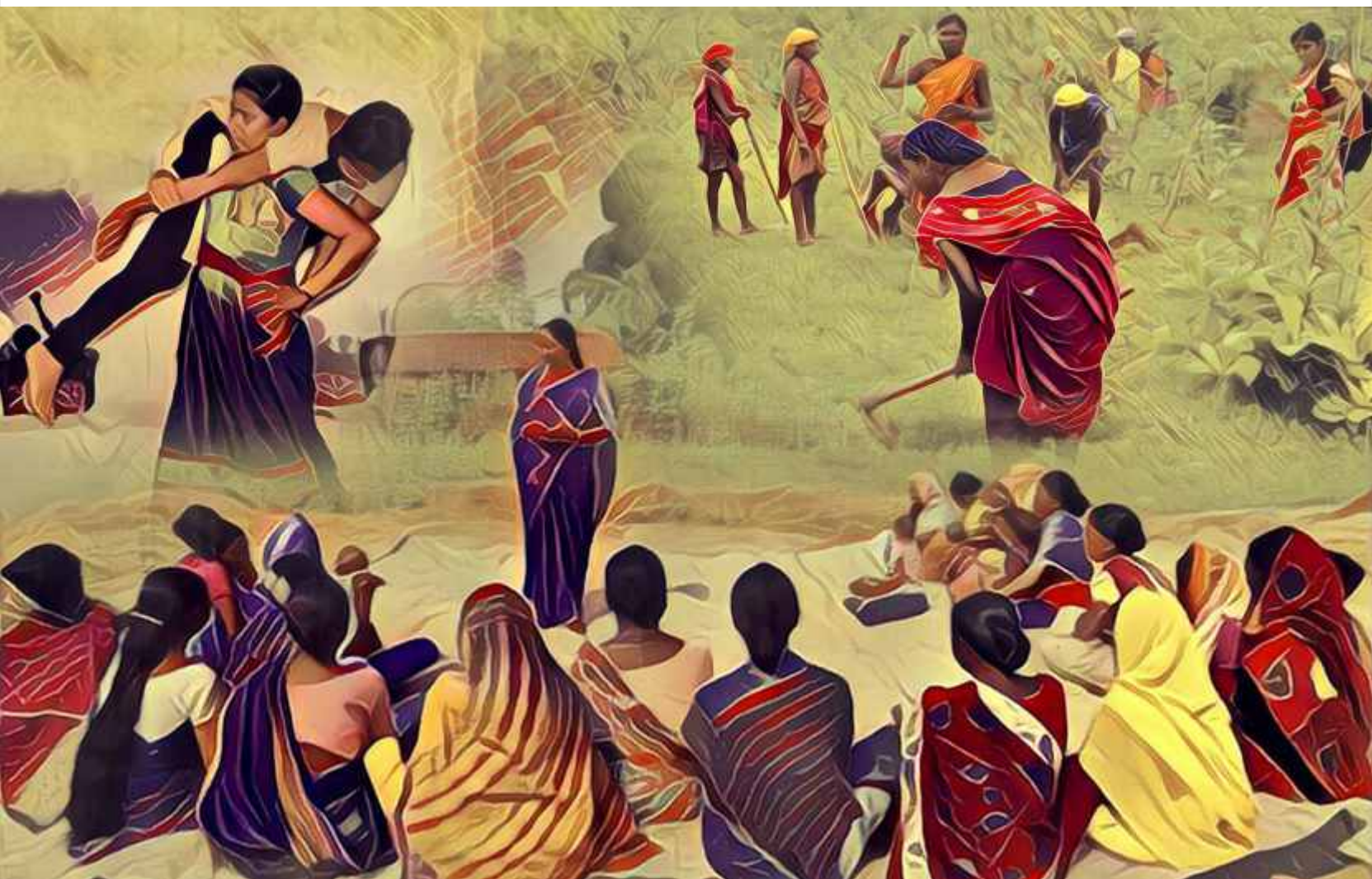


# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2015-2016



**Centre for Youth and Social Development**

ENABLE | EMPOWER | INCLUDE...

[www.cysd.org](http://www.cysd.org)

## VISION

An equitable society where women and men can freely realize their full potential, fulfil their rights and responsibilities and lead their life with dignity and self-respect

## MISSION

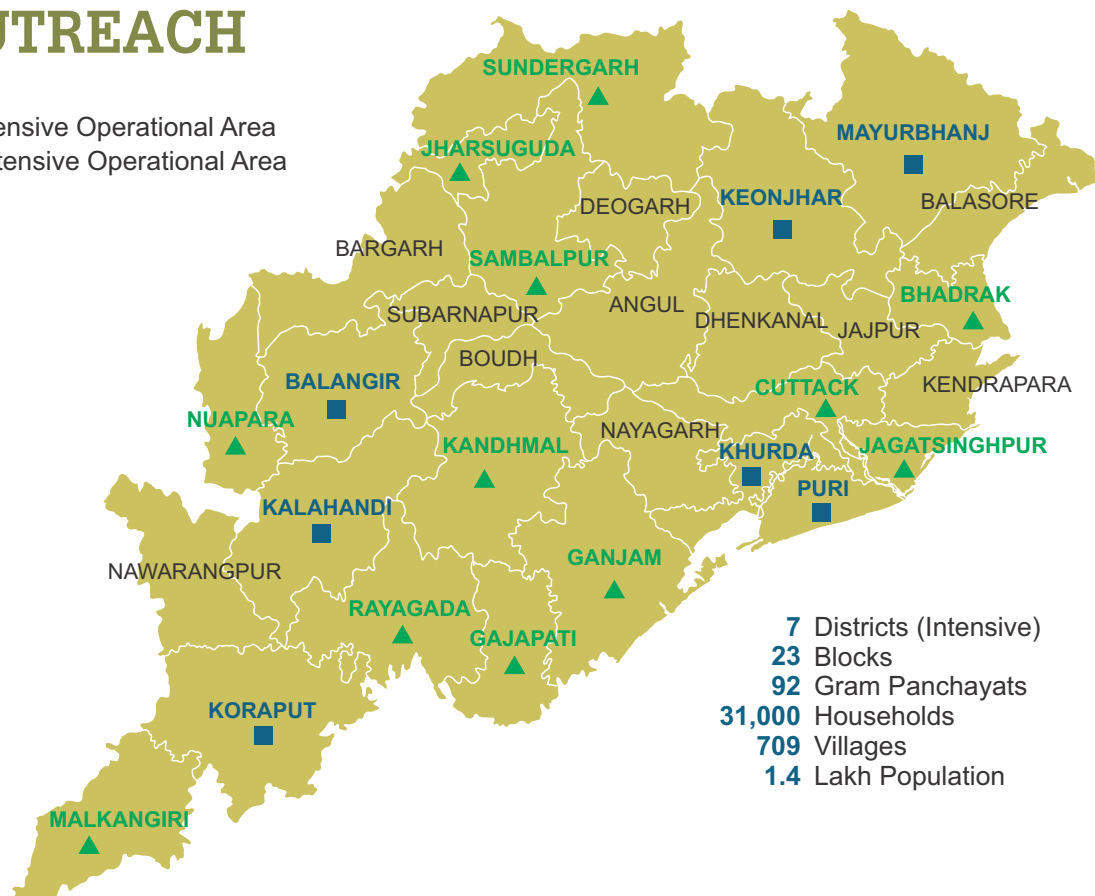
To enable marginalized women, men and children to improve their quality of life. CYSD uses issue based research to influence policies from a pro-poor and right based perspective. It also works to ensure transparent, gender sensitive, accountable and democratic governance by building the capacities of people and organizations through participatory planning.

## CORE VALUES

Transparency | Accountability | Integrity  
Gender Equity | Social Justice | Participatory Action

## OUTREACH

- Intensive Operational Area
- ▲ Extensive Operational Area





Enable  
Empower  
Include...

It gives us immense pleasure to share the insights of CYSD Programmes and activities for the year 2015-16 with our range of stakeholders including supporters, donors and well wishers who have provided their valuable guidance, cooperation and support in our relentless endeavours to accomplish the Vision and Mission.

In its endeavour, CYSD has been working towards bringing remarkable change and impact in the lives of tribal and rural poor in the State of Odisha. While the centre primarily focuses on eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, it ensures social justice and inclusion, people's participation in governance processes and citizen's rights too. Besides, facilitating communities to identify and initiate development measures, imparting capacity building / training support to their institutions; and undertaking research and advocacy on rural poverty, exclusion, public finance on key social sector allocation and social integration, most significantly the tribal constitute the major initiatives of the centre. The key thematic areas of CYSD's works revolve around Building Sustainable Livelihoods, Fostering Participatory & Inclusive Governance and Reducing Disaster Vulnerability and Promoting Community Adaptation to Climate Change.

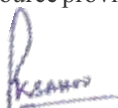
Towards Building Sustainable livelihoods work, CYSD has made its modest effort in enhancing household food and nutrition security and expanding income earning opportunities for rural poor, particularly tribal. The centre's strategy is poised to work towards improving access to and sustainable return from community resources (natural, physical and financial); Value chain optimization for rural products in favour of rural poor; Skill improvement for better employability of youths; Risk minimization through community adaptation and strengthened collective action and elicit community led policy advocacy for improved livelihoods for poor. Promotion of entrepreneurship and Producer Collectives around NTFP / Agriculture / Horticulture products and non-farm activities have been the focused during the year.

In Fostering Participatory and Inclusive Governance sector, CYSD has strived to improve the governance system that truly represents the voice of poor and made humble efforts to strengthen community and CBOs through its Social Watch process- a package of community based monitoring tools for effective implementation of major flagship programme in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene, health and education. The Budget Watch process of CYSD has influenced the resource allocation in critical areas of health, education, development of women, children, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and agriculture. Moreover, the centre has been engaged with youth and children as focus groups and approached them as enthusiastic and prospective citizens of the country respectively.

In its attempt, Reducing Disaster Vulnerability and Promoting Community Adaptation to Climate Change, CYSD has continued (since aftermath of Super Cyclone - 1999) its role as strong regional player in disaster response, preparedness and enhanced its effort towards innovating climate change adaptation practices and research. More importantly, the centre has been investing to build its understanding on mitigation issues as well as the global frameworks like, RED+, Carbon Trading, COP process, Voluntary Carbon Market etc. to deal with the situation.

It is a matter of great concern that most of the overseas institutional donors have either withdrawn from the Indian horizon or down sized their financial support to NGOs. In spite of such resource crunch, CYSD has tried to continue its programmes and activities as usual. Collaborative efforts towards mobilisation of CSR support has not yielded any remarkable result so far. Keeping in view the exploration of CSR resource, CYSD has initiated to create a common platform – Odisha Development Initiative, bringing together Government, social sector and the private sector towards building synergy among all the three key players for an inclusive growth and development of the State rather than operating in isolation from each other with different priorities and agenda.

We feel privileged in extending our deep gratitude to the community for being with us in CYSD's decade-long strenuous journey. We place in record our appreciation to the CBOs, People's organisations, CSOs and Media for their profuse support and trust bestowed on us. We extend our sincere thanks to the well-wishers, supporters and resource providers, without their help, last year's journey wouldn't have been fruitful.

  
P K Sahoo  
Chairman

  
Jagadananda  
Member-Secretary





# BUILDING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

The livelihood strategy of CYSD focuses on household food and nutrition security, conservation of natural resources and expanding income-earning opportunities for the rural poor in general and the tribals in particular in a sustainable manner. This is achieved through empowering the people by increasing their knowledge base and capacitating them through skill building and facilitating access to resources. The approach has been to promote and strengthen Peoples' Institutions, undertake Micro-level Planning by involving those institutions, taking up advocacy issues for pro-poor policy and convergence with mainstream development programmes for sustaining the initiatives.

