

ANNUAL REPORT

2016-2017



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Centre for Youth and Social Development

ENABLE | EMPOWER | INCLUDE...

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-2017

VISION

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

MISSION

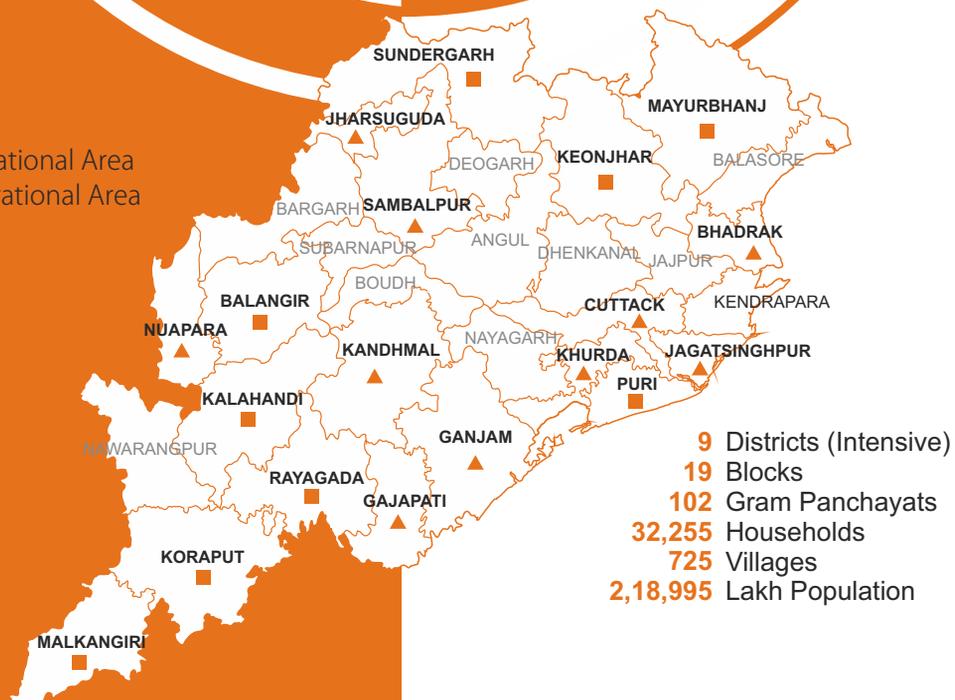
To enable marginalized women, men and children to improve their quality of life. CYSD uses issue based research to influence policies from a pro-poor and right based perspective. It also works to ensure transparent, gender sensitive, accountable and democratic governance by building the capacities of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

CORE VALUES

Transparency
Accountability
Integrity
Gender Equity
Social Justice
Participatory Action

OUTREACH

- Intensive Operational Area
- △ Extensive Operational Area



We feel immensely happy to share the insights of CYSD Programme and Activities for the year 2016-17 with our array of stakeholders who stood by us and provided their valuable guidance, cooperation and support in our persistent endeavours to accomplish the Vision and Mission.

In its endeavour, CYSD has been relentlessly working towards bringing changes and visible impact in the lives of tribal and rural poor in the States of Odisha. While the centre primarily focuses on eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, it ensures social justice & inclusion, citizen's rights and people's participation in governance process too.

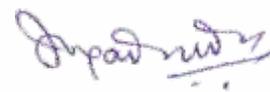
Considering the changing development scenario in the State, past learning of the organization and the changing role of Civil Society Organizations, CYSD has affirmed its strategic shifts (2017-2022) in earlier thematic areas. Now the strategic objectives of CYSD would concentrate on four key thematic areas like Building Sustainable Rural Livelihoods, Fostering Inclusive Governance, Advocating for a responsive State and Reducing Disaster Vulnerability & Promoting Community Adaptation to Climate Change. Moreover, CYSD has reinforced to continue its engagement with most vulnerable communities in both rural and urban locations including the SCs, STs, landless, marginal and small farmers, poor women, migrants, physically challenged and children as the target group to meet the strategic objectives.

Following the Multi Stakeholders Consultation held during this period, CYSD has anchored the Odisha Development Conclave-2016, a first of its kind in Odisha to create an opportunity for meaningful collaboration and synergies between the Government, Civil Society Organizations, corporate houses, research institutions and the donor communities. The joint effort by several like-minded development organizations made the conclave unique one and a point of convergence between government, corporate and civil society organizations to drive a focused development process for Odisha.

We feel privileged to place in record our appreciation to the CBOs, People's Organisations, CSOs and Media for their plentiful support and trust imposed on us. Our heartfelt gratitude to the well-wishers, supporters and resource providers, as their help could make our journey a productive and rewarding one.



P.K. Sahoo
Chairman



Jagadananda
Member-Secretary

Building **Sustainable Rural Livelihoods**



CYSD's livelihood strategy focuses on household food and nutrition security, conservation of natural resources, and expanding income-earning opportunities for the tribal poor, in a sustainable manner. During the year 2016-17, CYSD came up with its new strategic plan 2017-22 that clearly laid out strategic shifts in each of its thematic domains. In the domain of sustainable rural livelihoods, there is shift towards promotion of entrepreneurship and of producer companies, and towards establishment of value chains (in agriculture, horticulture, and non timber forest products) through established support service activities.



CYSD reached out to 1,06,225 community members, belonging to 22,392 households, of 472 villages, located in 68 gram panchayats, of 12 blocks, in the three districts of Koraput, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj, through its livelihood interventions, in the year 2016-17.

The key highlights of the year include;

- strengthening of community institutions for taking up micro-enterprises;
- establishment of product value chains; collective action

in production, value addition and marketing of products;

- initiatives to preserve and recharge natural resources on which the community depends for their livelihoods; and
- skill building for employment and employability.

Community Institutions to Transformational Institutions

In order to bring about transition in community institutions, to

enable them to play the role of transformational institutions, various programmes for capacity building and awareness were taken up during the year. **There are 283 Producer Groups, 48 Cluster Level Federations, 6 Producer Companies, 646 Self Help Groups (SHGs), 46 SHG Federations, 62 Village Development Committees, 37 Village Water Sanitation Committees, and 53 User Groups** in CYSD operational areas to pursue various livelihood initiatives.



Community Institution	Type of training	No. of programmes	Total persons trained	
			Female	Male
Producer Groups and Collectives	Foundation Training	58	1609	98
	Enterprise Promotion	28	520	77
	Collective Farming	15	337	88
	Agro-forestry	14	263	97
	Forest Protection /regeneration	43	1127	240
	Skill Building	6	133	1
Farmers and CRPs	Agriculture and horticulture development	27	309	513
SHG / Federation Members	SHG Management and Leadership	22	650	42
	Food security and financial inclusion schemes	24	810	0
CRP, VDC & Federation leaders	Leadership	30	245	436
	Rights & entitlements and flagship programme	14	218	190

Capacity Building Programmes for Community Organizations and Public Education

In addition to the capacity building programmes, a number of awareness programmes were also carried out during the year, in collaboration with the government and other CSOs, which were working in the respective districts on similar issues. The details are as follows:

Programme	Key Stakeholders	Outcome
Campaign on Minimum Support Price (MSP) - 25th May to 31st May 2016, in 5 Blocks of Koraput District	TDCC, District administration and other CSOs like Vasundhara, SPREAD and FES	Enhanced awareness of community members on MSP
Farmers' Day Celebration - in Kanagaon and Minapai village of Bandhugaon and Laxmipur block respectively on 9th May 2016	Producer Group members and Government Representatives	Awareness on different government programmes and schemes resulting in access by the community members
Awareness on government schemes and provisions - in Balipeta GP of Narayanpatana Block	175 (140 Male and 35 Female) community members, Block Development Officer, Gram panchayat technical assistant, BSSO, APO-MGNREGS cell, WEO, JE-RWSS, and Block Livestock Inspector.	Awareness on different government programmes and schemes such as FRA, MGNREGS, NFSA, social security schemes such as old age, widow and pension for people with disabilities, housing schemes and schemes related to water and sanitation resulting in access by the community members
International Women's Day Observance - in Koraput, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts	165 Producer group members, bankers, traders, PRI members, media representatives and other development professionals, 280 women SHG/Federation leaders and adolescent girls	Platform for the producers/collectors to discuss on various issues like trading license, credit, marketing of products, schemes/provisions available for them, sharing their successful experiences
Block level convention for CMMF SHG/ Federation members	104 women SHG leaders	Common understanding on the impact of SHG-Bank linkage programmes, various income generating activities taken up by SHGs

Organization of Awareness and Public Education Programmes

As an outcome of these capacity building and awareness programmes, there has been strengthened collective action, access to rights and entitlements, and self-employment in the community. These are the details:

Strengthened Collective Action

A total of 261 women's producer groups and 48 cluster level federations, which had been promoted earlier in Koraput, graduated to the next level of organization, as a producer company at the block level. The uniqueness of this model is that the companies have come up, from contributions by their own members, reflecting their strong ownership of the structure. In all, 2,514 women producers have become a part of six producer companies at Boipariguda, Kundura, Dasamantapur, Laxmipur, Bandugaon, and Narayanpatana blocks of Koraput district. The women members have selected 61 Promoters, 30 Board of Directors, and six Chairpersons to provide them handhold support and strategic direction, for organized production, value addition, and marketing of products.

In addition to the producer groups and collectives in Koraput, 22 producer groups with a total membership of 759 primary producers (729 women producers) in the districts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj, were linked with potential trad-

ers/external agencies, to ensure sustainability and marketing support of their products, for better return and business.

The producer company model lays down the foundation for sustainability of these institutions. The women's producer groups/collectives are being provided handhold support and technical guidance to demonstrate collective action in the following areas:



Participation of primary producer members in Producer Group Meeting at Koraput.

Collective Farming

Collective farming is an approach to take up vegetable cultivation, in a common patch of land, belonging to the participating households, or taken by the group on lease. The beauty of this approach is that even the landless farmers can participate in this and the responsibilities get shared. Crop failure due to climate risks also gets minimized due to mixed cropping and use of organic manures and integrated waste management. Care is taken to strike a balance between the traditional crops

and cultural preferences of the community, together with market demand and consumer preferences. It not only helps in giving additional income to the households but also improves the nutritional intake.

CYSD facilitates the planning process for area and crop selection and provides handhold support to the producer group members (during implementation, for field preparation, for supply of inputs, for sowing/planting, for nutrient and pest management, and for nursery preparation). Training and orientation programmes were organized under relevant flagship programmes/schemes of the government and included explanation of the process involved in accessing these. Assessment of crop production and productivity was also taken up during crop harvesting.

During the year collective farming was demonstrated in 135 hectares benefitting 768 households.



