



## Annual Report 2007-08



Regional Centre for  
Development Cooperation (RCDC)





## Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC)

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# Contents

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Abbreviations

From the Executive Director's Desk

Vision-Mission

RCDC: At a Glance

Core Value of RCDC

Strategies

RCDC Structure & Governance

Human Resources

Operational areas

## **Program Profile:**

01. Community Organisation and Institution Building .....	1
02. Participatory Forest Management .....	3
03. Land Rights and Entitlements .....	7
04. NTFP Programmes .....	10
05. Water and Life .....	15
06. Livelihood Promotion .....	16
07. Advocacy and Campaign .....	19
08. Publications .....	21
09. Consulting services .....	22

## **Financial Profile:**

01. Income & Expenditure Account for the period 07-08 .....	23
02. Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2008 .....	24

## **Annex :**

Annex - 1 : List of field centres of RCDC .....	25
Annex - 2 : Operational area of RCDC's interventions .....	26
Annex - 3 : List of self help Co-operatives and their operation areas .....	28
Annex - 4 : List of Primary and Apex Co-operatives .....	30



## Abbreviation

AAY	-	Antodaya Arnnapurna Yojana
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CFC	-	Common Facility Centre
CFM	-	Community Forest Management
CSO	-	Civil Society Organisation
DFP	-	District Forest Forum
FRA	-	Forest Right Act
FSC	-	Food Security Committee
IAS	-	Indian Administration Service
IIFM	-	Indian Institute of Forest Management
JSU	-	Job Seekers Union
KRS	-	Katha Rakhibata Sarkar
MDM	-	Mid-Day-Meal
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
MJMD	-	Mo Jami Mo Diha
NGO	-	Non-Government Organisation
NIRD	-	National Institute for Rural Development
NRGA	-	National Rural Employment Guratee Act.
NRGH	-	National Rural Health Mission
NTFP	-	Non Timber Forest Produce
OFSDP	-	Orissa Forest Sector Development Project
PCS	-	Primary Cooperative Societies
PDS	-	Public Distribution System
PESA	-	Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area
PRI	-	Panchayati Raj Institution
RCDC	-	Regional Centre for Development Cooperation
RTI	-	Right to Information
RWSS	-	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SHG	-	Self Help Groups
SRI	-	Systematic Rice Intensification
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
WA	-	Watershed Associaion
WORLP	-	Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project



## From the Executive Director's Desk

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The year 2007-08 was a year of landmark change in the history of RCDC. The organization brought a change in its structural and operational approach. Implementation of progressive policies and various programmes to protect the rights of the people and their entitlements gave ample opportunities to RCDC to work with people in 707 villages of 124 Gram Panchayats of 34 Blocks from 13 Districts in Odisha and few states of Central India. The disturbances in the form of ethnic conflicts in certain pockets of Odisha has definitely sharpened the working approach of the organization for safeguard of minor communities in poverty stricken tribal and dalits dominated belts of Odisha. While interfacing with such situation, RCDC has overcome enormous influences and challenges from all quarters i.e., people, administration and other stakeholders.

The in-house reform of RCDC during the year 2007-08 in lieu with the organization structure and functioning which brought all its Centers (Centre for Forestry and Governance, Centre for Water for Life, Centre for Community Development-Nabarangpur and Centre for Community Development-Balangir) together, gave opportunities to look RCDC development focus more interrogatively and inter-dependently with improved governance. Over the years, RCDC has become a resource Organization in creating and building capacities of the Community Based and Civil Society Organizations and other stakeholders. The structural and operational changes helped the organization to work more effectively with different stakeholders without compromising the core values, approach and work. We are looking for more challenging years to come, but we will overcome collectively with our dedicated staff, committed partners and target communities.

I take this opportunity to thank the people and organizations that were associated with RCDC for undertaking the programmes successfully. On behalf of I owe my best regards and thanks to the State and District administrations, Donors and other stakeholders for their thumping support and cooperation in enabling RCDC to facilitate the process for empowering the marginalized and vulnerable community. Last, but not the least, the staff and the volunteers of the Organisation deserve a special mention and without their active support it would not have been possible to achieve this spectacular result. I honor to their commitment and dedication to make the poverty past.

**Executive Director,**

Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC),  
Bhubaneswar, August 2008



**Vision :** Rights recognised, Resources owned, Poverty is past.

**Mission :** To play a facilitative role in the struggle for rights of the poor and marginalized over resources.

**RCDC at a Glance:**

Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) was born in 1993 with the mandate to play a definite role in the development sector to empower people for sustainable management of natural resources. It strongly believes that change is a dynamic process. The organisation considers that local natural resources can take care of most of the development problems confronted by the people in which the local communities are considered as the best managers, who have highest stake and own the treasure of natural resources. Owing to this fact RCDC have been enabling the primary stakeholders and helping them to walk over hindrances in a most accommodative manner.

Organisation's **major thrust areas over the years have been** studies & research on sustainable natural resource management; developing best practices and demonstrative models; disseminating development results through newsletters, booklets & other forms of media; networking with various community groups, People's organizations, NGOs etc. for collective action and promote community based people's movement, and advocating for appropriate policy changes. The organisation also emphasises on forest management - drought proofing, land and water management, agro-promotion, food & livelihood security, development & implementation of people's plans, and capacity buildings of PRI representatives always have been the core areas of intervention.

- Core Values :**
- People centred and right based approach
  - Partnership with the people at local, national and international levels
  - Sustainable development
  - Problem solving
  - Scaling up the scope and horizon of success
  - Maintaining neutrality from any religious and political affiliation
  - Honesty, accountability and transparency at all levels
  - Honour and mutual respect to the traditional knowledge system





**Strategies:**

- Collaboration with Government Departments, Agencies, NGOs, Media and individuals to develop common development agenda.
- Work with institutions and experts to analyse policy.
- Initiation of debates on development issues and develop an effective mechanism for response.
- Work with mass organisations - both local and international towards information dissemination, awareness generation, advocacy lobbying to influence policy for the interest of the poor.
- Built up strategic alliance with bureaucrats.
- Promote and strengthen citizens action groups.
- Organise public forums and citizens action groups.
- Mainstream Gender as an organisational strategy in all developmental intervention.

**Objectives:**

- To develop a strong database (mostly through research studies and information collection) on natural resource governance issues.
- To facilitate access of the people to information, thus, to increase the capacities of the stakeholders on natural resource governance
- To continue the process of dialogue among various stakeholders at different levels for developing appropriate policies, laws, rules and other operative frameworks in order to address issues concerning natural resource management.
- To build the models of development on natural resources.
- To develop capacities of people, staff and institutions for building up socio-legal and technical skills.
- To work towards self-sufficiency in food production in the drought prone areas of Odisha.

**Field Offices And Field Centres:**

During the year 2004, RCDC's own introspection over decadal achievements revealed certain areas of focussed intervention surrounding natural resource management. Two thematic areas for development intervention were started. These were: Centre for Forestry and Governance and Centre for Water for Life. In addition to, RCDC had also started Centre for Community Development at Balangir and Nabarangapur with nearly operational autonomy headed by the Secretary under the Central Secretariat of RCDC. As a part of the growth during 2008 RCDC again restructured all functional units. The two Field Offices at Balangir and Nabarangapur are functioning as the Regional Centres of RCDC. A detail list of Field Centres of the organisation is given in the **Annex-1**.

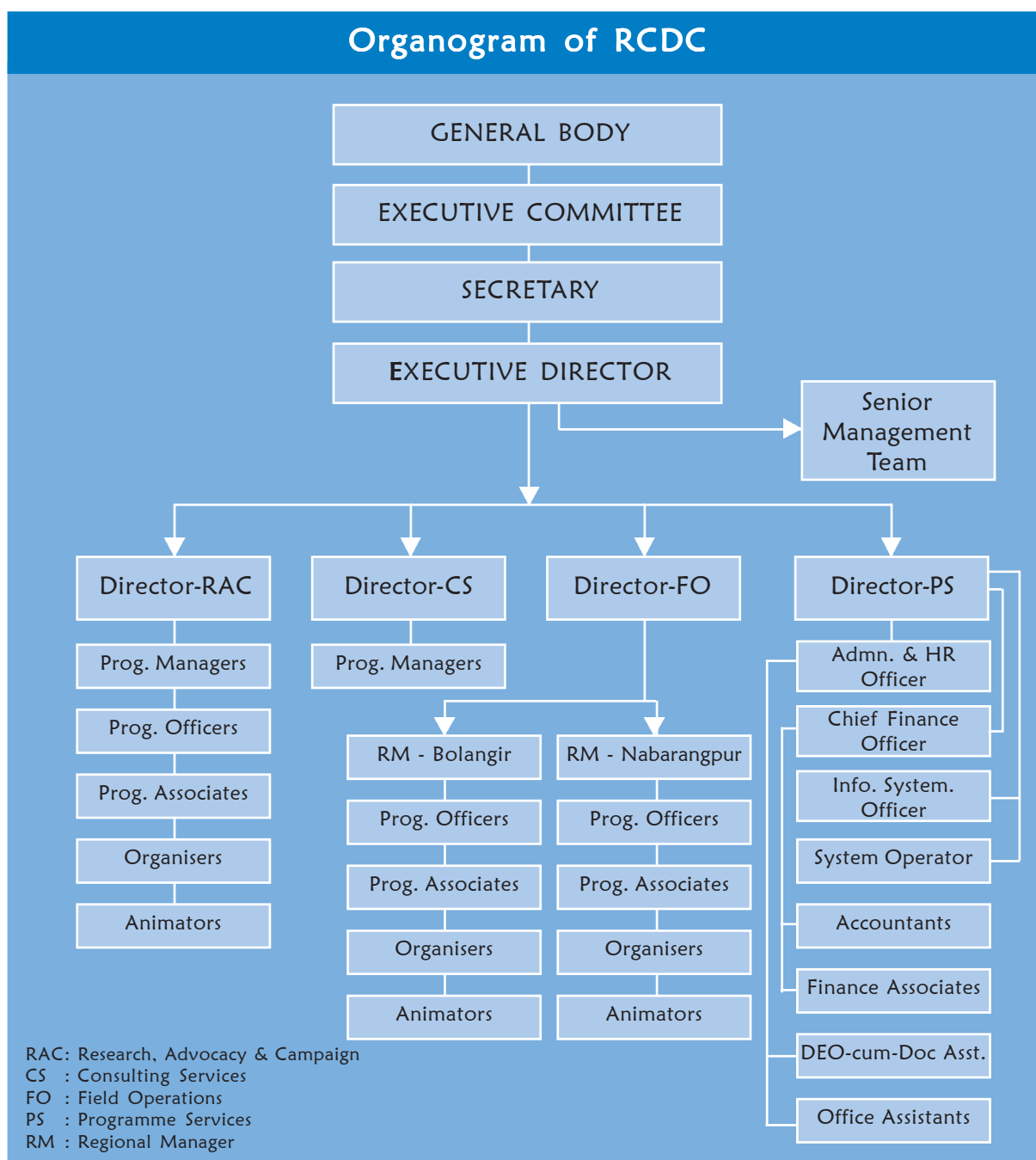
A group of young professionals from varied experiences formed RCDC on 17<sup>th</sup> March 1993. It is known as Regional Centre for Development Cooperation and Popularly known as RCDC.