Various livelihood programmes in Koraput district include Focused Area Development Project (FADP) under Odisha Tribal Development Society (OTDS), Strengthening Forest and Forest based Livelihoods supported by USAID, Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihoods Project (OTELP) supported by ST & SC Development Department and Strengthening smallholder agriculture in Odisha supported by Oxfam India. The Employability and Economic Empowerment programme is also being undertaken in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts with the support from Plan India. During the year 2015-16, CYSD reached out to 22,468 households/families covering 465 villages of 56 GPs in 10 blocks of 3 districts. Total of 1,01,706 population covered through various interventions.

## Community Based Institutions ▴

During the reporting period, the focus was on empowering women members for their lead role in livelihood activities, to strengthen their rights over productive assets and improving their access to inputs and services related to livelihoods from mainstream agencies. Therefore, community based institutions formed the basis for promotion of livelihood interventions. The Self Help

Groups, Producer Groups, Producer Collectives and the Village Development Committees were promoted at the micro watershed level. On the other hand, community organizations like Vana Sangrakhana Samiti, Common Interest Groups, User Groups and SHG Federation were promoted at the cluster level. The following table details out the CBOs promoted during the year :

Type of CBO	Role of CBO	No. of CBOs promoted
Producer Groups	Involved in planning for year-round activities, production /collection of products, primary value addition, etc.	288
Producer Collectives	Facilitate product aggregation, product development and marketing	48
SHG Federation	Conflict resolution, discussion on social issues, credit management, inter-group linkage, convergence with government programmes	46
Self Help Groups (SHG)	Savings and credit, credit planning, income generating activities, social awareness creation	754
Village Development Committees (VDC)	Planning, implementation and monitoring of village development programmes	62
User Groups (UG)	Management and use of community assets	48
Vana Surakhya Samiti (VSS)	Constituted by Forest and Environment Department to look after the community forest and overall management.	30
Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)	Formed by Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) under the Rural Development Dept, the VWSC is a link between RWSS and the villages to ensure water and sanitation services in villages.	23

## Capacity Building ▴

Capacity building of the CBOs has been an important aspect of CYSD's intervention. These activities help enabling and empowering the CBOs to engage in programme implementation. Training on different aspects such as, maintenance of village infrastructure, panchayati raj system, rights of tribal, group dynamics, grassroots organization management, gender sensitization, leadership, funds management and accounts etc were provided to the members of the CBOs. Training was also provided on land and water management, agriculture and horticulture development, WADI including inter cropping, border cropping and taking care of the mango plants, forest protections and regeneration, sustainable harvesting practices, etc. Women Producer Groups (PGs) were trained on management, role clarity, cluster committee formation, product census, enterprise promotions, Business Development Plan (BDP) value chain right from aggregation to primary processing and market linkages.

Training / orientation programs were also conducted to reinforce the importance of forest among the members of



Experts providing Training on Mushroom bed preparation



Producer Groups and motivate them for forest protection and regeneration. The members were trained on crop husbandry and improved practices such as collective farming, package of practice for improved agriculture, soil sample collection technique, mixed cropping, inter cropping, crop rotation, SRI/line transplanting & application of organic manure.

Women farmers were given special attention and many training programmes were conducted to capacitate and strengthen them. Women farmers (about 500 women farmers from 7 blocks of Koraput district) were oriented on

government schemes/ programmes where they shared their experiences and also presented their concerns on irrigation, land patta, community farming before the district administration. Entrepreneurship Development trainings were conducted for SHG leaders at community level and as a result, 982 women entrepreneurs were gainfully engaged in mushroom cultivation, NTFP trading and incense stick making during the reporting year.

*On a whole, 480 training programmes were conducted on various themes capacitating 13,844 persons (both women and men).*

## Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption through Natural Resource Management ▴

Climate change coupled with large scale deforestation has impaired the green cover significantly. The present day situation demands reducing vulnerability of communities and building their resilience to ecological changes through adaptation and mitigation measures. CYSD believes in providing the socially excluded groups with sustainable income earning opportunities through preservation, management and recharge of the natural resource base (land, water and forest). Some of the measures include protection and regeneration of forest through planting of saplings and seed dibbling, promotion of alternative livelihoods, increasing the tree cover by horticulture plantations in uplands, FRA land and cultivable waste lands, land water management through promotion of *drought proofing models like 5% corner pit, 30-40 model, land levelling and bounding, SRI technique for paddy cultivation, community farming, kitchen gardening, etc.*



Tribal women busy in Plantation work

Agro-forestry being an important part of the program, efforts were made to include the producer group members in this activity. As a result, 334 hectares of land has been

brought under WADI/Agro-forestry in the operational districts. Apart from plantations, **inter-cropping** in 148 hectares of land with black gram, green gram, **border cropping** with 5,400 papaya plants and other forest species have been done. **Seed dibbling**, an innovative technology for the improvement of forest regeneration, was employed covering 168 hectares of land for 4 villages. Also, people in 51 villages pledged to protect/regenerate 922 hectares of forest area. **Gap plantation** in 261.56 hectares covering 26 villages was also taken up during the year in convergence with forest department. Species like Sisua, Akasia, Karanja, Sanchakunda, Bambo, Amala and Bela, Teak, Tamarind, Jackfruit and Jafra were taken up for the gap plantation.

As soil and water are the under tapped resources in tribal villages, CYSD took steps to bring 181 hectares cultivable wasteland in to cultivable land by land bounding, digging of farm ponds and dug wells, installation of SLI and DBI. Irrigation provision created for 232.25 hectares of land in 32 villages through digging of farm ponds & dug wells, installation of SLI and DBI and pump sets. The table below details out the irrigation aspect:

Activity	Quantity	Coverage Block
Land bounding	8 Ha	Boiapriguda
Farm ponds	7 No	Boipariguda
DBI & SLI and Dug well	14 No	Boipariguda, Dasmantpur and Laxmipur
Pump sets	58 No	Boipariguda, Dasmantpur and Laxmipur

## Sustainable Agriculture ▴

Agriculture being one of the primary sources of livelihood of the tribals, efforts were made towards improving the agricultural practices resulting in increased productivity and ensuring year-round food security and enhanced income. Improved practices such as line sowing, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), use of organic manures and pest management practices, improved variety of seeds, mixed cropping, crop rotation, community farming, kitchen gardening etc. were being promoted. During the year, **1194 farmers / producers from 84 villages** of Koraput district were involved in production enhancement through adoption of line sowing and line transplanting, mixed cropping and sustainable agriculture practices. As a result nearly **184 ha land was cultivated for paddy, Ragi / finger milts, maize, potato, onion and other mixed vegetables**. This also led to increment in production by 3 to 4 quintal / Acre due to use of good quality seeds, introduction of new technology and method of cultivation. The following table details out the cultivation aspect:

Component	Area in Hectare		No. of Village		Beneficiary
SRI/ SMI / Line transplanting (Maize & Paddy)	-	72	-	12	348
Potato Cultivation	-	81.5	-	25	515
Onion Cultivation	-	16	-	23	118
Other vegetables	-	14	-	24	213

Under Potato mission, community farming group of Sialijoda village mobilized 156,000 rupees from Horticulture Department. About 2150 acres of land were



Potato cultivation through Community Farming

covered under pumpkin cultivation. Total 650 families were involved and benefitted from pumpkin cultivation i.e. around Rs. 15000/- per acre. Also, 120 women from 10 SHGs got involved in community farming wherein 28 acres of land was covered with maize, potato and vegetable. Around 122 key farmers were linked with Horticulture Mission where 80 acres of land covered under the fruit bearing plants. (50 ac - Cashew, 20 ac - Lemon, 10 ac - Mango)

Realizing the significant numbers of women small holder agriculture farmers in Odisha, CYSD intervened in 35 villages of Baipariguda and Kundura blocks in Koraput district. The target group comprised of women small holder especially the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste women farmers. As a result, farmers accessed different government schemes, mobilized iron plough from the Agriculture Department, submitted their soil for testing at Agricultural Lab and also submitted application forms for registration of their names for direct benefit transfer.

## Employment Generation ▴

A total of 300 unskilled labourers were enrolled as Nirman Shramika from programme operational area. Out of them, 209 unemployed youths including 88 girls were equipped with vocational skills such as, four-wheeler driving-90, tailoring-64, computer education training-24, and electrical repairing-31. 62 members have got employment/self employed. Under WADI (small Orchard)/agro-forestry, follow up activities taken up in 99 hectares of WADI wherein 4214 person days created and Rs. 12.56 lakhs labour wage payment released under MGNREGS. Also, 7 tailoring units and 6 grocery shops were established by the VDC with Rs. 650,000/-.





## Alternative Livelihood: Community Farming (Off-Season Vegetables) ▴

The alternative livelihoods options as envisaged in the program are to provide the women producers/collectors with additional income so that their dependence on forest, particularly for shifting cultivation is reduced. Since non-timber forest produce provides income earning opportunity for a limited period in a year, the cultivation of vegetables in the community farming approach helps in maintaining the flow of income throughout the year. As a result of this planning exercise, kharif vegetables were taken up by 938 women producers covering 456 acres from 102 villages. In addition, 84 producers cultivated Rabi paddy in 82 hectares of land in Kundura block through convergence with Agriculture Department under RKVY and state plan adopting line transplantation. Nine producers also cultivated pulses in 5 hectares of land during the Rabi season. Apart from this, 25 vermi compost pits (HDPE) were demonstrated in 12 villages in collaboration with Horticulture Department. The following table shows the community farming outreach:



Vegetable Cultivation

Block	Vegetable (Kharif & Rabi)		Paddy and others	
	Area in Acre	Household Covered	Area in Acre	Household Covered
Kundura	121	221	232.5	87
Boipariguda	93	256	0	0
Laxmipur	176	282	12	25
Narayanpatana	37.7	97	0	0
Bandhuguan	28	82	0	0

### Rama Rises with Onion Cultivation

*Rama Hikaka, belonging to Kondh category, stays in Singaram village in Laxmipur block of Koraput district. Though a farmer, he depends on horticulture, forest produce and daily labour for sustenance. In spite of having limited knowledge about onion farming, he cultivated onion of worth Rs 48,000 with an initial investment of Rs 5,600/- and thus gained a net profit of Rs. 42,500. The primary driving force behind Rama's success was his hard work and expert support from OTELP-RKVY Programme. He cultivated onion in his field with proper training and handholding support by the Livelihood Expert. Input support like seeds & fertilisers were also provided with the guidance on Pest and Disease Management. Behind the success of Rama, there was support of CYSD staff and Community Mobilizer. The key lessons learnt from Rama's success was that onion cultivation motivated other farmers to take up similar activities and improve their Livelihoods.*





## Enterprise Promotion

Entrepreneurship is also one of the core areas being promoted by CYSD to enhance the income of the people. NTFP as well as non-farm based enterprises are taken up by the community members. Non-farm based enterprise including goatery, sheep-rearing, duckery, blacksmithy, vegetable vending, etc. were promoted. In order to make producers realise the commercial value of their produce, CYSD developed and adopted a comprehensive system of marketing at the village level called as “Aggregate Marketing Model”. It helped improving the participation of marginalized in the marketing effort like aggregate to achieve scale, participate in value addition and engage with markets as an equal participant. During the year, 165 producer groups participated in collective marketing in 80 villages across five blocks. The communities used the Collective Marketing methodology to drive efficiency in the supply chains of 17 commodities (both the agricultural, horticulture and NTFP). Institution outreach in collective marketing process block-wise was Laxmipur (48),

Narayapatna (17), Bandhugaon (12), Boipariguda (54) and Kundura (34). The Table below shows the product wise outreach.



