













3 GOOD HEALTH

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..ENABLE | EMPOWER | INCLUDE...



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

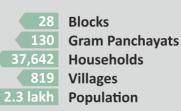
MISSION

To enable marginalized women, men and children to improve their quality of life. CYSD uses issue based research to influence policies from a propoor 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





PREFACE

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.

P K Sahoo Chairman Jagadananda Member-Secretary

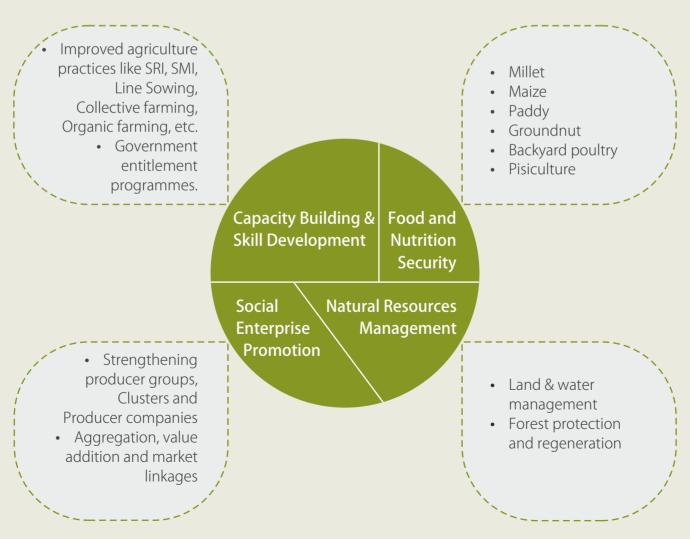
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Building Sustainable Rural Livelihoods



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.



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 in to 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 twofold 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.





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 biofertilizer 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

Title of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of persons trained	
		Female	Male
Mixed vegetable cultivation / collective farming	15	386	63
Millets production and consumption (SMI/LT)	6	97	73
Field days and yield assessment	57	307	435
SRI/LT of paddy	18	540	22
Sustainable harvesting	9	217	22
Organic farming	58	820	20
Exposures on value addition to millets (Finger)	2	4	28

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 though 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 Vishakhapatanam 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 ommunity cadres was done in collaboration

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.

Details of the Producer Groups/Companies promoted during the year 2018-19

Districts	Producer Groups (PG)	Total PG Members	Producer Companies	Total PC Members
Koraput	289	4920	06	3465
Malkanagiri	i 17	340	-	-
Rayagada	10	100	-	-
Mayurbhan	j 15	1532	1	500
Keonjhar	185	3700	1	550
Total	516	10592	08	4515

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 deseeding, 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 Raimandir 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



Millet (Ragi & Suan) grading and processing at Sabujima Producer Company of Mundaguda in Boipariguda block, Koraput

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.

Capacity Building Programmes	No. of Programmes conducted	No. s pers trair	ons
		Female	Male
Enterprise Promotion	58	813	47
Skill Development	13	261	11
Leadership Developm	nent 09	207	13
Total	80	1281	71

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.

Fostering Inclusive Governance













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 decisionmaking 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.



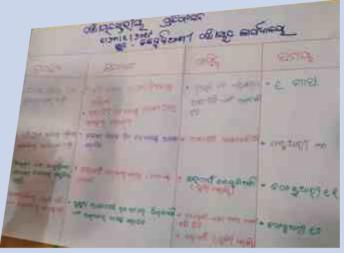
Community Health issues identified are being shared with PRIs in Bolangiri district

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.



Mother and child health issues are identified and actions drawn by the community - Kendujiani G.P. of Keonjhar

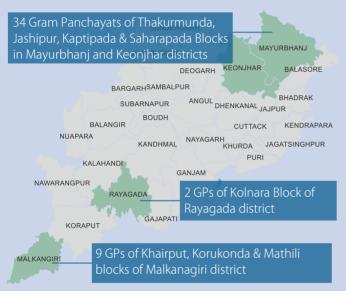
The process involved members from the community, mothers committee, Janch committee, Gaon Kalyan Samiti, SHGs, PRIs in tracking and analyzing the services of maternal and child health. The process created a reflection platform for both the service users and service providers to discuss the issues and 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.



Women are discussing about Mother & Child health issues

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.



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.

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 backyards 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.



Hand washing Demonstration at R N Girls' High School, Nuagaon of Thakurmunda block

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.

'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 gueue 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 doorsteps through two water supply stand posts. Water quality sample checkup 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 guite 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. the 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.



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.

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

District	Blocks	No of GP	No of Village	No of Household
Keonjhar	Saharapada	10	38	6210
Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	11	116	14468
	Jashipur	4	20	2553
Total	3	25	174	23231

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.

STRENGTHENING SCHOOL GOVERNANCE:

Through conduction of capacity building and orientation programmes, a total of 429 School Management Committee (SMC) members from 26 schools of Mayurbhani, 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), socioeconomic 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





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.

INITIATIVES TO MAKE STATE BUDGET INCLUSIVE AND PARTICIPATORY

Post Budget Panel Discussion: Impact of 14th Finance Commission's Recommendation for the Social Sector in the Eastern States of India with Special Focus on Odisha.

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".

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.

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.

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"

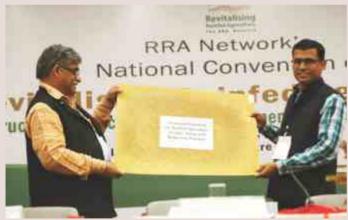
CYSD joined hands with Setu Abhiyan, Gujarat in a two-day Eastern Regional Consultation on GPDP at Bhubaneswar. The consultation covered the five Eastern States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal. The objective of the consultation was to share and learn from the

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



Unwrapping a Session "Policy and Budgetary Priorities "

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 Rain fed 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



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 hudget 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 (FCI, 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 breads 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 Unanyan 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).
- Allocation sharply declined for integrated watershed management programmes from 8s 279.77 crore in 2014-15 to 8s 155.20crore in 2018-19
- 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
 mominal 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.

Heads of Account	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 RE	2018-19 BE
Share of Agriculture dept to Total Agriculture Budget (in %)	28.97	29 01	28.12	28.92	32.85	29.67	24.11	25.88	27.75
Share of Cooperation dept to Total Agriculture Budget (in %)	4.32	6.20	10.49	10.24	8.19	8.07	12.57	6.57	6.85
Share of Fisheries and Animal Resources dept to Total Agriculture Budget (in %)	6.46	6.47	5.47	5.87	5.91	5.19	4.19	5.03	5.28
Share of Water resource dept to Total Agriculture Budget (in %)	60.25	58.33	55.92	54.97	53.05	57.08	59.13	62.52	60.12
% of Agriculture Budget to state Budget	12.91	11.89	13.58	12.71	13.50	13.37	14.94	13.24	13.96

Source: Compiled by Odisha Budget & Accountability Centre (OSAC)







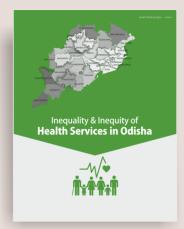








Working paper on "Health Inequality and Inequity in Odisha"



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.

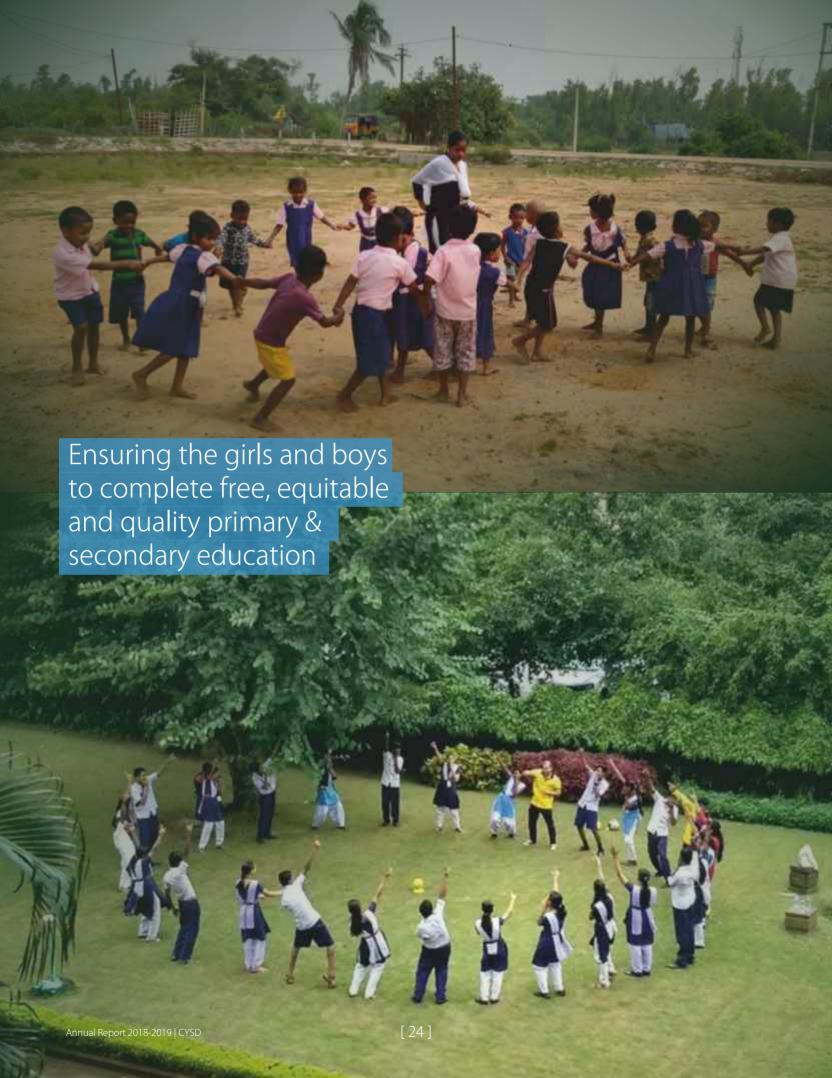
With a view to addressing these challenges, CYSD has been promoting and strengthening Child Protection Mechanisms (CPM) through building the capacity of children, youth group, staff members, child rights coalitions; and initiating community awareness programmes on child rights and protection issues in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



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.

