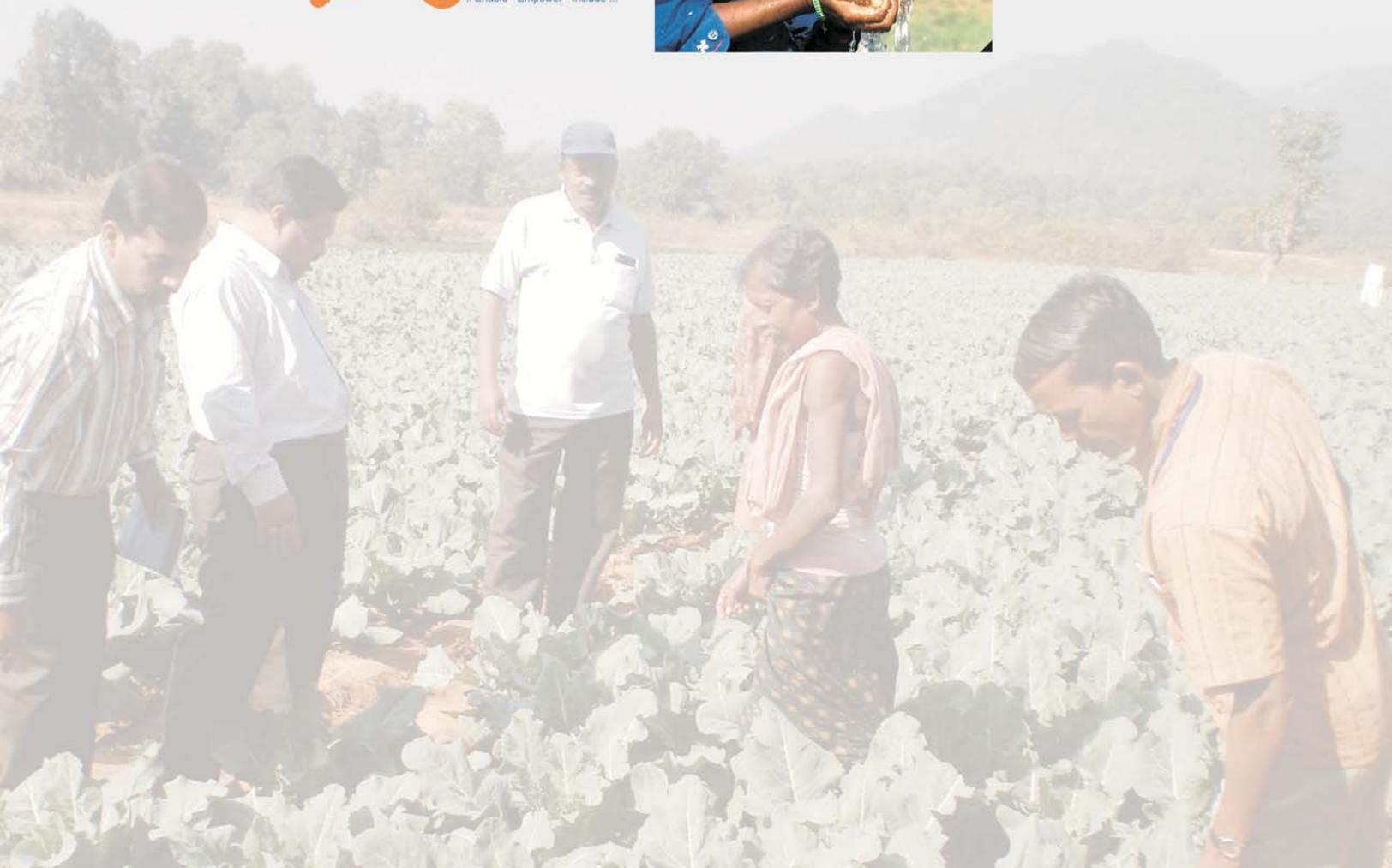




Annual Report

2011-12





Vision

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

Mission

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

Our Core Values

- Transparency & Accountability
- Integrity
- Gender Equity
- Social Justice
- Participatory Action
- Peace & Harmony



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Message

If there is one message that can sum up our experience during 2011-12, it is that collaboration, hard work, perseverance and the determination to face challenges without fear can pay off in the uphill fight against poverty.

This was true, whether it was for the women entrepreneurs from the tribal districts of Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh, who developed common business plans, pooled together finances and infrastructure, undertook collective production, procurement and value addition, and achieved improved scales of production, stronger market linkages, and better prices; or the community level education watch groups that proactively identified the out-of-school children, counselled parents on the importance of school education, monitored girl child enrolment and retention, and ensured substantial improvement in children's access to both early childhood and primary education. Similarly, a community-led and managed monitoring of the Public Delivery System (PDS) and certain other social security schemes like the old age pension, not only improved people's access to their entitlements, it also helped unearth many incidents of malpractice, creating pressure on the government officials to be more transparent and accountable. A series of community-led social audits of the state's flagship MGNREGS programme brought to light lapses like delayed and non-payment of minimum wages, denial of work to lactating mothers and people with disabilities, and lack of facilities like rest-sheds and water at work sites. Working in cohesion, consortiums of civil society agencies strengthened people's claims to forest land. The process saw more than 4000 households staking claim to around 5000 acres of forest land.

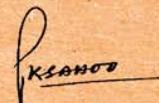
And it was true for CYSD as an organization, as we made progress in implementing the rights-based approach to ending poverty. During the year we started to see deeper signs of the remarkable difference this approach can bring in the poor people's lives. This reinforced our belief that by working together we can win over poverty sooner or later.

This report provides a brief summary of the many successes, as well as the many challenges we shared with our partner communities. We hope that some of the testimonies and results that feature in this report will inspire you to continue supporting our dream of 'enabling' and 'empowering' the poor to 'include' themselves in the mainstream development process of the country.

We would like to dedicate this annual report to the millions of extraordinary people, without whose support our work would not be possible.



Anup Dash (Prof. Dr.)
Member Secretary



P. K. Sahoo
Chairman

Enabling Children to Realize their Rights to Education



India is a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which outlines four rights of children to be protected by the signatory countries, namely the rights to i) survival; ii) development to the fullest; iii) protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and iv) full participation in family, cultural and social life. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, recently enacted by the Union Government of India, guarantees free elementary education to every child aged 6-14.

Despite all these commitments and legal safeguards, the current education scenario of Odisha is nothing to write home about. A large number of children are still outside the fold of elementary and early childhood education. There is a wide gap in children's access to learning facilities in terms of gender, caste, class, ethnicity, and religion. Despite improved figures quoted by the State on retention and drop-out rates, and on learning achievements, meaningful school participation and learning by children, primarily from the weaker and disadvantaged sections of society, especially the tribals, remains an issue of serious concern.

According to the 2011 Census, the male literacy rate of the State stands at 82.40%, while that of females is 64.36%, indicating a significant gender gap in access to education. The 2001 Census put the tribal literacy rate at 37% (51.48% male, 23.37% female). Nearly 3.7% of children from the 6-14 age group are out of school (ASER 2011). The report further states that in Standard III, 8% children cannot even read letters, 22.6% can read letters but not more, 29.1% can read words but not Std 1 text or higher, 23.4% can read Std 1 text but not Std 2 level text, and 16.9% can read Std 2 level text.

Taking note of the above, CYSD stepped up efforts during the year to help children assert and access their rights, especially their right to education. Special attention was paid to children from excluded sections like the tribal and indigenous children and children with disability. Since girl children face additional discrimination, they received greatest attention.

Promoting Mother-Tongue Based Learning:

Lack of access to mother-tongue based learning remains one of the major challenges for the tribal children - the most significant reason why such children remain deprived of both pre-school and elementary education. Keeping this in view, CYSD has been placing a great deal of emphasis on providing children from both age groups - 0-6 and 6-14 - with innovative, play-based, experiential and child-friendly learning material and environments that make use of the mother tongue as the base language of learning.

Development of Locally Relevant Learning Resources:

Since the year 2010, CYSD has been developing 16 Anganwadi centres (AWC) as model Learning Resource Centres (LRC) in 16 Gram Panchayats of Sundargarh and Koraput districts. The model LRC aim to provide joyful learning opportunities to the poor and disadvantaged tribal children.

