educational reinforcement through promotion of quality school and advocacy at higher levels</li> <li>Increasing community participation in Children's education</li> <li>Networking, liaising and advocacy for creating a platform to share the knowledge and replication of models:</li> <li>Parents are aware and regularly follow up with schools to ensure right education to all</li> </ul>
Step 3 (Livelihood)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adolescents and youth are needed to be identified and counselled for strengthening youth collectives, empowerment and their engagements. Youth profile building will be maintained based their need potential skill gaps.</li> <li>Working with existing service providers (locally based organizations) for creating more and more job placements of trained skilled youth of the target areas.</li> <li>Mobilization of skill development institutions for skill building of local youth, who are interested for self-employment or job placements.</li> <li>Organizing Job Fairs at district level every year along with District Employment Authority to provide opportunity to youth for employment.</li> <li>Promoting self-employment avenues in natural resource management (NTFP), agriculture, pisci-culture, horticulture, food processing, and electronics, non- farm activities, &amp; smart phone repairing with focus on female &amp; female entrepreneurs. Special focus shall be given to youth in disabilities.</li> <li>Leveraging with ORMAS, DRDA, District Employment Office, Odisha State Livelihoods Mission, NABARD to accelerate the process</li> <li>Creating wage employments for semi-skilled youth from MGNREGS/ BRGF</li> </ul>
Step 4 (Child Protection)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Networking and partnership</li> <li>Capacity building</li> </ul>

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

Step 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sanitary well constructed with participation of RCDC and WASH committee in 15 Nos. of village to provide fluoride free safe drinking water to the community</li> </ul>
Step 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parents are aware and regularly follow up with schools to ensure right education to all.</li> </ul>
Step 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating/ facilitating skill development training opportunities for the youth (both boys and girls) in the age-group of 18-24 in 93 targeted villages of both the districts of Nuapada and Kalahandi.</li> </ul>
Step 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community based Child protection systems</li> </ul>

### Expected outcomes;

Outcome 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75% children have access to safe drinking water and safe sanitation and improved quality life in school and community</li> <li>Enhanced awareness and understanding amongst the children and teachers, especially adolescent girl students on need and practices for sanitation and safe hygiene</li> </ul>
Outcome 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parents, communities and schools work together to reduce the rate of school dropouts and enhance the capacity of slow learners to cope up with teaching-learning strategies</li> <li>Children in targeted areas have access to quality education, in safe and secure learning environment at school.</li> </ul>
Outcome 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved livelihood options (self employment) for youth through skill collaboration with different resource agencies.</li> <li>Increased safe and sustainable employment opportunities for semi-skilled and unskilled youth workforce</li> </ul>
Outcome 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children act as 'change agents' to ascertain their rights are exercised</li> <li>Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) consistently take initiatives and decisions to implement laws and policies on child protection VLCPC (Village Level Child Protection Structures)</li> </ul>

### Community Institutions;

Name	Member Details	Purpose	How they contribute/ How they own the programme
WASH Committee(Dhanrabhata)	15	Provide safe drinking water to the children and community	They will do the maintenance and take responsibility for sustainability.
WASH Committee(Budhimunda)	15	Provide safe drinking water to the children and community	They will do the maintenance and take responsibility for sustainability.

### Convergence Initiatives;

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Theme	District/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	Population					
				HH	Male	Female	Children	Youth	Total
ORMAS (DDUGKY)	Livelihood (skill Development)	Golamunda	Dumerbahal	74	161	147	224	123	729
ORMAS (DDUGKY)	Livelihood (skill Development)	Komna	Barandapat	176	310	333	161	117	1097
ORMAS (DDUGKY)	Livelihood (skill Development)	Komna	Khambahi	267	419	435	182	191	1494
ORMAS (DDUGKY)	Livelihood (skill Development)	Komna	Dhanrabhata	50	138	119	53	89	449
ORMAS (DDUGKY)	Livelihood (skill Development)	Dharmagarh	Nunpani	48	220	328	366	132	1049



### Water resource management;

Challenges faced in water issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some villages are highly contaminated in fluoride and iron including surface water</li> <li>Lack of capacity building</li> <li>Lack of knowledge on Water harvesting/recharging</li> </ul>
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building of youth</li> </ul>
Strategy to overcome challenges in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Recharging unit</li> </ul>
Challenges faced in water contamination issues – Fluoride, Arsenic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are about 7-8 villages in the programme area which are highly contaminated fluoride and iron</li> <li>No resource of surface water which can be supply to the community.</li> </ul>
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>De-fluoride system or installation of RO plants</li> </ul>
Strategy to overcome challenges in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water recharging to minimize the water contamination issues – Fluoride, Arsenic</li> <li>Installation of water ATM.</li> </ul>

