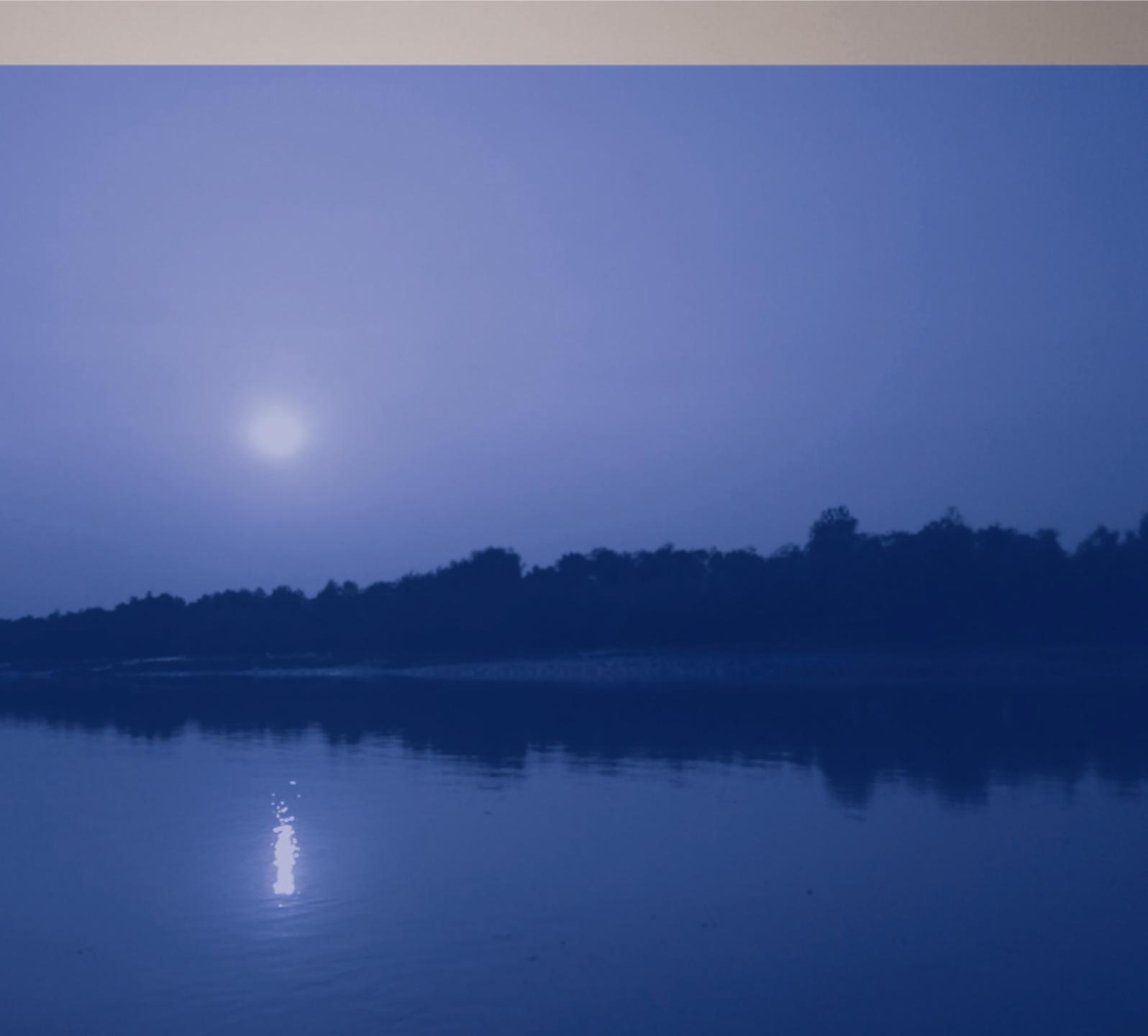




# Annual Report

2015-16



Regional Centre for Development Cooperation



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## **Regional Centre for Development Cooperation**

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## *Message from the Executive Director*

This year we have been successful in completing a multi-country 5 year programme on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiative named Paribartan under the thematic area of Climate Justice. The initiative had a number of innovative approaches that were able to meet people's expectations and was able to establish a successful CCA-DRR model for coastal regions. The learning from this initiative is now being incorporated into other projects of RCDC in interior Odisha where too the pinch of climate change is being felt. This has also been shared with Govt. of Odisha to incorporate in its Climate Change Action Plan.

The year provided significant opportunity and scope to renew and invigorate our focuses on integration of safe sanitation and improved hygiene. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) we focused more on creation of awareness, facilitating demands to access subsidy for IHHLs, and facilitation of community led implementation for quality construction and better use. RCDC made further steps to consolidate its efforts of establishing a Panchayat centric water governance model that works and that can be easily replicated. RCDC enhanced its cooperation with RWS&S and Health Department for a joint effort with active cooperation of WaterAid in Nuapada district which ultimately helped for integration with government at all levels to improve state's WASH focus.

We started focussing on fluorosis mitigation, including revival of fluorosis affected people – especially the children and the youth. The research and development initiatives on crushed brick filters as fluoride absorbent with 30 very poor households who are forced to depend on sources having very high fluoride concentration is no doubt a successful outcome to be replicated.

RCDC has traditionally played a very important role on issues of forest management. It has continued to play leadership roles on issues of right to forest land and resources; and post rights integration with departments. RCDC believes that forest resources can be managed best when the communities are fully involved and take ownership. All its activities are oriented to achieve that status. In this year it added evidence that planned actions at micro levels leads to improving and sustaining livelihoods. During the year RCDC has added evidence to its models of farm based, non-farm based, forest-based and water-based livelihoods in rural areas.

With the fast changing scenario both in terms of the way the Government now looks at the civil society for supplementing its role and the changing needs of the people, RCDC is gearing up to work with the Government Ministries and agencies both at State and the Centre. It has also opened a Consultancy Wing to share its resource base and expertise with likeminded stakeholders.

We are today looking forward to new partnerships to take forward our avowed goal to work for the impoverished communities in the thematic areas of natural resource management particularly on Forest and Water and Climate Justice.

With best regards,

Kailash Chandra Dash

**Executive Director**

## About RCDC

RCDC, turned 23 years this year, has targeted vulnerable and marginalized communities scattered across Odisha. While in interior Odisha it is engaged with tribal and non tribal forest based or forest fringe communities, small and marginalized farmers and the landless to ensure their ownership over resources and livelihoods, in the coastal area the needs of the economically weak that are subject to ravages of climate change are being addressed through a series of measures to develop climate resilience. Cross cutting issues like human rights, women's empowerment and migration remain focus areas. The needs are various and it is a challenge to find grass root solutions working in tandem with government initiatives. The challenge is met with experience, expertise, resolve and a team of dedicated workers who work alongside community members under the peoples' led development approach.

RCDC's programme interventions are clubbed under three broad thematic divisions.

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

### VISION

Rights Secured  
Resources Managed and Sustained  
Poverty is Past

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

### Mission

## CORE VALUES

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

## TARGET POPULATION:

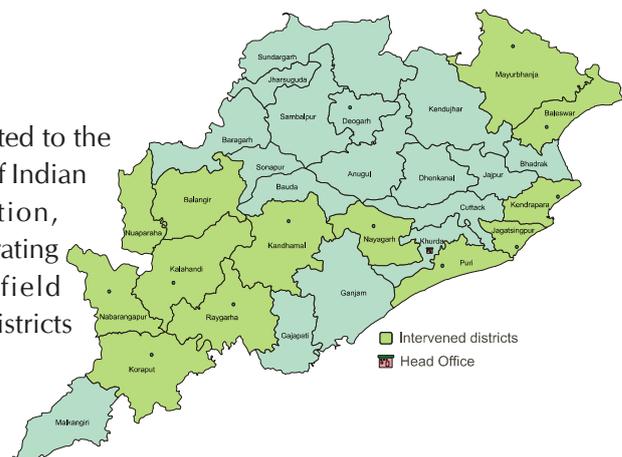
- ⊕ Forest protecting communities.
- ⊕ Poor and socially and geographically excluded.
- ⊕ Forest dwellers and forest dependent communities.
- ⊕ Marginal and small farmers.
- ⊕ Women and children especially at risk.
- ⊕ District and sub-district level networks of forest protecting communities.
- ⊕ Coastal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

## STRATEGIES

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

## GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

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



## Resources sustain and benefit only when communities own them

### *Another year that proved it*

Odisha is a state endowed with vast natural resources. About 37.3 percent of the state's geographical area is recorded as forest area. As per recent satellite surveys about 32 percent of the state's area has forest cover. A significant section of the population either dwells in and around the forests or are directly and substantially dependent on the forest resources for livelihoods. As per a forest survey of India report there are 29,032 forest and forest fringe villages in Odisha. A recent assessment by civil society organisation identifies that out of a total of 51,000 villages in Odisha about 32,000 villages, or nearly 63 percent of total villages, are so closely intertwined with forest and are having significant stake in management of the forests that they can file Community Forest Rights (CFR) claims. Similarly, Odisha gets a lot of rainfall, about 1400 millimetre in a year. With about 11 percent of the total water resources of the country while occupying only 4% of the country's total area, Odisha is considered as a state where water resources are not very scarce. The lives and livelihoods of majority of the population are significantly depended on water resources.

Odisha is predominantly a rural state. About 83.3 percent of the Odisha's total population lives in rural areas. Agriculture is the primary and substantial livelihood. About 60 percent of Odisha's workforce depend on and are engaged in agriculture.

The above facts obviously give an impression about the abundance of natural resources in Odisha. Thus their proper management and proper access becomes very important. And that is where enormous problems and challenges are emerging. Forests are degrading fast and community ownership over forest area and forest resources continues to be an area that requires significant attention. Equitable and proper access to land and other resources continues to be a grey area. In spite of the macro water abundance, both droughts and floods are recurrent in the state. Agriculture remains quite underdeveloped and has become more vulnerable. Although agriculture sector engages about 60 percent of the state's total workforce, its share to Odisha state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) decreased to a mere 15.4 percent. It shows the level of underdevelopment. There are more problems in the sector. Rapidly degrading land quality, farming becoming increasingly unsustainable, severely unequal and skewed land holding are some of the challenges that require substantial attention.