The year witnessed further refinement of the Early Children Education (ECE) curriculum and learning materials developed by the LRCs based on the tribal context and learning systems. As many as 89 Anganwadi workers (AWW) were trained on how to develop and use locally-relevant learning resources for offering quality ECE services in children's mother tongue. Stories, songs, folk dance, riddles, plays and games prevalent in the local tribal communities were collected and compiled by the LRCs in the form of two compendiums. Use of link languages (Desia in Koraput and Sundargarhi in Sundargarh) as the mediums of interaction was helpful in making the transition of children from their mother-tongues to the mainstream Odia smooth and joyful. The learning materials also helped the AWWs in facilitating ECE in multi-lingual contexts prevalent in Sundargarh and Koraput. The initiative gained recognition from the district administration. As a result, the 16 LRCs have become models for the other 154 AWC functioning on the periphery for replication of mother tongue based quality ECE practices. As many as 2743 children from 16 Gram Panchayats of the said two districts made use of the local specific learning materials and benefitted immensely.

Similarly, experiments continued to evolve mother-tongue based contextual learning materials at the elementary level. Adequate care was taken to expose and train teachers in innovative learning methodologies for facilitating effective classroom transaction.

Strengthening Community Oversight of Education Facilities:

Community-led planning, implementation and monitoring is key to improving children's access to quality learning at both the Anganwadi centres and also the primary and elementary schools. Based on such a premise, CYSD has formed various community level mechanisms like Education Watch Groups (EWG - 20), Matru Manadals (199), and Jaanch committees (189) in its operational districts for keeping an eye on the management of Anganwadi centres and elementary schools. While the Matru Mandals and Jaanch committees focused on the functioning of Anganwadi centres, the Education Watch Groups kept a tab on both the Anganwadi centres and the elementary schools. The Education Watch Groups draw representation from Grama Sangathanas, PRIs, SHGs and SMCs for keeping an eye on school management affairs.

Capacity Building of Community Mechanism on ECE Oversight:

In keeping with the organizational mandate, a total of 908 community members drawing representation from Matru Mandal Committees and Janch Committees were oriented on their roles and responsibilities in monitoring, managing and owning the Anganwadi centres. Community awareness programmes like street plays, rallies and poster campaigns held on the importance of mother-tongue based learning resulted in enhanced interest and participation of parents in contributing to the quality of ECE in the Anganwadi centres of 20 Gram Panchayats covering four districts namely Koraput, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. Parents not only engaged with children more actively, telling them stories from their local folklore, but also helped in the preparation of local specific learning materials. The year saw a substantial improvement in children's access to ECE on account of enhanced community participation.

Strengthening Community Watch Groups:

During the year, a total of 20 Education Watch Groups promoted by the centre in the four districts of Koraput, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar continued to play key roles in the identification of the out-of-school children, counselling parents for bringing such children back to schools and Anganwadi centres, monitoring girl child enrolment and retention, keeping a tab on teacher absenteeism, checking the quality and quantity of food supply in the ICDS and the mid-day meal (MDM) scheme, ensuring better school environments, and activating the Panchayat level education standing committees. The quality of food supplied at the Anganwadi centres and through the MDM improved substantially through direct participation and monitoring by the watch groups. Fake participation of children in the MDM was restricted to a great extent.

The EWG members also highlighted various gaps in the functioning of schools and Anganwadi centres, including the non-availability of adequate infrastructure, before the District Administration, seeking urgent action to address the same. The EWGs of Kendudihi and B. Koruabahal Gram Panchayats from Hemgiri and Balishankara Blocks of Sundargarh district respectively received recognition by the District Administration for their outstanding monitoring and support roles in the areas of ECE and Elementary Education.

Training for Community Level Groups on the RTE Act and other Child Rights:

CYSD strongly believes that, despite many flaws, the Right to Education Act, if properly implemented, would certainly have a very strong impact on the education scenario of the State. Seizing the advent of the Act as a unique opportunity, CYSD conducted various activities during the year to educate communities on the key provisions of the Act so as to enable people to proactively monitor the implementation of the Act in their local communities. Parents, community members, SHG members, and other community-based organizations like the School Management Committees (SMC) and Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) were sensitized on the Right to Education (RTE) Act and the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) along with other grievance redressal mechanisms for protecting the rights of children. As a result, while adolescent girls and women participated in ECE activities more actively, the Education Watch Groups continued to play more proactive roles in planning and monitoring the education activities, supporting teachers, and mobilizing resources.

Capacity Building of PRI Representatives and Village Leaders:

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) have a significant role to play in improving the quality of both the ECE and the elementary education. Accordingly, 146 PRI representatives and Community Based Organization (CBO) leaders were oriented on the various rights of children including the provisions made in the Right to Education (RTE) Act and the need and importance of mother tongue based ECE for effective management of education services at the grassroots level.

Administration of Community Monitoring Tools on ECE & on Elementary Education:

With an aim to strengthen community monitoring of ECE and elementary school education, CYSD has developed community monitoring tools for use by different community groups at Anganwadi centres and elementary schools. While the ECE monitoring tool was trialed in as many as 164 Anganwadi centres and 35 Shishu Bikas Kendras (SBK) of Koraput, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts, the elementary school monitoring tool was administered in 32 schools. The Education Watch Groups, PRI representatives and other committees like the Matru Mandals and the Jaanch Committees together rolled out the monitoring tools and helped improve the quality of service delivery and classroom processes at the AWCs and the elementary schools.



Strengthening Girls' Access to Elementary Education:

With an aim to ensure quality education, as many as 884 out-of-school girls in the age group of 6-14 years were provided with text books along with other learning materials through 30 Special Learning Centres run in Thakurmunda block of Mayurbhanj district. With community teachers facilitating learning processes, not only did the school attendance of girls see an increase but the participation of girls in various child forums became much more intensive and visible as well. Seven-year old Krishna Prusty was among the youngest of the girls to win laurels with the 'WASH Championship' to her credit.



Addressing Children with Special Needs (CWSN):

Special provisions were made to mainstream the CWSN in the operational districts through a stout community-led mechanism of identifying such children. Lobbying is carried out at various levels to furnish the schools they accessed with special apparatus needed by the CWSN.

Developing Children as Agents of Change

Formation of Peer Groups for Developing Children as Agents of Change:

In many of its operational areas, CYSD has promoted Children's Peer Groups for enhancing their participation in educational activities and developing them as active agents of change. As many as 127 children's peer groups continued to play pivotal roles in tracking school attendance; identifying the out-of-school children; undertaking enrolment campaigns and creating awareness among the parents on the importance of school education; keeping vigilance on self-hygiene practices by students; and ensuring cleanliness on school premises. The groups also organized reflective sessions and Peer Conventions comprising events like writing, drawing and photography, literary quiz and drawing competition, children's assemblies, get-togethers to create enthusiasm among children, promote their creative abilities and motivate them towards primary education. There has been a perceptible change in the participation of children in different curricular and co-curricular activities leading to their holistic development.

Learn without Fear Campaign: Promoting Violence-Free Learning

Believing that violence in learning set-ups has a devastating impact on the lives of young people, CYSD continued to advocate for violence-free and safe school zones in all its operational areas. A state level campaign titled 'Learn without Fear' was organized to sensitize various stakeholders, including the government officials, for the promotion of positive alternatives to violent methods of ensuring discipline. Introduction of innovative fun-full activities, mother tongue based classroom transactions, and use of locally generated child-friendly learning materials paved the way for teachers to involve children in learning processes in a more intensive manner.



Networking and Advocacy on Child Rights:

Over the years, CYSD has built a strong base of grassroots level actors and agencies like NGOs, CBOs and Education Watch Forums so as to advocate for appropriate policy and practice level changes with regard to the rights of children. Partners' networks have been institutionalized at the District and State level, facilitating interface among concerned stakeholders and highlighting major issues at the grassroots level to be addressed by appropriate authorities.

During the year, the partner NGOs, CBOs and Education Watch Forums were oriented on different issues relating to the above said rights and the possible ways to address them such as using various legislations like RTE Act, JJ Act, RTI Act, School Student Help Line, etc. Strengthening its partnership with the National Campaign on ECCE Right (NCER), CYSD continued to advocate for inclusion of ECCE as a Fundamental Right in the RTE Act. CYSD has been a part of the State RTE Forum actively involved with research activities leading to creating demand before the Government for effective implementation of the Act.

Ignorance, no more bliss !

