ANNUAL REPORT
2018-2019

Localising Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
**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

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**Districts of Odisha [Intensive]**
Koraput | Malkanagiri
Rayagada | Bolangir
Kalahandi | Khurda
Mayurbhanj | Keonjhar
Sundargarh

- Blocks: 28
- Gram Panchayats: 130
- Households: 37,642
- Villages: 819
- Population: 2.3 lakh
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are not only the aspirational milestones agreed at the UN with 17 Goals and 169 targets, but also offer a significant role of multiple stakeholders in achieving the Agenda 2030 – no one left behind.

SDG Framework is probably the most ambitious global compact, which attempts to integrate the social, economic and the environmental dimensions into a coherent vision of change and progress for the world. However, the success of the Agenda-2030 depends on realizing the SDGs in the villages, hamlets and Bastis. It has to be converted as Panchayat and Nagarpalika Development Goals.

CYSD’s efforts to collaborate with local CBOs, People’s Organizations and the Panchayats to take the essence of the global SDGs agenda to the last mile beneficiary, empower them to collectivize, advocate for and achieve the transformational change at the local level. SDGs provide CYSD with an exciting opportunity to enhance its spectrum of engagement with civil society, the private sector, the philanthropic world and the state structure in line with its mission.

This has been exemplified in the impact of CYSD’s community-based projects this year: most marginalized children have come to the fore as informed future citizens through child clubs (parliament), ensuring their rights and protection.

Recognizing, supporting and celebrating young leaders and volunteers as crucial change makers is also an important strategy in localizing and realizing the SDGs agenda. As part of its campaign ‘To Leave No Women Behind’ CYSD has made efforts to achieve the SDGs for Women with Disabilities and Indigenous Women.

While sharing the glimpses of CYSD’s programmes and activities for the financial year 2018-19 with our range of stakeholders, we express our deep appreciation to large number of people’s organizations, CBOs, the Government, and the media who bestowed their untiring trust and confidence in us. We extend our sincere gratitude to all our well-wishers, supporters and resource providers for helping us make our journey productive and worthwhile.

PK Sahoo
Chairman

Jagadananda
Member-Secretary
### Thematic Interventions

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### Organizational Process

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Goal 2 of the 2030 Sustainable Development agenda seeks to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, and double agricultural productivity. To this effect, CYSD has been continuously placing focus on ensuring household level food and nutrition security round the year, and conservation of natural resources and expansion of income opportunities for the rural/tribal poor in a sustained manner. Promotion of social entrepreneurship and producer companies, and establishment of value chains in agriculture, horticulture and NTFPs; skill improvement of rural youth groups for better employability; improved access to natural, physical and financial returns from community resources in a sustained manner, risk minimization through community adaptation and strengthened collective action are some of the other key strategies adopted by the organization under sustainable rural livelihoods domain. During the year, the livelihood programme reached out to four Districts, 20 Blocks, 81 Gram Panchayats, 671 villages, 24529 households and around 1.12 lakh population.

- Improved agriculture practices like SRI, SMI, Line Sowing, Collective farming, Organic farming, etc.
- Government entitlement programmes.

- Strengthening producer groups, Clusters and Producer companies
- Aggregation, value addition and market linkages

- Millet
- Maize
- Paddy
- Groundnut
- Backyard poultry
- Pisiculture

- Land & water management
- Forest protection and regeneration
INTEGRATED FARMING SYSTEM

An “Integrated Farming System (IFS)” approach has been adopted in 176 villages of Boipariguda, Dasmantpur, Kundura, Koraput, Laxmipur, Nrayanpatana, Bandhugaon, Nandapur and Lamtaput Blocks of Koraput district. The IFS approach has multiple objectives of sustainability, food security, farmer security and poverty reduction. It involves use of outputs of one enterprise component as inputs for other related enterprises wherever feasible, for example, cattle dung mixed with crop residues and farm waste can be converted into nutrient-rich vermi-compost. The salient features of IFS include – innovation in farming for maximizing production through optimal use of local resources, effective recycling of farm waste for productive purposes, community-led local systems for water conservation, organic farming, and developing a judicious mix of income-generating activities such as dairy, poultry, fishery, goat-rearing, vermicomposting and others. CYSD’s efforts in this direction cover facilitating crop selection, and providing hand-holding support to the farmers on field preparation, nursery raising, supply of inputs, sowing/planting, intercultural operations, organic nutrient and pest management, promotion of local popular variety, orientation, training, exposures and field interaction. All along care was taken to focus on leveraging suitable inputs from and linking farmers with the mainstream development programs.

The IFS intervention has brought changes in the food and nutrition security of targeted households in terms of availability, and consumption along with support in income enhancement. Apparently, all the targeted villages have acquired better understanding of the Integrated Farming System (cereals, millets, vegetables, livestock, etc.), and improved dietary diversity.

Millet

During the year, CYSD, in collaboration with Odisha Millet Mission, WASSAN, BRLF (Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation) and Government of Odisha, facilitated 557 hectares of finger millet (Mandia) and little millet (Suan) cultivation by 1149 farmers in 105 villages of Koraput district. With the adoption of improved agriculture practices, such as the System of Millet Intensification (SMI) and line transplanting, the production per acre has increased almost two-fold in comparison to the last year’s production. The yield rate of finger millet in the SMI method was 9.8 quintals, in line transplanting methods 7.8 quintals and, in line sowing methods 6.7 quintals.

The women producer companies, promoted by CYSD in Koraput District - Sabujima Producer Company, Boipariguda Block and Jagarana Farmers Producer Company, Laxmipur Block have been selected as technical nodal agencies under the Odisha Millet Mission to provide services to farmers in the areas of capacity building, technology transfer, production, and value addition.

Maize

In the Maize cluster, 94 hectares of land were cultivated by 257 producers from 26 villages of Koraput district adopting the SMI and line transplanting method. The Crop cutting assessment report states that production per hectare has increased from 19.37 to 23.71 quintals.
Community Seed Bank:
A Tiny Step Towards Sustainable Agriculture in Rainfed Areas

Climate change has a significant impact on agricultural production. So, growing local varieties, which have a high degree of genetic diversity, is highly important because these varieties have the ability to better withstand and adapt to environmental stresses and changes.

A participatory varietal trial has been conducted by a farmer Sri Sukudev Silpadia at the Paliguda village of Boipariguda Block in Koraput District. Around twelve numbers of popular finger millet local seed varieties such as Bada Mandia, Biu Mandia, Richicka Mandi, Kala Karanga, Mami Mandia, Kada Mandia, Dhala Bagada, Bharati, Boda Mandia, Kempu and Sana Mandia have been trailed by adapting scientific agronomic packaging practices, forming a unique kind of community seed bank. This is in line with the SDG Target 13.1 which aims to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.
Paddy Cultivation

Improved agriculture practices such as SRI, line transplanting and application of organic manure in paddy cultivation were demonstrated in 84.4 hectares of land by 201 farmers for obtaining better yield and return to the farmers.

Groundnuts

CYSD in partnership with the Focus Area Development Programme (FADP), Government of Odisha helped 225 farmers from 12 villages of 3 GPs of Boipariguda Block undertake groundnut cultivation on 225 acres of land during the Rabi crop season. The groundnuts cultivation using bio-fertilizer inputs has resulted in increased production and additional income varying between INR 8000 and 10000 by the targeted families.

Mixed Vegetable Cultivation

Mixed vegetables were grown on 235 acres of land by 577 households from 39 villages of Koraput District. The major crops include pumpkin, beans, radish, chilly, tomato, onion, brinjal, carrot, cabbage, cauliflower and potato. This apart, 154 households of 26 villages in Koraput district prepared nutrition gardens on 45.25 acres of land. In Malkangiri, 105 acres of uncultivable waste land were converted to productive land, and were brought under horticulture promotion programme by 122 households.

Allied Agriculture:

During the year, 120 poor households were involved in backyard poultry program in Laxmipur and Dasmantpur Blocks. In addition, pisiculture activity was undertaken in 26 ponds by producer groups and SHGs of both the blocks.

Strengthening Capacities of the Farmers & Producer Groups

A series of different training and exposure programs were conducted for the key farmers, producers, collectors and Community Resources Persons (CRPs), such as skill training for value addition to agriculture produces; agronomic practices, community farming, millets production and consumption, sustainable harvesting practices, increasing crop yield, etc.

In addition to the capacity building programs, this year, efforts were made to sensitize the community based farmer’s organizations including different producer groups regarding the importance of millets cultivation and the need of consumption. In this regard, 742 community members from 63 villages of Boipariguda and Laxmipur Blocks in Koraput District were sensitized on nutritional value of millets and motivated to go for enhanced millets consumption by organizing nine numbers of community awareness camps, food festivals and recipe preparations.
Members of Nabadiganta Producer Group of Rauliaguda village in Boipariguda Block, Koraput acquiring practical knowledge on Vegetable Nursery Raising.

## Capacity Building Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Programme</th>
<th>No. of Programmes conducted</th>
<th>No. of persons trained</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mixed vegetable cultivation / collective farming</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>386 (Female) 63 (Male)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millets production and consumption (SMI/LT)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>97 (Female) 73 (Male)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field days and yield assessment</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>307 (Female) 435 (Male)</td>
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<td>SRI/LT of paddy</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>540 (Female) 22 (Male)</td>
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<td>Sustainable harvesting</td>
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<td>217 (Female) 22 (Male)</td>
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<td>Organic farming</td>
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<td>Exposures on value addition to millets (Finger)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 (Female) 28 (Male)</td>
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</table>
Outcome and Impact
The livelihoods programme intervention has had noticeable positive impact on the households in the operational villages of Koraput district, in terms of availability, accessibility, and utilization/consumption of food and nutrition security, compared to the previous years. The food consumption pattern of the targeted households has changed greatly with substantial increase in nutrition intake both in quantity and in frequency.