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.

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 organising 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.



SMC members and teachers of Droupadi Girls' High School, Nisaposi in Thakurmunda block attending an Orientation Programme on their "Responsibilities: Child Rights"

Reducing Disaster Vulnerability and Addressing Climate Change Concerns



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 13.8 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.



Resource Mapping Exercise for School Safety Plan.. Govt. Girls' Residential High School (Kanyashram), Purunagumma in Kudumuluguma GP of Khairiput Block, Malkanagiri 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.

Engaging Youth



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).

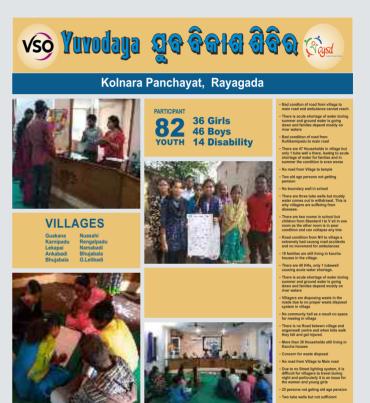
INSPIRING AND ACTIVATING YOUNG MINDS TO BE THE CHANGE AGENTS FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION & REALIZING SDGS

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.

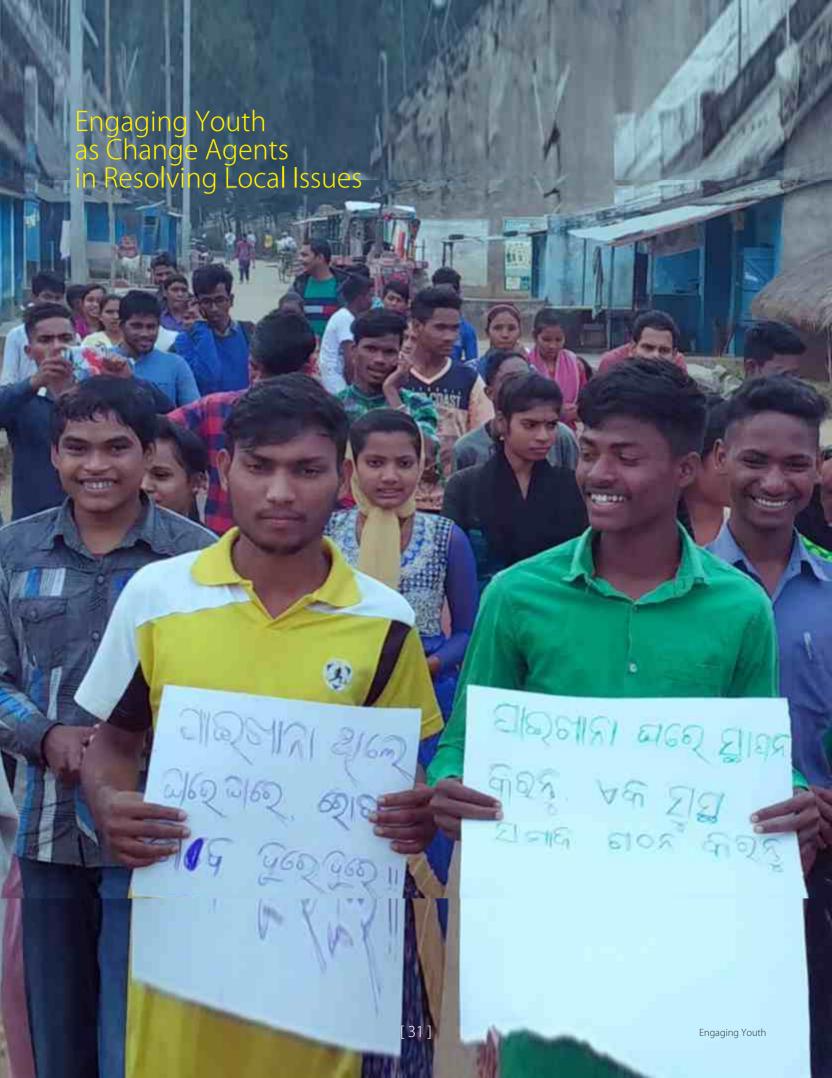
The programme organized platforms such as youth camps at the GP level, youth interaction with service providers at the Block level and youth convention at the State level to understand and identify the local issues, and interact with their Panchayat officials, PRI members, block and district administration 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.





Local issues and problems are identified and prioritized by the Youth Group in Kolnara GP of Rayagada district.

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 Dibyanga (PwD) from Koraput, Rayagada, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Malkangiri, Khordha, and Cuttack directly and indirectly involved with the process participated in the State level Convention.



Lighting of lamp by Dr. Monika O Nielsen, Chief of UNICEF, Odisha

SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYABILITY

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)



ACABC Trainees are awarded with Certificates after successful completion of the Training.

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 agriallied 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 transgenders and develop them as chauffeurs as well as link them with the various sustainable employment opportunities.



Commissioner of Police, Cuttack-Bhubaneswar addressing the participants on Road Safety

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 PRIs.

[33] Engaging Youth

CAPACITY BUILDING OF YOUTH AS DRR VOLUNTEERS

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;

Key Learnings

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.



Youth Volunteers participating in DRR Capacity Building program



Youth Volunteers' Participation in IVD-2018 Event

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.

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.

[35] Engaging Youth



Second Edition of Odisha Development Conclave-2018

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.

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.

Social Sector Programmes and Services

- School Education and Quality Learning
- Health and wellness
- Water,
 Sanitation and hygiene

Livelihoods and Food Securit 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



Major Excerpts from **OVC 2018** are as follows

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. Srikant 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

37th Foundation Day Lecture - Abstract

Sunday, 24th March 2019



INEQUALITIESRealization of SDG – Agenda 2030

By Shri Amitabh Behar

n 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 hectors of land were covered under organic/ sustainable agriculture/ horticulture practices against the total target of 574 hectors.
- 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-inducted 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

Learning from Action: Reflection from the Ground

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.

Engagement with Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

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.

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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.

Type of CBOs	Grade-III (less than 60%)	Grade-II (60%-79%)	Total
Village level CBOs	1098	199	1297
Intermediary Groups	62	6	68
Child Protection Committe	es 111	0	111
Total	1271	205	1476

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 :

Grade	Range of overall scoring	Category	No. of CBOs
Grade – I	80% and above	Effective/mature	-
Grade – II	60% - 79%	Performing	205
Grade – III	Less than 60%	Beginner	1271
	Total CBOs Assessed		1476

Harnessing Human Resources

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.



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

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

Name and Address of Main Bankers

- 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 Accountants41 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.



Guide Star India, 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.

[45] Organizational Process

Governance (As on 31st March 2019) Members of CYSD Board and General Council



Shri P K Sahoo Social Scientist Chairman, CYSD



Shri Jagadananda
Former State Information
Commissioner, Odisha
Member Secretary and Mentor, CYSD



Shri Prafulla Kumar Das Retired Banker



Shri B. Sarangadhar Subudhi Entrepreneur



Shri Bikram K. Sahoo Entrepreneur



Shri Krutibas Ransingh Retired Educationist



Smt. Shanti Das Jamnalal Bajaj Awardee Social Worker



Dr. Bhagban PrakashSenior Advisor,
Election Commission of India



Dr. Laxmidhar Mishra, IAS (Retd)Former Union Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Govt of India



Prof. Debi Prasad Mishra Former Professor, IRMA



Padmashree (Ms.) Tulasi Munda Social Worker



Shri Nagendra Nath Mishra Social Service



Shri Basant Mohanty Former State Director, Care Odisha



Shri Santosh Kumar Pattnayak Advocate

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).

