

ANNUAL REPORT

2019-2020

Localising Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)





Community Resource Person holding a meeting on "Diet Diversity of Pregnant Women" at Keshadiha village in Raidiha GP of Saharapada block, Mayurbhanj
Photo credit : Hurdananda Senapati



VISION

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

MISSION

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

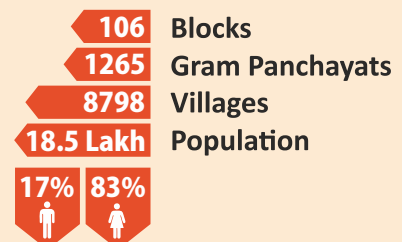
CORE VALUES

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

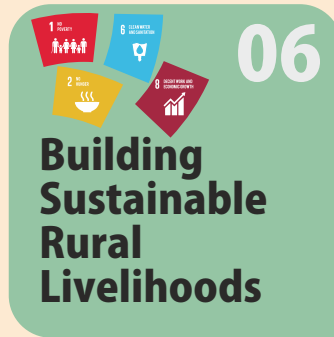
OUR REACH

12
Districts
of Odisha

Koraput | Malkanagiri
Nabarangpur | Rayagada
Mayurbhanj | Keonjhar
Bolangiri | Sundargarh
Puri | Khurda
Cuttack | Jajpur



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Localising Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

During the year 2019-20 we focused more on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which provide a coherent, holistic framework for addressing the challenges enumerated in the agenda-2030 and their interconnections. Being the aspirational milestones, SDGs offer significant roles to multiple stakeholders in achieving the Agenda – leaving no one behind.

The unprecedented Cyclone FANI in coastal Odisha and the devastation caused has given a great lesson to both the Civil Society Organizations and the Government. CYSD has responded to the post-disaster situation with relief, rehabilitation and restoration work within its limited capacity and resources. Realising the situation, CYSD explored the mechanisms to ensure resilience within communities and




Ground not cultivation initiated by a producer group, Bhejaguda, Beipariguda Block
Phot Credit - Susanta Harijana

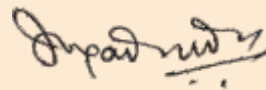
people. Without ignoring the importance of community's role in disaster management, CYSD mandated to prepare Development of Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP) across the State by involving the communities and aligning the organizational strategic priorities, given the fact that community participation and its ownership in disaster risk reduction is one of the key factors in lessening vulnerabilities of people and minimizing loss.

The financial year-end witnessed an unprecedented biological disaster 'Covid-19' pandemic which would significantly impact the socio-economic and health situation of the entire humanity jeopardizing lives and livelihoods of people for years to come and throwing new challenges to fight and opportunities to explore.

We feel privileged to share CYSD's programmes and activities for the financial year 2019-20 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 persistent trust and confidence in us. Our heartfelt gratitude to all our well-wishers, supporters and partner organisations for helping us make our journey productive and meaningful.



Chairman



Member Secretary



Building Sustainable Rural Livelihoods

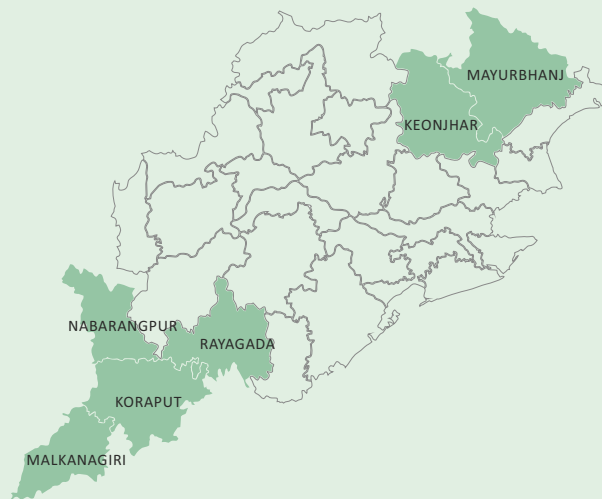


The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) envisage alleviation of hunger and all forms of malnutrition, and double agricultural productivity. Pursuant to this, CYSD has been steadfastly focusing on ensuring household level round-the-year food and nutrition security and conservation of natural resources and expansion of income opportunities for the tribal poor in a judicious manner.

Enhancement of livelihood, without causing stress to the natural resources available was one of the crucial strategies of CYSD while implementing programmes. Engaging the prime stakeholders like community, CBOs and various government departments in a collaborative way, and working for synergetic improvement in outreach has been the major thrust of CYSD. In the operational areas, improving livelihoods status of partner communities through integrated approach, reducing cost of cultivation along with engagement in climate resilient models have helped the farmers satisfactorily move from subsistence farming to market oriented farming over the years. CYSD's interventions in 6 tribal districts of Odisha have achieved an outreach of 173036 populations from 38546 households in 701 villages of 124 GPs under 21 blocks.



INTERVENTIONS

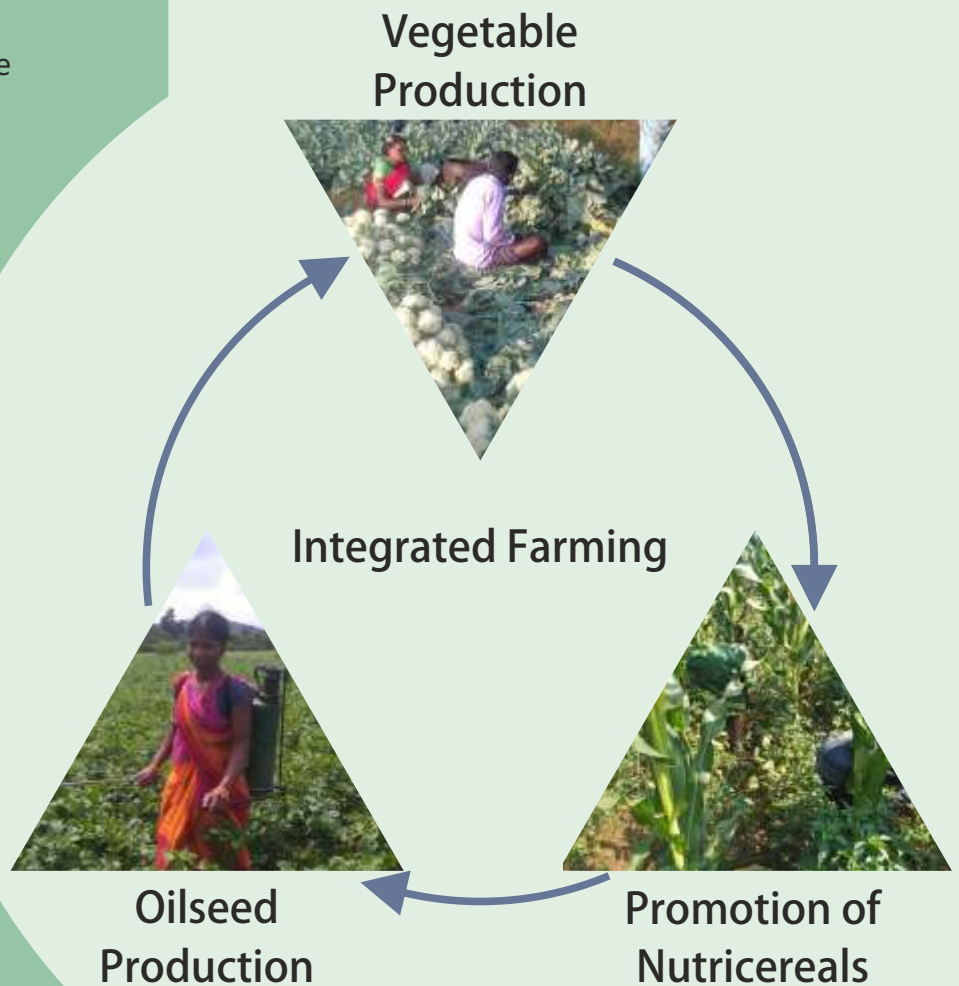


	21 Block	124 GP	701 Village	38,546 Household	1,73,036 Population
Koraput	13	82	485	14,805	67,581
Mayurbhanj	1	8	57	8,703	39,847
Keonjhar	1	9	38	5,798	27,065
Malkanagiri	3	12	77	4,218	20,634
Rayagada	2	9	33	300	1,467
Nabarangpur	1	4	11	4,722	16,442

District

Integrated Farming

Integrated farming is an interdependent, interrelated often interlocking production system based on potential crops, animals and related subsidiary enterprises in such a way that maximizes the utilization of nutrients of each system and minimizes the negative effect on environment which ensures ecological balances between nature and creatures. Integrated farming system comprises diversified facets of agriculture and improved production techniques which fulfil both ecological and economic demands. Suitable methods of agronomic practice, horticulture intervention and allied agriculture, enterprise and value addition support are to be harmonized with site specific micro approaches. Integrated approach to reduce the application of chemicals and fertilisers using sustainable farming technique is among the core strategies of our intervention. Under this concept, promotion of Nutri cereals, vegetable crops, and



high value crops is one of the initiatives taken by CYSD in its operational areas. Placing emphasis on promotion of integrated farming system among the potential tribal farmers especially among women as part of sustainable livelihoods program approach, the following interventions were undertaken:

Promotion of Nutri-cereals

Cereal plays a vital role in ensuring nutritional health in rural and tribal areas. Hence, a great deal of focus was given on promotion of Nutri-cereals like, finger millets, local varieties of paddy and maize taking into account the tradition and culture of tribal households in Koraput. The year witnessed a recorded achievement in production by promotion of improved agronomic practices, institutional building, value addition, enhancement of consumption, adopting cluster approach, market linkage and realisation of minimum support price (MSP). The intervention could keep 2526 farmers of 210 villages in 49 GP from

5 blocks in Koraput engaged in cultivating millet in 3087.5 acre of land.

Besides, on an experimental basis, 54 potential women and men farmers in three blocks of Malkanagiri district have been able to introduce paddy cultivation using System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method and Line Transplantation (LT) process in 26 acres, ragi cultivation through SMI process in 41 acres and applying organic nature. It has been observed that the production growth has gone up to 2-3 times than earlier in paddy and 1-2 times in ragi.

Outcome :

The above intervention resulted in better adaptability of millet cultivation by the tribal people keeping them engaged for longer periods. As an impact, almost a two-fold growth in productivity in comparison to that of the traditional

Ragi cultivation through adoption of SMI method at Nathaguda village of Dasamantpur GP in Boipariguda block, Koraput
Photo credit: Pitabas Barik



Small Efforts Lead to Milestones

Garadamunda is a small village in the Gadiaguda GP in Dasmantpur Block of Koraput district. Eighty percent of the inhabitants in the village are tribals, having 1-2 acres of land per family, on an average. Since agriculture was not their primary occupation, they only cultivated paddy in Kharif seasons and some vegetables like tomato, onion, garlic and potato in Rabi seasons. They used to sell vegetables to meet their cash requirements. However, a significant part of their income came from wage labour.

