

Annual Report 2017-18

Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



The financial year 2017-18 was very productive for the communities served by RCDC. We have taken forward the task of recognition of both individual and community rights over forests and resources. During the last five years (2012-17) we have successfully implemented FRA in more than nine districts of Odisha: 5645 IFRs (individual forest rights), 43 CR/CFR (community forest rights) claims have been recognised in RCDC operational areas, 17 CFR management plans have been prepared by Gramsabhas and they have been implementing those in their respective villages. Not only are rights being recognized, communities are productively utilizing their rights to conserve forests, ensure food security and strengthen their forest dependent livelihood options.

Deregulation of Kendu leaf in Golamunda Block of Kalahandi district is a milestone for RCDC. The six villages have constituted Gramsabha Samuha and are now collecting, processing and trading KL in open market with a higher price. Conversion of forest village into revenue village is another area where we have made a headway in the state. Four forest villages (Jambani, Baula, Jharjhari and Asrukhal) of Bhaliadal GP received CR recognition and now the process is underway to declare them as revenue villages by the Collector, Mayurbhanj.

In fluoride affected Nuapada our initiatives have ensured that people in 104 villages have at least one source of safe drinking water. Children in 64 Anganwadis and 104 schools have access to safe drinking water. 2000 households have access to improved sanitation. Thanks to the Jalabandhu network facilitated by RCDC the people have organized themselves and the District Annual Plan has allocation for resource for surface- and sub-surface based drinking water sources. Fluoride affected persons are being identified for treatment and every effort is being made to make disabled friendly infrastructure in the villages.

Tribal communities are engaged in sustainable livelihood options by the practice of ecological and climate smart agriculture principles that combine forest based as well as traditional agriculture options. Farmers, community and women members of the community who are engaged in agriculture and allied activities have benefitted from the institutions set up and activities like land levelling, crop rotation, promotion of tuber crops, NTFP collection and trade, and introduction of diversion based irrigation and SRI practices.

This year we have ventured into children and youth based activities in the districts of Nuapada and Kalahandi. The goal is to enrol children in school, prevent dropouts, prevent child labour, ensure a sustainable environment for the child, and help deprived children get back to the mainstream. We are providing training and skill development to the youth between 18 years to 24 years in all project villages. Various schemes on farm/non-farm based skill development trainings are being conducted to achieve this objective. The emphasis is to train the youth so that they get employment and also improve entrepreneurship skills.

We have gained a lot of experience in the coastal districts of Odisha in preparing communities to become resilient to climate change impacts and disasters. The learning has been shared in various platforms and has also been incorporated into our work in interior regions. We look forward to doing more in the region and are engaged in seeking partnerships that will utilize our experience to build upon existing systems and work with the Government to fulfil its dreams of creating a resilient Odisha.



Kailash Chandra Dash

Executive Director

INTRODUCTION

Odisha is rich in natural resources but is mired in poverty – second from bottom among 14 large states in PHCR. An estimated 80% of the population lives in rural areas. It is the second most tribal dense state of India (22% of population) with 7 states having more than 50% tribal population with highest diversity of ST and PVTG. Scheduled Caste is 16.5%. Income inequality is stark among rural and urban, and tribal and non tribal. With development pressure the rural poor and the tribal groups are becoming alienated from their traditional resources in terms of ownership and control. Natural resources are fast depleting due to anthropogenic and climate impacts. Agriculture, the backbone of rural Odisha, is reeling under the adverse impacts of Green Revolution, rising costs, declining productivity, and erratic weather. Acute stress is visible on water resources and fluorosis has gripped rural hinterlands. Panchayati Raj system is politicized and unable to meet local aspirations. Government policies continue to alienate the tribal and favour corporate. Corruption threatens Government schemes and programmes.

Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) is a rights - based non-government and not - for - profit organization based in the state of Odisha in India. It has been working in some of the poorest parts of Odisha trying to address rural challenges for the last 25 years and to promote community - based solutions to issues around natural resource management and livelihoods security. Over the years, it has evolved into one of the premier action research and policy advocacy institutions in the non-government sector of the country working on natural resource management and sustainable livelihoods.

VISION

Rights Secured – Resources Managed and Sustained – Poverty is Past

MISSION

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

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

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

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

RCDC'S OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

- **Conducting Baseline Studies:** It helps the organization fine tune its approach and also monitor and evaluate the progress of the intervention.
- **Building Community Institutions:** Capacity of these groups is assiduously built to enable them to be the drivers of the programme.
- **The People's Led Development Initiatives:** RCDC ensures the People's Led Development initiatives that seek to empower communities to be the harbingers of change; This helps communities develop ownership of the programme.
- **Strengthening PRI & Working with Them:** RCDC works extensively with PRI members and Gram Sabhas as they are the pillars of local self-governance system.

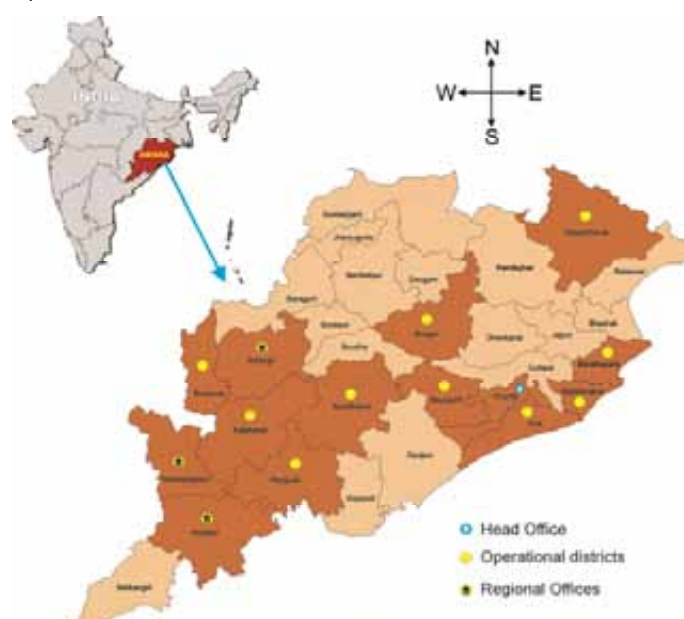
- **Creating Pilots & Scaling Up:** RCDC focuses on best practices by implementing pilot options in its thematic areas so that it could create learning opportunities for the community as well as powerful advocacy tools.
- **Working with the Government and making Convergences:** It actively incorporates and converges Government schemes and programmes into its implementing activities to ensure equitable access by the community.
- **Maintaining Transparency:** RCDC always strives towards achieving greater levels of transparency in its dealings with all stakeholders.
- **Research & Documentation:** RCDC undertakes research and documentation activities to analyze issues affecting the community to aid in developing appropriate programmes designed and use it as tools for advocacy.
- **Networking & Advocacy:** RCDC has established linkages with different like-minded forums and networks of civil society organizations at different levels and media for effective lobby & advocacy effort.

TARGET POPULATION

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

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

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



RCDC OVER THE YEARS

Issues RCDC works on	Key Strategies and Methodologies followed to address them	Key achievements and challenges
Natural Resource Management & Governance	Sustainable Management of Community Forest Resource: (Focuses on facilitating forest dwellers asserting forest rights marketing of NTFP, establishing linkages with district and state level networks etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Promoted Community Forest Management (CFM) in the state of Odisha with cluster level and district level federations to protect and sustainably manage the forest resources in 22 districts of Odisha. ✧ Publication of periodical newsletters "Our forest is ours" and "Community forestry", which are popular among organisations, researchers, and communities working in forestry sector. ✧ RCDC has directly facilitated submission of 656 community forest claims (CFR) under FRA of which 43 CFRs are already recognized. Similarly 11,185 individual claims are made and 4138 individual claims have been recognized in the districts of Nabarangpur, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Balangir and Mayurbhanj. ✧ RCDC is demonstrating sustainable management of Community Forest Resource in 50 villages. ✧ Through its Cooperatives and Producer Company "Bharasa" RCDC has tried to regulate price fixation of the NTFPs at Block level and advocates with TDCC in the state level for minimum support price for NTFPs. ✧ With facilitation process of RCDC Kendu leaf deregulation has taken place in six Gramsabhas of Golamunda Block as the Gramsabhas got their Community Rights recognised over MFP under FRA. This ensures 150 percent benefits under kendu leaf sale. This is the first such initiative in Odisha. ✧ Due to the facilitation of RCDC four forest villages within the protected areas of Similipal Tiger Reserve are approved in DLC to convert Revenue villages and the process is being taken up by the Board of Revenue. This is the first such initiative in Odisha.
		Main challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Delayed process of recognizing rights under FRA ✧ Difficulty in getting community forest rights especially in forest land ✧ The cases of recognizing individual rights over forest land by other traditional forest dwellers are abysmally low. ✧ Deregulation and getting transit permit for sale of NTFPs like Kendu leaf and Bamboo is tedious and Govt. does not show interest for fear of losing revenue.

	Water Resource Management : (Focuses on water for irrigation as well as safe drinking water managing surface, ground & rain water, addressing fluoride issue and other contaminants in water. Besides sanitation is one of the supplementary activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ RCDC has been actively involved in policy research and advocacy on water related issues. It comes out with a journal "Jala Jeevan Sambad" highlighting these issues. ✧ RCDC has assured irrigation in more than 25000 hectares of land benefitting more than 12000 families in Satyabadi block. ✧ Drinking water provided to more than 5000 families through Diversion Based Irrigation in RCDC's target areas of Balangir, Nabarangpur and Kandhamal districts. ✧ Villagers are sensitized on the ill effects of fluoride ✧ Provision of drinking water in more than 100 villages in Nuapada and Kalahandi district with facilitation of alternative source and defluoridation plant. ✧ Water security plans are developed in 105 villages in Nuapada district and it has been recognised by RWSS, Govt. of Odisha ✧ 20,237 school children and 558 Teachers of 172 schools are sensitized on safe water & sanitation practices.
		Main challenges:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Water quality issues affecting health
	Sustainable Land Management: (Focuses on asserting land rights, land development & management, Increase in the soil fertility)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ RCDC undertook various interventions to prevent land alienation in tribal areas of Southern Odisha. In Nabarangpur, it mobilized the tribal communities to release their land from mortgaging and illegal sale. ✧ More than 2500 families developed their land with project assistance as well as making the convergence with different govt. schemes.
Sustainable Livelihoods Promotion		Main challenges:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Soil nutrients decreasing due to indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides
	Forest based livelihoods: (Focuses on NTFP processing & marketing through groups, Ensuring minimum support price and justified price fixation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ RCDC promoted Cooperatives & Producer Companies for collection, value addition & marketing of NTFP products and ensuring the villagers in getting right price. ✧ RCDC has initiated a cooperative in 2003 called AMVSS Limited at Chacha of Nabarangpur for promotion of agriculture and forest based livelihood. It has now established itself as an independent body with membership of 3760 women and business transaction is about Rs. 30 million per annum. At present it is registered under Odisha Cooperative Act.
		Main challenges:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Forest base is depleting and NTFP yield is getting minimized ✧ NTFP price fixing is made on yearly basis and mainly under the control of Govt.
	Farm based livelihoods: (Focuses on sustainable agriculture and livestock management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ 287 individual farm ponds constructed for irrigation and drip irrigation models are demonstrated. ✧ 8 mother chick units constructed and managed by the SHGs. ✧ Over 1000 farmers facilitated for millet and indigenous paddy cultivation. ✧ Over 3000 farmers are oriented and linked with SRI cultivation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handholding support provided to over 5000 families for vegetable cultivation and mixed farming.
		Main challenges:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil fertility and nutrients are depleted. Influence of multinational companies promoting hybrid and inorganic chemical fertilizers & pesticides
	Wage and social security - based livelihood: (Facilitating the eligible and need families to converge different Govt. welfare and social security) schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NREGA plan in 56 villages prepared. 12 village level resource centres are established to provide guidance to the villagers on schemes and application forms. More than 200 village level grain and seed banks are established. More than 5000 families have been tagged with Govt. social security schemes. More than 200 village level grain and seed banks are established. More than 5000 families have been tagged with Govt. social security schemes.
		Main challenges:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wage under MGNRGA is not paid timely. Lack of people centric attitude of the Govt. Officials.
Climate Justice	Making the Community Resilient to Climate Change & Disasters. (Focus on awareness and capacity building of the target communities vulnerable to climate change, creating village level taskforces, sensitizing the line departments and other stakeholders, advocating for wider replication and policy level changes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two CCA-DRR specific projects have been undertaken in coastal Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara and Puri districts of Odisha. Volunteer base/disaster task forces established in villages and federated at GP level, with systems in place to respond to natural disasters such as cyclone and flood. Arranged South Asian Bay of Bengal Platform for wider dissemination and experience sharing through 3 sub-regional workshops. Facilitated South Asian policy dialogue on CCA-DRR. Charter on Community Resilience to Climate Change in Bay of Bengal 2015 framed. Contributed towards NDC framework of UNFCCC through State Level Workshop on implementation of INDC in coastal Odisha
		Main challenges:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable people need further sustained capacitating to withstand the climate change effects. Landless populations need innovative livelihood options. Youth of coastal regions need income generating options to check migration.
	Adaptation of climate/ disaster resilient livelihood models and renewable energy: (Focuses on establishing livelihood models conducive to local context and climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot climate resilient livelihood models of 37 Integrated Rice Fish Culture, 22 Integrated Pisciculture units demonstrated. Line sowing introduced, indigenous paddy varieties encouraged, innovative paddy cum vegetables integrated agriculture demonstrated. Ensured nutrition and safe food at household level with 1000 organic input based nutrition kitchen gardens. 820 families facilitated for house assets and livelihood tools for insurance. Mangrove plantation done in the vulnerable sites of coastal area near to sea and river in Kendrapara and Jagatsinghpur

		<p>to address issues of coastal erosion and dangers from tidal waves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ 42 vulnerable coastal villages supplied with early warning kits
		<p>Main challenges:</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Livelihood avenues of the villagers are in danger due to climate change impacts like sea advancement, salinity and coastal erosion which has resulted in distress migration.
		<p>Promotion of school safety programme for children: (Sensitizing school children, their teachers and parents on climate change)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ CCA-DRR awareness sessions conducted in select high schools of coastal Odisha to sensitize 1200 children and their teachers. ✧ 4 schools supported with early warning kits
Child & Youth Development		<p>Main challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Enabling disaster resilient school environment ✧ Bringing children to the forefront of the climate change debate.
	Skill building of youth on life and livelihood: (Enhancing skills of youth on entrepreneurship)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Under skill building programme more than 500 youths are trained for entrepreneurship activities on auto driving, masonry work, carpentry, stitching mobile repairing etc. They are facilitated for self-employment. It has resulted in checking migration in Kalahandi and Nuapada.
		<p>Main challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Youth are affected due to lack of employment opportunities
	School health & sanitation; (WASH promotion in school)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ 1765 school children from 13 schools are sensitized on safe water & sanitation practices. They have become the ambassadors of WASH in their families and villages in Kalahandi and Nuapada districts.
		<p>Main challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Inadequate WASH facilities in the schools and villages especially in tribal areas of western Odisha.
	Child protection initiatives: (Sensitizing children, parents and communities on child protection)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ About 1700 school children, teachers and 93 village community members are sensitized on child protection initiatives.
		<p>Main challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Ineffective service deliveries by the child care givers and duty bearers

Natural Resource Management & Governance

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

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

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

Deregulation of Kenduleaf in Golamunda Block of Kalahandi district is a milestone for RCDC. The six villages have constituted Gramsabha Samuha and are now collecting, processing and trading KL in open market with a higher price.