## RCDC Structure & Governance

### Management Structure:

RCDC function under the direction of Executive Director who is directly responsible to the senior management team (SMT). The SMT decides and ensures the quality of the programme through direct review. The SMT consists of Directors, and senior staff functioning at RCDC head quarter and Field Offices at Balangir and Nabarangpur districts. The details of organisational structure of RCDC is given below.



## Human Resources

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The human resources of the organization consist of professionally qualified and profusely experienced personnel who have command over wide areas of development issues. The Staff strength of RCDC consists of personnel and Village Level Animators. RCDC in practice ensures 33 percent women in the staff structure of the organization. The interdisciplinary team of the organisation is drawn from various field of specializations like Ecology and Environment, Political Science, Social Work, Women's Studies, Economics, Law, Mass Communication, People's Movement and Anthropology, and IT.

## Target Groups and Programme Areas

### Target Groups & Stakeholders

The organization works for deprived, disadvantaged, unorganized and socio-economically backward people and bring in different stakeholders like CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Government Departments & Academies. More particularly, the target beneficiaries include:

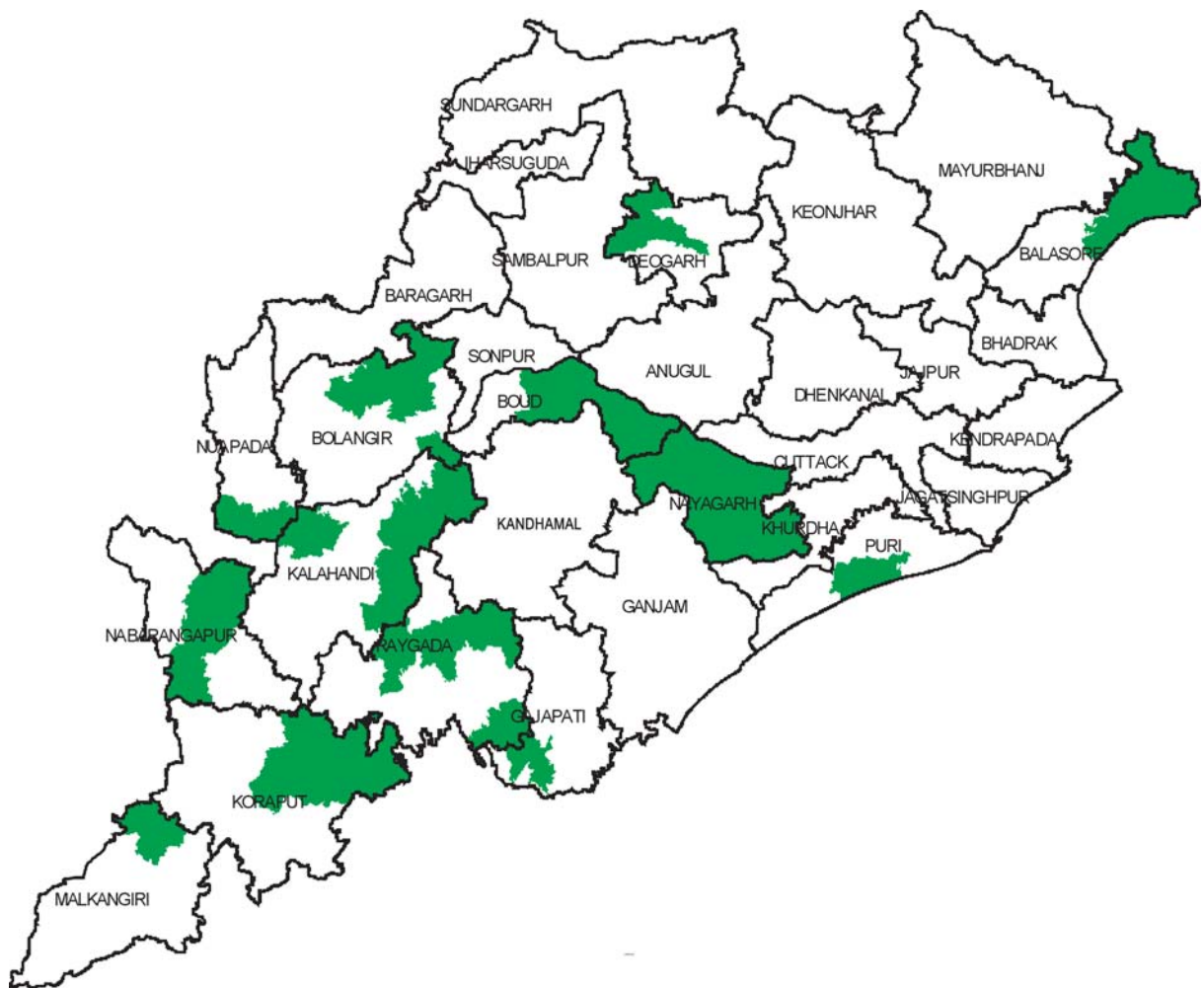
- Tribal and forest dwelling communities
- Marginal and small farmers
- PRI Functionaries
- Women and children belonging to poor families
- Forest protecting communities, district and sub-district level networks of forest protecting communities, NGOs and CBOs.

**RCDC is addressing people's need, problems and issues cutting beyond villages, Gram Panchayats, Districts and State boundaries.**



## Operational Area

RCDC is a State Level Organization but the operational areas of the organization covers partially Odisha and other central Indian State like West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh and southern States like Tamilnadu, and Keral. However, most of the interventions of RCDC are limited to the state of Odisha, a state located in the eastern part of India. However, for research, documentation, advocacy and networking, RCDC is operating in the Central Indian states.



**RCDC believes that working approaches and processes can be strengthened through professionals who can access to both people and market.**

# COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS & INSTITUTION BUILDING

## 1.1. The Context

Community organizations and institution building have been the prime focus of RCDC over the years. RCDC believes that community environment through right based knowledge system and their organization through building institutions can be the platform for real development. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) could be involved in handling and monitoring various food security programmes of Govt. and in pressurizing for effective implementation. This helps to increase the income of the family and to improve the quality of life.

## 1.2. Community Organisations

RCDC continued to organize the community in various forms, so that they could assert their rights and entitlements collectively in a more organized manner. These processes emphasized the involvement of the most vulnerable sections of the poor people like women, landless, dalits, tribals, children etc. Through its various works, RCDC formed CBOs such as Village Development Committees (VDCs), Forest Protection Committees (FPCs), Food Security Committees (FSCs), Job Seekers Unions (JSUs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Federation of the SHGs, Watershed Associations (WAs) addressing the food security issues, knowledge empowerment issues.

The project supports and monitors the activities of the trained volunteers in the selected focused villages in carrying forward the village development initiatives through campaigning for asserting the rights to entitlements, monitoring of various services in the villages and conducting awareness programmes. All the CBOs were regular in conducting their monthly meetings, and taking up issues relating to community infrastructure development, problem identification, conflict resolution and steps for asserting the rights of the vulnerable groups. They were also involved in monitoring school education, health support services and information dissemination in project areas. The livelihood and agricultural support to the target families were constantly being monitored by the CBOs.

## 1.3. Community Sensitisation:

Community sensitisation was adopted as one of the right tools for community mobilisation. RCDC adopted a five fold approach for community sensitisation. They are viz: dissemination, sensitisation, handholding, institution building and leadership development on ongoing manner. It primarily emphasised on ensuring social justice through various processes that amplify the voices, power and influence of the poor and excluded people. In that process they could start their rights and entitlements, could enable and empowered the community which could challenge the inequality and unjust power relations through various socio-economic development programmes.

## 1.4. Strengthening People's Accessibility:

The community level organisations were made more effectively by way of information dissemination, undertaking sensitisation, programmes, providing handholding support, building institutions and developing the leadership adopting on-going input flow processes. The access of vulnerable groups to the Government sponsored food distribution schemes like AAY, AY, MDM, BPL rice, and Rs.



2/- per kg rice for food entitlement were strengthened. The services of Anganwadi Centers and Public Health Institutions and Primary Schools were also ensured.

RCDC during the year have implemented various preparedness programmes on the implementation of NREGS, RTI Act, PESA, FRA and other policies of the Government by organising orientation and training camps both for the staff and the people.



**In 2008 RCDC reformed the organisational governance structure in order to strengthen the identity of the organisation and achieve it's stated goals and objectives. All the thematic centres / programmes were consolidated under one set of principles by the Senior Management Team (SMT) consisting of Executive Director, Secretary, Directors, Regional Managers, Chief Financial Officer and HR Officer.**

## PARTICIPATORY FOREST MANAGEMENT

### 2.1. The Context:

Forest is one of the resource areas of the State which supports the livelihood basket of a larger section of the population. The people and more particularly the tribal communities of the State maintain a symbiotic relationship with the forest and forest resources. Since independence up till 1980, the State approach towards forest was considered as a source of revenue generation and the forest dwellers are considered as a threat to the forest resources potential.

### 2.2. Forest Protection Committees

RCDC continued its effort during the year to organize Forest Protection Committees into networks and become active in lobbying for people's rights. In this process, 455 Forest Protection Committees have been clubbed into 26 cluster level federations. 12 of those federations have been sitting regularly every month. The district authorities of the Forest Department have begun responding to the demands of the Forest Protection Committees. In many occasions the collaborative efforts of both FPL and the district Forest Department offices have yielded good results.