### Sustainable livelihoods promotion;

Challenges faced in livelihood issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Errant climate</li> <li>Lack of knowledge on improved farming like mix cropping, drip etc.</li> <li>Lack of Government training institute in the local area</li> <li>Lack of awareness on skill training and career counselling</li> </ul>
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of improved farming like mix cropping, drip, sprinkler.</li> <li>Panchayat/village level career counselling to improve interest of the youth in skill training.</li> <li>Counselling of parents to allow their children for vocational/skill development courses especially for the girls.</li> </ul>
Challenges faced with the issue of distress migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently migration can be seen in any month.</li> <li>Most of the people migrate during November to February</li> <li>No actual record of migration available in the Panchayat</li> <li>Children suffer their study during migration (14-18 year age)</li> </ul>
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early registration before migration (Sep-Oct)</li> <li>Village youth club/PRI members can be included in collect the migration data</li> <li>Individual business/livelihood plan for each migrant house hold</li> <li>Convergence/linkages with different government schemes</li> </ul>
Strategy to overcome emerging challenges in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness on labour laws and scheme for the BPL families.</li> </ul>

### Child & youth development;

Challenges faced in child & youth issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less opportunity leads to migration</li> <li>No career counselling and guidance after 10<sup>th</sup> standard</li> <li>Unavailability of seats in college in the local area</li> <li>Lack of follow up</li> </ul>
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migration control mechanism was started like skill development activity.</li> <li>Counselling of family and parents</li> </ul>
Strategy to overcome challenges in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood Specialist for job placement</li> <li>Education Specialist for contact with new local college for enrolment.</li> <li>Early tracking</li> </ul>

### Achievements;

Achievement	Unit	Dist/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	HH
Sanitary well constructed with participation of RDCD and WASH committee to provide fluoride free safe drinking water to the community	5	Kalandi-Dharmagarh & Golamunda Nuapada-Komna & Boden	5	354
Promoted inclusive toilet practices and hand wash points in the programme areas by orienting children, teachers and SMCs on hand washing and hygiene practices.	9	Kalandi-Dharmagarh & Golamunda Nuapada-Komna & Boden	9	
Support classes started at community level; children getting support are performing better in the schools.	10	Kalandi-Dharmagarh & Golamunda Nuapada-Komna & Boden	10	
Library corners installed & book transaction has been started in all BBS Implemented schools.	11	Kalandi-Dharmagarh & Golamunda	11	
81 youth are getting skill training (Computer), 20 no's of youth are getting driving lessons and 20 no's of young girls are learning tailoring.	81	Kalandi-Dharmagarh & Golamunda Nuapada-Komna & Boden	20	
640 chicks were distributed to 6 youth groups of Kalahandi and Nuapada District.	640	Kalandi-Dharmagarh & Golamunda Nuapada-Komna & Boden	6	120
4 VLCPC were formed at village level.	4	Kalandi-Dharmagarh & Golamunda Nuapada-Komna & Boden	4	
58 Children involved in identifying their different issue like child marriage, child labour, school wash & migration (The issues were presented in the Gram shabha at GP level)	58	Kalandi-Dharmagarh & Golamunda Nuapada-Komna & Boden	10	

### Staff training programmes;

Programme	Theme	Venue	Who participated	No of participants
Education	Life Skill	Dharmagarh	Staff	30
Child Protection	Community based child protection	Dharmagarh	Staff	30

### Research and publication

Research/ Study/Publication	R/S/P	Theme	Conducted by (Staff/ Resource Person)	For whom Intended/ Purpose
KAP	Study	Child Protection	Resource person	Community based child protection mechanism
Baseline	Study	WASH	Staff	Assessment of safe drinking water at school & community
Stake holder Consolation	Study	Child Protection	Resource person	Livelihood