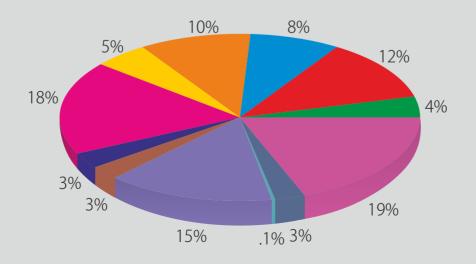
Distribution of Staff According to Salary Levels (FY 2018-2019)

Slab of gross salary (in Rs.) plus benefit	Mala	Famala	Total
paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
5,000 – 10,000	02	0	02
10,000 – 25,000	47	13	60
25,000 – 50,000	23	06	29
50,000 - 1,00,000	04	0	04
Total	76	19	95

Financial Summary (FY 2018-19)

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT INCOME:	Amount (INR in Lakh)
GRANTS (National / International)	840.74
OTHERS	100.88
TOTAL INCOME	941.62
EXPENDITURE:	
PROGRAMME EXPENSES	699.16
OPERATING EXPENSES	205.80
OTHER EXPENSESS	18.56
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	18.10
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	941.62

PROGRAMME EXPENSES	Amount (INR in Lakh)
■ AGRICULTURE & RELATED EXPENSES	28.06
■ CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL NGO's	86.65
EDUCATION	56.69
SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT	71.16
GRANT OF STIPEND/SCHOLARSHIP/ASSISTANCE IN CASH & k	(IND 36.60
■ HEALTH CARE & HEALTH RELATED EXPENSES	123.75
■ STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF GOVERNANCE (PRI's/ULB's)	23.47
RURAL & TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT	21.59
■ SELF-HELP & ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT	103.95
RELIEF & REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF NATURAL CALAMIT	ΠES 0.01
■ POLICY RESEARCH, EVALUATION & STUDIES	17.90
■ WELFARE OF WOMEN & CHILDREN	129.33
TC	OTAL 699.16



Our Partners

Government:













International Organizations:















National NGOs:













Corporate:









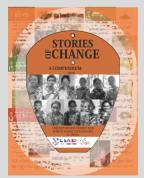








Our Publications











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

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

model as an answer to doctors reluctance to go to remote backward areas, the fact that only six percent of schools are HTE compliant in the state or for revealation that only 83,000 of the 65 likb people registered under MGNREGA got 100 days work prompted NITI Avyog to draw attention of the centre and also made Odisha Minister 5 N Patra to promise necessary stems.

The three-day Odisha Wikash Conclave, 2018 /OVC) came up with detailed analysix and recommendations of 19 major social issues at the today. Based on the outcome of the deliberations a clear action agenda on critical development leaves of the



The policy asks shall be taken up with both the state and correct anatemment to deal with critical development challenges of the state

Tribal Empowerment and Development:Women&Violence: Forest and Non Forest Commons, Food and Nurrition Security, Bain fed Agri-Missittion: Green Skill and Entrepreneurship Developnent; School Education and Child Rights were the subjects

Quality Learning, Health and Sannation and Hydene: River Ecology: Inclusive Governance. Fiscal Management

& Social Accountability: Democratizing Urban Gov ermance: Panchavati Bal: Disaster and Climate Change Action: Corporate Sector in Localising SDGs: University Community Linkage; Social Exclusion & Inequality and

The three-day Odisha Vikash Conclave-2018 (OVC) came up with detailed analysis and recommendations on 19 major social issues at the valedictory session

State Food Supplies and orunion Minister Surva Natureurs landmark of enal dockety inc. tiative in the state and committed to take forward the year loss proposals at the state gov

He felt there is potential of nchalling some of the CAC neccommendations in election manifestus of all the politica nurries Dr. Sebrara Baucht. Chairman, Odisha Skill Devel-

NCERT Director Prof. H.K. the change agents of the store Senaputi laid emphasis on for a transformative develnent of Oslicho teachers for quality school

Odisha Open University Vice Chancellor Prof Schurt

Mohapara concluded that

opportunity for Unking the

academic bodies of higher

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thorough tracks shall be core

piled and submitted before the

state and Central Covers

ments for their considera

tion in neder to expedite the

development process," valu

nd by 2.670 opposentatives

Odisha Vikash Conclave

smalanands, Convener of

The event was ormanised

of the community.

the conclave has created an

agents, development plan ners for necessary shifts in thought und ideas which can expedite the development emphasized the need for metability at the grass our level for civil society organizanons as well as the gav-

He said transfermational change comes about from individual pain and vision is it progresses to a road men and matainuble action It involves average people using simple mods, long time vision and a need to build early visible SELECTION DESIGNATIONS.

macratise is how change canbe brought about, not by opment Authority and a wayofwebure, toll free manକ୍ରିଆରିପ୍ରମ, ୨୧୯ ୦ (ନି.ପୁ)-ଅଭି ଜାରିଶ ପିତା ମହାହାୟାରିକ ୧୫୦ଟମ ଜଣତୀ ଜପ୍ରତ୍ୟେ ଦ୍ୱଳର ୨୦ଟି ପ୍ରଥୟତରେ ଅବଞ୍ଚିତ ହୋଇଥାଇଥି ସହର ପାନସ୍ତା । 📗 ଏହି ଉପରଥେ ଆହି ପ୍ରହରେ ନୃତନ ଭାବେ 📑

ବ୍ଲକର ପୂର୍ତି ପଞ୍ଚାୟତରେ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଗ୍ରାମ ସଭା

କାର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୟକାରୀ ହୋଇଥିବା ପେହାପଳା ସଞ୍ଚାରତରେ ହାତମଧ୍ୟପରେ ଆସୋରିତ ସ୍ଥୋଇଥିବା ପ୍ରମସ୍ଥାରେ ପ୍ରାଳୟ ସବସଥ ଇହମା ଜାଜଗପାଦିଆ ସହାପ୍ରତିତ

କରିଥିଲେ । ବ୍ରହର କୋଡାର ଅଫିବର ଭାବେ ବ୍ୟବରାମ ନେହେଉ, ପ୍ରନ ହିଲାକ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଜିଲାପ୍ରଚିଷ୍ଟ ବର୍ଜ୍ୟ ହିରାନଣୀ ପ୍ରଚଳୀ, ପଞ୍ଚଳନ ପିଲୀ ମେନନ ଖରୀ, ଗ୍ରମରୋଡଗର ବ୍ୟବନ ବିମାଂଶ୍ର କ୍ରମର ପଟନାୟନ, ବ୍ୟୟ ଅଙ୍ଗନବଳ୍ପ ନର୍ମା, ଆଶା ଦିବି, ଏହିମେୟର, ଗାଁ ମୁଖିଆ, ସମ୍ମତନ ନାଗରିକ ଗୋଷାକ ସହ ୫୫୭ରୁ ଅଧିକ ଜନସାଧାରଣ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ସ୍ତନରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟନାରୀ ହେଉଥିବା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରଣ ପଥା ମହାକ୍ରାଗର୍ଷି କରେଗା ବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଜନ୍ମର ୨୦୧୮-୧ ୯ରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ବେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ପ୍ରଚାରର ସୋଷାରର ଓ ତାର୍ଲିଗତ ନାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଉପରେ ସୋକଙ୍କ କହାଯାଇଥିବା । ଏଥିବହ ୨୦୧୯-୨୦ ଅର୍ଥିକ ବର୍ଷ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଧାନମହା ଆବସ ପୋଳନା, ଶମ ବହେଟ, ରାଜ୍ୟ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ପୁରଞ୍ଜ ସୋଳନା ଜପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ପଥରପରର ବିଳ ପ୍ରକମଭିନାର କର୍ମା ନିଏମ୍ବର୍ଲି ପର୍ଭ ସଂକଳ ନେଇଥିଲେ । ଦ୍ରେଦାସତା ପରି ତନର ଦୋରାବଦ। ପଞ୍ଚାରତରେ ଆରଙ୍କ ହୋଇଥିବା ସ୍ଥାମସଭାଗେ ସିହାଇଏସହିର କର୍ମୀ ସରୋଜ ରାଜତ .