For the tribal villagers of Mundasahi, life is an exploration every day. Every morning begins with a new search for livelihoods over the terrains, with children lazing out through the long afternoons, waiting for what their parents fetch for them. Children grow up to join in this trend beginning with a new search with the rising sun. The community is ignorant of the need of visioning long term, while earning is the only way to livelihood. Education takes a back seat with disinterest owing to unrequited returns, despite the Government's introduction to the Sarva Sikhshya Abhiyan. Children, who manage to avail it, do not go beyond the Fifth Grade, even after much persuasion.



Malati Munda met with the same plight when her daughter showed her utter reluctance to go to school, until a fine day she heard CYSD Cadres speak on children and their Right to Education, and took up the concern with villagers. A slight deeper probe under the auspicious shades of the mango orchard, revealed the ills of modernization creeping in the form of access to video cassettes on popular Hindi movies. This addiction amongst the girls had been too customary to ward off their attention towards books. Quite uncomfortable at the meeting, the girls were seen shying from their names being called and the issue being raised. Very soon however, a unanimous decision of making going to school a compulsory practice was taken with a promise made by parents to keep children under vigil at all times, check their getting engaged in household work, and adopt to strict time-outs in case of absenteeism from school. Malati Munda took up the grave issue with both the Maidankel School Head Master Shri. Ramchandra Mahanta, and the SMC President Mrs. Sanjukta Mahanta. After a continuous week of complete attendance of re-admitting five girls in the Maidankel School gradually succeeded in reversing the trend of tribal girl drop out in Mundasahi village. Parents now earn their daily bread from neighborhoods, untroubled, thanks to the CYSD Cadres for their laudable attempts.

Widening Rural Livelihood Options



Widening livelihood options in both farm and non-farm sectors is one of the key strategies adopted by CYSD for reducing poverty in the remote underdeveloped tribal pockets of Odisha. Popularization of sustainable agriculture practices; promotion of people's organisations like SHGs, farmers groups, primary producers groups and their federations; facilitation of people's access to microfinance and government schemes; enhancement of market linkages; and provision of skill-building support for promotion of off- and non-farm micro enterprise are some of the key elements in this pursuit.

In addition to optimising employment generation in agriculture and allied sectors, CYSD also strives hard to help the landless households, agricultural labourers, and small and marginal landowners explore opportunities in the largely untapped non-farm sector. Providing capacity building support and ensuring better access to market form the key components of this strategy. All along, a great deal of emphasis is placed on ensuring food security through promotion of diverse and multi-cropping.

Capacity Building Programmes:

During the year, the centre placed special emphasis on capacity building in its overall livelihoods promotion programme. The capacity building programmes covered subjects like management of farmer's groups and federations; CBO (Community Based Organisation) management; SHG management; drip irrigation; drought proofing measures; sustainable agriculture practices; vermin-compost; land and water management; nursery raising; field preparation; line transplanting; nutrient, pest and water management; crop cutting; SRI (System of Rice Intensification) method of paddy cultivation; developing seed banks; business development plan; micro-enterprise management; cluster skill development etc. Altogether, 48521 persons including 41250 women were provided with capacity building support on the above-said aspects.

Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture Practices:

The centre continued to promote sustainable agriculture practices and their adoption by the small and marginal farmers in its tribal dominated project areas of Koraput, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. The intervention spectrum comprised promotion of natural resource management; integrated watershed management; capacity building of farmers on sustainable agriculture practices through appropriate field demonstration; promotion of organic farming, and horticulture and kitchen gardening.

Integrated Watershed Management:

Continuing its partnership with the state government's Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP), CYSD implemented 40 micro-watersheds in an integrated manner in Laxmipur, Dasamantpur and Boipariguda blocks of Koraput district. The integrated approach focused on strengthening people's livelihood bases through improved land and water management; participatory forest management for forest regeneration and Non Timber Forest Produce based enterprise promotion; agriculture and backyard horticulture promotion; livestock and aquaculture promotion; promotion of SHGs and establishment of linkage with financing institutions; and development of community infrastructure to fill critical gaps.

During the year, the centre identified 22238 hectares of land for treatment through land bunding on 35 hectares, Nala treatment through gully control, creation of 203 structures for control of soil-erosion, promotion of mixed plantation on 900 acres of land, raising 21 nurseries, digging 5 wells and 50 farm ponds in those micro-watersheds.

Aiming to help people adopt improved land and water management practices in the micro-watersheds, a great deal of emphasis was placed on ensuring proper land use, protecting land against all forms of deterioration, building and maintaining soil fertility, conserving water for farm use, ensuring proper management and drainage of local water and increasing land productivity for all purposes. The major initiatives included bio-manuring, creation of water-harvesting structures (WHSs) at strategic locations, check dams, land bunding, plantation along bunds, soil treatment, gully control through loose boulder structures (LBS), etc.

Promotion of Organic Farming Practices:

The centre also continued to promote organic farming practices. Accordingly, a great deal of emphasis was placed on reducing people's dependence on chemical fertilizers, high yielding variety seeds and pesticides and popularising use of bio-manure, vermi-compost, bio-pesticides and improved local variety seeds among the target farm households. The organic farming intervention benefitted 349 small agricultural holders through the SRI method of paddy cultivation, line sowing of paddy, maize and millet in 407 acres of land; 162 farmers through community farming of seasonal vegetables in 35 acres of land; and 341 small and marginal farmers through the promotion of kitchen gardens in the operational areas.

Convergence of Livelihood Programmes:

Adequate care was taken to ensure convergence of the livelihood programmes with the various schemes and departments of the government. The centre succeeded in establishing convergence with the Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for maize, with the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for banana tissue culture, with the Central Poultry Development Organisation (CPDO) for Banaraj chicken, with the Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS) for sal seeds, with MGNREGS for land development, with Integrated Child Development Services for mid-day meal, Mission Shakti for horticulture kit and record keeping, and Central Institute of Freshwater Aqua



culture (CIFA) for pisciculture. The convergence resulted in successes like niger cultivation on 15 acres, field bonding in 115 acres through MGNREGS, and paddy cultivation on 21 acres in the SRI method. Linkages with the Wadi programme of the government helped provide year-round irrigation to 172 families enabling them to undertake inter-cropping in 297 acres of wadi fields.

Demonstration of Sustainable Agricultural Practices:

Sustainable agricultural practices were demonstrated on 65 acres belonging to 210 families. The demonstrations included cultivation of potato, dhanicha, pigeon pea, ground nut, niger, pumpkin, bitter-gourd and ridge gourd. In addition, the centre provided facilitation support to the members of three SHGs in procuring oil extraction machines. Amongst the other supports, 35 members of the SHGs were provided with mother chick units, women workers with line transplantation and rope markers. Demonstrations of drought-proofing mechanisms included corner pits and earthen bounding.

Technology Transfer:

The centre partnered with Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Koraput as a part of the Second Green Revolution programme under the RKVY for ensuring technology transfer. As part of the process, block demonstration of rice was carried out on 1000 hectares in 19 villages of Kundura block of the district. The initiative benefitted 1328 farmers who adopted the line transplanting method. It enhanced crop production by 20% and reduced cultivation costs.

Enterprise Promotion:

During the year, the centre's enterprise promotion programme witnessed 3 distinct approaches: promotion of product-based enterprise groups; ii) popularization of small income generation activities (IGA); and iii) promotion of common interest groups (CIG). Aiming to augment the incomes of the poor, tribal and forest dependent villagers, the IGA project, the OTELP-Dasamantpur project, and the CYSD/Plan project implemented a number of activities, resulting in improved cooperation and collective decision making amongst SHG members, enhanced understanding of market dynamics, valued commodity pricing and specifications, linkages with distant markets and corporate houses, better returns on investment, increased land productivity, business and household assets, longer period economic engagement curbing seasonal out-migration, and subsequently, faster repayment of loans, and last but not least reduced dependence on forest resources.

Promotion of Product Based Enterprise Groups:

The centre undertook product-based cluster promotion as an enterprise around a particular commodity/product by a group of 14 SHGs located in a geographically contiguous area of 7 villages. Equipped with robust institutional arrangements like common business planning and finance and infrastructure pooling/sharing, the SHGs jointly decided and implemented collective production/procurement, value addition, marketing and benefit sharing. Functioning in a product based cluster approach helped the members achieve improved scales



of production and better market linkages. Collective marketing of the products helped fetch better prices. During the year, the centre promoted a total of 48 such clusters around 11 products like sal leaves, siali leaves, mahua flower, potato, turmeric, hill broom, tamarind, maize, cashew nut, Banraj chicken rearing and mango jelly, bringing increased income to 8146 tribal households of 704 SHGs from across the eight districts of Balasore, Bhadrak, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Rayagada, and Sundargarh. The initiative provided economic engagements to the SHG members for around three-four months.