Dasmantpur block being the operational area of CYSD, Garadamunda village was included in its Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) programme with the objective to promote and scale up farm-based livelihood interventions. The programme team organised several sensitization meetings bringing together women farmers of the village under the APC approach. About 116 women members from Malimundaguda and Garadamunda village together came forward and formed Maa Tara Tarini Producer Group. In the first year, the organisation could mobilise 5 women farmers to take up Coriander Leaf cultivation and the outcome was quite profitable. Taking the cue,

another 20 farmers from the village joined the group and planned for 18 acres coriander cultivation. The programme team convinced the farmers to take up coriander leaf cultivation – given the low input cost (8 to 10 thousand per acre) and short gestation period of 45 days to harvest the crop.

Fortunately, hill streams were alive near the proposed site, and there was mixed response among the farmers – some apprehensive and some excited. Plan was made for synchronised production, land preparation and sowing activities were completed at one go. Inputs such as seeds were mobilised from the Agriculture Department, and CYSD provided technical assistance. Farmers were advised to avoid usage of chemical fertiliser and recommended to use organic manure including organic compost. Also, members were taught to prepare organic mix for micronutrient and pest management. Meanwhile, the marketing committee of Tara Tarini PG, which is the umbrella organisation, took responsibility of marketing the produce. They invited traders, showed them around the field, provided samples and negotiated the price.

The results were unprecedented and farmers could restore their faith in farming. A single endeavour could help them achieve such an overwhelming result – nearly Rs.10 lakhs, that too in less than two months. The per acre income was calculated to be Rs 50000-60000, at the rate of Rs. 50 - 60 per kg.

“We cultivated coriander in a small area of land and earned two lakh rupees. In the upcoming season we look forward to cultivate coriander in 15 acres of land”, says Hiramani Galori, one of the Members of Maa

Tara Tareni Producer Group. The initiative proved to be profitable as the production cost is very low, the duration of the crop is short and coriander is a market demanding crop. This outcome has instilled confidence in the members motivating them to upscale the coriander cultivation further and follow the same approach in the cultivation of tomato, beans and watermelon in the upcoming season. Not just in Garadamunda but in the nearby villages also people have cultivated coriander and earned well in a small span of time.



Maa Tara Tarini Producer Group members from Garadamunda Village of Gadiaguda GP in Dasamantapur Block harvesting Green Coriander.
Photo credit - Annanda Ku. Mallik

broadcasting practice. As many as 2526 farmers adopted improved agronomic practices in the operational area. 2342 tribal farmers are linked with formal markets where they sold 11092 quintals of cereals to gain an additional realisation of Rs. 4000 - 5000 per targeted family.

Cluster Approach to Vegetable Production

Vegetables provide supplementary diet and remain a remunerative income generation source. It seems to be a promising activity for reducing rural poverty and unemployment. Vegetable cultivation not only helps people in their consumption and income generation but also checks migration. Vegetable acts as a key component of farm diversification strategies. The farmers have been cultivating winter crops like Okra, Brinjal, sweet corn, tomato, coriander, cabbage etc. adopting agriculture cluster approach, mixed cropping and NPM practices. In the reporting year, 3951 producers cultivated vegetables in 2019.6 acres of land in 151 villages of 48 GPs. This start-up is changing the outlook in the farming landscape in the tribal areas.

Outcome:

Vegetable cultivation has created an opportunity of self-sustenance. It has offered the tribal community a multitude of options in their food basket for enhancing nutritional security. The participating women farmers have now a much stronger hold in the market, participate in the supply chain with improved bargain power, and are able to realise better income with active engagement in their respective solidarity groups.

Oilseed production in cluster

Cash crops like ground nut, niger, sunflower are a potential source of income while providing nutritional value to the diet. In cluster approach CYSD has promoted oilseed crops cultivation in 467.5 acres of land engaging about 462 farmers from 22 villages of 10 GP.

Outcome: Adoption of cash crop has paved the way for enhanced agricultural income to the tune of 15000-16000 rupees per household and has resulted in exposure to better market facilities.



Commercial Vegetable Cultivation undertaken by Maa Bhairabi Producer Group members from Bharenibeda village of Khandabandha GP in Thankurmunda block.
Photo credit: Shiba Prasad Pattanaik

Allied Sector

Allied agriculture is considered a crucial component in the integrated farming approach, especially in tribal dominated areas as they are familiar with indigenous rearing practices of livestock. In this context, CYSD was engaged with 442 households (livestock input support with mainstream agency linkage to 224 HH and facilitation of poultry bird vaccination to 218 HH) from 22 villages in 13 GPs of 7 blocks of Koraput on improved rearing practices, facilitating input provision and technical handholding, like periodic vaccination, sanitisation, flock management, insurance, improved housing, feed management and marketing. 291 numbers of poorest of the poor tribal households (224 HHs from Koraput and 67 HHs from Mayurbhanj district) were being engaged in backyard poultry and low cost goat rearing model with input provision and technical handholding. In addition to this, fishery has been initiated in 4 villages and 18 households have started cultivating Green gram in 9 acres of land in Thakurmunda operational area.

Outcome:

Allied agriculture intervention has impacted positively on the cash and nutritional security fronts for the rural tribal. The tribal population were able to enhance their incomes without increment in input costs. Tribal families are now moving towards allied agriculture in a scientific mode which has a long-term impact.

Nutri-garden:

With an aim to address the nutritional deficiency among family members, especially adolescent girls and women, and to ensure year

round availability of organic fresh vegetable at the door step of the tribal households, the nutri-garden concept was introduced in Malkanagiri. In partnership with OLM, the initiative was implemented with the support of community volunteers and adolescent group members covering 236 micro units in 7 GPs under 3 Blocks of the district. This intervention directly benefited 424 families each by saving around Rs. 6,000 for purchasing vegetables.

Capacity Building

This year was scheduled with series of capacity building programmes for multiple stakeholders, like key farmers, producers, CBO leaders, community resource persons in multiple areas, like agronomic practices, improved farm practices, adoption of NPM, skill training to value addition to agro commodity, awareness on better consumption of nutri-cereals, sustainable natural resources usage, field days, PG leadership, Crop POP etc.

A total of 96 training programmes were organised on the above subjects for 2777 stakeholders (2130 women and 647 men. Efforts were made to strengthen community-based producer groups' capacities in overall development of agronomic practice in millets, vegetables, nutritional importance of millets, orientation towards importance of NPM. Urban and semi urban population along with the tribals were sensitized about the importance of millets for achieving sustainable ecological balance, improved and variety of consumption patterns through food festivals and awareness drives and alternate recipe promotion, etc.

Natural Resource Management

Micro Irrigation

Irrigation potential creation and utilization of groundwater and various water resources is one of the important components of NRM activity. As part of this, CYSD has facilitated irrigation potential for 428 acres (Koraput) and 30 acres (Mayurbhanj) of land through creation of 72 individual dug well (Koraput-57 and Mayurbhanj-15), 19 MRLP, 4 CRLP and 19 Farm Ponds project in convergence with MGNREGA. Through this approach, 415 beneficiaries got assured irrigation to their agriculture fields bringing additional areas under cultivation.



“All our lives, we were dependent on agriculture for our livelihood. We have faced a lot of problem in accessing drinking water and irrigation due to shortage of water. During the summer months we had to walk around 3 km to collect drinking water from a nearby forest spring for which we had to suffer many hardships”, says Madhaba. He never expected that a small initiative of minor irrigation support through a dug well on a small

Land and water management

During the reporting year, 717.5 acres of waste land were converted into cultivable land through plantation. Top soil management activity is under progress on 755 acres of plantation area in Koraput district. Under MGNREGA, 83 acres of barren land were developed benefitting 56 families in Saharapada block of Keonjhar district.

5563 acres of land in Koraput district were brought under NPM practice, biological farming, integrated nutrient management, top

Dug-Well Digs a Better Livelihood Option

piece of farmland would one day change his fate and ensure sustained income for his family.

Madhaba Muduli is a small tribal landholder from P. Sujuli village in Nandigam Gram Panchayat of Koraput district. With technical support and guidance of CYSD programme team, he along with a fellow villager Chittam Paraja decided to dig a well of 25ft depth on his own land for better irrigation. In the FY-2019, along with support of Rs.138500/- from ITDA, Koraput under the MGNREGA Plan, the well was successfully dug.

In tribal hinterland of Koraput, agriculture work mostly depends on the rains. Given the facilities of micro irrigation, the people here can irrigate their farm land throughout the year and bring better yield. **“Better irrigation facilities have brought us more yield and has improved our lives,” says Chittam Paraja. “The dug well helped us irrigate approximately 5 acres of our own land and improved our cultivation**

along with ensuring the availability of clean drinking water. With expert advice, we applied cow dung for the revival of the soil nutrition; took measures for preserving the soil erosion; and made the soil suitable for varieties of crops as well. Last winter the farm land brought good yield of vegetables, like beans, cauliflower, tomato, zinger and eggplant, etc., which helped us to earn around Rs.28000/- in both phases of the season. This dug well has become one of our permanent assets, and we look forward to cultivating seasonal vegetables. The endeavours have changed our lives for good and enabled our children to get proper education too,” says Madhaba.

Madhaba and Chittam have set an example for rest of the village farmers. It is path breaking to see such efforts come to fruition and this would pave the way for the rural farmers and those whose earning is based on agriculture to improve their lives.

soil management, pitcher irrigation, etc. under the Focus Area Development Programme (FADP) in convergence mode.

Promotion of high value low maintenance crop like lemon grass in 25 acres of land by 10 households in Dasmantpur block has become an appreciable initiative for crop diversification and enterprise promotion.

Outcome : Creation of additional irrigation potential led to improved and diverse agriculture practices by the tribal farmers.

The programme observed considerable participation of women in livelihood activities through producer group formation, cluster farming, etc. Women are leading from the front playing pivotal roles in the intervention areas in breaking the stereotypes of patriarchal culture. Increased engagement of women in capacity building, training programmes and producer groups is one of the milestones in stimulation of women centric action.

Farmers Producer Organisations (FPOs) Initiative

For strengthening many such farmers' producer group, CYSD has been working closely with producer groups, enterprise-oriented self-help groups and the apex institution of NTFP collectors, and agriculture and horticulture producers with a view to developing them as vibrant Farmers Producer Organisations (FPO) or Producer Companies (PC). It has been fostering an environment where producers can have a stake in the future of their produces based on the principles of business ethics and practice. Women are playing key roles in the livelihood sector and especially at the enterprise level for both collection and aggregation of agriculture and NTFP produces, value addition and market linkages. Mobilization of farmers through organizing meetings and awareness creation and supply of packaging and processing machinery are the key facilitating roles played by the organisation.