ඉහටුම් මිසිය වැන්න, විසා, යොසාහ් වඩ්නයා,

ସ୍ଥାମରୋଜଗାର ସେବକ, ସମୟ ଅଙ୍ଗଳବାହି କର୍ମାଙ୍କ ସହ ୪୮୦ ଜଣ ଜଣସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ସେହିପରି ଜେନ୍ୟଳା ପଞ୍ଚାୟତରେ ପାତନ ଜଗାଗାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରାମବରାରେ ସିଧ୍ରଲଏସର୍ଟି ନର୍ମୀ ପାତତାୟ ବାରିନ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରସି ଅହ ସଥର ପଥା ମଣିଆର ବିହି ନିମରେ ତାହାଙ୍କ ନାମ ପଶାନରଣ ସହ ମାଣିଥା ଓ ପ୍ରଥୀର କହୁନ କ୍ୟାବହାର ଜପରେ ମିନିନିଷ୍ଟି ଆକୋଟନା କରିଥିଲେ । ପ୍ରଚର ଜାଲିଗାଁ, ଟେଉକା, ପରସ୍ୱର, ଦୈପରିଜନ, ମଠପନ, ମହଳି, ନେକଳିଗମ, ବିସାହର, ସେବାସ୍ୱର, ସେସବା,ଗାମଗିରି, ବଶମଳପୁର, ମାଧାରତା, ହୋଲାର, ଜାଠପୁଡା, ପ୍ରଜାରୀପ୍ରତା ଓ ବଣାପାତି ପାମସଞ୍ଚୟତ ପରିସରରେ ଏହି ସ୍ୱତତ ପ୍ରମସର। ଅନୃଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିବା ବଦଞ୍ଚିତାକୁ ମିତିଥିଲା । ଗ୍ରମମନାଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ୱତାଗୁରାତଦ ଜାରାଥିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରାଳୀର ସୋକା ଜନ୍ମରକ ଅଧିକାରୀ ପ୍ରକାଷ ବିଂ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେଶ ଭାବେ ତିରିକ ପଞ୍ଚରତ ପରିବର୍ଣ୍ଣନ କରିଥିଲେ ।

ସିଏସଆର ଅର୍ଥ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚରେ ପାତରଅନ୍ତର



ସମ୍ପର୍ଗଳ ଦାସିତ୍ରନୋଧ । ବାଳଦ ଅର୍ଥକୁ କମ ମାନ୍ତରେ ଶର୍କ ନମୁଛନ୍ତି । සහෙයනයෙ සයෙනාලේ මානේ සාලස මීමුණය සම්ව සුඒ අඒ මේ ජනවානම සහජාවෙම

ରାଜ୍ୟର ପାଣ ୨୭୯ଡି ଜଣାଜି ୧୦୧୫-୧୬ ଅର୍ଥିକ ପର୍ଶ୍ୱର ପର୍ଯାଳ ୧୭୦୦ କୋହିତ ଅଧିକ ଅର୍ଥ ଜନ୍ୟ କାରିହଲ୍ଲ। ଜଳ ୪ ବର୍ଚ ගණය ගම් නෙවෙන හෙප සත් අවැනු *1*99 පුමත සත් କେବଳ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜ, କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର, ବ୍ରଦଗଳ ଓ ଯାନପୁରରେ ଅର୍ଜ ହୋଇଛି। කරුවක්වල මෙම, දැකුලාල මෙම දෙනෙකු මෙම දෙනු මිලාවෙ මෙහෙත අවස අත් ගැනස අපව මහසෙ ගේ පොකඩව ନ୍ଦରଙ୍ଗପୁର, ମାକନାନଗିରି, ବରଗଡ଼, ମଣ୍ଡରକଞ୍ଜ ଜଳି ଅର୍ଯ୍ୟସର୍ ବିହର୍ଣ୍ଣର ଅନ୍ତ୍ର ବ୍ୟାହନ ନିର୍ମାପେ ଖର୍ଚ ଲେଉଛି ଲୋକି ବ୍ୟମନେ ମହ । କନ୍ଧାନିକ ଅଧିନାରୀୟରେ ଉପଶ୍ରିତ ଥିଲା ।

කුරෙදෙන, 90/8(කට්න): තැපතා පාරියක්! ලෙස අප සහක්වය) සමහිනි සැරමුණය අප යුතු දැන දැන ටයුප විසා කුරිපතෙ හොට කරිප ගියෙනුග (ශයේකෙන සුජ්ය ම්බියෝග හෝ පොස හැර විනාව මිවාහ නෙනෙ මේ ରାଖିର ବିନିଯୋଗ ଜଣରେ ଗୁଲୁଗରେମ କରାଥିବା ଉଦିଶ ରେଭି କ୍ରମଣକଥିଲା ଓଡ଼ିଶ ଦିନଣ ସେଶନ ବରସର ଏସଓକଥିଅର จิสตะหนัง กิจิต จอหาย หรื สยองกา สดชื่อ

୪ ଜିଲାରେ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ହୋଇଛି ୬୨% 🔍 ପଛ୍ଞା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ କମ୍ ଅର୍ଥ ବ୍ୟୟ

୍ୟ କ୍ରତରେ ଲୌଗରି ଅର୍ଥ ବର୍ତ୍ତ କର୍ପରାଜନ୍ତି । ଜମତ ବର୍ତ୍ତର ୮୩୮ । ଜେନ୍ଦ୍ରେଲା ବମନ୍ତିକ ଅଟ୍ୟାର, ବିୟସରେ ପରିଚିତ୍ର ଓ କର୍ମନର FILMED 400 GIBR SCHOOL OFFI DID 4010 FILMED 400 'ବି ଏହାଅନ ଓଡ଼ି ଗଠନ ପାଇଁ ବୈଠନରେ ପୃତ୍ରାକ ରଖାପର୍ଜ୍ଞଳ । ଏହି ପତ୍ରନ ନିୟାରେ ବାର୍ଣ୍ଣ କୌରାଥୀଳନେ ଦୋଲି ରାହାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବାହାଳିକ । ଆଧ୍ୟାତନାବନ୍ତରେ ସିଆଲଥାଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଶାରୀ ଆନାଜକ ଓଥା ସଙ୍ଗାଠନ ଓ ଲଖାନିର ବିഷ୍ଟେଆର ପରିନିଥମନଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ ଅନୁକୃତ ଏକ । ନେ ଏସସି ଏଲରା ସମ୍ମାନ୍ନ ହୋଇ, ନାଲ୍ଲନୋର ବିഷସ୍ଥାର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଅଲେକ୍ତମ ବହୁରେ ମହପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଛି। ଜନ୍ଧାନିମନେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଜନ୍ମନିତା । ଜଣା ମନ୍ଦଦ ସମୁକ ବିଜାଗ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ ବହନ୍ତ କ୍ରମର ଠାକ୍ତର, ଅନ୍ତରର ପାର୍ଡ୍ଲେନିକ ଓ ପ୍ରଥମ୍ପରିକ ତାପ ସହନ୍ତ ସି-ସେଥାର ଓ -ସେଥାଇତିଆରଣ ସମ୍ପାଦକ ତାର୍ଡ୍ଲ ପାଣିପାରୀ, ମଧ୍ୟମିତ ଓଣ୍ଡଥନ ଓ ପୁରର୍ବୀୟ ଅଣ୍ଟେଶର ରହିଁଥିବା ଅକ୍ଷୟତା ସୋହିଁ ସମୁକ୍ତର । ସାୟା, ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ ଏହିଁସର ମାର୍ଗରର୍ବୀନ କମ୍ପରକ୍ଷୟ ସମେତ ବିଭିନ୍ନ

SUNDAY MAY 20 2008 BHUBASESWAR

'TRIBAL DISTRICTS DEPRIVED OF CSR BENEFITS'

Bhubaneswar, May 19: Even Bhubaneswar. May 10: Even though private and guidle sicker commission are pumping in cruess of rupees through their CSR activities, some tribal dominated districts in the state are deprived in the benefits.

This was revended at a coundable meeting (sintly organised by Faxum for Integrated Development and Research (FIDM) and Centre of Youth and Social Development (CYSD), a voluntary organisa.

(CYSD), a voluntary organisa-According to a release insued by

Accepting to a release insued by CYSD, nearly 276 private competies have spent more than et; 200 crore in Offisha fowards their CSR activities in the last four years, While over 60 per cent of CSR fund was utilised in finar districts, 80 percent of the same has been utilised in 10 districts.

Bowever, tribal dominated districts the Boudth Numarks and December 10 the CSR initiatives, the reference said. Marcover, the expenditure is less than 210 errors in each year in Nafrarangpur, Markangiri, Mayurbhan) and Bargarh districts, it midde.

The CSR fund should not be used in gap filling of the programs, rather it should be used is the fund to develop incuba as the fund to develop inculsa-tion centres for skill and tech-nology to address the last mile u-sues in highly volucrable and unreachable pockets of the state. The meeting revealed. A joint rel-laborative approach may help address the last mile issues in the state.

companies have spent over ₹1,700 cr in Odisha towards their CSR activities in last four years

puted in the discussion on "CSR in Odisha: Road Map and The spowers raised their con-

cern that the CSR funds are messily used in short-term plans and programs. But to achieve the targets of Sustainable Development Goals (SDCs), the development Goals (SDCs), the development agends must be resilised at grassroot level with more sustainable and long-term vision. In this emited, CSAs have enough experience in long-term sustainable development models in the interior pockets of the state and resources in the CSR programs, said the release.