Towards a Scientific Bent of Mind

The 400 villagers of Hariharpur, with their livestock, were surrounded by Dense Forests in Maidankel Panchayat of Keonjhar. They depended upon farming, with Non Timber Forest Produce collection and its selling as an ancillary source of income. With rainfall as their only source of irrigation, summers were a difficult proposition for these villagers despite being at a distance of 12 kilometers from the town of Kendujhar. It was amidst this hustle for survival that the acceptance of the suggestion to cultivate vegetables, and the financial support from Van Samrakshan Samiti (VSS), was taken heed to.



The villagers continued with their conventional means of cultivation, until the Forest Department intervened with its motivation to help the villagers accept scientific methods of practices in different types of vegetable cultivation. The capacity to repay loans worth 10,000/-, with a 6 % interest per annum, had already been set as an example earlier by two SHGs (Jana Mangala and Maa Laxmi). OFSDP introduced them to the possibility of high yields from high risky crops, through training programmes, in addition to programmes on pest management, fertilizer application, in time inputs, quality & sustainable nursery, quality products and market linkage. The guarantee of enhanced sustainability of plant status, with thrice the quality obtained in a year's time, worked for them, yielding a profit of 1 Lakh in an acre of land. With this, the trust on scientific methods was re-established amidst the fervor of cultivation.



My cup of tea

It was quite a struggle for Kabita to set up her own business. Earlier, Kabita had no account of her income and expenditure, and made no arrangements for any kind of adversity. She had neither known the basics of Family Budgeting, nor the benefits of Insurance and Savings

Once she attended the Financial Literacy Workshop, Kabita Behera, of Nanpur Village, in Cuttack, came up with the idea of setting up her own business and managing her funds herself. She was confident of planning better and of investing money in a productive manner. She then came up with the idea of setting up her own home based tailoring shop where she did sundry tailoring for the villagers and made money. After a while she expanded into getting a few cows and sheep, to sell milk and various milk products. As a prominent member of the Gram Panchayat level Federation, Kabita has emerged as a role model for many other women from her village to start home based small enterprises, and to become an independent financial contributor of the family.

Strengthening Participatory Governance



CYSD realizes that participatory governance will become a reality only when strong, aware, responsible, and vibrant citizens and citizens groups come forward and actively participate in decision-making processes at all levels, starting from the Panchayat to the state and the national level. Accordingly, CYSD has been striving hard to build the capacities of citizens on how to exact transparency and accountability from the different processes and institutions of governance at all levels.

Developing and promoting different kinds of tools and processes for empowering people to undertake citizen-led monitoring of governance programmes and schemes constitutes a key pursuit of the centre. This apart, CYSD also analyzes the state budget with an aim to identify the real priorities of the state as reflected in annual allocations of certain key departments. The findings are disseminated amongst citizens and citizenry groups for enabling them to undertake advocacy and create pressure on the state to increase the spending on the poor.

Enhancing People's Say in Local Self Governance:

The financial year witnessed more rigorous efforts to build the capacities of village level agencies and actors like Village Development Committees (VDCs), SHGs, youth groups, vigilance and monitoring committees, school management committees, social audit monitoring committees, village level cadres, and above all the Panchayati Raj functionaries in a wide range of areas starting from revisiting village-level development (micro) plans, to using the Right to Information (RTI) provisions for eliciting information from the government, revisiting and revising the long-outdated Below Poverty Line (BPL), educating people on the importance of electing honest and capable representatives in the upcoming Panchayat elections, preparing convergence plans for ensuring forest land entitlements, and conducting social audits of the flagship programmes of the government including the MGNREGS. The stated interventions were taken up in 179 villages of six blocks from the three districts of Keonjhar (108), Koraput (36) and Sundargarh (35).

Community Monitoring of PDS and Social Security Pensions:

What started as a modest but a unique community-led entitlement-monitoring process in 10 Gram Panchayats of Banspal block of Keonjhar district gained further strength and maturity during the year. The experiment known as Tracking Entitlement of the Rural Community (TERCom) involved real-time on-site tracking of the status relating to the distribution of PDS items and other pensions using mobile phones. Trained volunteers remained present at distribution points, manually collected the status information which was then sent to a central server through specially programmed mobile phones. At the end of each month, analytical monitoring reports were generated and shared both with the communities and also the service providers on a regular basis. For wider communication, quantitative information was displayed on Entitlement Wall Display Boards. The initiative not only helped educate the marginalized rural communities on their various social security entitlements, it also enabled them to track and claim the same.

As many as 2693 families and individuals reclaimed their PDS cards. Earlier, they were deprived of their PDS entitlements due to lack of PDS cards that were either lost or damaged or illegally retained by the Gram Panchayat or because the cards had not been supplied to them in the first place. The monitoring process helped identify such households and retrieve their cards and reclaim their entitlements. Similarly 3308 pensioners also received their pensions on time. The intervention also helped unearth many incidents of malpractice thereby enhancing community pressure on the government officials to be more transparent and accountable.

Social Audit of MGNREGS:

2011 saw the completion of six years of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). The scheme promises 100 days of work in a year to poor families in rural India. Against this backdrop, CYSD and partners focused on helping people in most need to demand work from the scheme and claim proper and timely wages, working hours and conditions. A community monitoring system developed by CYSD helped people monitor the implementation of the scheme on all the above-said aspects. The tool gained the acceptance of Keonjhar district administration as a standard tool to be used for monitoring of MGNREGS in future years



CYSD also facilitated a series of social audits during the year in 5 blocks of Keonjhar, Koraput and Sundargarh districts as a nodal agency, to assess how successfully the employment scheme was being implemented. Facilitation of Social Audits in the above mentioned districts brought to light lapses like delayed and non-payment of minimum wages, denial of work to lactating mothers and people with disabilities, and lack of facilities like rest-sheds and water at work sites. In the process, CYSD was recognized as one of the active members in the “public hearing committees” formed at the community level.

Forest Land Titles for the Landless:

Ever since the advent of the Scheduled Tribes and other Forest Dwellers Rights Act 2006, CYSD has been helping the tribal and other forest dwellers prepare evidences necessary for staking claim to forest and other land in their possession through the appointment of technical persons for land verification and measurement. During the year, community cadres trained by CYSD continued to provide intensive support to the forest land-holding households enabling them to prepare and submit applications for both individual and community land titles under the Act. In cases of those who have already received record of rights, CYSD helped them link with various facilities available from the government and other sources, including banks, relating to livelihood stabilization and natural resource management. Developing consortiums at the district and state levels helped strengthen the initiative and resulted in as many as 4627 households staking claim to 5120 acres of forest land respectively. Out of them, a total of 681 households from 116 villages of Keonjhar district received titles to 1253.5 acres of forest land.

Right to Information (RTI) Clinics:

With an aim to empower people and marginalized populations in using RTI tools effectively to improve their living conditions by asserting their rights and accessing entitlements, as many as 6 RTI clinics functioned actively in the districts of Koraput, Keonjhar and Sundargarh covering 48 revenue villages intensively. The clinics focused on providing citizens with procedural guidance/assistance (such as how to file RTI claim forms, how to formulate questions specific to issues) on utilizing the RTI as a powerful weapon of transparency and accountability. The clinics also helped ensure that information on RTI and its provisions were disseminated to target communities, particularly marginalized groups, and facilitated a process where marginalized communities learnt how to use the tool in accessing their rights.

Acting as facilitators, community cadres along with village youths remained present in the clinics and motivated people from a wide socio-economic spectrum to lodge civic and personal grievances with the government, making use of the RTI. During the financial year, nearly 35 village level issues such as illegal crusher establishments, irregular presence of village level agriculture workers, Anganwadi worker vacancies, delayed or non-payment of MGNREGS wages, use of machines in MGNREGS projects, delay in distribution of land titles under the FRA, irregular functioning of health centres, smuggling of timber, delay in receipt of pensions and other BPL related entitlements were addressed through the RTI clinics, fetching immediate results for people. It was observed that government officials responded to the RTI applications promptly, taking immediate steps to address many of the irregularities. This influenced the other nearby villagers to become aware about and use the RTI act for solving problems in their villages.