While these natural resources have their own inherent potentials and problems; the challenge to manage natural resources has increased because of presence of another set of natural resources in Odisha. Odisha has huge mineral deposits. It has about 28 percent of India's total iron ore reserve, 24 percent of coal, 59 percent of bauxite and 98 percent of chromite reserve. Extraction and use of these resources have significantly impacted access, use and management of other natural resources and thus have made significant impact on lives, livelihoods, societies and also the macro environment.

We give emphases on forest, water and land resources with two primary objectives: (a) to boost socio, economic development of the poor people and through them the economy of the whole state; and (b) to resurrect, maintain and enhance the resources to improve the environment and ecology for a better living standard for the present and future generation.



## FOREST *continuation of a leadership role*

Since its inception 'forest' as a thematic focus area has been the core of most of our activities at the policy levels as well as the grassroots. Over the years we have played leadership role in the civil society sector to pursue a non-negotiable agenda of 'Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)' and 'Community Forest Management (CFM)'. RCDC has proudly facilitated growth of community forest protectors and managers across the state. We kept that pursuance this year too. This year the focus was more on proper implementation of progressive legislations like the Forest Rights Act (FRA) and Panchayat Extension to Schedule Areas Act (PESA). Within the FRA focus we emphasised more on the Community Forest Rights (CFR) entitlements, post-FRA development.

In addition to attention at the grassroots in the intervened areas, to purse the mandate of a leading civil society organisation on forest theme, we also gave considerable effort to build capacity of government agencies and also the non-government agencies and facilitate proper coordination between various actors.

### **An enhanced focus on community rights over forest land & resources**

In this year we gave enhanced focus on CFR and Community Resource Rights (CRR), both at the intervened villages at the grassroots as well as at policy and governance levels. This is because we have perceived and experienced a serious laggardness and lack of interest to properly implement the CRR and CFR claims at various levels of government and also lack of proper knowledge at the community and civil society level on the two aspects.

33 new proper CRR claims and 33 new CFR claims facilitated at the grassroots: There are a great deal of confusion and ignorance at the application and implementation levels which have seriously impeded legitimate community claims over resources and forest. The 1012 Amendment of the FRA gave opportunity to claim CRR. In this year, we facilitated preparation and submission of 33 CRR and 35 CFR claims. These experiences have been taken to other communities to scale up the effort.

Better integration of modern tools for claims under FRA: Lack of or improper evidence have been cited as the primary reason for denial or delay of CRR and CFR claims. To address this process we have started large scale integration of digital mapping with help of satellite images GPS tracking and GIS mapping. In addition to integrate these interventions in the focussed villages, we also build capacities of forest protecting communities and NGOs on this.

1 tool kit studied and recommended for better CFR access: We jointly did a study on CFR tool kit. It can be followed to make CFR claims.

597 new Individual Forest Rights (IFR) claims facilitated and 369 new IFR entitlements obtained: Since the enactment of the FRA, we have facilitated large scale submission and processing of IFR claims. Thousands of claims have already been settled. In this year we gave focus of some critical forest areas where claims either had not been made earlier or were refused. We facilitated the seekers to generate strong evidence to make their application strong. In this year, we directly facilitated preparation and submission of 597 new IFR claims in the intervened areas at the grassroots. The directly intervened communities obtained 369 IFR entitlements.



23 CFR Management Plans (Post-FRA plans) facilitated at the grassroots: Our increased focus on CFR and CRR includes substantial attention to develop the forest and resources. These plans take care of those aspects by identifying roles, action points and leveraging of options to the fullest. Such plans also take into account planning for land obtained by individuals as settlement of IFR claims. It is a satisfying experience that 1015 acres of land for which community members had obtained individual rights have been linked with other government programmes such as MGNREGS to develop those. In addition to facilitating these plans in the intervened areas, we build capacity of the forest protecting communities of Odisha and NGOs to prepare and/or facilitate preparation of such plans so that forest dwellers and dependents not only gain complete access to the resources but also the resources get a boost.

Apart from our focus on community forest rights and community resource rights, RCDC also gave a lot of emphasis on conversion of 'forest villages' to 'revenue villages'. In spite of clear provisions in the FRA, the government of Odisha has not been able to identify the 'forest villages' and covert those to 'revenue villages'. RCDC played a lead role to pursue and push the government to expedite this matter at the policy and governance levels. At the same time RCDC worked with the intervened communities at the grassroots as well the forest protecting communities across the state and NGOs with substantial focus on tribal & forest development to build their capacities to make demands for conversion of 'forest villages' to 'revenue villages'. In order to show the way, in this year, RCDC facilitated communities of seven villages residing in very critical forest areas, sanctuaries and restricted areas to prepare claims for conversion of the hitherto unrecognised villages as revenue villages. In the process we also involved other important stakeholders like the Panchayats, revenue department and the forest department.

In this year, RCDC continued its efforts aimed at Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and Community Forest Management (CFM). It continued to provide knowledge support to the forest protecting communities across Odisha so that they start owning the resources and manage those better. The SFM approach includes preservation and enhancement of forest based bio-diversity,

equitable access, and proper extraction/harvesting/use with the present and future in focus. It invariably includes integration with other natural resources such as land and water. In this year RCDC facilitated organisation of large bio-diversity fair in which forest dwelling participants from 13 districts participated. RCDC also facilitated communities to identify and protect ecological hotspots in very sensitive Gandhamardan hills and Similipal sanctuary areas. In a significant development, forest protecting communities of two villages on their own decision and effort planted 12 species of food, fodder and fuel bearing saplings in 11 acres of forest land. Their action was a reaction to identification that their forest bio-diversity has degraded fast.

A focus on forest dwelling and forest dependent community's access to renewable energy and/or conventional grid based energy sources is vital to reduce pressure on forests. In pursuance of that belief and experience we facilitated formation of energy committees at the community level. In this year 10 new energy committees were formed in critical energy deficient villages within or surrounded by forest areas. In addition to the above RCDC worked with developers and producers of improved cook stoves to integrate local needs and distributed 285 such stoves to pilot test and generate further interest. In this year RCDC facilitated to energise a lift irrigation system, through solar energy, to provide new irrigation facilities to crop land for which new community members had obtained new entitlements under the FRA. While our filed intervention on clean and accessible energy continued at the grassroots RCDC organised a national level workshop on renewable energy. The workshop was attended by participants from central government and state governments of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi and Odisha. Scientists, technical institutes, manufactures, NGOs and community members from different parts of the country participated in the workshop held at Bhubaneswar.

Schedule Tribe population, one of the primary target communities of RCDC's interventions, mostly reside in forest areas. Large part of the constitutionally demarcated 'scheduled areas' are forest areas. PESA is a progressive legislation that facilitates local governance and local management of the resources. Unfortunately a lot many things are still to be done to properly implement provisions of PESA and achieve its true mandate. Odisha government has only made some minor amendments to the Odisha Gram Panchayat Act and similar Acts for the Block and Zilla Parishad. But, the limited amendments do not fully integrate the primary mandates of PESA such as local governance of resources and processes. In this year, RCDC in coordination with other civil society organisations and tribal bodies intensely engaged with the government to formulate a fully PESA Act compliant Rule in the state. However, the desired objective is yet to be achieved.



RCDC will continue to pursue this. While we continue our effort to bring out desired change at the policy level to fully implement provisions of PESA Act, we are facilitating revival of local and social governance in the tribal communities that we are intervening. We focussed on reviving 'Gram Sasan' through such initiatives.

While a lot of interventions have been made in the year, RCDC does feel a need to improve and expedite further action on community forest management, and implementation of legislations like PESA and FRA and linkages with current and emerging opportunities. RCDC will strive to consolidate civil society actions and proactive engagements with government and other stakeholders to pursue these objectives further.

*The world is witnessing the adverse effects of Climate Change. The emission of GHGs is the important and principal cause of Global Warming and the consequences are the effects of Climate Change. So, the urgent need is to reduce GHGs through using the Renewable energy and to reduce the consumption of Fossil fuels.*

*RCDC is intervening with tribals in Mayurbhanj who dwell in Similipal Protected Areas. Administration has banned Hydroelectricity connection to the protected areas keeping in view to the safety of wild animals and the legal obligations to WPA 1972. So, RCDC has undertaken a small intervention with regard to RE in Bhaliadal GP of Thakurmunda Block.*



*Two kinds of interventions were planned at the outset. One village was identified with perennial water source and was experimented with installation of a micro irrigation project. The cost of the project is 1,75,000/- and the command area of the project is 20 acres. 28 families are directly benefitted out of it as they made irrigation facility to their crop land in Rabi as well as in summer. The project helped in checking migration, providing nutritious food to families, enhanced economic status of the family, and engagement throughout the year.*

*The second kind of intervention was with regard to providing community Home Lighting System in 10 villages. Each village was provided with one light source preferably the Community House, one table fan, mobile recharge point etc. Now this has eased the life of the women, youths and old people. The women are stitching Leaf Plate during night after completion of the household chores, the youths are recharging their mobiles, the old people sit and discuss regarding the village, village meetings are organized, and children are reading and playing beneath the light post. Most importantly, the elephants are not entering into the village because of the light source.*

# WATER

‘Water’ is another natural resource on which RCDC gives tremendous emphasis. It is essential for sustaining lives, livelihoods, living standards and maintaining an ecological balance. It impacts everybody. ‘Water’ is a huge theme. It is very difficult for an organization like RCDC to cover all aspects of water. Our programmes aim to focus on the water as a natural resource as well as the systems/processes that help people to access that resource. RCDC has the mandate to work on three major areas:

1. Access to water and related resources, systems and services for sustaining lives: Improving people’s access to safe, adequate and reliable drinking water sources and systems is the primary goal under this focus. Safe sanitation and improved hygiene are closely intertwined with drinking water. Thus RCDC also focuses on integration of safe sanitation and improved hygiene.
2. Access to and management of water resources: This focus is primarily aimed at improving and accessing water based livelihoods and societal & environmental needs. RCDC believes in catching rainfall as much as possible and as near the drop as possible. The focus is mostly on surface and subsurface rainwater harvesting, efficient water use for irrigation & other livelihoods, groundwater recharging, and integration of water based or water manifested disaster preparedness & management. This process involves strong involvement of the community and stakeholders at the grassroots to plan and integrate with various opportunities and actions.
3. Water governance: Water is necessary for sustenance of all living beings; water is also the primary resource and input for development. While water demand is continuously on the rise and rising at an increasing rate; supply of water is becoming worrisome. As per the current governance system government is custodian of water resources. Further, though water is primarily a state government’s subject in India, it is also in the concurrent list of the Constitution and thus Central government is a major player. As per the mandate of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment, governance of water should ideally be done at the local level by the local governments and Panchayats. While these are the legal and institutional mechanisms, traditionally water was managed and used by the community themselves. Besides these dynamics, there are plethora of government departments and other stakeholders who have substantial stake on water. To add to these complexities, climate change and increase intensity & frequency of disasters are severely impacting supply of, demand of and access to water resources and systems that help access to water. These factors combine to make water governance a critical and huge issue. In such hugeness, RCDC has identified its scope to work. It primarily works with and builds capacity of CBOs and NGOs on water issues to pursue policy level lobby and advocacy to improve local level planning and governance of water; it plays role of watch dog to monitor government’s role as a custodian; it pilot tests cost-effective, localized and local system centric water harvesting & use models and access to safe drinking water & sanitation models; and it conducts research and brings out publications to promote informed opinion and action.

## Water access – A clear case of poverty in abundance

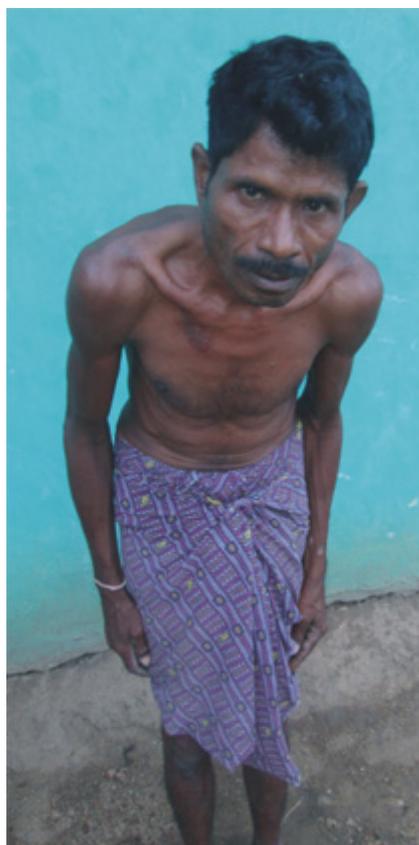
Odisha is a unique state. Statistics of average rainfall give picture of water abundance in the state but Odisha lags on all parameters of water-related or water-centric development. Only:

- ⌘ 13.8 percent rural households have access to tap water supply. The national average 43.5 percent.
- ⌘ 9.98 percent rural households using tap water from treated sources.
- ⌘ 35.38 percent rural households fetch drinking water from a source located more than 500 meters away in rural areas or 100 m in urban areas. This is the worst among major Indian states.
- ⌘ 33.4 percent of households have toilet – second lowest in India
- ⌘ 49 percent of cultivable lands have some sort of irrigation cover for one crop.

In addition to the above scarcities and access problems; quality of water and dependability of water has emerged as an even bigger challenge. One such big challenge is serious chemical contamination of ground water and thus the groundwater based drinking water sources. Serious depletion of groundwater, mismanagement of water bodies and irrigation inefficiencies were some of areas that we focussed in the year.

## Water: the life

In this year, RCDC continued its focus on these aspects. RCDC made further steps to consolidate its efforts of establishing a Panchayat centric water governance model that works and that can be easily replicated. Change in allocation of finance commission funds and some new initiatives by the government to propel Panchayat centric actions helped in our endeavour. RCDC is piloting this model in 55 Panchayats spread over four districts in different social, topographic and agro-climate zones. This model looks to build strong community institutions which closely work with five important government departments and other stakeholders to improve their access to water resources and services and reduce their threats. It also aims to establish workable and continuous communication and coordination between various stakeholders so that the planning, implementation and management becomes effective and sustainable. In the first phase, this model focuses on establishing drinking water and domestic water security. In the next stage establishing life and livelihoods security through safe, secure and cost-effective access to water; and consideration of environmental needs and impacts of water becomes the focus. In this year, we played a very active role to influence government's decision to hand over Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of pipe water supply system to the Panchayats. RCDC believes that such systems should be managed by the Panchayats and/or the using communities. But transfer of O&M process should be smooth and gradual.





### Direct financial support to create water infrastructures

Most of our actions are aimed at leveraging government funding and opportunities. Government is implementing major programmes such as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), SBM and MGNREGS etc. They provide tremendous potential. However, RCDC also provides limited direct finance support to community and stakeholders to develop and/or test new models. In this year the direct support was provided for the following:

- ✿ 8 surface water harvesting structures: Primarily to provide supplementary irrigation cover, water for livestock needs and groundwater recharge.
- ✿ 8 roof-top rainwater harvesting structures including 2 school roof-water harvesting structures: Both the schools now get fresh and safe water throughout the year for drinking water needs of students, teachers and support staffs and Mid-day Meal (MDM) preparation. With this success we have started policy level lobbying for a policy to have roof-water harvesting facilities in all school buildings.
- ✿ 11 pipe based drinking water supply projects: These projects demonstrate a community led and owned approach to drinking water supply and access. The other six roof-top projects were pilot tested to assess potentials in a highly coastal disaster affected and salinity hit region.
- ✿ 22 gravity based stream water diversion projects: To provide irrigation cover as well drinking water & domestic supply.
- ✿ 2 sanitary wells: Created to generate further awareness and boost government attention in addition to provide immediate redress from water quality problem in two acutely affected villages.

In addition to the above RCDC facilitated development of micro plans to pursue convergence of government programmes for creation of water bodies, groundwater recharge, disaster mitigation and better drinking water and sanitation access.

increasing contamination of harmful chemicals like fluoride, nitrate and iron. It was also the first organisation in Odisha to test technology to treat water with high fluoride concentration. In this year we pilot tested another low cost technology to treat fluoride water with great deal of success. We developed and tested crushed brick filters as fluoride absorbent with 30 very poor households who are forced to depend on sources having very high fluoride concentration. Since last three years RCDC has intensified its focus on hugely threatening fluoride contamination problems in Odisha with integrated interventions in 25 acute fluoride affected Panchayats of Nuapada district. In addition to large scale awareness drives, RCDC is playing a catalytic role to facilitate integration all development programmes implemented by government to address serious water quality problems. This was another year of satisfaction for us as government decided and installed 600 tube-well fitted fluoride removal filters in Nuapada district alone. Government also decided to start a new project to cover the whole of Nuapada district, which the most water quality affected district in the state, with surface water based pipe water supply system. In addition to the above, government also started constructing sanitary wells. Continuation pursuance at different levels with rood based evidence played major role in influencing the government to take such actions.

In addition to focus on access to safe drinking water and better service delivery standards; our interventions have taken to safe sanitation in a big way. The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) has given a big opportunity to achieve full open defecation free status. However, our role on sanitation is limited to creation of awareness, facilitating demands to access subsidy for IHHLs, and facilitation of community led implementation for quality construction and better use. Both household and community level hygiene management are also integrated in it. At the broader level RCDC provided knowledge and capacity building support to develop a strong cadre of competent masons. RCDC provided knowledge support to RWS&S department of the government on IEC development and Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). RCDC played important role to help Odisha government develop SBM implementation plan.

It was successful year for us as Panchayats and community institutions like the Jalabandhus became stronger and assertive. RCDC will continue to build their capacity so that they can take up proactive positive actions for access to safe water, better sanitation and improved execution of opportunities to bolster rainwater harvesting.

It is a proven fact that disasters are caused or aggravated by or through water. Unfortunately, Odisha is considered by environmentalists as 'disaster capital'. RCDC has substantial focus on disaster, primarily water-centric disasters. Those have been discussed separately in this report.



## Water: livelihoods and management

RCDC is a strong proponent of rainwater harvesting through small, micro and traditional methods. In all its intervened villages, it aims to fully leverage scopes provided by government schemes such as MGNREGA, finance commission grants, minor irrigation project funds, and local area development funds etc to persuade action plans prepared by the local community themselves. The Panchayats play an active and central role therein. This year, too, we pursued that objective and aimed to create or develop at least one surface water body in each intervened village. Such an approach was highly successful. At the broader level RCDC took up lead role to influence government policies on water harvesting, decentralised planning and river health.

Since last three years we are piloting low cost and environmentally sustainable models to create new and secured irrigation. Gravity based diversion of streams in an environmentally sustainable manner has been a satisfying one. Those activities have been discussed in the livelihoods section of this report.

RCDC is a leading organisation to propagate and promote Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). It had started a highly ambitious sub-river basin programme a decade back in drought hit western Odisha district Balangir. Since the last five years, RCDC has attempted integrated water management based development and climate mitigation in flood and coastal disaster hit coastal and delta regions of Odisha. RCDC is also a resource agency in watershed based development models. Five years ago one of the watersheds in our intervention area had won the prestigious national award for water harvesting and groundwater recharge. These experiences have been very promising and particularly pleasing as our belief and small and cost-effective measures have been proved significantly appropriate through those means. In all these endeavours RCDC has taken pride to associate with or work in close cooperation with resource and knowledge institutes and persons. The community and Panchayats, as common to all our interventions, played a central role here too. It is a pleasure for us that the state government has included us and sought our experiences and expertise in their endeavour to develop river basin and IWRM roadmaps.