Women entrepreneurs nurturing ducks

Sector	Name of Produce
NTFPs	– Tamarind, Hill Grass, Jackfruit, Mango jelly, Siali leaf, Baibrin, Sal resin, Wild Mushroom, Sikaki (9 products)
Medicinal and	– Amla, Bahada, Tulashi, Bhuin Neem, Patala garuda, Lemon Oil, Karanja Oil, Kusuma Oil, (9 products)
Agriculture and Horticulture	– Pumpkin, Watermelon, Mango (grafted), Maize, Suan, Ragi, Turmeric, Onion, Mustard, Brinjal, Banana, Radish, Horse gram, Black gram, Green gram, Cow pea, Niger, Paddy, Vegetables, etc. (37 products)

A total of Rs. 136,39711 was generated through collective marketing and market linkages established on Tamarind, Hill broom and Bhuin Neam for the producer groups. Institution outreach in collective marketing covered 165 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in five blocks of Koraput. Regular cluster meetings were conducted, where selected members from the producer groups came to the cluster point village. In those meetings, focus was laid on collectivisation of product and Trader Interaction strategy. Products were sent to the Annual State level ‘Adivasi Mela’ and district level ‘Parab’ to cater to the demand of consumers.



Producer collective busy in loading finished Hill-broom sticks

## Effort Never goes Futile - A case study of “Jay Hanuman SHG”

*Bhairanibeda is a remote village of Khandbandh Gram Panchayat in Thakurmunda Block of Mayurbhanj District. Chaturi Sahi – one of the small hamlets in this village – is a dwelling place of socially and economically marginalized, mostly tribal people. Majority of the population in Chaturi Sahi depend on farming, wage labor and Sal leaf collection for their living. Zero irrigation facilities have made the lands of Chaturi Sahi unproductive. As a result of acute unemployment, majority of the males in this hamlet are addicted to the country liquor which pushes their families further into poverty and economic uncertainty.*

*CYSD, being actively engaged in the promotion of grassroots institutions towards social mobilisation process, faced a lot of challenges initially to convince the villagers about the merits of a Self Help Group (SHG). However, with its persistent engagement with the community, 16 women came together in 2006 to form “Jay Hanuman SHG”.*

*Tikilata Mohanta, President of Jay Hanuman SHG – has led this group to anchor the process of inducing women to be the decision maker when it comes to their family and the society at large. “We interrogated with a whole lot of appalling consequences initially. Despite of high resistance from our families, we started this SHG and kicked off with a saving of Rs. 5 every week”,*

*Tikilata shimmered with the glory of a captain. “After three years of formation, we decided to save Rs. 30 every month which later was increased to Rs. 50 alongside the weekly savings”, she added.*

*Today, “Jay Hanuman SHG” has accumulated Rs. 260, 830 including the savings, interest and grants. They have earned a whopping amount of Rs. 105,901 from the internal lending. They don't depend on money lenders or any other financial institutions. The SHG has recently repaid a bank loan of Rs. 50,000. “Economically we are free birds now”, Tikilata stated. Given the performance of “Jay Hanuman SHG”, ICDS awarded them with a support amount of Rs.35,000. Two years back a dividend amount of Rs. 43,285 was distributed among the members.*

*The group has not limited itself to thrift and credit business. They are carrying out various income generating ventures with the savings individually as well as in group. Last year, they did collective farming of groundnut and maize with a profit margin of almost Rs. 30,000. These remunerative activities led them to secure enough for the lean season last year. Each of them has become an entrepreneur today and is able to add Rs. 3000-5000 to their respective family income.*

## Policy Advocacy ▴

Apart from direct intervention at field level, CYSD also engaged at policy level advocacy. This year, a daylong State level Women Farmers' Convention on “Public Investment in Agriculture - A Reality Check” was organized at Bhubaneswar, where 150 participants from 9 districts participated and shared their views. The main objective of the convention was to prepare a charter of demand and present before the government. Moreover, at

an international level workshop (Asian Women Farmers' Forum, Colombo), a woman farmer from Laxmipur block of Koraput district spoke about various issues faced by the women farmers in their locality.

A Citizen Charter was prepared on agriculture and shared with District and State Administration.

## School of Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACABC)

The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, in association with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has launched a unique scheme called Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACABC) to tap the expertise available in the large pool of Agricultural Graduates and Diploma holders in Agriculture to train, enable and eventually empower them to set up their own clinics and business and offer professional extension services to innumerable farmers. To promote financing of

self-employment by the trained candidates, the financial institutes are motivated by NABARD to advance loans to the trained candidates for starting agribusiness enterprises, depending on the feasibility of the project. NABARD provides 100 percent refinance to the lending institutes. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, GoI, extends subsidy through NABARD to the borrowers under ACABC.



Being rich with technical expertise, resources, competent faculties and equipped infrastructure, CYSD has been selected as the Nodal Training Institute (NTI), to implement Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACABC) schemes in Odisha.

Recognizing and adhering to the guidelines of the scheme, an empowered committee consisting of the representative from NABARD, MANAGE, Hyderabad, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department, Govt. of Odisha and Lead Bank scrutinized the applications and identified potential and suitable candidates from different geographic locations of the State and out of the State. The first batch programme launched on 25th January, 2016 at CYSD-Development Resource and Training Centre (DRTC) and continued for sixty days. 16 trainees received the course completion

certificates during a Graduation Ceremony on 24th March, 2016.

The sixty-day course module covered classroom lectures, field visits and market study. The trainees were having diverse areas of interest in entrepreneurship like Plant protection unit, farm equipment, soil testing lab, tissue culture, in-land fisheries, mushroom and dairy farming. Accordingly, project reports and business plans were developed during the end-session of the course. Post training support, liaison, mentoring and handholding support for linkage by CYSD helped these trainees establish their centres and business houses. Most of the trainees are now into the agri-entrepreneurship and few are still on the way of financial linkage with the bank.



First batch trainee participants in ACABC Scheme Graduation Ceremony

## Key Achievements

- 261 Producer Groups and 48 Producer Collectives strengthened in 5 Blocks of Koraput.
- 300 unskilled labourers enrolled as Nirman Shramika out of which 209 received vocational trainings (including 80 girls) and 62 got employment / self-employed.
- 982 women engaged in self-employed ventures.
- 122 key farmers linked with Horticulture Mission where 80 acres of land covered under the fruit bearing plants.
- 1194 farmers / producers from 84 villages in Koraput district involved in production enhancement through adoption of line sowing and line-transplantation, mixed cropping and sustainable agriculture practices.
- 334 hectares of land brought under WADI/Agro-forestry.
- Out of 16 educated youth trained under Agri-Clinics & Agri-Business Centres (ACABC) Scheme, 12 youth established agri-enterprises of their own.



## FOSTERING PARTICIPATORY & INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

Fostering Participatory Governance is one of the core areas of CYSD's work. The organisation believes in greater citizenry participation in democratic process and social development. It is evinced responsive and responsible governance can be brought in by informed citizenry dialogue and evidence based advocacy. The following key initiatives were undertaken during the reporting year.



## Food Security and Empowering the Community to Access NFSA ▴

Aligning to the recently implemented National Food Security Act (NFSA), CYSD in last twelve months with the support of TROCAIRE undertook a range of activities to ensure the food security of tribals. It started with massive awareness generation programmes on the provisions of NFSA in 10 Gram Panchayats of 4 blocks in Koraput and Kandhamal districts. These awareness programmes intended to make the PRI representatives, members of statutory bodies and the community at large understand their roles and responsibilities and to get maximum benefits out of the Act. As provisioned by NFSA, women are now the title holders of ration cards. Considering this fact, women of 10 GPs were oriented on the provisions of NFSA. Alongside orientation on new systems of NFSA, integration of community monitoring tools and technique in the existing framework were also discussed with the members of 10 statutory committees (Advisory Committee at GP level). The Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs) from Koraput and Kandhamal were also prepared to assist people in accessing NFSA benefits. Besides, they were also trained on various techniques of food security monitoring and other welfare programmes. All these awareness and capacity building programmes made 8,721 women, 179 statutory committee members and 78 BNVs aware on the provisions of NFSA and techniques of entitlement

monitoring of PDS under NFSA. As a result of this enormous awareness and capacity building drives, 97 percent households in these two districts applied for ration cards under NFSA. Followed by the awareness drives, 14 interactive meetings at GPs and block headquarters level were organized between community and the implementing authorities of NFSA to identify the entitlements holders.

*Out of the total population of 28,710 in 10 GPs of 4 blocks in Koraput and Kandhamal districts; 26,413 people fulfilled the eligibility criteria under NFSA.*

Much before the rolling out of NFSA in Odisha, the community in intervention areas have been continuing with the practice of community led monitoring (CLM) introduced by CYSD three years back to intensify people's engagement in ensuring transparency in PDS. CYSD also conducted an impact assessment study in all the intervened villages to measure the impact of CLM in food security domains and to estimate its capacity to be replicated and upscale in MGNREGS, ICDS, MDM and PMGSY. The results of the study brought to light many positive changes caused by the use of CLM in both the districts. It clearly articulated both behavioural and systemic changes in food distribution processes – leakages had come down, quality of items improved significantly.



Women Sensitization Program on National Food Security Act (NFSA)

### Key Achievements

90 percent of the PDS card holders in the targeted villages reported not to have observed any discrepancies in quality and quantity of PDS items. Consumer's knowledge on entitlement had grown from mere 2 percent to 71 percent. CLM equally impacted the functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPS). During the project span, almost 60 percent of the retailers were made aware of the operational norms.

## Management of MGNREGA Social Audit and Planning Campaign ▴

With the introduction of Integrated Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) under MGNREGA program by the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI, CYSD implemented a project in two states of the country, viz. Odisha and West Bengal in facilitating/preparing village development plan through Integrated Participatory Planning Exercise with the support of PACS. The purpose was to capacitate various stakeholders at village, GP and Block level for inclusive participatory planning claiming their rights and entitlements.

In order to carry out the social audit for MGNREGS, a multipronged strategy was adopted. It included the

identification and selection of local CSO partners to facilitate the process in their respective operational areas, selection of gram panchayats, development of knowledge products for a set of guidelines and to build an enabling environment for social audit.

Adequate care was being taken to document qualitative responses and training manuals related to MGNREGS planning and social audit. Importance was given on the inputs from the field towards transferring the knowledge/expertise from the community to the stakeholders.

## Capacity Development of State Facilitators on Social Audit in District Planning and Programme Implementation ▴

Social Audit is one of the most well defined accountability and transparency tool, which gained currency in implementation of MGNREGS due to specific clause for social audits in the MGNREGA legislation. Despite the provisions of social audits or other specific accountability and transparency provisions, the implementation of such provisions always remained a state driven response due to weak capacities of Gram Sabhas. In spite of the efforts put in by the state Government, the current capacities are inadequate in response to the growing need and imperatives of various Acts.

CYSD with the active support of UNDP and SAMARTHAN, Bhopal, a training need assessment (TNA) with respect to the capacity gaps - attitude, knowledge and skills among the selected facilitators at state level, was done in consultation with the Odisha state officials. Following the TNA, a detailed ToT plan with content and method was

developed in consultation with the UNDP and Planning Commission officials. The ToT program covered social audit principles, tools and processes, roles and responsibilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions, community, civil society organizations and different government agencies in strengthening social audit practice and 20 nos. state level facilitators. attended it. The master trainers (MTs) underwent a refresher training program too to get clarified on their queries and probable challenges.

The MTs helped the district team of master trainers cum facilitators (MTFs) along with the officials responsible for the implementation of social audits on a large scale. CYSD supported the MTFs in the district of Ganjam and in evolving mechanism of social audit as well as addressing the issues emerged from the social audits. Thus, it provided confidence to scale up social audit across all Gram Sabhas of the district.