New it is the time to channelse the experies of CSOs and con-

the expertise of CSOs and con-tribute to the signainable desetmost practice in the state

Convenor of CIL Outstra Chapter, Prasont Hota, NALCO CSR Head Busant Kumur Thakur, CSR Hend Besent Kamur Thakur, FIDR Secretary Charudutta Pangrahy and mentor of CYSD Jagadananda along with repre-entatives from Odielas Mining Corporation (OMC), Paradia Phambute Let OPLA Nako, TATA Scouse and other CSCs

ଅନ୍ତଜାତୀୟ ସ୍ପେଚ୍ଛାସେବୀ ଦବସ

QGGGGG, SK 9/4R 4D 4Q; QFQ 주설GG capitalo del del popi del est della присона под обо под онижения да же сайже сооссов (पेश्वस्न वर्षे), प्रत्यंक्या स्नकातवर्गाम् हृत् රෙන පැලබ (දෙනුවෙර්මේ), සම්බන්ධ ориздор мизрано напра ර්කණ්ණ පෙසෙ ගෙනෙකු (චම්චනය) (च्चल्चे), श्रायताच् यस स्ट्रास्ट् (-අපසුරු), ඉහ.-මයකු අම්ද කුළුමුවෙද ඉහල ආපදේශය කෙස් (පෙන්නදු වන් бысдо ди втоо)о 1100 авсааса ଓଡ଼ିଆ ୨୨ଟି ୧୧୭୬ଗୁଡ଼ା ସାବର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ହେଇପର୍ଷ । ରହ୍ୟର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍କ ୨୦୦ DICO DECEMBER OF 1909-1909-1909 COORGE) - 4500 GIRDON TOOM GOOD! 000 00000. NOOD COOLS



ଜଗଗଳ, ମଣ୍ଡାରଞ୍ଚଳ ମହଞ୍ଜି, ପ୍ରହତ୍ତ ଜଣ, DOES NOT WELL THE COLD COLD IN

· අත ක්ෂේකයේ විද්යාදේශීක ජාමණය com admini powda process

ପ୍ରେଲ୍ଲପେହାର ମୂଳ ପଣିକୁ, କର୍ଲିବା ଓ ଲ୍ଲମିକା ହେଉଥି ଦେଶର ଗଠତ ଓ ଉମନ୍ତିକ ପରିବର୍ଣ୍ଣଚରେ доста обоу авиру довое гор

CO - COMPACE CHAP COMPACE I THE COMP बधर देवन के वसक वर्ष बधर देवन CORDIGIO DOES

कार्यश्वतातक 'ह्यूक्क्ष्यका राजवूर्व ह cases, ec., duses en dich cass ර්ෂයි වෙන අතුළු පුතුරින ඉදිරියන් සදහාග noda ottoro apa reo' den anco правиз обра реконала одрежится денева, сваю че Во Виб опер (селер) сопредел ଏହର୍ ବ୍ରହ୍ନ କଥିବା ସଥ ଲୋକାକ ୧୫୦୫୯ අදහස්ත සහසාස සහසා දෙදුළඳහා ମଧିକୁ ଅପରେଇ ସ୍ଲେକସେବାର ଗଣିତ୍ୱ, କର୍ଲବା දෙන්න පුහුව ඉතින නගන්න ගෙනී EXCEPTION OFFICE OF EVOCAGE वेदा सक्तर अनुकार अन्तर प्रवेद

ପାହାଡିଆ ଜମିରେ ସ୍ୱନା ଫଳାଇଲେ ଦମ୍ପତ

କୋରାପୁଟ, ୨୬ | ୧୦(ଜ୍ୟରୋ)-ଦିନେ ସେଉଁ ଜମି ତାଖଣ୍ଡନ ଚାଷ ପାଇଁ ଅନ୍ପୟର ଥିଲା ତାହା ଆଜି ଗୋଟିଏ ପରିବାରର ଆନ୍ଦମୟ ଳୀବନ ପାଇଁ ଆୟର ପତ୍ରା ସୋଗାର **ଦେଇଛି । ଦଶମନ୍ତପ୍ରର କ୍ଲକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ** ଗା**ଦିଆଗୁଡ଼ା ପଞ୍ଚାୟ**ତର ଖକ୍ରିୟଟ ଗାଁ**ରେ ସପତ୍ରୀକ ଦାସ କରବି** ନାଥା ସାହା । ଟେଏଲପି ଓ ସିଓାଇଏସରି **ସହଯୋଗରେ** ଗଢାଣିଆ ଜମିକ୍ ଟାଷ ଭ**ପଯୋଗୀ** ଜମିରେ ପରିଶତ କରି ଅନେକଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ପେଉଣାର ଡହ

ହୋଇ ପାଇଁଛରି ଏହି ହମତି। ଓଟିଲଏକପି ସିଥ୍ୟ ଏସ୍ତିର ବଶମରପ୍ର ପୂଜ ସଂଯୋଜନ ସଡ଼ୋଟ ହାସଙ୍କ କହିବା ଅନସାରେ ୨୦୦୮ ମସିହାରେ ପ୍ରକଳ ସହାୟତାରେ ନାଥ ଏକ ହେଉ ପରିବର୍ଣ୍ଣନରେ ଯାଇ ଫେରିବା ପରେ ତାଙ୍କ ୬ ଏକର ପାହାଡ଼ିଆ ଜମିକୁ ଟାଷ ଉପଯୋଗୀ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଚଛା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଥିଲେ । ନାଥ ଓ ତାଙ୍କ ପଦ୍ୱୀ ଅଲୁନ୍ତ ପରିଶ୍ରମ ଓ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ସହାଯତାରେ ଗତ ଦଶବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜମିର ଉପରେଖ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୋଇଛି । ପାହାଡିଆ ଜମିଲେ ଏକେ ସଳା ଅଳଲି । ଜମିତ୍ରେ ପ୍ରଳିପରିବା ବାଷ, ଆୟ ବର୍ଷିତା, ମାହ ତାଷ ଓ ଗୋପାକନ କରିବା ଫଳରେ ନାଥ ନିଳ ପରିବାରର ଆର୍ଥିକ ଓ ସାମା**ଜିକ ଉନ୍ନତି** ଆର୍ଥିକାରେ ସଙ୍ଗଳ ହୋଇପାରିହରି । ବଡ଼ ଝିଅର ବିବାହ କରା**ଇବା ଠାର** ଆରୟ କରି ସାନ ଦୃଇ ଝି**ଅଙ୍କ ପାଠ** ପଢ଼ାଇବା ଓ ନତନ କର୍ଷି **ଉପକରଣ** ଜିଣିତା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅନେକ **କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ** କରିପାରିଛରି ନାଥ ।

ଦକ୍ଷତା ବିକାଶ କୃଷିରେ ଉନ୍ନତି ଆଣିବ

ଭୂବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୫ ।୪ (ନି.ପ): କୃଷି ଜବ୍ୟୋଗାଙ୍କ ବକ୍ଷତା ବିକାଶରେ କୃଷିର ବିଳାଶ ହୋଇପାରିବ । ସିଥାଇଏସଡି, ନାହାର୍ଡ ଓ ମ୍ୟାଟନଜର ମିଳିତ ଜଦ୍ୟମରେ କର୍ଷି ଉଦ୍ୟୋଗୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଦଇ ମାସିଆ ଆଚାସିକ ଚାଲିମ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ସମାବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଜୟବରେ ବଲ୍ଲାମାନେ ଏଭକି ମତ ରଖିଛନ୍ତି । କାର୍ଯାନ୍ତମରେ ଯୋଗଦେଇ ନାବାର୍ଡର ଡିଜିଏମ ରବିନକାର୍ତ୍ତି ରାୟ କହିଥିଲେ ସେ ସବଳ ବିପ୍ରତ ପରେ ପରୀୱାଗାରର ବାଷ ଳମିକ ବୈଷୟିକ ଜ୍ଞାନଲେଖିଳ ଯଉଥିଲା, ମାର ବର୍ଗମାନର ଚାଷ୍ପମାନେ କୌଣସି ଷେତରେ ବି ପ୍ରଛରେ ନାହାରି । ରାଙ୍ଗାର ବିଭିନ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ନିଜସ ଜ୍ଞାନ କୌଶଳ ବିନିପୋଗ କରି ଅନେକ ଚାଷା ଜବାହରଣ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କଲେଣି । ଏବେ କୃଷି ଜ୍ଞାନଜୌଶଳ କ୍ରଉଳମାନଙ୍କ ପାଖରୁ ପରୀଷାଗାରକୁ ଆସୁଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଦଷତା

ବିକାଶ କର୍ତ୍ତପଥରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରତ ବରିଷ ପରାମର୍ଶଦାତା ଗାତାଖଳି ମିଶ୍ର ବତନ କୌଶନ ଆପଶୋଇଲେ ଜଣେ ସଫଳ କଷି ଜ୍ଞଦ୍ୟେଗା ହୋଇପାରିକ ବୋଲି ଶିବିରାର୍ଥୀମାନଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଇମେଳ ସଦ-ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ କଳ୍ୟାଣ କ୍ରମାର ରୟ ଉଦ୍ୟୋଗୀ ହେବା ପାଇଁ ଅଧାନ