With CYSD’s programme intervention, 80% of targeted households have gone through behavioral changes towards production and consumption of farm produces, like millets, cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, animal foods (fish and egg) and other mineral rich foods.

Improved Agronomic practices (SRI/SMI/crop rotation, mixed farming, etc) and organic farming practices have significantly reduced the cost of cultivation and enhanced production. Thus, the practices have emerged as replicable and cost effective with local knowledge.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM)

Land and Water Management
Keeping in view the fact that proper land and water management forms an integral part of sustainable livelihoods, adequate emphasis was given to bringing waste land and forest land under cultivation as also improving the quality of land already being cultivated by the small and marginal farmers. This year, 51 hectares of cultivable wasteland were converted into cultivable land through field bonding, staggered trench building and land leveling in convergence with MGNREGS in 17 villages of Koraput District, where 148 households directly benefitted through the OTELP Plus programme.

Micro Irrigation
CYSD has facilitated micro irrigation facility in 30 hectares of land through establishing 30 dug wells in convergence with MGNREGS under the OTELP Plus programme, where 60 tribal households of 15 villages in Koraput District have benefitted. Through this initiative, as many as 914 households from 19 villages received employment of 37422 person days and a total of Rs. 83.85 lakh was leveraged towards labour and material costs under the MGNREGS, during the year.

Developing Community Leadership
The year witnessed a series of capacity development and exposure programs on land development, rain water management, digging of dug well, the biological and technical measures of natural resources management for the key farmers, CBO leaders and CRPs. As a result, 103 active farmers, CBO leaders and CRPs were trained through five different capacity building programs.

PROMOTION OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISE
The Women Collectives and Self-Help Groups at the village, cluster and block levels have been instrumental in aggregation of and value addition to their primary produce. Major produce like tamarind, hill grass, lemon grass oil, millets (Finger, Little and Foxtail), maize, vegetables, mango, jackfruits, and pulses are included in aggregation and value addition.

A total of 516 Women Producer Groups have been promoted in CYSD operational districts of Koraput, Malkanagiri, Rayagada, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. While 48 cluster level producer federations and 6 producer companies have been operating in Koraput district; one producer company has been formed both in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar district during the year. A total of 10592 producer members are directly involved in the producer groups. The newly formed producer group members of Malkanagiri have realized the commercial value of their produce and are participating in value addition and engaging with the markets with much enthusiasm.
Naranga Villagers Say No to Migration

Of late, migration to the nearby city of Vishakhapatnam in search of gainful livelihood has been a regular phenomenon for the inhabitants of Naranga, a small village that comprises 40 families with 650 population. Due to the lack of adequate cultivable land, they were struggling to meet their daily requirements. Naranga is a tribal village located in Panchada GP under the Dasamantpur Block of Koraput.

With the intervention of CYSD, few developmental works were initiated in the village. The community people had no rights over forest land. After submitting land rights applications and with rigorous follow-ups, the villagers were entitled for forest land under the Forest Rights Act for the purpose of living, cultivating and collecting forest produces.

Taking into account the resources available in Naranga, a comprehensive participatory village planning was prepared and approved in Gram Sabha. Then in convergence with the line departments, land development activities were taken up on the said forest land. Under the OTELP programme, input support for vegetable cultivation and mango plantation in WADI programme were provided to them. The broad interventions in the areas included land usage planning, promotion of soil and water harvesting measures and improved farm based agro-forestry practices. The capacity enhancement of community cadres was done in collaboration with the Block and District administrations that resulted in successful mobilization of all families to join the MGNREGS projects for waged work.

Involvement in MGNREGS and successful implementation of the projects helped the villagers get 100 days of employment during the critical and lean critical period of the year, when work is scanty, and helped check migration in the villages. The MGNREGS work also ensured alternative livelihood options like trading, tailoring, cattle rearing, handicrafts, collection and selling of forest produces, and running grocery shops. In the process as many as 13 SHGs have also been formed and strengthened for their collective development.

Now, the villagers have got the requisite skills to manage their earnings from vegetable cultivation. WADI intervention has also impacted the economic status of the villagers through sustainable agriculture, social empowerment, resulting in considerable improvement in the quality of their lives including health, women empowerment, and food and nutritional security.

With alternative sources available and noticeable livelihoods enhancement, the villagers have changed their mindset and have decided not to migrate any further. During the year, the migration rate has declined drastically as the tribal people are now able to lead far less stressful lives in their own villages.

With reduced vulnerability, Naranga is now a self-sustained village. The residents are now looking forward to more community development programmes with much bigger plans to address their secondary needs.
The producers, collectors along with the CBOs members were provided with training in enterprise promotion and value addition along with support in terms of machineries for value addition to the primary produce including other processes such as product packaging, branding, etc.

While dealing with select few produces, emphasis was given on minimum value addition such as de-seeding, slab and cake making of tamarind, different shape and size of brooms from hill grass, finger millets and little millets processing, like de-stoning, de-husking and pulverization along with recipe preparation.

**Marketing**

The year witnessed 2289 number of families having larger volume of products being linked to formal markets (Government run Mandies) as also the high end markets of Rayagada, Raipur, Parbatipuram and Rajmandir in addition to the local markets of Koraput, Jeypore, and Kakiriguma through aggregate / collective marketing approaches. The producers were made aware on how to adhere to the Fare Average Quality (FAQ) parameters of products, what steps are necessary for minimum value addition, and how to ensure proper weights and measures through various trainings and orientation programmes. For formal marketing of millets, a registration drive was carried out, which helped producers gain better prices, establish linkage with the mainstream markets and increase in bargaining power. Collective marketing was taken up for eleven products with a business turnover of Rs.1.54 crores. Besides, the tribal producers were linked with the rural and urban consumers through Parab, a local festival of Koraput district and the State level Tribal Fair (Adivasi Mela held in Bhubaneswar, the capital city of Odisha) where they could showcase and sell their products.

**Local Leadership Development**

Different capacity development and exposure programs in the areas of enterprise promotion, skill development, value addition to agriculture produces (millets, tamarind, hill grass, etc) and leadership development were carried out for the key CBO members, farmers, producers, collectors and Community Resources Persons.

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<th>Capacity Building Programmes</th>
<th>No. of Programmes conducted</th>
<th>No. of persons trained</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>Enterprise Promotion</td>
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<td>Skill Development</td>
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<td>Leadership Development</td>
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**Details of the Producer Groups/Companies promoted during the year 2018-19**

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<th>Districts</th>
<th>Producer Groups (PG)</th>
<th>Total PG Members</th>
<th>Producer Companies</th>
<th>Total PC Members</th>
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<tr>
<td>Koraput</td>
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<td>3465</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malkanagiri</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>340</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mayurbhanj</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1532</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keonjhar</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>3700</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>10592</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>4515</td>
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</table>

Millet (Ragi & Suan) grading and processing at Sabujima Producer Company of Mundaguda in Boipariguda block, Koraput
21 Farmers from Rajuguda Village of Dasmantpur Gram Panchayat, Boipariguda Block, Koraput District have undertaken Groundnut Cultivation in 21 acres of land under Focus Area Development Program.
A Well that Improved the Well-Being of Buxi

Buxi Santa, a tribal small landholder from Khajuriput village in Gadiaguda Panchayat of Dasmantpur Block, Koraput District proved that equipping his small piece of farm land with simple minor irrigation support could ensure sustained income for his family.

The challenging and adverse topographical factors of the environment never discouraged Buxi who constantly searched for a way out and turned his huddles into solutions. He made an appeal to “Jay Maa Nishanimunda Village development Committee (VDC)” to help him set up a dug-well in his farm garden for irrigation purposes. His dreams saw a ray of hope when his VDC members were convinced by his appeal and he got work orders for the dug-well from an MGNREGS project through convergence.

The frequent visits of the Expert Engineer along with the Nodal Functionary of the VDC gave a boost to Buxi’s confidence to execute the work order worth Rs. 1.5 lakh. The well construction started in May 2018 as per the plan and was completed within two-months, just before the break of the monsoon.

Buxi’s dream of converting the unirrigated land of 2 acres into irrigated land came true. With the winter vegetable seeds support, his family started vegetable cultivation just after the Kharif season in December. Taking the expert advice of CYSD, Buxi applied cattle dung for the revival of the nutrition in the soil and took measures for preserving the soil from erosion and made the soil suitable for other crops as well. Buxi then went a step further and installed a Krishak Bandhu (K.B.) water pump, which does not involve any fuel or electricity cost, for lifting water from the well to irrigate his farm. The last winter brought good yield of vegetables in his farm, like tomato, onion and brinjal and Buxi earned Rs.10,200 in two phases. “Like me, the other poor farmers of my village can change their land status, provided they are supported with individual dug-wells, which are permanent assets, for irrigating farm land and cultivating seasonal vegetables”, says Buxi proudly.

Buxi’s dream, determination and confidence has given life to a hitherto lifeless land. Now, his family members are also engaged in vegetable cultivation the garden for and the children are getting proper education.
LOCALISATION OF SDGs IN ODISHA

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are universal goals. However, those do have local implications and intervention possibilities. The Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) provides great opportunities to develop different local models and innovations that would be locally appropriate and would be based on the perception of people’s needs and priorities. The process helps the GPs to address the root causes of poverty, the universal need for development that works for all people and helps strengthen the GP’s identity as a pivotal development institution.