The Producer Companies are working to strengthen the value chain of 8 promising NTFPs, Agriculture and Horticulture products. Apart from value chain development, the companies also provide critical service on

JFPCL, A Self-Sustained Producer Collective

Jagaran Farmers Producer Company Ltd (JFPCL) was established in 2017, with 834 small and marginal tribal women farmers from Laxmipur block of Koraput district. The memberships of the company stand drawn from 10 Gram Panchayats covering 72 villages. In the formative stage, the farmers' collective work encompasses aggregation and collectivisation of forest produces and agro produces grown by the members. Some of the produces were subjected to value addition depending upon the market demand and to meet the buyers' choice. The produces, like Tamarind, wild Amla and Turmeric were taken for second and third level value addition. Some of the value addition practices were taken at the household level by members and some at the central processing unit setup by the company.

While promoting producer collectives, CYSD provided requisite technical support for strengthening the systems and processes of the Company. Besides, the organisation facilitated the capacity building of the Board of Directors on governance and management, skill building on



product value addition and linking produces to different markets in comprehensive packages, etc. In the initial year of establishment, JFPCL was recognised as the Nodal CBO by the Odisha Millet Mission to facilitate all activities of the Mission at field level in Laxmipur block. This recognition boosted the morale of the tribal women leaders who had offered their time and effort to set up this Company. The second and most significant achievement was when the Company received the “Kruti Krusak Cash Award-2020” bestowed by the Government of Odisha. Being the first awardee in Koraput district, the Chairperson of JFPCL Smt. Sabitri Paraja was felicitated by the Koraput District Administration on the occasion of International Women's Day 2020.

Being the promoting organisation of Producer Companies, CYSD has been trying to bring both financial and technical institutions willing to support the Producer Collectives in the forms of marketing support, providing working capital, facilitating skill building, establishing systems and processes and initiating research and development activities, etc. In the meantime, partnerships were also developed with Safe Harvest Pvt Ltd. for market linkage of de-seeded tamarind and Organic Utparna Pvt Ltd



for market linkage of Millet (Ragi, Sua and Kangu). Besides, the partnership developed with Trade Craft India focused on building efficient business leaders and establishing systems and processes of companies.

“JFCPL has consistently grown from a start-up company to an established one. The turnover of company has gone up from 6 lakh to 15 lakh within three years of its operation meeting day to day expenses including administrative costs from its profit. Now it is a self-sustained Collective”, says Sabitri Paraja.

creating an eco-system of micro enterprise promotion at different stages. Range of services provided by the companies include agriculture, horticulture input supply, market linkage and small credit support to the producers. A total of five producer companies being promoted by CYSD have got registered under Companies Act. They are namely, Maulima Producer Company

Ltd. of Kundura, Sabujima Producer Company Ltd of Boipariguda, Jagarana Farmers Producer Company Ltd. of Laxmipur, Banaprabha Producer Company of Bandhugaon and Murgasuni Farmers Producer Company Limited, Thakurmunda.

Community Managed Micro Finance (CMMF) Initiatives

With a view to improving the economic security and financial inclusion particularly for women, Community Managed Micro Finance (CMMF) initiatives are being taken in the tribal districts of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. A total of 365 women SHGs with a membership base of 4025 women are functioning in both the operational districts with an aim to address the inclusion of the poorest of the poor in the development programs. The program seeks to empower individuals and groups of women by providing them with the skills and knowledge they need to effect changes in their environment. Beyond this, capacity building in terms of social, economic and leadership interaction of the target group enabled the poor people especially girls and women members to understand their rights and to actively participate in the process of shaping their futures.

Outcome: Under this CMMF initiative, the SHGs have been able to save Rs. 1.56 crores. 430 women members have availed loan of Rs. 53, 50,000 from their respective groups for individual/group enterprise. 50 SHGs have been able to avail loan amounting to INR 63.14 lakhs from bank and government financial institutions. A total of 2200 women members from 220 SHGs have been engaged in income generation activities, which would make them self-sustained by supplementing their family income with additional Rs. 15000/- per annum.

Enterprise promotion:

During the year, in Rayagada, 10 newly formed producer groups with 120 women farmers were orientated on group management and financial literacy along with enterprise development on Mushroom Cultivation (3 groups), Backyard Poultry (2 groups) and intensive vegetable cultivation (5 groups). With the seed capital support of Mushroom Spawn, Banaraj Chicks and Vegetable seeds from the organisation, these groups have initiated enterprise.

Besides promotion of group enterprise, the vulnerable families were supported with training and input support for Agronomic practices to start their individual enterprise. In this process, 32 families were trained in intensive vegetable cultivation in the trellis method; 30 households were supported with Training and Chicks (desi) support; and 12 households supported with training and input support (saplings, organic manure, tree-guards, etc.) to set up their individual enterprise. Also, 64 lead farmers on organic farming process have reduced input expenses on application of chemical fertilizer and pesticides.

Access to Livelihood entitlements / different Government Schemes:

Through awareness generation campaigns both in Thakurmunda and Saharapada blocks of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts respectively, a total 1080 people in 30 remote villages were made aware about the various government livelihood/employment programmes. As a result, 904 targeted families could access benefits/services under different livelihood entitlements.

Promotion of Community level Institutions:

The recent trend in the development sector is promotion of sustainable enterprise to address the socio-economic issues at hand. CYSD has been working closely with enterprise-oriented producer groups at village level for production, aggregation and value addition of agriculture, horticulture and forest-based products to reach the economic altitudes of business. It has strengthened the capacities of community level

institutions, such as village development associations, self-help groups, producer groups and producer companies to identify people's needs and include those in mainstream programmes through enhancing participation in Palli Sabha, Gram Sabha and other appropriate forums by actively getting involved in programme planning, implementation and monitoring. Across five tribal districts – Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Rayagada and Malkanagiri a total of 625 SHGs with membership of 7599; 19 SHG Federations with 5287 members; 176 Producer Groups with 6244 members; and 8 FPOs with 4960 membership have been promoted.

District	SHGs		SHG Federation		Producer Group		FPOs	
	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.
Koraput	130	1920	15	1800	131	4304	6	3910
Mayurbhanj	172	1679	1	1750	15	1500	1	500
Keonjhar	198	2000	3	1737	0	0	1	550
Rayagada	0	0	0	0	10	120	0	0
Malkanagiri	125	2000	0	0	20	320	0	0
Total	625	7599	19	5287	176	6244	8	4960

Community level Institutions promoted by CYSD

Fostering Inclusive Governance



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have regional as well as local implications and intervention possibilities that complement the universal goals. 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.

Mamata Diwas becomes Priority for Bhalujhola Village

A recently conducted Community Monitoring process in Bhalujhola village of Boipariguda block in Koraput district reveals that the beneficiaries of its Anganwadi Centre, like pregnant women and lactating mothers have hardly attended the Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND). Surprisingly, the assessment further brought out that the VHND - popularly known as MAMATA Diwas, has never been organized in this particular village. The beneficiaries were thus deprived of health check-ups; unable to get the benefit of immunization; unaware about proper care and check-ups during the ante-natal and post-natal period; counselling services on birth spacing and intake of balanced diet during pregnancy, etc. The VHND, as an important instrument, promises to be an effective platform for creating interfaces between the community and the health system and to provide first-contact primary health care. Also, the VHND has to be organized once every month, preferably on a Wednesday or Friday for ensuring uniformity across the country.

The AWC of Bhalujhola village forms a part of the Gupteswar Panchayat of Boipariguda Block which serves around 40 beneficiaries. Out of 40 beneficiaries, there are 3 pregnant women, 10 adolescent girls, 4 lactating mothers, 7 children under the age group between 6 months - 3 years and 16 children under the age group of 3 years to 6 years.

As part of the community monitoring of basic health services, facilitated by CYSD, both service

providers i.e. ASHA, AWW and service users, like pregnant women and lactating mothers interacted separately. While looking into the intricacies of the issue, it was found that the beneficiary pregnant women and lactating mothers had neither participated in any VHND nor was the event ever organized in this particular village. Although the concerned ANM was organizing the event in nearby Chadhipani village, the pregnant women and lactating mothers with their infants did not show interest to get involved in VHND in Chadhipani village as it is located at a distance of 2-3 kms from Bhalujhola. Even the Aaganwadi Worker of Bhalujhola was reluctant to accompany the pregnant women and children to Chadhipani for participation in VHND as she had to run the AWC. Besides, she always remained overburdened due to non-deployment of a helper in her Centre. In the absence of holding VHND, the consequences the mothers had to bear were manifold.

This was taken up as a matter of priority by the community during an interface organized between the service provider and the service users in Bhalujhola. A clear plan of action was developed to resolve the issue. The Aaganwadi Worker took the responsibility to present the case before the concerned ANM and request her to conduct monthly VHND in Bhalujhola.

Mothers also joined the AWW to persuade the ANM for organizing VHND at their own village.

After rounds of discussion with the concerned ANM, she agreed to conduct VHND in Bhalujhola. Since December 2019, the VHND has been organized at the Aaganwadi Centre of Bhalujhola. Beneficiaries are enthusiastically and consciously attending the VHND sessions on a regular basis and getting the required services without hassles. Moreover, the concerned ANM now stands committed to continuing her support and cooperation in organizing the VHND in future too.

“It was too difficult for us to walk nearly 3 kms to attend the MAMATA Diwas at Chandipani. So, we rarely attended it. Now, ANM Didi is convinced and organizing MAMATA Diwas in our village every month. It has become a priority for us to attend it and get the benefit of health check-ups during pregnancy”, says a 23 years old pregnant mother.



Community Monitoring team interacts with pregnant women, lactating mothers, Asha and Anganwadi worker on basic health services being provided by Anganwadi Centre. Photo credit: Rabindra Kurkutia

Strengthening Entitlements through Community Led Monitoring

With a vision of inclusive governance that localises the SDGs, CYSD has been persistently making efforts to strengthen people's voice through its community-led social watch. This process encompasses a bucket of community based monitoring actions relating to public services. Revitalising local governance institutions with the tools of people-centric planning and prioritization; institutionalising 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 roles in the governance domain. In order to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making by developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Community Score Card on Maternal and Child Health and ICDS

During the reporting year, a social accountability exercise called the Community Score Card was demonstrated in Mayurbhanj and Koraput districts covering thirty villages. The objective was to facilitate a process of community monitoring and do a performance



evaluation of services under maternal, child and adolescence health programmes so that greater number of people from marginalised communities of the backward regions of the state can have increased access to public health care services. The processes followed were input tracking; preparation of score card with service users; score card for service providers; interface meetings and action plans. The findings of the Community Score Card along with the outcomes were largely shared with different stakeholders. Along with this, village level action plans were prepared in all 30 new villages of Boipariguda block in Koraput and Thakurmunda block of Mayurbhanj district. The community institutions such as GKS, VHSNC, and SHGs etc. were linked with the community action agenda to take the process forward and village level

issues were raised at Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha, resulting in a number of positive changes.