### 2.3. District Forestry Forum

The District Forestry Forum has also celebrated "Bana Mahotsav" this year to encourage the people for forest protection and plantation.. Plantation activities were carried out in different schools in the operation areas including special program on plantation of medicinal plants. The DFF has celebrated "World Environment Day" this year. On this occasion, some individuals and Forest Protection Committees have been rewarded two "Banamitra" and three "Banabandhu" by DFF for their outstanding work on forest protection. During this period major initiations were made to identify the possible NTFPs and link them together with the available market. The pluckers have got identity card free of cost. Postal pass books were opened for all the pluckers by generating awareness among them. Five KL pluckers claimed insurance of Rs. 50,000 each by our inspiration. It is considered as one of the major livelihood supports to the tribal pockets of Bolangir district. Visitors from Deogarh and Kalahandi have visited the field and learned on the forest protection activities. Conflicts were resolved by VFPC in Dumerpadar of Belpada block and Dungereunda, Runimahul of Sainatala block.

### 2.4. Study on forestland conflicts in Gajapati and Koraput Districts

A forestland conflict study was initiated in Koraput and Gajapati districts with the objective to create a database and also to create a scope for advocacy to ensure people's rights over occupied land. The information related to forest land was collected from Koraput & Paralakhemundi Forest Divisions. Based on the secondary information and discussions with the forest officials, the villages were selected for the study. The study was undertaken in 29 villages in Koraput & Gajapati district to know the types and extent of the forest land conflict and its impact on the people. The report was shared and discussed through workshops, consultations and used as a tool for advocacy in district and state level platforms.

## 2.5. Awareness building on Forest Rights Act

The government has enacted this act, which was published on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2000 RCDC had organized 25nos of district / block/ GP level consultations in different parts of Odisha to spread the news on Forest Rights Act. Village level meetings were organized in the field areas to educate the people on FRA. The participants were the primary stakeholders, traditional leaders, PRI representatives, government officials, and representatives from NGOs, CBOs, and Activists etc. The objectives were as follows:

- To create awareness among the forest dwelling tribals, other traditional forest dwellers & PRI representatives on Forest Right Act-2000
- To pressurize the policy makers to bring the rule for implementation of FRA
- To discuss on the critical issues and find out measures of solution
- To educate and empower Gramasabha for better implementation of the Act.
- To develop convergence among the people, PRIs, CBOs & NGOs for better implementation of this Act.

## 2.6. Workshop / Consultation

RCDC had organized a State level Consultation on Forest Rights Act in early quarter of 2008. The objectives were as follows:

- To bring clarity among the people on the Forest Rights Act and Rules.
- To implement it in the field and unfold the field level problems and again debate on it.
- To ascertain the progress made so far by the Government regarding the Act in Odisha.

The participants were PRI members, local leaders, representatives from the NGOs / CBOs, Medias, policy makers, government officials. Mr. Sanjay Upadhaya, member of the Forest Rights Committees was present and clarified the doubts on various aspects of the Act & the Rule. Mr. Venugopal Sharma, Commissioner – cum – Secretary, Revenue Department was present and discussed with the participants on the progress and stand of government of Odisha on the implementation of the Act.

In the first phase, RCDC had organised 7 district level consultations & 6 block level consultation in 10 tribal populated districts of Odisha. Various aspects of the Act & Rule were discussed with the participants. The GP level & village level meetings were organized to spread the news of this Act among the primary stakeholders and also the roles and responsibilities of the PRIs and Palli Sabha in determining the rights of the individuals & communities.

## 2.7. CFM Networking

RCDC has been supporting district forestry forums for quite sometime. It is developing the skill of such district level forestry forums so as to bargain with the Forest Department during the implementation of various provisions of the Act. It is directly engaged in developing the capacities on the CFM leaders through training exposure, and workshops organized at panchayat and district levels of four districts (Boudh, Dogarh, Nayagarh and Kalahandi). The details of CFM networking and programs for strengthening are given in table-1 and 2.

**Table-1. CFM Networking promoted by RCDC.**

Districts	Villages covered	CFM Groups formed
Nayagarh	1020	750
Deogarh	632	546
Boudh	350	1732
Balangir	500	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>2502</b>	<b>3528</b>

**Table-2. RCDC in strengthening CFMs.**

Interventions	Achievements
Strengthening of structure at cluster, zone, and district.	2050 VFPC, 2550, villages are federated with five DFF.
Regularization of Chullichanda.	27000 rupees collected as chullichanda at the DFF level And village funds are generated more then 20 times.
Maintaining of community biodiversity register.	16 villages are maintaining Community biodiversity register in Nayagarh and Deogarh district.
Creating CFM database Study on role of women in forest protection.	Information's are collected from four districts but database is not created. The study report is prepared



## 2.8. Dissemination of Information

RCDC has published a booklet on Forest Right Act & Rule in Oriya which has circulated widely among various stakeholders. Besides that, it has also published articles in its Oriya news letter to highlight the major concerns and also achievement related to Forest Rights Act and also forest land conflicts. The organization has published the Form – A & Form – B and widely circulated among the forest dwelling communities.

## 2.9. Study on Forestry Sector Development

RCDC was involved in monitoring the progress of OFSDP in selected pockets of different districts. The study was under taken in 4 zones i.e. central (Boudh & Kandhamal), western zone: (Kalahandi and Deogarh), southern zone: (Gajapati and Koraput), northern zone: (Sundergarh and Keonjhar), eastern zone: (Athagarh and Khurda).

The secondary and primary level information were collected from the government offices and program villages. Based on the information collected from various sources and primary interviews with the forest officials, PRIs, local people and DFFs, a draft report was prepared to share the issues relating to plantation, afforestation, and compensatory afforestation programmes.

For strengthening the functioning of JBIC project at various levels, RCDC took initiatives through consultations, checklists preparation for the forest functionaries and NGOs in 14 Forest Divisions of OFSDP of the State. A report based on update secondary data collected from state level Forest Department is prepared and disseminated among different grassroots level organizations & institutions who are engaged on the forestry sector development.

In addition, RCDC was also able to organize a protest movement by Odisha Jungle March against OFSDP. A memorandum was taken to GoO in order to create pressure on Govt. for delivering more power to CFM and implementing FRA rules in the state within a time frame period.

## 2.10. Implementation of Forest Rights Act 2006

RCDC has substantially contributed in building the processes at local level which have helped to brought an Act like FRA in 2006. Realising its need for the people RCDC took up various measures during the year which have geared the processes of implementation of FRA in certain pockets of the state. It actively participated in capacity building of functionaries like PRIs, Forest Dept. Civil Society and CFM members; shared informations among them; helped in developing village maps in project villages. In the villages claims for individual and community forest rights RCDC involvement in the implementation of FRA during last year can be categorised as mobilisation and claim settlement initiated at the village and panchayat levels; negotiation with the sub-divisional level committees at the district and sub-division level; and playing a watch dog role in constantly building rapport with the state level motivating committees.

**RCDC has substantially widened the platforms and networks for larger access of the forest dwellers and different stakeholders, involved in the forest and forest based livelihood issues of the State.**



## 03

**LAND RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS****3.1. The Context**

Land plays a very important role in the life and livelihood of the people. It has a reserve value for the future generations. Recording of land in one's name gives a legal ownership. During early years of independence recording of land in individual names were encouraged. This process was totally different in tribal dominated hilly areas of the country. Odisha is no exception to this process. The tribal communities living in forest and hills practice the community based customary rights without any legal recognition.

**3.2. Land and Water Management**

Rural economy is mostly based on agriculture. The land belonging to the small holders in Balangir is mostly undulated upland and highly erosion prone. The process of degradation is accelerated due to faulty management of the resources in the aspects of conservation, production and sustainability.

Hence, RCDC has initiated a large-scale awareness program among the farmers for proper management of soil and water. They were made aware that drought is not a natural calamity alone, but a product of faulty interventions into the natural resources. Training of progressive adoptive farmers, regular meeting among the farmer groups and propagation of low cost technologies were organized. The farmers were motivated and supported to take up intensive in situ conservation measures for soil and water. The farmers were oriented for a production system, which is low input based, sustainable and giving a higher harvest. This process has been taken up very intensively in the watershed development projects.

**3.3. Land Rights and Entitlements**

Two specific studies on status assessment of land distributed under ceiling surplus and government wasteland category in 20 villages of Koraput and Puri districts of Odisha were carried out. Apart from the empirical study, the intervention has a strong advocacy component that focuses on the restoration of land to their real beneficiaries using the recently passed *Mo Jami Mo Diha* scheme. The interventions include database creation, case profiling, empirical study, advocacy, networking, etc.

**3.4. Database on land**

A systematic database comprising of newspaper clippings, books, reports, internet download materials etc. were collected on a regular basis on Koraput and Puri districts. This covers issues on land published in Oriya and English daily. Books and reports are being collected on a regular basis from both internet and other sources. Database on ceiling surplus, government wasteland and Bhoodan land of Odisha with special reference to Koraput and Puri Districts was also strengthened during the year.

**3.5. Case study profiling**

Cases relating to various land issues were collected from Puri, Gajapati, Koraput and Malkangiri districts in a continuous manner. These cases focussed on issues of Dalits and tribal people land acquisition, land grabbing in the name of Matha and temple and issues relating to Bhoodan and

government wasteland. Cases collected from different districts helped in analysing various issues in the state. The process is on to reflect these cases as updates to be shared by all the organizations working on land rights issues.

### **Case-1. RCDC could show the path to landless to become a landholder.**

Radheshayam Bag a resident of Bhubanpada village of Gudvela block was a marginal farmer and was lonee to the local money lender. He with his wife, son, daughter-in-law and grand daughter was desperate to generate livelihood from any source. The situation forced him to mortgage his three acres of unproductive land for Rs.12,000/- in 1999 and since then he became land less wage labourer.

RCDC intervened in this village through a watershed during the year 2004 and formed SHGs which integrated the villagers with other development activities in subsequent years. Radheshayam actively participated to the process of development initiated by RCDC. RCDC's financial support to SHGs directly helped Radheshayam to take a small loan from the SHG. In subsequent year he took another small loan of Rs. 4000/- and purchased a pair of she-buffalo in 2006 with the guidance of local RCDC staff. He devoted all his time and sincerity to take care of the calf and the she-buffalos. From this livestock rearing he could generate Rs.15,000/-in 2008 and purchased another buffalo and presently owns five number of buffalos. The guidance by the RCDC staff to promote the livelihood base and to link them with out reach market helped him to recover three acres of mortgaged land. Now Radheshayam is able to cultivate his little land, generate supplement income from buffalo rearing and also knowledgeable due to the frequent interaction with RCDC staff.