In its persistent efforts to make the dream of inclusive governance a reality corresponding to the SDGs, CYSD endeavors to strengthen the people’s voice through its community-led Social Watch processes. This process includes a package of community-based monitoring actions for timely access to quality public services. Energizing local governance institutions with the tools of people-centric planning and prioritization; institutionalizing citizen led monitoring and advocacy processes for greater inclusion in public services; ensuring community rights over food, natural resources and information; empowering communities to properly access their entitlements from state development services; and promoting a gendered approach to development play key role in this domain. These are in line with the SDG-16 Targets 16.6 and 16.7 that aim to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels by developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Capacity building of PRIs on Localization of SDG

A two-day regional level capacity building programme on Localization of SDG was organized in Kalahandi covering the districts of western Odisha in collaboration with Sahabhagi Vikas Abhiyan (SVA). Around 150 PRI members attended the training programme. The objective of the programme was to make the local government representatives aware about their role in the implementation of local plans by integrating the various agenda of Sustainable Development Goals.
Strengthening GP Plans on Community Health issues

As part of the localisation of SDGs initiative, CYSD engaged with communities and PRIs of 22 panchayat covering 44 villages (8 Panchayats of Bolangiri covering 16 villages and 14 panchayats of Kalahandi covering 28 villages). CYSD facilitated women groups, ward members, GKS members, ANM / ASHA at village level to identify local health issues, and place before Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha.

Health issues identified were discussed and noted during the Gram Sabha in respective panchayats of Kalahadi and Bolangir districts. Good Health and Well Being constitutes the SDG-3.

STRENGTHENING ENTITLEMENTS THROUGH COMMUNITY LED MONITORING

Community Score Card on Maternal and Child Health services

During the year CYSD conducted the Community Score Card (CSC) exercise in six districts of Odisha i.e., Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Rayagada and Malkangiri comprising fifty villages. The objectives of the CSC were to facilitate community monitoring and performance evaluation of the various services under the maternal health programmes including supplementary nutrition and immunization and to capture user perceptions on the quality, efficiency and transparency of the same.

The process involved members from the community, mothers committee, Janch committee, Gaon Kalyan Samiti, SHGs, PRIs in tracking and analyzing the services of maternal and child health. The process created a reflection platform for both the service users and service providers to discuss the issues and devise a village level action plan to be jointly implemented. The piloting of Community Score Card tool proved as a powerful instrument to empower the community, providing space for community feedback on services and ensuring the accountability of service providers.
ENSURING OPTIMAL HEALTH: HEALTHY LIVES AND WELL-BEING IN TRIBAL DOMINATED AREAS

CYSD has been implementing child centric community development programmes in four tribal dominated districts of Odisha, such as Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Malkanagiri and Rayagada with the objective to ensure children’s optimal health, quality education and better water and sanitation behavior in the communities and schools.

In Malkanagiri district 126 families initiated kitchen gardening to combat anemia and nutritional deficiency among adolescent girls. 50 adolescent girls in Kolnara Block of Rayagada were supported with vegetable seeds for developing nutritional garden in their backyard to improve their health condition by cultivating and consuming green vegetables.

Adolescent Clubs – a platform for larger participation of Young Girls: In Rayagada and Malkanagiri districts, CYSD has been working intensively with 61 Adolescent Girls' Clubs and has created effective platforms at the GP and Block levels for organizing adolescent get-togethers where they can raise their health and nutrition issues with the service providers and duty bearers of ICDS.

WASH Initiatives: With the collaboration of the Block Administration of Thakurmunda, CYSD supported 10 Schools for renovation of separate toilets for boys and girls, hand washing platforms and repairing of tube wells for drinking water. Around 1872 students benefitted from the upgraded WASH facilities in schools ensuring child-led good sanitation and hygiene practice.

During the year, as many seven villages (341 households) in Malkanagiri and five villages in Rayagada were linked to potable water supply sources. The Village Water Sanitation Committees (VWSC) of the respective villages regularly carried out monitoring, planning, implementation and maintenance of the water supply in both the areas with active participation of the villagers. It may be mentioned here that clean water and sanitation forms the SDG Goal-6.

Mothers’ Awareness: In order to enhance mothers’ knowledge on safe delivery, importance of exclusive breast feeding and colostrum feeding, benefits of immunization and early child care, 3472 mothers out of 9813 were given thorough orientation. Besides, around 212 professional health workers were oriented on safe motherhood, early child care, development and nutrition in collaboration with Block Administration where the Child Development Program Officer played a critical role. Village Health Nutrition Days (VHNDs) were facilitated and monitored in 95 villages with the support of community volunteers and nine high risk mothers were referred to the nearby sub-divisional hospital.

Addressing Malnutrition Issue: Efforts were made during the year to sensitize people on malnutrition issues through various events, and training programs with the active involvement of local government. Nine Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) children were identified and referred to the nearby NRC (National Rehabilitation Centre) during the year.
‘Dhangadaguda' no more suffers for Potable Water

Dhangadaguda, a small village comprising 26 households with a total population of 165, is located in Nayakguda Panchayat of Mathili Block in Malkangiri district.

Until a year ago, the villagers used to take bathe in a small stream and fetch drinking water from 3 tube wells, which dried up in the summer. Open defecation was a common phenomenon and the ponds were being used for cleaning and washing purpose. Ponds were also used for washing of animals. All these activities resulted in severe health problems for the villagers. Waterborne diseases, such as diarrhea, scabies and vomiting were rampant in the village. Every household had been provided with toilets under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan scheme but people misused it either for serving as poultry sheds or fuel-wood sheds due to lack of the availability of adequate water.

With the intervention of CYSD in Dhangadaguda, the villagers discussed their major issues, like poor sanitation and drinking water with the Project team. The village women had no other option but to wait for hours to get drinking water from the tube wells. Even, they were unable to prepare food and send their children to school in time. "Many a time, while we were waiting in queue to fetch drinking water, our curry on chulah would get burnt," said Radhika Gore, a villager.

In this context, several meetings were organized with the village households to find a permanent solution for the drinking water problem. The project team made a condition with the villagers that CYSD would support them in facilitating drinking water provided each family would use their individual toilets supported by the government and keep the village neat and clean. The villagers agreed to the condition, following which a village water and sanitation committee (VWSC) was formed. At the insistence of the project, the VWSC also created a corpus fund by collecting Rs. 40/- from each family per month and the money WAS deposited in the Bank Account of VWSC. CYSD supported for the installation of an automatic solar dual water pump and a water tank of 5000 liter capacity. The total project cost was Rs 3, 94, 800/-, the people provided labour contribution and built a barricade around the water tank for its safety and security. After completion of the project in October 2017, the villagers have been getting potable water at their doorstep through two water supply stand posts. Water quality sample check-up is being done periodically by the RWSS representatives with the support of a volunteer and being monitored by the VWSC members.

It is observed that in due course of time the villagers have a sense of dignity. They have become quite aware of their village cleanliness - sanitation and hygiene. They continue to keep the village roads and household backyards clean using dust bins. The villagers, particularly women now have proper privacy for washing and bathing. Their daily drudgery burden of fetching water has reduced substantially. They are getting time to make their children ready for school in time.

The water tank in the village has become a symbol of dignity and pride for the villagers. Besides, the villagers have successfully mobilized the requisite funds for the construction of a community hall from their Panchayat Samiti. The hall is being used for organizing the functions of the village youth club. Moreover, the villagers are in the process of declaring their village as Open Defecation Free village in the coming year. In this regard, the villagers have taken vow to construct soak pits for their individual latrines.

Indeed, Dhangadaguda has become a model village and an eye-opener for the neighboring villages in the tribal block of Mathili.
Creating Digital Community Engagement Platforms:

CYSD in partnership with 'Digital Green' has been implementing the technology based extension program namely `SAMVAD' with special focus on creating Digital Community Engagement Platforms for improving family planning, maternal child health and nutrition outcomes covering 23,231 households of 174 villages in 3 Blocks of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts.

Outreach of SAMVAD

<table>
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<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Blocks</th>
<th>No of GP</th>
<th>No of Village</th>
<th>No of Household</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayurbhanj</td>
<td>Thakurmunda</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>14468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jashipur</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>174</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

During the year, a total of 18 videos prepared in local language focusing on maternal and child health care, nutrition, family planning, good sanitation and hygiene practice. These videos were disseminated by 50 trained community service providers (CSPs) at 892 video dissemination points at the village level for creating awareness and sensitizing pregnant and lactating mothers. The mid-term evaluation of the program reveals that the videos had impacted 16958 (73%) mothers in terms of changing their attitude and behavior towards mother and child health care practices which include supplementary nutrition, immunization, health checkups, referral services, nutrition and health for children below six years. Moreover, the parents, especially mothers those were sensitized on good sanitation and hygiene practices, following those at family, village and school levels and keeping the surroundings neat and clean.

Video documentation of a successful mother - Ms. Aparajita Mohanta from Kumulabahali village of Damahuda GP, Keonjhar district, who followed Antenatal Care and availed institutional delivery facility.
**STRENGTHENING SCHOOL GOVERNANCE:**

Through conduction of capacity building and orientation programmes, a total of 429 School Management Committee (SMC) members from 26 schools of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Malkangiri and Rayagada were made aware of the SMC’s role and responsibilities, like involvement in the preparation of school development plan, development of annual academic calendar, Mid-Day Meal monitoring, ensuring the quality education in schools and adherence to the various components of the Right to Education (RtE) Act. This is in perfect alignment with the SDG-4 (education of all) Target 4.1 which seeks to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes.

Moreover, during a State level SMC convention organized in collaboration with Odisha RTE Forum and CSOs, the 'Peoples Manifesto on Education' was prepared by the SMC members.

**RESEARCH STUDIES**

**Social Impact Assessment Study:**

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of any development project is mandatory. CYSD was commissioned to conduct an SIA relating to the construction of a railway line passing through five villages in three blocks of Angul district. The assessment intended to examine whether the proposed land acquisition really served any public purpose or not; estimate the number of affected families; assess the extent of private and public lands, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected; study the social impacts of the project by covering both the direct land losing households as well as the indirectly affected households due to the loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructures and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-a-vis the benefits of the project; and suggest remedial intervention measures by designing a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

**Community Need Assessment in Peripheral Villages of Tata Steel BSL:**

CYSD with the support of Tata Steel BSL undertook a Community Need Assessment in fourteen peripheral villages spread over three blocks of Dhenkanal and Angul districts under Corporate Social Responsibility. The purpose of the study was to provide logical direction to undertake needs-based CSR activities by Tata Steel BSL in order to improve the quality of life of the people in the locality on a priority basis.