As an impact, visible changes have been noticed in the villages/panchayats. PRI members have been actively involved in the Community monitoring Processes. Mothers Committee and Janch Committee members are playing significant roles after getting informed about their roles. The members have been keeping a vigilant eye on the Anganwadi centres by paying regular visits. Village level issues are being raised in Gram Sabhas resulting in many positive changes. Early child marriage cases have been arrested to a great extent.

Engaging Community in Digital Platforms For Improved Family Planning, Maternal Child Health and Nutrition

The technology based extension programme 'SAMVAD' with special focus on creating digital community engagement platforms in its second year of intervention has improved the family planning, maternal child health and nutrition outcomes in 23,231 women of 174 villages in 3 blocks of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha.

Samvad's core intervention is centred around scaling-up its participatory video-based approach targeted at women's groups; leveraging the use of other ICT-platforms including community radio and mobile platforms; and partnering with state government programmes to deliver locally feasible solutions at scale.

The First 1000 days really Matters

Chandrama Sethi, one of the volunteers of 'Samvad' Programme, was fortunate to be a part of the technology based extension programme. While educating mothers through disseminating community videos, she shares her own experience during her first delivery in 1918. **"After showing and seeing various short films, I was personally aware on the importance of 1000 days between a woman's pregnancy (from conception till two years) and adoption practices. Luckily, I became pregnant and followed 1000 days step by step. I had all the facility by registering my in Anganwadi Centre and used the government facilities. Finally, I delivered a girl child in government hospital and availed the benefits of the Antenatal Care and Postnatal Care."**

District	Blocks	No of GP	No of Village	No of Household	No of VWG (Viewers Group)	No of Dissemination point
Keonjhar	Saharapada	10	38	6210	41	239
Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	11	116	14468	103	539
	Jashipur	4	20	2553	17	114
Total	3	25	174	23231	161	892

For last two years, Chandrama has been looking after 3 villages with 427 households through disseminating at least two community films in each month and making the community mothers aware about the first 1000 days.



Community Video on "Diet Diversity of Pregnant Women" being shot at Keshadiha village of Raidiha GP in Saharapada block.
Photo credit: Hurdananda Senapati

Impact

- 50 Frontline workers were developed to use the technology to improve interpersonal counselling
- Established an ICT platform to generate awareness among Pregnant and lactating Mother on health and Nutrition.
- Produced health and nutrition based videos which are cost effective and less time consuming.
- Successfully scaled up the video-enabled approach based on mother child health and nutrition.
- From each HH, 1-2 women have got direct benefit through the interventions. About 10000 pregnant and lactating women covered through Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND).
- Significant change in hand washing practices observed at household level.
- Community demand over health and nutrition entitlements increased
- People are now emphasizing the use of toilets.
- Mothers committees, GKSs are activated and holding regular discussions.

Improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene services in schools and communities

For a sustained Social and Economic development we need to realize the importance of basic infrastructure of society for the human being. Water and sanitation scenario in Rural Tribal region is unfortunate, but not impossible to solve when there is a strong will of people. CYSD always emphasizes community development via capacity building framework to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The Village Water Sanitation Committee is one of effective mechanism of the organisation to tackle the Water, Sanitation, Waste Management and Hygiene issues at the ground level.



Being a member of "Duarsuni Mahila Sanchaya Samiti" women SHG, I am happy that we the members together organized meetings cum work camps, hand washing campaigns and celebrated World Toilet

Day in our Bhairanibeda village. We were able to sensitize all HHs and completed the individual toilet constructions for all households in the village. Now, our village is declared as ODF. We feel very happy that all families are now using their individual toilets and the village water and sanitation committees are organizing work camps at regular intervals to make the environment clean. This was possible due to the support of CYSD friends who inspired us to participate in the village development planning and review process", says 43 year old Ms Kasturi Mohanta, Community Development Worker of Bhairanibeda village of Khandabandha Gram Panchayat from the Thakurmunda block of Mayurbhanj district.

Making Open Defecation Free villages

During the year, in collaboration with the Thakurmunda Block Administration, 1948 households were mobilized to construct Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) under 'Swachh Bharat Mission'. One village was declared as open defecation free (ODF) by the Government. In coordination with Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department of the State, drinking water facility was made available in two targeted villages of Thakurmunda Block where a total of 120 families were benefitted in getting safe drinking water round the year.

School WASH Initiatives:

During the year, CYSD intensified its School WASH initiatives in 40 targeted schools in north Odisha particularly in Thakurmunda block of Mayurbhanj, placing a great deal of focus on child-led good sanitation and hygiene practice. In collaboration with Block Administration, the School Management Committees (SMCs) were supported for ensuring adequate WASH facilities in 40 schools such as safe drinking water, handwashing platform and separate toilets for boys and girls.

Awareness campaigns were organised at school level on good sanitation and hygiene practice through training programs and events like work camps, celebration of Global Handwashing Day, World Toilet Day and dissemination of hygiene messages among more than 3600 children including 2100 girls to motivate their parents on good hand wash practices such as the use of toilet, handwashing with soap and accessing government support for construction of



Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) under 'Swachh Bharat Mission'.

More than 200 girls played the role of WASH Monitors and led the initiative at school level. The Student Health Club members have been monitoring the WASH services at school and promoting good sanitation and hygiene practice among school children.

Potable Water Supply:

In one of the districts of southern Odisha i.e., in Rayagada, CYSD team has facilitated formation and strengthening of Village Water Sanitation Committee (VWSC) in 5 villages and formulated individual village water security and water disposal plan by identifying the water issues and sharing the responsibilities among members. Out of 5 villages, solar water systems have been installed in 2 villages and deep bore well in one village. In another village, distribution of water has been ensured through stand posts and piped water to village school. In another village, the VWSC has resumed pipe water supply by clearing long pending electricity charges.

"It was hard to function the tube well, but now with the four-tap system, fetching water for my kitchen becomes easier," shared an old woman of village Laxmipur.



"I had got an opportunity to participate in different awareness/ training programs on Water Sanitation and Hygiene

organised in our school and learnt the steps on good sanitation and hygiene practice. This helped me to educate my brother and sisters on WASH practices too. I am thankful to CYSD for facilitating such training programmes", says 15 years old Palamani Ho, Student WASH Monitor of Class-IX, Nisaposi, Thakurmunda block.

Strengthening Civil Registration System in Odisha

“Birth registration and legal identity for all by 2030” requires the attention of the Government, which can be done by strengthening the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System (CRVS) in the state. With the vision of achieving 100% birth registration and improving the performance and efficiency of CRVS, CYSD in partnership with UNICEF has been intensively working in four districts of Rayagada, Bolangir, Puri and Mayurbhanja.

1 Gap Analysis report on CRVS in Odisha:

The analysis reviewed the existing practices followed by the government and issues related with the institutional mechanism, procedures, resource allocation and expenditure for registration of birth and death at all levels (from state to village) in Odisha. Along with this, the best practices of registration, institutional mechanism; inter departmental coordination, the digital platforms and MIS etc. of best performing states was documented. The objectives of the analysis were to identify the bottlenecks, and suggest policy/ programme recommendations. Accordingly State roadmap to attain the goals 2030 (SDG) was prepared.

2 Awareness programme to strengthening Civil Registration:

With an objective to create awareness among the people about civil registration system and its processes, Panchayat level awareness programmes were organised across Puri, Rayagada and Bolangir district covering 18 gram panchayats. About 430 participants including women's groups, panchayat representatives, GKS members, ANMs, ASHAs and AWWs, Block chairpersons, ABDOs, BPMs, PHEOs, Vital Statistics Clerks, and Youth Club members attended the programmes.

Similarly, a block-level sensitisation programme for the service providers was held at Loisingha block of Bolangir district in January, 2020 on the Civil Registration System (CRS) with the participation of people from Agalpur and Loisingha blocks. Around 80 participants such as the ASHAs, AWWs, Block Chairperson, CDPOs, ANMs, Sarpanches, Ward Members, MPHSs, Vital Statistics Clerk and Community people were present in the programme. The objectives of the programme were to generate awareness among the block level health professionals on CRS, to create a block-level action plan to ensure 100 percent registration in CRS, and to activate the block-level co-ordination committee.

Improved access to quality reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health



Ms Laxmi Mohanta, ASHA worker of Taramara Village, Mayurbhanj district shared that CYSD has inspired and empowered her with appropriate knowledge, skills, and attitude through series of training programs, which is now helping her to deliver her duties as an active frontline healthcare worker; she now serves 202 families (with population of 1058). "I was overwhelmed when I received the best ASHA worker award in the district level. I am really grateful to CYSD", says Laxmi.



Strengthening VHND and capacity building of professional health workers:

Village Health Nutrition Days (VHNDs) were monitored in the operational areas in collaboration with the departments of Health and Family Welfare and Women and Child Development. A total of 373 professional health workers out of 467 were equipped with the knowledge on safe motherhood, early child care and development and nutrition.

Mother's awareness on quality health services:

Awareness campaigns such as village level orientation programs and video depicts were organized in 95 villages where 2586 community members including parents, pregnant and lactating mothers, and adolescent girls were oriented on early childhood care, antenatal and postnatal care, nutrition and immunization. Special attention was paid to educating the participants about the consequence of early marriage and government schemes and services especially on mother and child health care services at MO Anganwadi.

Increased Safe motherhood/Institutional safe delivery

A total of 1077 expectant mothers were prepared for institutional delivery. 887 mothers delivered their child in the nearby hospital, thus posting a rise in institutional delivery from 92% to 96%.

Birth Registration of children:

A total of 887 children (girls-452, boys-435) were born, out of whom 873 children were facilitated for registration at birth and received birth certificates.



"I like to participate in the programs organized by CYSD, especially the video shows and orientations for mothers at the village level. I acquired knowledge on antenatal, postnatal care, supplementary nutrition and early childhood care. I have two children (one son and one daughter). Both the deliveries took place in the hospital, and for each birth I had received 5000/- under Mamata and Rs.1400/- under the Janani Surakhya Yojana. I am thankful to CYSD for educating us on different government schemes and provisions especially for pregnant mothers and services at Mo Anganwadi", says Usha Patra, a content mother from Saleibeda in Thakurmunda block of Mayurbhanj, Odisha.

Improved understanding of Adolescent girls on Adolescent sexual and reproductive Health (ASRH) :

A total of 4497 adolescent girls were trained in life-skills and health education and aspects of adolescent sexual and reproductive health, RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS through training programs at school level.