A smallholder women farmer enjoys the benefit of collective vegetable (Brinjal) farming in a Village of Koraput

The major crops in the kharif season include Bitter Gourd, Ridge Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Pumpkin, Beans, Raddish, Chilli, Tomato, Onion, Brinjal, and Potato. During the rabi season, vegetables and fruits such as pumpkin, okra, cucumber, tomato, brinjal, and watermelon were grown. In addition, millets, maize, and pulses were also grown. Improved agriculture practices were demonstrated in 1,278 hectares, for cultivation of vegetables, millets, and paddy, by 1,418 farmers, through adoption of mixed cropping, line sowing/transplanting, and application of organic manures.

The innovation in this approach includes use of Trellis for vegetable cultivation that helped in giving better yields and hence better return to the women farmers. Another innovation includes yam cultivation in sacks. A total of 389 households, from 41 villages, took up yam cultivation, in 1,129 sacks. The collective farming model gives a return of around 4,000-8,000 rupees to a

household, if taken up in kharif and rabi seasons, after meeting all expenses.

Product Aggregation and Value Addition

The women collectives at the village, cluster, and block levels have been instrumental in product aggregation and value addition of products. The major products include tamarind, hill grass, sal and siali leaves, lemon grass, mango, jackfruit, vegetables, maize, millets, turmeric, and pulses. The women producers/collectors were provided training on enterprise promotion and value addition of products. They were also provided support in terms of machinery (for value addition of products) such as machines for making buffet plates from sal-siali leaves, for de-seeding of tamarind, for tamarind cake making, for millet processing, for making of mango jelly etc.

CIF to Producer Group members

The Community Initiative Fund (CIF), a revolving fund support for income generating activities, was disbursed to 64 producer groups during the year. Prior to disbursement, the groups were graded by the team, as well as by a third party, to assess their capacity to utilize the fund for income generating activities. Various income generating activities taken up by the groups included mango processing (to make mango jelly and ambula), raising of grafted mango seedlings,

nursery for hill grass and vegetables, cultivation of lemongrass, turmeric, maize, and vegetables (brinjal, beans, chilli, tomato, cauliflower, mustard), fishery, and trading of rice and tamarind.

Apart from CIF, seed capital support has also been provided to 22 poor scheduled caste families to start enterprises of their own. Women's SHGs/SHG Federations had played a proactive role in the process, from beneficiary selection to the support.

Collective Marketing

The collective marketing approach enables the women producers/collectors to negotiate a better price for their products. The producer assistance hubs formed at cluster level, in five blocks, of Koraput district, provided support to the producer collectives in terms of market information, minimum support price, trader information and negotiation, product quality parameters, weights and measurements, and relevant mainstream programmes. This helped the collectives to get a premium price for their products. Collective marketing was taken up for eleven products, resulting in a business turnover of Rs 2.84 crores. Apart from this, the tribal producers were also linked with the rural and urban consumers, through the district festive (Parab) Mela and state level fairs (Adivasi Mela), where they could showcase and sell their products.

Land and Water Management

Land development is an integral part of livelihood activities and seeks to bring more land under cultivation as well as to improve the quality of land already being cultivated.

This year, 58 hectares of wasteland has been converted into cultivable land through field bunding, while another 52 hectares has seen the same being achieved through creation of irrigation facilities (in convergence with MGNREGS), benefiting a total of 213 households.

Micro-irrigation and drought proofing models such as 5% Corner Pit¹ and 30X40ft Model² were promoted, for ground water recharge, for bringing additional areas under cultivation through irrigation, and for growing two crops in a year in the same area of land.

Skilling for Employability and Entrepreneurship

School of ACABC Scheme: CYSD is the nodal training institute in Odisha for taking up Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centre (ACABC) Scheme, in collaboration with MANAGE, Hyderabad, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India. The objective of ACABC Scheme is to improve the agriculture extension services to the farmers by promoting agri-entrepreneurs.

1. 5% Corner Pit is a model of in-situ rainwater harvesting suitable for medium uplands, in which every plot has its own water body, the area of which equals 5% of the total area of the plot. The pit is able to hold rainwater that otherwise flows out of the plot as runoff. The water held in the pits irrigates the plots during water scarcity.
2. 30 x 40 Model is a method of in-situ soil and water conservation. It involves dividing uplands into small plots of 30 x 40 ft (30 ft along the slope and 40 ft across the slope), digging pits at the lowest point in each plot and bounding the plot using the soil dug out of the pits.

During the year, the second batch of 21 youths from different districts of Odisha (namely, Kalahandi, Ganjam, Cuttack, Kendrapara, and Khurda), with diverse areas of interest in entrepreneurship, were provided 60 days of residential training and hand-holding support, for business development planning and for linkage with financial institutions, to set up their agri-enterprises. As a result, half the trainees have started their own ventures like plant protection and farm equipment units, soil testing labs, tissue culture labs, in-land fisheries, mushroom farms, and dairy farms. Three of them have been awarded as best young agri-preneurs by MANAGE, Government of India.

Entrepreneurship Development Programme:

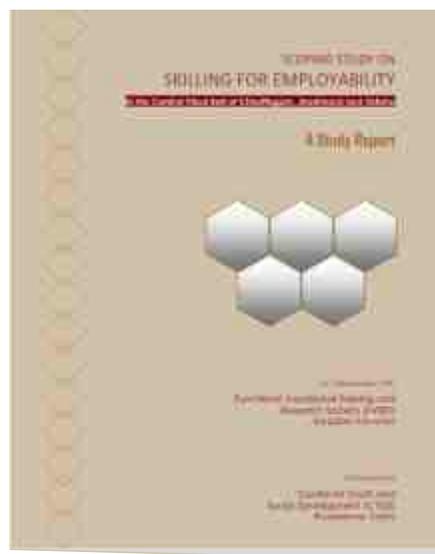
Training was given to 138 entrepreneurs in backyard poultry farming, resulting in such initiatives being taken up in 16 villages, by 186 poor tribal households. Another 2,600 families have set up small businesses involving poultry, duckery, grocery shops, teashops, mushroom farms, Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) trading, incense stick making, and liquid soap preparation. Apart from this, 26 youth have been trained in computer skills, 30 girls in tailoring, and another 50 youth in four-wheeler driving.

Research Studies

Scoping study on Skilling for Employability in tribal belts of Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattishgarh :

Developing livelihood options, to ensure employment and self-employment of the tribals, in sync with their traditional way of life, has always been a major concern for both the government as well as for the CSOs. CYSD believes in enhancing skills of youth and entrepreneurs in the primary sector, to enable them to be self-employed, and in turn, to create employment opportunities for others in their own villages.

In this connection, a scoping study was undertaken by CYSD, in collaboration with FVTRS, Bangalore, in the tribal belt of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha. The study sought to understand needs and aspirations of the unemployed youth and identify avenues for their self-employment in the primary sector (more than in the trades, which forces them to migrate). It covered 2,597 youth and other stakeholders, including PRI members, community leaders, villagers, block, district, and state level officials, and civil society activists from 74 gram panchayats, of 15 blocks, in 8 districts, of 3 states.



Opportunity study on Skill Development in Primary sector among the tribal youth in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar, Odisha :

Agriculture and allied activities that have been the mainstay of the livelihoods of more than 60 percent of the state's rural population, have lost their importance due to a huge demographic shift from agrarian sector to manufacturing. Due to little knowledge about best practices, lack of access to advanced technology, and declining interest among youth, agriculture has become less attractive compared to other employment avenues. Skill enhancement in agri-allied primary sector is the need of the hour. Recognizing this fact, CYSD in collaboration with Plan India, undertook an opportunity study, on 'Skill Development in Primary Sector', in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts of Odisha, which have a high concentration of tribals in the population.

The study shed light on youth aspiration and on opportunity and potential for their skill enhancement within the primary sector. It was based on information gleaned from a sample size of 400 youth, who were randomly selected. The study proposed the idea of a 'Rural Skill Centre' as the hub for tribal youth to enhance their skill set and to increase employability. This has the potential to make working in the primary sector rewarding and economically viable.

Para Mandinga:

A small entrepreneur sets example for other Women

CYSD has been implementing the IFAD supported Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) project in Koraput district, to strengthen the economic status of poor tribal families, through promotion of entrepreneurship among women. The financial assistance provided to tribal women under the scheme has enhanced the earnings of tribal families.

Para Mandinga, a 35 year old poor woman of Khalakana village, in Laxmipur block, of Koraput has set an example for other women by raising her income from non-farm activities. Para got an

opportunity to undergo training in tailoring under an income generating programme of the OTELP Project.

On successful completion of the training, Para availed the financial support of Rs 40,000 from the project to start her own enterprise. Two years back, she estab-

lished a tailoring workshop in her own house and has been earning Rs 500 per week. She has been able to convince all Anganwadi Centres and Primary Schools in the area to place orders for stitching of children's uniforms with her. This has provided her an assured regular income.

Para is now planning to establish a tailoring training centre in her house to teach young girls in the village and to create a group of skilled women entrepreneurs in the locality.



Fostering Inclusive Governance



CYSD has been striving to strengthen participatory governance, which truly represents the voice of the poor, through its Social Watch process. This process includes a package of community based monitoring tools for timely access to quality public services. It enables the community to exact their entitlements and monitor the government programmes for transparent and accountable delivery of basic services. Social Watch framework provides opportunity, to both the demand as well as the supply side, of the institutions of governance, including those of local government, to be transparent, accountable, and responsive.



Ensuring Quality and Holistic Education in Tribal Areas

CYSD has been implementing Child Centered Community Development (CCCD) programme to ensure improved holistic learning and quality education for children (pre-primary to secondary levels) in districts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj, which have a high concentration of tribals in their population. The programme's objective is that children below 6 years should have access to developed and appropriate responsive care and learning

opportunities. Besides, it seeks to ensure that the most marginalized children in classes 1-10 have improved access to quality formal schooling. A total of 95 villages from both the districts have been covered under this education programme during the year.

Emphasis was laid on early childhood learning to make the children ready for schooling and to develop capacity of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) to teach the children through play, song, and storytelling methods and to feed children with supplementary nutrition (available in ICDS run Anganwadi Centres).

School students were made aware of the right to education and of positive discipline and encouraged to form 'student cabinets' in all primary schools within the programme area.

Special attention was paid to adolescent girls to ensure they acquire education in life skills and on child rights while also being sensitized on sexual and reproductive health care. Moreover, School Management Committee members and parents were provided orientation on the right to education (RTE), thereby enabling them to ensure 'punishment free' teaching environment in the family and at school.