## Citizen Monitoring of PMGSY Roads in Odisha ▴

Citizens have every right to assess and demonstrate the social, economic and environment limitations of PMGSY road and utilities. During the year, CYSD with the support of Public Affairs Centre put its effort to take care of citizen rights, interest and public utility in auditing the PMGSY road through the introduction of Citizen monitoring tool to plan, manage and measure financial activities and monitor both internal and external consequences of the department/organization. Under the process, CYSD took



Citizen volunteers measuring the damaged PMGSY Road



up 20 roads (10 nos. completed and 10 nos. ongoing roads) in Puri and Rayagada districts.

A team comprising local youths was identified and given orientation on technical aspects of PMGSY road. A mass awareness programme in the form of Gram Sabha was driven among the local people and users of those 20 selected roads. In first phase of monitoring, measurement of the specific details of the road like potholes, shouldering, thickness and width, undulations, camber, etc was carried out. Citizen Volunteers captured the images of the parts / sections of the road in a time series to reflect its condition

and the changes it underwent over a period of time. All evidence based reports and data were submitted to concerned state and national government offices to inform the status and highlight the issues at ultimate level so that the follow up works done by the officials.

Six master trainers were given opportunity to impart training on PMGSY road maintenance organized by NRRDA. Second phase of monitoring was also carried out to know the status of work undertaken by the department and the report was sent to higher level for taking care of citizen rights.

## Promoting Participation of Children in Local Self Governance: Right to Children's Participation as Active Citizens ▴

CYSD continuously working on issues related to Child Rights and Protection through Child Centred Community Development (CCCD) programme. In almost two decades of its intervention in collaboration with Plan International (India Chapter), CYSD has been persistent in building internal and external “Child Friendly Space” environments. The focus lies on improving knowledge, attitude and practice of the children, parents and community on child abuse, female foeticide, child marriage and gender based violence and voice for a stringent legislation and policy on child protection. The initiative

also fosters community based child protection and its effective integration into the state / national level child protection system.

This program is spread over 95 villages of Thakurmunda and Saharpada Blocks in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar district focusing on Awareness generation and Capacity Building on Child Protection; Life Skill training for adolescent girls; Improved child protection legislation & policies; and Strengthening Village / Grassroots level Child Protection Systems.

### ■ Training/Capacity Building, Orientation, Mella, Exposures organized during the year:

Sl. No	Nature of Programme	Type of Participants	No. of Participants	Female	Male
01	Orientation on Club Management	Children	1505	699	805
02	ToT on Child Club Management	Youth/Child Mentor	47	6	41
03	Block level Mella on Forest Rights Act	FRC members	187	87	100
04	Block level RTI Mella	Community, youth club & PRI members	205	90	115
05	Orientation programme on Govt. schemes - NHM, RTE, & Youths ICDS service, SBA, PDS and Social Accountability Tools etc.	Community members	486	330	156
	G.P level Mella on MGNREGS for Job registration & demands	Job Card holders, PRI, SHG and GP Monitoring Committee members	421	228	193
	Village level orientation programme on MGNREGS and Social Accountability Tools (Social Audit process)	Community members, Job card holders & PRI representatives	1820	939	881

Observance of International Girls Day	Adolescent girls	418	418	0
Observation of International Women's Day	Community members	630	600	30
Journalism to Child Editorial Group	Children	42	20	22
Child-youth led Audits and Monitoring System on essential services	Child club mentors and youth	58	12	46
Youth Policy and their involvement in government programs.	Youth club members	249	119	130
Learning Exposure on performance management (having similar initiatives).	Child Club members	20	13	07

## Key Achievements

- 800 Children and youths (especially adolescent girls) of 40 child & youth clubs after receiving life skills education, demonstrated learnings in their actions.
- 400 children and youth those participated in Pallisabha, Gramsabha, social audit, schools & village level committees, CBO meetings, block, district and State level forums raised issues related MGNREGS, IAY, MDM, WASH, PDS, SBA.
- A batch of 40 youths harnessed life skills through a ToT session out of which selected 20 progressive youth trainers conducted LSE sessions for 600 children, adolescents and youth in 40 villages.
- Job Demand for 1000 families generated through a MGNREGS Mella in 8 Gps.
- 1000 families got employed for 50 person days and received wage within 20 days of work completion.
- 20 Youth club members played active role in vigilance committee & social Audit process.
- Panchayat level job seekers assessment done. All identified expectant job card seekers received the job cards and 200 HHs filed job demand form.
- Work site facilities like water, first aid, crèche were ensured at each site including display of board mentioning details of the work.
- Vigilance committee reviewed muster roll on weekly basis and sorted out discrepancies.
- 70% HHs from the village participated in Social Audit process.
- 50 HHs achieved 100 days of MGNREGS job employment and registered as **Nirman Sramik** at Panchayat Samiti and received all declared entitlement benefits.
- Members of Child Club were able to periodically monitor 10 AWCs and 10 schools serving mid-day meal in scheduled time as per menu chart, prescribed quantity and quality standard hygiene protocol.
- Two children editorial groups strengthened through expert support to edit children's Magazine **Kagaja Danga** and Newspaper **Muhamuhin**.
- Children's concerns, achievements made in addressing challenges were publicized through 9 editions (9000 copies) of *Muhamuhin* & 4 editions (12000 copies) of *Kagaja Danga*.

## Innovations/Models created

The MDM, PDS and WASH programmes run at the village level were being monitored by 35 Child/Youth Club Members.

## Network/Alliance Building

Linkages established with media people at Block / district / state level for highlighting issues concerning children.



## Improving Health: Child Survival, Growth & Optimal Development ▴

CYSD has been implementing CCCD programme for several years to improve preventive and social health of marginalized communities covering 95 tribal villages in Saharpada and Thakurmunda blocks of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts respectively. The project intervenes systematically through solidarity group action, behaviour change communication, and mitigation of stigma through capacity building, sensitization of service providers and communities. The project field workers coordinate with the government functionaries and community based

institutions to bring about necessary changes through communication networks, linkages with various schemes, and advocacy action at the district and state level on emerging health issues.

Community health programme being the main component of the project aims at reducing maternal mortality and morbidity in children less than 5 years and also reducing the impact and incidence of HIV on children and young people.

### ■ Training/Orientations/Capacity Building organized during year:

Sl. No	Nature of training Programme	Type of Participants	No. of Participants
01	Home based management of maternity and childhood care	– ASHA, AWW, CHV & ANM	– 181
02	Family Planning, different methods & its advantages	– Married male members	– 213
03	Pregnancy related dangerous signs and its management	– Pregnant Women	– 1726
04	Adolescent Health & Hygiene; Maternal & Child Health; and Environmental sanitation	– Community members	– 806
05	Adolescent Girls' personal & genital hygiene, life skill & family life education, nutrition habit and RTI/STI/HIV & AIDS	– Adolescent girls	– 1231

### Key Achievements

- 1113 expectant mothers prepared to have safe delivery at nearest FRU.
- 4369 patients provided with necessary treatment including 670 children got screened for height, weight and Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC).
- 916 children under two years of age fully immunized under Universal Immunisation Programme.
- Three high risk pregnancy cases referred to nearest FRU and administered blood during delivery.

### Studies Undertaken

- Health programme under CCCD Project was reviewed by Child In Need Institute (CINI) mainly to measure the awareness level of mothers/caregivers, males and adolescents on importance of community based maternal, child, and adolescent health services, and the responsiveness of Gaon Kalyan Samitee (GKS) for improving service coverage establishing linkage between government system and community based institutions, community based management of malnourished children, referral for institutional care and the influence of WASH interventions in achieving the objectives, the responsive health seeking behaviour amongst adolescents and youth (10 - 24 years) for adolescent reproductive health.
- The findings of the report and key recommendations (short, medium and long term) made on areas of improvement towards achieving the project goal through synergy with NHM and ICDS programs were shared with concerned stakeholders and based on the assessment, the project made future action plan to overcome the bottlenecks. Further, the study identified the good practices and key achievements of the project.

## Innovations/Models created

- 30 local women got empowered as “community health volunteers” to reach out to the vulnerable families with information on their entitlement of government health and nutrition services.



Community Health Volunteer (CHV) holding village level mothers meeting on Child Care

## Convergence with mainstream development programmes

- CYSD in collaboration with Mahatma Gandhi Eye Hospital in Rasgobindpur, Mayurbhanj successfully organized a mega Eye Camp where around 315 cases underwent Intra Ocular Lens (IOL) surgery. The camp reached the unreached offering sight to sightless cataract patients. A joint planning meeting was held at Sub-divisional Hospital in presence of Sub-collector, SDMO and local stakeholders for the smooth management of the eye camp.
- Moreover, in collaboration with Karanjia Autonomous College a Rally of students was organised to build awareness among people on HIV/AIDS on the occasion of World AIDS Day. Besides, the World Health Day was observed in convergence with Sub-divisional Hospital of Karanjia.

## Learning Materials developed programmes

- New-Arunima (state pre-school curriculum) in Munda (tribal) language
- Brochure on inclusive education in Odia language
- Safety Standards for schools and ECCD centres

# Promoting Water Sanitation and Hygiene Practices ▲

CYSD, during the year, widened its WASH interventions in both Saharapada block of Keonjhar and Thakurmunda block of Mayurbhanj district with the support of Plan India. A total of 700 community members from 14 WASH villages including school students, parents, staffs and others were oriented on WASH interventions, good hygiene practices and related provisions and schemes on solid liquid waste management. 120 students along with Child Club members and SHG members participated in 2 block level workshops on balance diet, home hygiene practices & sanitation promotion. 30 schools involving the students,

teachers and Child Club members conducted water quality testing and the respective reports were sent to PRI representatives for taking required measures. In order to foster best WASH practices, inter school exposures were organized in 5 schools. Students from 20 schools got engaged in rallies organized on the eve of “World Toilet Day” (2061 students) and “World Water Day” (369 students) to generate greater awareness about safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. Participation in various competitive and citizenry forum intensified their knowledge on different aspects of WASH.





### Key Achievements

Micro plans for ODF (open defecation free) village were prepared for 14 targeted WASH villages through village transit, focussed group discussion, individual household

survey and baseline data analysis. These micro plans were further shared with the PRI members and concerned Government officials for faster translation into action.

### Convergence with mainstream development programmes

150 households of two villages in Saharapada Block were supported to construct individual household latrine (IHL) along with drinking water facility in alliance with RWS&S (Rural Water Supply and Sanitation) and Gram Vikash, a

reputed NGO. Solar system has been adopted in village level for 24 x 7 water supplies to the community in ODF village.

## Child Development

CYSD has been ensuring quality education to all children through active community engagement in the process of

planning, implementation and monitoring of local educational institutions.

## Ensuring Quality and Holistic Education in Tribal Areas

As part of the Child Centred Community Development (CCCD) Programme, ensuring quality & holistic education was implemented in tribal areas of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts with the support of Plan India. Children including all girls to realize their right to quality education that enables them to make informed choices was the objective of the programme. The outreach of education programme covered 95 villages of both the districts.



Recognition to budding talents

## ■ Orientations/Training Programmes organized during year:

Sl. No	Nature of training Programme	Type of Participants	No. of Participants		
			Female	Male	Total
1	Home & centre based care	Parenting Group members	161	18	179
2	School Readiness and Transition Plan at pre-school level	AWWs	26	0	26
3	Refresher on effective learning transaction in pre-school centres.	AWWs	35	0	354
4	Exposure on inclusive and age appropriate education	Elementary Teachers	0	10	10
5	Leadership building for school cabinet and Meena Manch members	Children	22	20	42
6	Refresher on functional roles and responsibilities relating to RTE-SSA	SMC members	144	221	657

## Key Achievements

- A total of 328 excluded children (3-6 yrs.) covered through alternative pre-school centres in 20 villages; out of which, 86 children successfully transited to primary schools and 179 children mainstreamed in nearby MAWCs/AWCs.
- 263 out of school children (129 boys and 134 girls) brought back to school and exposed to remedial classes to enhance their learning competencies to cope with their regular counterparts.
- Overall enrolment and regular attendance of 3-6 yrs children in pre-school centres increased to 94% and 84% respectively.
- Overall enrolment rate of both boys and girls has gone up to 99% at the elementary level.
- Seven differently-abled children linked with RBSK (Rastriya Bal Surakhya Karyakram) for treatment and two were mainstreamed under SSA.
- 40 schools declared as violence free schools with active participation of children and community through organisation of regular SMC meetings.
- 62 tribal language teachers placed in the schools having 50% tribal children.
- Supplementary nutrition for 3-6 years children has been provisioned for 5 uncovered villages.