They have been made aware that child marriage is an unscientific and unhealthy means of living together. This may lead to destruction of life and livelihoods. As high as 3447 adolescent girls (172 groups) in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts, 1022 members (48 groups) in Malkanagiri and 248 girls (12 groups) in Rayagaa are now geared up to initiate local level peoples' movement to fight against this superstition backed by strong cultural beliefs and sanctions. Around 56 peer educators have been regularly monitoring the organisation of VHNDs on a voluntary basis in Rayagada and Malkanagiri.

Addressing Malnutrition issue:

Besides the adolescents, the organisation worked with parents, care givers and grassroots

level service providers (ANM, AWW and ASHA) on inter generation of dialogue on health issues. In Rayagada, 300 adolescents were provided with facilitative support to undergo HB test to trace-out incidences of anaemia. About 98 adolescents were found to be anaemic and were referred to the nearby CHC for treatment and they have been provided with input support for initiating nutri-garden in their households. In Mayurbhanj, 3 Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) children were identified and referred to NRC (National Rehabilitation



" I am grateful to CYSD friends who organized life skill health education program in our school. I liked this program immensely. Now I have acquired knowledge on STD, HIV/AIDS especially on Menstrual Hygiene Management. This has become very useful for me in securing a healthy life", says Sumita Naik, 16 years, Thakurmunda, Mayurbhanj, Odisha.

Centre). Efforts have also been made to sensitize people on malnutrition issues through various training programs, events and community score card processes.

Monitoring of Immunization coverage

A total 4421 children (boy-2200, girls-2221) were immunized through the special vaccination program (Pulse Polio) that forms a part of the Universal Immunization Programme. Out of these 4421, as high as 1289 (girls-734, boys-555) children below 2 years were fully immunized.



Universal Immunization programme being carried out at Taramara Sub-Centre of Thakurmunda block.
Photo credit: Dr. P K Nanda

Strengthening GKSs (Gram Kalyan Samitees):

At the village level 48 GKSs were reorganized and around 528 GKS members (including 349 women members) were sensitized on the importance of their participation in and on their roles and responsibilities in planning and implementation of health and other allied activities, management of health and sanitation related issues through a participatory approach at the village level.

Empowering People, Community and Community Institutions

As people's empowerment is a key element in bringing about societal changes, CYSD has been engaged with more than 40000 community members through 2117 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) / Community Institutions across 8 tribal districts of Odisha helping them in the key areas of group governance, human resource and financial management, administration and improving effectiveness of their functions.

During the year, the piloting and up-scaling of "Power to Community" initiative of CYSD empowered 85 community leaders through a range of capacity building programs – covering exercises of value based leadership, self-analysis, vision building, 7 star components of CBO and its Lifeline, empathy mapping, etc. This novel initiative helped the leaders to set their agenda for promoting community development focusing on equity and inclusion.

Besides, 32 new community based organisations with a membership base of 1038 potential community leaders (421-male/617-female) have been strengthened in Malkanagiri district. Facilitation and monitoring of the project supported community activities was the prime purpose of forming the CBOs. Due to democratic functioning and collective action with a deep sense of accountability, many of them are also trying to monitor development activities run by mainstream agencies.



Training on "Power to Community Leaders" being imparted at Kapundi (RLTC) in Saharapada block.
Photo credit: Nalinikanta Sahu

Capacity Building of PRI Representatives on Decentralised Governance

During the reporting year, CYSD organized a 3-Day State Level Thematic Capacity Building Programme on "Decentralized Governance" for PRI representatives from the 16th - 18th of December 2019 at RLTC, Mundaguda, Koraput in collaboration with Vishwa Yuvak Kendra. The main objectives of the programme were to understand the concept of the decentralization process in Odisha and evolution of Panchayati Raj system; sharpen the idea on the salient features of 73rd constitutional amendment Act, Odisha Panchayati Raj Rules and the three-tier Panchayati Raj system; help the participants to understand the roles and responsibilities of the representatives of PRIs; understand the role of Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha and PESA; and to acquire the skills to develop Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP).

Around 110 PRI members, community leaders, NGOs and youths from 5 districts of Odisha like,

Block	No of training	Total Participants Male	Female	total	PRIs Members	GP and Village level in No	CBOs and NGOs Representatives functionaries in No
Boipariguda	6	115	126	241	103	121	17
Kundura	4	84	86	170	97	65	8
Similiguda	1	23	24	47	18	26	3
Kotpad	3	104	67	171	34	112	25
Dasmantpur	4	88	86	174	66	64	44
Laxmipur	4	99	99	198	59	107	32
Narayanpatna	2	50	43	93	23	41	29
Total	24	563	531	1094	400	536	158

Koraput, Rayagada, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Nabarangpur and Malkanagiri who were engaged in governance related works participated in the programme.

Capacity Building on Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

A three-day residential training program was conducted for the Gram Panchayat members of Koraput in collaboration with the District Rural Development Agency. The trainees included Sarapanchas, Panchayat Extension officers, Gram Rojgar Sewaks / Jogan Sahayaks, Ward members, Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, Teachers, Extension workers and CBO and NGO representatives of 8 blocks of the district. The training mainly covered the roles and responsibilities of GP in developing gram panchayat development plans, and make the GP planning gender balanced. The program was facilitated by SIRD certified trainers and was closely monitored by block and district administrations. As a result, 1094 members (Male-563 and Female-531) from 101 gram panchayat planning units were capacitated in 24 programmes. Out of the total members trained, 400 members were gram panchayat representatives, 536 members were panchayat and village level functionaries and 158 members were representatives of Non-Government Organizations and Community Based Organizations.

Incentivisation to Gram Panchayats for improving social sector determinants – the Fifth Finance Commission Recommendation

Under Article 243-I and 243-Y of the Constitution of India, the governor of a state constitutes a Finance Commission every five years. The SFCs assess the state finance, estimates the requirement of resources for the local bodies, recommends the amount of resources to be transferred to the local bodies from the state resources. It also recommends the Central Finance Commission to provide for the gap in the total estimated resource requirements of the state as the resources transferred from the Central Finance Commission is treated as supplementation to the amount recommended by the State Finance Commission. It also suggests measures to empower these institutions. The latest state finance commission is 5th SFC and the recommendation pertains to the period of 2020-25.

CYSD having long experience of working with the local governance observed that the Panchayats are often seen as an extension of the government machinery implementing the decisions rather than determining the development agenda. To make the Panchayats responsible as Local Self Governance unit, it is essential to create an environment among the Panchayats for undertaking development activities that matters for the people. This would give a new dimension to Panchayat's work addressing critical social sector needs in Odisha. In view of this CYSD had several rounds of discussion with the 5th State Finance Commission, academicians, CSOs, and other experts knowing the present state of actions of the Panchayats. The discussion brought few areas such as incentivising the panchayats who demonstrate substantial improvement in social sector determinants; enhance and strengthen the institutional capacity of the local government system for inclusive and vision-based planning and explore alternative sources of own revenues; strengthening the function of Panchayat standing committees; establishment of grievance mechanism at Panchayat level; budget Statement on devolution to PRIs; strengthening e-governance and information system; which are essential for strengthening Panchayats as local self-Government.

Further to the discussion with the Fifth Finance Commission Members, CYSD worked on the new dimension that is incentivizing Panchayats for demonstrating substantial improvement in social sector determinants (health, hygiene, nutrition and education). Performances driven culture in GPs have already been started during the 13th Finance Commission period but it is only subject to the fulfilment of stipulated conditions like increase in GP's own revenue, maintenance of records, financial audit, and uploading sector-wise expenditure of CFC

grants, which would bring about significant improvements in the functioning of the Panchayats. But, as such, there has been no initiative to the Local bodies for performing their role in improving the social sector governance. The performance based incentive would create a competitive atmosphere as well as attract the GPs for improving the social indicators. With this objective, CYSD worked on the concept of incentivising Panchayats under three key components of social sectors i.e. education, health, and safe drinking water. Based on this a reality framework, indicators for weightage, data, and criteria to measure the performance were developed and submitted to the commission.

Outcome:

The 5th State Finance commission, in its report has introduced the criteria and recommended for granting incentive to panchayats. The incentivisation for improvement of Social indicators covers immunisation coverage for each child, enrolment of children in primary schools, and provision of drinking water for households. An amount of Rs. 160 Crore at Rs. 40 Crore per annum is recommended for four years by the Finance commission, which is reflected the 5th Finance Commission report (Volume I) chapter XI, section 11.48.13.

Advocating for a Responsive State



CYSD continued its efforts to make the State responsive to the inclusive agenda during the year. A great deal of emphasis was placed on scaling up of the good practices, creating a large constituency of advocates asking for State Finance and Budget Reforms and putting the priorities of the poor first; capacity building of the state actors, and building alliances across the sectors of civil society, the government and the corporate houses.

The budget watch process initiated long back by the Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre (OBAC) works on policy and budget research and on budget literacy. This year also, the centre facilitated multi sectoral dialogues and tried to involve vibrant civil society organisations and actors, including the media, in an informed discourse on the State priorities for the social sector and the key vulnerable sections

Making State Budget Inclusive and Participatory

Pre-Budget Consultation:

The Pre-budget Consultation is a platform for the citizens to provide inputs to the State Budget making process on the key social sector priorities of the state such as Health, Women, Elementary Education, ICDS, Agriculture and Livelihood, Food Security and SCSP and TSP, Water Sanitation and Rural Development. A pre-budget consultation was jointly organised by CYSD, Save the Children, The Samaj, Argus TV and The Sanmarga during end December 2019 with the participation of CSOs, intellectuals, academicians, media and key Government officials.

Small group discussions and bilateral discussions were held with CSOs working on these issues and their inputs were incorporated in preparing the charter of demands. The final charter of demand was submitted to all concerned departments. This was also shared with the legislators, CSOs, academicians for larger discourse on the issues.

Post Budget Panel Discussion:

In response to the state budget FY 2020-21, OBAC on 22 February 2020 facilitated a panel discussion "Reflection on Odisha State Budget 2020-21" in partnership with The Samaja and Nandighosha TV and Odisha Economic Association. There were two panel discussions, i) financial health of the state and ii) situation of employment, education, health and nutrition.



The analysis included the overall state finance, and the entire social service sector such as health, education, young children, drinking water and sanitation, development of SC and ST, women, food and nutrition security, agriculture and livelihoods and rural development.

Panel Discussion on Union Budget 2020-21

The Union budget has major implications for the state budget due to the state's share in central taxes and grants-in-aid from centre to the state. Drawing inference from Union Budget 2020-21, OBAC organised a consultation on "Resource Adequacy for Social Sectors: Impact of Union Budget 2020-21 on Odisha" on 7 February 2020.

Both the panel discussions were joined by the former Chair Person, Odisha Public Service Commission, Former Finance Minister, Govt. of Odisha, AGM, NABARD, and Representatives from NISER, OXFAM India, Center for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA), PHFI,

Dean, School of Management, KIIT University, Academia, CSO leaders along with representatives from leading media houses.