Programme	Participants	Female	Male	Total
School Readiness & Joyful Learning Program	ICDS workers - AWWs and AWC Supervisors	131	-	131
Orientation on Right to Education (RTE)	SMC members	68	116	184
Training programmes on Life-skills Education and Child Rights (special attention on SRH issues)	Adolescent Girls	280	-	280
Training programs on Right to Education and Positive Discipline	Children	198	82	280
Sensitization programme for parents on Child Rights	Parents	88	364	452
Innovative Teaching skills on English, Science and Mathematics.	Teachers (10 Secondary Schools)	7	71	78

Training and orientations programmes conducted during year

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ECCD Jaanch Committee in 10 targeted villages have undertaken community advocacy initiatives on issues like opening of new AWC, safe AWC building, and supplementary nutrition support for uncovered children.
- A total of 150 Children (non-starters and dropouts) of 10 villages in 3 gram panchayats of Thakurmunda block got admission in bridging course programme.
- Ten SMDCs (School Management Development Committees) were strengthened through different capacity development programmes.
- In all, 125 Pre-school teachers (AWWs), including 5 SBK facilitators, who were trained in 'School Readiness and Joyful Learning' programme, have been effectively taking care of the children, and preparing them for primary schooling by creating a child friendly environment in the centres.
- Around 4,196 children between the ages of 3-6 years have been covered under centre based care during the year and 99% of the children have been admitted in formal schools.
- Around 1,350 children (including 654 girls) and teachers were exposed to different aspects of science and mathematics.
- The boy's enrolment rate has gone up to 99.8% and girl's enrolment rate increased to 99.4%.
- Hundred marginalized/tribal children (including 61 girls) received scholarship support from the Project to continue their education and prepare for appearing in Class-X board examination.
- A total of 280 marginalized/tribal children (including 198 girls) of Class-X were equipped with different life skills education. Around 91% of them successfully completed Class-X and received scholarship from the project.
- Ten secondary schools were provided with science laboratory equipments and library facilities by the project and around 1,642 students (Girls-857, Boys-785) were able to access those facilities.
- Renovation of WASH infrastructure was done in 10 secondary schools, enabling 1,642 children (Girls-857, Boys-785), to access safe drinking water and sanitation facility.
- Now, 900 children (including 440 girls), can study at night due to installation of solar inverters in six secondary residential schools.

Child Survival (Growth & Optimal Development) and Maternal Health

With the aim of improving preventive and social health of marginalised communities, CYSD has been focussing on implementation of CCCD programme for several years, reaching out to 95 tribal villages in Saharapada and Thakurmunda blocks of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts respectively. CYSD's systematic intervention through solidarity group action, behaviour change communication programme, mitigation of stigma through capacity building, and sensitization of service providers and communities, has yielded meaningful results. The project co-ordinated with government functionaries and CBOs to bring need based changes through communication network, to establish linkage with various government schemes and to initiate advocacy action on emerging health issues at the block, district, and state levels.

The programme's target is to ensure that the community has improved access to quality reproductive, maternal, child, and adolescent health services. Besides, special emphasis has been laid on:

- enhancing the knowledge, attitude, and practice among adolescents to exhibit health seeking behaviour;
- improving and strengthening quality of primary health care services;

- improving maternal, new born, and child health and supplementary nutrition;
- and, enabling community to access knowledge and quality health services.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Village health and nutrition day (VHND) was observed each month in the operational areas, where 160 VHND sessions have been facilitated and monitored by the Project Health Team, during this year, with the support of AWWs,

Programme	Participants	Female	Male	Total
Life Skill education on adolescent health.	Adolescent Girls	734		734
Orientation programme on Transmission of HIV, OI and ART.	Students, CBO & PRI members and government officials	110	704	814
Capacity building program on Maternal Neonatal Child Health (MNCH)	Community health volunteers & project health team.	12	4	16
Training programs on school readiness, adverse effect of early marriage, preventing birth defect & childhood disability.	ICDS workers (Anganwadi Workers and supervisors)	131	-	131
Training on Mother and Child Health Care - Health Service Delivery.	ASHAs, AWWs, ANMs and CHVs.	215	-	215
Orientation on adolescent health Issues - signs, symptoms, causes, treatment, safe menstrual hygiene, teen age pregnancy, unsafe abortion, etc.	Adolescent girls	734	-	734
Orientation on early childhood care, antenatal and postnatal care, nutrition and immunization.	Community Parents (1516), Pregnant women (1832) and adolescent girls (1694)	4284	758	5042

Training / Orientation Programmes organized during the year

ASHA workers, and Community Health Volunteers.

- Twenty three high risk cases were referred to the nearest FRU during the year.
- Under universal immunization programme 'Indradhanus', the pulse polio campaign was organised by CYSD in operational areas, in two phases, in 89 strategic places, with the support of the Health department.
- World AIDS Day was observed, in two places, to create awareness among people about the symptoms, causes, and prevention of the pandemic disease HIV-AIDS.
- World Health Day (Theme: Depression) was observed by the Centre in collaboration with Thakurmunda block administration with various events like orientations, debate, quiz competition, and felicitations to AWWs. It saw participation of 151 AWWs.
- National Deworming Day was observed in collaboration with CHCs in operational areas, with the aim of ensuring deworming of all children, and to create mass awareness. A total of 1,150 students, including 462 girls, have received de-worming tablets. That apart, 449 community mothers have been given orientation from the trained community health volunteers.
- A 14-day Leprosy Case Detection Campaign was organised in operational areas

in collaboration with Thakurmunda block administration. Thirty two cases were detected from the project area and referred for action. During the campaign, 123 adolescents were imparted orientation on signs and symptoms, transmission, epidemic status, and types of leprosy.

- During Japanese Encephalitis (JE) outbreak, CYSD in collaboration with Mayurbhanj District Medical Office, administered JE vaccine to 4,352 children (between the age of 1 to 15 years) of Thakurmunda block.
- Institutional delivery has increased to 92% (1,240). 1,364 expectant mothers were prepared for safe deliveries.
- Health service delivery performance for mother and child health care has risen significantly after 215 ASHAs, AWWs, ANMs and CHVs received appropriate training programme.
- Awareness level of 3,330 community mothers (having a child below 6 years of age) has gone up after receiving timely orientation on birth defects, childhood delays and milestones, adolescent health, menstrual hygiene, and malaria.
- Now, with CYSD intervention, 712 adolescent girls have started using handmade herbal sanitary napkins.

Promoting Water Sanitation and Hygiene Practices

Hand Wash Practice and Open Defection Free (ODF) Community

With the objective of providing community people improved access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services, CYSD has widened its WASH interventions in Saharapada, Thakurmunda, and Kanas blocks of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, and Puri districts respectively, focusing on School WASH and ODF community.

In the project intervention areas, several WASH related training/orientation programmes have been organized, with active participation of school children, teaching staff, non-teaching staff, SMC members, VWDC members, PRI representatives, SHG members etc. Participants were educated on ensuring personal and environmental hygiene, both at schools and at home, by washing hands, stopping open defecation, and using toilets. Special emphasis was laid on social hygiene, solid and liquid waste management, and on monitoring of WASH activities in school.

The Project has



promised to develop 24 villages as open defecation free (ODF) in Thakurmunda and Saharapada blocks and simultaneously developed 32 WASH schools in the same blocks. In order to steer the process, students' health clubs and WASH champion teachers were being promoted in those schools.

All in all, 1,120 school children, 384 Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) members, and 655 women SHG leaders were trained in Swachh Bharat (Clean India) Mission initiatives and sensitized on their role and responsibilities. Special attention was given to promotion of ODF villages, to village WASH assessments (in terms of transacting hand wash practice with demon-

stration, operation, and maintenance of WASH infrastructure), and to oath taking by community members to make their home and village environment clean.

Community Led Monitoring

As community-led monitoring and advocacy processes have been the core of the project, much emphasis has been given to promotion and strengthening of community based people's groups/institutions right from the inception.

Fifty community level and 7 gram panchayat level wash-watch groups were formed for regular promotion and monitoring of water and sanitation services, through advocacy. They

have formed long term action plans, especially to deal with issues related to water quality and to release of excess water during flood and cyclone. They are in touch with pollution control boards, drainage department, and municipal administration, to make appropriate provisions, in terms of planning and budgeting, to address water issues in the region.

Besides promoting social accountability in water and sanitation services, the groups have ensured good relationship between service providers and service seekers. While initiating DRR-WASH Plan, 43 Gaon Kalyan Samitis (GKSs) have been consulted for preparation of priority items in the annual health plan.



Programme	Participants	Total
Global Hand Washing Day - 15 Oct (Theme: Make Hand Washing as Habit) observed in 4 ODF Village and 16 targeted Schools of Thakurmunda and Saharapada blocks.	School children, teachers, SMC members and VWSC members.	5900
World Toilet Day - 19 Nov (Theme: Toilets and Jobs) observed in 5 ODF villages and 15 targeted schools.	Community members and school children	1284
World Water Day – 22 March celebrated in 20 targeted Schools of Thakurmunda and Saharapada blocks.	Children, teachers, parents, SMC members and PRI representatives	2428

Observance of WASH related International events

Commissioning of Water ATM: Disaster Resilient Drinking Water Model

Disaster resilient drinking water and sanitation models have been commissioned in the potential communities of Kanas block of Puri district. Installation of Slow Sand Filter in Kotakana village and Reverse Osmosis (RO) based Water Filter (Water ATM) in Sabalanga village of Kanas block have significantly contributed to



meeting the drinking water needs of the villager. The development is particularly noteworthy given that the government agencies have not yet reached the villages.

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- Under Swachh Bharat (Clean India) Mission, two gram panchayats, namely Kundala and Damahuda of Saharapada block, have been declared as model panchayats (with 8 ODF villages), where more than 964 individual toilets have been constructed with support of block administration and close supervision of CYSD, concerned CBO members, and PRI representatives.

Child Rights - Protection & Participation:

CYSD has been working towards increased protection from, and effective redressal of, all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence for children, especially girls, in Thakurmunda and Saharapada blocks, of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts, respectively.

To this effect, the following key programmes were initiated during the year:

- capacity building of duty bearers and creation of child protection systems;
- formation and strengthening of community based child protection mechanism at village, gram panchayat, and block levels;

- sensitization of youth in village development programmes;
- and, strengthening of CSOs engaged with children and youth.

Programme	Participants	Female	Male	Total
Orientation program on Child Rights – legislations and policies of the government, child protection issues, UBR, Child labour/trafficking, school dropout, early child marriage and gender based violence.	Safety net cadres and whistle blowers	-	-	40
Child Protection – reporting procedures on adverse situation.	Child club mentors	15	25	40
Orientation Programme on Adolescent Life skill Education	Children of 10 Secondary schools	623	-	623
Orientation on Child Protection	Children, teachers and parents of 22 secondary schools	567	389,	956
Learn Without Fear (LWF) campaign	Members of SMC, Child Protection Committee, SHG leaders, teachers and children of 40 schools.	645	684	1329
Because I Am A Girl (BIAAG) Campaign	Adolescent girls	1368	-	1368
TOT on Child Rights child	Youth facilitators	10	30	40
Village level Orientations on Child Rights and Child Protection mandates.	Child Club members	699	805	1504
Orientation on State Youth Policy.	Youth	-	-	190

Trainings / Orientation programmes organised in the context of Child Rights & Protection

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Child Protection Committees have been formed and strengthened in 95 villages, 2 Block level and 17 GP level and reorganized as per ICPS guidelines.
- 20 Child Protection Cases (Child labour-5, Child Marriage-1, Abandoned & orphan child-8 and Neglected child-6) have been taken up and resolved by the Block/GP/Village level Child Protection Committee with the support of District and Block Administration.
- A Child Mentor of Pragati Child Club, Kendujoda village of Saharapada block represented at the National Youth Advisory Panel of "Difficult Dialogues Workshop" organised jointly by Plan India, TV/E and Consortium for Street Children in Goa.