We look up to the future with great hope and understand that a lot many activities requires to be done with more seriousness. With the expertise and experiences and the eagerness to work with others, RCDC is eager and ready to shoulder that responsibility with aplomb.





***Jalabandhu – Multi-stakeholder institution and network helping improved WASH access in a water quality hit least developed district***

*When the Executive Officer told 40 years old Haldhar that 1,800 rupees has been credited into his bank account, it was the fourth important success in last two years that Haldhar and fellow villagers had in engaging with government on water and sanitation matters. The money that they got was part of subsidy amount government should have paid 20 months ago but was stuck as two government departments were failing to coordinate. Haldhar benefitted as ‘Jalabandhu’ took of the matter as a governance issue.*

*People like Haldhar in Nuapada, one of the least developed districts of Odisha and India, who were hesitant to even talk to lower level government functionaries, are now confident enough to engage with high ranking officials and elected representatives and finding redress. This has been possible through strengthened Jalabandhus at three levels – Village, Block and District. What is helping is that the Jalabandhus, which are primarily organisations of village communities, also include representatives of four key government departments and Panchayats as ex-officio members and thereby improving coordination and cooperation.*

*In the past two years, these Jalabandhus have made imprints at shouldering responsibilities and asserting rights. For example in Haldhar’s village, the village Jalabandhu has mobilized its members to revive and construct three open sanitary wells, through their own financial and human resource contribution, to get rid of eight fluoride contaminated tubewell hand pumps. The Jalabandhu then produced evidence of severe extent of fluorosis and argued with government, by using various forums, to demand pipe based water supply immediately instead of waiting for Mega Water Supply Project which is getting perennially delayed. They refused proposal of a groundwater based water supply project and instead suggested a surface source which government has now accepted. The Jalabandhu motivated all its members in the village, who mostly live in Below Poverty Line (BPL) condition, to construct high quality toilets by adding their own money to the subsidy that government is providing. The Jalabandhu is soon going to declare their village as Open Defecation Free village by ensuring construction of quality toilets and use of those.*

*These Jalabandhus are taking up both local levels issues and policy or/and implementation issues. For example, Haldhar’s village Jalabandhus have helped solve implementation issues of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan at district level too. Jalabandhus have successfully used various means including informed interaction/meetings with Panchayats and government officials, rights assertion, invigoration of redress mechanisms like RTI means, grievance cells, SANJOG helpline and e-grievance submissions etc to improve their WASH access and entitlements.*

## Climate Justice – A year of consolidation

Odisha has a 482 kilometers long coastline seriously vulnerable to cyclonic and coastal disasters. It has 11 river basins, two of which have large deltas which are acutely flood prone. All these rivers are rain-fed rivers. Most of the 1400 millimeters of rainfall that Odisha and the catchment areas in upper riparian states get in a year occurs in a span of just 60 days resulting in high flood in the monsoon months but serious water scarcity and drought in non-monsoon and summer months. There is a general perception supported by studies that heat-waves are getting longer and intense. Odisha tops India in human casualties due to lightening. Many experts attribute that trend to dwindling forest and tree covers.

Odisha has long history of variety of natural disasters – primarily floods, cyclones, sea ingress and drought. Environmentalists have classified Odisha as ‘disaster capital’, ‘climate’s first orphan’ etc. Experiences and studies have shown that disasters are growing in linear trend, both in intensity and numbers. Before the massive super cyclone of 1999 in which more than 10,000 people had lost lives, a similarly dreadful cyclone had hit Odisha years ago in 1971. But Odisha was hit by similar intensity cyclones in two consecutive years in 2013 and 2014. Cyclones are becoming more frequent. Similarly, the Mahanadi river system – which is the largest river of Odisha – had three massive floods in the last decade. The intensity and number of floods is growing. And droughts have become more pronounced and have even spread to coastal areas due to serious deviations in monsoon rainfall spread.

These natural disasters hit Odisha hard because Odisha is a poor state its people are very poor, it has poor infrastructures in place, and in many cases the traditional coping mechanisms have weakened or vanished. There has been a general tendency to treat the disease rather than stop the disease from occurring. The governments have spent more on rescue and rehabilitations than on adaptation and mitigation.

Such problematic status needs serious, continued and coordinated actions at different levels and by different stakeholders. RCDC has taken a lead role to pursue that agenda. Earlier RCDC was focusing on specific disasters – primarily droughts, flash floods and flood rescue & rehabilitation. But, since 2010 RCDC has started comprehensive focus which we call ‘climate justice’.



In all of RCDC's existing programmes we have started mainstreaming 'climate change' and 'natural disaster' consideration. In addition, since the last few years we have made exclusive disaster and climate change specific interventions. One such is an intervention named 'Paribartan' which aimed at finding best climate change and disaster mitigation & adaptation options and strategies in some of the most vulnerable coastal areas of Odisha. This was part of a Bay-of-Bengal regional level multi-country intervention. In addition to testing of models at the grassroots, the interventions also aimed at bolstering and integrating knowledge and innovation centers and networks in Odisha, India and Bay of Bengal region of South Asia. Influencing national policies and international negotiations & discussions on climate change mitigation and adaptation is an integrated part of the intervention too. RCDC also started an ambitious Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) based approach to reduce flood and coastal disasters in another vulnerable region of Odisha located in the lower Mahanadi delta. With that approach we tried to find out best possible approach to address problems of increasing stagnation of flood water and saline water ingress which have seriously affected lives and livelihoods of thousands of people. Similarly, RCDC started a 'climate change' centric approach its work on agriculture drought and also forest drought. RCDC also added inclusion of heat stroke and heat wave centric interventions in its climate justice focus.

At the policy levels, we played proactive role to influence government's attempt to formulate, improve and implement climate change action plan. In the previous two years RCDC had taken lead role in initiating combined and coordinated action for preparedness, rescue and rehabilitation to the threat and occurrence of two very severe cyclones. Similar proactive role had been taken when the state faced two massive floods in the Mahanadi, Brahmani and northern Odisha rivers. This year Odisha faces a severe drought. Apart from field level coping and adaptation interventions, RCDC took lead role to influence government on issues of crop and weather insurance mechanisms and redress.

In this year RCDC not only enhanced its experiences of piloting models at the grassroots, it also continued its focus to influence mainstreaming of climate change concerns at the macro and policy levels.

## **Direct local actions in flood and coastal vulnerable region**

76,000 mangrove saplings raised and planted by communities themselves: This was in response to community's perception that mangrove plantation by the government is not yielding desired results and is also leading to a concern that many species which are local and have high potentials are being ignored. The communities themselves identified the mangrove species, raised nurseries and then took up plantation and care.

- ✂ 5 kilometers of avenue plantation: These avenue plantations are important to not only provide shelter from the heat; they have been identified for potentials to provide flood shelter in very critical times.
- ✂ 6 low-cost disaster resistant household level roof-top rainwater harvesting: These were pilot tested enhance understanding of potentials to harvest rainwater and maximize use efficiency
- ✂ 285 households participate to develop better cooking stoves and become energy ambassador: Food becomes a major threat in disaster times. Thus there is a need to identify cooking stoves that are mobile. Further, saving trees and reducing harmful emission is also a priority need. These households kept such considerations in mind. Their inputs and suggestions led to further development and localization of improved cooking stoves.

- ⌘ 840 community level coastal disaster prepared soldiers ready: These members have gained capacities and knowledge on Early Warning, Search & Rescue, First Aid, Water & Sanitation, and Shelter Management. They have also gained the knowledge to invigorate local mechanisms in times of crisis.
- ⌘ 820 more households pilot test efficiency of micro insurance: Micro-insurance, especially in disaster prone areas, have been considered as an important requirement. This action is indented to identify the suitable and efficient plans.
- ⌘ 46 vulnerable coastal centers develop capacity with early warning equipments: These are a follow up strong evidence that our earlier interventions have generated and then followed up other stakeholders including the government. Two massive cyclones in the year 2013 and 2014 were successfully countered because of success of early warning. In this year we improved that focus in 46 highly vulnerable centers.
- ⌘ 35 integrated rice-fish culture farms add to experiments for improving local ecology and disaster adaptation capacity: Apart from livelihoods potentials, these experiments are intended to prove emission and pollution reduction potentials.
- ⌘ 84 highly vulnerable coastal revenue villages develop strong community institutions and revive traditional coping mechanisms: Since the last five years we are trying for a strong community led institutional set up which is well capacitated to take up climate change and disaster threats by integrating best traditional practices as well as the modern instruments and systems at different levels. By the end of this year we are very happy that 370 habitation levels, 84 village level and 8 Panchayat level community institutions have developed strong capacities which also reflected in their action to counter the cyclones and flood in the Mahanadi river system. In coming years, we are planning to take this experiment to higher levels and other disaster areas.
- ⌘ 2 districts improve mechanisms for inter-departmental coordination on coastal disasters and climate change: Proper communication and coordination can significantly help disaster management. There are various government departments as well as the Panchayats who implement many programmes but lack a coordinated approach. This problem was aimed to address in two coastal districts with primary focus on cyclone and flood disaster preparedness, rescue and rehabilitation.
- ⌘ 3 village communities in prolonged water submergence area intensify experiences of floating vegetable gardens: This intervention was tried for the first time three years ago. The affected communities continue to practice that also adding new vegetable crops species.
- ⌘ While intense focus on coastal vulnerabilities from a climate change perspective have been a recent addition, RCDC's work and experience on drought and heat resistance is significant. However, in recent years we are attempting to mainstream climate change concerns in our interventions in non-coastal regions, particularly the hilly and drought hit areas. The focus is to further improve our land-water-forest interventions with added mainstreaming of climate change factors.
- ⌘ Climate change mainstreaming increased in drought, heatwave, water-extremity vulnerable non-coastal areas
- ⌘ 22 gravity based stream water diversion projects add to water security in high drought area;
- ⌘ 131 village communities develop action plan and start actions to make their villages WASH secure even in disaster scenario;
- ⌘ 296 village communities newly prepare or develop their village development plans to include climate change threats, with particular focus on government schemes that have high potential of creating ecological assets and insurance mechanisms;



- ✂ 22 paddy, 6 pulses, 4 oilseeds and 4 millet varieties identified by communities for their strong disaster coping capacities and propagation started;
- ✂ 1 critical eco-sensitive zone in Gandhamardan hills has been taken up by the community for protection and conservation;
- ✂ 8 new surface water harvesting structures constructed to facilitate water storage as well as future action research on irrigation management;
- ✂ 8 new rooftop water harvesting structures models root-based advocacy for household-based and school-based rooftop rainwater harvesting to tap fresh water;
- ✂ 16 villages have done intensive assessment of human, animal and natural resources vulnerability to climate change and disasters and have prepared their action plans.