Policy Brief : Risk Proofing Investment Framework for Rainfed Agriculture in India

Odisha is the 3rd most rainfed state in India where 19 out of 30 districts are dependent on rainfall. Moreover, 65% of the net sown areas are shielded under rainfed conditions covering 80% of the tribal population under this rainfed area. There is a need of rainfed oriented agriculture policy and large public investments in the rainfed area. Against this backdrop, CYSD in collaboration with the RRA Network has come up with a policy brief on "Issues and Concerns for Rainfed Agriculture" in three States i.e. Maharashtra, Karnataka and Odisha. The Objective was to understand the State's responsiveness in realizing the importance of rainfed eco-systems and its dynamics from policy and budget analysis viewpoint.

Localising UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

Children represent the future. Ensuring their physical, socio-emotional, linguistic and cognitive development ought to be a priority for all societies. Children are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition and infectious diseases, many of which can be effectively prevented or treated. CYSD has been implementing its Child Rights programs in four tribal districts of Odisha, such as Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Malkanagiri and Rayagada encompassing 9 blocks like Thakurmunda, Jashipur, Kaptipada, Saharapada, Mathili, Korkunda, Khairiput, Kolnara and Rayagada. The programme not only focuses on Integrated Community Development but also incorporates an understanding that meaningful changes can come in the lives of people especially children, youth and women only through gender transformative action in a Child Centred Community Development (CCCD) framework. The program seeks to empower children, youth and women by providing them with the skills and knowledge they need to effect changes in their environment through changing policies, practices and structures that affect their lives. It targets all the key elements vital for child rights to be respected, protected and fulfilled. Some of the key accomplishment stories have been narrated hereunder.

Improved holistic learning and quality education

“National level Children's Literary Festival in Hyderabad was a really wonderful, amazing and joyful event. It was for the first time in my life I visited a place out of the State. Thanks to CYSD friends who encouraged me to participate in the event. I was able to enhance my skills”, says Ananta Charan Majhi, 15 years, Thakurmunda, Mayurbhanj, Odisha.



“We are thankful to CYSD who organized events like creative writing/painting competitions and reading sessions in our school. We liked the program a lot; it will be very helpful in our future endeavours”, says Champabati

Soy, 16 years, Thakurmunda, Mayurbhanj, Odisha.

Drop-outs back to school: A total of 24 children (Boys-9, Girls-15) who had dropped out from school were brought back to school through enrolment drives at village level. The enrolment rate in primary schools now stands increased from 88.42% to 97.2% with the girls' enrolment going up from 86 % to 96%.

Life Skills Education for Children at School: A total of 390 (264 girls) students from 20 schools acquired knowledge and life skills relating to leadership, problem-solving, decision making, creative writings and presentation skills through different events such as children's literary festivals, creative writing/painting and reading

sessions in schools which would enable them to deal effectively with the demands and the challenges of everyday life. The programs ensured that girls learn and feel safe while in school; learn the socio-emotional and life skills necessary to navigate and adapt to a changing world; and take decisions about their own lives for shaping their future.

Children's Sports and Science Exhibitions:

Support was extended to schools in organizing children's Sports, Science exhibitions. This year the theme of the Science Exhibition was "science and technology for sustainable development". More than 1800 children (including 1139 girls) from Mayurhanj district actively participated in the events putting on display 256 science projects.



"It was a phenomenal visit to meet our sponsored child. The visit was great and although we already had high hopes, the visit far exceeded our expectation. Our thanks to CYSD and Plan International for the innovative initiative for girls' education", reported Ms. Johanna Uuranto and family, Sponsor from Finland.

Cognitive Development: To improve the learning agility of children and improve their leadership skills, summer and winter camps

were organised in Rayagada. To develop the cognitive ability among children, a series of socio-emotional sessions and competitions on tribal arts, songs, folks were conducted wherein 7 children participated in the state level learning exchange programme on culture.

Strengthening School Library: Books were provided to school libraries. A total 1862 children (Boys-884, Girls-978) in 22 secondary schools enjoyed the library facilities. Supplementary learning materials were provided to 498 marginalized tribal students (including 234 girls) of Class-X for enhancing their learning competency.

Protective, Effective 'N' Context based Initiation of Learning for Life (PENCIL):

PENCIL, an innovative model for the tribal children in general and for slow-medium pace learners in particular was piloted to consolidate and impart knowledge based on the local context with protective measures. In this process 10 centres were selected for piloting in different residential schools targeting 280 enrolled children in Malkangiri. Now the centres have taken a shape of creative learning platform of local 'art and culture' for the tribal children.

Strengthening School Governance – In collaboration with the block administration, a total of 542 School Management Committee (SMC) members (female-275) of 30 schools (primary-20, secondary-10) were oriented on educational planning with a focus on the Right to Education (RtE) Act and the importance of girls' education. The initiative helped increase the participation of members of SMC in preparing School Development Plans, Annual Activity Calendars and promoting a safe and effective learning environment for girls in CYSD operational areas.

Protection from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence for children

Children act as 'Change Agent' through strengthening

Child/Youth clubs : To ascertain that the children's rights are duly protected and exercised, 2797 children (1426 girls) of 122 child clubs of operational area increased their knowledge on Child Rights and Child Protection through different training programs and events. This helped create the self-esteem and enthusiasm among the girls necessary for proper articulation, participation and exercise of their rights.

Community based child protection mechanism (CBCPM):

At the community level, 1262 Child Protection Committee members (Male-551, Female-711) including 155 PRI members were equipped with skills and knowledge on government laws/acts, their roles and responsibilities towards CBCPM in project operational areas.

Child Protection training for school teachers:

28 teachers (Male-12, Female-16) and 30 School Management Committee members from 12 schools were oriented on child protection to make them understand the rights of girls to education who created an enabling environment for girls in schools of project operational areas.

Children prevented from Child Labour -With the support of local government officials, the District Child Protection Unit, 25 children (15 girls and 10 boys) were prevented from child labour. All were re-enrolled in schools to continue their education.

Arresting Child Marriage: With the support of the Child Protection Committees and child clubs, 8 child marriages cases were prevented in the program area. 724 adolescent girls of 12 secondary schools in Mayurbhanj district were educated on their rights and on the consequences of child marriage through training programs. These adolescent girls played a key role as ambassadors and spread the messages for arresting child marriage among the peers and their parents.

Special support to children in need of care and protection

- CYSD extended special support to 11 children (8 girl children) who were suffering from severe illness and had discontinued their studies. This enabled the children to go back to school and resume their studies.

Sensitizing Women Groups on rights and entitlements:

CYSD supported 4025 members (including 64 women leaders) from 365 women groups with the required skills and knowledge to access government programmes. This enabled the girls and women members to understand their rights and entitlements and helped them to get involved in different

programs for shaping their lives better.

Drive on 'Girls Get Equal':

11th October is observed as a key global day to celebrate the power of girls and highlight the discriminations they endure. This year, CYSD celebrated the 'International Day of the

Girl (IDG)' in 10 Gram Panchayats of partners' areas. On this occasion, girls took over 10 Gram Panchayats, the elected bodies responsible for preparing the Gram Panchayat Development Plan with a view to ensuring the well-being of children, young people and adults in the village. It created a very good impact among

Child Marriage still a Practice in Koraput !

It was early January 2020. A community monitoring process was underway in the G. Maliguda village of Boipariguda block in Koraput district. The monitoring process revealed that a majority of pregnant women of this village are unable to avail the advantage of cash benefit provided by maternity benefit schemes i.e. MAMATA and Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). It was noted, during the study that more than 50 per cent of ante-natal women and even those who delivered babies within past two years have not received the conditional cash transfer provided by the Government of Odisha under the MAMATA scheme. As per MAMATA scheme, one

woman beneficiary can avail Rs. 5000/- for each birth twice in her lifetime during the ante-natal and post-natal phases. In addition, the JSY scheme provides Rs. 1400 to each and every woman beneficiary, provided they have adopted the institutional delivery system. The objective of Government in introducing these schemes is to ensure proper nutrition and care during the pregnancy and the post-partum phase and to ensure safe delivery in the presence of proper health care practitioners.

G. Maliguda Anganwadi Center forms a part of the Kollar Panchayat in Boipariguda block of Koraput district which serves 73 beneficiaries. Of the 73 beneficiaries, there were 20 children aged 6 months

to 3 years, 20 children between the age group of 3 to 6 years, 25 adolescent girls, 4 pregnant women and 4 lactating mothers.

During the community monitoring on RMNCH+A, facilitated by CYSD, the service providers i.e. ASHA, AWW, ward member and service users, like pregnant women and lactating mothers were interacted with, separately. A detailed



Community Monitoring team holding interaction with women of G.Maliguda village regarding prevalence of child marriage in their community.
photo credit : Nabanita Das

473 girls along with 150 community members including parents, teachers and PRI members by highlighting the message 'Girls Get Equal' to bring changes in the norms and attitude of community leaders and to promote justice for girls and young women's education, economic empowerment and gender equality.

discussion was held with all the groups. Astoundingly, what surfaced was that the practice and prevalence of child marriage and early pregnancy is very rampant in G. Maliguda. Since the girls are getting married before the prescribed age of 18, the conditional cash transfer schemes designed for every mother become inapplicable. It was commonly agreed by the service users and service providers to flag off the issue in the upcoming Gram Sabha. As per the mutual action plan, this issue was raised by some volunteers at the Gram Sabha held on January 26 at Kollar panchayat.

This news was picked up by the CDPO of Boipariguda block within a short span. As a result, the CDPO with help of the In-charge of Ramgiri Police Station, ChildLine, ICDS supervisors, Anganwadi workers and some volunteers paid surprise visit to the villages of Kollar, Dandabadi and Chipakur panchayats of Boipariguda block. They identified the occurrence of five child marriage cases. After prolonged discussion with the parents of the married children, the marriages were held null and void. Subsequently, the parents agreed to conduct the marriages only after the girls attained the prescribed marriageable age i.e. 18 years. On the other hand, the ASHA and Anganwadi Workers assured the pregnant women and lactating mothers that they would provide facilitative support for availing the benefits from MAMATA and JSY schemes.



During the year, Barsharani Palei, 15 year old Girl Child Leader from Makundiapada, Mayurbhanj District operational area was nominated by CYSD to participate in the National level event held at New Delhi organized by Plan India.



According to Barsharani, " This was a good opportunity for me to showcase my talent and to meet with other girls who came from different states of India. I was glad to take over the CEO position of HandM Company during this event. I liked this program. I acquired different life skills and increased my confidence level to get success in future endeavours".