Networking / Alliance Building

- District level coalition named 'Keonjhar Sishu Adhikar Surakhya Manch' has been strengthened through different capacity-building programmes on laws, legislation, policies, schemes, and provisions.
- CYSD has been included as a member in District Sponsorship Foster Care Committee of Mayurbhanj.

Research

Development of Odisha State Plan of Action for Children (SPAC)

A situational analysis of children in Odisha, during the period 2009



Following the National Policy for Children (NPC), 2013 and the National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC), 2016, the Government of Odisha has taken an initiative to develop the State Plan of Action for the Children (SPAC) in collaboration with UNICEF, Odisha.

As a resource organization, CYSD has extended technical support to UNICEF, and to the Department of Women and Child Development for preparation of Odisha SPAC.

As a process, relevant policies, existing commitments and plans for children, programmes and schemes, resource allocation and expenditure, and institutional mechanisms have been mapped out in the context of the child rights framework and of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Children's Voice

This is for the first time that we are participating in a planning process and our voices are being heard. Normally, we are not heard and properly dealt with in the family, community, school, and other institutions and fora.

(when last SPAC was developed) to 2016 (the current time), has been done to assess the current status of children in the state, keeping in mind their survival, protection, development, and participation, based on a set of key indicators.

A one-day Consultation with Children was organized in February, 2017, involving a range of children and adolescents (including children with special needs, migrant children, out of school children, girls, street children, urban children, child labourers, homeless children,

orphans, children from STs/SCs communities etc), from different parts of the state, to discuss their issues and concerns. Resulting suggestions were appropriately reflected in the SPAC.

Further, a one-day multi-stakeholders' consultation was organized in March, 2017, involving dignitaries and resource persons from Odisha State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (OSCPCR), Odisha Labour Commission, CSOs, INGOs, donor agencies and academia to share the draft plan and collect feedback and sugges-

tions for further development.

Moreover, the plan was also shared with concerned government officials of various departments and inputs were incorporated. Finally, the revised SPAC was shared with Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Odisha, and UNICEF, Odisha, for appropriate action.



Key Suggestions from the Children

- Awareness raising of both the duty bearers and children;
- Development and effective functioning of child-friendly infrastructure (especially from gender and disability perspective);
- Institutional strengthening;
- Effective implementation of rules, regulations and laws;
- Stringent monitoring at different levels, involving CBOs and CSOs; and
- Encouraging children's participation in programme planning, implementation and monitoring.

Advocating for a Responsive State



CYSD's endeavour is to make the state responsive to the inclusive development agenda. Towards this end, the Centre has drawn up its action agenda for capacity development, facilitated multi-sectoral development dialogue, and tried to involve vibrant civil society, including media, in an informed discourse. The Budget Watch process of CYSD has influenced policy makers to allocate greater resources to critical areas of health, education, development of women and children, Scheduled Castes' and Scheduled Tribes' welfare, and agriculture and food security. Finally, the Centre has continued engaging youth and children as active citizens.



Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre (OBAC)

Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre, which works on budget research, on budget literacy, on the budgeting process, on evidence based advocacy for pro-poor budgeting, and on policy practices, has been operating in the state since 2003 as a constituent unit of CYSD. OBAC promotes accountability tools like community score

cards, citizen report cards, social audits, expenditure tracking exercises and community led monitoring initiatives, to enhance the efficacy of public services delivery and budgeting in Odisha.

It has come out with several publications associated with Odisha's budgeting practices and has been holding annual pre-budget consultations on a sustained basis, since 2007.

Participatory Research and Monitoring

OBAC has conducted four

research studies and policy analyses during this year. To understand the process of school governance, a study was conducted on 'Functioning of SMCs in Odisha'; an analysis of the budget was done to understand the 'Social Sector Public Investment in Odisha'; a perception study was carried out on the 'Issues and Challenges of Primary Health Care Facilities; and another on 'Decentralization and Distribution of Fiscal Space Towards Strengthening Decentralized Planning and

Budgeting Processes in the State'.

Functioning of School Management Committee (SMC)

This year, OBAC conducted a study on the functioning of School Management Committees in Odisha. The objective of the exercise was to track the funding and functioning of the SMCs and to understand the process of school governance.

OBAC reached out to 212 schools across 22 districts of the state. Interactions were held with 500 parents (SMC members) and 212 teachers as part of this study. The findings were shared with 500 SMC members, with relevant government officials and with Odisha's Minister of School and Mass Education, in a state level consultation.

Social Sector Public Investment in Odisha

There has been widespread interest in citizens of the state to understand the pattern of social sector expenditure in Odisha. Towards this end, OBAC conducted an extensive exercise to unfold the magnitude, structure, and nature of social sector expenditure in the state.

It also sought to identify the changing priority areas of the state through its contemporary history. This economic history of Odisha was traced by digitalizing and compiling the state's budget data.

Based on the analysis, an academic paper titled, "Effect of

Recommendations of 14th Finance Commission on Social Sector Budget in Odisha" was presented in the Odisha Economic Association Forum.

Decentralization and Distribution of fiscal space: An Assessment of Development Financing for Gram Panchayats in post 14th FC period in Odisha

Despite constitutional provisions for decentralized planning and integration, gram panchayats are yet to play their role as effectively as was envisaged by framers of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. This needs to be addressed to fulfill the aspirations of the rural people.

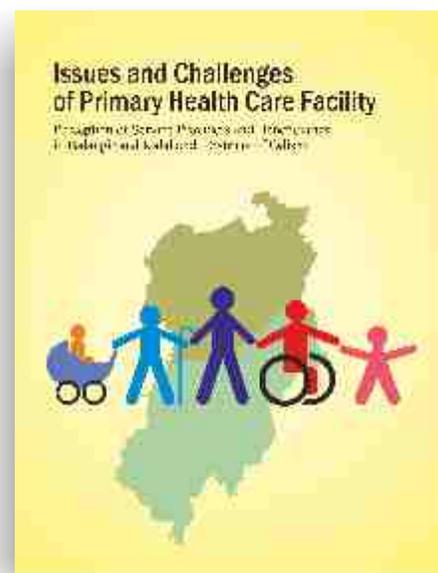
The historic opportunity presented by the devolution of divisible union taxes, from 32 percent to 42 percent, by the 14th Finance Commission, and the subsequent 4th State Finance Commission recommendation, have significantly hiked untied resources for the local bodies. Along with it, the introduction of GPDP by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, and of the Mission Antyodaya, has set targets such as improving accountability, outcomes and convergence of the local bodies, thereby providing ample space to implement participatory planning in letter and spirit, as envisaged in the 73rd Amendment.

To deepen the understanding on Decentralized Planning and Budgeting, OBAC, in collaboration with Water Aid India, has

undertaken an analytical exercise titled, "Decentralization and Distribution of Fiscal Space: An Assessment of Development Financing for Gram Panchayats in Post 14th Finance Commission Period in Odisha", in 12 gram panchayats, from 3 districts of the state.

Issue and Challenges of Primary Health Care Facilities

To understand nuances of primary health care services, OBAC carried out a study on "Issues and Challenges of Primary Health Care Facilities" in Odisha. This study came up with a deeper understanding, of perception and views of the people (end-users), and of the service providers, about primary health care facilities.



The intention was to provide substantial evidence from the grassroots, to the legislators, in order to create a positive space for health in the apex policy and decision making fora of the state.

Budget analysis and policy briefs

Unwrapping the Resource Envelope: An Analysis of State Budget 2017-18

Budget documents articulate priorities of the government and offer a framework for informed public discussion in the state. Limited availability of relevant and accessible information on



budgets, at different levels, has been a limitation in this regard. A detailed analysis of the state budget 2017-18 was done and published under the title, Unwrapping the Resource Envelope - Analysis of State Budget 2017-18. The analysis covered the overall state finances and the entire social service sector (including areas such as health, education, young children, drinking water and sanitation, development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women, food and nutrition security, agriculture and livelihoods and rural development).

Financing Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

A policy brief on Financing Tribal Sub Plan flags issues related to un-even distribution of TSP resources across the districts of Odisha. It provides key policy recommendations for strengthening implementation of TSP in the state.

New Resource Opportunity

This year, OBAC has launched an initiative to start work on new resource opportunities for Odisha.

A policy brief, New and Emerging Sources of Revenue for Rural Development was prepared. The document analyzed the new resource avenues for the State Government to reduce its fiscal pressure to finance social sector development programmes.

Health Care in Odisha: Aspiration, Situation and People's Perception

A quick analysis of the National Health Policy, 2017, was done comparing the commitments in the policy and status of health in Odisha. It was widely distributed among the stakeholders including legislators and CSOs.

Initiative to make State Budget Inclusive and Participatory: Pre-Budget Consultation

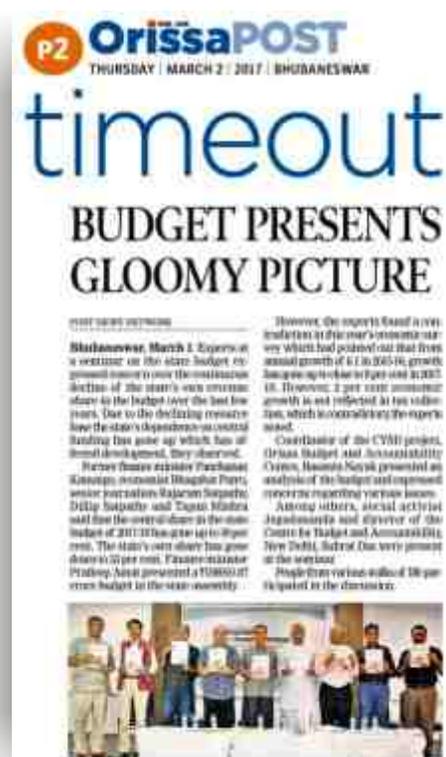
Pre-Budget Consultation is a platform to involve all possible stakeholders for a discussion with those who prepare the state budget, on allocations and on spending, particularly, in the social sector, and on agriculture, within the economic sector.