Wada Na Todo Abhiyaan:

Initiated by CYSD some years ago, Wada Na Todo Abhiyaan is now a well-known national campaign working relentlessly to hold the union government accountable to its promises to end poverty, social exclusion and discrimination. The campaign forms a part of the Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP). Gaining further momentum during the year, the campaign brought more agencies and actors into its fold, and involved more than 3000 rights' action groups from across 23 states in its activities and initiatives. The focus in 2011 was on building bottom-up pressure starting from the village, to the panchayat, district, and state for pushing the various levels of government to work harder towards meeting the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The formation of 14 State networks resulted in more coordinated action across states, thereby increasing the visibility, outreach and impact of the campaign at both the State and National levels.

Nine is Mine Campaign

In response to UPA (I) government's promise in its Common Minimum Program (CMP) to allocate 6% of the GDP for education and 3% for health, children from different parts of India have been rallying themselves into a movement called NINEISMINE making an effort to remind the government to keep its promise. 'Wada Tumara... Haq Humara' (Your Promises, Our Rights) is what the children have been speaking in one voice to enable every child to enjoy basic health and quality education as a right.

During the year, the campaign witnessed a series of activities ranging from signature collections from tens of thousands of children from across the country, to photo campaigns, observation of 18th July as Mandela Day, and children wearing white headgears to school marked with the NINEISMINE logo or the 'Promise of 9' in local languages and interacting with the local press to publicize the call for Nine as part of observing 14th August as the Wada Na Todo Diwas.

The year also witnessed the Nau Kadam Rail Yatra, in which nine tribal children with disabilities from villages of the North-East of India travelled for 9 days, across 9 cities, in 9 states, raising 9 demands, along with the demand for a 9 % of GDP allocation (for Education and Health for children). The children reached the national capital on Child Rights day with an aim to engage with parliamentarians, seeking their support for the call for Nine. Along the way they engaged with children of 9 states using mime and participated in the state children's hearings.

“Hearing” the Unheard!



The noticeable plight of the seventy women working under MGNREGS in Kathabaunsuli village of Handibhanga Gram Panchayat in Keonjhar was not paid heed to even after repeated visits to the Gram Panchayat. Request for payment was raised to the Executive Officer and Sarpanch, who at last promised to do the needful. However, a CBI investigation stopped the fund flow in Sadar Block, with a release of not a single Rupee.

On the 8th of June, 2011, CYSD Cadres intervened into the matter asking the Block Development Officer to make payments before the Social Audit announcing the non-cooperation of workers, threatening to stop the process of the Social Audit itself. The Sarpanch was hence summoned to clear due payments before the day of the Social Audit.

By the 7th of July, with the approval of the District Administrator, the Executive Officer and the Sarpanch received Rs. 5,00,000/- from the Block, diverted from other sources. The amount was sent to the Block with officials assuring the release of payments, before the arrival of the festival. Even after a week, with preparations for the celebration everywhere, there was still a short fall for 18 women. The 18 enraged women threatened to interrupt the distribution of PDS, in case their demands were not met. CYSD cadres intervened at this juncture, taking the matter further. The Executive Officer was taken into confidence and the matter was resolved in the Block level, with the Bank paying in cash. The timely stitch saved the social fabric of the village, empowering the women and building their trust on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The un-heard voices, finally echoed with festive rejoice.

Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre (OBAC)

Initiated as a very modest experiment in 2003, CYSD's budget analysis and advocacy efforts have come a long way. Maturing into an exclusive outfit called the Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre (OBAC), the unit now serves the state as a centre of excellence in the areas of budget research and advocacy. Aiming to strengthen citizen-led advocacy for pro-poor budgeting in the state, the centre analyzes the trends and quality of budgetary allocations for social sectors like health, education and agriculture every year. The findings are disseminated amongst legislators, policy makers, civil society agencies and actors, with a view to enabling them to conduct quality discourses and advocacy on budget and policy issues of the state.

The centre also conducts training and other capacity building programmes for civil society agencies and actors from all the three levels, starting from the state to the district and community level organizations, on how the state budget is made, how the different departmental allocation reflect the actual priorities of the State, and how the allocations are likely to impact the lives of the poor and the marginalized. A wide range of public education material, developed by the centre, help strengthen citizenry advocacy for pro-poor budgeting in the state. Media groups have been using the research findings for highlighting the actual needs and aspirations of people and how the same can be reflected in the state budget. The centre is also a leading member of various national and international budget advocacy networks like the Peoples' Budget Initiative (PBI) and the International Budget Partnership (IBP).

Building Community Capacity to Advocate for Pro-Poor Budgeting:

Bringing about reforms in the budget-making process is next to impossible without adequate involvement of and pressure from people at the grassroots. In keeping with this belief, the centre stepped up efforts to reach out to village level actors on how the state budget impacts the lives of the poor and marginalized households, and what they could do to influence the same. As many as 12 Panchayat level training programmes were held for community leaders in the districts of Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Kalahandi and Koraput. In a unique experiment, a Community Radio Program on the State Budget was piloted in Nuapara district, reaching out to 90 villages in a narrow-casting mode. The radio program was also broad-cast for a larger audience through the Bhawanipatana chapter of the All India Radio (AIR).

Amplifying the Voices of District Level Actors:

During the year, more rigorous capacity building support was provided to leading civil society agencies from six districts (Koraput, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Nuapada, Bolangir, and Kalahandi) on how to identify district-specific issues that need higher budgetary allocations and how to develop district-wise budget-related charter of demands. District budget watch groups formed with such a mandate were provided with further capacity support. As a result, three (Bolangir, Sundergarh and Kalahandi) out of the six targeted districts came out with budget-related charter of demands during the pre-budget months of November to January.

Annual Analysis of the State Budget:

Continuing the practice of subjecting the annual budget of Odisha to close scrutiny, this year too, the centre analysed the trends of allocations for and expenditures by as many as seven departments believed to be benefitting the poor and the marginalized sections. While the departments of Health, School and Mass Education, and Agriculture received special attention, the other four departments of Women and Child Development (W&CD), SC and ST Development, Panchayati Raj, and Rural Development were examined in cursory terms. Allocations for and spending on the Schedule Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) constituted a key focus. Amongst the other areas of attention were i) the pattern and the quality of spending by the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and (ii) the investments on and the benefits accruing to the indigenous Juanga community by the micro Primitive Tribe Group Juanga Development Agency.

Pre-Budget Citizens' Charter of Demands:

Based on demands articulated by the district level budget watch groups, the needs emerging from the community level, and the findings from the state level macro analysis, a state level charter of demands was developed by citizens and was submitted to the Finance Minister in the form of 'A Response to the State Budget 2011-12'. The pre-budget lobbying with the policy makers comprised bi-lateral discussions with a wide range of stakeholders including the Finance Minister, officials from the finance and the planning and coordination departments, as many as 20 MLAs, and various legislative standing committee members. The MLAs were provided with questions relating to social sector allocations for use during the assembly sessions. During 2011, the state for the first time convened a pre-budget consultation with civil society for seeking inputs from CSOs, media, industrialists, academicians and policy makers.

Inputs to 12th Five Year Planning for the Health and Education Sectors:

The year also witnessed a civil society consultation by the centre to collect the views of enlightened citizens on what strategies should be incorporated in the 12th Five Year Plan to improve the health and education scenario of the state with special reference to budgetary allocations and expenditure. Taking cue from CYSD, the State also organized a consultation for capturing citizens' expectations from the 12th Five Year Plan.

Publications and IEC materials:

During the year, the centre developed a wide range of IEC and capacity building material including a Training Manual on state budget in Odia, series of posters, leaflets, and brochures specifying the importance of the state budget, a year calendar capturing important dates in the budget preparation cycle, and an animation film on the Essentials of Budget-Making by the State.