## **3.6. Pressure group formation**

A group of resource persons have been identified to analyze and discuss issues on land both in Koraput and Puri districts, which include retired revenue officials, village leaders, women leaders, lawyers and NGO representatives. In Puri 3 pressure group meetings and 4 panchayat level meetings have been organized to discuss the land issues in detail. In the beginning of year 2008, RCDC took the initiative to assess the field situation in one of the coastal districts of Odisha. It was basically adapted to unders fact the variations in the nature of different land issues in Coastal districts.

## **3.7. Submission of applications under *Mo Jami Mo Diha (MJMD)***

Applications have been collected by RCDC from the selected households from the project villages who have land entitlement and possession related problems. These include ceiling land, government wasteland distributed for agriculture and homestead purpose. Presently, RCDC is taking all the initiative to monitor the implementation process of MJMD scheme at least in two operational districts of Koraput and Puri. RCDC has helped in submitting applications of 45 beneficiaries in Koraput and 141 applications in Puri district. Along with this, applications of land less and homestead less persons are being processed to advocate for their rights at the district level.

## **3.8. Study on forestland conflicts in Gajapati and Koraput Districts**

A forestland conflict study was initiated in Koraput and Gajapati districts with the objective to create a database and also to create scope for advocating for ensuring people's rights over occupied land. The information related to forest land was collected from Koraput & Paralakhemundi District Forest Divisions office. Based on the secondary information and discussions with the forest officials,

29 villages in Koraput & Gajapati districts were selected to know the types and extent of the forest land conflict and its impact on the people. Analysis of all the primary and secondary information has been done, while a draft report has been prepared for sharing with the PRI members & other local level institutions. The finding of the study in the form of a draft report was shared and discussed at the district and state level workshops and consultations. This document is now being used as one of the evidences for the people for applying under the Forest Rights Act and it is also used as an advocacy document to address the problem of land encroachment cases booked against the vulnerable forest dwelling communities.



The Management Structure of RCDC performs both horizontal and vertical functions of the organisation while the Senior Management Team is the core skeleton of RCDC.

## 04

## NTFP PROGRAMMES

**4.1. The Context**

NTFPs are one of the potential natural sources of forest dwellers economy. It contributes a lot to their food basket and food security. Understanding the potential of NTFPs in the life and living of the forest dwellers, mostly tribal people, the state in different time periods had tried to establish institutional arrangements and formed various policies to pressure, trade and to bring benefits to the forest dwellers of the state. Many of these institutions and strategies could not meet the desired goal since the forest dwellers were not involved sufficiently in all these processes. The NGOs and CBOs are also playing effective role in the management of NTFPs, during last one or two decades. The fact remains that NTFP potential is one of the major sources of tribal livelihood. RCDC since its beginning has rightly understood the potentials of NTFPs for income, food security and employment creation of the forest dwellers and tribal people at local, regional, state and national levels.

**4.2. NTFP Policy Research**

NTFP is one of the major areas of work for RCDC since the beginning. NTFP policy analysis and research assess the content, approaches, their relevance, utility and appropriateness.

RCDC collected updated information on different policies, rules, Acts relating to NTFP management, operation and trade at state and national levels have been collected and analysed in the context of different states governing NTFP management and trade. The role of marketing institutions involved in procurement, value addition and trade including challenges faced by the primary collectors, government and other stakeholders in NTFP management and trade in the central India have been studied in detail. Similarly, management practices of nationalised NTFP items especially kendu leaf, sal seed, and bamboo were documented. In order to develop an alternative institutional model for NTFP marketing, the functioning of Primary Cooperative Societies (PCS) in Chhattisgarh and MP have been studied.

Small meetings in village, panchayat, block and district level in each state have been organised to discuss the issues at grassroots level. Case studies on policy and trade of kendu leaf, sal seed, bamboo, mahua and honey have been developed from different parts of the region. With regard to lac, gums and resins, research and marketing institutions were contacted for exploring collaboration in further market promotion. Different stakeholders especially Forest Department, CSOs, academic institutions, marketing institutions were interviewed for their feedback on policy and trade of NTFPs in the states. Three major workshops were organised by RCDC during the year considering them as a part of the advocacy.

- National workshop on “sustainable management of NTFP” held at TFRI, Jabapbur during January 18-19, 2008.
- National workshop on Bamboo management and trade collaboration with the JK Paper Mills at Bhubaneswar during 2007
- Regional workshop on “Tendu Leaves Management and Trade” held at Raipur during August 23-24, 2007 in Collaboration with CGMFP Federation, Raipur, Chhatishgarh.



The research and advocacy activities of RCDC especially in NTFP sector found out working areas for greater involvement with network partners and to use them as a pressure groups. In some cases RCDC faced operational challenges from different stakeholders still their perseverance helped them in solving issues related to local community. The NTFP deregulation Policy of Odisha somehow backed by greater community and NGO movement and RCDC played a crucial role through advocacy, publication and capacity building activities. Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh state also followed the recommendations suggested in the policy workshops of RCDC while decentralizing certain NTFPs.

### 4.3. Market Access

One of the major activities of RCDC is to promote, build and strengthen institutions of primary NTFP collectors and their organizations like forest protecting groups, self help groups etc. The market access programme emphasized more on capacity building of these institutions to manage the resources on which they are dependant and to manage the schemes and programs of state. At present there are 30 numbers of cooperatives, promoted by RCDC which have been actively participating in procurement and trade of NTFP in the project area and out of which 22 numbers are registered under Odisha Self – Help Cooperative Registration Act 2001. The details of primary and apex cooperatives for the management of NTFPs are given in **annex-3 and 4**.

The primary cooperatives formed by RCDC during the year have been again federated to an apex body at district level, which are called secondary cooperative. The idea of formation of secondary and tertiary cooperative at apex level is to help the primary cooperatives in getting more profit out of NTFP trade and to function as service providers especially in financial linkage, bargaining with traders, making lobby for changes in policies and practices etc. Secondary cooperatives at the district level have been formed in three districts, one at Rayagada, one at Koraput and the third one in undivided Kalahandi district. During the period the secondary cooperative in undivided Kalahandi district has been registered and the rest two are in process.

### 4.4. Institution building

For strengthening the cooperatives, training guidelines/manuals have been developed on different aspects of the programme. It includes aspects like cooperative management, enterprise development, market access, sustainable harvesting of NTFP etc. Training programs for each cooperative (both primary and secondary) have been organized on issues like fair trade, enterprise development, sustainable management of NTFP resources, institution management etc. The training of the cooperatives on institutional management basically focussed on the concept of cooperative, need of cooperative, leadership development, decision making, awareness on byelaw, role & responsibilities of the office bearers etc. The aspects covered under market access, training are assessment of NTFP potential, business plan development, procurement & trade of NTFP, financial linkage, price trends, value chain, monitoring of procurement and trade & maintenance of documents & records.



### Case-2: Training: A basic tool to empower the PRIs

Empowerment of PRIs was lately realised by the Government. In order to materialise the processes of empowerment the state has handed over certain specific power to PRIs with respect to the procurement, marketing and value addition of 68 NTFPs and also in other sectors. Formulation of policies, rules, regulations are not the self sufficient conditions for empowerment in real terms. This is more visible in tribal and *dalit* dominated rural regions of the state. Understanding the inadequacies in planning, execution and resource allocations of the Government, RCDC took it as a challenge to organise training programmes for the PRI members from time to time on recurring basis in its operational areas. This helped the PRIs to plan, issue licenses, linking to out reach markets under value addition programmes. The regular training programme even in 2008 helped the PRI in their Palli Sabha of few Panchayats to restrict and/or to stop the sell and consumption of liquor. 'Basundhara Bandhu' the Oriya newsletter published and circulated by RCDC helped the empowerment processes promoted by the organisation.

The SHG groups have been trained on good practices in micro credit & micro finance. The training basically focussed on the leadership, management of groups, record keeping, credit linkages, business planning, enterprise development and basic concept of formation of cooperatives. The programme has focused more in 3 clusters (Mahadeiput, Dayanidhiguda & Giriliguma) of Koraput district and around 47 groups have been trained. On eco-friendly wild honey harvesting of Banamadhu Cooperative members with collaboration with Centre for Bee Development, Wardha, Maharashtra. 35 honey hunters have been trained on eco-friendly honey harvesting techniques and they have been practically demonstrated. The leaders/members of cooperative forest protection committees & PRIs have been trained on good harvesting practices, primary processing, pre & post harvesting treatment, proper storage etc. These training have focuses on Amla, Harida, Bahada & sal seed.

#### 4.5. Sustainable management of forest and NTFPs

With the support from the technical institutions like Tropical Forest Research Institution, Jabalpur a participatory methodology has been developed to identify the NTFP and other forest species in the area. The cooperatives and other forest protecting groups have been trained on the methodology and proper checklist/formats have been developed.

The house hold survey for selected villages has been undertaken to examine the basic information like availability of NTFP, extent of dependency, uses, harvesting practices, pressures and threats on the resources This exercise has been done in 6 clusters of Koraput, Malkanagir, Raygada, Nuapara and Kalahandi districts. The exercise has involved the forest protecting communities to map out the resources in their areas, issues and challenges interfaced, and generated a lot of information for sharing with the communities, PRIs and Government officials were trained on specific NTFP product base, fire region, grazing region, hunting sector, medicinal plants, water resources within the forest along with harvesting process, conservation practices etc.

Village and cluster level meetings have been organized by the organizations to share the findings of the inventory and mapping exercise and to document the traditional management practices. The options developed during the meetings have been shared with experts from IIFM and TFRI. The experts have physically verified the field areas and also interacted with the communities. The

project team of RCDC during the year has discussed with Forest Department and the PRIs and developed a framework to involve the community on assessment of ecological health of forests.

Apart from the cooperative level, village level need based sustainable forest management plans were prepared in 10 villages (5 each) in Deogarh and Kalahandi Forest Division. The programme involved the forest protecting groups, local forest officials, experts, civil society organisations and Gram Panchayats in the process of developing need based forest management plans which tried to blend traditional and scientific forestry. During 2008, forest inventory process has been completed in about 1000 ha of forest land with 450 sample plots of 100 square meters of area each in Kalahandi cluster. In Deogarh district similar program have been carried out in about 800 hectares forest area, covering 320 sample plots of 100 square meters.