It is an attempt to amplify people's voice, in the hope of ensuring a participatory and pro-poor budget, by initiating dialogue about the State Government's promises vis-à-vis the reality of its budget priorities.

CSOs active in Odisha (working in areas like health, water and sanitation, education, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes development, livelihoods and agriculture, food and nutrition security) and officials from the state's Finance Department and Planning and Convergence Department, participated in the consultation.

Post Budget Panel Discussion "Unwrapping the Resource Envelope: Analysis of State Budget 2017-18"

The Odisha State Budget 2017-18 was tabled in the Assembly on 27 February 2017. OBAC, in collabo-



ration with The Samaja, a leading Odia daily, and OTV, the leading electronic media organization in the state, organized a panel discussion on priorities and proposals of the state budget for 2017-18, in order to facilitate a public discourse around issues relevant to marginalized sections of the society.

Prioritizing Social Sector Issues through Engagement with Policy Makers

Regular interaction with government officials and political representatives at all levels is a key strategy of CYSD to communicate ground level concerns and issues to the policy makers and policy implementers.

Apart from a series of bilateral discussions on various issues with

concerned departments, the Centre organized a consultation with MLAs before the State Legislative Assembly discussion on Health and Family Welfare.

The objective of this consultation was to develop a shared understanding and to explore opportunities for addressing health related issues in reality.

Facilitator's Workshop on Citizen's Access to Public Services & Accountability

A three-day facilitator's workshop on "Citizen's Access to Public Services and Accountability" was organized by CYSD, in partnership with Centre for Modernizing Government Initiative (CMGI), Government of Odisha. A total of 92 participants, including volunteers from NSS, Bharat Nirman

and Youth Red-Cross, NSS Programme Officers, NYK Coordinators, and representatives from CSOs, attended this programme.

The prime objective of the workshop was to create a band of champions in a state-wide Transparency and Accountability drive to promote Odisha Right to Public Services Act (ORTPSA), 2012. The Act, covering 324 services, offered by 23 Departments of the State Government, guarantees the delivery of public services in a time bound manner.

It was decided in the workshop to have campaigns in different zones of the state to spread the campaign for strengthening the governance system.

Capacity Building

CYSD continuously perseveres to strengthen skills of other CSOs and individuals in budget monitoring and analysis. In this direction, OBAC has conducted the following activities through the year.

Orientation Programme for Media Students

Orientation programmes on 'State Budget and its Process' were organized in two media schools of Odisha. A group of 60 journalism scholars were familiarized with the basics of the state budget. Scholars from Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), Dhenkanal, and from Sambad School of Media and Culture (SSoMaC), Bhubaneswar, participated in the training programme.

Sensitization Programmes on the State Budget Process

In a sensitization programme at the Regional Institute of Planning and Applied Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha, 35 Government officials were educated on public finance management and on Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (SCSP & TSP) issues in the state.

Capacity Building on Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)

OBAC extended support to the State Government institutions, like Madhusudhan Das Regional Academy of Financial Management, Gopabandhu Academy of Administration, and State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD), for organizing orientation sessions on GRB for officials. More than 300 officers from 20 departments participated in the perspective session on GRB in the state.



ODISHA DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

CHALLENGES | OPPORTUNITIES | WAY FORWARD

The **Odisha Vikash Conclave-2016** was organized over three days (19 – 21 September) to create an opportunity for meaningful collaboration and synergizing between the government, CSOs, corporate houses, research institutions, and the donor community.



The objective of the Conclave was ❶ to create a platform for multiple stakeholders to generate common understanding and to synergize on development challenges in Odisha; ❷ to provide the government (both central and the state) with grassroots perspective and feedback; and ❸ to prepare a roadmap for the state in harmony with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with identified issues, targets/indicators, and timeframe.

CYSD took the lead in bringing together various likeminded organizations, anchored the process, and organized the event with help of other partner organizations. The conclave was attended by multiple stakeholders from government (at Centre, in Odisha and also from other States), CSOs, research institutions, corporate bodies and media houses.

Over 1,200 participants attended the conclave and participated in deliberations on 11

different thematic areas related to the development agenda of the State, such as Tribal Empowerment and Development; Food and Nutrition Security; Rain-fed Agriculture; Employment, Skill, and Migration; School Education and Quality Learning; Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Financial Inclusion; Disaster and Climate Action; Sustainable Development Partnership: CSR Round Table; and Inclusive Governance, Fiscal Management, & Social Accountability.

Through separate deliberations on the multiple thematic areas, the issues and concerns relating to each of the respective thematic areas were clearly brought out, and accordingly, suitable policy asks were recommended by delegates for their pursuit with the state government. These policy asks could contribute to the development of Odisha.



Reducing Disaster Vulnerability and Addressing Climate Change Concerns

Though, CYSD has continued its role (beginning in the aftermath of the Super Cyclone in 1999) as a strong regional player in disaster response, disaster preparedness, and in its efforts towards innovating climate change adaptation practices, it has also been investing in building its understanding of mitigation issues as well as of the global frameworks like REDD+¹, Carbon Trading, COP² process, Voluntary Carbon Market etc to deal with the situation.

1. COP (Conference of the Parties) is the "supreme body" of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that meets annually. UNFCCC, an international environmental treaty, was adopted on 9 May 1992. COP advances implementation of the Convention through the decisions it takes at its periodic meetings. Countries that have joined the UNFCCC are referred to as "Parties to the Convention".
2. REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) stands for countries effort to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and foster conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.



CYSD has initiated key actions in districts with significant tribal populations, to promote climate-resilient models in agriculture, adapt System of Rice Intensification (SRI) practices, apply water conservation techniques, practice climate resilient agriculture, and bring about regeneration of forests through local communities.

Further, there has been a concerted effort to develop a band of youth to respond in disaster situations, to revisit

disaster preparedness plans of schools, and to undertake follow-up activities when and where required.

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction (DPRR)

Training Programme on Disaster Management and Risk Reduction:

With the objective of developing a band of young

people in the community for disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction, of promoting and facilitating preparation of community-based Disaster Preparedness Plans, and of ensuring their integration with respective District Plans, 106 (23 women and 83 men) members of Youth Red Cross Society of Odisha were imparted training.

Revisiting the School Disaster Preparedness Plan:

Disaster preparedness plans of 10 schools in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts, were revisited. Concerned school headmasters, rural water supply and sanitation representatives, and 437 students (291 boys and 146 girls) actively participated in this programme.

Engaging with Climate Change: Adaptation and Mitigation Measures

In its operational district of Koraput, CYSD has undertaken the following measures, this year, towards combating climate change:

- **Forest Protection and Regeneration:** A total of 3,730 hectares of forest land has been covered under forest protection and regeneration programme. The forest regeneration activities undertaken include seed dibbling in 483 hectares, hill grass plantation in 95 hectares, other plantation in 1,158 hectares, and WADI in 876 hectares.
- **Use of Renewable Energy:** To mitigate impact of climate change, use of renewable energy is being encouraged through adoption of smokeless chulha, solar lights, and solar pumps for irrigation. These devices not only reduce emission of green house gases but also improve energy efficiency. The smokeless

chulha, in particular, reduces pressure on forests from cutting of trees for firewood. It also saves women the drudgery of collecting firewood and prevents danger of inhaling smoke while cooking. A total of 754 households were supported in their adoption of renewable energy.

- **Carbon Sequestration Initiatives:** Around 4,383 tonnes of CO₂ has been sequestered in the district through CYSD's interventions.
- **Clean and Green Energy Promotion:** While 505 households in CYSD's operational area in Koraput have been provided LED bulbs, another 150 households have been given solar lanterns.



Strengthening Ecological / Farmers Clubs for promotion of Environment Friendly Livelihoods:

In order to ensure environment friendly livelihoods for the tribal farmers, 15 village level training programs were organized, in Thakurmunda and Saharapada blocks, of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts, respectively, under CCCD Project. A total of 667 Farmers' Club members received training in creation and maintenance of water bodies, in solid waste management, in organic farming, in plantation (social forestry and orchard) techniques etc all of which can reduce adverse impacts of climate change.

Participants were encouraged to adopt climate friendly livelihoods and to promote water conservation systems, like rain water harvesting, check dams, organic farming, land bonding, plantations, and corner pits in agricultural lands, especially in context of sustainable agricultural practices, for optimal use of water resources. The farmers promised to carry out these activities through MGNREGS.

Programme	Key Stakeholders	Outcome
World Environment Day- June 5, 2016, at Kanagaon gram panchayat, of Bandhugaon block, Koraput	Fifty participants including producer group members, gram panchayat members, school students, and local youth	Initiation of seed-dibbling programme inside the forest, cleanliness drive in schools and villages, action plan for forest protection, and regeneration work by the community
Awareness Programmes on Forest Conservation	Twenty four programmes, covering 1,576 children, who are the members of eco-clubs	The children took a pledge and planted one tree each with their own contribution
Bana Mahotsav in Kundura, Laxmipur, Narayanpatana, and Saharapada blocks	Sensitized 1,145 community members	54 hectares of gap plantation and seed-dibbling inside the forest

Organization of Awareness Generations Programmes and Observance of International Events for Promotion of Eco-friendly Environment.

Disaster Resilient WASH Secured Community: SAMBHAV

The project 'SAMBHAV' was implemented in 50 villages, of 7 gram panchayats, in Kanas and Brahmagiri Blocks, of Puri district, with the support of Water Aid India, on the verge of its phasing out mode in the reporting year. The two targeted blocks are always vulnerable to natural disasters, which include tropical cyclones, storm surges, floods, droughts, and landslides. The burden from these hazards is compounded by high incidence of poverty and by dependence on climate-sensitive natural resources and livelihood patterns. However, capacity building of functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and of Gaon

Kalyan Samitis (GKSs), otherwise known as Village Health and Sanitation Committees, could contribute immensely to empower local communities. A total of 794 (433 female and 361 male) members were covered under the programme, which focused on Disaster Risk Resilient (DRR)-Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) awareness and preparedness of PRI and GKS representatives. The training helped representative to get involved in DRR-WASH planning process in their respective areas while preparing disaster vulnerability plan, DRR-WASH preparedness plan and water security plan at gram panchayat level.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- DRR-WASH plan was revisited in 50 villages, where the consolidated findings were placed at gram panchayat level for endorsement and for its inclusion in Gram Panchayat Annual Action Plan.
- Village water security plan was prepared for 12 villages, covering 3 gram panchayats, and submitted for endorsement and incorporation in district plan.
- Social audit was conducted in 36 GKSs and endorsed in the presence of respective gram panchayat functionaries and community members.
- A total of 255 grievances were submitted through the grievance redressal system, out of which 104 were attended to, with follow up actions, with the support of WASH-Watch leaders and WASH activists.
- Two disaster-resilient, safe drinking water purification systems were successfully commissioned with active community participation.
- A total of 1,435 students (boys-765 and girls-670) in 22 schools have been demonstrating good hygiene practices covering 7 gram panchayats, of Kanas and Brahmagiri blocks, in Puri district.
- There are 53 trained WASH cadres/experts who are available in local communities to provide instant support relating to WASH promotion.