Conversion of forest village into revenue village is another area where RCDC has made a head way in the state. Four forest villages (Jambani, Baula, Jharjhari and Asrukhal) of Bhaliadal GP received CR recognition and now the process is underway to declare them as revenue villages by the Collector, Mayurbhanj.

RCDC has developed a reasonably good database on forestry in Odisha. It has undertaken research on different aspects of forest management, NTFP, and wild life. The organisation carries out regular interaction with different stakeholders within the state on various issues in forestry sector.



RCDC envisions great challenges in the forestry and governance sector which it intends to address with its interventions;

FORESTRY

- Inadequate efforts for creating CFR management models at the Gramsabha level and popularise the same to other forest areas.
- Low recognition of CR and CFR, no Forest rights recognition of OTFDs.
- Limited efforts for multi-stakeholders consultations at the sub-state, state and regional level for analysis of policies, programmes and practices and building pressure on the governments in the region for changes in the policies and programmes and for evolving a forestry policy for the region (central Indian states).
- Exploitative market mechanism for NTFP leading to poor gains from NTFP trade for the primary collectors and producers.
- Poor capacities with the federations of forest protecting communities, PRIs, primary producers organisations and other stakeholders for sustainable management of forest and forest products for networking and advocacy.

GOVERNANCE

- Improper implementation of PESA and FRA hinders the process of decentralised governance system and empowerment of the Gramsabhas.
- Inadequate devolution of power, funds, functions and functionaries to the PRIs to facilitate them to function as units of self-governance.
- Knowledge and understanding deficiency among local self-governments especially in the Schedule V areas.
- Lack of forum of PRIs and also civil society organisations to carry out debates and discussions on decentralised governance, analyse the policies and programmes and build up pressure on the government for favourable measures for grounding local self-governance especially in the tribal areas.
- Inadequate research and database on traditional governance systems in tribal areas and model interventions in decentralised governance.

RIGHTS BASED APPROACH: INTERVENTIONS IN TRIBAL BELT;

The major focus of this intervention is to recognise the traditional rights of the tribal and other traditional forest dwellers (OTFD) on forest and its resources. After the claims are made and rights recognised, the tribal and OTFDs manage their community forest rights (CFR) sustainably so that they can manage their livelihoods and ensure food security. The livelihood sustenance is also linked with the ongoing government schemes and programmes. Renewable energy programme is undertaken in protected areas of Similipal for livelihood generation and to provide the communities with alternative lighting facilities.

Title of the project	Marginalised tribal and Other forest Dependent Communities have improved livelihoods based on better access to and management rights over forest land, resources.
Theme	Natural Resource Management & Governance
Period	2018
Donor/Support Agency	Oxfam India

TARGET AREA PROFILE

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Bolangir	Saintala	Saintala and Kermeli	6	419
Kalahandi	Golamunda	Dhamanpur and Khaliapali	5	487
Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	Bhaliadal	6	573
		Salchua	9	
Total			26	1479

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Total Population	8761	People with disability	05
SC Population	524	BPL families	1134
ST population (Total) PVTG	6625	Women headed households	23
OBC population	1607	Forest dependent	1479

The thematic coverage of the project focuses on the access and control over natural resources by the tribal and other traditional forest dwellers (OTFDs) under Forest Rights Act (FRA) and related protective legislations like Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA), Odisha Scheduled Area Transfer of Immovable Property Resolution 2 of 1956, and SC & ST Atrocity Act. During the last two years of intervention, claim making under FRA, CFR management activities within CFR area, small intervention in forest based livelihoods like NTFP value chain and state level advocacy on FRA issues were undertaken. This year the empowerment of FRCs and its federations at cluster level and district level was undertaken so that they would take up their issues and challenges through collective effort. RCDC boosted the claim making and recognition activities through a campaign mode in three districts (Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi and Bolangir) through the forest rights committee (FRC) federations. Sustainable management of traditionally accessed forest area under CFR for livelihood and food security is the duty as well as the right of the forest right holders who can execute the plans prepared by the community forest resource management committees (CFRMCs). The convergence of Government sponsored livelihood schemes / programmes at the community level and individual level would provide better opportunity for forest management. The FRCs and their federation in association with Indigenous Peoples Forum (IPF) and Campaign for Survival and Dignity (CSD) asked for necessary policy/provision changes which are in confrontation with the realisation of FRA.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

- To increase access of communities over forest land and resources under Forest Rights Act, 2006
- To increase access to management rights over forest and forest resources by communities

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Capacity building, documentation, networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capacity building of FRCs, FRC federations, Gramsabha and CSOs are undertaken• Successful case studies on forest rights, policy briefs are documented• State and District level engagements with NGOs, IPF, CSD and Media are enhanced
Community rights and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DLC / SDLC interaction meetings conducted for expediting community rights recognition and community forest resource rights recognition• CFR management models and livelihood plan preparation prioritised involving all stakeholders
Conventions, models, and networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The CFRMC convention at cluster level undertaken to strengthen and expedite the recognition of CFRM towards assertion of CFR rights• Three minor forests produce (MFP) value chain models created in three districts and bargaining made with Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM), Odisha Forest Development Cooperation (OFDC) / Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (TDCC) and Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) to undertake actions where potential exists

EXPECTED OUTCOME

- Marginalised tribal and other forest dependent communities of 17 villages of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Mayurbhanj districts have improved livelihood based on better access to and management rights over forest land, forest resources.

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Name	Member Details	Purpose	How they contribute/ How they own the programme
CFR Management Committee	21 members (male and female)	To protect, conserve and manage CFR for livelihoods development	Thengapali , silvicultural operations, biodiversity conservation, wildlife protection
FRCs / Gramsabha	15 members (male and female)	To facilitate claim making process in the village	Conflict resolution, common decision making, benefit sharing
SHGs	Female (10 – 20)	To building capacity of the women	Socio-economic empowerment of the women
RE Committee	11 members	To look after O&M of the RE structures and systems	Alternative energy where conventional energy could not reach

CONVERGENCE INITIATIVES

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Theme	District/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	HH
MGNREGS	FRA	KLD/Golamunda	5	121
PMAY	FRA	BGR/Saintala	6	82
PMGSY Road	FRA	MBJ/ Tmunda	6	12 villages
Agriculture inputs	FRA			156
CFC from MLA LAD	NTFP			1 cluster
Bamboo Plantation	NTFP			45
Horticulture inputs				34

Sustainable Forest Management (FRA, CFR, community initiatives on sustainable forest management)

Claims Made	Up to 2016	2017-18	Total
IFR	4138	121	4259
CFR	37	06	43
CR	37	06	43
Claims Received	Up to 2016	2017-18	Total
IFR	11185	156	11341
CFR	662	0	662
CR	662	0	662
Claims Pending	Up to 2016	2017-18	Total
IFR	7047	35	7082
CFR	662	0	662
CRR	662	0	662

CHALLENGES FACED

Challenges faced in forest rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition process is slow. Forest Department cooperation is lacking Gramsabha are not strong enough to follow up the recognition process Once projects are closed there is very little follow up New staff take time to know the FRA claim making process
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular follow up by both Gramsabha and staff of RCDC Interface between SDLC, DLC and Gramsabha Memorandum to District Collector
Strategy to overcome challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transforming Gramsabhas and empowering them

Challenges faced in forest policy (CAMPA etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAMPA, AJY, OFSDP, GIM etc flagship programmes promotes VSS, a parallel institution that hinders the empowerment of Gramsabha and CFR Management Committee
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of Government programmes by Gramsabha. FPIC for implementation of the programmes
Strategy to overcome challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gramsabha to be empowered

HOW HAS THE PROCESS HELPED THE COMMUNITY IN DEVELOPING THEIR RESOURCES

Developments in IFR land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMAY, land development, mango orchard, farm ponds, agricultural support, MGNREGS linkages
Developments in CFR land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFR management activities in 17 villages Community roads construction Community pond excavation
How CR has helped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KL deregulation Forest village conversion into Revenue villages

MAJOR NTFP'S AVAILABLE IN THE TARGET AREA AND INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

Mahua	Harida
Chaar	Bahada
Oilseeds	Amla
Hilbroom	Sal leaf
Tamarind	Sal seed
NTFP Name	Project Strategy
Kendu Leaf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deregulation has to be encouraged but there should be Government procurement. Transit permit has to be issued by Gramsabha
Bamboo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bamboo should be deregulated and community has to take control of the resource within the CFR area

Sal Leaf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sal leaf plate making by women SHGs and Producer Companies has to be undertaken
Mahua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women SHGs and Producer Companies to procure Mahua, store it and sell at a higher price
Oilseeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil extraction units to be set up in Bolangir and Kalahandi
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFC is being constructed in Kalahandi for NTFP processing, value addition and marketing

STRATEGIES DEVISED FOR THE TARGET AREA

Experience and strategies for working in Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institution building and promotion of youth leadership Establishing relationship with PRI members particularly Sarpanch Good relation with BDO, Tahasildar and block administration. Regular visit and linkage with Sub-Collector and District Collector Dealing with Forest Officials using the people and media.
Experience and strategies for dealing with rapid forest degradation and depleting NTFP's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFR management plan in all targeted villages

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INITIATIVE

Achievement	Unit	Dist/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	HH
KL Deregulation	-	Kalahandi Golamunda Dhamanpur Khaliapali	6	371
CFR Management Activities	17	Kalahandi Balangir Mayurbhanj	17	1479
Forest village	06	Mayurbhanj	04	431
Renewable Energy	-	Mayurbhanj	10	160

RCDC WILL ADOPT THE FOLLOWING STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE ITS OBJECTIVES

- Working with Forest Departments, Panchayati Raj Departments, and State owned corporations, NGOs, PRIs, citizen action forums, and foresters associations to develop a common agenda for forest resource management and local self-governance.
- Collaborating with academic and specialized institutions, researchers and area experts for policy research and analysis and for wider debates.
- Working closely with the forestry federations through developing their capacities and help building an interface with policy makers for an effective space in public law making process.
- Providing support service to NGOs, donors, forest department and other institutions in the form of capacity building, monitoring and evaluation of programmes, information dissemination, and carrying out research and studies.
- Developing the capacities of the PRI institutions through information sharing and training.
- Building rapport with mainstream media as well as developing their capacities for ensuring improved reporting and coverage of issues and events.
- Building strategic alliances with political executives at different levels and with bureaucrats in order that the law making institutions become sensitive as well as positive towards policy inputs coming from the people.
- Organising multi-stakeholders interfaces and consultations to develop a common civil society force to advocate for a pro-people policy.
- Mainstreaming gender in all the interventions.

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

RCDC has been sensitizing and promoting the community initiatives for sustainable land management practices for meeting rising food demands sustaining ecosystem services and livelihoods. The CBOs consistently pressurised the administration to take up initiatives for land development in the project areas through convergence with various departments. During this period in the target area of Golamunda in Kalahandi district about 91 HH title holders entitled through FRA have been linked with various land development activities to avoid land degradation and increase production. Under MGNREGS 37 water harvesting structures has been mobilised based on our food security plan. Similarly 63 acres of land have been linked with horticulture department for mango plantation.

WATER, SANITATION & HEALTH (WASH)

RCDC has been promoting community based water management emphasizing traditional knowledge and wisdom. In Balangir district it mobilized the communities to collectively manage the water bodies and judicious use of water resources. In Nabarangpur and Balangir districts, the organisation promoted sustainable agriculture interventions with a greater emphasis on proper use of available water resources. It promoted less water intensive crops. It helped the communities to decide the priorities of water use for different purposes.

RCDC has been actively involved in policy research and advocacy on water related issues. It brings out periodical and advocacy papers for facilitating debates on various policy issues.

WASH INTERVENTION IN NUAPADA DISTRICT

Nuapada is a high-fluoride district of Odisha affected by fluorosis as more than 900 habitations here have been identified to have excess fluoride in ground water. The issue raised its head after the government implemented a project of digging bore wells for the purpose of drinking water supply. As the local geological conditions create high risk of fluoride contamination in ground water, particularly at greater depths, hence many the tube wells turned out to be fluoride-affected.

RCDC, in collaboration with WaterAid, has been implementing a project 'WASH Secure Nuapada' in this vulnerable district primarily for ensuring safe drinking water supply to the people. It has adopted many strategies for these purposes which have started yielding good results. The project has also been able to create some remarkable models, either through community participation or administrative mobilization.

While safe drinking water is the top most priority of this project, it has at the same time tried to give due attention to sanitation and hygiene issues. In a nutshell it can be said that RCDC has now become the leading social partner for the district administration, PRIs, as well as communities to address the issue of WASH in Nuapada.

Because of its limitations the project is focused on 104 villages of the Komna and Boden Blocks though other parts of the district are benefited through policy-level interventions and inspiring models.



DETAILS OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Title of the project	WASH Secure Nuapada
Theme	WASH
Period	2013-21
Donor/Support Agency	WaterAid, ORACLE, COW

TARGET AREA PROFILE

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Nuapada	2	24	104	28670

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

Overall objective: Ensure access of safe drinking water and improved sanitation to fluoride affected communities of Nuapada district

- Ensuring availability and functionality of at least one safe drinking water source in each 104 intensive villages of Nuapada district by strengthening *Jalabandhu* network
- Ensure availability of safe drinking water in 64 AWCs and 104 schools in intensive GPs, where children do not have access to safe drinking water by engaging with service providers' through *Jalabandhu* network
- Ensuring improved sanitation access to 2,000 geographically remote and excluded (including persons with disabilities (PwDs) and landless) families in the intensive 15 GPs; by leveraging Government resources
- Ensuring allocation of resource by district for surface and sub-surface based mini drinking water supply system by voicing community demand

Implementation Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness building and capacity building of communities, PRI functionaries, government officials, and other stakeholders • Policy advocacy and engagement with the government /district administration/PRI for effective utilization of available financial resources for WASH • Technical interventions • Monitoring of water quality in the project areas
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STRATEGY FOR PEOPLE LED DEVELOPMENT APPROACH TAKEN IN PROGRAMME

- Creating community institutions (*Jalabandhu*) to take up the matter at relevant levels
- Awareness building of *Jalabandhu*
- Capacity building of *Jalabandhu*
- Making *Jalabandhu* the effective facilitator for bottom-to-top approach.