## Small Support Helps Child Access Education

Purnami Toltia, Child Nbr/Case Nbr-100057806/00578 is from Kuresini village. She belongs to a poor family. Her father Trilochan Toltia is a small farmer. His income is very low, so he is unable to fulfil the demands of his family. RCDC decided to provide him seed support for vegetable cultivation as many farmers from the village were profiting from that activity. Before the seeds distribution a meeting with the farmers group named Maa Lankeswari Farmers Group was organized. As per the demands of farmers the list of seeds was made and beneficiaries selected. Seeds were purchased and provided to farmers. Trilochan Toltia was one of the beneficiaries for the seeds. Different types of seeds; onion, tomato, and cauliflower were provided. Trilochan was not well versed in agriculture. Adequate training was provided to him. After three months he started reaping benefits. He was supported with market linkage. Now he sells his vegetables in market price. He goes to different markets for selling vegetables. With the additional income he was able to admit Purnami for higher study. Now the whole family is happy. According to Trilochan Toltia seed and knowledge support from RCDC was what brought in the change.

## Children deserve Happy, Healthy and Safe Environment

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### Child protection intervention in Jhgrahi GP



Bhart Chandra Majhi, Sarpanch in tact with the PRI member and other stake holder on Child Protection Issue

Jhagghi G.P. is situated in Komna block of Nuapada District. The area consists of people belong to SC, ST & OBC caste. Most of the people here are depending on agriculture and daily wages to maintain their family. Due to lack of availability of work people prefer to migrate. Children are also involved in different type of wage work along with their parents. Most of the PRI members and community members are not aware about child rights and protection issues of this area. They do not have any idea about identification of "child", for example who is called as child and what is the age limit? So it was a very difficult situation for the programme staff in the Panchayat to create awareness on child rights and protection.

During the programme the programme staff met Mr. Bharat Chandra Majhi, Sarpanch Jhagrahi and shared about the programme. The Sarpanch gave the permission to organize the activity on child protection in his Panchayat meeting where all Ward Members were present. After 3-4 interactions with the PRI members, the programme staff have observed that the PRI members including Sarpanch are responding to the programme positively. The Sarpanch started follow up with the PRI members on child protection issues. He also visits the school to identify the migrated/dropout children. During his visit he observed that most of the children are migrating with their parents. He shared about this situation in Gram Sabha. He also accepted the children's demand and called the community meetings and discussed the child protection issues. During the Gram Sabha he requested the children to present their problems/ issues and put forth their demand in front of all PRI members and line department functionaries. Immediately he allotted money for the school boundary of one school and started facilitation process of Child Protection Committees at each school.



Child Protection meeting at Jhagrahi GP

# Financial Information



**Regional Centre for  
Development Cooperation**

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

## BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2019

SOURCES OF FUNDS	2018-19 AMOUNT (Rs.)		2017-18 AMOUNT (Rs.)	
<b>CAPITAL FUND</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet.	1,782,045.20		636,903.83	
Add/Less: Surplus/(deficit) during the Year	180,394.94		588,809.37	
Add : Assets Received from Valid International	-	1,962,440.14	556,332.00	1,782,045.20
<b>TEMPORARY RESTRICTED FUND</b>				
(UN SPENT GRANT)				
(Schedule - I)		2,589,679.17		7,079,511.10
<b>STAFF WELFARE FUND</b>				
(Schedule-II)		1,466,812.47		1,404,809.47
<b>CORPUS FUND</b>				
(Schedule III)		185,574.00		179,219.00
<b>TEMPORARY LOAN</b>				
		198,674.00		30,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,403,179.78</b>		<b>10,475,584.77</b>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>				
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>				
(Schedule-IV)		2,690,194.65		2,506,820.65
<b>INVESTMENT</b>	NIL		NIL	
<b>GRATUITY FUND</b>				
(Schedule-V)	1,148,418.00		1,122,254.00	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES</b>				
<b>Grant-in-Aid Receivable</b>	51,797.00			
Reimbursement of Exp			1,218,842.00	
Security Deposit	6,000.00		6,000.00	
TDS	316,290.00		317,290.00	
<b>LOANS AND ADVANCES</b>				
(Schedule-VI)	458,021.00		816,086.00	
<b>CASH &amp; BANK BALANCE</b>				
(Schedule-VII)	3,772,305.63		7,789,882.12	
	5,752,831.63		11,270,354.12	
Less:				
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS</b>				
(Schedule-VIII)	2,039,846.50		3,301,590.00	
	2,039,846.50		3,301,590.00	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		3,712,985.13		7,968,764.12
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,403,179.78</b>		<b>10,475,584.77</b>

The above Balance Sheet, to the best of my/our belief contains a true account of the funds and liabilities and assets and properties of the organisation for the year-ended on 31.03.2019.