Nirmal Daya Abhijan

The second phase of the people's campaign for water security, the Nirmal Daya River Abhijan was initiated by 2,145 local community members of 12 gram panchayats under Kanas Block. The initiative could be a landmark in ensuring water quality in the area. With active support of local WASH Watch Groups, an appeal has been made to the Central and State Pollution Control Boards and to the municipal administration to take remedial measures to stop dumping of urban waste inside the river.



Climate Smart Resource use

Forest Protection / Regeneration

The livelihoods of tribal communities depend on forest, agriculture, and wage labour. As the quality of forest, land, and water improves, so does the livelihood of the people living off them. A lot of effort this year went into sensitizing the community members on the importance of forests and its link with their life and livelihoods. Various activities were adopted to achieve this outcome, including training/orientation programmes for



community members, and eco-club members, for observation of world environment day, for Banamahotsav etc. Apart from these activities, there were regular interactions with the producer group members during visits.

As a result of these efforts, the community members have shown a great deal of ownership towards forest protection and regeneration activities. It is not just the producer group members but rather the whole village that takes part in seed dibbling and plantation activities in the forest. Apart from forest species, attention is paid to plantation of fruit bearing plants such as mango, jackfruit, tamarind, and amla, which will provide income as well as food and medicines to the community members.

The forest protection activity is a collaborative effort between community members, members of Vana Sangrakshyana Samiti, (or the Forest Protection Committee), and the forest department. A total of 2,760 hectares of forests has been brought under protection, with regeneration activities taken up in 447 hectares (plantation of forest species in 254 hectares, seed dibbling in 168 hectares and hill grass plantation in 25 hectares).

Agro-forestry

Agro-forestry as a long-term productive asset for a household has been promoted in cultivable wastelands, thereby substantially augmenting income of the participating households. The inter-cropping, during initial two to three years, gives immediate monetary returns to the family, while also supplementing nutrition. The participating household members also earn wage labor through MGNREGS while preparing the field and digging pits. **This year, agro-forestry was taken up in 366 hectares, thereby benefitting 549 families.**

Mango saplings (7,710), Bio-fertilizers and pesticides (77.1 quintals), pitchers (6,710), and tree guards (6,710), were mobilized through mainstream programmes such as Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan. A total of 7,710 grafted mango saplings have been planted this year. Further, hill grass plantation has been done in 26.4 hectares. These plantations have been taken up in forest land as well as in common land by involving eleven producer groups. Apart from the plantations, inter-cropping in 130.5 hectares (with black gram, green gram, horse gram, niger, maize, minor millets (ragi), and vegetables) and border cropping have been done.

Organizational Processes

Integrated Managed Information System (IMIS)

Efforts were made for monitoring of all programmes of CYSD through web-enabled IMIS against standard programme indicators:

Outcome & Impact

- The change in household income level was monitored through an income tracking MIS. Initial assessment shows an increase of 35-40 %, over their base income, during the year.
- For agriculture programmes, crop cuttings were taken to map the production and productivity of different crops. An average 20-25 % increase in production was observed during the year in all the major crops that were taken up.
- Two gram panchayats, namely Kundala and Damahuda, of Saharapada block, were declared as model panchayats (with 8 ODF villages) where more than 964 individual toilets have been constructed.
- Institutional delivery has increased to 92% (1,240). 1,364 expectant mothers were prepared for safe deliveries.
- Awareness level of 3,330 community mothers (having a child below 6 years age) has gone up after receiving timely orientation on birth defects, childhood delays and milestones, adolescent health and menstrual hygiene and malaria.
- A total of 712 adolescent girls have been using handmade herbal sanitary napkins.
- Three hundred government officials from 20 departments were educated on the perspective of gender responsive budgeting in the state.
- Thirty government officials were made aware on public finance management and SCSP and TSP issues in the state.
- Sixty journalism scholars were oriented on the basics of state budget.
- Twenty Child Protection Cases (Child labour-5, Child Marriage-1, Abandoned and Orphaned Child-8 and Neglected Child-6) have been taken up and resolved by the Block/Gram Panchayat/Village level Child Protection Committee (CPC) with the support of District and Block Administration.
- A total of 95 CPCs have been formed and strengthened at village level. Two Block level and 17 gram panchayat level CPCs were reorganized as per ICPS guidelines and linked to village level CPC committees.
- The amount of carbon sequestered through various activities like forest protection/ re-generation, agro-forestry, and low-carbon farming was measured through AFLOU Carbon Calculator. This year, 4,383 Tonnes of CO₂ was sequestered through various activities, particularly in Koraput, Mayurbhanj, and Keonjhar districts.



Convergence with **Flagship Programmes** of the **Government**:

Continuous efforts were being made for convergence with flagship programmes of the government and leveraging resources during the year:

- Convergence was made with different mainstream programmes, schemes, and departments such as MGNREGS, SCA to TSP, NHM, NRLM, ITDA, DRDA, Forest Department, Agriculture Department, OTELP, OFSDP etc for inputs, technical support, and creation of drought proofing models and productive assets. Around 3,361 households have been linked with mainstream development programmes on WADI, agriculture, vegetable cultivation, and land and water management. Out of this, 2,872 households have been provided employment opportunities under MGNREGS, generating 51,668 person days, and an income of Rs 89,92,020, for creation of individual and community assets such as land development, field channel, farm pond, staggered trench, and agro-forestry.

- A total of 138 primary producers from 3 producer groups were linked to Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM) to ensure sustainability and support marketing of their products. 129 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have also been linked with OLM, financial institutions, and mainstream agencies, for leveraging resources to the tune of Rs 40 lakhs for enterprise development.

- In all, 1,085 community members were trained on different government schemes and provisions (RKVY, MGNREGS, Sukanya Samrudhi Yojana) through different training programmes and events. In the process, 184 beneficiaries were enrolled under different financial inclusion schemes, including, 48 girl children under Sukanya Samrudhi Yojana, 300 unskilled labourers were enrolled as Nirman Shramika, and land titles were issued to 35 single women.



Nurturing Human Resource

Human Resource is Instrumental for Organizational Success

Human Resource (HR) plays an instrumental role in securing the future success of the organization. In doing so, an environment is created across the organization where employees are enabled to deliver sustainable organizational performance. At the beginning of the year, clear cut deliverables are set for the Senior Managers and staff, with a vision to contribute towards development of the Organization.

Developing Employees and Creating Future Leaders

In order to build capabilities of managers and staff, to help them develop both professionally and personally, and to position the organization for future success, talent and development activities are aligned to three priorities: identifying and developing future leaders of the organization, building leadership capabilities, and fostering an environment that supports sustainable performance. The Senior Managers were nominated to attend those training programmes that best suited their needs and skills.

Nurturing an Environment that Supports Staff Performance

The performance management process comprises setting of objectives early in the year, a mid-year review, and a year-end review, with employees' self-assessment playing a critical role in the process. Throughout this process, the Senior Managers played key role in mentoring the staff for their professional and personal development

Fostering the Culture of Reward and Recognition

Compensation plays an integral role in the successful delivery of the organization's strategic objectives. Attracting and retaining the most capable employees is central to the organization's compensation strategy. The organization seeks to align compensation with evolving external and internal expectations, reward structures are regularly reviewed, and changed as needed. The staff at CYSD has got recognition for their exemplary contribution in the field of community mobilization, programme support, resource mobilization, documentation, and publication.

Health and Well-being

CYSD always focuses on health and well-being of its staff. By enabling individuals to meet their health goals and to experience self-fulfillment, CYSD ensures the staff feels valued, and thereby naturally engages with the organization. To fulfill this objective, the staff is covered under health insurance, personal accident policy, and group savings linked insurance. That apart, talks on health and related issues are also organized to create awareness among staff on critical ailments.

Promoting a Spirit of Volunteerism among Youth:

In order to encourage and inspire educated youth to get involved in voluntary services for society, International Volunteers Day and National Youth Day were marked by CYSD during the year.

Observance of International Volunteers Day

The 5th of December has been declared as International Volunteers Day by the United Nations. To mark the day and spread the message of volunteerism, CYSD in collabora-



tion with UNDP/UNV and 5 CSOs organized an event. The event witnessed participation by around 275 selected youth/student volunteers from different colleges and universities. They were encouraged to get involved in offering voluntary services for social causes. Interested volunteers registered their names and opted for specific thematic areas of work in CYSD and other partner CSOs. Nominated volunteers who have done commendable community service in different fields were felicitated to encourage them and to inject the spirit of voluntarism among participants. A pool of volunteers was empanelled for engagement as and when required.

Observance of National Youth Day:

Swami Vivekananda Jayanti is celebrated across the nation as National Youth Day on every 12th of January. CYSD and a few CSOs jointly observed the event to pay homage to Vivekanandaji and to inspire youth leaders from NSS, Red Cross Society, St. Johns Ambulance, Bharat Scouts and Guides, student volunteers from colleges and universities etc. Around 150 youth leaders participated in the event to share their experience and to learn from others. A band of vibrant youth leaders were empanelled to offer voluntary services for the society through CYSD and other partner CSOs.

Summer Internship Programme:

There is a dire need for highly skilled, committed, and work-ready people in the development sector. The summer internship programme organized by CYSD saw active participation by youngsters from different universities across India. The program helped interns to discover their own self, to engage with the community at large, and to get acquainted with various developmental approaches.



35th Foundation Day Lecture

Friday, 24th March 2017

Service (Seva): Nature and Dynamics

Although CYSD annually organizes Foundation Day Lecture programmes, inviting experts to deliver lectures on contemporary development related issues, this year there was a slight deviation. CYSD was in a quest to find the real mantra of 'service'. Hence, the Foundation Day Lecture for 2017 was delivered by Professor Aditya Kumar Mohanty.

Addressing the audience, Prof Mohanty said, "Service (seva) is outer expression of the inner love, to live for the 'other'". Seva, in the paradigm sense of the term, refers to the outreach act of one's thought, and action for the other, without any intention, other than serving the 'other'. So long as an action is performed with the implicit or explicit intention to serve one's own interest, it ceases to be an act of Seva. Service, has to be performed only to cause good to the 'other', without expectation of any return.

Second, "moral worth of an action depends not on the consequences of action but the

'intention' behind action", he said. Despite the good consequences of one's action, if it is tempered by intention to the contrary, it cannot be taken as a moral action. Service is a pure act of morality, which consists in overcoming the self-centric propulsions from within. Moral behaviour is 'other-centric'. So long as an individual considers himself as the 'end' and the 'other' as the 'means', interest of the other as being subservient to one's exclusive interest, 'morality' remains a casualty.