## Convergence with mainstream development programmes

CYSD in collaboration with Block Education Office of Saharapada observed Swatchha Vidyalay Abhijan in 26 schools. Moreover, Cluster level Talent Search Program (Suravi) was organised in 13 CRC clusters where 144 children got selected in different events to participate in Block level programme. Block level Shishu Mahotsav and

Kala Utsav were organised with participation of 164 children where they got the opportunity to showcase their talents in different events. Finally, 13 children were selected to participate at the district level and 5 children at the state level Children's Day celebration.

## ■ Network / Alliance Building

A District level Core Committee has been formed in Mayurbhanj to discuss and support in dealing with issues of

early childhood disability.



## Concurrent Monitoring of MDM in Odisha

CYSD was engaged in a process of concurrent monitoring of the MDM Scheme, at the behest of Dept. of School and Mass Education (S&ME), Government of Odisha. The monitoring was done in as many as 1215 schools across 9 districts of the state for a period of ten months ending in first week of June, 2015. On completion of concurrent monitoring, a state level multi-stakeholder workshop was organized jointly by CYSD and Department of S&ME on 25th June, 2015 in Bhubaneswar. The Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Dept. of S& ME, the State Nodal Officer and other officials from SPMU-MDM, officials from Department of Finance, CYSD representatives, Nutrition specialist from Department of Home Science, OUAT, Deputy Director of RMRC, representatives from UNICEF, WFP, NCDS, Akshaya Patra Foundation and Manna Trust; DEOs, BEOs, CRCCs, Head Teachers, CCHs, members of SMC, etc participated in the workshop. The objectives, methodology, impact and recommendations of concurrent monitoring of MDM were shared with multiple stakeholders.



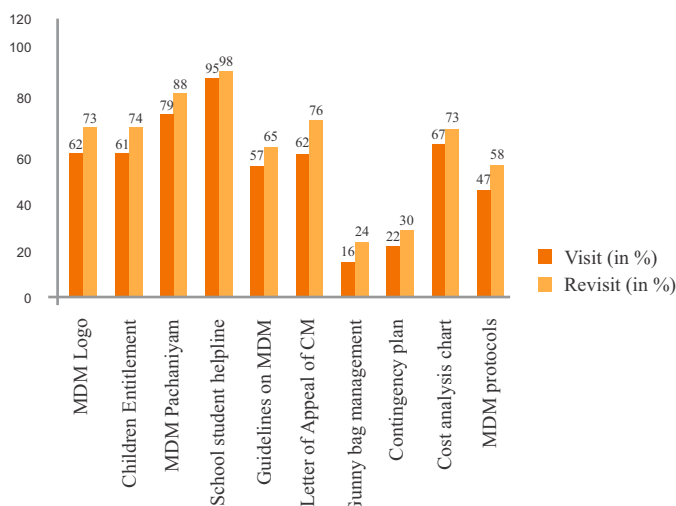
Further, on the suggestions of the Dept. of S&ME, another State Level Sharing Workshop was organized on 27th January, 2016 in Bhubaneswar to i) share the findings, recommendations and the outcomes with all the DEOs and BEOs of the state for collective reflection; ii) collect feedback on the findings and recommendations; and iii) come out with the Way Forward.

### Impact of Concurrent Monitoring as shared by the DEOs and BEOs

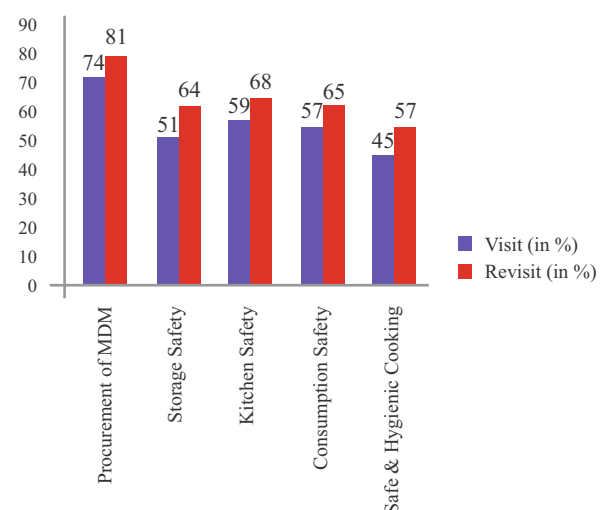
- Instant sharing of the observations/ findings with BPMU/DPMU/SPMU and continuous follow-up by the concurrent monitoring team enabled the authorities concerned to take instant corrective measures.
- The findings enlightened the authorities/ service providers regarding the status and gaps in implementation of MDM in their operational area and the key action points.
- Improvement in behavioural practices and effective implementation of MDM observed.
- Increased awareness and community involvement in school activities.
- In most of the schools concurrent monitoring resulted in increased transparency, regularity in students' attendance and quality distribution of MDM.

### Impact of Concurrent Monitoring (from 135 schools revisited)

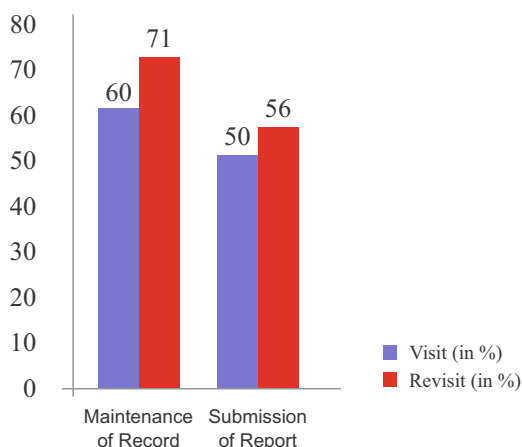
#### KNOWLEDGE & AWARENESS



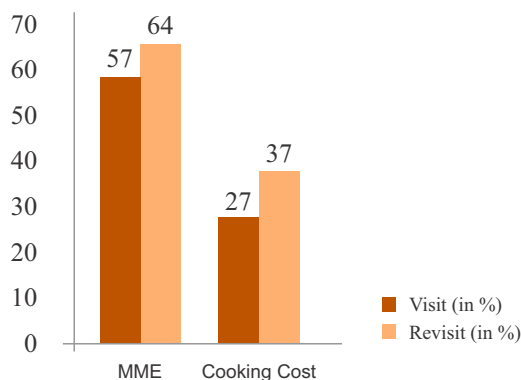
#### SAFETY & SECURITY



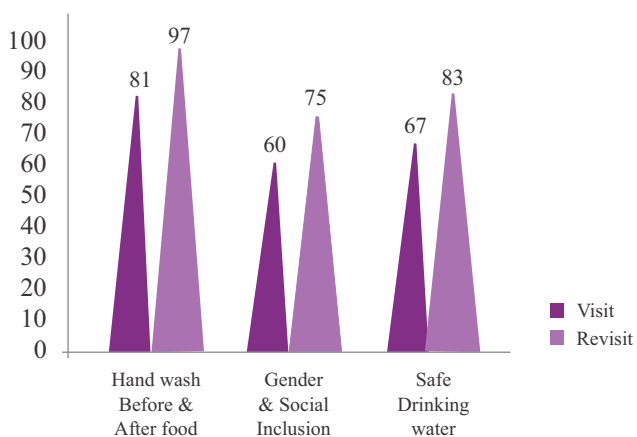
## MAINTENANCE OF RECORD &amp; REGISTERS



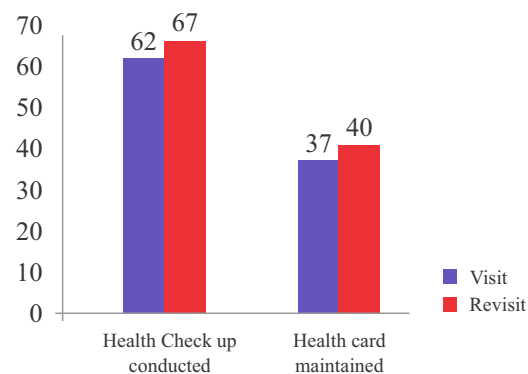
## FUND MANAGEMENT



## PRACTICES



## SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMME



## Way Forward

The following key areas were agreed upon in the workshop and shared with the Dept. of S & ME for consideration and appropriate action:

- Concurrent monitoring of MDM Scheme to be scaled up covering all the districts of Odisha
- Systematic Monitoring with stringent actions and fixing accountability
- Community-led monitoring to be institutionalized through the SMCs in a planned manner
- Opportunities under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to be explored and properly harnessed for improving the effectiveness of MDM Scheme in the state.

## Timely Awareness combats the Evil of Early Childhood Disabilities – A Case Study

*Navin could not stand-up by his own at the age of 3. He was born with hearing and speaking impairment. Nabin with his parents live in Nuapada village in Thakurmunda block of Mayurbhanj district. Nuapada is one of the backward and underprivileged villages of Thakurmunda block having 150 households. Most of the villagers depend on agriculture and minor forest produce for their living. Owing to his poor economic condition, Santosh, Nabin's father could not provide adequate medical treatment to his son's multiple disabilities.*

*CYSD has been engaged in identifying and facilitating treatment of early childhood disabilities from last year in collaboration with the district administration. In October last year, CYSD-Plan had conducted an orientation programme on identification of early childhood disability and different provisions/ services/ benefits available for children. The programme was arranged for the field functionaries along with the members of Child Protection Committee (CPCs) of Thakurmunda block. Concerned officials from the Block and Gram Panchayat also actively participated in that programme. A plan was chalked out to identify these children with the assistance from the village level CPCs.*

*As planned, a Village Level Child Protection Committee (VLCPC) meeting was held in Nuapada village in February 2016 mainly on recognizing the symptoms of early childhood disabilities. During the meeting, one of the members of VLCPC, Kavita Barik informed the house about Nabin's condition. All the members of the VLCPC visited Nabin's house and discussed with his parents. The case was informed to ChildLine without delay. The very next day ChildLine team visited Nabin's house. The parents were requested to handover the child to the team for treatment. However, considering their unwillingness, the team asked the Medical Officer (MO) of Thakurmunda CHC for undertaking Nabin's treatment immediately. After initial verification and primary treatment, the MO referred the case to Rastriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram (RBSK). After fulfilling due formalities, Nabin was taken to District Early Intervention Centre (DIEC), Baripada by the RBSK team for specialized treatment.*

*The light at the end of the tunnel has filled the world around Santosh and his wife with optimism. "This initiative of CYSD will help many children like Nabin to lead a normal life" said Santosh with a wave of hope in his voice.*

## Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre (OBAC)

CYSD has set up a dedicated research and advocacy centre called Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre (OBAC) since last 12 years. OBAC has been analysing the annual State Budget of Odisha with details followed by a broad based citizen-led advocacy with the State to bring them around for taking welfare-oriented and pro-poor allocations, especially in the social sectors. The main objective of this initiative is to foster citizens' participation in understanding the intricacies of the annual State Budget, how it is made, and demand enhancement in allocation for the key sectors like Primary Education, Agriculture, and Health etc. The findings from the budget analysis are shared with a range of stakeholders including legislators, policy makers, civil society organizations, media, advocacy networks etc. for facilitating quality discussions and stimulating public engagement on budget-related and policy issues of the state. Rigorous research, capacity building and advocacy have been the key pillars of this unique initiative.