Odisha state as well as India's central government have become quite concerned about climate change threats and increasing disasters. A growing commitment is evident since last few years. In the last three years RCDC has proactively engaged with the government to positively influence formulation of Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) and Agriculture Policy to prominently include climate concerns. In this year, the state government has started a fresh attempt to prepare a CCAP for the next five years. The state government has also started processes to reframe the State Water Policy (SWP). RCDC is continuously engaging with the state government as well as the central government on such important policy level formulations.

In addition to engagement with governments, RCDC has taken leading role to strengthen unified civil societies actions. During the super cyclones in 2013 and 2014, RCDC played a substantial role to unify civil societies and also to intensify civil society's coordination with the government agencies and other stakeholders in pursuing unified actions.

In this year we were very happy to successfully co-host and organise a very important regional level workshop on 'Community Resilience to Climate Change in Bay of Bengal' involving participation from South Asian nations like India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka at Kolkata, West Bengal. In addition, RCDC played an important role to form a group of Parliamentarians from countries of this region to influence respective governments as well as strengthen combined regional level actions for major international negotiations.

In the coming year, the governments are likely to change and improve policies on coastal management, river management, lease-land rights, Industrial Policy etc. as well as various specific missions formed as part of National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). They all have significant climate change and disaster stakes. RCDC will play a leading role in forging common civil opinion and facilitating engagements in all such endeavors.

## FRONTAL ATTACK ON ECONOMIC POVERTY

RCDC intervenes in some of the economically poorest regions of Odisha state. Its primary stakeholders and target groups are the poor people, including tribal and women, whose livelihoods are either shrinking or becoming unstable or unviable. RCDC's approach towards livelihoods development and security is pretty simple and straightforward. It strongly believes, and has experience to back the belief, that better natural resources, better access to the resources and control over the systems and processes invariably leads towards livelihoods enhancement with sustainability. In the year 2015-16 RCDC continued to improve its focus on farm-based, non-farm based, forest-based and wage-based livelihoods of the poor through low cost interventions, local resources and systems based approaches and people led initiatives.

### Farm based livelihoods:

In a situation where there are significant inequalities in land ownership, where average land holding is quite low, where quality of land is not so high and where natural disasters are becoming more frequent & extreme; it is a challenge to improve poor people's livelihoods through farm based measures. But, that is also a non-negotiable aspect of rural livelihoods as almost all rural households gain substantial livelihoods from farm activities, farm productions and marketing of farm produces. RCDC continued its focus to improve and sustain farm based livelihoods by integrating the following measures:

1. Planned actions
2. Improving soil quality and productivity
3. Diversifying crops and species
4. Creating of new irrigation infrastructures and coverage
5. Maximising irrigation and moisture retention potentials
6. Improving value addition
7. Linkages with government programmes
8. Linking with other livelihoods options



All of RCDC's interventions on farm-based livelihoods unerringly start with formulation of a proper plan at the local level, particularly at the village level, and with active leadership of the community members. In all such plans, views of land lease holders as well as land-less people are integrated; and all such plans invariably focus on maximizing use of local resources and systems to make the interventions cost effective, profitable and sustainable.

### New infrastructures created

In this year RCDC provided direct finance support to create various infrastructures and develop existing land and water resources to facilitate farm based livelihoods. The interventions included new surface water harvesting facilities to boost irrigation security and enhance moisture retention; ecologically divert streams to provide irrigation and domestic supplies; development of land to enhance productive and facilitate crop diversity and intensity; and create water based livelihoods such as fishing.

- ⌘ 8 Surface water harvesting structures created: These structures will provide irrigation supplement to 130 acres in Kharif season and 20 acres in Rabi season in drought hit areas of Balangir district.
- ⌘ 22 stream diversion projects started: With these projects about 3,300 acres of un-irrigated land have now got irrigation support in kharif-monsoon season, 1200 acres of land in the post-monsoon winter season and 270 acres in the summer season. Apart from irrigation supplement, these projects also provide water for drinking and domestic requirements, including kitchen gardens.
- ⌘ 686 acres of crop land developed: A total of 686 acres of inferior quality land under ownership of poor marginal and small farmers have been developed to make those suitable for farming and to facilitate crop diversification and intensification.
- ⌘ 35 integrated rice fish culture (IRFC) units: Such units have become a major success in the high flood and coastal disaster hit areas of Odisha. They have proved their tremendous capacities to not only enhance income in normal years but also to provide substantial coping capacity in times of disaster. They have restored focus on ecologically sustainable farming practices.
- ⌘ 20 integrated pisciculture units: These units have proved how fish farming can be successfully integrated with other livelihoods options and day to day living to increasing income and living standard in coastal disaster prone areas of Odisha.



In addition to the above, RCDC's interventions also targeted development of the commons to protect and enhance farm based livelihoods. Such interventions included soil erosion and rapid runoff protections through cross bonds and stone bonds. In Balangir district alone such new activities were taken up in five villages facing serious soil erosion and flash flood problems. Many such infrastructures created in previous years are being managed by the community well.

It gives us immense pleasure that even when the rural communities are being camouflaged by the high profit lure being bombarded by capital intensive mode of cultivation, high risk cash crops and external input providers like seed, fertilizer and pesticides sellers etc; they have taken significant and purposeful steps to make their farm based livelihoods secure and productive.

## Making our farming sustainable

Small but definite steps by the farming communities, primarily the marginal and small farmers, have reinvigorated our focus that farming not only enhances our livelihoods, it also provides us much required nutrition and food supplements. While many of the past interventions were continued by the intervened communities, new adoption gave us further confidence. This year's new adoptions include:

- ✂ 743 farmers restart millet farming in 392 acres: Once millet was the primary crop in a large part of Odisha. Millet has rich nutrition contents and has a lot more capacity to cope to natural disasters and water stress.
- ✂ 4 villages use river bed for community cultivation: Four villages newly started watermelon cultivation in river bed. In earlier times people were using river beds for such cultivation in small scale but that has vanished. It was restored with involvement of community members. In all four villages landless farmers have formed groups to do the cultivation. While in other villages the group size is small, in one village as many as 11 landless farming households have grouped to watermelon farming.
- ✂ 1 community group used forest land obtained under CFR for profitable horticulture: Another group of farmers used newly obtained land, under community forest rights, to cultivate pumpkin on one acre. In the process they earned a profit of Rs 60,000. This has started a new trend. This practice is sure to grow in the coming years.
- ✂ 2,575 rural households adopting kitchen garden: RCDC is a strong advocate of kitchen gardens in all geographic and climatic conditions. 2575 households have adopted kitchen garden to boost their own food supplies and also add to their income. These kitchen gardens are watered only through kitchen and domestic waste water.



- ✂ 108 vermi compost units: At a time when cattle livestock numbers are dwindling and use of chemical fertilizer is becoming economically and ecologically unsustainable; there is a great need to improve local manure and pesticides production and use. Many of farmers in RCDC's intervened areas who had started vermi compost farming earlier are continuing. In this year 108 households started fresh vermin compost units.

- ⌘ 50 acres of cashew plantation: Cashew is an important cash crop, it can also cope disasters significantly. In this year farmers took up fresh cashew plantation, in a community mode, in 50 acres.
- ⌘ *1,000 fruit and shade bearing plants planted: Horticulture is an important part of farm based livelihoods. As part of RCDC's overall objective to achieve multiple economic and environmental goals, more than 1,000 new fruit bearing and shade giving sapling were planted. These were mostly planted along the roads and on channel bunds.*
- ⌘ 165 very poor households supplied with farming kits and inputs: RCDC gives a lot of attention to the women farmers. In this year 47 enthusiast women farmers were supported with farming kits those are easy to use, particularly women friendly. Further, 118 very poor households were provided with 118 sets of farming equipments. Similarly, 270 tribal farmers were provided with vegetable seed support. This is in addition to the seed banks that farmer clubs and food security committees are managing.
- ⌘ 5 low cost zero energy cooling chambers: While improving production is important, preserving the produces is no less important. This year five new zero energy cool chambers were started by intervened farming communities. These chambers are designed to keep vegetables fresh up to seven days.
- ⌘ 318 water lifting pump-sets to very poor households and one mega solar-energised lift irrigation: While we give considerable focus on moisture management through energy independent sources, still it has been found out that energized irrigation sources is also a necessity as climate is becoming increasingly truant. In order to address that need, in this year we provided 318 water lifting pump sets to 318 very poor households. In addition, we have successfully pilot tested solar-energisation of a community managed lift irrigation project in a interior forest village.

In addition to the above, RCDC continuously strives to take full leverage of various government schemes and programmes. In the process all villages intervened try to maximize their chances to leverage funds and supports to improve water harvesting, land quality, and to access agriculture inputs. Major water and land development schemes such as MGNREGS and major agriculture schemes such as RKVY, PKVY, Biju Krushak Vikas Yojna etc are targeted for leveraging. Our intervened communities continued with their practice of SRI methods of paddy cultivation in 109 villages. We are facilitating farmers to leverage government schemes to adopt line sowing and line transplantation, intercropping etc in a large scale.