Third, "love till it hurts and serve till it hurts' should be the tone and tenor of one's living", added Prof Mohanty. It means that love the loved one till one falls head over heels in love and serve till it hurts oneself in the form of strain on your purse, body, and mind. Service, when not tempered by love, turns out to be an ostentatious formality.

Fourth, Prof Mohanty said, "the worthiness of an action, irrespective of its being a social, professional, or a selfless obligation, for

others in form of service, would depend on the extent to which it enables one to achieve the supreme goal". There is a hierarchy of goals in life. On attaining the immediate goal, one strives to attain a higher goal. Ideally, while acting to achieve an immediate goal, one should keep in mind whether it shall prove to be expeditious for the attainment of the ultimate goal. The sense of the goal defines the direction in respect of what one ought to do and what one ought not. Very often, we tend to misinterpret the immediate goal to be the ultimate goal of life. On account of absence of clarity and conviction about the supreme goal, we tend to grope about, without a sense of purpose and direction thereof.

Fifth, "collective well-being (lokasamgraha) is the end of every action", Prof Mohanty shared. Human transactions, when viewed from this perspective, imply that the dichotomy between 'sacred' and 'secular' ceases to be significant any more.

In Bhagawad Gita, Nishkama Karma is conceived as the ideal action. This ideal action is one where the agent (karta) performs action (karma) with a sense of instrumentality (nimitta), with the sole intention of addressing the cause of collective well-being (lokasamgraha). Since the agent performs an action, considering supreme subjectivity (Purusottama) as the ultimate agent of all actions, one is overtaken by a sense of non-attachment for the fruits of action.

Sixth, "action is something which is exclusively one's own", suggested Prof Mohanty. Having been born, death is the only certainty of life that one remains subject to. The only thing that accompanies one beyond the disintegration of the physical frame is the result of one's action, good or bad. The body that one possesses, the mindset, predispositions, pattern of likes and dislikes, quantum of pleasure or pain that one tends to experience, are results of the way one lived in the past. The so called destiny or fate (bhagya) is nothing but one's own earning from the past. So, our actions in the

present shall determine our future. Thus, one who performs seva is the first beneficiary of action. The benefits of service accrue to the servitor (sevaka) at the source, even though patently, the benefits of action accrue to the one who is served. Seventh, Prof Mohanty said, "action (karma) stands paramount among three-fold ways (Jnana, Karma, and Bhakti) for the attainment of the highest state, differently termed as Moksa, Nirvana, Kaivalya, and Mukti". Action bears the index of knowledge. Similarly, devotion (bhakti) has its inevitable expression in action. The way one acts is an unmistakable indicator of one's depth and extent of knowledge and one's degree of devotion. Knowledge remains a mere body of information unless it finds its expression in action. Action should be performed by ascribing the sense of agency to the Lord while also offering the results of action unto him. Since action is something which is exclusively one's own, it is only the results of action which remains worthy of being offered to the Lord. It has been pertinently observed, "The hands that

serve are holier than the lips that pray".

Last, "service is to be rendered with devotional submission to the 'divine' and end with a feeling of gratitude to the 'other' who is served (sevya)", Prof Mohanty concluded. The servitor has to cultivate a sense of gratitude towards the one being served as the latter creates an opportune occasion for the former to serve. Even if one has overpowering empathy to serve others, one may not find an opportunity to serve. Such occasions come as gracious dispensations of the divine. Hence, one has overriding reasons to feel grateful to the divine for granting this opportunity to serve. Indeed, every act of service becomes the celebration of love for the divine (bhakti) in form of service to the creation, which is nothing but the manifold expressions of the divine. Since the 'one' has become 'many' and everything animate and inanimate, partakes the nature of the divine, service to the 'other' turns out to be real service to the Lord, and service to oneself.

Professor Aditya Kumar Mohanty, Former Head, Centre for Advanced Study in Philosophy, Utkal University, is current Head of Department of Philosophy, Central University of Tripura.

Besides academics, Prof Mohanty has a consuming passion to serve the poor and the down trodden. He was a recipient of the **Jana Seva Shield** in 1983 for extensive relief work among flood stricken people, **Excellency Award** in 2006 in the field of Social Action, Gold medal for Social Service, **Rotary Award** for working for the unprivileged, **Pratibha Sammana** and **Indradyumna Award** in social work in 2009, **Samaj Ratna Award** in 2013, **Saraswat Sammana** in 2013, and R. M. Memorial Service Award in 2014.

He is the founder Chairman of RAWA Academy, which runs a network of children's homes across Odisha, devoted to rehabilitation of deserted, unclaimed, parentless and destitute children.

Presently, he is a member of Global Advisory Committee of Renaissance Universal and engaged in research and application of **Microvita (Anujivat)**.

As per Credibility Alliance Compliance Norms

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 organization must fulfill certain criteria and provide CA with certain information, such as:

Identity

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.

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].

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 Auditors

- M/s. R. C. Lal and Co.
Chartered Accountants
41 Ashok Nagar East,
Bhubaneswar, 751009
- Nanda Ranjan and Jena
Chartered Accountants
Plot No. L/27, Stage-I,
Laxmi Sagar, BDA Colony,
Bhubaneswar-751 006



Guide Star India Certification

Governance

(As on 31st March 2017)

Members of CYSD Board & General Council



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
and NGO Management
Chairman, CYSD



Shri Prafulla Kumar Das
Retired Banker - Accounting and Cost Control



Shri Krutibas Ranasingh
Educationist,
Retired College Principal



Padmashree (Ms.) Tulasi Munda
Social Worker – Tribal Education, Development
and Empowerment



Prof. Pravati Nalini Das
Educationist and Expert – Girl Child and Women
Empowerment
Former Pro-Vice Chancellor



Smt. Shanti Das
Jamnalal Bajaj Awardee
Sarvodaya Leader
Social Worker – Girls' and Women's Education
Promotion



Shri B. Sarangadhar Subudhi
Entrepreneur



Shri Bikram K. Sahoo
Entrepreneur - Trade and Commerce



Dr. Bhagaban Prakash
Social Scientist,
Senior Advisor, Election Commission of India



Dr. Laxmidhar Mishra, IAS (Retd),
Former Union Labour Secretary, Gol



Prof. Debi Prasad Mishra
Former Faculty, IRMA



Shri Nagendranath Mishra
Social Service



Shri Santosh Kumar Pattnayak
Advocate



Shri Basant Mohanty,
Development Practitioner

- 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).

Distribution of staff according to Salary levels (FY 2016-2017):

Slab of gross salary (in Rs.) plus benefit paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
5,000 – 10,000	07	-	07
10,000 – 25,000	56	13	69
25,000 – 50,000	23	04	27
50,000 – 1,00,000	04	01	05
TOTAL	90	18	108

Financial Summary - 2016-17

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

Amount (INR In Lakh)

INCOME:

GRANTS (National / International)	564.78
OTHERS	96.11
Total Income	660.89

EXPENDITURE:

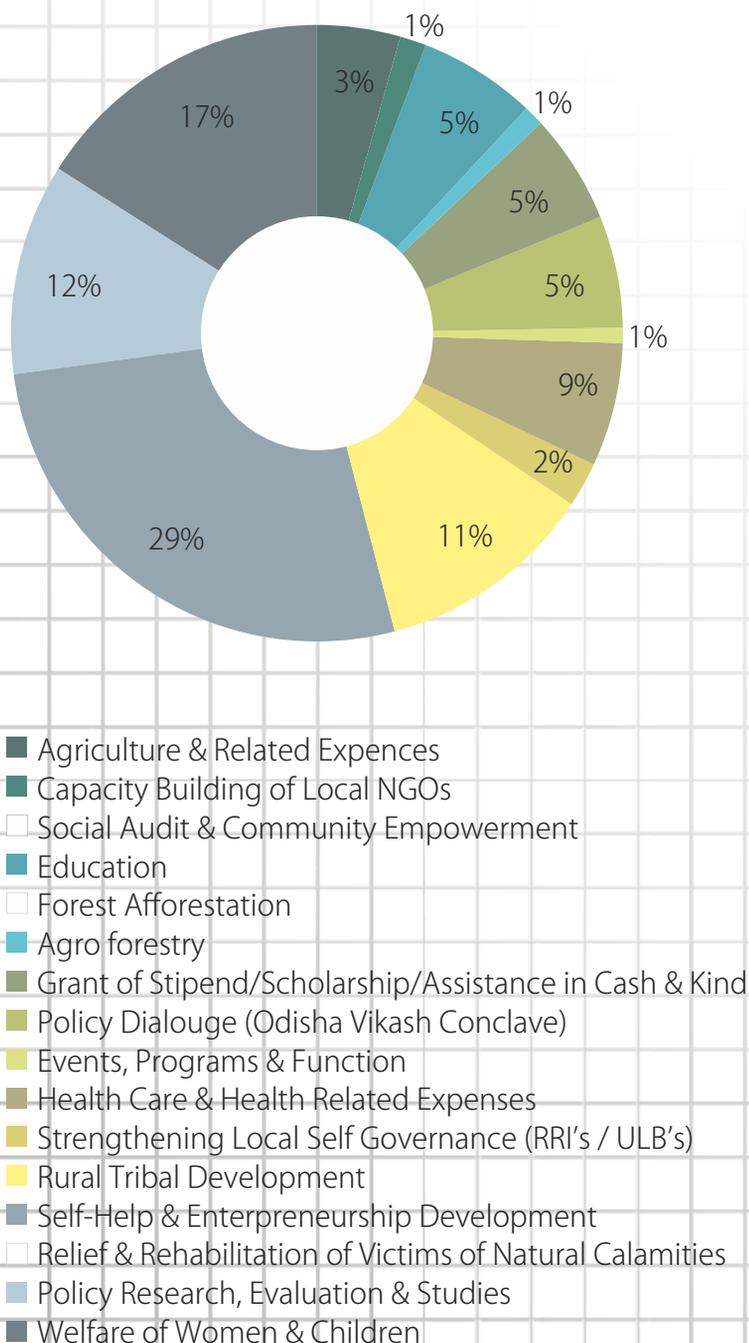
PROGRAMME EXPENSES	455.10
OPERATING EXPENSES	146.45
OTHER EXPENSES	26.99
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	32.35
Total Expenditure	660.89

GRANTS

NATIONAL DONORS (INCLUDING CENTRAL & STATE GOVERNMENT)	
INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY: KORAPUT	57.38
NABAKRUSHNA CHOUDHURY CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	12.28
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION MANAGEMENT (MANAGE)	4.88
VISHWA YUVAK KENDRA	2.79
UNICEF	11.70
ROTARY INDIA LITERACY MISSION	0.75
RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	1.69
CHRISTIAN AID	9.30
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (ATMA)	0.63
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA	0.50
SUB-TOTAL	101.90