କ୍ଷି ଉଦ୍ୟୋଗୀ ଚାଲିମ ଶିବିର ପ୍ରଶିଷାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ସିଥାଇଏସ୍ଡିର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁଲୁ କୁମାର ସାହୁ ଶୁଭଳାମଳା ଜଶାଇଥିଲେ । ୬୦ ଦିନର ଏହି ଆବାସିକ ତାଲିମ୍ ନାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ସମୟ ପୁରିଷାର୍ଥାଙ୍କୁ ପୁମାଣପତ୍ର ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା ।

एक व्याप प्रकार वातव वातव वातव ରହିଛି। ଏମନେ ସହକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଅନୁସର ବହି EQUIND DOO INTO IS SKIPLY GOED ତିଥିଏ ରଥିବା ହେଁତା ବଞ୍ଚା ହାସଥ କରିବା විස වෙස සටහමේ කියාපුව සුවස් ସାମର୍ଗଣକୁ ଜଣଯୋଗ କରିବା ଅଣ ସମୟ ବଥା ସେମାନଙ୍କର ନିଳସ ବାହିତ୍ ଅଟେ ଦେଶ ଓ ଜାନି ପାଇଁ ଯୁବସମାଳ ବହୁତ ବିଳି ବରିଦାର ଅନ୍ତଶ୍ୟକତା ରହିଛି ଏଙ од ючи шерио репр බොරමිණ-බැවුම් ධීලප සිබිය පෞතුව ପୁଟ ସମାହେଶ ୨୦୧୯ଟ୍ ଇନ୍ଲାଟନ କରି කුරිපෙද අමුණ වුණ පොව්මා අපෙමුව ଦେହସହ ମତବ୍ୟକ୍ତ ବହିଛନ୍ତି।

999999 ଉତ୍କଦଶର ନିରକ୍ତର ଦିବାର୍ଥ ରଙ୍ଗାରେ ୨୦୩୦



ମସିନ ସୁବା ସ୍ୱମାନରେ ବେହି କରଣହେଲେ । କରିବା ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଲକ୍ଷା ହେବା ଲତିକ ବୋଲି හෙයම ගෘතෙ සමුතෙ නැම් කුයලුල ସମାକ, ପ୍ରଶାମ୍ୟ ଶିଷ୍ଟ, ବାହା ଅନି ପ୍ରତିତ୍ୱ କଥନ୍ତର ସେପରି ପ୍ରଦ୍ୟେକଟି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଜଣକା କରିପାରିତ, ସେଥିପାରି ଏହାକୁ ସାହାର

ଏହାର ପ୍ରତିଶାତା ଅବସ୍ଥ ଜଗତାରତ DENTROPES I

ଗ୍ରହ୍ମବ୍ୟପତ୍ର ଅଧୟ ପ୍ରଫୁକ କୁମାର ରହୁ ନିଜ ବସ୍ତବ୍ୟରେ ଯୁଦଦର୍ବ ହିଁ ସଫଦଦାର ଜାନାଣୀ ଶୁଖରଣ୍ଡରେ ।

and a decided five part in a decided ବାର୍ଗୀ ପୁଦସମାନକୁ ଦେଇଥିଲେ। ଜମକାନ୍ତ ପାନ୍ତଙ୍କ ଫରସେଜନାରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ଏହି පර්සපාදය පැහැරිම පලම්ම්පපස ଏଟଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଧାରରେ ସାମିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ बद्द देखाँच क्रांच्य दुनाव व वार्यय очедка дооба типова ସନ୍ତର୍ଜନ ପ୍ରଥମ୍ବଦିକ ଅଧିକାଶ ସକ୍ୟସ ଦେବେରୀ, ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଦୀନ କାରତୀୟ କିତଳଙ ଜାରଳା ହାଣର ଜନ୍ମାର, ବ୍ୟଳ ଟୁ ଦିଲେଜର ଏହ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାତା ପୂଜା ଭାରତୀ හම්සාය පද්පතිඅ පාසයස සංසෙස ପାତ୍ର ପ୍ରଥାସନିକ ସେବାସେ ଜୁବଳାର୍ଯ୍ୟ pipopial WWI tanili oppu PRODUCT DOOR SOUTH DEWN ପେହାନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ମଂଳୁଦା ବାଡ଼ିଶୀ ପର୍ଶ හම්ස්ත විමද සැවිතක් මිනුගැන්වෙනු BIGBOLDOVÁS GEBILALOUAGO

ଜ୍ଞାନଜୌଶଳ ହାସଲ କରିବା ଉପରେ ଗ୍ରଚ୍ଚ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ସିଥ୍ରଲଏସଡିର ପଳନ୍ତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ ଲୟଦେବ ଡାକ୍ଆ ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ତମ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧିତ ଭାବେ କୃଷି ଉଦ୍ୟୋଗୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସହାୟକ ହେବ ବୋଲି କହିଥରେ ।

> CLEDIOSINO DOGO 09900

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Annual Report 2018-2019 LCYSD



ଭୁକରନ୍ୟର, ୨୬ ମା(ନି.ପ୍ର): ମାଳାଳାନ୍ତିରି, ତିଲ୍ଲିପ୍ରତର ଜଳ ଓ

ପରିମକ କମିଟି ଜିଳ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଜଳ କଷ ବର କରିତା ଏବଂ

ବୋରାସଙ୍କ ଜିଲାର ଜନତା ଜନରେ ଆଦିବାସା ମହିଳା ବାଶା ଓ

ବନଜାତ ବ୍ୟୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହକାଗାମାନଙ୍କ ଲପାବର ଅରାବି ବିକ୍ରି

ରୋକିପାରିଥବାର ଆଦିବାସୀ ମହିକାମାନଙ୍କ ହାରା ଗଠିତ

ମାରଦିମା ଉପାବକ କମ୍ପାମାକ ସମ୍ମାନିତ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଅଗଣୀ

ସାମାଜିକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ସିଷାଇ ଏସ୍ଡିର ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ବିଦସ ପାଳନ

ଅବସରରେ ରାଜ୍ୟର ପଞ୍ଚଥା ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ନିରବହିନ୍ନ ରାଜବ ସାମାଜିକ

ବିକାଶ ବିଗରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଥିବା ଲୋକ୍ଟ ଗ୍ରନାୟ ସଙ୍ଗଠନମାନଙ୍କ

"ଦରହୋଇଛି ବନଜାତ ଦବ୍ୟର ଅଭାବୀ ବିକି, ଜଳକଷ୍ଣ"

ଆଦିବାସୀ ଅଧ୍ୟୁତିତ ମାଲାହାନ୍ତିରି ତିରା ଖଳଉପ୍ତଟ ହୁବ

ଅନ୍ତରତ ବିହିପଦର ଗ୍ରାମର ଅଧିବାସୀ ଗ୍ରାକ୍ତ ଉତ୍କରେ ପମସ କଳ

ପାଇଁ ଅନେକ ହଇଲଣ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ଗ୍ରାମ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ଟୁସିଥୋଇ। ନାକ

ଜଳଣ ମଣିଷ ଓ ପଶ୍ଚଳ ପାଇଁ ଜଳ ରହା ସିଷାଇଏସ୍ଟି ୨୦୧୬

ମସିହାରେ ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟାକୁ ଦୂର କରିକା ପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ସୌର

ତାଳିତ ଷ୍ଟିଟର ଏଟିଏମ୍ ଲାପନ କରିଥିଲା । ଜନ ପରିମଳ ନମିଟି

ଉପନ ଜଣିଆରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ସଟେଡନ କରିବା ସହ ଏହାଲ

ସଦସ୍ୟତା ପାଇଁ ଏକହାକାନ ୧୦୦ ଟଳା ହେଖାଏ ଶତର ଏକ

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ଗ୍ରାମରେ ବସବାସ କରୁଥିବା ୫୬ଟି ପରିବାର ପ୍ରଥମେ

ପରିହାବନା ବାସିହ ହଲ୍ଲାକ୍ତର କରିଥିଲା ।

Annual Report 2018-2019 | CYSD

ସମ୍ପର୍ଜିତ ହରାଯାଇଛି ।

Recognits has 17 villages and 1.42? The people used to delicate in the open.

forest in December 2010. People thit brought about a change in the mind not use tollers although 50 of the 60 set of the people of Garbibeakal bosseholds in the vallage had them. Prople joined the movement and The vallagers had the habit of defe-started constructing and using toating in the open for semerations. One water shortage in the village. The have had tribts and the village is now. one in the open atthough they did not In January, 70 yeaths of

Gerlishesakol launched a mirrement. It was colled the Gote Bulti size bucketi annuign. Teams of worths went to will use for the 16 other villoses in the emilies the benefits of using a tollet. to trying about a behavioused choose and to remove the impression that tribals don't use tailets.