Farming is not just an economic process; it is also a social and environmental process. That is why RCDC tremendously values united action by the farming communities; and integration with other social aspects and actions. RCDC extensively relies on people-led or community-led practices to further that focus and objective. In order to boost this RCDC continuously provides training and exposure visits. We are very happy to inform you about the following new interventions made this year to further that cause:

- ⌘ 40 new villages did their own indigenous/traditional seed assessments: In these exercises farmers, women and youths jointly assessed indigenous/traditional seed that are drought resistant, flood resistant, pest resistant, suitable to local area and have specific use significance etc. In the process they have identified and resolved to conserve 22 paddy varieties, six pulses varieties, four oilseed varieties and four millet varieties.

- ⌘ 40 new villages assess their food supply chain: In addition to identifying indigenous and traditional varieties community members of the above 40 villages, along with their PRI members, CBOs and other stakeholders, also comprehensively assessed their food supply chain. In the process they also did assessment of major government food schemes like PDS and MDM. Thus, these exercises not only tried to find out local ways to boost food supply, they also aimed at bolstering food supply and security by improving the government schemes.
- ⌘ 300 'Bihana Mita' and Community seed and food fairs: There are tremendous knowledge and wisdom among community members and farmers. Unfortunately traditional means and modes of transferring knowledge and wisdom have almost disintegrated. In all intervening areas RCDC provides support to its community institutions to conduct seed and food fairs for knowledge, information and product exchange. In the current year a mega seed and food fair was organised in which farmers from 13 districts, out of 30 districts of Odisha, had participated. In the fair they exchanged rare traditional seeds and climate compatible species and farming ideas. A major success of such fair is the burgeoning number of 'Bihana Mita' or seed friend. It is a noble concept which originated from the farmers themselves. In this a farmers establishes friendship with another farmer and becomes a 'mita'. In this year 300 farmers became newly became 'Bihana mita'. They have taken pledge to protect and promote the seed specie that they have received from their 'mita' friend. In addition to these fairs, community members in 68 villages are continuing a rich tradition of 'farmer learning and sharing' system, where idea are not only shared but also in large cases demonstrated among fellow farmers and enthusiasts. They mostly share and exchange ideas to improve climatic resilience of crops, community crop protection, and use of available resources and also multiplication of appropriate seed.
- ⌘ 800 farmers newly adopt local resource based and organic farming: Local communities themselves have identified that agriculture is becoming unsustainable and uninteresting because there is no symmetry between the risk and the profit. We fully support the farmers in identifying proper approach and practice. This year 970 farming households freshly took up local resource based and organic farming in order to cut risk and improve profitability.
- ⌘ 20 new farmers club started: We have facilitated community institutions such as Farmers Club, Seed Club under the aegis of umbrella village institutions like the Food Security Committees. In this year 20 new village level farmers club started. They have started doing their agriculture assessments and planning.



## Forest-based livelihoods

Forest, as a thematic area, is almost central to most of RCDC's interventions. Apart from being significant from ecological consideration, forests as a resource and source provide huge livelihoods opportunities. In a state like Odisha this becomes a very significant resource, opportunity as well as a challenge. About 37.3 percent of the state's geographical area is designated as forest area. Similarly, satellite surveys inform that 31.8 percent of the state's area has forest cover. Thus a significant part of our population depends on forest for their livelihoods.

We have always championed for community ownership of resources and processes. This includes our focus on community lead forest management and forest governance. We were among the agencies which started community forestry movement in Odisha and India and we continue to do so. In the present day context, the Forest Rights Act (FRA) provides a great scope to push forward community forestry movements. Thus, our forest-based livelihoods initiatives significantly focussed on proper implementation of FRA so that access to resources increases and with that community's management of the resources. RCDC had facilitated and promoted federations, including state federation *Odisha Jungle Manch*, of community forestry practitioners. They continue to take up various actions on their own as they have developed their capacities to work independently and also leverage association with other agencies to further the cause of community forestry and forest based livelihoods. In addition to the forest committees and their federations; RCDC has also facilitated formation and strengthening of a very successful women community organisation 'Anchalik Mahila Vikash Mahasangha' (AMVS), now functioning with SHGs of three south Odisha districts. The AMVS aims to improve income and livelihoods of households, primarily through the women members of the households. A substantial part of their business is focussed on forest based livelihoods. The AMVS, too, has developed capacity to function independently now. They continue to enhance forest based income and livelihoods.

- ⌘ In this year we focussed to obtain legal access to forest area and resources. In addition we gave enhanced focus on developing those resources to enhance livelihoods scopes.
- ⌘ 1 Farmer Producer Company started NTFP based business: This year we facilitated formation of a new Farmer Producers Company which is primarily comprised of NTFP collectors and will specially focus on tree/plant born oil seed business.
- ⌘ 3 villages have done plantation of 13 varieties of tubes and six varieties of oil-seed bearing species.
- ⌘ 3 SHGs start tamarind business: Tamarind is not only a lucrative crop, but it has tremendous potential to enhance livelihoods through value addition. This year three SHGs in forest fringe villages newly took up efforts to process and market tamarind. This is an addition to cultivation of tamarind in a sustainable manner in areas accessed through FRA.
- ⌘ 5 SHGs take up sal leaf processing: Sal leaves are used to stitch disposable plates and cups. They have tremendous livelihoods potentials and have huge demand. This year five SHGs newly took up business of sal leaf collection, processing and marketing.
- ⌘ 180 SHGs doing NTFP trade: 180 SHGs are doing trading of NTFP like Mahua, Char, Tol, and broom.
- ⌘ 6 Community Forest Rights (CFR) management committees take up wild tuber cultivation: Wild tubers are an important food item. But due to unsustainable management and of forests areas; availability of wild tubers is dwindling fast. In such backdrop six CFR management committees, which have been formed after obtaining community forest rights, have taken up cultivation and marketing of wild tuber in the newly obtained areas.
- ⌘ 3 villages start plantation: Community members of three villages have done bamboo and forest species plantation to boost their future income potentials. These plantations have been made in areas where community forest rights have been obtained.

In addition to the above:

- ⌘ 11 village communities which have obtained CFR title have prepared post-FRA plans for better resource management.
- ⌘ 42 village communities have done bio-diversity mapping which included mapping of livelihoods and necessity potentials. They have also identified 244 rare and endangered species in the mapping process and identified and started protecting eco-sensitive zones.
- ⌘ In addition to these micro activities at the core intervened area, RCDC has taken a leadership role in the civil society space to influence at the policy and governance levels to expedite proper implementation of FRA, PESA and strengthening of Panchayat agencies to improve sustainable management of forest areas and resources and improve forest based livelihoods of millions of people. In this year RCDC also tried to assess, monitor and/or pursue unconventional livelihoods sources such as climate financing and CAMPA fund utilisation. RCDC also is critically observing Odisha government's Joint Forest Management initiatives and pursuing to make those community-led forest initiatives.

## Non-farm livelihoods

RCDC promoted various non-farm livelihoods primarily to improve livelihoods of land-less families as well as to improve income through farm and non-farm coordination. Among the various non-farm livelihoods options that we promoted are mushroom cultivation, goat rearing, cow rearing, poultry, manure production, fishery, small business, value addition, and marketing.

We are happy that with small support from us 205 rural households, mostly women members of the excluded households, got training and started mushroom cultivation in this year; 200 tribal households newly took up to 'Lac' cultivation in a scientific manner; 75 households have started poultry; 10 women headed families have started goat rearing; 41 very poor households have started small businesses including trading, marketing, processing and value addition; and 22 youth from poor families have been provided with support to purchase auto to have a new source of livelihood.

In addition to the above 239 youth were imparted direct training on masonry, home nursing, wall painting, bamboo crafting, tailoring etc. All have started earning with their newly obtained knowledge while eight girls have been engaged in home nursing.

Ancestral and traditional occupations have become quite hazardous of late due to many factors including factors those are not within direct control of the community members such as globalisation, industrialisation and urbanisation. In such backdrop, we intervened to revive and secure ancestral occupations. In the process three producer groups have been formed and being promoted to pursue ancestral occupations like weaving, black smith and pottery.

One of the most significant actions that are integral to our core focus is protection and conservation of uncultivated food. We mostly focus on this in villages which have substantial forest areas or large commons. People get a lot of food, nutrition and income support from many uncultivated food items such as mushroom, different parts of plants, wild green vegetables etc. We are happy that 72 villages have started or continuing with protection and conservation of uncultivated food. This year community members in 30 villages close to forest newly did their forest food assessment. They could identify that 40 types of leafy vegetable and 20 types of tuber are in endangered condition and need preservation and conservation.



# RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

All of RCDC's interventions have non-alienable research and publication focus. RCDC gives focus on research and publication not just to document its interventions, but also to inform stakeholders, create informed debates and make positive influence of the subjects.

RCDC brings out two regular newsletters in Odia language, one on forest 'Ama Jangala Amar' and the other on water 'Jala Jeevan Sambad'. RCDC also brings out an English publication 'Community Forestry'. This year RCDC brought out two issues each of *Ama Jangala Amar* and *Jala Jeevana Sambad*. It brought out one issue of Community Forestry.

## In the year RCDC conducted the following studies:

**Study of hand-pump attached fluoride removal filters:** This study critically looked into technology, efficiency and sustainability aspects of tube well fitted fluoride removal filters in Nuapada district. A total of 120 filters had been taken as samples.

**Action research on low cost household level fluoride water treatment using crushed brick:** This action research tested efficiency of crushed bricks to remove high fluoride from water. The action research was conducted with 30 poor families. In addition to removing fluoride the model also succeeded in filtering the water.

**Impact study on climate change models developed under the sustainable option for uplifting livelihoods:** This study evaluated the impacts made by an exclusive project being implemented by RCDC in the Eastern-Ghat region of Koraput district of Odisha.