Skilling & Youth Engagement



CYSD envisages skill training as key to gainful employment and quality life. The skilling activities of CYSD is designed to bridge the gap in the primary skilling landscape with focus on rural and urban youth.

Skills for Life

The 'Skills for Life' training program was undertaken by CYSD in partnership with the Swades Foundation with an aim to improve the productivity and production and enhance the efficiency of the informal sector work force. This programme helped to increase the business skills and the income of the underemployed and enhance the sector-wise knowledge of the unemployed youths. Also, it helped the urban youths to expand their knowledge base and the women of the urban slum got a chance to relate with the outer world and empower themselves and their community members as well.

This year, a total of 223 participants from 9 urban slum pockets of Bhubaneswar were enrolled in the training, out of which 212 trainees (72 male and 140 female) successfully completed the training and 11 discontinued due to different reasons.

During the training, apart from the domain and sector-based learning, a great deal of focus was given to various life skills. Even OJT (On job training) was also conducted in different retail outlets to make the trainees understand the eco-system of the retail sector. Focused lab-based training and lab chart helped the trainees to realise the work culture. An academic manual has been prepared for smooth running of the training.

Ground-breaking Change in Roji's Life



“It was a moment of great delight for me when I got a 'branded' shirt for my father and a 'Sambalpuri saree' for my mother with my first salary”, says Roji with her dazzling eyes.

Roji Nayak, a next-door girl of 19 years, living with her family in Salia Sahi slum of Bhubaneswar is the only earning member with an inadequate income to support the expenses of a family of five members. The financial constraint compelled Roji to opt out of higher education after Intermediate (12th Std.). But no financial crisis could stop her from dreaming of doing something better for her family and bringing them smiles. She was aspiring to get employed.

Roji's journey began with 'Skills for Life' – a programme for the unemployed slum youth to make them gainfully employed. Gradually, Roji's personality traits transformed and she began showing keenness in learning skills with confidence. The slum community, where she stays, could not digest this transformation in a poverty-stricken underprivileged girl and Roji became a part of every discussion in the community. She underwent the Retail Sales Associate Training programme of CYSD and like other youngsters, she learnt life skills, self-presentation skills with dignity and the art of being a good sales person who can pitch anything with confidence.

Roji's family was happy with their daughter getting the opportunity of learning something new that would help her lead a life with dignity and support the family in the long run. The training helped Roji know herself, build her self-esteem and emerge as a self-confident individual. **“7 September 2018 is a memorable day for me as on that day I got the job at a BPO called AEGIS in Bhubaneswar”,** says Roji with a jubilant mood. Roji is now earning 15000 rupees per month. She works as a 'customer care executive' and her job is to answer customers' queries and solve their problems, respond to their requests and take a note of their complaints in relation to products and services. She is happy!!!

Like Roji, more than 500 unemployed youth, who aspire to get gainful employment have been a part of the 'Skills for Life' programme. In the initial phase of the programme, 223 youth were trained and connected to employment in FY 2019-20.

Bridging Digital Gender Divide in Rural Landscape

Such path-breaking stories in digital explosion abound in more than 8000 villages of Odisha served through CYSD's Internet Saathi Programme! CYSD in partnership with FRENED has made a modest attempt to bridge the digital gender divide in rural landscape to improve female digital literacy. 'Internet Saathi' is an approach for rural women empowerment - started with a vision of transferring the knowledge from the digitally empowered women to rural women.

2286 selected women called 'Saathis' were provided with smart phones with internet access along with structured training and handholding support in its use as well as application. And in turn, each Saathi passed on that knowledge to another 700 women and became the ambassadors of digital literacy in their community. Thus, the programme has created a pool of 1.8 million digitally literate rural learners covering 8043 villages spread over 79 Blocks in 6 districts of Puri, Cuttack, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Jajpur. The Internet Saathi program has provided the women with an enabling platform wherefrom the learners can explore immense opportunities to improve their lives and livelihoods in the rural landscape.

Aspiring Jayanti Flies High

Jayanti is a neighbourhood young woman of 23 years, living in Nipaniya village of Harichandanpur Block in Kendujhar district, Odisha. She hails from a marginalized family. Her husband – who is a truck driver - is the only earning member with not much income to be able to support the expenses of a five-member family. She always nurtured a dream to be a self-dependent woman and support her husband and increase the household income. She was already spearheading an SHG group in her village.

Meantime, she became the mother of a child. Life became more hazardous with new responsibilities. When she was in quest of new opportunities and a way to get connected to the outer-world, she came to know about the 'Internet Saathi' programme of CYSD. It was really a great moment of her life when she was offered to work as an Internet Saathi.

Impact :

Some of the trained women have started their own micro-businesses like stitching, mushroom farming, running DTP and photo centres, cookery, crafts making, e-marketing through Amazon, beauty parlors, etc; many have been driving awareness for issues like girl child education, menstrual hygiene within their communities. Altogether 2286 women leaders (master trainers) have been created who now stand transformed as entrepreneurs.

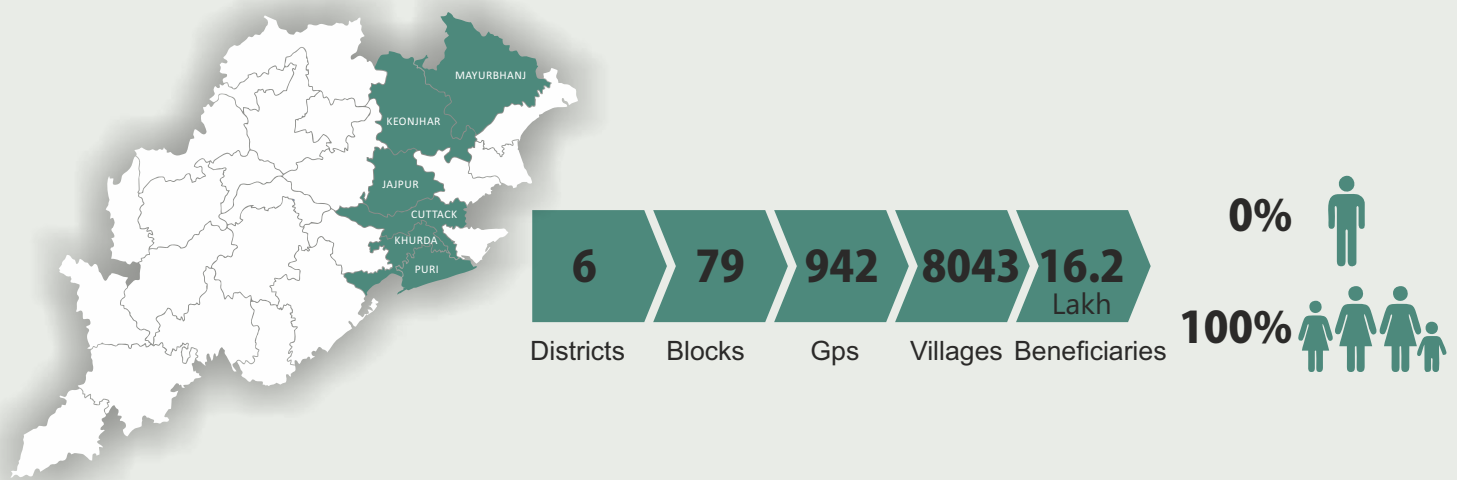
The 'Internet Saathi' programme being an innovative digital literacy campaign to connect rural women with the Digital World, Jayanti was trained to use the platform. Quickly she learnt the art of connecting with the digital field. While imparting internet education to the rural women, she also started surfing different websites for livelihoods and income opportunities in rural areas. She got to know more about remunerative vegetable cultivation and post-production management. She also mobilized the other members of her SHG to join hands with her. The group started producing organic vegetables. They learnt new ways of farming from YouTube and started organic manure production and natural farming. The digital connectivity also helped them know about more the demand of organic vegetables and now the SHG has started establishing linkages with organic product traders.

Now, Jayanti's family members are happy that having learnt something new, Jayanti is now able to lead a life with dignity and supports the family. The Internet Saathi helped explore the inner-quality of her. She is now an entrepreneur. She adds on an average of Rs 2500 per month to her



family income. **“Internet Saathi has showed me a new initiative, I wish to fly high”** – says Jayanti. She is now learning multi-layer farming system from YouTube as she is keen to produce more from their limited land. Truly, she is one of the active Saathis in the Harichandanpur Block, also a very committed worker and passionate about her work.

‘Jayanti’ means winner, in deed, a true winner !



WoW

Women on Wheels

Women on Wheels (WoW), a unique initiative, was implemented by CYSD with the support of Azad Foundation and Mahindra Finance to train 35 resource poor women with an aim to groom them as professional chauffeurs and provide them with a sustained means of livelihood. WoW is a well-designed program equipped with technical (On Road Practice) and non-technical modules like Gender and VAW, Spoken English, First-aid and Self-defence etc. Induction, Learner License application process, obtaining of a Permanent License and *Badlava Ka Safarnama* were the major part of the training.

Impact:

The WoW programme has prepared and trained 33 women and 2 transgender chauffeurs who provide security to other women in this male-dominated profession. The programme helped break the gender stereotypes and paved the way for a new era for the resource poor women and transwomen of urban communities; and increased the mobility the erstwhile shy women. The community people are now open to allow their girls to go for non-technical livelihood.



'Smruti' – A Successful Chauffeur

Smruti is extremely punctual and deeply committed to her work. She has proved that "where there is a will, there is a way". She is a house wife and a mother of twin daughters, and she is very well-known as a perfect daughter-in-law in her community. And now she has her permanent driving license and is able to drive a four-wheeler confidently on road.

Smruti Rekha Behera is a woman leading an ordinary lifestyle and belongs to a marginalized family of Patharbandha slum of Bhubaneswar. Her husband is the only earning member in her family with a monthly income, which is grossly insufficient to support their family expenses. Although Smruti has completed 12th Std. before her marriage, she was not aware of any means to earn an income and contribute to her family.



During the mobilization process of CYSD for the WoW (Women on Wheels) program, Smruti took a decision to enrol herself in the driving training which was exclusively for resource poor woman. Smruti completed all the steps of the training, starting from obtaining a learner's license to clearing the final driving test. She was also mastered the non-technical modules very well. Irrespective of whether it was Spoken English class or Gender class, she was not only a good learner during the sessions but also a good motivator as she motivated her batch mates every day. After successful completion of her DL test she was capable of riding the vehicle on the road of the city confidently. According to her initially it was not at all easy for her to drive a vehicle without fear, but CYSD helped her remove the fears. In the initial days, she faced a lot of problems to attend the training while getting out of home and listening to community people's sarcastic words, but she braved all odds and emerged as an active trainee in both technical and non-technical subjects. Such a move by a housewife was really unbelievable, but once it became true, the other women also garnered the courage and proved that women can be strong **"change makers"**.