Networking and Alliance Building:

With an aim to strengthen advocacy efforts by the larger civil society on the issues of disability, child rights, Right to Education, and Right to Food, the centre provided budget-related research support to networks and alliances like the Odisha State Disability Network (OSDN), the Western Odisha Education Society, the Odisha Alliance on Convention on Right of the Children (OACRC), the Right to Food Campaign, and the KBK Round Table. Citizens' advocacy processes stimulated by OBAC resulted in increases in the departmental budgets of health and education to a tune of 25 percent, with increased allocations for medicine, diet, school inspection and scholarships

Building Community Resilience to Disasters



When the super cyclone of 1999 caused large-scale damage to life and property in coastal Odisha, CYSD had to involve itself in relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and disaster preparedness activities in some of the pockets of the said area. As local, national and international civil society organizations converged on formulating a long-term response, the centre came forward to provide overall leadership in coalescing the efforts and opened its facilities to launch one of the largest civil society disaster responses in the state. Since then, CYSD's leadership in Odisha in responding to disasters - especially the recurrent floods faced by Odisha almost every alternate year - and developing community level and institutional systems and capacities for enhancing disaster preparedness has been widely acknowledged.

Emergency Response to 2011 Floods:

In September 2011, two spells of severe floods - in quick succession within one month - washed away a number of villages and rendered thousands of households homeless in coastal Odisha. Massive inflow of water created 58 breaches in different places distressing the lives of a population of 31 Lakh. Promptly responding to the emergency, CYSD initiated flood relief measures in 61 villages of 13 Gram Panchayats from three Blocks - Delang and Satyabadi in Puri District, and Rajkanika of Kendrapada District.

While a total of 1887 households were provided with emergency food assistance, as many as 7923 people received medical attention through 70 health camps organized by the centre. Supplementary nutrition was provided to 5471 children. A total of 665 households were provided with temporary shelter support in the form of tarpaulin sheets. On the whole, the relief response of CYSD reached out to a population of 55,090 including 9,203 children.

Post-Flood Short-term Livelihood Recovery Programmes:

Once the relief phase was over, CYSD embarked upon a short-term livelihood recovery programme in 26 severely-affected villages of Rajkanika block in Kendrapada District. The interventions comprised a wide range of measures starting from immediate unconditional cash support, to cash support for work, cash support for imparting training, and advocacy for a convergence of the 'cash support for work' with the MGNREGS. The intervention benefited a total of 10892 members with a long-stretched impact that made them self-sufficient and helped them regain their confidence.



Immediate Unconditional Financial Assistance:

As an effort to bring back normalcy, an immediate financial support of Rs. 2000/- as Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) was provided to nominees from 804 most vulnerable households through the Instant Money Order (IMO) system of the Indian Postal department - with an aim to help them meet their urgent humanitarian (food and non-food related) needs. A unique feature of the intervention was that as many as 76 % of the recipients were women.



Financial Support in Return for Work:

As many as 59 micro projects of different kinds - ranging from earth work to mixed vegetable cultivation - carried out under the Cash for Work (CFW) programme helped a total of 988 targeted community members, providing them with additional cash support to recover their livelihood sources. The support also helped accelerate the community asset restoration process. Some of the persons supported also got as high as 107 person-days of work individually. Women's participation in vegetable farming was as many as 48% - a noteworthy achievement of the CFW programme. This not only helped the women increase their income, but also motivated them to move towards a collective process of community farming. On the whole, the CFW formed a meaningful source of livelihood for households for a period of about 4-6 months.

Financial Assistance to Women Leaders for Providing Training Support to Other Women:

As many as 207 lactating and pregnant women and adolescent girls were supported with cash assistance for evolving as trainers in the area of water, sanitation, hygiene, and nutrition - especially in a post-emergency context. Similarly a total of 132 potential women farmers were imparted with skill-based training in collaboration with the Horticulture Department to develop skills on women-led farm based enterprises.

Creation of Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs):

In a unique experiment, a total of 26 Child Care Centres were established by CYSD with an aim to create cheering and child-friendly spaces for the flood- and trauma-affected children. Managed by trained facilitators chosen from within communities, the centres not only provided the children with a scope for creative learning and an orbit of child health promotion and safety measures, they also helped rebuild the children's confidence helping them recover from the trauma caused by the floods.

Building Community Resilience and Preparedness :

During the year, CYSD also continued its efforts to enhance community resilience to disasters in four high-risk villages of Balarampurgada Panchayat from the Satyabadi Block of Puri District. As part of the process, capacity building support was provided to communities on how to analyze natural disaster risks, and accordingly prepare Village Disaster Management Plans (VDMPs). Subsequently, adequate care was taken to integrate the VDMPs into the Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha development plans.



With women PRI members taking the lead in prioritizing disaster mitigation, ample spaces could be created for the same in the Panchayat Plans. As a result, communities have started showing greater interest, forming their own Contingency Plans and Response Committees. Use of mobile phones for real time tracking of social protection schemes and disability mainstreaming were a part of this integration. The said high-risk communities were also made responsive through encouraging household level participation in micro-insurance schemes.

A school safety programme, taken up at the school level, included school safety audits, raising awareness amongst children on disaster risks, development of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans, and the implementation of certain structural and non-structural micro-mitigation measures, along with series of seminars on how to mainstream children with disability.



Improving Health and Sanitation



The interventions of CYSD in the two tribal dominated districts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj continued to address the health needs of mothers and children in 95 widely scattered, inaccessible tribal-inhabited villages. The communities are highly vulnerable to high degrees of morbidity and mortality due to acute malnutrition, poor maternal and child health, malaria and HIV/AIDS. Government health programs hardly reach the villages. Poor program implementation, inadequate outreach of health facilities, dismal health infrastructure coupled with non availability of doctors and para-medicals, lack of awareness and practice of appropriate health seeking behaviour like regular medical check- up and timely immunization all compound the problems.

The programs undertaken during the year comprised training and orientation for school and college students, parents, and PRI members in a wide range of areas starting from general health to preventive measures for STIs, HIV and AIDS, malaria, etc. Village youths were specifically trained to function as information dissemination and change agents among their peers.

While carefully designed street plays continued to increase community awareness on prevention, control and early treatment of malaria, regular malaria detection and health check up camps helped provide people with timely medical care and attention. Periodic interfaces with duty bearers on different health problems, including malaria, helped improve the delivery of health services in certain pockets.

Promoting herbal medicine for enhancing people's immunity to malaria, educating communities on the importance of growth monitoring and other RCH/MCH care for mothers and potential mothers, and undertaking village immunisation drives with the support of community health volunteers, ASHA and ICDS workers and the ANMs were amongst the other measures taken by the centre in the two districts. Motivation drives conducted by community health workers helped bring a number of children back into the fold of

anganwadi centres. The community health volunteers also supplemented the efforts of the government officials to provide people with useful information on home based child care practices, the availability of vaccines for preventable diseases and the importance of routine immunisation for mothers

Well-coordinated monthly review and planning meetings involving the community health volunteers helped provide opportunities to upgrade the health related knowledge base of the health team members.

Improving Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

A unique Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) model promoted by CYSD in collaboration with Plan India in Thakurmuda Block of the district of Mayurbhanj district advocated for proper and age-appropriate hygiene, water usage and sanitation practices. In a pilot demonstration in 25 Schools in Thakurmuda Block, CYSD provided adequate toilets and urinals, separate sanitary facilities for adolescent girls and the differently-abled, placing a great deal of emphasis on proper maintenance or improvement of existing structures. Adequate care was taken to ensure close involvement of school WASH Committees, SMC members, community members, teachers, students and various community level institutions like SHGs and village WASH committees. The model involved development of school level WASH plans and their regular follow-ups by the respective schools. Persistent lobbying with the line departments led to multi-departmental convergence of work on similar lines and preparation of a Block level WASH plan. As a result, all the 176 schools of Thakurmuda Block now have school level WASH plans in place. There has been a visible increase in hand-washing and other hygiene practices in almost all schools of Thakurmuda block. Moreover, the incinerator model for (sanitary napkins) promoted by the centre has been adopted by the district chapter of the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA). The model is in the process of construction in 26 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) meant for girls, in all the 26 Blocks of the District. Altogether 20466 children including 10086 girls and 2015 community members including 424 women now demonstrate far improved WASH practices.