The key activities included the preparation of a socio-economic profile of the area through detailed analysis of the disaggregated data; mapping out the basic community needs and priorities with focus on gender and other social vulnerability; assessment of the perception of the community with regard to the industrial development and CSR activities undertaken in the area; and identifying strategies to meet the community needs through leveraging resources from the government schemes/programmes and CSR activities.
Advocating for a Responsive State

INITIATIVES TO MAKE STATE BUDGET INCLUSIVE AND PARTICIPATORY


After the State Budget 2018-19 was tabled in the Odisha Legislative Assembly, OBAC, in collaboration with the Centre for Budget Governance and Accountability (CBGA), New Delhi and The Samaja, a leading Odia daily newspaper organized a panel discussion on the “Impact of the 14th Finance Commission Recommendations on the Eastern States of India with Special Focus on Odisha State Budget 2018-19”.

The panel discussion which was attended by key government officials, think tank, experts, academia, and civil society highlighted the social sector priority areas in the context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) vis-à-vis the fiscal space, with a special reference to the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission in the State. The discussion that was in many ways unique and the first of its kind; offered a multi sector dialoguing platform for understanding the key priority issues of the social sector vis-à-vis the budgeting practices of the state.

CYSD continued its endeavors to make the State responsive to the inclusive agenda. Much emphasis was given on scaling up of the good practices, creating a large constituency of advocates asking for the State Finance and Budget Reforms and putting the poor’s priority first; capacity building of State actors, building alliances across the sectors of civil society, the government and the corporate agencies.

Towards this end, the Budget Watch process initiated long back by the Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre (OBAC), which works on policy and budget research, and on budget literacy facilitated multi-sectoral development dialogues, and tried to involve vibrant civil society agencies and the actors, including the media, in an informed discourse over the State’s priorities for the social sector and key vulnerable sections.

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Prioritizing Social Sectors 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. To this end CYSD holds regular bilateral discussions with legislators during the Assembly Sessions (i.e. Monsoon, Winter and Budget Session) on several social sector issues related to primary health care, primary education, rainfed agriculture, water and sanitation, early child hood care and development, tribal livelihoods etc.

Apart from bilateral discussions with legislators and government officials at the State level, the centre organized series of interactions in Bolangir and Kalahandi districts involving legislators, journalist associations, experts, government officials and CSOs to deepen understanding and explore opportunities for addressing the social sector issues at appropriate levels.

Inclusive Governance, Fiscal Management and Social Accountability: Panel Discussion at the OVC

OBAC in collaboration with CBGA and Centre for Good Governance (CGG) facilitated a panel discussion on “Inclusive Governance, Fiscal Management and Social Accountability” in the Odisha Development Conclave, 2018. The round table was participated by 1200 delegates and subject experts from CSOs, Government, corporate and Media houses. The deliberation included:

- Key reforms needed in the governance landscape in Odisha;
- Moving towards accountable and inclusive institutions and policies at all levels; and
- Devising of proper resource mobilization strategies and prioritization of public spending in the context of financing inclusive development in the State.

Key Highlights

- Emphasis on social sectors like health, education, and nutrition and use of PAI model at sub-state (or district) level to improve Odisha’s Governance rankings.
- Agriculture, ignored in policy making, offers most potential for poverty reduction in the State.
- Opportunity for sustainable development in Odisha lies in tackling inequality by combining the State’s high growth rate with demographic dividend.
- With IFMS and an improved treasury management in the State, there is need for expenditure tracking exercise (to check diversion of funds from actual use) and expenditure incidence studies at regional level and by income groups

Round Table on Fifth State Finance Commission

The Fifth State Finance Commission was set up by the State Government to recommend ways and means for devolution of resources to the PRIs and ULBs for five years (2020-2025) and suggest measures to empower these institutions. CYSD facilitated a small roundtable of 21 CSO leaders working on PRIs and experts to identify areas for strengthening the local governance in our state. A memorandum in the areas of resource devolution, capacity development in the context of local planning; internal resource mobilisation of GPs formed part of the recommendation to the Fifth State Finance Commission, Odisha.

“Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) – Opportunities and Challenges”

CYSD joined hands with Setu Abhiyan, Gujarat in a two-day Eastern Regional Consultation on GPDP at Bhubaneswar. The consultation covered the five Eastern States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal. The objective of the consultation was to share and learn from the
experiences of Gram Panchayats in these states and relevant stakeholders and use those learnings while implementing the GPDP in their respective States and thus identifying the scope for enhancing the implementation of GPDP. The consultation was participated by elected representatives from the five States, practitioners, functionaries, officials from National and State level training institutes, civil society representatives and academicians.

Policy Brief on “Decentralised Planning in Odisha - Opportunity and Challenge”: This policy brief was prepared with an objective to enhance the spirit of decentralized planning through strengthening the GPDP. The policy brief covered the narration, process, structure, function, challenges and the scope of decentralised planning in Odisha. It also highlights the role of the Standing Committee, the devolution of fund, and its implications on the empowerment of Gram Panchayats.

National Convention on “Issues and Concerns for Rainfed Agriculture in India

CYSD in collaboration with Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture (RRA) Network and CBGA anchored a panel discussion on “Issues and Concerns for Rainfed Agriculture in India: Policy and Budgetary Priorities” in the National Convention on Rainfed Agriculture held in New Delhi. The key areas deliberated in the convention were:

- Current disconnects between agriculture budget and rainfed farming.
- The need to redesign the structure of the current rainfed sensitive schemes and programmes.
- Ensuring resource adequacy towards rainfed farming.
- The gender concerns in the agriculture sector.
- The need for policy shifts towards indigenous poultry and small ruminants.

Fact-sheets on Rainfed Agriculture: During the year, four fact-sheets (for India, Odisha, Maharashtra and Karnataka) were developed by CYSD and released in the National Convention on “Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture”. The factsheets contained information on the scale of rainfed agriculture spread over the States, the key statistics related to agriculture budget and the key budgetary and policy concerns of the respective States towards rainfed farming.

“Health Inequality and Inequity in Contemporary Odisha”: A Dialogue between Practitioners and Policy Implementing Organisations

CYSD strove to promote informed discourses around the inequality and inequity in the context of primary health care services among the civil society, policy makers, public health practitioners, researchers and academia in the State. The initiative aimed to build the perspectives on the different existing diversities and create a positive space for primary health care in the apex policy and decision-making fora of the state.

A State level Consultation on “Health Inequality and Inequity in Contemporary Odisha”, was facilitated by OBAC, where around 200 delegates from various sectors deliberated on the issues related to primary health care provisions in different districts, access to health services in the remote areas and the adequacy of resource allocation and expenditure across districts in the State.
State of Agriculture

**Odisha Factsheet**

**CROP WISE IRRIGATION STATUS IN ODISHA**

![Graph showing crop-wise irrigation status in Odisha]

*Source: District Irrigation Plan, 2016, Govt of Odisha*

**Rainfed**

**Irrigated**

**KEY STATISTICS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE BUDGET IN ODISHA (2018-19)**

- Allocation for farm sector, which includes Water resource, Agriculture & Allied, Fisheries & Animal Resource and Co-operation Department, was Rs 16765 Cr. for FY 2018-19 (BE) which is an 11% increase from the 2017-18 (RE) budget. and a 134% increase from first separate Agriculture budget of 2013-14 (that had an outlay of Rs 7,162 crore). But as a share of the Agriculture budget to the Total State Budget, it remains stagnated at 13.96% (no increase is seen, over past few years.)

- Allocation of funds is skewed in favour of Water Resource Department (60.12%) with Agriculture Department (27.75%), Cooperation Department (6.85%), and Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Department (5.28%) sharing the rest.

**KEY BUDGETARY AND POLICY CONCERNS RELATED TO RAINFED AGRICULTURE IN ODISHA**

- As per State Agriculture Policies in Odisha, although paddy, grown in about 8 lakh hectares of highland in the State, is highly unremunerative, Odisha is among top 7 states that spends about 24000 Cr. in the procurement of wheat and rice (FC, 2013).

- Out of 314 blocks, irrigation coverage in 198 blocks is less than 35% of the cultivable area in Odisha and the state spends around 60 percent of its agriculture budget under water resources department that focuses on irrigation. (Odisha Economic Survey Report 2017-18).

- A sharp decline is seen in the share of allocation of funds to the Department of Fisheries and Animal Resources since 2014-15 which is an important sector for rainfed ecosystems.

- Livestock policy in rainfed areas focuses on cross breeding but 92% of the birds in the backyard are indigenous birds but there exists no programme with focus on indigenous/desi poultry breeds. There is a sharp decline in budgetary allocation for Conservation and improvement of threatened indigenous breeds and Rural Backward Poultry Development.

- In the last two years an ample amount of allocation is devoted towards lift irrigation under Parvati Girl Mega Lift Project, Gangadhar Meher Lift canal Program, Nabakrushna Choudhury Sechha Unnayan Yojana whereas minor irrigation which mostly is required for rainfed areas receives less investment.

- Budget allocation shows increasing trend for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programmes (in 2018-19, an allocation of Rs.2194.60 crores is made towards AIBP as against Rs.592.64 crores in 2017-18).


- Sporadic Allocation worth Rs. 107 crore in 2017-18 and Rs 84 Cr in 2018-19 is made for White revolution in the past two years and a nominal amount of Rs 50 crore is allocated towards integrated fisheries management.

- Need for comprehensive investments to be made simultaneously in soil health management, protective irrigation, promoting community-based seed systems, more research on agro-economic innovations, promotion of millets and crop diversification, livestock extension programmes, inland fisheries etc for promoting rainfed ecosystems.