Digital mapping of forest and associated villages is completed in Kalahandi district and it is ongoing in Deogarh district. Besides, ground verification for GIS maps, institution building for SFM in CFM (Community Forest Management) as well as regularizing the CFM committees in both the clusters are going on. The SFM intervention has provided specific importance to women issues through initiating a gender need assessment in both the clusters. Moreover, a detail database has been prepared on forest inventory, and in making a GIS linked information system.

#### **4.6. Enhancing the access of primary collector and their institutions to NTFP management and trade**

A study on value chain analysis of six products (Neem, Char, Tamarind, Kalmegh, Harida and Amla) was carried out in Central India. Based on the findings of the value chain a ToR has been developed for study in international markets. Some major trading centres in Europe have been identified with the help of Traidcraft.

The year has been a significant time period for RCDC because the business plan for each cooperative has been developed based on the market assessment, production assessment, price trend etc. Several rounds of buyers-sellers' interfaces were organized to link the cooperatives with trading houses. In Nangalboard area of Kalahandi district an interface was organized among the local traders which helped forest dwellers for trading of Char seed, Mahua seed and Sal seed. The team has been constantly lobbying with the district administrations in Kalahandi, Rayagada, Nuapada and Koraput, districts to promote Market Promotion Taskforces.

It has been planned to set up small scale NTFP based-enterprises at cooperative level in all the districts. Product development trainings were organized in Rayagada & Kalahandi districts in collaboration with the local NGOs and with the help of resource persons in order to setup small scale NTFP based-enterprises at co-operative level in all the districts. This helped the cooperatives to develop different value added NTFP product and sell it in the market to get better price which ultimately enhance their income. Product development trainings were organized at Dangasorda cluster in Raygada district, where is 35 cooperative members participated in the training and learned techniques to prepare different value added product of NTFP. With the help of Traidcraft a 5-days training programme on NTFP market access has been organised at Rayagada for the staffs and the partner NGOs who were partially of fully involved in trade of NTFP. The trainings mainly focused on cost benefit analysis of the value added product, plan for marketing of the product, storage, packaging, quality control, production planning etc.

Several products have been developed by the groups like jam, jelly, squash, pickles, molasses, oil, tonic from amla, harida, bahada, satabari, bel & patalkumuda etc. The products have been sent to the outlets and exposed to different local festivals for sale.

Three small sales outlets at Bhawanipatna, Koraput and Rayagada have been operated for direct sale of processed and raw NTFPs developed by the cooperative. A central strategy has been developed for uniform functioning of all the four outlets. The idea is to ensure that all the sales outlets would have same type of packaging and pricing.

The Common Facility Centre (CFC) have been developed with the objective to provide business services to the cooperatives in the areas of marketing (buying and selling), finance, pre and post harvesting operation and general management. During the year four CFCs made operational one each in Kahahandi, Nuapada, Koraput & Rayagada districts. In Kalahandi the CFC is being managed by the partner NGO, CHARM. The CFC has developed new products like Satabari, Amla, Bel, Harida, bahada and Patalkumuda powder during the year.

Dal processing Juice making, siali plate making, powder making equipments have been installed in the CFC. In Rayagada the CFC has been started at Dangasoroda cluster of Chandrapur block where a siali leaf unit was set up and a pulvrior installed and made operational. 10 SHG members were trained on leaf plate stitching and the group earned profit around Rs. 3500/-. In case of Nuapada district the CFC has been set up at Golamunda (Dhamanpur) which is being managed by Churapahad Jungle Surakshya Samabaya Ltd. In each CFC trainers have been appointed to provide regular trainings to the groups to produce value added products.

### Case 3: NTFP still sustaining many

Abanti, a tribal lady of Kondh tribe (one of the primitive tribe of Odisha), resides in Laxmipur area of the Koraput District. With so many of stringent rules and regulations within the community she managed to educate herself up to class IX. Then she was forced to leave the school simply because she denied marrying at the age of 13. This shocking news didn't break her down and she prepared herself to make a group within the community to fight against such social practices. The group members started collecting NTFP, processed those and tried to sell in the market. In this business also she could not get the justice and the local middlemen tried to devalue their products. It was early 2007 when RCDC intervened in the area and came across the group headed by Avanti. The frequent meetings organized by the project staffs in the area and the concept of cooperative promotion helped her to build her strength and provided moral support. As a result she along with the group tried to bring 14 more groups to promote a cooperative to get into NTFP trade. She was democratically elected as the President of the cooperative, named as Subhalaxmi Cooperative is now involved in massive procurement of hill brooms and other NTFP available in the area. The local technology used by the groups in processing of hill brooms is being promoted and the products are sold in the local market. Series of training programmes on different value addition techniques had been organized by the project which helped the groups to produce quality materials. The efforts made by the group had been able to bring a revolution in the price of hill broom. The market price was just doubled in 2007-08 and the price of each broom stick was Rs 11.00-12.00. No doubt the project has been able to provide the groups some reliable income but the hidden agenda of the leader is to empower women both socially and economically so that they could fight against the evils. She was really in search of a platform to achieve her goal.

## 05

## WATER AND LIFE

**5.1. The Context**

Water is life. The changing pressure on water due to the growth of population, urbanization, and its multifarious use has made many to think over certain issues like access to water, quality of water, cost factor, continuity of water supply etc. The international Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade from 1980 to 1990 could not meet the demands as required and planned. Some of the factors like inadequate understanding of the geo-morphology and geo-hydrology of the country more particularly of the coastal region, lack of appropriate technologies, lack of adequate funding support etc. are highlighted in the aftermath of the water decade seems to be quite appropriate.

**5.2. Drinking water and Sanitation**

RCDC during the year has prepared a report on the 'Status of Drinking Water in Odisha' covering various aspects of drinking water situation in the State. A Drinking Water Manual has been prepared to exhort rights of the community over water. The drinking water survey carried out by the organisation helped much to use the findings as a tool for advocacy and the Panchayat Raj Department of the Government to find out solutions of hand pump maintenance.

The advocacy cell of the organisation highlighted certain key issues cantering water quality, operation and maintenance of water sources which sensitised the community and also the service providers. The district level advocacy workshop in Balangir, Kalahandi, Bargarh and Balasore activated the functionaries of the Government, NGOs and PRIs with respect to their duties and responsibilities.

**5.3. School Water and Sanitation Education**

School Water and Sanitation education was provided to the students in 60 schools of Balasore, Balangir and Nayagarh districts in which students were educated on the personal hygiene, cleanliness and adolescent behaviour. The Personal Hygiene Register was introduced in each school and found maintained on regular basis during the year. The Science Congress on Water was organised for students in all the above districts. The awareness campaign on these school premises on cleanliness was preferred. Annual meet of the students were also carried out in all the 60 schools on regular basis.

**5.4. Defluoridation**

The organisation through an in-depth survey has identified the fluoride contaminated pockets of Odisha, explored defluoridation techniques, organised State level workshops on fluoride related issues and tried to converge the services of different organisations working on fluoride related issues. In addition, educational programmes relating to fluoride impact on health were also carried out in selected patches of the State.

### 6.1. The Context

RCDC has made concerted efforts during last year to promote life and livelihood of the people. It strongly believes that - 'Denial of right to food denies people's ability to achieve other rights i.e. rights to life, livelihood and employment'. It believes that people have a strong and natural food basket which needs to be protected and promoted. Access to food by the poor and excluded people to sustainable livelihood is to be guided by community control and management of natural resources. This is possible only through participation of the villagers and promotion of community ownership. RCDC engaged itself with vulnerable and excluded poor people for the assertion of their rights and entitlements, to enable the formation of an empowered community that challenges the unequal and unjust power relations through a process of socio economic development and information sharing.

### 6.2. Capacity Building, Training, Orientation and Exposure

Building capacities of the rural people through building, orientation and exposure is one of the 1st step of sustainable development. Thus empowers the villagers from right perspective. Realising () RCDC had organised various capacity building programmes with respect to community mobilisation, leadership development planning process, group management, food security. Panchayat Raj system, NREGA, RTI. Upland farming rechnighes, backyard farming, aquaculture, organic farming health and nutrition, government schemes etc. The stakeholders of these programmes include target families, farmers, volunteers, SHS members, village leaders PRI members, women etc. During last year several in-house resource persons and resource persons from art sides were hired to organise various programmes for the target beneficiaries. In addition to a number of capacity enhancement programmes for the staff of RCDC were organised on NREGA, Food & Social Schemes, SHG facilitation, sustainable agriculture, community mobilisation & the documentation processes.

#### Case-4: RCDC believe that Nurturing Co-operatives is like nurturing a child

Anchalika Mahila Vikash Samabaya Ltd. a Co-operative is promoted by RCDC at Chacha, Jharigam of Nabarangpur. It was registered in the year 2003 to achieve couple of goals of understanding the capacity of the functionaries of PRIs, NGO, CBO and Govt Departments to assess the devolution of power and to strengthen the functional processes so as to contribute for food security and to have a knowledgeable and empowered functional groups.

The AMVS co-operative has 150 women SHGs, 734 shareholders representing 3 GP level SHG federations. During 2008 the Co-operative has a share deposit of Rs. 5700/-, saving deposit of Rs. 273428/- and withdrawal of saving to the tune of Rs. 100234/-. The co-operative has given a loan amount of Rs. 1194645/- and loan repayment from the members to the tune of Rs. 949873/-. The co-operative has five regular staff and 2 staffs of RCDC are paid by the co-operative.

The major programmes carried out by the co-operative during last year includes running of Fair Price Shop, NTFP trading and enterprise development, mobilised support, banking support, business support, accepted deposits and lending money to the members. In all these processes RCDC is a constant source of support and spirit to co-operative. RCDC also believes that nurturing a child is very important which determines its good health. This is the reason why RCDC nurtures 32 co-operatives which are at various levels of development.



### 6.3. Promoting Self Help Groups

Community empowerment approach is adopted to create income and employment-generating channels preferably managed by women groups and poor people as viable food security alternative. Food security committees have been formed at village level with the identified vulnerable families.