## Participatory Research and Monitoring ▴

During the year, OBAC took up six major studies on financial trends and budget priorities of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) – “*Finances of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation – An Analysis and Assessment*”; status of gender responsive budgeting in Odisha – “*Gender Responsive Budgeting in Odisha: A Roadmap & Implementation Strategy*”; an inter-state comparative study on functioning of ICDS scheme – “*A Comparative Analysis of Integrated Child Development Services in*

*Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand*”; people's priorities in state budget based on ground level realities on health, education, women, livelihood & agriculture, SC & ST development and food security – “*Policy Asks Recommendation from State Budget 2015-16*” and an analysis of priorities and proposals for the state. Budget 2015-16: “*Where does Odisha stand? Response to State Budget 2015-16*”.



## Finances of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation - An Analysis and Assessment

OBAC made a maiden attempt to understand the budget making process of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC), locate the sources of revenue and mode of disbursements and to make an overall assessment of

finances of BMC. The centre came with a working paper “Finances of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation - An Analysis and Assessment”.

## Gender Responsive Budgeting in Odisha: A Roadmap and Implementation Strategy

This document gives an insight to the status of Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in Odisha and suggests a road map for its implementation in two sections. The first section explains where Odisha stands in terms of practicing Gender Responsive Budgeting in the state. This section also elucidates on the evolution of GRB concept, present status of GRB concerning institutional arrangement and methodological demonstration in Odisha and the

methodologies adopted by the Union Government and Gender Budget Statement producing the States in India. The second section of the document puts forward a ten point rational road map for institutionalizing GRB in Odisha. The roadmap was prepared in a consultation of key department officials, Government of Odisha, academics, thought leads and CSO leaders working on women issues in the State.

## A Comparative Analysis of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand

This document entails the assessment of implementation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in tribal hinterlands of Odisha, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. It gives a clear depiction of the delivery of ICDS scheme at anganwadi centres in select tribal sub plan (TSP) blocks and

in slums of the said States. The document provides a scope of inter-state learning on function of ICDS mechanism and best practices adopted in delivery of ICDS services.

## Policy Asks Recommendation from State Budget 2015-16

This document embodies citizen's demand based on select thematic areas – Health, Elementary and Pre School Education, Women, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Livelihood and Agriculture, SC & ST Development and Food Security. These demands were derived from

intense macro level research and inputs gathered from different citizenry processes at district as well as in State. The objective of this document is to provide civil society prospective to budget making process of the State.

## Where does Odisha Stand? Response to State Budget 2015-16

This publication presents an inclusive analysis of the priorities and proposals of the state government with reference to the social sector (such as Elementary Education, Pre-School Education, Health, SCs and STs

Development) and Agriculture. It also tries to provide clear understanding on the implication of 14th Finance Commission's recommendations on State budget, particularly on the social sector spending.

## Addressing Contemporary Issues

The year 2015-16 witnessed significant changes in public finance management of the country and states. As the beginning year of 14th Finance Commission recommendation period (2015-16 – 2019-20), the year incorporated changes due to restructuring of Central Sponsored Schemes as well as sharing of funds between Centre and States. Besides, the year was the beginning year of India's commitment to address Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Taking those into account, the centre tried to understand and facilitate public understanding on the impact of changes in public finance management of the state.

To ensure the momentum generated by the MDGs beyond 2015, SDGs were ratified in December 2015 by international community. In order to achieve the SDGs by 2030, effort has to be made from the beginning and the onus of achieving the SDGs lies with the sincere efforts of the central and state governments. Taking this into account, a document was prepared as “*Addressing Sustainable Development Goals in Odisha*” mainly with the objective to facilitate citizenry understanding on the key social sector related goals and their budgetary implications in the State.

Being the first year of the award period of 14th Finance Commission, 2015-16 is crucial for the state governments. The 14th FC has recommended a transfer of 42 percent of the divisible pool of Central taxes to States and at the same time the Finance Ministry has slashed the outlay under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). This gave the milieu

to the document “*Implication of 14th Finance Commission on Social Sector Budgeting in Odisha*”. This document underlines the functions, approaches and recommendations of FFC and also throws light on its implication on social sector budgeting in Odisha.

## Building Citizen's Capacity on Budget

Budget training modules for civil society organizations as well as for students were developed to deepen their understanding on State budget and its process. This module aspires to provide basic information to get started with budget work. This induction module strives to project the importance of budget work through the lens of Good Governance. It also establishes the significance of a favourable political environment in order to formulate a pro-poor budget in the State. The participants were

introduced with budget components, budget division and some key budgetary documents to draw an idea about the technicalities of budget. This two-day training module aims at capacitating the CSOs on identifying their roles as the “change agent” for participatory budgeting in the State. This module will aid in spreading budget literacy among students from professional and academic intuitions, researchers and scholars of Odisha.

## Training / Seminar / Consultation ▴

### State Level Training Programme on State Budget and its Process :

In view of the importance of Budget and its Process, OBAC organized a three-day training program on “State Budget and its Process in Odisha” with 50 participants from 10 districts (Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Kandhamal, Sundargarh, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Sambalpur and Khurda) of the State focusing on the political and economic functions of budget alongside its affiliation with democratic governance. Apart from understanding the nitty-gritty of State budget making process, the participants were elucidated on significance of political functions and the role of legislators in State Budget Making process; role of budget in ensuring good governance in the State; and role of media in budget making process. Eminent political leader & former Finance Minister of Odisha, former State Information Commissioner, Odisha and senior Journalists were the resource persons in the training programme. The participants were also capacitated on the nuances and

applications of accountability tools such as community score card, citizen report card, expenditure tracking and social audit.



Participants during the session on Role of Legislators in State Budget Making Process

### Budget Seminars in Academic and Media Institutions:

More than 350 students from prominent academic institutions (BJB Autonomous College, Bhubaneswar and NIT Rourkela) and media institutions (Sambad School of Media and Culture) were capacitated on “State Budget and its Process in Odisha” along with the political and

economic functions of budget, its affiliation with the life of common people and the role of students and media as well to make the budgetary process participatory, transparent and inclusive.

### State Level Multi Stakeholder Consultation on Gender Budgeting :

Given the context of inability in implementing Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in Odisha, a State level multi stakeholders consultation was organized with eminent

professionals from development organizations, academic institutions and media. Government officials from Planning and Convergence Department, Finance Department and

Women and Child Development Department also took active part in the consultation. The purpose of the event was to reflect on the initiatives and progress made on GRB so far

by the State and the challenges in rolling out GRB in Odisha.

### **National Level Training of Trainers on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting:**

A national level training programme on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting was organized with participants from 16 states in India. This programme was intended to intensify the understanding, tracking and monitoring methodologies of Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in Government budget and explore opportunities to integrate in State and district level budgeting. This also created an unique opportunity for the participants to learn from States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, which have started producing Gender Budget Statement.



### **Initiative to make State Budget inclusive and participatory: Pre-Budget Consultation:**

Pre-Budget Consultation is a platform to involve all possible stakeholders to facilitate discussion with those who prepares the State budget, particularly the social sector (and agriculture from economic sector) allocations and spending. It was an attempt to amplify people's voice with the hope of winning a participatory and pro-poor budget by initiating dialogues around State's promises versus its budget priorities.

Thematic groups were formed including organizations working on specific areas like Health, Water & Sanitation, Pre-School and Elementary Education, ST & SC Development and Livelihood & Agriculture. The micro and macro level findings by these groups were combined to come out with State level policy asks and recommendations.

### **Key Achievements: In State Budget 2016-17**

- Government invited people's opinion for the preparation of State budget through a dedicated web portal – [www.budget.odisha.gov.in](http://www.budget.odisha.gov.in)
- Gender Budget Statement (GBS) is introduced in detailed Budget at a Glance
- Supply of Pre-School Education materials to Anganwadi centres gets due share
- The State has planned to come up with Gender Friendly Tools for Farm Women in Odisha
- The State has proposed to set up a Company for marketing of fruits & vegetables





## REDUCING DISASTER VULNERABILITY & PROMOTING COMMUNITY ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

CYSD has adopted adaptation and mitigation strategies towards reducing and managing the risks of climate change. It has initiated key actions in tribal districts like promoting climate resilient models in agriculture, adapting System of Rice Intensification (SRI) practices, applying water conservation techniques, practicing organic farming and regenerating forests by the communities. Further, to combat unforeseen disaster situation, CYSD's strategic intervention centred around community preparedness, reconstruction, restoration and rehabilitation.

## Addressing Climate Change concerns and Reducing Disaster Vulnerability ▴

CYSD focuses both on immediate and long term actions around natural disasters and climate change vulnerabilities. The key strategic interventions of CYSD include:

- To strengthen institutional capacities at different levels right from Village Level Disaster Management Committees (VLDMC) to Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA). Equip these institutions with knowledge and extension inputs for disaster management planning and mainstreaming them into State planning process;
- Preparing communities in disaster prone areas with life skills, like rescue operations, safety norms, social solidarity features etc;
- Promoting school safety in disaster prone areas;
- Facilitating the development and maintenance of disaster resilient infrastructure like, cyclone shelters, emergency material stocking yards, etc;
- Contribute to alliance building of government and non-government agencies, active in the area of emergency preparedness and response.

## Disaster Response, Recovery and Rehabilitation ▴

- To undertake comprehensive response programme that include rescue, emergency food and drinking water provision; distribution of non-food item, hygiene kit, cattle feed, baby food & medicine, disinfection of water sources and strengthening sanitation facilities, etc.;
- To undertake rehabilitation actions like shelter support, renovation of community infrastructures, cash transfer programmes etc.;
- To facilitate monitoring of disaster entitlement with a clear focus on poor, women, children and physically challenged groups.

## Engaging in Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation measures ▴

- Foster technological innovation and community adaptation measures at the community level;
- Standardise and upscale effective adaptation measures and mainstream them in long term adaptation planning at the state and national level;
- Documenting traditional climate resilient practices and promoting them as state development and poverty reduction strategies;
- To develop understanding on climate change mitigation actions, global protocols and instruments like RED+, COP, voluntary carbon market etc.;

The above strategic interventions required systematic plan for grounding in the area. Therefore, CYSD designed its activities carefully and emphasis was given on planning and capacity building programmes. During the year, following three state level training programmes were organised in collaboration with Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) and Vishwa Yuvak Kendra (VYK), where 190 youth (both male and female) participated:



Youth trainees learning the art of rescuing Disaster victims

- i) Training Programme on Youth and Disaster Management
- ii) ToT on Disaster Preparedness & Risk Reduction (DPRR)
- iii) Training programme on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation

These programmes were intended for the development of participants' knowledge on impact of disasters, classification, Disaster Management Act, structures for disaster response, disaster preparedness, risk reduction mechanisms and functional skills of the members of

Village Disaster Management Committees, Shelter Management Committees, DMT members who could be competent enough to handle rescue and evacuation, relief/shelter management, emergency healthcare, warning & information dissemination in the context of disaster.

## Participatory Planning Process at School and Village level for Disaster Management Plan ▴

During the year, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Unit of CYSD facilitated *preparing disaster management plans in 10 schools and 10 villages* in its programme locations of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts

with the support of Plan India. All representatives got the opportunity to participate in the planning process since they were having some role in decision-making.

## Disaster Resilient WASH Secured Community ▴

Project “SAMBHAV- Disaster Resilient WASH Secured Community” was implemented by CYSD with the support of WaterAid India in 50 villages covering 6503-households & 40753-population under 7 GPs of Kanas & Brahmagiri Blocks of Puri district during the reporting year.