- Less focus on indigenous breeds of small ruminants and poultry which is also a support system for landless farmers particularly in rainfed areas.

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**Heads of Account**

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<td>59.13</td>
<td>62.52</td>
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*Source: Compiled by Odisha Budget & Accountability Centre (OBAC)*
A working paper on “Health Inequality and Inequity in Odisha” focused on three broad objectives i.e., to understand i) the diversities in health inequalities, ii) the extent of inequality in accessing health care facility and services, and iii) the allocation and expenditure pattern of the state, was unfolded.

Policy Brief on “Health for All: State of Key Milestones and Evidences in Odisha”

The OBAC brought out a policy brief that speaks about the various global, national and state specific targets vis-a-vis current situation of the state in the context of ‘Health for All’. The analysis covers the areas of access to health care, infrastructure, human resource, health care management and regulatory system in Odisha.

Policy Brief on “Free Medicine Scheme in Odisha: Reflections from the Primary Health Centers (PHCs)”: This policy brief highlights the ground level issues related to the availability and distribution of medicines at the Primary Health Centres, and the adequacy of budget allocation and expenditure in the free medicine scheme across districts.

LOCALIZING UNCRC DECLARATIONS

Protecting Children from Vulnerable Situation

The tribal/rural children and their parents are hardly aware about the rights of the girl child and child protection issues. In CYSD’s operational districts of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Malkanagiri and Rayagada girls face discrimination form early childhood in the areas of education and health. Around 21% girls are forced by parents to get married before attaining the legal age of 18 years, as a result of which the risks of teenage pregnancy and serious health hazards for both the mother and child increase substantially.

With a view to addressing these challenges, CYSD has been promoting and strengthening Child Protection Mechanisms (CPM) through building the capacity of children, youth group, staff members, child rights coalitions; and initiating community awareness programmes on child rights and protection issues in its operational areas.

Prevention and Prohibition of Child Labour and Child Marriage: With the support of the Labour Department, District Child Protection Unit, Police Administration, PRI leaders, Child Protection Committee members and Child Club and Youth Club members, 19 child labourers engaged in daily wage labour/domestic work were rescued; 108 children were prevented from being engaged as child labour and 18 child marriages cases were stopped during the year in the programme areas of Mayurbhaj, Keonjhar, Rayagada and Malkanagiri.

Strengthening Village Child Protection Committees – Around 1250 Child Protection Committee members (in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar) and members of 19 Child Clubs (in Malkanagiri) enhanced their knowledge and skill on child protection systems, referral mechanisms and the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICDS).
Ensuring the girls and boys to complete free, equitable and quality primary & secondary education
Building Up Adolescent Groups – 49 number of Adolescent Girls’ Groups were formed and strengthened in Malkanagiri programme area, wherein 15 peer educators influenced their fellow adolescents to get involved and initiate collective actions on child rights. As many as 880 adolescent girls sensitized on child rights, especially on girl’s education and their entitlements; and regarding the consequences of early child marriage through organizing training programs and events like observance of International Day of Girls, Children’s Day, Independence Day and Republic Day.

Sensitization of School Management Committee (SMC) & Teachers – Around 100 members of School Management Committee (SMC) and 50 teachers of secondary schools were sensitized on child rights and entitlements and made aware on the repercussion of early child marriage through conducting training programs and involving them in observance of important national and international events in respective schools.

Training for Children and Youths - About 4036 children from Mayurbhaj, Keonjhar and Malkanagiri were imparted trained on child rights and child protection issues (early child marriage, school dropout, child labour and gender based violence) and child protection reporting mechanisms.

Training on Gender Equality – 12 Thematic Team leaders and 30 community volunteers received training on gender equality. They continued to play critical roles in promoting child rights, especially girl’s rights and entitlements and extend their support to the village Child Protection Committees to be vigilant over Child Protection issues.

Capacity Building of PRI members – As many as 98 PRI members including 16 PRI leaders were oriented on child rights (especially on the issues of child protection, such as early child marriage, child labour, child trafficking, child abuse, and violence in school) and the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) to address different issues relating to Child Rights at the Panchayat level.

Advocating for a Responsive State

SMC members and teachers of Droupadi Girls’ High School, Nisaposi in Thakurmunda block attending an Orientation Programme on their “Responsibilities: Child Rights”
As a prominent regional payer in disaster response and preparedness since the occurrence of Super Cyclone in 1999, CYSD has been persistently making efforts and investing to deepen the understanding of mitigation issues and global frameworks to deal with the emergency situations.

In order to address climate change concerns, as part of varied efforts, the Centre has initiated promotion and practice of climate resilient models in agriculture, adaption of SRI and SMI, application of efficient water conservation techniques in its tribal dominated operational districts of Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Malkanagiri, Rayagada and Keonjhar. This is in perfect sync with the SDG 13 (Combat Climate Change) targets 13.1, 13.3 and 13.B which seek to promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management; improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning; and strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

Efforts have been continuing to train and develop community youth as “Climate Change Warriors” who can stay alert and respond to any kind of disaster situation. With a view to making people acquainted with the concept of climate change and global warming, the Centre has been striving hard persistently.
CLIMATE SMART RESOURCE USE

Agro Forestry

The year witnessed generation of new agro forestry/ WADI plantation in 300 hectares benefitting 762 families of 46 villages in Koraput district alongside follow up maintenance of plantation programmes of the previous year in 666.8 hectares of land in 92 villages, where 1514 families were involved.

Mango saplings (33600) and Bio fertilizer and pesticides (300 quintals), 30000 pitchers and 30000 tree guard were mobilized from the mainstream programs such as SCA to TSP. Apart from the plantations, intercropping in 196 hectares with black gram, green gram, horse gram, niger, maize, minor millets (ragi) and vegetables and border cropping and other forest species have been done. This not only created a productive asset for the producers but also helped them to earn wage labour through MGNREGS. As many as 2572 households from 63 villages were provided with employment by creating 24245 person days under MGNREGS. A total of INR 99.27 lakh was leveraged under MGNREGS (44.05 lakh) and SCA to TSP (45.22 lakh) towards the labour and material costs.

Forest Protection and Regeneration

The livelihoods of the tribal communities are largely dependent on forest, agriculture and wage labour. As the quality of forest, land and water improves so does the livelihood of the people. Accordingly, thrust was given this year on forest protection and regeneration to address climate change concerns in Koraput, Mayaurbhaj and Malakanagiri districts. Around 500 families of two districts were made aware on the need for forest protection and regeneration. Under the Natural Resource Management (NRM) programme, 220 hectares of degraded forest land were treated through seed dibbling and revival

Promotion of WADI at Kapundi in Keonjhar District
As the quality of forest, land and water improves so does the Climate.
of a wide range of forest species towards regeneration of the forest with the community members' active participation in Malakanagiri and Koraput districts.

A lot of effort this year went into sensitizing the community members on the importance of forest and its relation with their life and livelihoods. Various strategies were adopted to achieve the targeted outcomes, like seven numbers of training programme were organized, and nine numbers of Banmahastva and Environment Day celebrated, where 1075 community members, eco-club members, CBO members actively participated.

As a result of these efforts, the community members have started showing a great deal of ownership towards forest protection and regeneration activities. Whole villages have come forward during seed dibbling and plantation activities inside the forest. Apart from the forest species, thrust was given on plantation of fruit bearing and other plants such as mango, jackfruit, kusuma, and tamarind, which will provide income as well as food and medicines to the community members in the long run.

The forest protection activity is a collaborative effort between the community members, the forest protection committees and the forest department. A total of 760 hectares of forest land in 84 villages was brought under the protection/regeneration programme, like plantation of forest species and seed dibbling.

**SCHOOL SAFETY PLAN**

School safety is still an unfamiliar concept and approach in Odisha. In order to improve the safety of school children through comprehensive school safety plan and advocacy in Malkanagiri, 273 children of 10 schools were sensitized on the school safety measures. Besides, 167 SMC members, teachers and community leaders were sensitized on the importance of school safety and learned how to rescue children during any emergency. A sense of leadership has been developed among the children after receiving the orientation. The year witnessed the formation of Emergency Response Task Forces in 8 schools, and development of 10 School safety plans in Malakanagiri district.

The strategies adopted for preparation of school safety plan were:
(i) Sensitization and awareness building at the school level on the issue of school safety;
(ii) Risk assessment and putting in place risk reduction measures at the school level;
(iii) Promotion of the process of risk identification and its reduction with the leadership of children.

Moreover, advocacy for inclusion of school safety plans in the school development agenda and creation of a discourse on the issue at the district level were among the key strategies adopted while developing the school safety plans.
The relevance of Sustainable Development Goals is felt to be rooted at the local level and the youth are considered as the active players in localizing SDGs (Goal-5 and Goal-8).

**INSPIRING AND ACTIVATING YOUNG MINDS TO BE THE CHANGE AGENTS FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION & REALIZING SDGS**

CYSD strengthened its engagement with youths to make them as change agents for achieving larger gender equality and social inclusion at the grassroots governance processes. It could reach around 1000 local youths, including 350 young girls and 50 differently abled youth of six tribal dominated GPs of Rayagada and Koraput district, built their capacities in understanding and prioritizing their local issues pertaining to basic infrastructure, quality in education, maternal and child health, WASH, Social inclusion focussing more on women and PwDs.

The programme organized platforms such as youth camps at the GP level, youth interaction with service providers at the Block level and youth convention at the State level to understand and identify the local issues, and interact with their Panchayat officials, PRI members, block and district administration including their local MLA and MP on those issues and design a development plan that seeks solutions to the identified issues keeping youth as the medium of change.