RCDC through Self Help Groups promoted kitchen garden, goatery, poultry, Paddy processing, vegetables, and marketing of spices with the support from bank linkages and revolving fund from the SHG Federations. In many instances, denial or delayed food entitlements have been identified and reported to the competent authority, which ensured their entitlements. Linkages with banks and credit institutions have continuously been made to ensure proper technical and financial provision for the SHGs.

### 6.4. Watershed Associations

Watershed development programmes for organising and empowering the rural poor for the fulfilment of their sustainable livelihood and food security were implemented. RCDC during the year has facilitated the processes of formation of Watershed Associations in four watersheds supported by Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP).

The community organisation processes focussed on the issues like entitlements over community resources and the participation of the vulnerable community groups in decision makings. The Watershed Committees and Watershed Associations have been registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 for availing a legal status.

### 6.5. Watershed Development Fund

Watershed Development Funds have been linked to community organisation processes for owning and maintaining the created/renovated community assets like village ponds, roads, sanitary dug wells, afforestation programmes etc.. Village institutions like Food Security Committees, Watershed Committees, Self help Groups, Village Development Action Committees, and Forest Protection Committees contributed in strengthening the community organisation processes.

### 6.6. Curbing Migration

RCDC has addressed the multifaceted problems of migration in project villages. The project staffs shared with the villagers on the worst sufferings of migration both at native and the destination of the migrants. They also popularised various programmes of the government relating to livelihood of the villagers. This has enough impact on the reduction of the flow of out migration in the project villages.

### 6.7. Improved Agriculture

Agriculture intervention of the organisation focussed on small land holders. The progress includes introduction of diversification from Mono Cropping to Multi Cropping, Quality Seed Replacement and Use of Low Cost Technologies and Practices. Promotion of Organic SRI (Systemic Rice Intensification) has been the specialty of RCDC. Farmers got encouraged to use low cost bio fertilizers to protect natural ecosystem.

RCDC emphasized on the collection of traditional seeds in pulses, oilseeds, and vegetables. It was realised that the seeds promoted by the Agriculture Department are of inferior quality and unproductive seed banks in 12 villages were promoted.

Promotion of compost pits was another initiatives promoted in project villages. Educational and awareness programs were implemented so as to support campaign against because of chemical

fertilisers, manures, insecticides and pesticides compost pots vermi wash for the promotion of bio-fertilisers have been promoted by the organisation.

SRI method of paddy cultivation were promoted on experimental basis with 100 farmers. Orientation programmes were organised for them on SRI method of paddy cultivation organic farming training were given to selective 500 farmer of 10 GPs hiring on side resource persons.

Kitchen gardens play an important role in the livelihood basket of the rural people individual kitchen gardens were promoted in 50 project village, while 30 farmers were promoted with horticulture because by linking them with schemes of horticulture mission.

The food security committees were given PDS support in 10 project villages for regular off take of PDS items for BPL facilities. In addition around 165 nos of families with developed business plans with ongoing support in the farmer monitoring.

Animal husbandry contribute partly to the livelihood basket of the rural families. Many time, these families suffer from major setback due to the loss of live livestock resources selected youths in 10 GPs were given skill training on treatment of domestic animals and their vaccination.

### **6.8. Governance and PRI Promotion**

In order to expand the horizon of people's participation in local self governance, RCDC has initiated and sustained process of peoples' planning. This was initiated primarily to get the communities involved in the identification and analysis of problems for formulation of Micro Plan. For this village level volunteers were selected during the year and sensitized through training on micro level planning process. Soon after, these volunteers have been engaged in collection of village level information. The disadvantaged people who are handicapped and lack on their access to resources and rights have started influencing collective decisions of the villagers.

### **6.9. Implementation of NREGS**

Periodic interactions regarding the provisions and subsequent benefits accrued to the people under NREGS were carried out on regular basis with people during the CBO's meetings. The problems faced by the people in the sphere of submission of Registration applications, Job applications, Job allotment and payment disbursement were documented and the concerned BDOs were appraised in writing to follow up. As a result, the community was becoming more sensitized to stand united for a common cause and help to restrict exploitation of vulnerable people by the hands of the affluent.

The objective of this programme was also to restrict distress migration by prioritizing the identified vulnerable families in assessing employment opportunities. GPs were gheraoed, and even locked for the compulsory intervention of the higher authorities to do the needful, so that the scheme is implemented successfully. The Sarpanchas and Secretaries were asked to keep the GP Office open on all days except the Govt. holidays and receive the applications, putting their signatures and dates. People were advised not to come under the spell of these officials and to open accounts in the nearby Post Offices and /or Banks and to avail the insurance scheme meant for them.

### **6.10. Nutrition and Health Promotion**

Malnourishment is common observation in operational areas. Number of malnourished children, feeble mothers and lean youths still continues to pose a threat to the potential of future human resources. With the launch of National Rural Health Mission, RCDC started the Integrated Nutrition and Health Programme as a partner organizations in Balangir district during the year. The initial effort was limited to three Blocks of Bolangir districts namely Suintala, Khaprakhol and Balangir Sadar covering a targeted population of 35382.

### 7.1. The Context

Advocacy & Campaign have been carried out in an integrated manner to ensure the promotion of enabling environment, participation of deprived masses, accelerate organized effort, develop pressure groups & exert legitimate pressure on Govt. and policy makers to make suitable policy changes. Advocacy programme of RCDC was based on the experiences gained out of the implementation of various programmes in the selected villages and grampanchayats of different districts.

### 7.2. Advocacy and interface building

A series of consultations were conducted by RCDC in a rigorous manner while preparing the report on 'State of Drinking Water in Odisha' and 'State of Water Resources Management in Odisha'. RCDC is also partner to Eastern Zonal Water Partnership – a Zonal Chapter of IWRM in India forum on water resource management.

### 7.3. Advocacy & Campaign on NRM

Planning and execution of various interventions of the research, advocacy and campaign on NRM programmes were undertaken in close association with community institutions, community based organizations, NGOs, extension/front line officials of Govt. research institutions, academicians etc. emphasizing on collaborative/cooperative approaches to address challenges/issues with effort to disseminate information through newsletters, booklets & other forms of media – emphasizing on mainstreaming traditional wisdom and develop/promote demonstrative models of best practices.

### 7.4. Advocacy Market Access Dynamism

It promoted cooperatives and other institutions of primary forest dependent people to control and manage the procurement and trade of different forest produces, promoted enterprises on forest and agriculture products owned and managed by the forest dependent communities and develops different market models for management and trade NTFP and lobby with the Govt., civil society organizations and market promotion agencies to adopt it.

### 7.5. Advocacy on Land Possession

The State Revenue Administration launched a popular campaign named '**Mo Jami Mo Diha**' to restore land to the beneficiaries during August 2007. RCDC facilitated in submitting applications of 33 beneficiaries. Keeping in view the low response of the revenue authorities, RCDC conducted a survey in the study villages of Koraput district. Afterwards, the organization prepared a status report and shared the findings with the State Revenue Administration. In March 2008, the study findings helped the state administration to direct the district administration to verify the cases and give possession to the allottees at the earliest.

### 7.6. Advocating for possession of land

Exerting pressure on Revenue Department and influencing NGOs working on land issues – RCDC could prepared a Memorandum and submitted to Chief Secretary Mr. A.K. Tripathy focussed on issues like Identification of beneficiaries, a guideline for identification of beneficiaries, issuing a

formal acknowledgement on the receipt of application for future reference, Actual field verification during harvest season, involvement of organizations/ representatives other than revenue officials in the time of actual possession, disposal of litigated cases within a fixed time frame, making the verification reports public at least at Tehsil level.

### 7.7. Networking with NGOs and CSOs

RCDC is a resource organisation of the state to caters the need of the state. Departmentary DFF, CSOs, PRIs and the people of large. In those process, the organisation has tried to disseminate the knowledge resouces an FRA, PESI, NTFPs, RTI, NREGA, NRHM, SSA to different partners engaged in implementation through orientation and training programmes, consultation and workshops, The organisation has also contributed to the Govt. Departments to make these policies more contratual and people friendly.



### 8.1. The Context

Research and on going documentation has been one of the most accredited activities of RCDC maintained during the year. These documents disseminated valuable knowledge to different stakeholders from time to time. The publications are made on quarterly, bi-monthly and occasional basis.

### 8.2. Jala Jivan Sambad

Jala Jeevana Sambada (Dialogue on Water and Life) is a quarterly newsletter in Oriya, which basically meant for the critical masses of Odisha. It covers all the aspects of water and it is a platform for sharing and exchange of experiences and highlights the major water issues at local, state, national and international level and its impacts on the common men. The major thematic areas of publication so far completed are: Drinking water and sanitation, river basin planning, people's water management, water and livelihood, school water education and other water related small studies. The magazine comprises of 32 pages with cartoons and approximately 11 articles. One issue of the news letter has been published during the year.

### 8.3. The Community Forestry

The magazine 'Community forestry' is an english newsletter/Journal which covered the burning issues of forestry & governance. This magazine consists of 32 pages and articles are contributed by staff and out side scholars. Two issues of the news letter has been published during the year.

### 8.4. Ama Jangal Amara

A right based quarterly Oriya magazine which focussed on various forest issues and challenges, livelihood issues, government projects and policies, laws & rules, peoples forest management, sustainable forest management process, wildlife issues and biodiversity. This magazine comprises of 24 pages with seven articles. Two issues of the news letter has been published during the year.

### 8.5. Jhardarab

The magazine covers all the NTFP related writings, news, views and marketing information. This magazine is of 16 pages with approximately 6 articles. Four issues of the news letter has been published during the year.

### 8.6. Jangal Khabar:

Jangal Khabar is an occasional newsletter, written in Oriya. It is basically to make people aware and updated regarding the changes and happenings in the forestry and forest governance in the State. Three issues of the news letter has been published during the year.

### 8.7. Occasional Publications

- NTFP Booklets ( 16 Nos )
- The Bhagirathas
- Khadya Nirapatta
- Teachers Manual (Junior & Senior )
- Panchayatku gramya paniyajala jogana hasantara



## 09

## CONSULTING SERVICES

RCDC rendered services to overseas donors for preparation of prospective plan documents. It has also organised the capacity building for donor programmes for donor representatives and conducted various research studies on their request. The learning's of these small efforts and the present development needs slowly impulse the founders to go for a full-fledged consultancy wing. Presently RCDC has been engaged in providing consultancy services to the partner NGOs of OXFAM working in MP, Odisha, AP and UP. In a participatory process it has taken the responsibility of establishing of Monitoring and Evaluation Learning System of implemented projects of OXFAM under small holder Agriculture scale-up programme. As part of this assignment it helps the partner NGOs in collection of field level information, organising process monitoring studies periodically and providing critical inputs for developing new concepts and ideas.