Bayagada, March 26: The Deelsymenthani Whosehshidd keeping in mind the water shortage tion. The is a charge that has become

Sognes like Lots batso, desha hap and the things we do," he suit.

ଚିଲ୍ଲିପଦର ଜଳ ଓ ପରିମଳ କମିଟି ସନ୍ନାନିତ

ସଭାପତି ଧବରୁ ପରାସୀ କହିଛନ୍ତି, "ଆଶ୍ରୀ ଏହାକୁ ସବୁଦିନ

ବିମାନମ ନରିରଥର । ବରହାର ସେଟେ ଏହାର ସାମାନ୍ୟ ମରାମନ୍ତି

ପାଇଁ ଜମା କରଥନା ଟକା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବ' ।

By March, all 95 bouses of the vilcompletely free from open defecation.
This could happen only because the

රුවේ සුවල සුදෙස සිදුල් evogia nu ocre actor ପ୍ରେଲ ପାଲ୍ଲନାହିଁ । କୃତି କଟନାସମ ସ୍କଳ୍ପ ସହ ସେନାହକୁ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ଲସିକ edel augra nelarg, bre gece, seles no chayat become time of open defects elektrick doorer ager වි- i ම්බරේව ගෙනව ඉහරය odegaeu 0.pa ∞,0, dip convoc odili boro ବଦ୍ୟାଖାମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଦୁଇ กคัญ ซะจดิย อจิก ออรูดา \$65 per conseps con coli

youth. I hope all villages in this pan

d popular display carriero ପଥରେ ମନ୍ଦିନ । ଉଚ୍ଚଳ ବିହିତ meson you are then tale orac de pigging go-poé dé posé i mun of the colleg one only esonied died Day Synt powerso pow ord op, 55 en, ନାବାର୍ଟ ବହିଷ୍ଟଳ । ସମାବର୍ଣ୍ଣନ очно дом вод вног ADMINISTRATION OF POSSIONS FOR on den popping pega gave vided I stoke caso

strictor dynamics බලක කර්ලාල කාරණ අතිත. 93 9919919 B93 9980 99 09 09 09 se fee and gree on his coming award population of gittes base a con office popper programme in principal e 6 Gco+igtnipe Dodneys on resinge and one see 50 mag. ଉଦ୍ବର ଜନ୍ମିତ ଜନ୍ମ ବିଶ୍ୱର ଜନ୍ମ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଥମ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ୟୟ ପ୍ରଥମ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଥମ ବରଷ ପ୍ରଥମ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଥମ ବରଷ ପ୍ରଥମ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଥମ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ୟୟ କ୍ୟ ପ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଥମ ବରଷ ପ୍ରଥମ ବରଷ ପ୍ରଥମ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଥମ କ୍ୟ ପ୍ୟୟ କ୍ୟ ପ୍ୟ ସ

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ଅନ୍ତିତ ବର୍ଷ ବଳଚାରେ କମିଥି । Son upphy he spee ଜିତରେ ଉତ୍ତର ଦେହ ଓ ତାଳ BEGIN SERT-RE BISC අත්තු විශාව පැහැරි අදහළ පුණ් pedigo ago aprigoco अध्यक्षात वर्ष वर्ष । शह पादन, बेक, एकर स्टमात, SPIDE PROSE OF SE හරින්ට අති නැත්වීම අතුරුග ଶିଷ, ଅଞ୍ଚଳ୍ପିତାର, ପ୍ରମାନତ୍ୱରତ

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क्रमा प्रधायम् वर्वरेक द्वल

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tor in the Eastern States of India with Special Focus on Odisha

ଅବସାধ ପୃଷ୍ଟି ଜଣିକଥି । ଓଡ଼ିଶା gradios gerras eve evides ସେ ୨୦୦୪ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଗରିକ ଶଙ୍ଗା କିତ୍ରରେ ଥିବା । । ବିଶର ଅର୍ଥିକ ପ୍ରତିହା ଜନ୍ତି ଅସିଦା ସହିତ ଏହାର ଅଭିକୃତି ଜଳ ନାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଜଳପ ଅଧିକ ରହିଛି । ମଳ ଓଡ଼ିଶକ ଅଧିତ ସ୍ୱତି ସେଇଁ බලපදග ඉදිසි හොල සඳගි mag oğuğası i sipka dö es casca cas area ଅଣ୍ଡାର୍ଲ୍ଲ ବାହା ଆବହ୍ୟପ ଜଗଟତା ପଲ୍ଡି ଅର୍ଥ ପିଶ୍ୱର

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¢ଜାଉତ୍କଦ୍ୱିପ ହେଲେ QUAL DIGIT GERG DOTEST OF CENTRAL त्रश्चारक एकेंट कार्यक Owice applies popul θοα πορο οδθερικό ଉତ୍ୟମ ହେଉ ବ୍ୟେଶର CAEBBI DIBORNO ଅଞ୍ଚିତ୍ତିଆ ଜ୍ୱଟେ । ମୋଟ DICK ON GOODS HOLD rides, ne muso es อเออ อัลิตรา อ้อเส ලස් අලෙද දෙලස්

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ROW DESCRIPTION

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'One Bucket' drive reforms a hamlet into ODF କୃଷି ଭବ୍ୟୋଗୀଙ୍କ ବକ୍ଷତା ବିକାଶ ହିଁ କୃଷିରେ ଭନ୍ନତି ଆଣିପାରିବ ବ୍ୟୟବରାଦ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ ସାମାଜିକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କମୁଛି ଜୁନସନ୍କାର ୬ ଓ (ବି.କୁ): 🌃 ଓ ଅନୁଦ୍ରଣ ଅଣ୍ଡ ନମିଶନଙ୍କ ବୃହର ଅଧିକ ଅନୁକାଳର

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भावता । व्यवस्थान साधान समाप्त । साधान

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■CIBIAT BIGORE SEESS **୭୧୧ ଜିଲାରେ ଉଲ୍ଲମନ**ତା व्यक्ति वर्गात ■ଅନ୍ତିତାରା ପୁରଣ ଦିଲାକୁ edis-demen

සෙරහිම බලපත් දන පුලු වේ. අතාවෙර්, අපේ සිට සට පුළු සැක්වලට පත්ත සිතත් බලාගේ, මෙසේ අපේ සේ සෙතෙලට පත් සිට සට පුළු සට සට පුළු සට පුළු සට දුර්ණ විතරය යනතා පත් සහ

ସିୱାଇଏସଡିର ୩୭ତମ ପତିଷ୍ଠା ଦିବସ

ଗାଡ଼ିଚାଳନାକୁ ବୃତ୍ତି ଭାବେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କଲେ ମିଳିବ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହନ : ପୁଲିସ କମିସନ େ **ସମ୍ମିଳିତ ପ୍ରୟାସ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦେଶରେ ଅସମାନତା ଦର କରିବା ସୟବ**

400 ÇĞQ SINGER ZIŞTIYAN ରାସି ରହିଛି । ଆଧିକ, ବିଙ୍ଗଗଡ଼, ଜାତିକର, ସାମହିତ ଅସମନତା ත්ත්ත මීමන් පුදිගල පුම්ලේ ବହୁଞ୍ଚି । ଏହାର ମୁହାଦିରା ପାଇଁ

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QIRIÑO GOOD DO BIODIDO DO COMPOS MORNOS CON I франција и бранција ବିବୟ ବମାରୋହର ଉଦ୍ୱରାସନୀ анбионов самина бійн ඉහළිම මුණු වඩ පමණුව අම්වමයාම අණු සැස්මම princia puede code diga. Botto busis pristo dista. Cardo di Beto bus 2001 princia dibi di georgia DO CHOIS BRIDED GOOD ଯେଥ ମଣ୍ଡ ଖଣା ବହି । ଅଧାର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିୟା ହିଲା ବହା । ଅଧାର ବହା । ଅଧାର ଜଣ ଅଧାର ଜଣ ବହା । ସମୟ ସାମଳିକ ସେନ୍ତର ସ୍ଥର୍ଗ ଫ୍ରମର ଓ ସଧରେ ମଉଥିକ ଜଣ କୁମାର ନିଶ୍ୱକ ଏହି ଆଲେକନା वहारा दर्श एक क्टरोडरकार ଗୋଷା ହିଁ ଅଗମାନତାର ଶିନାର । ହୋଇଁ ହସ ଇତିଥିଲେ । ସାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ । ସିଧାର-ସହତିର ମାସଦଶତ ଓ ସହ-ରୋଜଥାନ୍ତି । ଅଞ୍ଚଳିତ୍ର ପ୍ରତି ପର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରକାରଣ ଅପ୍ତମନ୍ତର ଓ ଅନୁନ୍ଦର ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରଣ ଅପ୍ତମନ୍ତ ବହିରେ ସେ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅନ୍ତନ୍ତର ଅଧିକ । वर्त्वत क्षत्र अर्थन व्यवस्था । अर्थन व्यवस्था वर्षा ବିଷ୍ଟାପରର ସମ୍ପଶାନ ହେବାକୁ ପରିଥାଏ । ଦିବସ ବାଳପ୍ରତେ ବିରେଶତ ହାଉତିତ ସମତତ ସଥ, ଆସିଦା ଆହଣକ ଏହଂ ପ୍ରମଣଣ ଶୋଷା ଜିତୀୟ ସଙ୍ଗଠନ ଓ