**Study on Tribal Sub Plan implementation:** This study critically looked into implementation of Tribal Sub Plan. It took schedule areas of Mayurbhanj and Koraput as sample area for the study. The study after identifying the problem areas has suggested an advocacy agenda which has been shared with government during budget consultation.

**Rapid Assessment of WASH status in Government Schools:** This study was done to assess current WASH status of government schools in Odisha. It was response to ascertain ground status after both the state and central government declared that WASH facilities, especially toilet facilities, have been fully ensured in all school by October 02, 2015. This study was done in 20 Panchayats, one each from 20 districts of Odisha. All government schools of the identified 20 Panchayats were taken as sample for this study. RCDC took help of 'Odisha Right to Education Forum' to conduct the survey. RCDC published and disseminated its report titled 'Schools still unclean' with media and government. The study found that government's claim was wrong and many schools did not even have basic water facilities.



Along with studies RCDC gives a lot of attention for publications. Apart from regular newsletters *Ama Jangala Amara, Community Forestry and Jala Jeevan Sambad*, RCDC brought out the following publications this year:

***PLD India movie*** - which documented best practices of people led development.

***Policy brief on small and marginal farmers*** - which laid out clear seven point suggestions to improve sustainability and profitability of small and marginal farmers.

***Chhai*** - A booklet compiling case studies and best practices for better WASH access.

***Biparyaya Mukabila Pain Ame Dakhya Ame Prastut*** - a manual in Odia on disaster preparedness.

***Jalabayu Paribartan Samparkare Upakulabasinka Pain eka Soochana Pustika*** - a booklet on climate change for people living in coastal areas.

***Booklet on RTI Ammendment and Rules*** - Many civil society organisations and community members are using RTI for improving governance and access to rights and services. In this backdrop the new booklet covered fresh ammendments to the Act and changes in Rules and also about the processes to access it.

***Implementation Status of FRA in Odisha*** - This booklet featured updated status of FRA implementation in all districts of Odisha.

Apart from these publications, RCDC published IEC materials on the intervened themes and occasional or e-publications of 'Water in News' and other updates in its website and Facebook page.

## MAJOR EVENTS

In this year RCDC organised some very important events at the state and higher levels.

### **Sub-regional workshop on Community Resilience to Climate Change in Bay of Bengal region:**

The workshop was organised at Kolkata. The event was participated by a total of 95 nos. of diverse participants such as civil societies, academic institutions, international organizations, NGOs, climate network groups, and government agencies from four south-Asian countries India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. There were three charters formed through consultations in the conference: (a) Road to Sendai, (b) COP 2015, and (c) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The event was substantially supported by Concern, BCAS, SEEDS, PRISM, RCDC, DRCSC, Practical Action, CANSA, CASA, Christian Aid, Climate Parliament, Oak Foundation, Plan India, Action Aid, GEAG, CHE, WHH, BUP, GAIN, JJS and Shushilan.

**Biodiversity fair:** This three-day long fair was organised in Balangir from December 13 to December 15, 2015 to promote community-led actions through knowledge, experience and product sharing. Farmers and forest user groups of 13 districts shared and demonstrated their forest food, medicine, agriculture equipments, domestic use equipments, culture and wisdom. The event was also accompanied with a seed and food fair on the sidelines where farmers exchanged and shared their indigenous seed, climate change resilient farming and knowledge and practices. They also started a 'Bihana Mita' concept to pledge for preservation and propagation of endangered but highly resourceful varieties and species..

**State Level Workshop on Drinking Water Security - Odisha Prospective:** This two-day long workshop was held at Bhubaneswar from March 30 to March 31, 2016. RCDC co-hosted this event with WaterAid-India and CYSD. It was attended by top officers from rural development and Panchayatiraj departments of the government as well as Panchayat leaders, Community leaders, NGOs working on WASH themes, Development journalists and also participants from the corporate sector who are intervening in drinking water sectors through their CSR and other supports. The workshop intensely discussed ways to improve safe water supply through pipe water system and the objective to achieve drinking water security in rural areas. It succeeded in suggesting a roadmap to the government, including involvement of Panchayats, community institutions and NGOs.

**Odisha Environment Congress:** It was a privilege for RCDC to co-host this prestigious event with HDFcDAR. This three-day long Congress, starting from December 22, 2015, discussed on 'Environment – Health and Nutrition'. RCDC supported sessions on health and nutrition in disaster and critical times. The Congress succeeded in deciding and declaring a comprehensive set of recommendations on eight specific points highlighting the needs : (a) to set a vision to achieve a developed state status and emerge as a global development pioneer through achieving sustainable food and nutrition security with constant double digit growth rate by 2025; (b) facilitate and promote people-based movements to address environmental concerns, nutrition, food and health security for all; (c) to make structural changes in the governance system to start nutrition and health challenges in a mission mode; (d) for the state to invest at least 5% of the GDP on nutrition focussed and nutrition sensitive interventions; (e) for the state to formulate a people friendly and an updated 'Nutrition and Climate Security Act'; (f) to pursue nutrition and climate sensitive agriculture and food security system including enriching nutrition across food value chain; (g) to initiate 'State Nutrition And Climate Security Act'; and (h) to integrate Technology, Science and Socially Responsible Business for a sustainable public interest vision.

**Regional Workshop on Small Ruminant Based Livelihoods in Eastern India:** RCDC organized the workshop in collaboration with Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department of government of Odisha with additional support from SAPLPP. The Govt. line departments and CSOs from five eastern Indian states - Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Bihar participated in the workshop. Small Ruminants play an important role for providing secondary source of income next to agriculture. They provide substantial and/or primary source of income for poor and landless people. The workshop deliberated on the learning, best practices to identify future action plans. It was a good experience for RCDC to work very closely with governments of five states.

**Other Fairs, Festivals and observances:** Many traditional and ancient culture and festivals are extremely vital to make our environment sustainable and society better. Many of such festivals have either weakened or not observed. RCDC is making a conscious intervention through people-led approach to revive such festivals and observance. In this year our programmes facilitated and motivated communities to pursue their agenda of reviving and strengthening festivals like *Raksha Bandhan*, *Bhai Jauntia*, *Pua Juntia*, *Akhimuthi*, *Chaiti Parab*, *Hurupenu*, *KaduaYatra*, *MadenYatra* and *Tanku Parab*. A conscious effort Celebrations have been celebrated with the significant level of involvement of youth and women after identification of traditional practice and believes on resource protection like Rare Endangered Threatened species are protection through *Rakshabandhan*, Traditional seed cultivation and conservation through *Akhimuthi*, forest protection through *Hurupenu*, Seed conservation through *Chaitiparba*, Protection of tree and area through *Puajuntia* & *Vaijuntia*, chemical free farming through *Kadojatra*, Seed conservation through *Madenjatra* and sustainable harvesting through *Tanku Paraba*.

RCDC observed Swacchata Weeks in its programme areas and supported government agencies in conducting events to spread message of safe water and sanitation. We also celebrated observed other important days and events at state and/or other levels. Such events include: World Biodiversity Day, World Environment Day, World Water Day, International Women's Day, World Food Day, International Day of Forests, World Hand-washing Day, World Day to Combat Desertification, International Volunteers Day, and Menstrual Hygiene Day etc. At the local level we facilitated



## CIVIL SOCIETY LEADERSHIP

The initial objective of RCDC, when it came into existence, was to build capacity of Government, Non-Government Organisations and other stakeholders by providing knowledge support on matters of natural resource management based socio-economic development of the marginalised and vulnerable communities and also development of the environment & ecology. Later RCDC adopted interventions at the grassroots to garner more evidence and practical experience to pursue the initial objective. In this year RCDC had direct community level interventions in 11 districts of a total 30 districts. With such rich experiences from the grassroots, our initial goal to provide knowledge support to other stakeholders, primarily the NGOs, got only better.

In this year RCDC continued to play civil society leadership role to influence policies and governance particularly on matters of forest management, water management, land rights, climate change and disaster. Along with these thematic focuses, RCDC also played proactively role to mainstream considerations of women empowerment, tribal welfare, youth development, Panchayat empowerment, and health & nutrition issues in actions of government and non-government.

This year RCDC enhanced its climate change centric engagements at a national and South-Asia sub-regional level. It continued its effort to build capacity of NGOs and forest dependent communities to access legitimate rights under provisions of FRA and then facilitate post-FRA development of the resources. RCDC also played a leadership role on water management, more particularly on access to Drinking water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Integrated Water Management.

Apart from thematic leadership on forest, water and climate change; RCDC also takes pride for its professional approach to interventions and organisation management. RCDC adopts a very high standard in transparency, compliances and focus in a democratic and professional organizational set up. In a challenging period, when the NGO sector is facing a lot of problems and criticism because for varied reasons, RCDC has remained strong and stable because of its unnering commitment to professionalism, compliance to requirements, transparency in functioning and qualitative execution of programmes.



## ENHANCED ENGAGEMENTS WITH GOVERNMENT AND RESOURCE AGENCIES

RCDC fully believes that NGOs cannot and must not replace the government. Rather, we believe that NGOs like us should proactively engage with government through different productive means and approaches to facilitate better development initiatives, better delivery of initiatives, better access of targeted people & institutions to the initiatives, and better management of the resources and systems. Different NGOs have different capacities and have achieved fantastic results and have found out great development models. We believe that there has to be sustained attempt by the civil society groups to strongly influence the government to initiate pro-people, pro-environment, equitable and sustainable actions.



In this year we increased our close association and engagement with Rural Development, Forest & Environment, Panchayatiraj, Revenue and Agriculture department. It is a good experience to have worked with agencies like NABARD, OTELP, ORMAS, WORLP, TDCC and SCST-RTI.