Expert demonstrating the design of Disaster Resilient Toilet

### Capacity Building

Capacity Building of PRI, GKS and other front line functionaries could contribute immensely to the empowerment process of the Project. The programme covered a total of 794 (female-433 & male-361) members and focussed on DRR-WASH awareness as well as preparedness of PRIs and GKSs in annual WASH planning and budget exercises at ground level. The training inputs helped each member to be essential part of the DRR-WASH planning process in their specific region and more active while planning disaster vulnerability and DRR WASH preparedness at GP level. Thus their active involvement could create difference in the annual GP planning process while prioritising DRR-WASH. Consolidated DRR-WASH plans were submitted by the local WASH-Watch group to GPs for their endorsement and upward integration.

### WASH-Watch Groups

As part of community empowerment processes, local WASH-Watch groups were formed and strengthened in villages as well as at GPs level to monitor and strengthen drinking water and sanitation services in their localities. The groups took initiatives to undertake long term action plan specifically to deal with the issues related to water quality and release of excess water during flood and cyclone. They have approached the Central & State Pollution Control Boards, Drainage Department, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) and other departments to make appropriate provisions in terms of planning and budgeting to address water issues in the region.



## 'Nirmal Daya Abhijan'

The “Nirmal Daya Abhijan” initiated by the local community groups could create a milestone in ensuring water quality in the region. With the active support of local wash-watch groups, the *Daya* river water got free from pollutants. The so called *BASAs* were banned by the Tahasil administration and made free from the clutches of Fish Mafias, the creators of river water pollution. Local groups also appealed the Central/State Pollution Control Boards and BMC to take appropriate measures for making the river free from pollution caused due to dumping of urban wastes on its bed.



Peoples participation in Nirmal Daya Abhijan

## Disaster Resilient Drinking Water and Sanitation Models

Construction of disaster resilient drinking water and sanitation models were commissioned in the potential communities during the reporting period. For instance, slow sand filter in Kotakana GP, RO based water filter in Sabalanga GP have essentially contributed to the drinking

water needs of the villagers; where the mainstream agencies have not yet reached. Similarly, construction of bio-digester toilets was experimented in 4 potential households of Kanas Block (2 double users & 2 single users).

## Consultations & Workshops

- District level consultation on “WASH Plan and Disaster Resilient Options”:

The consultation held during the year, was a landmark for the like minded CSOs and Government functionaries to collaboratively act on the related issues which could create opportunities for district wide operation. WASH practicing organisations including Govt. Departments promised to join hands for shaping of inclusive WASH plan and extend support to PRIs for effective planning under FFC support towards strengthening WASH at community level.

- State level multi-stakeholder workshop on “Drinking Water Security”:

The workshop could create a platform to share the issues relating to rural drinking water supply, requirements and bottlenecks. State administration acknowledged the issues raised by different stakeholders and suggested to support PRIs to address drinking water and sanitation issues collaboratively. The workshop also opened a new path for strategic discussion with Departments like, RWSS, Panchayati Raj, Water Resources and Rural Development at State level. In collaboration with DWSM & SWSM, the SBM Project has marched few steps ahead in promoting construction of 2,368 individual toilets in the operational areas during the year.

## Convergence with mainstream development programmes (Leveraging Resources)

In the process of community empowerment, the project has gained good amount of experiences while working thorough convergence and leveraged mainstream resources to a maximum extent. Due to collaboration with RWSS, 7 villages (413 households) have been provided with drinking water facilities through RPWSP (rural piped water supply program) and similar facilities have been reactivated in 13 remote villages. As part of ensuring

quality aspects, regular chlorination was facilitated in 9 water intake points with the active support of RWSS. Approximately Rs. 33 lakhs was leveraged for the purpose.

Besides, towards construction of individual toilets with the support of RWSS under SBM, approximately Rs. 2.85 was leveraged with the support of community and their vibrant institutions.

# CYSD 34th Foundation Day Lecture 2016 ▴



## Managing Migration: Trends and Responses – Global, Regional and Local

(Wednesday, 23rd March, 2016)

CYSD organises Foundation Day Lecture programmes inviting experts to deliver developmental discourses on contemporary issues. Foundation Day Lecture-2016 was delivered by Shri Sarat Dash, Chief of Mission, International Organization for Migration (IOM) - Bangladesh.

In his address to the gathered audience, Shri Dash said, “we are living in an era of unprecedented mobility. Migration is both an avenue for the creation of livelihoods, as well as a process which can expose people to increased risk and vulnerability. With around one billion migrants in the world, both internal and international, there is a need to facilitate the orderly, safe and regular movement of people in ways that uphold human dignity and ensures the protection of all migrants. There is also a need to ensure the children of migrants benefitting from the full social and economic potential of migration, and are not unduly impacted by the absence of parents or family members, who would otherwise be present to support their development”.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines 'Migrant' as any person who has moved across an international or domestic border away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of the person's legal status; whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; what

the causes for the movement are; or what the length of the stay is. Migration has always been a brave expression of an individual's determination to prevail in a quest for a better life. Millions of people leave their birth places and cross national and domestic borders each year, he quoted.

International migration has emerged as a major contributor to economic development. Through labour migration, migrant workers contribute to growth and development in their countries of origin both through the transfer of remittances and development of skills abroad. Migrants also support labour market and skills gaps in destination countries, assisting these economies to flourish. Vibrant diasporas also contribute to the development of their own communities through skills transfer, investment and development assistance. Yet, since legal avenues for migration are limited, many prospective migrants fall prey to criminal syndicates of smugglers and human traffickers, leading to gross violations of human rights. In some cases, the absence of a multilateral framework to manage migration between countries of origin, transit and destination gives rise to a range of risks, including unfavourable and exploitative working conditions in destination countries.

Countries of origin and destination should work together to establish mechanisms for the safe, orderly and regular



movement of people in compliance with international standards at all stages of the migration cycle. In countries of origin, this includes reducing recruitment costs, increasing the skills and training of out-going migrants, establishing social protection systems which can accommodate migrants, especially internal migrants, and establishing systems to support returning migrants. In countries of destination there needs to be stronger protections to safeguard migrants, including access to health, education and other services. It is worth noting that there has been an increased dialogue recently among countries of origin and destination, through regional consultative processes such as the Colombo process, Abu Dhabi Dialogue and Bali process. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in its recent summit in Kathmandu also adopted a resolution to enhance dialogue and cooperation in the area of labour migration.

Recognizing that well-managed migration is a contributor to international development, migration has been incorporated into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive, sustainable development. The Agenda highlights the adverse impact of humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people on sustainable development. It promotes the empowerment of vulnerable groups, including refugees, internally displaced people and migrants. It aims to facilitate lifelong learning opportunities for all migrants and their families. It also commits to eradicating all forms of forced labour and human trafficking, especially child labour.

This year, the ninth Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) will be chaired by Bangladesh, and

will be the first global forum since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. The GFMD is an initiative of the United Nations member states and is a voluntary, non-binding government-led process. The ninth GFMD is an opportunity to build on the 2030 Agenda by strengthening the links between migration, social, economic and environmental development and promoting the mainstreaming of migration into national development policies. It provides a forum to promote ethical recruitment practices, safe, orderly and regular labour mobility, and to explore ways to enhance employability and skills mobility.

IOM is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration. IOM works with governments to address migration challenges, identify opportunities, and to advance a comprehensive understanding of migration issues. Established in 1951, with 162 member states over 100 countries, IOM's mission is to support humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all migrants and societies.

Considering the extent of internal and international migration, as well as the extent of human trafficking in Odisha, India, it is important that CYSD take leadership to bring together the civil society organizations in Odisha to reflect on the contribution they can make towards making migration safe and dignified, while preventing irregular migration. CYSD is also encouraged to work with the Government of Odisha to review relevant policies and legislation, and to draw up programmes for promoting safe migration in the region. IOM stands ready to provide the necessary technical guidance and support, if required, he said, while concluding his speech.





# Grooming Human Resource ▴

## Introducing Cloud based Human Resource Management System (HRMS)

CYSD has been at the forefront of introducing progressive and professional HR & Employee practices in an ongoing manner. The organization believes that the ongoing development of every employee's skill and knowledge is essential to its future growth and competitiveness. A basic necessity to achieve this is to build a strong and progressive HR process within CYSD. Over the years, it has been felt

that the HR team of the organisation needs to organize itself in a manner where HR processes and transactions can be handled in an intelligent and intuitive manner and free up HR Bandwidth to engage in strategic people development initiatives. With the above objective a cloud based HRMS was introduced in the organisation, during the year.

## Communication Training

A two-day Communication Training was organised with the help of an eminent external Communication Expert. The objective was to re-evaluate and develop a Communication Strategy which better meets organizational realities and objectives, to identify effective messaging and tools based on target audiences and strategy goals, to spur CYSD's communications, program and the team to update their writing skills to enable clarity and enhance quality of content produced for communicating to stakeholders. Through this training, 22 senior managers got knowledge and understanding on effectively communication.



CYSD senior staff during the session on Communication Training

## Team Building Exercise

A cohesive team of employees is imperative for the success of any organisation. With this intension, a team building exercise was organised for the staff of CYSD working at Koraput. The staff went through various exercises, like

trust building, conflict resolution, and increase collaboration by communicating with each other. With the help of an external resource person, the team building exercise was conducted at RLTC, Koraput.

## Employee Engagement Survey

Second Edition of *Vox Populi*, the Employee Engagement Survey was launched in CYSD. This was an opportunity for all staff to voice their opinion about what matters to them most in the field of - work, aspirations and how they

continue to make CYSD, a wonderful place to work. Through this survey, the Management could understand staff perception on CYSD's work culture, HR processes and satisfaction level of all staff.

# Disclosure: Credibility Alliancemy (Minimum Norm Compliance) ▴

CYSD is accredited by Credibility Alliance (CA); a consortium of voluntary organizations committed towards enhancing accountability and transparency in the voluntary sector through good governance. In order to be accredited by CA an organisation must fulfil certain criteria and provide CA with certain information, such as:

### ■ Identify

CYSD is registered as a non-profit Society under Society Regulation Act, 1860 (Reg. No. 804-591/1981-82, dated 24th March 1982) with the Registrar of Societies, Odisha.

Memorandum of Association is available on request.

CYSD is registered u/s 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 [Reg. No: Adm (GL) 7/12-A/84-85, dated 21st February 1985].

CYSD is registered under Section 6 (1) (a) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (Reg. No. 105020009).

## Name and Address of Main Bankers

- State Bank of India, Bapuji Nagar, Bhubaneswar, 751009
- State Bank of India, Fortune Towers Branch, Bhubaneswar, 751013

## Name and Address of Main Bankers

- M/s. R. C. Lal and Co., 41 Ashok Nagar East, Bhubaneswar, 751009
- NRSM and Associates, Sribihar Colony, Tulasipur, Cuttack

## Vision, Mission & Impact

- (Depicted in first and subsequent pages)

# Governance (As on 31st March, 2016) ▴

## Board of Management

**Dr. Anup Kumar Dash**

Development Sociologist and Microfinance Expert,  
Professor - Utkal University (Retd)

**Shri Jagadananda**

Former State Information Commissioner, Odisha  
Expert - Governance, Accountability and RTI  
Member Secretary and Mentor, CYSD

**Shri P K Sahoo**

Social Scientist, Expert - Strategic Planning,  
OD & NGO Management and Chairman, CYSD

**Padmashree (Ms.) Tulasi Munda**

Social Worker - Tribal Education, Development and Empowerment

**Shri Krutibas Ransingh**

Educationist, Principal (Retd)

**Dr. Bhagbanprakash,**

Social Scientist and Senior Advisor- Election Commission of India

**Dr. D N Daschoudhury,**

FRCS, UK

**Dr. Laxmidhar Mishra, IAS (Retd),**

Former Union Labour Secretary, Govt. of India

**Smt. Shanti Das**

Jamnalar Bajaj Awardee,  
Sarvodaya Leader  
Social Worker - Girls' and Women's Education Promotion

**Shri Prafulla Kumar Das**

Banker (Retd)  
Expert - Accounting and Cost Control

**Prof. Pravati Nalini Das**

Educationist and Expert - Girl Child and Women Empowerment  
Former Vice - Chancellor

**Shri B. Sarangadhar Subudhi**

Industrialist

**Shri Bikram K. Sahoo**

Entrepreneur - Trade and Commerce

**Prof. Debi Prasad Mishra (IRMA)**

Executive Director - Gram Vikas

**Shri Nagendra Nath Mishra,**

Social Service

**Shri Santosh Kumar Pattnayak,**

Advocate

- The Board approves programmes, budgets, annual activity reports and audited financial statements.
- The Board ensures the organisation's compliance with laws and regulations.