නැත අතිරුවන් පුතුවිත සහ ඉදලුලු පාළා විභාලනාකයක FATORS I DOSGO SHORATS RADIO REGION I RIGO 1000 ପ୍ରପେଶ କରିବାର ଆକ୍ଷାକ୍ତ ରହିଛି । ବହୁର । ପରିକାହନା କରିଥିଲେ । ଶହନା ଶେତୁକୁ ବିଜନ୍ନି ଅଧିକ ବହା । ପରିବାର ହେଖାର ପ୍ରତିଶାନ । କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପୂଦ ବରକୁ ଆଉକୁ ଜନ୍ମାବର ବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କନୁଥିବା ବିଭିନ୍ନ CECURIO, TIES & CIENT CHINGES OF SIGN OCCURS OF CHINGS OF CHINGS OF CONTROL

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(HEROPEKIS GREE SOCIETIES)

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ଉଥିବା ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଓ ଜିଲ୍ଲର ସେ ଓ । ବହୁରକୁ କୁନ୍ତର । ମହନ୍ତର ଜଣ୍ଡର । ଦ୍ୱୟର ସେ ଓ କର୍ମ୍ବର ded dusts com gas med codor comb, sin times cut celigible del elle result) come s obj. හා . repose. 1992 පාර්දාව පාර අයගෙ අපේ පොර on airs denses pours as source and cased conditions of control of ex. y aller all duesa more a more day कारान्त करण करका व्योक्त ११ वृद्धान्तराजनकोष्ट । नवृत्त्व सार्च कार्यका करान करा ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜାତୀୟ ମହିଳା ଦିବସରେ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ର

> Safety of Women in Public Spaces and Safe Commute System for Women

GUID GOOLDE, STORY CHEROGOPE

විසුව සොහෝ දින්සු අල්ල mayae a ap gogo eacino. ଓଡ଼ିକ ବିଷିଟି ଦିବଣ ଜୁମର ସହ GOCARD BINGS DORRY ORIGIN EURICI CIBILI GRICO COCROLI VOT BURNE DE DON BURNE 454 RONG DISHOR DISPUSSOR deeple deep upots dow GREED EXCUSOR GOVERN

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> දම් සෑල පුදුළ දේවා දෙනාගත පැති ସ୍ତତ୍ତ ଜଣବ ହମିବନ୍ତେଟ ପୂଜିସ ପଥର୍ DESCRIPTION OF COURSE ନମ ପ୍ରଥାବତ କରଣର ବିଜିଲ ଅନ୍ୟର විධ සයල ඉරු ලෙස විධිව යන අයස පරි අවස පවසෙට සුවස සොබ්ව සොබ් କବିଥିଲେ । ପ୍ରତତନ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଶମ୍ମଦ ମହିତ ଗଞ ଫୋଲମ ପର ସାମ ସିହିଲେମଣ ଆହାଳେ ବିଲଣ

කසිවාසිපුවෙනු විමුත්තය සහ ස පුසිවන කර්විතු විමාග අතුම් ପ୍ରତିଷା ଦିବସରେ ସମ୍ପର୍ଜିତ କରାଯାଇଛି । "ଶଳା ବିନନ ଆମ

ରାମରେ ପିଲବା ପାଣି ପାଇଁ ଆମେ ବହତ ହଲରାଣ ହେଉଥିଲା । ମସିହାରେ ମାଇଳିମା ଉପାଦଳ କମ୍ପାନୀ ଗଠନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ୩ଟର ଏଟିଏମ୍ ଆମର ଜଳ କଷ ହର କରିପାରୁଛି । କମିଟିର ୨୦୧୮ -୧୯ ଅର୍ଥିକ ବର୍ଷରେ ୫ ଜଣ ୬୫ ଜଳାନ ଟଙ୍କର ନିଜ୍ୟ

ଲାଷାପ୍ରର, ଦୈପାରିଲ୍ଲନା ଓ କୃହରା ବୃକରେ ୨୫.୬ଟି ଲଫାବକ ଦଳ ଗଠନ କରଯାଇ ଗେମାନଙ୍କର କର୍ଷି ଜାନ ବଳ୍ୟ ଓ ଜନଜାନ ଦ୍ରଦ୍ୟାକୁ ମୁଳା ଯୁକ୍ତ କରିନା ବିଶରେ ଦାର୍ଘ ଚାର୍ଜି ବର୍ଷ ହେବ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିଆସ୍ପଳି । କୃତ୍ୱରା ଦୁକରେ ଗଠିତ ୬୫ଟି ଲଫ୍ଲବକ ବଳର ସବସ୍ଥା ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବନଜାତ ବ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହନାଗଙ୍କ ସମେତ ତୁଳର ମୋଟ ୪୦୩ ଜଣ ଆଦିବାଙ୍କ ମହିଳାଙ୍କ ନେଇ ୨୦୧୬

ବୋରାପ୍ରଟ ଜିଲାରେ ଆଦିବାସା ମହିନାଙ୍କ କୃଷି ଓ ଜଙ୍ଗଲଜାତ

ବ୍ରଦ୍ୟର ଅଭାନୀ ବିକ୍ରି ଓ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରେଷଣର ରଥା

କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସିବାଇ ବସ୍ତି ପଞ୍ଚଳ ନାରାଥଣଙ୍ଗମଣା, ବହୁଗାଁ,

ଓ ୬୧୧ ଗାରବନ ମଧ୍ୟ ମନ୍ତିକ ସେ ହିଛିକ ମଧ୍ୟ ବନ୍ତାନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କୃଷି ଲୟବସ୍ଥାନିକୁ ଏକାଠି କରି ବଳାର ବର ନିସାବରେ ବଳାରରେ ବିକ୍ରି କରିପାରୁଛୁ । ଫଳରେ ଆଦିବାସୀ ମହିନାଙ୍କର ବାର୍ଷିକ ଗୋଳଗାର ୩୬ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ବୃହି ହୋଇପାରିଛି ।

ପୂର୍ତ୍ତି ନିରେଣ ହାରା ୪୦୦ରୁ ଉର୍କ୍ ଅନିନାସୀ ମହିଳାଙ୍କ ସାମାଳିକ ଓ

ଅଥନୈତିକ ବିକାଶଧାରୀ ଜାଗି ରଥନ୍ତବାରୁ ସମ୍ପକ୍ତ କମାନୀକୁ

ସମ୍ମାନିତ କରାଯାଇଛି । ମାର୍ଡ୍ରିମା ଉପାବକ କମ୍ପରୀର ଅଧାର

Foundation

ରାଜ୍ୟର ଆଠ୍ୟି ଆଦିହାସୀ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ୨୮ଟି ବ୍ଲଳରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୩୭,୦୦୦ ପରିନାର ସହ ସିଷାଇଏସ୍ଡି ସିଧାସନଖ ଭାଟେ କାମ କରିଆସ୍ଥଳି । ସମାଳର ସତ କର୍ଗ ଓ ସତୁ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜୁଲିକରଣ ସହ ନିରନ୍ତର ଦିକାଶର ୧୭ଟି ଇଥ୍ୟକୁ ୨୦୩୦ ସୂଦା ହାସକ କରିତା ତିଖରେ ପ୍ରଯାସ ଜାରି ରହିତ ହୋଇଁ ସିଷାଇଂଏସ୍ଡିର ସହ-ପ୍ରତିଷାତା ତଥା ମାସଦଶନ ଜଗଦାନନ କହିଛନ୍ତି ।

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

January 2020

December 2019

November 2019

January 2020

January 2020

March 2020

January 2020

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01	Edealization of 3D d3 in Tribal Dominated districts of daising	Jarraary 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		

International Volunteers Day

People Manager's Training

National Youth Day

Localization of SDGs in Tribal Dominated districts of Odisha

Glossary of Abbreviations

Leadership Pathway for Second Line Leadership

Two-day Staff Retreat Programme 'MANTHAN'

Two-day Media Management Training

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

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Location Map: CYSD Bhubaneswar To-Nandankanan Hotel Suryansh Nalco Square Kalinga Hospital Sainik School Fortune Towers XIMB DRTC Swosti Premium Apollo Hospital Hotel Mayfair Utkal University Ekamra Road NH-5 Vani Vihar To-Rasulgarh Jayadev Vihar Acharya Vihar ISKON CRP Square Ram Mandir Baramunda Governor PMG House Master Canteen Railway Station AG Square OUAT Rajmahal Capital Hospita

Airport



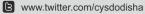
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