**YOUTH CAMPS: To understand, identify and prioritise local issues, problems and solutions**

With an aim of enhancing the gender equality and social inclusion with the agenda of localizing SDGs through youth participation, Six GP level and two Block level youth camps were conducted in two tribal districts of Koraput and Rayagada. The objective behind the camps was to capacitate the local youths on their entitlements, their local issues mostly the ones pertinent to women and persons with disability, awareness about existing government schemes and programmes in a participatory approach and create a conducive environment for the Youth and PRI to interface and develop strategic development action plans in the intervening panchayats. It may be mentioned here that the SDG-5 aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Engaging Youth as Change Agents in Resolving Local Issues
Skill and entrepreneurship building amongst young men and women was a key area of pursuit for CYSD during the reporting year. This resonates well with the SDG Target 8.5 which seeks to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities (SDG-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth).

STATE LEVEL YOUTH CONVENTION

A state level Youth Convention was organized in order to motivate the energetic youths to showcase their achievements, the hurdles they have faced in realizing their stories of change and to look at the opportunities and support they would be requiring to take this movement ahead. Around 100 tribal youths, including young girls and Dibyang (PwD) from Koraput, Rayagada, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Malkangiri, Khordha, and Cuttack directly and indirectly involved with the process participated in the State level Convention.

Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centre (ACABC)

CYSD being the Nodal Centre for Odisha state has been implementing Agri-Clinics and the Agri-Business Centre Scheme supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India through MANAGE, Hyderabad, in association with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

The main agenda of the scheme is to tap the expertise available in the large pool of Agricultural graduates and diploma holders as well as vocational trainees in agri-allied sectors, and to train, enable and eventually empower them as agri-allied youth professionals who can set up their own clinics or business centres and offer professional extension services to innumerable farmers.

During the year, CYSD has trained 21 young agri-allied professionals as budding agri-entrepreneurs in diversified segments like setting up of agri-input centre, agri-clinics, dairy, fishery, goatery, integrated farming, mushroom cultivation, mobile livestock clinic, online-farmers’ helpline, agro-industries, nursery and plant protection, renting farm equipment etc. CYSD has been able to create a pool of agri-entrepreneurs who are extending support and assistance to more than 20000 farmers in different ways.

Skills for Life

CYSD’s employment-linked skill development programme in 23 slums of Bhubaneswar aimed to...
empower a multitude of unemployed youth from the resource poor disadvantaged communities by equipping them with the requisite skills and building a bridge between them and the job opportunities within the retail sector, leading to sustainable employment. By the end of this financial year, CYSD has trained 213 unemployed youth, out of whom, 76% trainees have got job opportunity in different retail units.

World on Wheels (WOW)

WOW is a computer and IT-enabled vehicle, powered by green energy and backed by numerous software suites and cloud integration, that offers digital literacy to school students, adolescents and unemployed youth, PRI members, women, ASHA, Anganwadi workers, VDC members as well as other CBOs through audio-visual IEC materials enabling them to access information on the various schemes and entitlements at their fingertips.

As of now, the campaign has trained 1780 school students from Std. IX and Std. X. The campaign has also developed as many as 20 teachers as master trainers. This program also provides extension education campaign on health, water and sanitation, pre-school education, etc. in the rural areas to spread awareness among the community. The setup has a plan to work as a Common Service Centre.

Women on Wheels

“Feet on accelerator, steering in their hands and learner’s license in their purses – ‘an ineffable joy’ reflects from the smiley sparkling eyes of the resource poor women and trans-genders from different slums of Bhubaneswar”. CYSD, for the first time, decided to skill these women and trans-genders and develop them as chauffeurs as well as link them with the various sustainable employment opportunities.

On the occasion of the International Women’s Day, CYSD launched the drive “Women on Wheels”. Altogether 30 women and trans-genders (TGs) from 9 slums in the city registered themselves within the first month of the programme which showed the enthusiasm of women and TGs towards learning a new skill for better livelihoods.

"This women empowerment drive is going to be a game changing drive where women of smart city are going to be self-employed and self-dependent”, gleefully states a trainee. Till date 24 trainees have acquired their learner’s licenses and are getting trained by the Maruti Driving Training Institute.

Other skill training for Youth

CYSD, in its project location areas, have initiated various other employment linked skill development training for the rural youths, especially from the tribal community. 20 selected unemployed youth have received training on Four-wheeler driving in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts. In Malkanagiri district, 24 youth have received Diploma in Plastic Engineering from Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET), out of which 16 are placed in decent job and supplementing to their family income. Moreover, 38 youth have received training on green skills; 348 potential youth are oriented on Govt. Schemes and provisions and are partnering with PRLs.
The year witnessed a three-day State Level Capacity Building Programme of Youth, jointly organized by CYSD and Vishwa Yuvak Kendra (VYK) on “Disaster Management and Risk Reduction” in Bhubaneswar for 115 youth volunteers from NGOs, Youth Red Cross Counselors and volunteers of different colleges of the State who are engaged in the development works, particularly in disaster response works.

The objectives of the capacity building programme were to
- Develop a band of young people in the community for facilitating disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction;
- Mobilize youth to play active roles in the process of development of the society.
- Promote and facilitate preparation of Community-based Disaster Management Plans and their integration with the respective District Plans;
- The participants acquired knowledge on the concept of disaster, its classification and impact; the disaster management cycle; Disaster Management Act; the provisions of compensation by the government; the disaster management structures at the national, State and District levels. Besides, they gathered knowledge on Community Based Disaster Preparedness; the basics of village Disaster Management Planning; the techniques of assessing hazards and vulnerability; and skills on First Aid and rescue of disaster victims.

The training sessions were facilitated by the resource persons from VYK, Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA), Civil Defense, Inter Agency Group-Odisha, Red Cross, National Youth Project and NSS including the Joint Special Relief Commissioner, Govt of Odisha.

Shri Indra Udyan, eminent Social Worker, Gandhian, and Jamunalal Bajaj Awardee graced the event as the esteemed Guest.
International Volunteer Day (IVD)

5th December has been declared as International Volunteer Day (IVD) by the United Nations. Like every year, this year also CYSD in collaboration with UNDP and 6 CSOs organized the International Volunteers Day to spread the message of volunteerism. The IVD event witnessed the active participation of more than 275 selected youth/student volunteers from different colleges and universities. The Themes of IVD-2018 were: (i) Volunteerism and Gandhiji, and (ii) Volunteers Build Resilient Communities. The volunteers were encouraged by the panelists to get involved in offering voluntary services for social causes.

Enthusiastic and interested volunteers registered their names and opted to work in specific thematic areas in collaboration with CYSD and other partner CSOs. Those 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 empaneled for engagement as and when required.

OBSERVANCE

National Youth Day: Swami Vivekananda Jayanti

January 12 of every year is celebrated as the National Youth Day “Swami Vivekananda Jayanti” across the nation. This year, CYSD and a few CSOs jointly observed the event to pay homage to Vivekanandaji and inspire and motivate youth leaders. Around 175 youth leaders from the NSS, Red Cross Society, St. Johns Ambulance, Bharat Scouts and Guides, student volunteers from colleges and universities etc. participated in the event and committed themselves for the cause of nation and character building. The youth leaders shared their experiences and learnt from each other. A band of vibrant youth leaders enrolled themselves and committed to offer voluntary services for societal causes through CYSD and other civil society partner organizations.
In order to build synergy among different actors and stakeholders and to develop a roadmap for the State in harmony with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), CYSD have been facilitating the Odisha Development Initiative (ODI) since 2013. The 2nd edition of Odisha Vikash Conclave (OVC) 2018 was organized during 24-26 August in Bhubaneswar involving a wide range of civil society organizations (CSOS), academia, corporate sector, the media and the government.

The three-day long dialogical process revolved around 20 interconnected themes and delved deep into the problems, issues and possible responses and remedies, and came up with concrete policy asks in six clusters that are illustrated below.

The conclave witnessed collaboration of 89 organizations from different parts of the country with participation of 2612 delegates representing all the 30 districts of the State compounded with 57 delegates from 16 other states of the country. In addition, 43 policy makers and government officials; and 208 panelists including five Vice Chancellors from the academic community also joined the Conclave. The event was managed by 97 enthusiastic young volunteers fetched from institutions/universities of repute.

### Social Sector Programmes and Services
- School Education and Quality Learning
- Health and wellness
- Water, Sanitation and hygiene

### Livelihoods and Food Security
- Food and Nutrition Security
- Rain-fed Agriculture
- Rural Employment and Migration
- Skill and Entrepreneurship Development

### Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups
- Tribal Empowerment and Development
- Community Rights over Forest and Community Governance of Commons
- Women and Violence
- Social Exclusion and Inequality
- Child Rights

### Towards Resilient Odisha
- Disaster and Climate Change Action
- River Ecology

### Governance and Fiscal Management
- Panchayati Raj
- Democratizing Urban Governance
- Inclusive Governance, Fiscal Management and Social Accountability

### Partnership
- University Community Linkages
- Corporate Sector in localizing SDGs

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### What the Dignitaries Said about the Conclave

**Let’s make development a festival, where everyone participates, and this type of Conclave should be organized in all the states.”**
Shri Rajiv Kumar, Vice Chairperson, NITI Aayog

**“The Outcomes of the Conclave can be used as references while working on the Election Manifesto.”**
Shri Surya Narayan Patro, Hon’ble Minister, FS & CW, Govt. of Odisha

**“OVC, 2018 is really a World Class Conclave”**
Dr. Rajesh Tandon, UNESCO Co-chair in Community based Research and Social Responsibility in Higher Education and President of PRIA.
Civil Society Organizations are ideal stakeholders in Odisha’s inclusive governance as watch dogs and last mile implementers of development policy since their very existence depends on public accountability.

- **Dr. Aurobindo Behera**, IAS (Retd), President, Citizen for Good Governance

“Migration is a constitutional right but there should a system of tracking migrants migrating to other states for livelihood or else they will be left out from development efforts of the State.”

- **Shri Umi Daniel**, Director Migration and Education of Aide-et-Action

“Even with the country having rights and laws for women, they are still unaware of different legislations for them.”