STRATEGY FOR HIGHLY MARGINALIZED/ ULTRA POOR/ DISABLED

- Making them aware about the root cause and also the feasible treatment
- Helping them get the PWD certificate and other relevant benefits
- Planning special interventions for their economic empowerment
- Highlighting their issues

MAJOR OUTCOMES

- People in 104 villages access at least one safe source of drinking water
- Children in 64 Anganwadis and 104 schools have access to safe drinking water
- 2000 households have access to improved sanitation
- District Annual Plan has allocation for resource for surface- and sub-surface based drinking water sources

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Name	Member Details	Purpose	How they contribute/ How they own the programme
Jalabandhu (village-level)	1560	Mainstreaming fluoride issue in the development agenda of GP, Block, and district	The Jalabandhu members not only help the villagers with their knowledge, but also take up water testing and advocacy activities. Some of them have become PRI functionaries such as Sarpanch, and are trying to give due attention to the WASH issue.
Jalabandhu (GP-level)	360		
Jalabandhu (Block-level)	42		
Jalabandhu (District-level)	21		

CHALLENGES FACED

Challenges faced in water issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endemic fluoride • Accessibility • Affordability • Reliability
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mega PWS project • SBM
Strategy to overcome challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jalabandhu and other stakeholders, particularly PRI strengthened and empowered

Challenges faced in target area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluoride
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying unsafe sources • Promoting safe alternative sources • Providing low-cost solutions
Strategy to overcome challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy changes like ban on bore well drilling and promotion of pipe water supply

Challenges faced in water policy/ with Water Department regarding issues we are working on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tube wells are the chief cause of fluoride contamination in water, so a ban on further drilling for bore wells is necessary. However, a decision to this effect is difficult to ensure.
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trying to convince the PRI functionaries to no more allow any bore well.
Strategy to overcome challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- PWS project started for 905 habitations
- 17 villages in the process of being declared ODF
- 45 fluoride removal plants installed in 30 villages
- PWD certificate for 153 persons

TRAINING PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED

Programme	Theme
Mason training	Toilet
PRI capacity building	PDP, roles & responsibilities
ASHA and Anganwadi workers capacity building	WASH, roles & responsibilities
Jalabandhu capacity building	WASH, roles & responsibilities, fluoride mitigation

ADVOCACY CAMPAIGNS

Issue	Advocacy done by	Impact
Surface-based water supply in GPDP	Jalabandhu	Positive. The government is promoting pipe water supply from river/dam. (However, we can't say that this happened only because of Jalabandhu).

ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROGRAMME

- Working with communities
- Working with community institutions
- Working with networks
- Working with local governance system
- Working with Line Departments
- Working with external stakeholders
- Working with block and district administration
- Ensuring sustainability of resources
- Linkages with financial and other institutions
- Any other

PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

The villages in the target areas of RCDC come are rainfed where agriculture is affected due to recurring droughts pushing the rural populations into poverty. Agriculture being the main livelihood option of people full scale efforts to rescue it from the vagaries of the climate become necessary. The existing agriculture extension system focuses on improving the crop production and productivity through technology dissemination and input supply rather than stress on land and water management, soil health and fertility, crop diversity, improving knowledge and skills of farmers, and optimum utilization of local resources for overall improvement of income of the farmers and their livelihoods. RCDC visualises farm based livelihood on a sustainable basis to improve efficiency in farm production, raise farm income and satisfy basic needs using indigenous technology and even involves land use diversification with alternate crops. Community is sensitized to substitute food crops in the place of cash crops like cotton. Various initiatives of

linking with horticulture, agriculture department has been successful as the farmers of our project area are undertaking various horticultural activities and developed orchards of mango and banana. Similarly farmers are being trained to adopt practices like SRI, use of liquid manure and vermi compost for higher yields and controlling pests during cultivation, thus minimising expenditure.

Agriculture based livelihood: Intervention in Kalahandi

Title of the project	Enhancing Food and Livelihood Security of Local Communities at Golamunda Block, Kalahandi District, Odisha (India) through Eco-friendly Sustainable Agriculture and Community Autonomy.
Theme	Livelihood
Period	2018
Donor/Support Agency	KKS

The project area is an agriculture dependent region. However due to its rain shadow location, absence of irrigation and traditional system of farming it is a drought prone area. Agriculture is the main occupation of the local people. Due to the absence of irrigation and erratic nature of monsoon the farmer can only grow one crop in a year. Food crops cultivated in the project area are generally paddy (both in Kharif and Rabi season), millets, gurji, maize, baby corn and pulses. Among the category of cash crops the major crops grown in the area are cotton, maize and sugarcane. Agricultural inputs are mainly inorganic in nature. Only few farmers are aware of using organic inputs and their benefits. Besides agriculture people of this region depend upon the forest resources. They collect Mohua Flower, Tola (a kind of seed for non-edible oil extraction), char, kendu leaf (generally used for bidi making), thorn-broom sticks (for making brooms for cleaning of houses), tamarind, siali leaf, sal leaf (for making eating plates) bell, mango etc. They sell them in the market or to the local vendors for their livelihood. Some of the people are working as a daily labour through MGNREGA.

TARGET AREA PROFILE

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Kalahandi	Golamunda	Khaliapali	Kanakpur	121
			Kasturapadar	48
			Udaypur	42
			Bhandarkachhar	28
		Farang	Gadalajharan	36
			Khairapadar	75
		Borguda	Kutrachuan	40
		Rengsapali	Padampur	98
			Kodabhatta-Panaspur	25
		Dhamanpur	Khasiguda	129
			Jamjharan	75
			Jamgudabahali	46
			Kamalabari	91
	Total			830

LAND DETAILS

Agricultural land in acres	1493.7	Irrigated	241
		Un irrigated	1252.7

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Total Population	3329	Women headed households	66
Land less	156	Farmers (Total)	896
		• Small & Marginal	540
		• Landless	156
Homeless	93	Forest dependent	854
People with disability	24	Male	1647
BPL families	520	Female	1682

The objective is to provide improved food, nutritional and livelihood security to 830 HHs in 13 villages of 5 GP's in the Golamunda Block of Kalahandi District by strengthening the household economy and valorising women's role in decision making.

IT AIMS TO

- Secure the food and nutritional requirements of 60% of the target population for 12 months of the year;
- Reduce the proportion of children who are malnourished by 30%;
- Reduce the debts of 60% of the Below Poverty Line households and
- Provide economic opportunities to 80% of women by engaging them in agricultural activities and connecting them to the local markets.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 640 farming HH will introduce sustainable agricultural practises on 900 Ha of land, while the landless will be supported by income generating activities such as vegetable nurseries and marketing of NTFP.
- Poverty will be reduced by engaging 60 women's SHGs and 66 landless families in income generating activities such as constructing a Community Market Yard which supports the communities,
- Establishment of a unit for storage and processing of NTFP;
- Establishing five nurseries on pilot basis;
- Share cropping and usage of NTFP.
- Backyard farming by women will be adopted by all 830 HHs (100%).

By improving food security and income, these interventions will curb seasonal distress migration in the target region.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

Objective	Increased food, nutrient and cash availability at HH level along with enhanced women participation of 830 families across five Gram Panchayats of Golamunda block of Kalahandi district.
Result -1: Community institution building and networking	830 farm families (24 additional families were included in the programme) and 60 women SHGs are organised in collective networks of 13 village specific Food Security Committees, One Cooperative and One SHG Federation, One FSC Federation, generating additional income, collaborating with local govt for effective implementation of social and development schemes and for increased / sustained control over farms and farming systems.
Result-2: Introduction of sustainable agricultural practices	640 marginal and small farmers (100%) of a total of 854 HHs (75% targeted HHs) introduce sustainable agricultural practices over 900 Ha through appropriate management of agro and natural diversity.
Result-3: Income augmentation	All 60 Women SHGs are supported for alternative income generating activities to generate an average of INR 12,000 per annum and 154 landless families add Rs 12,000 per annum to their income.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

- Setting up institutional process for learning, management and sustainability of project interventions
- Promotion of integrated livelihood models
- Local resource based eco and farmer friendly farm based interventions
- Eco friendly and farmer friendly technology transformation
- Convergence Initiatives
- Non-farm based interventions (through SHGs, producer group and producer company)
- Information, communication & knowledge management platform

PEOPLE LED DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

People-led development process (PLDP) is a bottom-up holistic choice of development to main stream development. It creates a free space for the people to discuss, reflect and plan for sustainable development without putting outside pressure on local tradition, culture, wisdom and available resources. It aims to keep people's tradition and culture intact and in practice by efforts of the people and society through skilful role of change facilitation. PLDP feels people know better than the development agency which may not know the process of sustainable development.

In the target area RCDC facilitated local people to gain better and assured access to and control over the food supply chain; agriculture; forest land & resources; land and development priorities so that a sustainable livelihood is ensured for all. Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members were capacitated to be the key stakeholders in the process of community empowerment by strengthening local governance system at grass root level. Community ownership, access and gain from forest and other available resources and building capacity of the community were major thrust areas under the project.

Two development approaches; participatory approach of planning and actions by the community themselves with a view to ensuring greater community participation for action- reflection- action and ownership in the planning and monitoring process & restoring community support system, need based convergence approach after critical reflection by community for ensuring control over food supply chain, agricultural practices and ensuring increased access to food and nutrition were adopted and implementation of plan for addressing prioritized needs of the community.

Expected outcomes

Community institutions formed and strengthened	830 farm HH and 60 women SHGs are organized in a collective networks of 13 village specific food security committees (FSCs), One Cooperative and one SHG Federation, one FSC Federation generating additional income, collaborating with local government for effective implementation of social and development schemes and for increased/ sustained control over farms and farming systems.
Sustainable agriculture practices introduced	640 marginal and small farmers (100 %) of a total of 830 HHs (77% targeted HHs) introduce sustainable agricultural practices over 900 Ha through appropriate management of agro and natural- diversity.
Income increased	All 60 women SHGs are supported for alternative income generating measures to generate an average of INR 12,000 per annum and 66 landless families add Rs 12,000 per annum to their income.

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Name	Member Details	Purpose	How they contribute/ How they own the programme
Food Security Committee	130 (Male- 115, Female-115)	Providing village level food and nutritional security, promoting rights based livelihood security activities, identifying vulnerable households and promoting available government schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of vulnerable households and taking a lead role in discussing their food and nutritional insecurity in the committee meetings; • Developing a plan to take it up with the local administration; • Critical examination of the Public Distribution System (PDS) with community members; • Discussion with Sarpanch and Village Level Workers for providing ration card to the un-covered households; • Discussion on current policies and procedures to avail of the programme and benefits of doing so; promotion of legal entitlements for child and maternal nutrition, destitute and other vulnerable groups; • Creation of Grain Banks in the village for food security in emergencies; • Enhance the access of poor tribal people to land, water, and forests and increase the productivity of these resources; • Identification of food sources and cultivated foods within the village and local markets; • Developing individual household plan on food security and ensure its effective implementation; • Taking up rights based activities to assert rights (right to food, social security, employment security and livelihood security) of the members in a democratic manner. The FSC would be responsible for the maintenance and up-keep of all the structures.

FRCs / Gramsabha	195 (Male- 100, Female-95)	To facilitate claim making process in the village	Identification of resources within the customary boundary of the villages, discussion in Gram Sabha, preparation of individual and community rights and support to the Forest Rights Committee for claim submission.
SHGs	64 SHG (718 Member)	Checking exploitative money lending by landlords & immediate financial support to distressed families along with production of nutritional food, building capacity of the women to participate in the education and health development.	Socio-economic empowerment of the women like access to loans, income generation activities, leadership, tackle gender inequality, take part in the decision making process, deal with social and village development issues, creation of a common fund by contributing small savings on a regular basis
FSC federation	52 (Male-26, Female-26)	The leaders selected from 13 Food Security Committees have formed the Block Level Food Security Committee. The role of the committee is to coordinate with Block level Government departments for execution of their food security plan	The Federations at the GP and Block level act as umbrella groups to take up larger issues related to policy and operations; they take up issues with the Block and District Administration and influence the plans and budgets.
SHG Federation	128 (Female)		Facilitate linkages between SHGs and banks/government agencies/local institutions, better access to development information and marketing linkages, help SHGs achieve sustainability, provide credit, especially multiple credit lines, provide savings facilities, especially voluntary savings, provide life/loan insurance services, create the political/social space for women to live their lives as fully as they desire.



MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No	Theme	Achievement
1.	Farm based livelihoods	The farm based livelihood sources like land and water management, local resource based traditional farming practices, kitchen gardening and ancestral occupation is the major source of livelihood. The focus is on the sustainable traditional and indigenous practices.
2.	Land development	<p>Land development and water management programmes have been undertaken to ensure food security by increasing production capacity of the land.</p> <p>37 ha of 47 farmers have been levelled along with bunding through project support. Through convergence with MGNREGA and horticulture department another 13.6 ha of land belonging to 34 families has been levelled. Before the land development, only one type of crop was cultivated in this land. But now up to 10 types of crops have been possible</p> <p>FSC members have sent the resolution to the Gram Panchayat for necessary action in availing facilities for land development to suit the beneficiaries.</p>
3.	Crop rotation and diversification	<p>Crop rotation measures were adopted to control weeds and diseases and limit insect and other pest infestations and as a result pesticide use was significantly reduced. Leguminous crops in the rotation fix atmospheric nitrogen and bind it in the soil, increasing fertility and reducing the need for synthetic fertilisers and the use of pesticides. In course of the project farmers have gradually moved towards using organic fertilizers prepared by them. Locally appropriate legume crops were incorporated. Appropriate farmers (marginal and small farmers) were identified by the VDCs of 13 villages and supported with millet, pulses, oil seeds for promotion of appropriate crop rotation measures.</p> <p>During this year 392 farmers have cultivated Arhar in 194.7 acres, 169 farmers cultivated ground nut in 74.3 acres, 349 farmers cultivated millets (Ragi, Kangu, Kosla and Janha) in 170.1 acres, 146 farmers cultivated green gram in 73.5 acres, 418 farmers cultivated black gram in 191 acres, 204 farmers cultivated horse gram in 81 acres, and 308 farmers cultivated mustard in 117 acres.</p>
4.	Promotion of backyard vegetable farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kitchen garden popularly known as gharbari was undertaken in all 13 villages by almost all households. Total number of Kitchen garden so far promoted is 840 covering gharbari areas of 42 acres. During the year 1694 quintal of vegetables were produced. The objective was to ensure nutritious food intake and food security at the household level. In 13 villages farmers have identified indigenous seeds and vegetables through a participatory mapping exercise. Considering the climatic condition of the locality the farmers have collected 12 types of pulses, 07 types of millet and 16 types of vegetables for regeneration.
5.	Ridge planting	Ridge crop cultivation in 358.65 acres of land; 228 farmers benefited. 04 types (Saru, Arhar, Okra, blackgram) of crops cultivated and farmers earned average of Rs. 3026.00.
6.	Commercial vegetable cultivation	Having changed the crop cycle 145 farmers owning 64 acres of land have cultivated 10 types of market demand driven vegetables and yield of around 1600 quintal valuing Rs 3200000.00.
7.	Wild tuber domestication	<p>The tribal and forest dwellers were traditionally consuming nutritious tubers. Due to deforestation and unsustainable harvesting the production and variety of tubers is vanishing from the natural forest.</p> <p>With a view to add more nutritious uncultivated food in their daily diet community members are regularly assessing the values of food and conserving wild variety of leafy vegetables and tubers both in in-situ and ex-situ conservation approach. They have grown 3 types of leafy vegetables and 05 types of tubers in their home garden.</p>
8.	Establishment of low cost vermi compost	<p>315 families have been supported for vermi compost unit.</p> <p>During this year total vermi produced was 7.39 quintals out of which 4.65</p>

		quintal was used by the farmers themselves. 2.74 quintals of vermi was sold by the farmers that provided them monetary income. Similarly 1156 quintals of vermi compost was produced out of which 1089 quintals were used by the farmers and 0.67 kgs were sold for financial gain.
9.	Integrated horticulture garden	Being linked with national horticulture mission 70 farmers have undertaken 91 acres of integrated horticulture garden.
10.	Women led bio pest control product preparation and marketing unit	In order to help farmers avoid use of chemical fertiliser and pesticide two SHG have prepared 12 types of organic pest control products. It is a first of a kind initiative to introduce village level organic bio pest control product preparation and marketing unit.
11.	Women led vegetable nursery	<p>The SHGs have come forward to supply quality seeds to the women farmers and women kitchen gardeners to increase vegetable production. The women have been given training on vegetable cultivation and nursery preparation and also sapling support.</p> <p>Keeping in view the requirement of farmers two SHG prepared saplings of cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, brinjal and chilli. Sitaram SHG of Kutrachuan had spent Rs. 28500 towards nursery preparation and profited Rs. 18,000. Trishakti SHG of Kasturapadar spent Rs.6800 towards this nursery preparation and profited Rs. 3,000.</p>
12.	SRI	Line sowing and SRI method of cultivation was given priority in the project areas as a cost effective and productive measure to provide more return on investment to farmers. Out of the total cultivable land, 104 acre was brought under line sowing and 507 under SRI taking the total to 611 acres.
13.	SHG	Thrust was on empowering women both socially and economically to become real change agents. The women centred activities were to collectivise the women to be economically independent, active participants of resource conservation, protection and management, give protective environment to vulnerable families and participate as lead in the social change and governance process. The continual handholding support and facilitation to SHGs has resulted in regular meeting, regular saving, regular book keeping and internal lending. Monthly individual subscription has been increased to Rs 630103.00 and total internal lending is Rs 113500.00. Out of them, 15 groups have started the income generation activities. A total of Rs. 1313700.00 has been mobilized from the banks towards credit linkage of the groups. The women federation formed at the block level establish linkage with different financial institutions.
14.	Income generation activities by SHG	15 SHGs are undertaking IGPs like puffed rice, broom making, siali plates making and marketing, goatery and mushroom. 171 households are involved in IGPs and got a profit of Rs.184400.00. 171 families have taken loan of Rs. 113500.00 from the SHGs for immediate medical needs, procurement of agriculture inputs and other social activities which helped them prevent marginalization.
15.	Establishment of a Cooperative Facilitation Centre with NTFP processing Unit	A work order of Rs. 2,00,000.00 has been issued in the name of Sri Banamali Sahu, President, Regional Forest Protection Committee out of the fund to be released from MLA LAD Fund and fund has been released. Out of the released fund the foundation work of a Common Facilitation Centre has started. The members of the Food Security Committee had a series of discussions with the Collector, Kalahandi for release of the remaining fund of Rs. 8,00,000/-. The Collector has assured release of the fund in four different phases.
16.	Diversion based irrigation	DBI is a simple and economical method that applies gravitational force to guide the flow of water from streams to adjacent farm fields. DBI also known as 'Gravity Flow Systems'- is suitable for undulating, hilly and mountainous terrains. The farmers living on forest fringes near the origin of streams are left out of many development schemes and programmes (due to lack of water facility) related to agriculture and allied activities. It has succeeded in stabilising kharif paddy and encouraged farmers to take up short duration cash crops in the Rabi season. DBI systems created irrigation potential in the targeted villages. Area under cultivation increased substantially as people cultivated multiple crops for food & nutrition security and income. Prior to DBI about 41 acres were under irrigation coverage

		which increased to 456.7 acres after the DBI became functional. People used to cultivate paddy and groundnut prior to DBI but after DBI there has been multiple varieties of crops that include paddy, millet, vegetable, groundnut, pulses, cotton, Arhar, sweet corn, sunflower across Kaharif, Rabi and Summer season. 168 households are benefiting from of the programme.
17.	Land rights	239 households applied their claims for IFR out of which 141 have received the land titles of 185.82 acres.
18.	Social security schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 210 households applied for the IAY out of which 91 received the financial support of Rs 6,825,000.00 towards construction of Indira Awas Houses 145 elderly applied for old age pension out of which 101 received the pension.
19.	Convergence	During 2017, the marginal farmers of the project received different schematic support towards their income enhancement. 37 farmers received farm pond assistance, 34 land development, 04 solar irrigation, 93 mango orchard covering area of 63 acre, 30 pump sets, 03 ring well, 19 bore well, 01 drip irrigation, soil testing 20 and 349 farmers received benefits under BKKY scheme. In monetary terms a sum of Rs 13636500/- was mobilized.
20.	Forest based livelihoods	<p>NTFP and uncultivable food available in the forest are the sustainable source of livelihood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84 types of uncultivable food from ecosystem have been identified and shared with community members including young generation for transformation and inculcation among them. The NTFP procurement has enhanced the livelihood of the forest dependent communities. 5 SHG members have collected 2 numbers of NTFP (Badhun and Seali leaf) and marketed after processing and value addition.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

1	Community sessions on backyard vegetable farming/nutrition garden	08 nos. of training programs on community sessions for women on nutrition garden development and management across seasons was organized. In this training 328 home gardeners (female – 248 & male – 80) had participated. The purpose of the training was to build and strengthen community move towards food sovereignty to consume nutritional food, reduce expenditure on day to day vegetable purchasing, reduce market dependence by producing nutritional and fresh vegetables round the year. The participants had shared knowledge among them regarding gharbari (home garden) technique, success, failure, seed conservation, crop diversification, round the year vegetable production calendar, plant production, vegetable cultivation as per nutritional food requirement mapping, organic fertilizer, pest management, hormone preparation and also assessment of vegetable production from kitchen garden. During this training process, 40 successful farmers were identified. These successful farmers and master trainers have planned for regular visit to different kitchen garden of the project village and support to farmers and women for preparing model kitchen garden in different villages at regular intervals. Successful farmers and overseer of Horticulture Department Mr. Bijaya Kumar Joshi had facilitated the sessions jointly as resource persons who shared their knowledge & experiences among the farmers.
2	Community Session for women on vermi-composting	In 2017 two days learning and sharing sessions for women on vermi composting and its management was held. In this training 85 vermi farmers (female – 49 & male – 36) had participated. Mr. Sudhir Kumar Das, experienced agriculture adviser facilitated the training regarding agriculture development through vermi compost and organic farming as resource person. During the process of the training, 30 master trainers were identified from among the farmers through knowledge exchange. These master trainers have planned to give advice on care of the vermi tank, management of vermi tank season wise, technique of vermi compost production, protection of vermi and application of vermi compost at regular intervals. During this process 310 families have been trained in vermi composting.

SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS		
1	Social changes	The social support system established in the project areas has provided a protective security by 'Social Safety Net' for preventing poorest and marginalized from being reduced to abject misery and in majority cases even starvation and death. Community support system existing in the villages has supported the vulnerable families during lean and disaster periods.
2	Ecological changes	There has been apparent impact of revival of the traditional and culture and ritual based forest protection system of the community. An important impact on the forest is that the forest committees are now regularly patrolling "their" forests. Under a local watch guard system, every household provides daily rotating groups of one man and one woman to patrol the forests. Even the SHG members, youth and children are involved in the forest protection and management activities. As a result RET (Rare, Endangered, Threatened) species has been preserved, forest fire has gone down and village conflict resolution mechanism has been strengthened. Gram Sabha Samuha has played a significant role for Kendu leaf trading and conflict resolution among villages on conflict related to forest management.

CHALLENGES FACED

Challenges faced in livelihood issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target based government programmes limited the role of community in a predefined time frame. • High subsidy based crop and mono cropping • There are many government and non-government programmes which dole out significant grants and incentives. A PLA focused programme pales in comparison. • Gramsabhas are not strong enough to follow up and critically reflect upon Government Schemes and processes • Extreme climate events like high rain and prolonged dry periods, very high temperature in the summer and very low in winter, are increasing. Initiatives like SRI which requires intense care at the beginning is facing difficulty in such adversities. Vegetable cultivation has been affected in two consecutive years. To the contrary, in the last two years the cotton cash crop has been very successful. This is creating doubts in people's mind. • Some of the initiatives require more than sharing and learning. For example, crop diversification and NTFP value additions have hit access and marketing roadblocks. Some kind of grant component may be necessary at the beginning. • More pesticide intensive grains are promoted in the PDS which effect the eco system and farmers friendly biodiversity
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular follow up by both Gramsabha and staff of RCDC. • Knowledge exchange and sharing • Interface between community and government officials • Incorporation of Millets and local food grain in government food supply schemes • Purchasing and storage facility at GP level • Roaming PDS can be introduced for migrants, KL binders etc
Strategy to overcome challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transforming Gramsabhas and empowering them. • Community led critical analysis of different issues for Action-Reflection-Action on quick response.

Challenges faced in MGNREGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGA is not sufficient for poor families since it does not meet the employment needs round the year. The employment is not available at the time of lean period as work stops in rainy season because most is earth work. • Payments to workers are being delayed as there is a late measurement of work. • Where people participation is ensured there is good impact of MGNREGA, but implementation of peoples' plan is not being followed up properly. Benefits are poor people are getting earning opportunity, ecological assets are being created, and drought is being controlled. The Act guarantees 150 days of employment to the labour families. But it is not sufficient for poor families since it does not meet the employment needs round the year. Again the 60:40 labour and material ratios is a problem area which expedites implementation of the new guideline. • Since community plans are not given importance in some cases, pre determined construction works are being implemented. Under the new guidelines the provision for vermin compost are not local specific, plants under horticultural activities are not indigenous. • Construction activities are very poor. Though the Act has provision of social audit for transparency and accountability it is not being done in real spirit. • Poor planning and administrative skill • Lack of focus on objectives • Corruption and irregularities vastly affect outcomes
How shortfalls can be overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work opportunity should be round the year • Bank should treat the job card holders as customers • People should be given scope for measurement. • Livelihood activities/skill based activities should be promoted • If advance system can be introduced it can check migration • In the convergence activities like agricultural and horticultural activities indigenous seeds and plants should be promoted • The numbers of children required for crèche facility in the worksite should be modified • Priority should be given to ancestral occupation
Strategy to overcome challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People led NRM Plan • Community audit

DBI PROVIDES HOPE; MAKES THE IMPOSSIBLE POSSIBLE

The village of Kamalabadi is located at the footstep of the famous Churapahad (Raibata forest) hill areas. A treasury of medicinal plants and roots – Churapahada is located just adjacent to these villages. The food basket of 65 tribal and non-tribal inhabitants of these villages is the forest and forest land near the forest. The social, economic, customs and traditions and sustainable development of the villages are dependent on the ecosystem of Churapahada and water sources. The livelihood base is dependent on the ecosystem of the Churapahada hill and the agricultural lands near it. Tribal usually get fruits, tuber crops, roots and leaf vegetables from the hill round the year and depend upon flowing perennial streams originating from it to irrigate their lands.

However things have changed due to over harvesting due to market pressure, thinning of forests, illegal felling and trade of trees, and lopsided development projects of the Forest Department. These activities disrupted the ecosystem and led to drying up of the stream. Moreover pressure of cash crops and thinning of forests are leading to sand casting and flash floods disturbing agricultural activity. There is also scarcity of indigenous seeds as the market of hybrid seeds have taken over.



"The forest was providing roots and tubers, fruits and leaf vegetables in addition to supplying water for irrigation to agricultural land," says president of the Water User Committee Tikchan Majhi.

Land is our Mother. Water is the blood of the land. Streams are the blood circulating veins. The origin of these veins is the Churapahada. But if we destroy it, where from water will come so that we can live by cultivating. Therefore, we kept up incessant effort to protect the streams originated from the upper catchment of the Churapahada through DBI project", says President of Food Security committee Sri Susant Sarap. Scarcity of water united us. Drought due to water scarcity and food insecurity motivated us to protect the forest and bio diversity".