## ■ Accountability and Transparency

- No remuneration, sitting fees or any other form of compensation has been paid to any Board Members, Trustees or shareholders for discharging the board functions.
- Travelling expenses reimbursed to the Board Members (to attend Board Meetings and Annual General Body Meetings).
- Remuneration of 9 highest paid staff members: Rs. 35,000–62,900

## Distribution of staff according to Salary levels (FY 2015-2016):

Slab of gross salary (in Rs.) plus benefit paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
5,000 – 10,000	04	00	04
10,000 – 25,000	73	18	91
25,000 – 50,000	23	04	27
50,000 – 1,00,000	01	00	01
TOTAL	101	22	123

# Financial Summary ▴

(Financial Year 2015-16)

## BALANCE SHEET

AS of 31st March 2016

### SOURCES OF FUNDS AMOUNT (Lakhs)

#### CORPUS and OTHER FUND

CORPUS FUND	101.72
FELLOWSHIP FUND	37.99
DISASTER CONTINGENCY FUND	5.88
GENERAL FUND	409.03

#### LEGAL OBLIGATION

UNSPENT RESTRICTED GRANT	16.01
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CURRENT LIABILITIES	24.60
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TOTAL LIABILITIES	595.23
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#### APPLICATION OF FUNDS :

FIXED ASSETS	187.20
INVESTMENTS & FIXED DEPOSIT	260.32
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES	147.71

TOTAL ASSETS	595.23
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## SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

### INCOME AMOUNT (Lakhs)

GRANTS (National / International)	545.73
OTHERS	57.16
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	55.63

TOTAL INCOME	658.52
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#### EXPENDITURE

PROGRAMME EXPENSES	467.21
OPERATING EXPENSES	159.15
OTHER EXPENSES	32.16

TOTAL EXPENDITURE	658.52
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## GRANTS

### NAME OF DONORS AMOUNT (Lakhs)

#### NATIONAL DONORS INCLUDING CENTRAL and STATE GOVERNMENT:

SAMARTHAN	6.12
MANAGE	2.59
VISWO YUVAK KENDRA	1.75
INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY:	
KORAPUT	44.03
ATMA	0.63
CHRISTIAN AID	9.30
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA	2.00
RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	5.75

SUB-TOTAL	72.17
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#### FOREIGN DONORS:

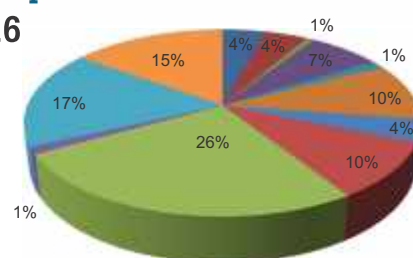
PLAN INDIA	198.32
USAID	154.25
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA	22.14
WOMEN POWER CONNECT	2.35
INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	0.70
TROCAIRE	27.06
WATERAID	38.97
YUVA	0.43
OXFAM INDIA	29.34

SUB-TOTAL Rs.	473.56
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GRAND-TOTAL Rs.	545.73
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## Programme Expenses

FY 2015-2016



- AGRICULTURE & RELATED EXPENSES
- CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL NGO'S
- SOCIAL AUDIT & COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT
- EDUCATION
- AGRO FORESTRY
- HEALTH CARE & HEALTH RELATED EXPENSES
- STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF GOVERNANCE (PRI'S)
- RURAL & TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
- SELF-HELP & ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT
- RELIEF & REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF NATURAL CALAMITIES
- POLICY RESEARCH, EVALUATION & STUDIES
- WELFARE FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN



## Our Partners

### Institutional Donors



### Corporate



### Government



### National NGOs



## CYSD Publications







# Development Resource and Training Centre (DRTC) - Learning Wing of CYSD

## Forthcoming Training Programmes: State level Conclave and Observation of International/National Events

Governance		Date	Month	Year
1	Training Programme on Panchayati Raj Institutions	– 19 - 21	July	2016
2	Training Programme on Public Finance and Budget	–	Nov	2016
3	ToT for Children and Youth Leaders	–	Nov	2016
4	ToT on Child Protection for Child Protection Committee Leaders	–	Feb	2017
5	Training Programme on Women Leadership Development	–	Mar	2017
Livelihoods				
6	Foundation Training (Institutional Management) for Producer Groups / Networks	–	Apr-May	2016
7	Training Programme on “Household Livelihoods Plan”	–	Aug	2016
8	Training programme on Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centre (ACABC)	– 15 23	Jan Oct	2016 2016
9	Training Programme on Entrepreneurship Development and Enterprise Promotion for Women.	–	Oct	2016
10	Life Skill Training for Adolescent Girls & Boys	–	Nov	2016
11	Training on Leadership Development / Financial Management for Women SHG & Federation Leaders.	–	Dec	2016
12	Vocational Training ( Electrical Repairing) for Unemployed Youth	–	Jan	2017
Climate Change and Disaster Management				
13	Training Programme on Disaster Management	– 14 - 16	Dec	2016
Documentation – Human Resource Development				
14	Eight-Week Summer Internship Programme	– 01 - 31	Jun-Jul	2016
Conclave				
15	Odisha Vikas Conclave	– 19 - 21	Sept	2016
Youth Events				
16	International Youth Day	– 12	Aug	2016
17	International Volunteers Day	– 05	Dec	2016
18	National Youth Day	– 12	Jan	2017

For Details Contact to : [drtc@cysd.org](mailto:drtc@cysd.org)





# Acronyms

ANC	Antenatal Care	MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist	NFI	Non-Food Item
AWC	Anganwadi Centre	NFSA	National Food Security Act (NFSA)
AWW	Anganwadi Workers	NHM	National Health Mission
BEO	Block Education Officer	NTFP	Non-timber Forest Product
BMC	Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation	OBAC	Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre
BNV	Bharat Nirman Volunteer	ODF	Open Defecation Free
BPMU	Block Planning and Monitoring Unit	OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
CBO	Community Based Organizations	OTDS	Odisha Tribal Development Society
CCCD	Child Centred Community Development	OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Project
CCH	Cluster Committee Head	OUAT	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology
CFS	Child Friendly Spaces	PDS	Public Distribution System
CFW	Cash for Work	PEO	Panchayat Extension Officer
CHC	Community Health Centre	PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
CHV	Community Health Volunteers	PNC	Postnatal Care
CIG	Common Interest Groups	PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
CLM	Community Led Monitoring	PVA	Participatory Vulnerability Assessment
CRC	Citizen Report Cards	RBSK	Rastriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram
CRCC	Cluster Resource Centre Coordinator	RCFCE	Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education
CRP	Community Resource Persons	RKVY	Rastriya Kisi Vikas Yojana
CSC	Community Score Card	RTE	Right to Education
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	RTI	Right to Information
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
DBI	Diversions Based Irrigation	SBK	Shishu Bikash Kendra
DBWG	District Budget Watch Groups	SBM	Swachha Bharat Mission
DEIC	District Early Intervention Centre	SC	Scheduled Caste
DEO	District Education Officer	SCSP	Schedule Caste Sub Plan
DMT	Disaster Management Team	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
DPMU	District Planning and Monitoring Unit	SHG	Self Help Groups,
DPP	Disaster Preparedness Plans	SLI	Small Lift Irrigation
DPRR	Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction	SMC	School Management Committee
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
DWSM	District Water and Sanitation Mission	SPMU	State Planning and Monitoring Unit
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development	SRC	State Resource Centre
EE	Executive Engineer	SRI	System of Rice Intensification
ERT	Emergency Response Teams	SSA	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
FADP	Focused Area Development Project	ST	Scheduled Tribe
FFC	14th Finance Commission	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
FPS	Fair Price Shops	SWSM	State Water and Sanitation Mission
FRC	Forest Rights Committee	TLM	Teaching Learning Material
FRU	First Referral Unit	TNA	Training Need Assessment
GKS	Gaon Kalyan Samiti	TOT	Training of Trainers
GP	Gram Panchayat	TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting	UG	User Group
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene	VDC	Village Development Committees
ICDS	Integrated Child Development	VDLP	Village Development Livelihoods Plan
IHL	Individual Household Latrine	VFSC	Village Food Security Committee
IOL	Intra Ocular Lens	VHND	Village Health & Nutrition Day
IPPE	Integrated Participatory Planning Exercise	VLCPC	Village Level Child Protection Committee
MAWC	Mini Anganwadi Centre	VLMDC	Village Level Disaster Management Committees
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	VSS	Vana Surakhya Samiti
MDM	Mid-Day Meal	VWSC	Village Water & Sanitation Committee
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	WASH	Water Sanitation & Hygiene
MLE	Multi-Lingual Education		
MLP	Micro Level Plans		
MTF	Master Trainers cum Facilitator		

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2015-2016



### CYSD Resource Centres:

#### Development Resource and Training Centre (DRTC)

E-1, Institutional Area,  
Gangadhar Meher Marg, P.O. RRL  
Bhubaneswar - 751 013, Odisha, India  
Tel : +91-674-2301725, Mob : +91-9437134651  
e-mail : drtc@cysd.org / drtchostel@cysd.org

#### Rural Livelihood Training Centre (RLTC)

At – Mundaguda, P.O. Boipariguda,  
Dist – Koraput, Odisha, PIN – 764003  
Mob : +91- 9438349129 / +91-9438303164  
e-mail : ramesh@cysd.org / sagar@cysd.org

#### Rural Livelihood Training Centre (RLTC)

At & P.O – Kapundi, Via – Saharapada  
Dist – Kendujhar, PIN – 758016  
Tel. 06796-220494 / 220574  
Mob : +91-9437023494 / +91-9437613674  
e-mail : mahesh@cysd.org / dipti@cysd.org

### Project Offices:

#### CYSD Project Office (Keonjhar & Mayurbhanj)

At - Karadia Road, P.O. Karanjia  
Mayurbhanj, Odisha, India  
PIN - 757037  
Ph: +91-6796-220494/220574  
Mob : +91-9437023494 / +91-9437613674  
e-mail : mahesh@cysd.org / dipti@cysd.org

#### CYSD Project Office (Koraput)

At – Janiguda, Near Medical Road,  
P.O. & Dist – Koraput, Odisha, India  
Mob : +91- 9438349129 / +91-9438303164  
e-mail : ramesh@cysd.org / sagar@cysd.org

#### CYSD Project Office (Puri)

At / P.O. Kanas, In front of Block Office  
Dist – Puri, Odisha, India  
Tel. +91-6752-240065  
Mob : +91-9438350470  
e-mail : prafullamaharana@cysd.org



### Centre for Youth and Social Development

E-1, Institutional Area, Gangadhar Meher Marg,  
PO. RRL, Bhubaneswar - 751 013, Odisha, India  
Tel: +91 674 2300983, 2301725  
e-mail: cysd@cysd.org / info@cysd.org

[www.cysd.org](http://www.cysd.org)

<https://www.facebook.com/CYSDOdisha>

<https://twitter.com/cysdodisha>

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UConirdT1YDe0l9Nsyub1K5A>