FOREIGN DONORS:	
PLAN INDIA	212.80
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA	43.76
USAID	169.23
INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	2.81
OXFAM INDIA	6.76
JAL SEVA CHARITABLE FOUNDATION	27.52
SUB-TOTAL	462.88
GRAND-TOTAL	564.78

Programme Expenses



Our Partners

International Donors:



National NGOs:



Government:



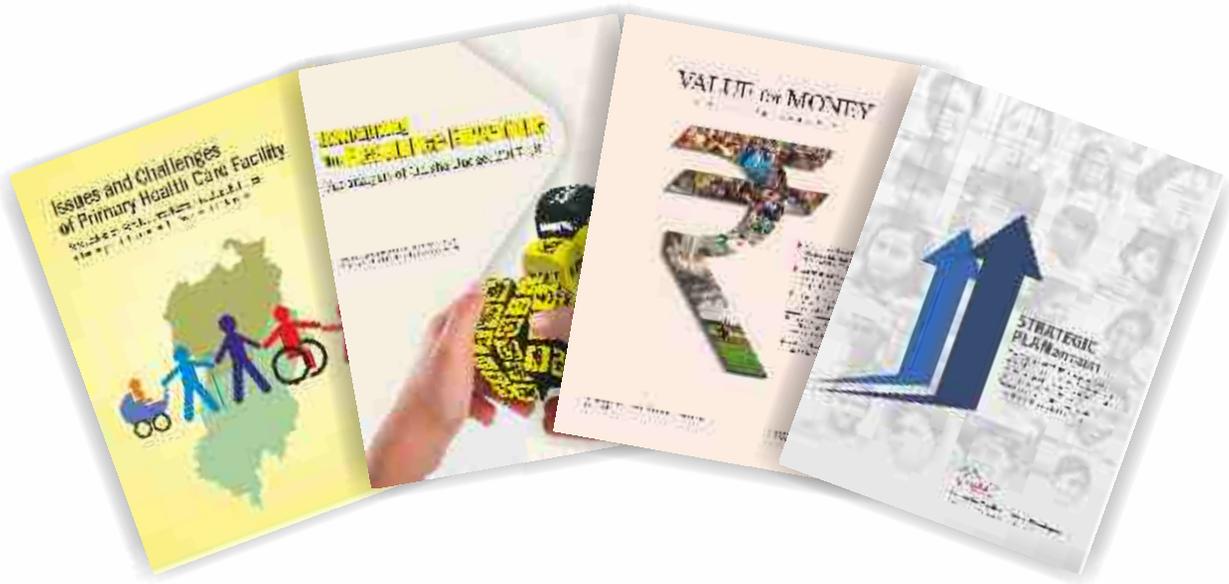
Public Sector Undertakings:



Corporate:



Publications

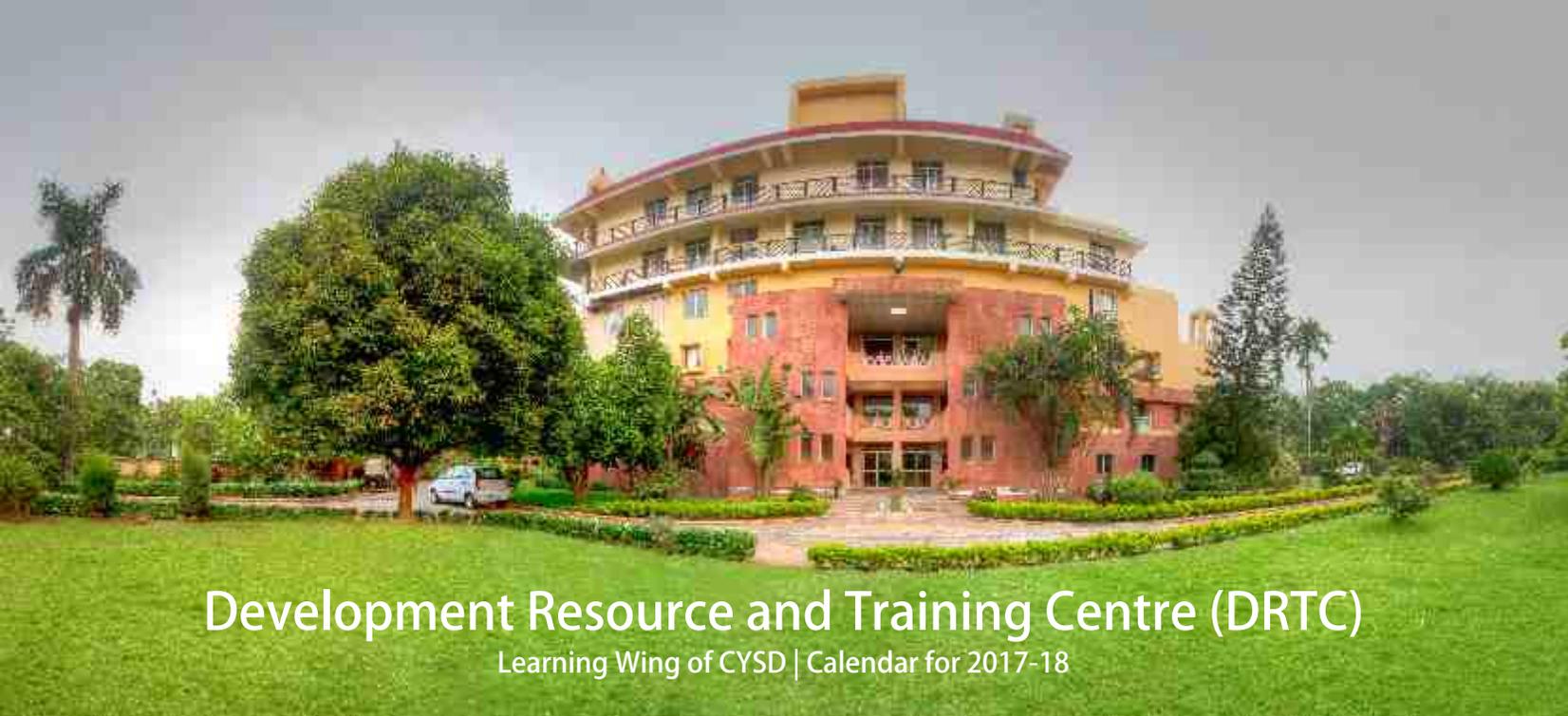


IEC Materials



GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACABC	Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centre	NFSA	National Food Security Act (NFSA)
ANC	Antenatal Care	NHM	National Health Mission
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	NPAC	National Plan of Action for Children
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist	NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
AWC	Anganwadi Centre	NTFP	Non-timber Forest Product
AWW	Anganwadi Workers	OBAC	Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre
BIAAG	Because I Am A Girl	ODF	Open Defecation Free
BSSO	Block Social Security Officer	OFSDP	Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project
CBO	Community Based Organizations	OTDS	Odisha Tribal Development Society
CCCD	Child Centred Community Development	OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihoods Project
CHC	Community Health Centre	PC	Producer Collectives
CHV	Community Health Volunteers	PDS	Public Distribution System
CIF	Community Initiative Fund	PEO	Panchayat Extension Officer
CLF	Cluster Level Federation	PG	Producer Group
CLM	Community Led Monitoring	PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
CMMF	Community Managed Micro Finance	RKVY	Rastriya Kisi Vikas Yojana
CPC	Child Protection Committee	RTE	Right to Education
CRP	Community Resource Persons	RTI	Right to Information
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
DPRR	Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction	SBK	Shishu Bikash Kendra
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency	SBM	Swachha Bharat Mission
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency	SC	Scheduled Caste
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	SCA	Special Central Assistance
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development	SCSP	Schedule Caste Sub Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Teams	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
FADP	Focused Area Development Project	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
FFC	Fourteenth Finance Commission	SHG	Self Help Groups,
FRA	Forest Rights Act	SMDC	School Management Development Committee
FRU	First Referral Unit	SPAC	State Plan of Action for Children
FVTRS	Functional Vocational Training and Research Society	SRI	System of Rice Intensification
GKS	Gaon Kalyan Samiti	ST	Scheduled Tribe
GP	Gram Panchayat	SWSM	State Water and Sanitation Mission
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting	TDCC	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation
ICDS	Integrated Child Development	TOT	Training of Trainers
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme	TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UG	User Group
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency	VDC	Village Development Committees
LWF	Learn Without Fear	VLCPC	Village Level Child Protection Committee
MNCH	Mother, Neonatal and Child Health	VWDC	Village WASH Development Committee
MSP	Minimum Support Price	VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
		WEO	Welfare Extension Officer



Development Resource and Training Centre (DRTC)

Learning Wing of CYSD | Calendar for 2017-18

Governance

01	Training Programme on Budget Literacy	Aug 2017
02	Workshop on Gender Mainstreaming	Sept 2017
03	Training Programme on Women Leadership Development	Mar 2018
04	Training Programme on Participatory Governance	Sept 2017
05	Training on Social Accountability Tools	Oct 2017
06	Training on Development of Training Module on GPDP and Resource Materials	Nov 2017
07	Training on Participatory Planning	Dec 2017
08	Training Programme on People Centered Advocacy	Nov 2017
09	Capacity Building programme on Social Inclusion for Panchayat Functionaries	Dec 2017

Livelihoods

10	Training Programme on Entrepreneurship Development	
11	Training programme on Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centre (ACABC) Scheme	Aug 2017 & Jan 2018
12	Training on Development of Training Module and Resource Materials for Producer Groups / Companies	Nov 2017

Climate Change and Disaster Management

13	Training Programme on Climate Change and Global Warming	Jun 2017
14	Training on Disaster Management & Risk Reduction	Oct 2017

Events

15	International Volunteers Day	Dec 2017
16	National Youth Day	Jan 2018
17	Training on Leadership Pathways (First Phase)	Nov 2017
18	Training on Leadership Pathways (Second Phase)	Jan 2018

Conclave

19	Odisha Development Conclave	Sep 2018
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ANNUAL REPORT 2016-2017

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: +91-9438506464
Email: 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
Email: ramesh@cysd.org / sagar@cysd.org

Rural Livelihood Training Centre (RLTC)

At & P.O – Kapundi, Via - Saharapada
Dist – Kendujhar, PIN - 758016
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Mob: +91-9437023494 / +91-9437613674
Email: mahesh@cysd.org / dipti@cysd.org

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CYSD Project Office (Mayurbhanj)

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Email: mahesh@cysd.org / dipti@cysd.org

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Email: ramesh@cysd.org / sagar@cysd.org



Centre for Youth and Social Development

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website: www.cysd.org

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www.twitter.com/cysdodisha

www.youtube.com/channel/UCMQdyoDNt7dFFJ3Ju3cnayQ