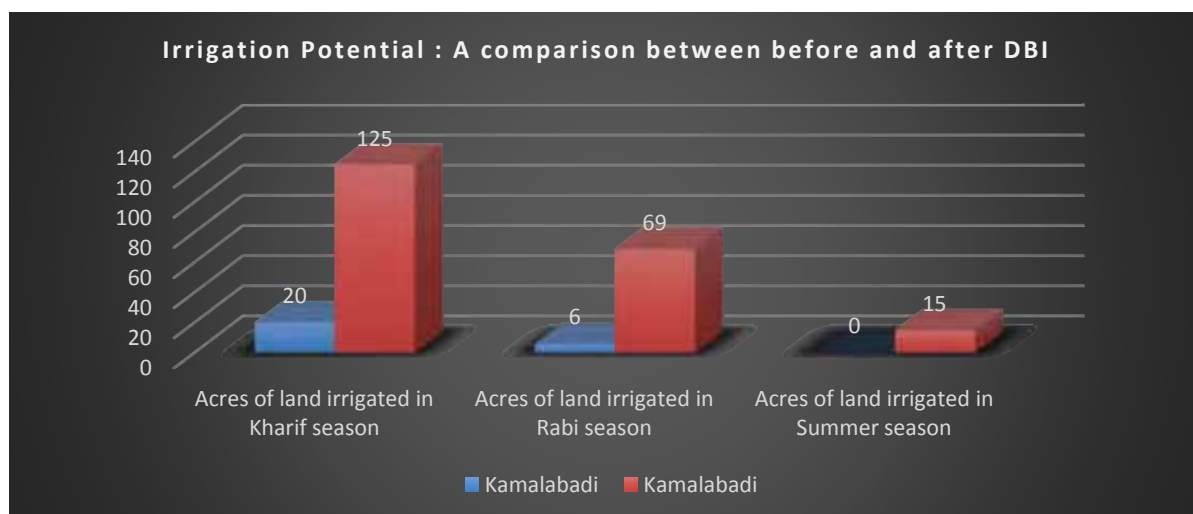
Due to the DBI intervention more of uncultivated land has been brought under cultivation due to availability of water. The impact can be conceived from the following,

Sri Padmalochan Jani is a marginal farmer of Kamalabadi village. He has taken up a challenge to prove his own conviction, "I can succeed, and everyone can." He possesses only one acre of land (medium land – 0.5 acres, upland – 0.5 acres, and homestead land – 0.5 decimal). He was barely able to manage his family with some income from farming and his ancestral occupation of NTFP collection. By processing tola (mahua seed) and badada he was earning a small amount despite hard labour. Most of the land of the poor and marginal farmers is located at the upper part (upland); naturally due to location of the stream at the lower part of the land it was not providing irrigation to the land located at the upper part before DBI. Not only Padmalochan, many marginal farmers became victim of this problem. Years of long struggle bore no fruit. District and block officials provided a deaf hearing to their needs and requests. Amidst the disappointment, DBI initiative with the support of KKS came as a boon for them due to the request of Khadya Surakshya Committee and RCDC which coordinated with KKS. The villagers got a new ray of hope. Water was brought to the village from Churapahada spring through 1700 meters PVC pipe in 3.5 feet depth. A long felt need of the villagers to get water for irrigation was quenched.

Sri Ugresen Hans also got water facility for agriculture. He could bring 02 acres of land under lease and adopted indigenous variety of seeds with SRI method. Earlier he was getting a yield of 08 quintals of paddy; in the same amount of land he is now getting a yield of 22 quintals. He has also planted papaya, drumstick, vegetable in his home yard and is also growing a variety of vegetables for household consumption and sales. His income has gone up and he is now happy with his yield which is beyond his expectations.

This is not a single case. Many farmers who had lost hope about cultivating their land are benefited. DBI is a very feasible initiative without electricity and pollution. Water is also protected from evaporation as it comes through a closed pipe. Such initiative can be undertaken widely where spring water is available.

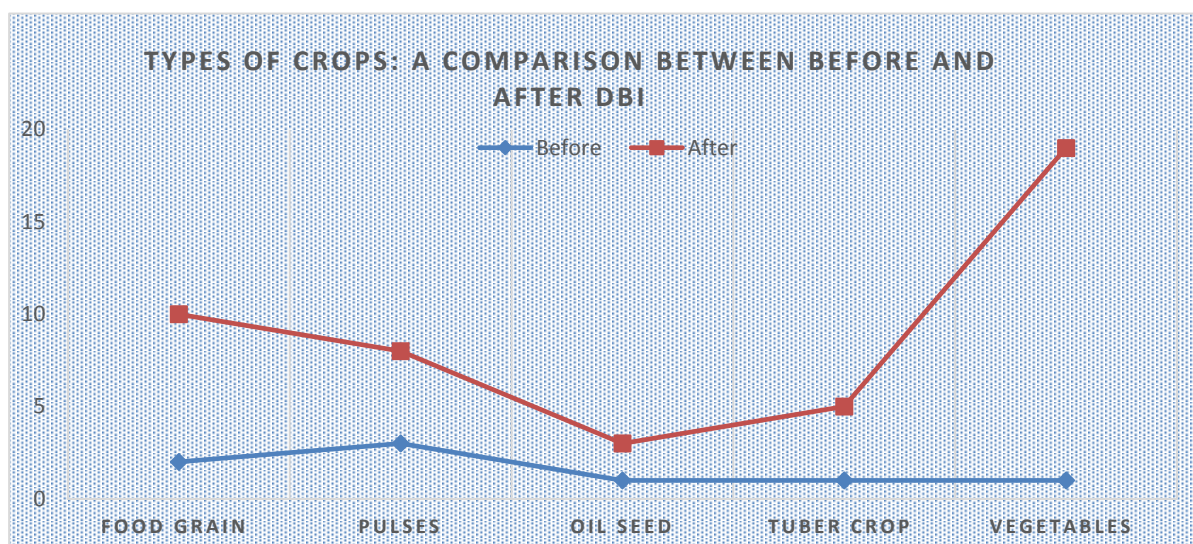
The DBI project has given enormous benefit to the community with tangible achievements. The project has helped in addressing the problem of water related to both agriculture and domestic need. There has been considerable and remarkable outcomes of the project in the context of addressing the situation of drought and agricultural losses (by reducing vulnerability), drinking water for cattle, promotion of best utilization of available water resources in the locality, bringing about changes in the cropping pattern, enhancing utilization of water for day to day need, and sustainable protection and management of forest. In the operational villagers of both villages have benefitted from the DBI by using the water for agriculture as well as domestic purpose. The following table depicts the outcome of the project and the present situation:



This has brought 125 acres of land under Kharif, 69 acres of land under Rabi irrigation and 15 acres of land in summer through pipe flow gravity irrigation system in the both DBI sites.

The DBI project established development of water resources as a supporting tool for ensuring food security in the villages. The DBI has visibly enhanced the irrigation potential and increased income of the community by ensuring irrigation and promoting cultivation. A comparative analysis indicates where earlier cultivation was not at all possible; those uncultivated areas could be brought under cultivation.

TYPES OF CROPS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN BEFORE AND AFTER DBI



After the DBI work 48 farmers have cultivated paddy (summer variety), groundnut, green gram, onion, vegetables, maize, sunflower, tubers, pumpkin and potato in 69 acres of land and yielded 1096 quintals (crop wise details given below) value of Rs.16,76,000.00 (including value of crops consumed and crops sold). This income has enhanced the income and food security.

Following table gives a picture of land under cultivation and yields:

INCOME FROM CULTIVATION (WINTER AND SUMMER SEASON)					
Crop	Total farmer	Total lands (in Acres)	Total Production in Qtl	Market price per Qtl	Cash Value
Paddy(Dalua)	37	25	500	1400	700,000.00
Groundnut	19	9	80	4000	320,000.00
Greengram	12	10	16	5000	80,000.00
Onion	11	5	80	1200	96,000.00
Vegetable	22	6	162	1500	243,000.00
Maize	4	3	55	1200	66,000.00
Sunflower	4	3	8	1500	12,000.00
Tuber	6	2	25	2000	50,000.00
Pumpkin	8	2	80	800	64,000.00
Potato	6	4	90	500	45,000.00
Total	48	69	1096		1,676,000.00

The impact of the DBI project can be assessed in the context of change in socio-economic condition of the community members. There has been a significant impact in regard to access to water for agriculture purpose and ensuring food security. Earlier cultivation in summer was not possible but things have changed due to DBI project and during the last summer season farmers have cultivated vegetables which are a recent phenomenon in the history of cultivation in these villages.

DBI has helped seven landless share croppers (Sikandar Majhi, Kaibalya Majhi, Ugresan Hansh, Ritan Sarap, Subash Ch. Sarap, Kandarp Bhaoi, and Basant Majhi) take land on lease and cultivate. The landholders have other agricultural land and they give plots they generally keep uncultivated on lease to landless farmers who give a portion of their produce to the land owners. In the process both the parties benefit says Ugresen. This has created confidence in farmers who don't own any land.

Prior to DBI project farming in upland was very difficult. But 15 acres of upland was brought under cultivation of millet, pulses and vegetables which is innovative. The project has provided assured source of irrigation to the un-irrigated uplands of 44 poor and marginalized farmers of the village. The enhanced agricultural productivity has led to enhanced food security in the village. Earlier the workload on women was more due to non-availability of water near them. The DBI has addressed this issue. Besides it has started a process of collectivism and community action to address different village issues.

In order to keep up post DBI maintenance for its sustainability the community members have developed a participatory water management plan which the villagers are adhering to. The farmers have prepared their crop plans considering the crop wise water requirement and cropping pattern keeping in view the water availability.



Such DBI projects can cater to the water need of people who have long felt water scarcity having water stream at the upper catchment. Simultaneously, such project could usher in agricultural, economic and social development of the community.



FADP Programme in Nabarangpur

DETAILS OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Title of the project	Focus Area Development Program(FADP)
Theme	Sustainable Livelihoods
Actual Duration	1 st January, 2015 to 31 st March, 2018
Donor/Support Agency	ITDA, Nabarangapur

TARGET AREA PROFILE

District	Block	GP	No .of villages
Nabarangapur	Kosagumuda	6	20
	Dabugaon	5	30
	Chandahandi	5	21
	Nandahandi	3	20
	Jharigaon	1	3
	Raighar	3	10
	Umarkot	2	5
	Papadahandi	1	2
	Nabarangapur	1	2
	TentuliKhunti	3	8

TARGET POPULATION PROFILE

Total Population	18000
SC Population	0
ST population	18000

INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE PROJECT

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

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

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

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

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

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- 7 SHGs received license from District Administration for NTFP trading
- 100 farmers of 24 villages linked with support for vermi compost unit from MGNREGS sources. The farmers received necessary trainings on vermi compost preparation
- 10 farmers of 7 villages and 30 farmers of 12 villages linked for digging open wells and bore wells with assistance from Agriculture Department. 11 farmers from 4 villages received kerosene pump sets for irrigation purposes.
- 500 farmers of 50 villages provided seed and manure assistance for vegetable cultivation.
- 150 ha un irrigated land used for wadi plantation as a result 30000 job mandate created
- 30 no of Farmer Club formed in 30 villages of Nandahandi and Chandahandi
- 120 no of dug well mobilized from line department to ensure commercial vegetable cultivation in 160 acre
- 489 acre of WADI program mobilized from ITDA and DRDA covering 723 HH
- Jaggery processing unit established at Kosagumuda
- Handloom unit covering 21 SHG nearing fulfillment at Kosagumuda
- Lac Producer Company being established at Chandahandi
- 100 no of mushroom unit mobilized form ITDA covering 2000 house hold established at 6 blocks of Nabarangapur
- 6 no’s of water harvesting structure mobilized

- 18 no's of check dam constructed for better management of water resource which resulted 200 acre land irrigated
- 60 acre community forest conserved and managed by community people themselves in Deulakona GP of Jharigaon block
- 400 acre waste land used for drought proofing through mango and cashew plantation
- 200 no of FRA land entitlement received by beneficiary after successful campaign by RCDC staff member

AWARDS

Sialjore VFPC bagged Prakruti Mitra award, received citation and received a cash award of 10000 INR from the Government of Odisha for their notable contribution towards greater awareness on forest protection

DIVERSION BASED IRRIGATION PROJECT IMPLEMENTED IN NABARANGPUR

Any DBI project depends on the perennial sources of water. But most of the sources are in the forest areas. Due to interference of human and disasters the upper catchment areas are getting degraded causing threat to the perennial sources. There is a need to protect, conserve and manage the ecosystem by identifying; demarcating and protecting the eco sensitive zones. The region has a base of natural resources with numerous varieties along with several livelihood opportunities. But the livelihood system is confined only to agriculture, NTFP collection and labour. The community in the proposed locations have not yet adopted collective production and aggregation, marketing, processing, value addition or other enterprises such as mushroom cultivation and marketing, pisci-culture, aquaculture, vegetable cultivation and marketing, etc in a commercial way due to many a reason.

The biggest challenge for families in the proposed locations is how to attain food sovereignty with limited water and land resources. Food sovereignty can either be attained through rain fed or irrigated agriculture. However, due to unreliable rainfall distribution and drought, irrigated agriculture is the key in attaining food security and also for eradicating extreme poverty. Unreliable rainfall combined with extended periods of dry spells adversely affect crop productivity and crop failures. The impacts of these are mainly felt by smallholder farmers themselves, who are generally among the poorest members of the population.

Drinking water is a struggle for most women in the areas. The virtually dry and dead water resources have led to acute water scarcity, affecting the socio-economic condition of the society. Women have to go to distant places for collecting water which is more acute in summer.

Hence, the need for increased irrigation development cannot be overemphasized as this will help in mitigating the effects of climate change and ensure availability of food and contribute to sustainable family economic growth. This proposed project therefore, has been prepared to address the issue of limited irrigation development that leads to the region being vulnerable to climate change.

DETAILS OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Title of the project	Diversion Based Irrigation(DBI)
Actual Duration	1 st March, 2016 to 28 th February, 2019
Theme	Sustainable Livelihoods
Donor/Support Agency	TATA Trust,Mumbai

TARGET AREA PROFILE

District	Block	GP	No .of villages
Nabarangapur	Jharigaon	4	5

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Total Population	910
SC Population	120
ST population	727
OBC population	63
BPL families	70

INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE PROJECT

The project specifically targets the development of Diversion Based Irrigation System in Nabarangpur District aiming at addressing the above problems with an attempt to enhance agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner, ensure optimum usage of available water by developing storage capacity, providing irrigation facilities and thereby ensuring food and livelihood security. Increased irrigation would help in bringing lands under double cropping and increase the income of tribal, thereby reducing pressure on the forest land. These lands could be brought under permanent vegetative cover in the coming days by forest regeneration activities.