During the reporting year, RCDC got an opportunity to take up 18-months work as proposed by Oxfam under their India Agriculture Scale Up (IASU) programme. The following activities were carried out by the Consulting Services Unit of RCDC upto March 2008.

- Orientation works with Oxfam's Lucknow Office and their partner organisations in Bundelkhand area of Madhya Pradesh
- Building initial process to the project handled by VIKALP the partner organisation of OXFAM Lucknow office
- Support in the literature review and documents verification relating to Inland Fishery of India
- Staff recruitment to the consulting services to contribute towards the consulting services of RCDC
- Scheduling the work of Consulting services for one year term along with the staff recruited for the Consulting services
- Orientation on Oxfam's IASU programme and present assignments to the fresh recruited staff
- Browsing the literature and documents relating to agri-business, retail marketing and management and Inland Fishery of India in different states



# 01 FINANCIAL PROFILE

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.04.2007 TO 31.03.2008		
PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR AMOUNT (RS)	PREVIOUS YEAR AMOUNT (RS)
<b>I. INCOME:</b>		
GRANT-IN-AID	25,522,275.54	22,200,979.88
BANK INTEREST	321,861.72	280,197.49
DONATION AND CONTRIBUTION	697,965.00	357,353.00
SERVICE CHARGES	368,500.00	171,500.00
CONSULTANCY PROFESSIONAL FEES	24,000.00	333,231.00
INFRASTRUCTURAL SUPPORT INCOME	20,000.00	
REIMBURSEMENT OF EXP RECEIVED	52,718.00	
INT RECEIVABLE FROM BENEFICIARIES	31,525.50	38,615.00
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>27,038,845.76</b>	<b>23,381,876.37</b>
<b>II. EXPENDITURE:</b>		
KEYSTONE FOUNDATION	636,632.00	682,863.00
FORD FOUNDATION	3,503,637.00	2,539,964.95
KZE-CB-PRI	249,235.25	104,187.00
KZE-RPP	1,889,186.25	2,258,339.00
CONCERN-CB-PRI	778,917.00	2,217,730.00
DCA-FS-BRIDGE	999,138.00	
DCA-FS	2,001,736.63	4,042,239.68
CWS	187,854.00	200,946.00
NTFP-EP		266,647.00
IGSSS- STUDY		46,810.00
LB-PGMR		388,000.00
OXFAM-DALAP		664,963.00
NIAS-IWP-ZWP	297,000.00	
IRMA-STUDY	64,185.00	
CONCERN-LIVELIHOOD	1,561,345.00	
DCA-FS-GOTARY	230,953.59	
DCA-WORKSHOP	250,390.33	
OXFAM-AG SCALE	170,772.00	
OXFAM-LIVELIHOOD	105,860.00	276,040.00
CA-NRM	588,986.12	1,996,634.25
SIMAVI-DRG-WTR	1,289,652.00	335,676.00
SF-CRM		1,171,741.00
OXFAM-NOVIB	235,840.00	
CPF-FGLG	113,375.00	200,227.00
BD-IFG	1,036,258.00	59,121.00
AJWS-CFPM	535,218.90	5,000.00
CARE-I	194,459.00	
CONCERN-SWRM	1,069,301.00	1,262,029.00
CONCERN-KRS	1,218,949.00	526,924.00
CONCERN-IIFM-WORKSHOP		100,800.00
EC-NTFP	3,438,183.98	67,281.00
WINROCK	45,150.00	42,850.00
NIRD	32,217.00	173,142.00
WORLP-WATERSHED	794,670.00	1,338,685.00
ACA-RLTAP-WATERSHED	76,856.00	153,173.00
WORLP-LST	360,480.00	336,243.00
WFP-MDDK		154,000.00
UNDP-KRS	427,207.00	
DCA-FS	25,840.00	
CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECTS	615,883.00	
GENERAL FUND	631,593.00	574,840.00
CENTRAL OFFICE SALARY	36,976.00	
DEPRECIATION	575,062.00	341,615.00
INT PAYABLE TO S.P ON CREDIT FUND	13,749.00	22,952.00
AUDIT FEES & SERVICE TAX	239,327.00	205,057.00
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>26,522,075.05</b>	<b>22,756,719.88</b>
<b>SURPLUS TRANSFERRED TO BALANCE SHEET</b>	<b>516,770.71</b>	<b>625,156.49</b>

Note: Extracted from Audited Statement of Accounts 2007-08



## 02

## BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2008

Particulars	2007-08 Amount (Rs.)		2006-07 Amount (Rs.)	
<b><u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u></b>				
<b><u>CAPITAL FUND</u></b>				
As per last Balance Sheet	2,016,220.91		1,391,064.42	2,016,220.91
Add Surplus during the year	516,770.71	2,532,991.62	625,156.49	10,744,473.59
<b><u>TEMPORARY RESTRICTED FUND</u></b>		11,367,185.04		144,393.00
INTEREST FREE HAND LOAN		15,893.00		237,387.00
STAFF WELFARE FUND		274,867.00		1,111.00
CORPUS FUND		1,111.00		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14,192,047.66</b>		<b>13,143,585.50</b>
<b><u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u></b>				
<b><u>FIXED ASSETS</u></b>		1630204.65		1,253,183.65
<b><u>INVESTMENT</u></b>				-
<b><u>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</u></b>				
Cash & Bank Balance	12,551,720.99		11,751,788.35	
<b><u>Loans &amp; Advances</u></b>				
Revolving Credit Loan	2,045,130.00		2,193,604.50	
Tax deducted at Sources	81,727.00		76,629.00	
Security Deposit	33,000.00		33,000.00	
Programme Advance	370,238.02		449,310.00	
Other Advance	163,700.00		223,400.00	
	<b>15,245,516.01</b>		<b>14,727,731.85</b>	
<b><u>LESS:</u></b>				
<b><u>CURRENT LIABILITIES &amp; PROVISIONS</u></b>				
Audit Fees & Service Tax	239,327.00		206,057.00	
Provident Fund			91,648.00	
Programme Expenses Payable	297,397.00		407,425.00	
Revolving Credit Fund	2,146,949.00		2,133,200.00	
	<b>2,683,673.00</b>		<b>2,838,330.00</b>	
<b><u>NET CURRENT ASSETS</u></b>		12561843.01		11,890,401.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14,192,047.66</b>		<b>13,143,585.50</b>

Note: Extracted from Audited Statement of Accounts 2007-08

## Annex-1

## LIST OF FIELD CENTRES OF RCDC

Sl. No.	District Name and Address	Block Name
<b>NABARANGPUR</b>		
01.	RCDC-Field Centre, At-Patro Street Po-Dabugam	Dabugam
02.	RCDC-Field Centre, At/Po-Kodinga, Via Kodinga	Kosagumuda
03.	RCDC-Field Centre, At-Siraguda, Po- Jharigam	Jharigam
04.	RCDC-Field Centre, At/Po-Chacha Via- Jharigam	Jharigam
05.	RCDC-Field Centre, At-Patro Street Po-Dabugam	Dabugam
06.	RCDC-Field Centre, C/o-Purno Choudhury, In front of U.G. Bank, At/Po- Kosagumuda	Kosagumuda
<b>BALANGIR</b>		
01.	RCDC-Field Centre, At/Po-Bandhapada	Deogaon
02.	RCDC-Field Centre, At/Po-Tushra	Gudvela
03.	RCDC-Field Centre, At/Po-Patnagarh (Meherpada)	Patnagarh
04.	RCDC-Field Centre, At/Po-Chhamouj, Jaleswar	Balasore
05.	RCDC-Field Centre, At/Po-Niljee, Sinapalli	Sinapalli
<b>NAYAGARH</b>		
01.	RCDC-Field Centre, C/o. JS Mahasangha, New Rajabati Road, Trinath Chhak	Nayagarh
<b>PURI</b>		
01.	RCDC-Field Centre, At/Po-Radhakrishna Nagar, Near Brahman Pokhari Balighat	Puri
<b>KORAPUT</b>		
01.	RCDC-Field Centre, At-Ranigada line, Po-Ashok Nagar	Koraput
02.	RCDC-Field Centre, In front of Block Office, At/Po-Bandhugam	Bandhugam
03.	RCDC-Field Centre, C/o-Chandra Garada At-Kanimusa Po-Laxmipur	Laxmipur
<b>MALKANGIRI</b>		
01.	RCDC-Field Centre, C/o Sanjay Kumar Sarkar, Samabaiguda, Cannel Road	Nayakguda
02.	RCDC-Field Centre, Badabrahman Sahi, K.Singpur	K.Singpur
<b>RAYAGADA</b>		
01.	RCDC-Field Centre, Rayagada Road, Near Amulya PCO, Bisam Cuttack	Bisam Cuttack
02.	RCDC-Field Centre, C/o-Sri Gudla Kumaraswami At-Jaganath Road, Near ST Paul's Church, Gunpur	Gunpur
03.	RCDC-Field Centre, Dangasorada	Muniguda
<b>KALAHANDI</b>		
01.	RCDC-Field Centre, In front of DIC Office College Road, Bhawanipatna	Bhawanipatna
02.	RCDC-Field Centre, Tata Sagar Pada, Near Church At/Po-M.Rampur	M. Rampur
03.	RCDC-Field Centre, Golamunda, Via-Dharmagarh, Bhawanipatna	Golamunda
<b>GAJAPATI</b>		
01.	RCDC-Field Centre, At/Po-Ambajhari, Sridhar Nagar, Parakhemundi	Parakhemundi
<b>DEOGARH</b>		
01.	RCDC-Field Centre, C/o Jagabandhu Pradhan, Near Telephone Exchange, Trimur Road, At/Po-Riamala	Riamala