- **Dr. Lopamudra Baxipatra**, Chairperson, State Commission for Women, Odisha

“The complaint committees are not accessible to women at village level. Besides, lack of properly trained people to take forward this issues is another challenge in providing justice to the complainants.”

- **Ms. Nanditta Bhatt**, Sr Program Officer, PRIA

“There is a need to create a partnership or networking between police and organizations working on gender based violence to combat the situation.”

- **Dr. Satyajit Mohanty**, IPS, Commissioner Police.

“Instead of transfer of technology, importance needs to be given towards enhancing the knowledge and skill development of farmers specially the rainfed farmers.”

- **Shri Saurabh Garg**, Principal Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare, Govt. of Odisha.

“Teachers must be competent enough to assess students’ learning in a way that acknowledges both their developmental strengths and challenges. Through assessment, a teacher can help a child to think critically and analyze information with greater depth.”

- **Prof. (Dr.) H.K. Senapaty**, Director, NCERT

“The learning from Super Cyclone has led Odisha to become one of the first states to formulate a State Climate Change Action Plan, which further need to be implemented properly.”

- **Shri Akshaya Biswal**, Regional Manager, OXFAM India.

allocation of funds should be proportionate as per tribal population divided. There should be an active participation of the tribals in the development programmes meant for them. Odisha can take the lead in Tribal Empowerment & Development. “Both the Central govt. and State govt. have taken lot of measures to address hunger & malnutrition. Still it’s been a major concern.”

- **Shri Rangalal Jamuda**, Chairperson, State Food Commission, Odisha.

“India has not achieved a dramatic progress yet in the food and nutrition security. So focus should be on Anganwadi Centres, which is a powerful stakeholder to ensure nutrition and even SHGs can play a major role by adding additional intervention to combat malnutrition in India.”

- **Shri Shawn K. Baker**, Director Nutrition, Global Development, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

“Universities are the ideal institution to build citizens who are to be sensitive to the issues of their social surroundings.”

- **Prof. Srikanth Mohapatra**, Vice Chancellor, Odisha State Open University.

“There is a need of value chain to be built around the primary sector to provide maximum benefit to the producer networks”

- **Shri Kirti Prasanna Mishra**, Co-founder, Ecociate Consultant Pvt. Ltd.

It is required to ensure universal accessibility as per Accessible India Campaign (AIC). Priority should be given on inclusive education with special focus on technology; 5% reservation for the PwDs in 3 tier PRI system along with 5% of budgetary provision for them under each Department at the state and district level.

- **Dr. Sruti Mohapatra**, General Secretary, Swabhiman
In Mumbai, when you travel straight from airport, there is a place called Colaba where you'll find the most unfortunate people residing who are almost starving to death. And the most ironic thing is that Colaba at the same time is the world's most expensive residential area - that's the level of inequality we are looking at in our country.

It is disconcerting to note that only a handful of nine people of this country have more wealth than 65-70 crore people have in this country. This is morally obscene to have this level of inequality! On a global scale as well, there are 23 people who have a total wealth more than the lower 50% of the wealth of the people worldwide. In the global population of 7 billion people, these 23 people possess more wealth than 3.5 billion people. This inequality is not historic. In this one decade, the number has come down to 9 people. Last year the top rich person saw an increase of 39% in their wealth whereas the bottom 50% saw an increase of 4.5%. I am giving you these facts and figures to make you understand the level of inequality we as a country are facing today.

If we do not make a change at the foundation level, then we'll not be able to achieve the SDGs. The SDGs are divided into three parts - Social, Economic and Environmental. SDG 1 to 6 are social goals, 7 to 11 are economic goals and 12 to 17 are environmental goals. And this time, the importance of technology to achieve the SDGs also features in the agenda.

It is amazing to see such a phenomenon where we have combined all three important components i.e. social, economic and environmental. Earlier people used to consider only one of these components but now, we have the privilege to combine all three major components. Goal 10 talks about inequality - it not only talks about inequality in the country but also discusses about the inequalities happening around the world. Whereas Goal 12 talks about how we can have a better ecology and save our ecosystem. It also discusses how we should change our conservation pattern.

I would also like to discuss certain loopholes in the SDGs. The civil society says social, economic and
environmental factors are not enough if we don’t add politics. We need to see all these factors wearing the political lens to achieve any of the goals.

There is no accountability attached to these goals – nothing to make us accountable and tell us where we are going wrong with the goals.

The speed at which we are moving towards the goals is very slow. The responsibility of SDGs is given to NITI Aayog of our country. While, the SDGs are interconnected, the departments are only working towards the goals concerning their own department. SDGs talk about the transformative change, not the present practice of incremental change. We are not being able to align the schemes and policies with the SDGs.

We are talking a lot about inequality. But we should also know that inequality is the manifestation of unequal powers and the processes. Lack of accountability with the institutions, politics and the budget making processes of the nation / state are the key concerns in this regard. Implementation of schemes / programmes from SDG lens, massive awareness amongst people on the SDGs and holding the state accountable through people centric monitoring actions are the answers to the realization SDGs in India.

Finally, let me express my greetings to CYSD for this phenomenal job that you are doing.

Thank you all.

Shri Amitabh Behar is a prominent civil society leader and the CEO of Oxfam India. He is recognized for his work on governance accountability, social and economic equality, and citizen participation. Amitabh is one of the leading experts of people-centred advocacy and chairs the organizational boards of Amnesty International India, Navsarjan and YUVA. He is also the Vice-Chair of CIVICUS and sits on the board of other organizations like CBGA, Mobile crèche, VANI, Global Fund for Community Foundation (GFCF). He was the Co-chair of Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP) and held the office of the Executive Director of National Foundation for India.
Program Results and Outcomes

The reporting year witnessed sustained efforts by CYSD to put at the organizational level a robust mechanism to monitor all the programmatic interventions through a web-enabled IMIS aligned with a results framework and specific monitoring indicators.

Key Results

- 516 producer groups and collectives were strengthened.
- Two producer companies (Sabujima and Jagaran) signed tripartite MoUs with ATMA and CYSD for the implementation of a special programme for promotion of millets in Boipariguda and Laxmipur blocks of Koraput district.
- As high as 5024 (84%) out of 5978 of the targeted households were linked with mainstream development programmes for leveraging inputs and technical supports for promotion of millets, vegetable, groundnuts and allied agriculture.
- 2683 households were involved in the promotion of “Nutrition-Sensitive Farming System: Crop-Livestock-Nutrition crops”
- As many as 5271 (79%) households were engaged in alternative livelihood options as against 6644 planned.
- 477 hectares of wasteland were converted into cultivable land.
- 561 hectares of land were covered under organic/sustainable agriculture/horticulture practices against the total target of 574 hectares.
- There was an increase in forest coverage reporting 2785 hectares through forest regeneration, protection, avenue plantation and agro-forestry covering.
- Creation of micro-irrigation assets (dug-well) extended irrigation to 75 acres of land enabling farmers to cultivate two crops in a year in the same farm field.
- Land and water management interventions, such as field channel management, staggered trench, field bounding and land improvement have improved rain water and ground water recharge and have enhanced soil moistures in 130 acres of land.
- 3882 (86%) out of 4512 households reported minimum 10% increase in average annual income.
- 1545 potential youth and community members were capacitated on enterprise promotion, value addition of agriculture and horticulture produces.
- Employment opportunities (self-employed, salaried) were generated for 331 young women and men.
- 340 (176 male and 164 Female) PRI members were oriented on preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan and their roles and responsibilities in collaboration with the State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRD & PR), Government of Odisha.
- The coverage of Ante-Natal Care (ANC) and financial assistance to the mothers under JSY and JSSK was 100% in the operational areas.
- Issue of birth certificate was ensured for 98% newborns in the operational areas.
- 92% school children were reported demonstrating improved hygiene practices.
- 246 school dropouts were re-induced into mainstream schools.
- People’s manifesto on education prepared by the SMC members in collaboration with Odisha RTE Forum and like minded CSOs was shared with different political parties.
- 53 cases relating to the violation of child rights were identified and linked to relevant institutions by the Child Protection Committees (CPCs).
- Raimani Barik, a Girl Child Leader promoted by CYSD in Saharapada Block of Keonjhar district was felicitated by Plan India and Israel Embassy on the occasion of International Day of Girls (IDG) at New Delhi.
Organizational Processes

CYSD Family Annual Retreat
11 - 13 January 2019 | RLTC Kapundi, Keonjhar
Periodic reflection and review of different interventions is a regular feature in CYSD’s strategy for taking necessary corrective measures to achieve the desired outcomes. In this process, a learning exercise was undertaken on the Child Development Programme being implemented in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar, during the year.

The exercise was intended to:

1. Understand the current status of the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and their governance with respect to the objectives for which they have been constituted;
2. Analyze their competency, issues and challenges towards sustainability; and
3. Identify and assess the factors affecting their vertical and horizontal linkages and convergence with government programmes/schemes.

Out of total 1010 CBOs promoted in the project area, the learning exercise covered 31 CBOs including Self Help Groups (SHGs), Village Level Child Protection Committees (VLCPCs), School Management Committee (SMCs), Child Clubs and Village Water Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) as sample.

It was revealed from the exercise that, the community people and the CBOs were very much sensitized on various issues and the development programmes being implemented in their locality. Capacity building efforts through trainings, mentoring, and counselling sessions though have made a good beginning; managing local governance issues, fund management & coordination, knowledge and skills on book keeping & record maintenance along with clear road-map for them would yield better dividends.

CYSD Research Team’s meeting with the “Village Water & Sanitation Committee” of Sunaposi in Saharapada block of Keonjhar district.
CBOs tend to influence the decision-making process and play very critical role in planning, implementation and monitoring of development programmes and activities at the grassroots level. CYSD strongly believes in collaborating with these CBOs and empowering them to take the development process forward.