PROJECT STRATEGY

The project seeks to revive and reclaim the common property resources in the area including pasture lands, village forests and other wastelands for fodder production, improving the forest cover and for cultivation of vegetables. Increase in biomass production as well as biodiversity conservation will be taken up, particularly in agriculture, and forestation / plantations. In addition to this, organic farming techniques will be promoted through Farmer's Club; the body will both produce and market their own product. Organic farming will be promoted through promotion of vermin compost, natural farming and Indigenous Micro Organism (IMO) which subsequently would improve soil fertility and sustained crop production.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

- Increase crop productivity by enhancing the irrigation potential in dry spell of Kharif and ensuring Rabi and summer crops
- Increase the crop productivity by adopting SRI/SMI, crop rotation and change in cropping pattern
- Bring additional area under cultivation in Kharif, Rabi and summer (increase in cropping intensity)
- Supply safe drinking water/domestic use water at HH level and thereby reducing drudgery of women folk considerably.
- Build the capacities of farmers on survey, designing, construction of intake, pipe laying and joining during implementation phase
- Build the capacity of farmers on water harnessing, regulation and management issues
- Build the capacities of farmers to take up improved irrigated agriculture during Kharif, Rabi and summer Season
- Institutionalise the farming communities into Water User Group/Producer Group/ Producer Company in a cluster for post project management of irrigation infrastructure, collective marketing for maximization of returns and sustainability of the project.
- Develop sustainable integrated model for farmers through Producer Company platform that will equip farmers for crop and water management, introduce new techniques and market avenues
- Reduce the time and labour required for collecting water

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The proposed project will be directly implemented by RCDC in consultation with community in a participatory manner. In Kandhamal district the NGO INDIA will be the co-implementer. RCDC will give technical and monitoring support to INDIA who will report to RCDC. The staff of RCDC will provide necessary support for proper implementation of the project. RCDC and INDIA will be responsible for community mobilization, building awareness of community members and ensuring participation along with leveraging support for labour contribution in the respective operational area. Water users' associations will be formed with required training for appropriate usage of water. Conflict management mechanism will be developed with the water users' association for sustainable management of the entire irrigation system. Capacity building of target community for improved agricultural practices and necessary linkages will be made by the organization for transformation and sharing of knowledge and expertise to enable adaptation of sustainable methods of production. The entire task is to be coordinated by the village level institution.

Programme achievements (include major interventions, achievements. Any outstanding achievements)

- To supply the safe drinking water/domestic use water to 1224 HH and safe drinking water supply to 666nos. of HH of 6 villages thus reducing drudgery of women folk.
- To build the capacities of 300 nos. of farmers on survey, designing, construction of intake, pipe laying and joining during implementation phase.
- To build the capacity of 300 nos. of farmers on water harnessing, regulation and management issues.
- In convergence with agriculture department 300 water devices supported to meager farmers capacities of 300 nos. of farmers to take up improved irrigated agriculture during Kharif, Rabi and summer Season.
- Under DBI 10 no of of Water User Group in Jharigaon of Nabarangapur

Information on the programme results should be given for the period last financial year (2017-18)

- To supply the safe drinking water/domestic use water to 1224 HH and safe drinking water supply to 666nos. of HH of 6 villages thus reducing drudgery of women folk.
- To build the capacities of 300 nos. of farmers on survey, designing, construction of intake, pipe laying and joining during implementation phase.
- To build the capacity of 300 nos. of farmers on water harnessing, regulation and management issues.
- In convergence with agriculture department 300 water devices supported to meager farmers capacities of 300 nos. of farmers to take up improved irrigated agriculture during Kharif, Rabi and summer Season.
- Under DBI 10 no of of Water User Group in Jharigaon of Nabarangapur

CASE STUDIES SHOULD BE WITHIN 500 WORDS CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS

Success story on Okra Cultivation

Mandhar Majhi is a marginal farmer in the Cheptiamba village of Dabugaon Block. He has three sons. His eldest son has migrated in search of a job. The other two sons and wife help him in cultivation. He is sole the bread winner for his family of seven members. Cultivation is the primary occupation of the family. He cultivates paddy in his five acre land during Kharif and some vegetable like chilli and spine gourd in his backyard kitchen garden. In Rabi he cultivates Tomato, Brinjal, Onion and Radish in 0.2 acres of his paddy land.

He was supported with Brinjal and Okra seed and fertilizer under DBI and Govt schemes. Apart from input supply he and other farmers of his village received training on commercial Okra cultivation. The farmers of his village have been organized into Farmers' Club. The members of the Club have been advised to adopt organic methods for cultivation. Under the project he received 3 kg of Okra seed and fertilizer. After getting the inputs he started growing Okra in 0.2 acres of land. He grew 10 quintals of okra and sold 8 quintals after meeting household consumption @ Rs 20 per kg. He earned Rs 14,780 as net profit and he utilized his profit for construction of his house.

Encouraged by good profit in Okra cultivation, he plans to take up in more areas this year. He is happy and thanks RCDC's DBI project team for this.



Cost analysis of the support

Particulars	Costs
Seed support (DBI)	Rs 1800.00
Fertilizer support (FADP)	Rs 720.00
Diesel(irrigation)	Rs 700.00
Total sale price for 10 quintals	Rs 20,000.00
Gross profit	Rs 18, 000.00
Net profit	Rs 14,780.00

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Promotion Program (OTELP); Implemented at Nabarangpur

DETAILS OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Title of the project	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and livelihood Promotion Program (OTELP)
Actual Duration	1 st January, 2003 to 31 st December, 2018 - March 2022
Theme	Sustainable livelihoods
Donor/Support Agency	ITDA, Nabarangapur

TARGET AREA PROFILE

District	Block	GP	No .of villages
Nabarangapur	Kosagumuda	5	12

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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

INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE PROJECT

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

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

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

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

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

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- 100 farmers of 24 villages linked with support for vermi compost unit from MGNREGS sources. The farmers received necessary training on vermi compost preparation
- 87 farmers of 17 villages linked for digging open wells and bore wells with assistance from Agriculture Department. 11 farmers from 4 villages received kerosene pump sets for irrigation purposes.
- 320 farmers of 25 villages were provided seed and manure assistance for potato cultivation.
- Through different capacity building trainings PRI members were updated on different schemes/programmes/Acts like MGNREGA, Food & Social Security Schemes, FRA and PESA Act etc. They were sensitized on the roles and responsibilities with regard to various structures. While analyzing various schemes at village level their participation was sought in 6 GPs. This helped a lot in gaining their confidence.
- Under OTELP project 9000 job mandate were created for the 15 villages of OTELP operational area.
- 70 no of SHG leaders and 03 staff of RCDC were taken on exposure visit to learn SHG Management
- A presentation was made before KBK commissioner to support our other donor component under DBI project. RCDC received consent to share the proposal with District Collector for further processing towards that end

FOREST BASED LIVELIHOOD; INTERVENTIONS IN BOLANGIR AND RAYAGADA

Apart from agriculture and wage labour, collection and sale of NTFP are very significant livelihood activity for the rural poor depending on forests for a variety of products. The lives and livelihoods of people living in and around forests are critically and intricately linked with forests. A major portion of earnings of the rural men and women comes from the NTFP collected for the purpose of consumption as well as sale. Rural poor especially the landless depend on the forest land for collecting products during the lean summer season for consumption as well as sale. Working in rainfed areas as well as in a district where agriculture is worst affected due to recurring drought pushes farmers to poverty where the forest produce seems to bring some way out for the rural poor's to cope with and substitute earnings to live. RCDC in this context helps the communities to protect forests through community forest management and facilitates to undertake different activities like leaf plates, hill brooms, Tol and Mahul, Char, Kendu that are being conserved, harvested and sold for sustaining livelihood. Taking a step further RCDC has been trying to entitle people with their rights over the land through Forest Rights Act so that they develop an ownership over it.

REJUVENATING TRIBAL SELF-RULE SYSTEM

The Project is being implemented in two districts; 24 villages in Bolangir and 14 villages in Rayagada district. Rayagada is a PESA district and Bolangir is non-PESA. The focus is on tribal as target community but since the focus is in food sovereignty and livelihoods the institutions include both tribal and OTFDs in Bolangir. The institutions are promoted at village level (FSCs), GP level and Block level.

The indigenous communities and traditional ancestral occupation holding communities have their own food baskets and dependence on market was minimal. However the market intervention and agriculture system has ruined the traditional systems and made them market dependent for seed, technology, fertilizer and pesticides.

The projects aims to create alternatives and to empower the communities for protection, conservation, and management of food supply chains through self-rule system for food and livelihood security.

Important protective laws like PESA, FRA, and OSATIP exist to exercise authority through Gramsabha for owning, managing and control over the natural resources within and outside the village boundaries over which the communities have traditional rights. The project focuses on that for taking control over these resources which is a vital source for food and livelihood security.

The institutions, stakeholders, change agents, likeminded NGOs are networked at various level to identify the issues and challenges, and collectively strive to find out the possible solutions and take up advocacy activities with the policy makers for the effective implementation of the self-rule system of indigenous communities in line with the constitutional provisions.

Title of the project	Rejuvenating Tribal Self-Rule System for Sustainable Food and Livelihood Securities in the Districts of Bolangir and Rayagada, Odisha
Theme	Sustainable Livelihoods
Period	2017-18
Donor/Support Agency	Misereor

TARGET AREA PROFILE

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Bolangir	Deogaon	Bandhapada, Landapathar, Sarasmal, Jhinkermal Desandha	24	1645
Rayagada	Chandrapur	Huruguda and Turiguda	14	712

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Total Population	12654	BPL families	2167 out of 2357
SC Population	1356	Women headed households	231
ST population (Total)	8543	Farmers (Total)	2056
PVTG	0	Small & Marginal	1834
		Landless	112
OBC population	2755	Forest dependent	2357
People with disability	23		

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

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

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Awareness	Awareness generation and legal awareness on FRA, PESA, OSATIP, authority of Gramsabha in various Acts.
Capacity building	Capacity building on Food Security Act, Biodiversity Act etc.
Institution building	Institution building and their networking at various level for advocacy

STRATEGY FOR PLD APPROACH TAKEN IN PROGRAMME

- Community based Model creation and its presentation, replication
- Traditional and Customary Knowledge learning and sharing, exchange among different communities and stakeholders.
- Monitoring of Government food supply schemes and programmes, ensuring its effective implementation, suggestion for its improvement.
- Media (Print and Electronics) advocacy

STRATEGY FOR HIGHLY MARGINALIZED/ ULTRA POOR/ DISABLED

- Leadership role in village institutions and create systems to place them suitably for raising their issues and concerns. Enhance participation through separate discussions.
- Priority in Gramsabha for accessing the Government schemes and programmes. Making the leadership sensitive to their issues.

EXPECTED OUTCOME

- Enhanced food and livelihood security through greater access and Control over the natural resources through tribal self rule and empowerment of community institutions.

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Name	Member Details	Purpose	How they contribute/ How they own the programme
Food Security Committee	11 to 15 members (male and female)	To ensure food security through FSA and other means.	Monitoring of Anganwadi, MDM, PDS and other SSS.
FRCs / Gramsabha	15 members (male and female)	To facilitate claim making process in the village	MFP and forest food, common decision making, benefit sharing
SHGs	Female (10 – 20)	To build capacity of the women	Socio-economic empowerment of the poor, women
KKSC, Producer Company	11 members	To look after networking and advocacy, food chain, traditional cropping	Organising, meeting with Govt. Authorities, Media

CONVERGENCE INITIATIVES

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Theme	District/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	HH
MGNREGS	FRA	BGR/ Deogaon	16	1210
PMAY	FRA	BGR/ Deogaon	62	62
PMGSY Road	FRA	Raygada, Bolangir	02	3185
Agri inputs	FRA	Raygada/ Chandrapur	419	419
NABARD	Training	Bolangir	10 staff 15 CM	5 trainings

PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS;

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims Made	Upto 2016	2017-18	Total
IFR	288	23	311
CFR	0	16	16
CR	05	16	21

Claims Received	Upto 2016	2017-18	Total
IFR	158	32	190
CFR	0	0	0
CR	05	0	05

Claims Pending	Upto 2016	2017-18	Total
IFR	121	73	194
CFR	0	16	16
CRR	0	16	16

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievement	Unit	Dist/ Block/ GP	No of Villages	HH	Population
Introduction of traditional seeds, Biofertilizer, organic farming etc	52	Deogaon and Chandrapur	21	52	272
CFR Management Activities	09	Balangir	09	362	1656

CHALLENGES FACED

Challenges faced in livelihood issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access and control over the market, seeds, chemical fertilizer, pesticides Lack of access and control over the dwindling resource base
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering Gramsabha to assert its rights as per the law. Practicing the traditional and customary culture of agriculture Networking and not allowing the market to enter into the region.
Strategy to overcome challenges in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed and food sovereignty. Indigenous method of cultivation, no dependency on others.

Challenges faced in Govt livelihood schemes and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not time bound, irregular, top-down approach, no control over it. May not cover the deserved beneficiary, corruption
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gramsabha implementation and monitoring of the schemes and programmes.
Strategy to overcome challenges in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need based, demand driven and community centric programmes are needed.

Challenges faced in agriculture issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of irrigation, Government supply seed, not supplied in time, constraints in getting funds , no proper market to sell the produce
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single window system for farmers, proper training and guidance, organised institution of farmers, credit facility.
Strategy to overcome challenges in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer centric agricultural development plan.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

Research/ Study/Publication	Theme	For whom intended/ Purpose
Study and analysis of various schemes and programmes implemented in Bolangir and Rayagada.	Schemes and programmes	Tribal in target area
Baseline Survey in 38 villages of Rayagada and Bolangir and linking them with the target community	Baseline	Targeted villages

NETWORKING INITIATIVE

Issue	Networked with	Impact
Food Insecurity	Kandulbudha Khadya Surakshya Committee	Advocacy at district level.

FEAR OVERCOME THROUGH ASSERTION OF RIGHTS

Bilaspur, a revenue village of Dhandamal GP of Deoogaon Block in Bolangir district has 144 households and is a multi-caste village. Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Communities live in that village. It is located 3km from the vicinity of Block Headquarters. Small land hold agriculture and forest dependency is the basis of livelihoods of the community. The Reserve Forest and the village forest of 23 hectares support them for 6 months of livelihoods. Prior to the intervention of RCDC and Misereor in the village (2012) the wood mafia from Deogaon town used to forcibly enter into the forest and take away the timber thereby destroying the forest which the community protected through Thengapali. If the villagers tried to oppose them, they were beaten by the influential wood mafia in the town when these tribal go to the town for purchases.

After, 2012 FRA Rule Amendment, the communities filed CFR claim. They prepared GIS map and organised series of Gramsabha and invited Forester, WEO and Revenue Officials. They identified their traditional village boundary. They held joint Gramsabha and mapped the community resources. This created an impact on the forest mafia. Now, the community is protecting, managing and conserving their forest resources.

Bamboo is one of the major MFP inside the forest. Initially, the villagers involved Forest Department before harvesting the bamboo. After the claim for CFR was made, the community is now taking its own decision. They are harvesting bamboo after community resolution. They are selling it locally. One bamboo costs Rs.15/- to Rs.30/-. They have a deposit of Rs 8000/- right now in the bank account. They spend that money in community ceremonies.

The village has constituted the Village Forest and Protection Committee as per FRA Rule section 4.1(e). The committee is providing transit permit to the persons or the communities who are transporting the bamboo from the village. The community asserts the ownership rights over the resources as per FRA Act 2006.

This change is flagged off because these people were scared of the Forest Department earlier are now managing the resources without any fear.