## OPERATIONAL AREA OF RCDC's INTERVENTIONS

Major Interventions	Districts	Blocks	Panchayats Covered	Villages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forests Land Rights Advocacy</li> <li>Market Access on NTFP</li> <li>Status Assessment of Government Distributed Land</li> <li>Advocacy for Restoration of Land to the Beneficiary</li> </ul>	<b>KORAPUT</b>	Laxmipur Koraput Dasmantpur Bandhugaon Narayanapatna	21	116
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market Access on NTFPs</li> <li>Policy Advocacy on Forests Rights</li> <li>Promotion of Community Forestry</li> </ul>	<b>KALAHANDI</b>	M. Rampur Golamunda Lanjigada Narla	13	79
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market Access NTFP</li> <li>Policy Advocacy on Forest</li> </ul>	<b>NUAPADA</b>	Sinapalli	3	18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market Access NTFP</li> <li>Policy Advocacy on Forest</li> </ul>	<b>RAYAGADA</b>	K.Singhpur Bissam Cutack Chandrapur Gunupur	19	171
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market Access NTFP</li> </ul>	<b>MAKANGIRI</b>	Mathili	2	25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion and Advocacy on Community Forest Management</li> </ul>	<b>BOUDHA</b>	Harabhanga, Boudha	5	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market Access NTFP</li> <li>Policy Advocacy on Forest</li> </ul>	<b>GAJAPATI</b>	Gumma Gosani	8	24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Alienation Programme</li> </ul>	<b>PURI</b>	Brahmagiri	5	10



Major Interventions	Districts	Blocks	Panchayats Covered	Villages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion and Advocacy on Community Forest Management</li> <li>Water Education in Schools</li> </ul>	<b>NAYAGARH</b>	Nayagarh Nuagaon Dasapalla	10	28
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Organisation &amp; Institution Building</li> <li>Participatory Forest Management</li> <li>Livelihood Promotion</li> <li>Water Education in Schools</li> <li>Panchayat level Model Development on Drinking Water</li> <li>Demonstration of low Cost Defluoridation Technology</li> <li>Market Access of NTFP</li> <li>Policy Advocacy on Forest</li> </ul>	<b>BOLANGIR</b>	Gudvella Patnagarh Loisingha	12	85
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Organisation &amp; Institution Building</li> <li>Participatory Forest Management</li> <li>Livelihood Promotion</li> <li>Market Access of NTFP</li> <li>Policy Advocacy on Forest</li> <li>Cooperative Promotion &amp; Micro Finance</li> </ul>	<b>NABARANGPUR</b>	Kosagumuda Jharigaon Dabugaon	10	95
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy Advocacy on Forest</li> <li>Market Access of NTFP</li> </ul>	<b>DEOGARH</b>	Riamal	4	24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Education in Schools</li> <li>Panchayat level Model Development on Drinking Water</li> </ul>	<b>BALASHORE</b>	Bhogarai, Jaleswar, Balasore	6	20
Total :	13	34	124	707

### LIST OF SELF HELP CO-OPERATIVES AND THEIR OPERATION AREAS

SI No	District / Block	Name of the Cluster	Name & Address of Cooperatives	No of SHG	Total Members
1	<b>KALAHANDI</b> Lanjigarha	Musanal	Banabhuin Self-Help Cooperative Ltd. AT/PO:Musanal Biswanathpur. Dist-Kalahandi,Odisha	20	312
2	M.Rampur	Manikera	Banadurga Self-Help Cooperative Ltd. At-Manikera Po- M.Rampur	25	200
3	Dharmagarha	Nuagaon	Banaja Self Help Cooperative Ltd At/Po- Nuagaon, Via- Kegaon ,	30	344
4	Lanjigarha	Trilochon pur	Banajharan Self-Help Cooperative Ltd. AT/PO: Khemundipadar,Trilochanpur,	15	306
5	M.Rampur,	Narala	Banalakhmi Self-Help Cooperative Ltd. At- Narala , Po- M.Rampur, 766102.	25	200
6	Bhawanipatana	Golamunda	Churapahad Jungle Surakshya Samabaya Ltd At/Po- Jamjharan Via- Golamunda	13	120
7	<b>NUAPADA</b> Komna	Komna	Banalata Self Help Cooperative Ltd At/Po- Makabhata Via- Komna ,	20	210
8	Sinapali	Sinapali	Banashree Self Help Cooperative Ltd At/Po- NuapadaVia- Sinapali	20	160
9	Sinapalli	Nangalbord NTFP	Nangalbord Jungle surakshya Samabaya Ltd At/Po- Nangalbord Via- Sinapali	8	140
10	<b>KORAPUT</b> Bandhugaon	Bandhugaon	Sampad Self Help Cooperative Ltd , At- Sana sarpaliBand Girligumma, ugaon Koraput,Odisha.	15	165
11	Koraput	Kendar	Mahalaxmi Self Help Cooperative Ltd At: Dayanidhiguda Po- Via: Kendar Dist: Koraput, Odisha	14	180
12	Dasmantapur	Girligumma	Dharitree Self Help Cooperative Ltd At –Girligumma,Po:Dasamantpur Dist- Koraput,Odisha	9	110
13	Bandhugaon	Kumbhariput	Gayatree Self Help Cooperative Ltd At- Kumbhariput Bandhugaon, Koraput, Odisha	27	292
14	Koraput	Mahadaiput	Santoshimaa Self Help Cooperative Ltd At –Panashput,Po: Mahadaiput	24	310
15	Laxmipur,	Laxmipur,	Subhalaxmi Self Help Cooperative Ltd At- Laxmipur,	21	266

Sl No	District / Block	Name of the Cluster	Name & Address of Cooperatives	No of SHG	Total Members
16	Narayanpatna,	Balipeta	Tulasi Self Help Cooperative Ltd At- Balipeta, Via-Narayanpatna,	15	161
17	Bandhugaon	Almonda	Gruha laxmi Self Help Cooperative Ltd Almonda ,Bandhugaon	15	165
18	<b>MALKANGIRI</b> <b>Malkangiri</b>	Markapalli.	Maa Bhagabati Self Help Cooperative Ltd At/Po – Markapalli.Po- Bira laxmanpur	20	235
19	Mathili	Nayakguda,	Maa Durga Cooperative At –Nayakguda, Po-Nayakguda, Mathili	15	177
20	<b>RAYAGADA</b> Gunupur	Jaltar	Banafula Self Help Cooperative Ltd At/- Nuagaon, Po- Jaltar, Gunupur, Rayagada	13	168
21	Gunupur	Sagada	Indira Self Help Cooperative Ltd At/po- Putasing, Gunupur Dist- Rayagada, Odisha	10	140
22	Gunupur	Putasing	Mother Teresa Self Help Cooperative Ltd At/po-PuttasinghGunupur,Rayagada	5	137
23	Chandrapur.	Dangasorada	Mahalaxmi Self Help Cooperative Ltd At/Po-Dangasorada, Via-Muniguda, Block-Chandrapur. Dist:Rayagada,Odisha	15	210
24	Chandrapur	Jarpa,	Binthyachal Basini Self Help Cooperative Ltd. At-Jarpa, Po-Budubali, Block- Chandrapur Dist- Rayagada, Odisha	13	162
25	Muniguda	Sibapadar	Saradha Self Help Cooperative Ltd. At-Lotaguda Po-Bijamandali, Block-Muniguda Dist.-Rayagada, Odisha	13	167
26	Bissamkatak	Chatikona,	Neyamagiri Self Help Cooperative Ltd At/Po- Chatikona, Via/Block-Bissamkatak Dist-Rayagada ,Odisha	11	124
27	K.Singhpur,	Polma,	Devgiri Self Help Cooperative Ltd At/po-Polma, K.Singhpur,Rayagada,	21	207
28	K.Singhpur,	Korapa	Maa Majhigouri Self Help Cooperative Ltd At- Vijaynagar, post –Korapa, K. Singhpur , Dist:Rayagada,Odisha	22	212
29	Chandrapur	Dangasorda	Banamadhu Self Help Cooperative Ltd. At:DangasordaPo:MunigudaRayagada, Odisha	7	35
30	Bissam katak	Hat- Mundiguda	Maitri self help Cooperative At/po:Hatmundiguda Via: Bissam Cuttack Dist: Rayagada	13	134
<b>Total</b>				<b>454</b>	<b>5749</b>

### LIST OF PRIMARY AND APEX CO-OPERATIVES

District	Clusters	Name of the primary cooperatives	No. of primary cooperative	Name of the secondary cooperative
Kalahandi & Nuapada	Musanal Trilochonpur Nuagaon Jamjharan Sinapalli Komana Langalboard Manikera Korpa	Banabhuin SHC Ltd. Banajharan SHC Ltd. Banaja SHC Ltd. Churapahad JS SHC Ltd. Banashree SHC Ltd. Banalata SHC Ltd. Banadurga SHC Ltd. Banalakshmi SHC Ltd. Nangalaboard JS SHC Ltd.	9	Banabasi Secondary Self Help Cooperative Ltd., Kalahandi
Rayagada	Putasingh Sagada Jaltar Chatikona Dangasorada Jarapa Hatmuniguda Dangasoroda Poloma Korpa Sibapadar	Indira SHC Ltd. Mother Tressa SHC Ltd. Banaphula SHC Ltd. Niyamgiri SHC Ltd. Mahalaxmi SHC Ltd. Maa Majhigouri SHC Ltd. Maitri SHC Ltd. Banamadhu SHC Ltd. Binthyachala Basini SHC Ltd. Debagiri SHC Ltd. Saradha SHC Ltd.	11	Bharati Secondary Self Help Cooperative Ltd., Rayagada
Koraput	Mahadeiput Dayanidhigud Griliguma Bandhugaon Almonda Balipeta Laxmipur Kumbhariput	Maa Sontoshimaa SHC Ltd. Mahalaxmi SHC Ltd. Subhalakshmi SHC Ltd. Sampada SHC Ltd. Ghruhalaxmi SHC Ltd. Dharitri SHC Ltd. Tulashi SHC Ltd. Gayatri SHC Ltd.	08	Sarabari Secondary Self Help Cooperative Ltd., Koraput
Malkanagiri	Nayakguda Markapalli	Maa Bhagabati SHC Ltd. Ma Durga SHC Ltd.	02	
<b>Total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>

## Acknowledgment

- Govt of Odisha
- Govt of India
- District Administrations
- European Commission
- Ford Foundation
- Dan Church Aid
- Misereor
- Oxfarm
- Concern World wide
- Broder lijk Delen
- Paul Hamlyn Foundation
- Keystone
- Christian Aid
- CWS
- AIWS
- CARE
- NIRD
- Terre Des Home
- Simavi
- Action Aid
- WORLP





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