Resource Providers : 2011-2012

NATIONAL DONORS INCLUDING CENTRAL & STATE GOVERNMENT:

- ORISSA FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY/MART
- IIMPACT
- INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY: KORAPUT
- AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (ATMA)
- DISTRICT AGRICULTURE OFFICER, LEPHIRPARA
- MEDICAL OFFICER, HEMGIRI

FOREIGN DONORS:

- OXFAM INDIA TRUST
- PLAN INTERNATIONAL
- BERNARD VAN LEER FOUNDATION
- WOMENS ORGANISATION FOR SOCIA-CULTURAL AWARENESS
- CONCERN WORLDWIDE
- FORD FOUNDATION

Compliance Report: Year 2011-2012 (Credibility Alliance Norms)

1. IDENTITY (Minimum Norm Compliance)

- CYSD is registered as a non-profit Society under Society Regulation Act, 1860 (Reg. No. 804-591/ 1981-1982, dated the 24th March 1982) with the Registrar of Societies, Odisha
- Memorandum of Association is available on request.
- CYSD is registered u/s 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (Reg. No: Adm(GL)7/12-A/84-85
- CYSD is registered under Section 6(1) (a) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (Reg. No. 105020009)
- Name and Address of main Bankers:
 - a) State Bank of India, Bapuji Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751 009
 - b) State Bank of India, Fortune Tower Branch, Bhubaneswar 751 013
- Name and Address of Auditors:
 - a) M/s R c Lal & Co, 41 Ashok Nagar East, Bhubaneswar 751 009
 - b) M/s NRSM & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Cuttack 753 001

2. Vision, Mission and Impact

Vision:

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

Mission:

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

3. Governance- Details of Board Members: (As on March 31, 2012)

Name	Age	Sex	Position on Board	Occupation	Area of Competency	Meeting attended
Padmashree Tulasi Munda	66	F	Member	Social Work	Tribal Empowerment	3 of 3
Ms. Santi Devi	70	F	Member	Social Work	Girls & Women Education	3 of 3
Ms. Bimla Chandrasekhar	55	F	Member	Social Work	Gender Development	0 of 3
Ms. Pravat N. Das	69	F	Member	Former (Pro) Vice-Chancellor	Educationist	0 of 3
B. Sarangadhar Subudhi	58	M	Member	Entrepreneur	Enterprise Management	3 of 3
Bikram K. Sahoo	57	M	Member	Business	Trade & Commerce	3 of 3
Krutibas Ransingh	57	M	Member	Teaching	Educationist	3 of 3
Prafulla Kumar Das	56	M	Member	Banker	Accounting & Cost Control	3 of 3
Jagadananda	58	M	Member	State Information Commissioner, Odisha	Governance, Accountability & RTI	3 of 3
Prof. Anup Kumar Dash	57	M	Hony. Member - Secy.	Development Sociologist	Development Microfinance	3 of 3
P. K Sahoo	58	M	Chairman	Society Scientist	Strategic Planning, OD & NGO Management	3 of 3

4. General Council Members:

- Dr. Bhagbanprakash, Social Scientist
 - Dr. D N Das Chaudhury, FRCS, UK
 - Dr. Laxmidhar Mishra, IAS (Rtd), Rapporteur, National Human Rights Commission
 - Dr. Sruti Mohapatra, Secretary General, SWABHIMAN
 - Prof. Debiprasad Mishra, Indian Institute of Rural Management (IRMA)
 - Shri Nagendra Nath Mishra, Entrepreneur
 - Shri Santosh Kumar Pattanayak, Advocate
 - Ms. Vijayalakshmi Das, Managing Director, Ananya Finance for Inclusive Growth
- During FY 2011-2012 one (01) AGM was held on 23rd October 2011 and two (02) Board of Management meeting were held on 26th June and 23rd October 2011.
 - The Management is working on the Board Rotation Policy which will be implemented soon.
 - The Board approves programmes, budgets, annual activity reports and audited financial statements.
 - The Board ensures the organisation's compliance with laws and regulations.

5. Accountability & Transparency

- No remuneration, sitting fees or any other form of compensation has been paid, since inception of the Foundation, to any Board members, Trustees or shareholders. Chairman, a Member of the Board works fulltime in the organization and draws monthly salary (Minimum Norm Compliance).
- Travelling Expenses reimbursed to the Board Members (to attend Board Meetings) Rs. 50,895.00
- Remuneration of Head of the Organization: Rs. 62,283.00
- Remuneration of 9 highest paid staff members: Rs. 25,703.00 – Rs.31, 138.00

Distribution of staff according to salary levels (as on March 31, 2012)

Slab of gross salary (in Rs.) plus benefit paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
<5000	6	4	10
5,000-10,000	25	13	38
10,000-25,000	97	22	119
25,000-50,000	8	1	9
50,000-1,00,000	1	0	1
1,00,000>	0	0	0
TOTAL	137	40	177

The staff table includes only the salaries of the staff for the year ending March 31, 2012.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

BALANCE SHEET (FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST March 2012)

Amount in INR (Lakhs)

SOURCES OF FUNDS	
CORPUS FUND	70.99
GENERAL FUND	200.51
ASSET REPLACEMENT FUND	5.65
DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND	385.79
PROGRAMME ASSET FUND	85.16
RURAL LIVELIHOOD SUSTAINANCE & MNT. FUND	83.56
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND	45.15
FELLOWSHIP FUND	23.00
DRTC BUILDING MAINTAINANCE FUND	28.81
DISASTER CONTINGENCY FUND	2.67
EDUCATION FUND	0.55
PUBLICATION FUND	3.24
COMMITTED RESERVE	45.63
CURRENT LIABILITIES	33.34
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,014.05
APPLICATION OF FUNDS :	
FIXED ASSETS	615.80
INVESTMENTS & FIXED DEPOSIT	168.45
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES	229.80
TOTAL ASSETS	1,014.05

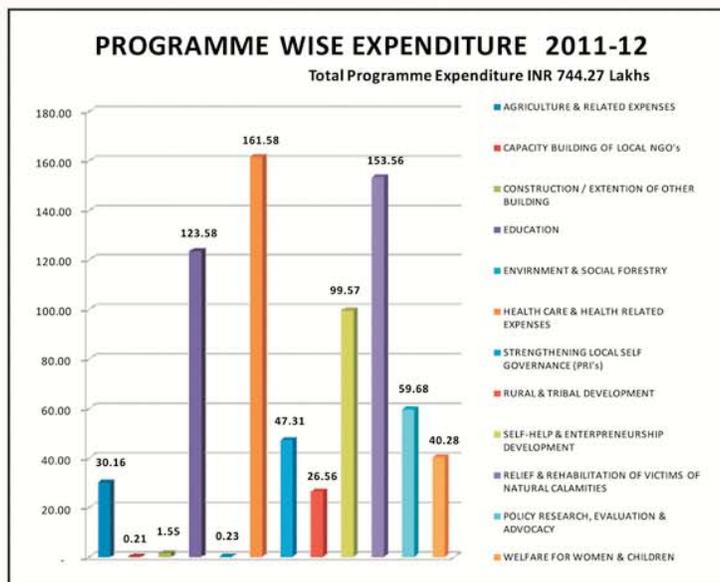
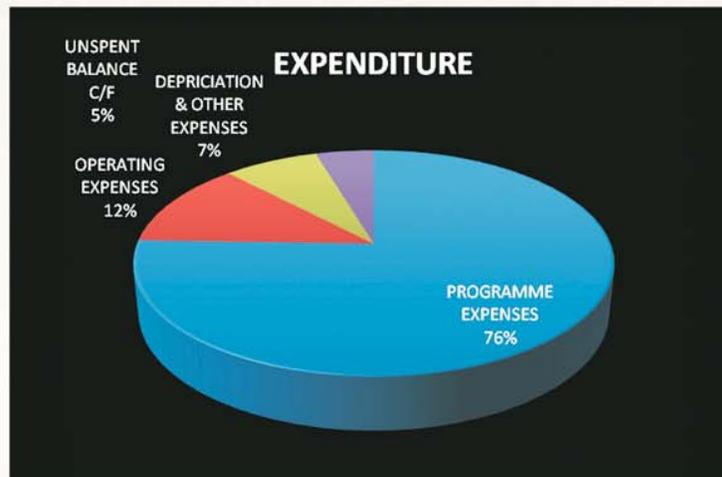
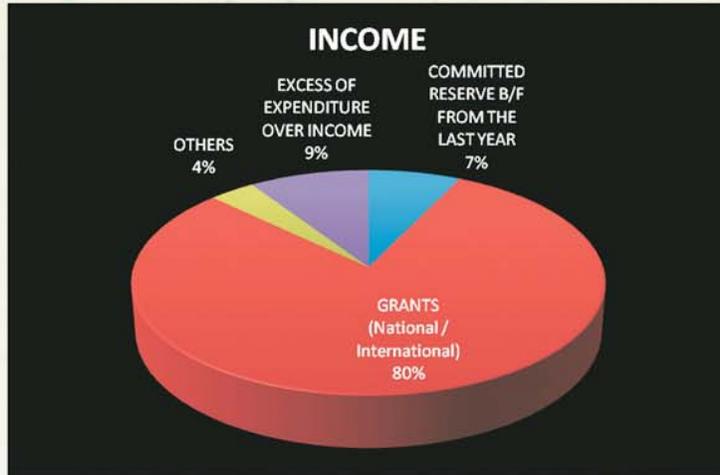
SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