IFR PROVIDED OWNERSHIP AND CONFIDENCE

From 2012, in Bilaspur village, 32 households who depend upon forest land for farming and other allied activities have claimed for Individual Forest Rights (IFRs) under FRA 2006. On behalf of RCDC, claim forms were provided. Trainings were imparted to the FRC regarding claim making process. These households applied IFR before the FRC along with all supporting documents. Basically these are landless people who have no land patta. Most of them occupied 1 acre to 2 acres of forest land which is "Bhatta" land (upland). The up land is not suitable for paddy cultivation. So, they undertook cultivation of Gurji, Jana, and Ragi that sustains the family for only three months. Some of them also prefer short term paddy.

For the last 5 years, these households through Gramsabha approached SDLC and DLC members to get their rights. They ran from pillar to post for getting the land patta which would provide them the status of land owner and dignity in the community. In November 2017, the Individual Forest Rights of 13 households over the forest land (section 3(1)) was recognised and the certificate was issued in the name of both husband and wife. These are all tribal households. The cases of OTFDs are still pending in SDLC.

As per the Rule 16 of FRA, these 13 households are legally eligible to get livelihood convergence schemes like PMAY, and land development under MGNREGS. Right now the villagers have organized Gramsabha to claim the livelihood schemes. The "Bhatta land" will be transformed into "Bahal land" and now the dream of these 13 households to cultivate rice in that field will come true. Besides, these households are also getting 25kg rice through PDS. These families are now happy because they are now fulfilling the wishes of their children. Their standard of living has been improved.

When it was asked that what is the difference of being land less and having the land patta? They replied that right now nobody can take away their land from them. The level of confidence is high.

ENHANCED LIVELIHOOD THROUGH CFR MANAGEMENT; INTERVENTION IN BOLANGIR

The progress, coverage and implementation of FRA in Bolangir have been very poor. As per the State Government Website, only 2395 IFR titles are recognised and 8 CR Titles have been distributed out of 12 titles recognised by DLC. For a quite long period the FRA activities remained unimplemented because of problems at the district administration level. Neither the Government nor the NGOs working in Bolangir make FRA the principal agenda. SDLC and DLC meetings were not held for long. Now, there is a change in the previous situation.

There are more than 550 CFM groups in Bolangir. Saintala Block has a Block level network of Forest protection communities. 75 villages are associated with Block level network and are engaged with Forest protection, conservation and management. Though it is an opportunity for enhancing the claim making process for IFR, CR and CFR but there is lack of knowledge about the claim making process.

Most of the villages are mixed community villages. The tribal concentration though slightly more than 50%, the OTFDs are more than 45% in almost all villages. The IFR claims of OTFDs are not taken into consideration in Odisha. So, non-cooperation for implementation of FRA is seen in Gramsabha. This project would bring integrity in these villages through claim filing under CR, CFR and implementation of CFR management activities. It would bring an end to all conflicts related to land and forest, create an opportunity for benefit sharing, bring an end to the drudgery of women as degradation of resources are minimised.

Rule 16 of FRA have the provision of post-FRA livelihood development. The Gramsabha would access those schemes and programmes to strengthen their livelihoods. The SHGs and its federation would avail MSP for the NTFPs and would add value to NTFPs for availing better price in the market.

Title of the project	Enhanced livelihoods of Tribal and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers through access and control over the Community Forest Resources (CFR) and its sustainable management
Theme	Sustainable livelihoods
Period	
Donor/Support Agency	PNF

TARGET AREA

The project is being implemented in 15 villages of Jurabandh and Tikrapada GPs under Saintala block of Bolangir district in the state of Odisha.

The main target groups of the project are tribal communities like Gond and Kandha, Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) with special emphasis on women and youth. The other stakeholders are PRI members and Panchayatiraj Department, Government functionaries from SC & ST Development Department, Forest, Revenue and other line departments. Besides that TDCC, DRDA, NABARD and media people, local clubs and NGOs will be the part of stake holders.

The networks of forest protection committees would enhance their access to information and strengthen their initiatives for policy advocacy. They would also advocate for different sustainable forest management options.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

- To promote tribal livelihoods through rightful access and control over the Natural Resources and their sustainable management for food security and environment

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To enhance the capacity of the FRCs and Gramsabha on FRA to get the IFR, CRs and CFR recognised.
- To strengthen the CFRMCs on protection, conservation and management of the CFR and to incorporate the CFRMP with other flagship programmes.
- To promote NTFP based livelihoods and leverage Govt. Sponsored livelihood schemes, programmes.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

- Arranging monthly meeting of FRCs and Gram Sabha
- Arranging bi-monthly meeting of Gram Sabha collective
- Training of FRC leaders on provision of FRA and its implementation
- Claiming IFR, CR and CFR
- SDLC and DLC interaction with Gramsabha collective
- Stakeholders consultation on CFR management
- Preparation of CFR Management Plan
- Integration of Forest Department flagship programmes
- Training of PPA on NTFP and processing
- Working of Producer company on oil seeds value chain
- Formation of Producer Groups
- Meeting with line departments regarding convergence of schemes and programmes:
- IEC Materials for awareness and advocacy

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 15 FRCs and Gramsabhas understanding on FRA provisions improved and these institutions capacitated to file claims of IFR, CR and CFR in process.
- Resource map, GIS Map of the traditional boundary prepared for community usage.
- FRCs and Gramsabha networking is strengthened in 02 Gram Panchayats of Saintala block.
- 15 CFR Management Plans prepared and implemented to establish the authority of Gramsabha and to promote decentralised Forest governance.
- Understanding gaps between SDLC, DLC and Gramsabha reduced and the recognition process expedited.
- MFP collectors, SHGs and their federation got MSP of the MFPs and also carried out value addition with proper training support from DRDA, RCDC and Pradan.
- IFR Titleholders, 15 Gramsabhas got convergence support through leveraging government schemes and programmes as per Odisha Government circular.
- Village conflicts reduced and benefit sharing of resources enhanced led to effective management of CFR.
- Youth and women directly involved in the resource protection, conservation and management.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievements against activities		Observations
Activities	Achievements	
Bimonthly Meeting of Gramsabha Collective	Strengthening of Gramsabha. Internal Dispute resolution. Collectively working for the NRM issues.	Gramsabha meetings require NGO intervention and these were not voluntary. Now, a change is seen that PNF supports one meeting and another is voluntary. Issues are discussed and memorandums are sent to SDLC and DLC through GS leaders.
Formation of Producer groups	Two Producer groups have been constituted. Efforts are being taken for On-line Registration of these two groups.	Two producer groups involve 4 and 6 villages respectively. In total 130 HHs livelihood will be secured through these groups.
Identification of traditional boundary and resources	Traditional boundary of 9 villages has been identified and GIS Maps have been prepared. CFR claims have been submitted	Recognition of CR and CFR process is very slow and for that purpose Gramsabha collective is working with support from RCDC.
Bamboo Management Plan	Community based Bamboo Management Plan prepared and shared in Gramsabhas	Many positive changes has been seen regarding bamboo management.
Kendu leaf Management Plan	Community based KL management plan prepared and shared in Gramsabhas	RCDC is supporting both the process.
Community Nursery Development on RET Species for conservation and regeneration	RET Species are identified by communities and in-situ conservation process has been prioritized	
Analysis of threatened resources	Two trainings have been conducted involving FRC members. A small report has been prepared on RET species within the locality.	A sensitization among young to old is seen in the targeted villages. This message is spreading in nearby GPs through the initiative from DFF.
Resource Conservation Plan	Community based resource conservation plan prepared and shared	This process gives priority to "Commons". Since most of the commons are encroached and regularized under FRA, it creates problem.
Barefoot ecology training	Two trainings have been conducted in 2 targeted GPs involving FRC members. CBR is introduced in the villages to assess the Biodiversity status of the region.	Community conservation of plants and animals is going on in the targeted villages.
Training of community leaders on FRA	Two rounds of FRA Training were organized for FRCs, volunteers, organizers and leaders to develop their knowledge and skill on FRA.	Gramsabha strengthening process is going on.
Pre and post harvesting community conservation campaign	Two rounds of trainings on sustainable harvesting of NTFPs were organized for SHGs, Producer Companies and other harvesters.	A change in the destructive harvesting practices is being noticed and even market impact is hardly seen on harvesters.

Advocacy for Gramsabha authority on development subjects	An advocacy agenda have been prepared and it was shared among the participants.	Gramsabha is asserting these rights while working on Natural resource Management.
IEC Materials	FRA Book (Act and Rules) published. Leaflet on KL published	2000 copies of FRA book and 1000 copy of KL leaflets published and circulated.

Through RCDC effort, 43 students availed Rs. 4,96,500/- as students scholarship from KL Department which was initially they could not able to access. Through KL management, RCDC has tried to introduce both the models: Govt Model and Deregulation Model.

CHALLENGES FACED

Challenges faced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As such there no potential risk for the project and accomplishment of the project objective. Now, there is a change in the district level administration scenario. RCDC and the Gramsabha collective convert the flagship programmes of Forest Department in to strength and keep it within the Gramsabha control. In case of natural calamities like drought, project activities may be affected by 25% as people depend upon agriculture for 5 months and rest on forest.
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular positive engagement with evidence based dialogue and discussion with Government stakeholders for effective implementation of FRA. Networking with different networks working on this issue. Strengthening and more authentic social auditing of Government's and NGO programmes by communities. Regular Scheme Analysis by the community and sharing with the Gramsabha. Engagement with sensitive, pro-people officials in Govt. Agencies.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

RCDC has continued its effort to contribute the process of community empowerment for getting their rights and entitlements along with a close eye at natural resource management. Still there are many things to do in the coming days. RCDC plans to concentrate of the following in the coming years.

- Good rapport building with district administration for advocacy and constructive engagement
- Promotion of land development in the land distributed to title holders under FRA with MGNREGS
- Capacitating people's organization and CSOs to track implementation of different schemes and programmes implemented by the Government
- Empowering community for proper implementation of flagship programmes and schemes
- Initiatives for formation of producer company/cooperatives on NTFPs and forest product
- Communication, lobbying and advocacy at various levels to consistently engage with different stakeholders on issues and policies of food and livelihood security
- Networking of peoples organizations at various levels for protection of natural resources
- Maintenance of ecosystem register
- Sustainable harvesting and utilization of forest produces and further marketing through cooperatives
- Awareness creation for selected number of threatened and indigenous medicinal plant species on the edges of forests and in home gardens
- Checking environment pollution by creating awareness on issues like forestation, avenue plantation, waste disposal
- Establish linkages with horticulture, agriculture, medicinal board and markets, so that the cultivation of medicinal plants becomes market-driven, with assured income security for forest dependant households
- Campaign for use of leaf plates and paper bags instead of polythene
- Campaign against illegal poaching

WAGES AND SOCIAL SECURITY BASED LIVELIHOODS

A programme to address nutritional and income insecurity by improving access to Government schemes was implemented in Nabarangpur.

DETAILS OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Title of the project	Addressing Nutritional & Income insecurity of Underprivileged Community by Improving Access to Relevant Government Schemes.
Actual Duration	1 st January, 2014 to 31 st December, 2019
Theme	Sustainable Livelihoods
Donor/Support Agency	EU, Agramee

TARGET AREA PROFILE

District	Block	GP	No .of villages
Nabarangapur	Dabugaon	5	50

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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

INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE PROJECT

A complex set of factors makes administration and delivery of services a complicated and difficult challenge. Government functionaries coming from different regions are poorly motivated to meet these challenges. The current action will channelize local youth energy and initiative. They will be trained to have a good grasp of the schemes and programmes, as also the mechanisms for their implementation and understand the local governance system under the 73rd Amendment, and the PESA (Panchayat Extension to the 5th Scheduled Areas) Act to engender the maximum people's participation in decision making, and helping women overcome barriers for effective participation.



OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

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

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Interface with Government officials and functionaries and elected representative will be taken up on a sustained basis through regular public forums, and interactions establishing a dialogue and rapport that will ensure two way communications, and sharing of information. Village communities facilitated for further linkages to substantiate, and update their growing awareness on Government programmes. The major barrier of illiteracy will be addressed by designing appropriate posters, audio-visual aids, and street theatre. Key programmes that directly affect the wellbeing of women and children, as also those that assure the food security of the community as a whole will be taken up for these efforts, including ICDS for children, mothers, and the aged, School and Mass Education Programme, and the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- 7 SHGs received license from District Administration for NTFP trading
- 800 job card holders applied under MGNRGS and were linked successfully for 80 days of work under Government developmental work
- 150 nos. of village level sharing meetings were conducted in the 50 project villages during this year to deliver the EU project objectives
- 5 no of trainings were organised for CAG members on ICDS,MDM,NREGA and health related schemes to create barefoot monitoring to access implementation status of the program
- 1000 children benefited from improved delivery of ICDS services
- 1000 school going children have better access to primary education.
- 05 backward GP of Dabugaon Blocks of Nabarangapur districts have better people centred planning
- 1000 women in of Dabugaon Blocks benefit from women centred Gram Sabha decisions
- Overall improvement in quality of life for 500 families through better access to relevant services

CLIMATE JUSTICE

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

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

PARIBARTAN

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

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

THE ACTIVITIES INCLUDED

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

THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THIS PROJECT WERE

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

The programme has had a significant impact on the income and lives of direct and indirect beneficiaries. The level of confidence to deal with further climate risks and possible disasters has increased manifold among the target communities. Pilot projects have been innovative in their eco-system approach and enterprise model and have an inbuilt element of promoting adaptation and self-sustainability. They are also injecting cash into the local economy spurring numerous spin-off benefits. Such spin-off impacts on social cohesion, equality and quality of life are visibly apparent.

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

PRAYAS – 1

A project titled “Developing Models & Strategies for Climate Change Adaptation and Reducing Vulnerabilities of Communities to Climate Change and Disaster Risk through Integrated Water Management in Disaster Prone Puri District of Odisha” was launched in the Puri district of Odisha which is regularly affected by massive flood and water quality problems from December 2011 to March 2013.

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

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

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

The community members benefitted from the following;

- Preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP) to Enhance Climate Resilience Capacity (Issues & Remedial Actions)
- Pilot Livelihood Initiatives were able to provide resilient solutions
- Pond based Rain Water Harvesting Structure with a complex filtration system supplying safe piped drinking water to two villages
- Introduction of integrated farming (paddy cultivation (line sowing) + vegetable farming) and encouraging use of flood resilient indigenous paddy varieties
- Introduction of pond based pisci-culture cum vegetable cultivation (poly culture)
- Innovative concept of homestead gardening for water logged conditions using water hyacinth as manure introduced for adaptation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- There should be a longer hand-holding and more intensive support to the community institutions for their independent functioning and as agents for empowering the economically weak and environmentally vulnerable members.
- There is a need for more specialized skill-based training for community volunteers for mapping vulnerabilities of coastlines and ecosystems, supplemented by participatory community based resource mapping.
- There should be a balanced combination of indigenous knowledge and modern technology for ensuring livelihood security, based on relevant research and development initiatives.
- A great deal of work needs to be done to build the advocacy initiatives in a bottom-up manner, as also for strengthening the community involvement in monitoring the local governmental institutions and systems.