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

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

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (Rs.)		INCOME	AMOUNT (Rs.)	
	2018-2019	2017-2018		2018-2019	2017-2018
TO OXFAM RE	477,981.50	-	BY GRANT-IN-AID (Schedule-I)	41,652,124.44	33,731,651.90
TO OXFAM RE - II	104,984.50	-	BY BANK INTEREST	251,789.00	194,476.00
TO K K S - LIVE L I H O O D S	2,973,766.35	3,911,041.15	BY COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION	766,400.00	1,814,879.00
TO CHILD FUND NEW	9,305,667.60	-	BY HIRING OF VEHICLE	189,482.00	149,389.00
TO IGSSS-RARE	-	1,889,544.00	BY MEMBERSHIP FEES	2,000.00	2,200.00
TO KZE PLD SFLS	3,444,484.50	1,923,323.00	BY REIMBURSEMENT OF EXP	3,105,625.00	2,043,320.00
TO K S F PNF NEW	728,297.00	-	BY CONSULTANCY FEES	117,600.00	626,560.00
TO KSF PNF	-	297,756.00	BY DONATION	225,000.00	165,000.00
TO CHILD FUND - GOLAH	100,000.00	-	BY MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	308.00	10,000.00
TO OXFAM MARGINALISED	1,632,548.00	1,651,989.00	BY CHILD FUND DFC	2,784,147.95	2,568,244.94
TO CHILD FUND	4,419,155.64	6,805,129.00	BY MEDICAL REHABILITATION	112,436.80	-
TO KSF PNF OLD	417,341.00	445,703.00	BY CASE STUDY FOR GWA	17,108.00	-
TO AVI	222,698.50	-	BY MISCELLANEOUS WRITTEN	18,000.00	-
TO BFDW	519,709.50	-	OFF	-	-
TO JSCF WATER AID	1,535,050.00	2,872,954.50			
TO JSCF- WATER AID	3,296,000.00	-			
TO E U - AGRAGAMEE-NUTRITION/	152,745.50	316,426.75			
TO CHILD FUND DFC	2,869,658.26	2,279,022.07			
TO CHILD FUND WASH	-	3,841,736.50			
TO OXFAM NEW	-	367,452.00			
TO IGSSS SOUL II	-	368,911.00			
TO OXFAM FPIC	-	300,000.00			
TO CHILD FUND WAREHOUSE	-	55,718.00			
TO OTHER EX. (OUT OF FC INTERE	900,196.40	999,967.50			
TO PROGRAMME EXPENSES ( I.C)					
TO OXFAM NRM	158,025.00	-			
TO MF TATA EXTRAFUND	-	29.00			
TO CHOLAMANDALAM	4,452,468.00	128,532.00			
TO M.F-MKSP	2,065,988.00	1,400,058.50			
TO OTELP PLUS - Nabarangpur	995,925.00	2,322,004.00			
TO OTELP - PATANGI	275,555.00	-			
TO SDTT DBI	627,822.00	1,126,287.00			
TO FADP(ITDA)	1,272,081.00	962,405.50			
TO MILLET - ATMA	373,204.00	-			
TO GENERAL FUND	1,625,984.00	1,369,810.00			
TO KZE -PLD (CONT'N-org)	592,600.00	623,216.00			
TO KKS (CONT'N-Ben)	85,440.00	1,031,449.00			
TO SDTT DBI(CONT'N-Ben)	53,360.00	137,982.00			
TO IGSSS SOUL II CON	-	22,232.00			
TO REIMBURSEMENT OF EXP	2,590,026.00	2,819,441.00			
TO DEPRECIATION	589,844.00	574,153.00			
TO DELETION OF LAND	-	72,639.00			
TO FEES & FINE	1,000.00	-			
TO EXCESS OF INCOME OVER					
EXPENDITURE	180,394.94	588,809.37			
	49,242,021.19	41,505,720.84		49,242,021.19	41,505,720.84

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 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019

As per our separate report of even date

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



Kailash Chandra Dash  
Executive Director

Executive Director  
Regional Centre for  
Development Cooperation

Empowering People, Nurturing Resources

\*\*\*





## **Regional Centre for Development Cooperation**

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