The CBOs that CYSD has been working with are broadly of three types, such as

- **Village CBOs** including SHGs, Producer Groups (PGs), Child Clubs, Village Development Committees (VDCs), Village Food Security Committees;
- **Intermediary Groups** including SHG Federations, Producer Collectives, and Producer Companies; and
- **Village Level Child Protection Committees** (VLCPCs).

### CBOs Status Assessment: A Pilot

A pilot exercise was undertaken through administration of a mobile application based monitoring tool to assess the status of the CBOs, the organization has been working with at different project locations and to develop a road-map to strengthen them further.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of CBOs</th>
<th>Grade-III (less than 60%)</th>
<th>Grade-II (60%-79%)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village level CBOs</td>
<td>1098</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>1297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediary Groups</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection Committees</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1271</strong></td>
<td><strong>205</strong></td>
<td><strong>1476</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dimensions of CBO Assessment

The key dimensions based on which the assessment was done include:

- **Governance** – whether the CBOs have systems and procedures in place.
- **Administration** – whether the CBOs follow the basic standards in their day to day functioning.
- **Human Resources** – whether the CBOs have representation from all marginalized sections and the members are actively involved.
- **Financial Management** – whether the CBOs have established systems for financial management and are ensuring transparency among the members.
- **Effectiveness** – quality of programmes/activities undertaken.

During the reporting period, 1476 CBOs were assessed and based on the response corresponding to the parameters set, the CBOs were categorized which fell under the following Grades:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Range of overall scoring</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No. of CBOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade – I</td>
<td>80% and above</td>
<td>Effective/mature</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade – II</td>
<td>60% - 79%</td>
<td>Performing</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade – III</td>
<td>Less than 60%</td>
<td>Beginner</td>
<td>1271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total CBOs Assessed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1476</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order to streamline the organizational processes, various internal committees have been formed to safeguard safety, security, access, procurement and asset management and to bring changes in the HR processes and to deal with the emerging organizational challenges.

**Institutional Coordinator Groups**

The Institutional Coordination Groups formed with collective leadership remain responsible for overseeing CYSD programmes and its operations in line with its statutes, bye-laws and other policies. The group ensured compliances with all statutory requirements of the organization mandated by applicable laws.

**Leadership**

As an outcome of the Leadership Pathways Training conducted for the leadership team, the Human Resources Unit developed a leadership structure that leads the Program, M&E, MIS, HR, Administration and Finance to guide the career growth trajectory.

**Talent Hunting**

Special attention was paid to grooming and nurturing the potential staff to take responsibility in future. Training, counseling and mentoring support were extended to build their capacity on right technical and leadership skills to face the future.

**Management of Interns**

CYSD is pioneer in promoting youth centric activities towards social development. As part of our youth engagement process, we have a very unique internship program that offers students and young professionals across India an opportunity to acquire hands on experience in working under different domains of the organization. Interns are guided by mentors during their internship tenure and awarded with certificates.

**Volunteer Management**

Volunteer management is another unique expertise of CYSD. Volunteers from across India and overseas have been placed at CYSD to share their skills. During the year, 96 volunteers were invited to support the management of Odisha Vikash Conclave-2018 event held in August. The journey till now has been excellent in terms of creating a volunteer data base, connecting to various individuals as well as enhancing the visibility of the organization.

**Staff Retreat**

Staff Retreat-cum-Reflection, being a great opportunity for all staff, a ‘Manthan’ programme was organized to know each other, understand CYSD, develop fellowship, have fun and reflect critically on organization’s vision, mission, values, strategy, programmes, systems and processes and the current roles and responsibilities of each individual member.

It was a wonderful opportunity especially for the freshers to understand CYSD, whereas for the senior members the purpose was to reflect on where they were after 36 years of development journey. The Retreat was a great joyful moment comprising of events, such as shramadan, fishing, campfire, quiz and staff picnic with fun which added enormous value towards renewing fellowship, team-building and carving integration across the organization.
GuideStarIndia, an initiative of ‘Civil Society Information Services India’, is India’s largest Information Repository of NGOs. Based on transparency and accountability standards, NGOs are awarded Guide Star India Gold Seal Certification through a rigorous process.

**Disclosure**

**Credibility Alliance**

**Minimum Norm Compliance**

CYSD is accredited by Credibility Alliance (CA); a consortium of voluntary organizations committed towards enhancing accountability and transparency in the voluntary sector through good governance. In order to be accredited by CA an 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.

**Memorandum of Association is available on request.**


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, 751009  
b) State Bank of India,  
Fortune Towers Branch, Bhubaneswar, 751013

**Name and Address of Auditors**

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

- The Board approves programmes, budgets, annual activity reports and audited financial statements.
- The Board ensures the organization’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 were reimbursed to the Board Members (to attend Board Meetings and Annual General Body Meetings).

### Distribution of Staff According to Salary Levels (FY 2018-2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slab of gross salary (in Rs.) plus benefit paid to staff</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,000 – 10,000</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 – 25,000</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 – 50,000</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 – 1,00,000</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>76</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Financial Summary (FY 2018-19)

### SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

**INCOME:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount (INR in Lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRANTS (National / International)</td>
<td>840.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>100.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td><strong>941.62</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPENDITURE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount (INR in Lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAMME EXPENSES</td>
<td>699.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPERATING EXPENSES</td>
<td>205.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTHER EXPENSES</td>
<td>18.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</td>
<td>18.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td><strong>941.62</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROGRAMME EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount (INR in Lakh)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURE &amp; RELATED EXPENSES</td>
<td>28.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL NGO’s</td>
<td>86.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>56.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT</td>
<td>71.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRANT OF STIPEND/SCHOLARSHIP/ASSISTANCE IN CASH &amp; KIND</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEALTH CARE &amp; HEALTH RELATED EXPENSES</td>
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<tr>
<td>STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF GOVERNANCE (PRI’s/ULB’s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RURAL &amp; TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>SELF-HELP &amp; ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>RELIEF &amp; REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF NATURAL CALAMITIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>POLICY RESEARCH, EVALUATION &amp; STUDIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>WELFARE OF WOMEN &amp; CHILDREN</td>
<td>129.33</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>699.16</strong></td>
</tr>
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News Clippings

Odisha Vikash Conclave 2018 analyses 19 major social issues

The Conclave was attended by 2,670 representatives from different parts of the state and outside.

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The policy makers had selected 19 major social issues to discuss the problems and the solutions.

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TRIBAL DISTRICTS DEPRIVED OF CSR BENEFITS

About 279 private companies have spent CSR money towards the welfare of tribal districts in the last four years.

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JAYA VAIDYALAXMI

Annual Report 2018-2019 | CYSD
‘One Bucket’ drive reforms a hamlet into ODF

SWACHHATA IS A MINDSET THAT COMES FROM WITHIN AND SPREADS TO THE COMMUNITY

In December this year, a drive was launched in the Hamlet of the village to convert it into an ODF. The drive was inaugurated by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of the state. This drive has been taken up by the village to make it an ODF. The drive focuses on creating awareness among the villagers about the benefits of using the toilet. The drive also includes regular monitoring of the village to ensure that the villagers are following the rules and regulations of using the toilet. The village has set a target to convert the hamlet into an ODF by the end of the year.

Organizational Process

The village has set up an organizational process to ensure that the drive is carried out smoothly. The village has appointed a few villagers as monitors to oversee the implementation of the drive. The monitors are responsible for creating awareness among the villagers about the benefits of using the toilet and monitoring the use of the toilet. The village has also set up a committee to oversee the implementation of the drive.

The village has also set up a fund to support the drive. The fund is being used to provide financial assistance to the villagers who are not able to afford the cost of using the toilet. The village has also set up a system to monitor the use of the toilet. The villagers are required to fill up a form every day to monitor the use of the toilet.

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Development Resource and Training Centre (DRTC)
Learning Wing of CYSD – Calendar for 2019-20

Governance

01 Localization of SDGs in Tribal Dominated districts of Odisha January 2020
02 Planning and Budgeting of Urban Local Bodies in Odisha February 2020

Livelihoods

03 PESA and Forest Rights Act March 2020
04 Biodiversity Governance February 2020
05 45-day Training programme on Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centre (ACABC) September 2019
06 Women on Wheels (WoW) March 2020

DRR and Climate Change

07 3-Day Training Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction December 2019

Events

08 International Volunteers Day December 2019
09 National Youth Day January 2020
10 People Manager’s Training November 2019
11 Leadership Pathway for Second Line Leadership January 2020
12 Two-day Staff Retreat Programme ‘MANTHAN’ March 2020
13 Two-day Media Management Training January 2020

Glossary of Abbreviations

AC&ABC Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centre
ANM Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ATMA Agriculture Technology Management Agency
ASHA Accredited Social Health Activist
CBO Community Based Organizations
CPM Child Protection Mechanism
CRP Community Resource Persons
CSC Community Score Card
CSR Corporate Social Responsibility
FADP Focused Area Development Project
FAQ Fare Average Quality
GKS Gaon Kalyan Samiti
GP Gram Panchayat
GPDP Gram Panchayat Development Plan
ICDS Integrated Child Development
MGREGS Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NCDS Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
NFTP Non-timber Forest Product
OBAC Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre
ODI Odisha Development Initiative
OLM Odisha Millet Mission
OTELP Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihoods Project
PDS Public Distribution System
PHC Public Health Centre
PRI Panchayati Raj Institution
PwD People with Disability
SAM Severe Acute Malnourished
SDGs Sustainable Development Goals
SHG Self Help Groups
SIA Social Impact Assessment
SIMP Social Impact Management Plan
SMC School Management Committee
SMI System of Millet Intensification
SRI System of Rice Intensification
WASSAN Watershed Support Services and Activities Network
WoW World on Wheels
TSP Tribal Sub Plan
ULB Urban Local Body
VDC Village Development Committees
VHND Village Health Nutrition Day
VLCPC Village Level Child Protection Committee
VWSC Village Water Sanitation Committee