- Again, the broader climate change networks painstakingly built over the years need to be strengthened and supported over a longer period.
- Despite some excellent research studies carried out by the project, we needed a far greater thrust on knowledge management, not merely as greater research, documentation and sharing, but as a strategic programming framework.

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

CHILD & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

RCDC in collaboration with ChildFund in Kalahandi and Nuapada, Odisha strives to ensure that deprived, excluded, and vulnerable children have the capacity to improve their lives and become young adults, parents, and leaders who inspire lasting and positive change in their communities. RCDC promotes communities whose individuals and institutions participate in valuing, protecting, and advancing the worth and rights of children. Since last one year RCDC has been representing the voices of underserved children in the state of Odisha and supporting them in continuing their education, accessing safe drinking water and toilets at school as well as at home. Youth of these areas have engaged themselves in agriculture activities and skill development in areas of driving and dress designing.

Title of the project	Child Development Project- Nuapada and Kalahandi
Theme	Child Development
Period	May 2017 to March 2018
Donor/Support Agency	ChildFund India

TARGET AREA PROFILE

District	Block	GP	No .of villages	HH
Kalahandi	Dharmagarh	7	33	5587
	Golamunda	8	22	1311
Nuapada	Komna	4	22	2430
	Boden	6	16	2798

POPULATION PROFILE

Total Population	51599
BPL families	12127 HH
Women headed households	
Farmers (Total)	12127
Male	25923
Female	25635
Children(0-14 ages)	11179
Youth(15-24 years)	4249

In this child development project the goal is to enrol children in school, prevent dropouts, prevent child labour, ensure a sustainable environment for the child, and enable deprived children to rise above their unfortunate circumstances. Looking at their unhappy and affectionless background one may wonder how these deprived children can ever get back on their feet and learn to live and grow as normal, healthy, and happy human beings. RCDC's is trying its best to help them and empower them to rise above circumstances and be productive members of society.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME;

- Promotion of inclusive and quality education for children in the age-group of 12-14 years in Kalahandi and Nuapada Districts of Odisha
- Inclusive water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for school children of Kalahandi and Nuapada
- Increased opportunities for sustainable development of youth through engagement and entrepreneurship skills

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Education support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure quality education at school through awareness generation among the SMC, PTA and Schools on RTE Act.• Provide books and support classes to the children for quality education.• Establish school library for accessing books and TLM to the schools for quality education
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of safe drinking water to community and school through tapping of surface water / sanitary wells• Behaviour changes of children and community members through WASH education, wall painting and hand wash demonstration• Promotion of best practices through village cleaning – monthly by the WASH groups
Skill building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meeting with stakeholders and youth to find out the interest of youth in skill training and skill training provisions to 45 children• Youth groups formed and promote vegetable cultivation and agriculture activities with capacity building at community level• Linkages of youth in MGNREGS programme by attending Gram Sabha and raising problem of youth
Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Linkages established with RWSS, Department of Agriculture for safe drinking water and capacity building on vegetable and agriculture facilities

STRATEGY FOR HIGHLY MARGINALIZED/ ULTRA POOR/ DISABLED

Groups	Formed groups of marginalized for promotion of agriculture and vegetable cultivation.
Training	Training provided to the groups for correct / new methodology for agriculture and vegetable cultivation practices
Inputs	Input seeds were provided and follow up meetings conducted to check the production of good crops
Skills	Initiated the saving practices among the farmers for next year seed procurement and methods

MAJOR OUTCOMES

Education support	11 children readmitted after counselling, 147 children supported with test books for 10 th grade examination, 250 children receive support classes support for improvement in education
WASH	8 community and 14 schools are having safe drinking water facilities. Children are accessing toilets in 14 schools
Skill development	45 children are trained on motor driving training, tailoring and mushroom cultivation 6 youth resource centres are established to provide support to the youth on employment and skill training

GOALS AND HOW THEY ARE BEING MET

Educated and confident children	<p>In spite of Constitutional guarantees and persistent efforts of Sarba Siksha Abhiyan, tribal children continue to lag behind the general population in education and there is a wide gap between the dropout rate of rural and urban children, within the Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes. In order to tackle this issue RCDC in collaboration with ChildFund has appointed 10 teachers for coaching the dropout and slow learner children in the project villages. The teachers have been appointed exclusively for enrolled and sponsored children. The teachers are vigilant and counsel the parents and dropout children for re-admission and help the slow learners to compete with the general students. Educational support to 10th standard children is provided along with support for final examination. Individual as well as focus group interviews and counselling were also conducted with the social functionaries, parents, neighbours and friends of the drop out children in order to understand their views on education and the drop out children.</p> <p>The Aflatoun club promotion among the children fits very well with ChildFund's programme principles by advancing and protecting the rights of children, engaging and inspiring them to be agents of change in their communities. RCDC is now focusing and working on social and financial education to the school children for life skills development.</p>
Skilled and involved youth	<p>The main goal is to create opportunities, space and scope for the development of the talent of the enrolled and sponsored youth, to develop more of those sectors which have already been put under skill development, and also to identify new sectors for skill development. RCDC is providing training and skill development to the youth between 18 years to 24 years in all project villages. Various schemes on farm/non-farm based skill development trainings are being conducted to achieve this objective. The emphasis is to train the youth so that they get employment and also improve entrepreneurship skills. Training, support and guidance is being provided for all traditional occupations like farmer, carpenter, mason, nurse, tailor and driving etc. Youth Resource Centres developed and function as Counselling Centre for Skill Development.</p>

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- 8 Communities and 4 schools are accessing safe and fluoride free drinking water
- 147 children received educational support - guide books and preparation classes for grade 10th Examination
- 11 children counselled and readmitted in education system
- 4 Youth Resource Centres are activated and function as counselling centre for skill development and job placement
- 35 youths received skill development training on industrial tailoring, motor driving, mushroom cultivation

CHALLENGES FACED

Challenges faced in child & youth issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating enrolled children was very difficult as the area was new to RCDC • Programme information was not adequate as it was transferred programme from one partner to another • Cooperation of old partner was not forthcoming
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constant touch with children and parents • SR Management Committee members supported in locating children • Village meeting and safe drinking water preparatory project helped to establish relationship with community • Started working with WASH programme and school programme as entry point activities
Strategy to overcome challenges in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any proposal development needs to factor in the support of the target groups • Pre funding consultations are necessary to find out the issues and problems

Challenges faced in youth livelihood issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth are no longer interested in agricultural activities • Limited scope for skill up gradation
How overcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed youth groups and with support of parents encouraged the groups to work on vegetable cultivation and mushroom cultivation • Training and seed inputs were given to start the activities
Strategy to overcome challenges in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFS model and drip irrigation model to promote more agricultural activities • Exposure visit to good farm side is planned to motivate youth towards farm based livelihood activities



STATUTORY INFORMATION

HR STATUS

STAFF

Category	Male	Female	Total
Staff on salary scale	54	5	63
OTELP	4	-	
Volunteers	9	6	15

SALARY STATUS

Grade	Position	Salary Scale	Male	Female	Total
A	Director/ Manager (Level-1)	(26015-7.5%-57639)	4	1	5
B	Manager (Level-2)	(19511-7.5%-43229)	4	-	4
C	Officer	(14308-7.5%-31701)	22	2	24
D	Associate	(8455-7.5%-18734)	6	-	6
E(L2)	Organiser (Level-2)	(5203-7.5%-11526)	21	2	23
F	Support/Assistant	(3548-7.5%-7863)	1	0	1
Total			58	5	63

Sl.	Name	Function	Profession
1	Mr. Biranchi Upadhyaya	Secretary-cum-Chair	Development Professional
2	Mr. Sanjoy Patnaik	Treasurer	Development Professional
3	Dr. Manoj Ku. Pattanaik	Member	Development Professional
4	Mr. Tapan Ku. Padhi	Member	Development Professional
5	Ms. Monalisha Mohanty	Member	Development Professional
6	Ms. Kalpana Mishra	Member	Development Professional
7	Dr. Alok Rath	Member	Development Professional
8	Ms. Minati Padhi	Member	Development Professional

FINANCIAL INFORMATION



**Regional Centre for
Development Cooperation**

110-26, K-4 Housing Scheme, Phase-II, Kalinga Vihar
Bhubaneswar-751019, Odisha, India
Tel: +91 (874) 2475410, 2475652
E-mail: rcddc@rcdcoi.org, URL: www.rcdcoi.org

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2018

SOURCES OF FUNDS	2017-18 AMOUNT (Rs.)		2016-17 AMOUNT (Rs.)	
CAPITAL FUND				
As per last Balance Sheet.	636,903.83		2,031,539.67	
Add/Less: Surplus/(deficit) during the Year	588,809.37		1,432,174.84	
Add: Green Shoulder Fund	-		37,539.00	636,903.83
Add: Assets Received from Valid International	556,332.00	1,782,045.20		
TEMPORARY RESTRICTED FUND (UN SPENT GRANT) (Schedule - I)		7,079,511.10		3,623,804.00
STAFF WELFARE FUND (Schedule-II)		1,404,809.47		1,500,811.47
CORPUS FUND (Schedule III)		179,219.00		172,618.00
TEMPORARY LOAN		30,000.00		30,000.00
TOTAL		10,475,584.77		5,964,137.30
APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
FIXED ASSETS (Schedule-IV)		2,506,820.65		1,880,119.65
INVESTMENT	NIL		NIL	
GRATUITY FUND (Schedule-V)	1,122,254.00		1,132,367.00	
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES				
Grant-in-Aid Receivable	-		89,016.00	
Reimbursement of exp	1,218,842.00		-	
Security Deposit	6,000.00		6,000.00	
TDS	317,290.00		249,572.00	
LOANS AND ADVANCES (Schedule-VI)	816,086.00		149,967.00	
CASH & BANK BALANCE (Schedule-VII)	7,789,882.12		4,044,544.65	
	11,270,354.12		5,671,466.65	
Less:				
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS (Schedule-VIII)	3,301,590.00		1,587,448.00	
	3,301,590.00		1,587,448.00	
NET CURRENT ASSETS		7,968,764.12		4,084,018.65
TOTAL		10,475,584.77		5,964,137.30

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 31.03.2018.

As per our separate report of even date.

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



Kailash Chandra Dash
Executive Director
Regional Centre for
Development Cooperation

Empowering People, Nurturing Resources



Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

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Tel: +91 (674) 2475410, 2475852
E-mail: rcrcbbs@gmail.com, URL: www.rcrcbbs.org

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (Rs.)		INCOME	AMOUNT (Rs.)	
	2017-2018	2016-2017		2017-2018	2016-2017
TO IGSSS -RARE	18,89,544.00	15,46,452.00	BY GRANT-IN-AID (Schedule-I)	3,37,31,851.90	2,74,76,898.00
TO KKS -LIVELIHOODS	39,11,041.15	38,44,313.50			
TO CHILD FUND	68,05,129.00	-	BY BANK INTEREST	1,94,476.00	3,35,192.00
TO CHILD FUND DFC	22,79,022.07	-			
TO KZE PLD	-	21,05,850.10	BY COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION	18,14,879.00	30,57,453.00
TO KZE PLD SFLS	19,23,323.00	3,92,448.00			
TO KSF PNF	2,97,756.00	2,02,244.00	BY HIRING OF 4 WHEELER	1,49,389.00	45,438.00
TO CHILD FUND WASH	38,41,736.50	-			
TO OXFAM CFR	16,51,989.00	26,00,000.00	BY MEMBERSHIP FEES	2,200.00	-
TO OXFAM NEW	3,67,452.00	-			
TO KSF PNF NEW	4,45,703.00	-	BY REIMBURSEMENT OF EXP	20,43,320.00	8,82,409.00
TO IGSSS SOUL II	1,82,789.00	-			
TO IGSSS SOUL II	1,86,122.00	10,17,850.00	BY CONSULTANCY FEES	8,26,560.00	16,26,445.00
TO JSCF WATER AID	28,72,954.50	35,77,148.00			
TO CHILD FUND WAREHOUSE	55,718.00	-	BY DONATION	1,65,000.00	1,60,000.00
TO E U - AGRAGAMEE-NUTRITIONA	3,16,426.75	2,88,156.50			
TO OXFAM FPIC	3,00,000.00	-	BY Interest on TDS	-	20.00
TO WATER AID WATER QUALITY	-	9,970.50			
TO COCCERN -CCA-DRR	-	1,24,006.00	BY Miscellaneous income	10,000.00	-
TO OTHER EXP. (OUT OF F C INTIG	9,99,967.50	4,75,316.74	BY CHILD FUND DFC	25,68,244.94	-
TO M F TATA EXTRA FUND	29.00	45,276.00			
TO M F-MKSP	14,00,058.50	50,15,909.50			
TO OTLP PLUS	23,22,004.00	8,27,087.00	BY EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE		
TO OTLP	-	2,98,705.00	OVER INCOME	-	14,32,174.84
TO CHOLAMANDALAM	1,28,532.00	-			
TO SDTT DBI	11,26,287.00	42,72,763.50			
TO FADP(ITDA)	9,62,405.50	11,19,610.00			
TO EDR IGSSS	-	5,36,050.00			
TO GENERAL FUND	13,69,610.00	22,44,127.50			
TO IGSSS,SOUL II(CONTN Ben)	7,000.00	58,840.00			
TO IGSSS,SOUL II(CONTN Ben), Ne	15,232.00	-			
TO KKS (CONTN-Ben)	10,31,449.00	13,27,591.00			
TO KZE -PLD (CONTN-org)	6,23,216.00	1,01,243.00			
TO SDTT DBI(CONTN-Ben)	1,37,982.00	15,97,622.00			
TO REIMBURSEMENT OF EXP	28,19,441.00	8,75,690.00			
TO DEPRECIATION	5,74,153.00	3,09,700.00			
TO DELETION OF LAND	72,639.00	-			
TO EXCESS OF INCOME OVER					
EXPENDITURE	5,88,809.37	-			
	4,15,05,720.84	3,50,15,829.84		4,15,05,720.84	3,50,15,829.84

The above Income and Expenditure Account, to the best of my/our belief contains a true account of all the Income and Expenditure of the Organisation for the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018

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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