Many resource and knowledge agencies are doing wonderful innovations and possess tremendous capacities. It has been a privilege for RCDC to work with or seek assistance of agencies such as Central Rice Research Institute (CRRRI), Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (IMMT), Indian Meteorology Department (IMD), Odisha Space Application Centre (ORSAC), Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT), Survey of India, Utkal University, and Institute of Forest Management etc.

## PRAISE, PRIZE & RECOGNITIONS

RCDC maintained accreditation of the topmost 'desirable norm' from Credibility Alliance. It shows our strong commitment to professional management of the organisation as well as efficient delivery of programmes. It gave us immense happiness that four leading persons have been awarded with 'Prakruti Bandhu' award and six forest protecting village communities have received 'Prakruti Mitra' award from the Government of Odisha for their sheer commitment to preserve and promote forest and environment. Two youths have received award for resource protection and conservation from government of Odisha.



## CONSULTANCY SERVICES – NEW ADDITION

RCDC opened its consultancy wing with the broad objective of rendering its expertise in the development sector to help external organizations, mostly partners; like-minded CSOs, its networks to grow and contribute to the development of the needy and vulnerable sections of the society. Initially it focused on rendering services on project formulation, strategic management of projects and programmes, organization and project evaluations, revival planning, impact assessment of development projects, capacity development of development workers, documentation, undertaking study & research in social development sector and provide multi-dimensional expertise to the client organizations; be it livelihoods promotion, forestry sector development, climate justice, natural resource management, organizational and project management, undertake CSR planning and evaluation of CSR activities for the corporate sector etc.

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

### Objectives

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

Sl No	Title of the assignment	Client Organization	Works done
1	Organizing and documenting Report of Regional Workshop on Small Ruminant Based Livelihoods	South Asia Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Programme (SAPLPP)	Organized the workshop in collaboration with Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department. Govt. of Odisha, being supported by SAPLPP. The Govt. line departments and CSOs from different states like Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Bihar participated in this workshop.

Sl No	Title of the assignment	Client Organization	Works done
2	Impact study on climate change models developed under the sustainable option for uplifting livelihood (SOUL) project in Panchada GP of Laxmipur block in Koraput district of Odisha	Integrated development society (IDS), Koraput	Impact assessment and documentation of the climate change models developed by IDS in for the livelihood enhancement in some of the villages in Koraput district. Some of the posters related to climate change issues have been developed.
3	Facilitation of training programme for the water users' committee members	IGSSS, New Delhi	Training programme conducted for the village level water user's committee members in Puri and Ganjam district
4	Project profile prepared on 'Aspire scheme of Govt. of India, Ministry of MSME'	Odisha Rajya TalaGur Samabaya Sangha Ltd., Government of Odisha	Prepared the project proposal for implementation of Rapid Incubation Model under ASPIRE Scheme, Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India. The Model incorporated trade based business incubation to provide scope to the rural unemployed youths to get opportunity for skill based employment. The model included multiple trades such as photo framing and printing, leaf plate making, coir mat and brush production, bakery, oil expelling, agarbatti making, palm gur powder making etc.
5	Project profile prepared on 'Aspire scheme of Govt. of India, Ministry of MSME'	Jajpur Carpentry Panchayat Industries Cooperative Society Ltd.	Prepared the project proposal for implementation of Rapid Incubation Model under ASPIRE Scheme, Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India. The Model incorporated trade based business incubation to provide scope to the rural unemployed youths to get opportunity for skill based employment. The model included multiple trades such as iron and steel fabrication, aluminum fabrication, carpentry and wood engraving etc.

Sl No	Title of the assignment	Client Organization	Works done
6	Evaluation of "Livelihood programme in Nabarangpur", Odisha	RCDC Internal	Evaluation of the livelihood programme in Dabugaon of Nabarangpur district done with a view to assess the impact of the programme on the livelihood of the local communities, functioning of people's organization, convergence of Govt. social security schemes etc.
7	Study on Tribal Sub Plan in Mayurbhanj & Koraput districts of Odisha	CYSD	A study made on the planning and utilization of TSP fund of SC&ST Development Dept., Agriculture, Women & Child Welfare and Education Department.
8	Baseline Study in 13	RCDC internal	Baseline study & report has been made of 13 programme villages in Kalahandi district.



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

**BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2016**

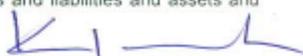
SOURCES OF FUNDS	2015-16 AMOUNT (Rs.)		2014-15 AMOUNT (Rs.)	
<b>CAPITAL FUND</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet.	2,384,304.97		2,579,833.25	
Add/Less: Surplus/(deficit) during the Year	352,765.30	2,031,539.67	195,528.28	2,384,304.97
<b>TEMPORARY RESTRICTED FUND</b> (UN SPENT GRANT) (Schedule - I)		10,420,261.50		6,886,918.00
<b>STAFF WELFARE FUND</b> (Schedule-II)		1,357,473.47		1,298,403.47
<b>CORPUS FUND</b> (Schedule III)		165,898.00		159,442.00
<b>GREEN SHOULDER FUND</b> (Schedule IV)		37,539.00		36,081.00
<b>TEMPORARY LOAN</b>		70,000.00		210,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14,082,711.64</b>		<b>10,975,149.44</b>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>				
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b> (Schedule-VI)		2,137,978.65		2,384,989.65
<b>INVESTMENT</b>	NIL		NIL	
<b>GRATUITY FUND</b> (Schedule-VII)	1,109,856.00		849,523.00	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES</b>				
Security Deposit	6,000.00		6,000.00	
TDS	90,527.00		125,927.00	
LOANS AND ADVANCES (Schedule-VIII)	256,365.00		329,515.00	
CASH & BANK BALANCE (Schedule-IX)	11,170,492.99		7,442,134.79	
	12,633,240.99		8,753,099.79	
Less: <b>CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS</b> (Schedule-V)	688,508.00		162,940.00	
	688,508.00		162,940.00	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		11,944,732.99		8,590,159.79
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14,082,711.64</b>		<b>10,975,149.44</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 31.03.2016.

As per our separate report of even date.

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



  
Kailash Chandra Dash  
Executive Director  
Executive Director  
Regional Centre for  
Development Cooperation

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Financial Information



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

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016**

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (Rs.)		INCOME	AMOUNT (Rs.)	
	2015-2016	2014-2015		2015-2016	2014-2015
TO ICCO MF TURMERIC	-	283,558.00	BY GRANT-IN-AID (Schedule-I)	44,421,084.10	44,958,725.83
TO ICCO-M. F- FNS	466,903.00	626,899.00			
TO I G S S S -RARE	1,596,833.00	694,940.00	BY BANK INTEREST	333,139.00	421,254.00
TO K K S -LIVEIHOODS	4,374,536.50	316,615.00			
TO KZE -PLD	2,448,009.00	3,243,349.00	BY COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION	2,116,218.00	1,073,540.00
TO ICCO SLIO	7,080,379.00	5,187,041.50			
TO CYSO	80,000.00	-	BY HIRING OF 4 WHEELER	225,722.00	168,960.00
TO KSF NTFP MEETING	400,000.00	-			
TO K S F RICH FOREST	638,696.00	875,475.00	BY REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	377,655.00	303,031.00
TO FAQ	172,967.00	-			
TO PHF-IV-LIVEIHOOD	1,900,124.00	1,159,645.00			
TO IGSSS SOUL I	600,000.00	-	BY CONSULTANCY FEES	91,000.00	-
TO IGSSS SOUL II	498,100.00	-			
TO OXFAM-CFR	2,735,922.00	2,187,920.00	BY INHOUSE FUND GENERATION	28,750.00	-
TO WATERAID -WATER QUALITY	3,540,332.50	3,401,823.00			
TO WATERAID WORKSHOP	-	527,763.00	BY COORDINATION COST KSF W/	10,000.00	-
TO CONCERN-CCA-DRR	6,901,517.40	12,022,624.95			
TO E U - AGRAGAMEE-NUTRITION&	264,378.00	261,911.00	BY DONATION/ CONTRIBUTION	600,600.00	530,000.00
TO SIMAVI	-	951,309.16			
TO E A -KSF-SEO	-	1,306,920.00	BY INTEREST ON TDS	3,900.00	-
TO KSF-SAINITALA	-	292,371.00			
TO PHF-II	-	223,821.00	BY EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	352,765.30	195,528.28
TO OTHER EXP(OUT OF FC INTIGE)	407,823.00	327,297.00			
TO M F -TATA-EXTRA FUND	433,390.00	451,014.00			
TO M.F-MKSP	7,846,045.00	4,166,078.50			
TO UNDP PRAYAS-II	-	2,391,127.00			
TO J T T DBI NGR	470,850.00	2,399,537.00			
TO OTELP LAND	-	16,822.00			
TO OTELP	1,209,748.50	1,516,148.00			
TO SDTT DBI	45,163.00	-			
TO NABARD	-	5,060.00			
TO FADP(ITDA)	1,249,897.00	101,506.00			
TO GENERAL FUND	401,920.50	896,277.00			
TO IGSSS, SOUL I(CONT'N-Ben)	15,000.00	-			
TO IGSSS, SOUL II(CONT'N Ben)	46,898.00	-			
TO KKS (CONT'N-org)	846,705.00	8,600.00			
TO KZE -PLD (CONT'N-org)	95,954.00	250,869.00			
TO ICCO-MFFNS(CONT'N-Ben)	22,800.00	199,955.00			
TO SIMAVI CON	-	95,200.00			
TO PHF IV(CONT'N-Ben)	676,806.00	16,860.00			
TO ICCO SLIO (CONT'N-Ben)	406,212.00	93,333.00			
TO JTT DBI CON	-	408,723.00			
TO REIMBURSEMENT OF EXP	323,036.00	303,031.00			
TO DEPRECIATION	363,888.00	439,616.00			
	<b>48,560,833.40</b>	<b>47,651,039.11</b>		<b>48,560,833.40</b>	<b>47,651,039.11</b>

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 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016

As per our separate report of even date

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



Kailash Chandra Dash  
Executive Director  
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Development Cooperation

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Regional Centre for Development Cooperation