For the Period from 1st April 2011 – 31st March 2012

Amount in INR (Lakhs)

INCOME	
COMMITTED RESERVE B/F FROM THE LAST YEAR	70.85
GRANTS (National / International)	787.31
OTHERS	34.96
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	92.22
TOTAL INCOME	985.34
EXPENDITURE	
PROGRAMME EXPENSES	744.27
OPERATING EXPENSES	121.63
DEPRICIATION & OTHER EXPENSES	73.81
UNSPENT BALANCE C/F	45.63
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	985.34

Financial Details



Foundation Day 2012



January 2011



CYSDians ...

Chairman : Prafulla Kumar Sahoo

Member Secretary : Prof Dr. Anup Dash

Senior Program Manager :

Purna Chandra Mohapatra, Jitendra Kumar Sundaray, Jayadev Dakua, Binaya Kumar Rout, Pravas Ranjan Mishra, Santosh Kumar Padhi

Program Manager :

Maheswar Chhatoi, Dipti Ranjan Mohanty, Ganesh Parida, Kalpana Mohapatra, Premananda Mohanty, Shubhro Roy, Prafulla Kumar Moharana, Ramesh Chandra Swain, Minati Mallick, Udakar Samal, Prasanna Das, Bholanath Dash, Ajit Kumar Bastia, Prasanna Kumar Maharana.

Associate Program Manager :

Ashok Kumar Pradhan, Bharati Mohapatra, Pitabas Barik, Jagateswar Parida, Ananta Charan Sahoo, Pradeepta Kumar Nayak, Meera Mishra, Dambarudhar Sundaray, Sribanta Jena, Dr. Pramod Nanda, Sabita Subudhi, Pankaj Kumar Barik, Lipika Mohapatra, Amit Kumar Mohapatra, Prafulla Kumar Rout, Basanta Kumar Nayak, Uppali Mohanty, Kishore Chandra Pattnaik, Kailash Chandra Senapati, Nishit Ranjan Sahoo, Amanda Summerscales, Ayumi Iwasaki Anil Kumar Routa, Prasanna Kumar Modi, Bisudhananda Mishra

Senior Program Associate & Program Associate :

Brundavanam.Ananda Rao, Jiban Ballav Bal, Anjali Dash, Gadadhar Sahoo, Padma Pattnaik, Siba Prasad Mishra, Pramod Kumar Dash, Alokjyoti Mohanty, Santosh Kumar Das, Dillip Kumar Basantray, Mihir Ketan Das, Kamalakanta Barik, Sanjeeb Mishra, Rajesh Kumar Mohapatra, Surendra Sahoo, Sibasis Sahoo, Mihir Kumar Das, Rashmiranjan Pattnaik, Silabhadra Digal, Biswajit Biswal, Simanchala Digal, Ranjan Pattnaik, Prasant Kumar Behera, , Soumita Chakraborty, Sirila Padhan, Gourakrushna Mohanty, Basanti Manjari Satapathy, Anasuya Panda, Nirupama Rath, Bijaya Kumar Mohanty, Dharendra kumar Rath, Reeta Rani Das, Puspanjali Mohanty, Ajaya Kumar Mohanty, Parsuram Pradhan, Hrudananda Senapati, Shiba Prasad Pattanaik, Ajay Kumar Das, Bijaylaxmi Mohapatra, Sanghamitra Singh, Subash Chandra Biswal, Uchhab Padhan,Subas Chandra Sahoo,Mamatamayee Biswal, Manika Pattnaik, Srikanta Rath, Minakshi Panda, Khageswar Mohanta, Manoj Kumar Swain, Srinibash Rath, Tanmayee Mishra, Basanta Behera, Sarat Chandra Maharana, Barsa Rani Parida, Reetanjali Mohanty, Bijaya kumar Panda, Manoj Kumar Panda, Sunanda Sahoo, , Deepak Ku. Biswal, Biplab Kumar Swain, Tophan Kumar Sethy, Suprava Pandit, Rashmita Harichandan, Ajit Kumar Mohanty, Panasuri Murmu, Bijay Kumar Roul, Tapas Kumar Panda, Aditya Sahoo, Aditya Prasad Panda, Ranjit Kumar Dash, Surendra Digal, Susanta Kumar Swain, Birendra G.Mohapatra, Dillip Kumar Rath, Mukesh Kumar Bhatta, Sasmita Balbantray, Prasanta Behura, Pandab Malik, Pramod Kumar Jena, Dillip Ku. Swain, Renubala Nayak, Rudra Prasad Dehury, Saroj Kumar Rout, T.Srinibash Rao

Support Staff :

Madhu Sudan Jena, Duryodhan Swain, Biswanath Jena, Pratap Nayak, Bibhuti Bhusan Mohanty, Laxmidhar Sahoo, Chandramani Nayak, Srinibas Mansingh, Sitakanta Mohapatra, Prakash Chandra Behera, Gourishyam Mohanty, Kailash Chandra Nayak, Ramakanta Das, Benudhar Bhoi, Rabindra Kumar Mallik, Jagan Mohan Dash Murali Nayak.

List of Acronyms:

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
AIR	All India Radio	NHM	National Horticulture Mission
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report	OACRC	Odisha Alliance on Convention on Right of the Children
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist	OBAC	Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre
ATMA	Agriculture Technology Management Agency	OFSDP	Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project
AWC	Anganwadi Centres	ORMAS	Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society
AWW	Anganwadi Workers	OSDN	Odisha State Disability Network
BPL	Below Poverty Line	OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation	PBI	People's Budget Initiative
CBO	Community Based Organisation	PDS	Public Distribution Scheme
CFS	Child-Friendly Spaces	PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
CFW	Cash for Work	PTA	Parent Teacher Associations
CIFA	Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture	RCH	Reproductive Child Health
CIG	Common Interest Group	RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
CMP	Common Minimum Program	RTE (Act)	Right to Education (Act)
CPDO	Central Poultry Development Organisation	RTI (Act)	Right to Information (Act)
CSO	Civil Service Organisation	SBK	Shishu Bikas Kendra
CWSN	Children with Special Needs	SC	Scheduled Caste
CYSD	Centre for Youth & Social Development	SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	SHG	Self Help Group
ECCE	Early Childhood Care Education	SMC	School Management Committee
ECE	Early Childhood Education	SRI	System of Rice Intensification
EWG	Education Watch Groups	SSA	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
FRA	Forest Rights Act	ST	Scheduled Tribe
GCAP	Global Call to Action against Poverty	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	TERCom	Tracking Entitlement of the Rural Community
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
IBP	International Budget Partnership	UCT	Unconditional Cash Transfer
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services	UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme	UPA	United Progressive Alliance
IEC	Information Education and Communication	VDC	Village Development Committees
IGA	Income Generation Activities	VDMP	Village Disaster Management Plan
IMO	Instant Money Order	VSS	Van Samrakshan Samiti
JJ Act	Juvenile Justice Act	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
KBK	Kalahandi, Bolangir, Koraput (districts in Odisha)	WHS	Water Harvesting Structure
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas	W&CD	Women and Child Development
LBS	Loose Boulder Structures		
LRC	Learning Resource Centres		
MCH	Maternal & Child Health		
MDG	Millennium Development Goals		
MDM	Mid Day Meal		
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme		
MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly		
NCER	National Centre for Education Research		



Centre for Youth and Social Development

E-1, Institutional Area, Gangadhar Meher Marg,
Bhubaneswar - 751013, Odisha, India
Tel: +91 674- 2301725, 2300983, Fax: +91 674- 2301226
E-mail: cysdbbsr@sancharnet.in, info@cysd.org
www.cysd.org