Agri-Clinic & Agri-Business Centre (AC&ABC) Training

During the year, through the AC & ABC Training CYSD has trained 22 agro-entrepreneurs in diversified segments like setting up agri-input centres, agri-clinics, dairy units, fishery units, goatery units, integrated farming, mushroom cultivation, mobile livestock clinics, online-farmers' helpline, agro-industries, nursery raising and plant protection, etc. CYSD has been able to create a pool of agro-entrepreneurs who are extending support and assistance to more than 25000 farmers in different ways.

CYSD being the nodal centre for Odisha state has been implementing the AC & ABC Scheme supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India through MANAGE, Hyderabad in association with NABARD.

AC & ABCs unfold the opportunity for agro start-ups

Md. Saiful Saddam Hussain, from Jajpur District of Odisha is a budding entrepreneur and now the proud owner of "Goudhan Amrit Agro Pvt. Ltd", one of the leading organic product manufacturers in India. They are the manufacturers of herbal cattle feed supplements named Gaudhan Amrit that has been recently conferred with "Best Product Award"; by International Multidisciplinary Research Foundation as one of the best Herbal Animal feed Supplements. Besides, he owns G and W Agro-vet Pvt. Ltd., the manufacturer and supplier of animal feeds, agrochemical, high yielding seeds; it offers research based Agri-veterinary services too.

Mr. Saiful was a bright participant of the Agri Clinic and Agri Business Centre training program held at CYSD. His basic interests have always been in providing technical support to the farmers and quality inputs to revive White Revolution. He wanted to create job opportunities in his society.

G and W Agrovet Pvt. Ltd. has developed "Gaudhan Amrit", a unique kind of herbal feed supplement that is a blend of many such herbal extracts which improve milk production, fat percentage and reproduction efficiency.

"This programme helped me a lot to explore and understand more about starting a start-up enterprise. I am really thankful to CYSD for conducting such inspirational trainings to bring back the youth onto the right track" says Saif. "We have been the first Herbal-based research-driven feed supplement company that has reached-out to the nutritionist/ doctors. After going through the clinical studies and learning about Gaudhan Amrit's ingredients and its benefits, many of these nutritionists and doctors are now recommending our products to their clients", he added.



Digital literacy Campaign through World on Wheels

Using Digital Learning Lab through the **'World on Wheels'**, a Bus equipped with AC, large LCD screen and 20 workstations with Internet connectivity for children, a total of 948 children (including 572 girls) from seven schools were equipped with basic computer

skills. This program has evoked an overwhelming response from the students, teachers and parents including the government officials. Teachers were digitally trained in the basics of digital literacy and numeracy skills in course curriculum.



Students from Saharapada block are receiving digital literacy knowledge.
Photo credit: Dipti Ranjan Mohanty

Allied Vocational Training for the Youths

Through career counselling facilitated by CYSD, around 189 (102-boys/87-girls) potential tribal youth in Malkanagiri and Rayagada have been receiving skills training and exploring job opportunities. Out of these 189, as many as 36 youth from Rayagada have successfully completed skills training under the DDUGKY; 23 have got job placement, 3 are self-employed and 10 engaged in agri-enterprise. From Malkanagiri, 19 youth have been selected to join skills training at CIPET and KIIT under DDUGKY.

Besides, 48 unemployed youths were linked to vocational training like four-wheeler driving under DDUGKY; 14 adolescent girls have undergone training to serve as ANMs and 7 in tailoring. 12 youths have undergone training in ITIs and 6 in Computer through ORMAS in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts.

Observance of Events

National Youth Day: Swami Vivekananda Jayanti

The National Youth Day event was organised on 12th January to pay homage to Vivekanandaji and inspire and motivate youth leaders and spread the message of Service to Humanity, Peace, Harmony, Environment and Climate Change among the youths. Around 150 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 to working for the cause of the nation and character building. The youth leaders shared their experiences and learnt from each other.

International Volunteer Day (IVD)

December 5 is being observed as the International Volunteer Day (IVD) by the United Nations. During the reporting year, 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 Theme



of IVD-2019 was “**Gandhiji - Volunteerism and Lifting Communities**”. The volunteers were encouraged by the panellists to come forward and offer 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 in the participants.

A band of vibrant youth leaders were empanelled who vouched to offer voluntary services for various societal causes through CYSD and other civil society partner organizations as and when required, especially during natural calamities – floods and cyclones; and organisations of mega events and campaigns, etc.

Disaster Mitigation and Climate Change Action



Ever since the occurrence of the Super Cyclone in 1999, CYSD has been persistently making efforts and investing 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.

Efforts have been initiated to train and develop community youth as 'Climate Change Warriors' who can stay alert and respond to any kind of disaster situation. A great deal of emphasis is placed on helping people deal with post – disaster situations.

FANI Wiped Away Our Smiles

When the Cyclone 'FANI' hit the shore with a wind speed of 200-240 Kmph on 3 May 2019, it not only affected 11 districts from around 40 blocks in Odisha State; it also devastated the state capital Bhubaneswar including the urban slums.

A rapid assessment team of CYSD visited Patra Sahi of Dhirkuti Slum, Salia Sahi and Sikharachandi Nagar of Bhubaneswar and reported heavy damages to houses, assets and daily needs. The erstwhile smiling faces of the dwellers were full of agony.

Cyclone FANI

After the cyclonic storms of Super Cyclone 1999 and Phailin in 2013, FANI caused colossal damage and devastation in coastal Odisha in 2019.



Devastation caused by Cyclone FANI in Brahmagiri of Puri district. Photo credit: Mahesh Chhatoi

“Cyclone Fani which hit Odisha on 3 May was the most intense cyclonic storm crossing the State coast during the pre-monsoon season in the satellite era since 1965.” - Indian Meteorological Department (IMD).

“The cyclone has caused heavy damages in our area and most of the houses have collapsed. Children have lost their books and learning materials and Anganwadi Centres are damaged too. Almost none of the affected people have clothes to cover themselves. We are facing severe water scarcity and sanitation issues. The uprooted trees that have fallen on our houses, roads and toilets have made it more difficult”, said Bijay Kumar Pahi, a dweller of Dhirikuti slum.

Over 35 households were fully demolished and 50 partially damaged. Two 11 KV electric poles were

fallen and majority of the big trees inside the slum were uprooted. The pregnant and lactating mothers were facing sanitation issues and were not able to access proper food and health care facilities.

“We were all living here like a family. We earned our bread and butter from daily wages from various parts of the city. We have never felt so dejected because of such unprecedented poverty and limited assets. The damage caused due to the cyclone wiped away our smiles,” shared Meena Das of Sikharachandi Nagar.

FANI Aftermath

Fani affected as high as 16 million people living in around 20000 villages from 159 blocks and 52 Urban Local bodies of 14 districts in the State. Puri and Khurda including the capital city Bhubaneswar, suffered the heaviest damage. About 5 lakh houses, 1.88 lakh hectares of crop area, 88 lakh livestock were severely affected. Besides, 64 human casualties and 53 lakh livestock casualties were reported. More than 7000 educational institutions, 1031 primary health centres and 1.56 lakhs of electricity poles were damaged. Cyclone Fani destroyed the coastal forests, including 10 million trees that were ecologically sensitive. A number of varieties were uprooted with many more damaged in the extremely severe cyclone. The entire State struggled hard to restore back to normalcy especially with regard to restoring lives and livelihoods.

People lost their livelihoods from different sources like paddy, pulses, vegetables, nutrition gardens and fruit bearing trees. Apart from these, inland fisheries were affected a lot.

Marine fishermen lost their boats and nets. Even the street vendors were not spared; as many as 30000 vendors lost their means of income and employment.

Seeing is believing! Children, differently-abled, elderly people and women, particularly the single women and the widows were the most vulnerable. Women and children suffered a lot because of a lack of safe space. The status of health and hygiene all across was of serious concern. A large number of affected people were deprived of relief and other entitlements because of their ignorance about the packages offered by the government. The people who had borrowed money earlier were forced to repay their loans (Equated Monthly Instalment - EMIs) out of the compensation they received from the government for livelihood restoration. Enormous amount of poverty, insecurity and inequality was clearly observed in coastal Odisha during the post Fani days. People were hard-pressed to go outside the State to get employment.

Ground Reality

Immediately after the cyclone, a rapid assessment was undertaken by CYSD-DRR Team in the districts of Puri and Khurda and the urban slums of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation in select villages/urban slums for assessing the damages caused and chalk out further course of action. A pilot project was also taken up making the use Drone, Artificial Intelligence - in collaboration with India Flying Labs for damage assessment in Arakhakuda village of Bramhagiri block in Puri district.

Outreach: Out of 14 districts affected by the cyclone FANI, 3 districts - Puri, Khordha and Cuttack were the worst affected. CYSD reached out to 57773 population belonging to 26 GPs of 8 blocks and 46 Slum habitations of 2 Municipal corporations.

Collective Humanitarian Action

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), relief agencies, intellectuals and media houses joined hands and constituted a forum called "Civil

Society Responds to FANI" for stimulating collective humanitarian action immediately after FANI. More than a hundred volunteers were mobilized from different organizations and engaged in relief and restoration activities in the most affected districts of Puri, Khurda and Cuttack. IEC materials in Odia language explaining the relief packages declared by the Government and the need for massive plantation were developed and distributed among the affected people to help them access their entitlements. The recommendations of the Forum along with evidences from the ground were shared with the Government for appropriate action.

Relief Phase:

Volunteer Mobilization

103 volunteers (Male 81 and 22 Female) were mobilized from different organizations including ANTARANG of JAGRUTI, National Youth Project (NYP), National Service Scheme (NSS) and Indore School of Social Work (ISSW) to facilitate the work on the ground. A team of



Photo credit: Niladri Sahoo

Interns from Christ University, Bangalore; National Law University, Odisha; Xavier school of Sustainability, Xavier University, Bhubaneswar; Symbiosis Centre of Media and Communication, Pune; Ashoka University, Haryana; and KIIT Law School, Bhubaneswar also volunteered to assist in the management of the Coordination and Control Room set up at CYSD.



“CYSD has given me ample opportunity to showcase my writing skills while documenting the stories in FANI News Bulletin”

– Payal Choudhury,
Intern, Christ University, Bangalore.

Post FANI Response in Puri Districts of Odisha:

CYSD's post FANI response in collaboration with Plan India distributed the first relief packages in Motto, one of the worst affected villages from Brahmagiri block in Puri District just after 7 days of the landfall.

Relief Distribution: Materials including Survival Kits (4929), Dignity Kits (8911), Education Kits for children (2343) and tarpaulin covers (1290) were distributed to the affected households.

Cyclone FANI Response Hubs: One Hub each in Brahmagiri, Satyabadi, Nimapada and Delang blocks of Puri district; and one in Bhubaneswar Urban Slum were set-up to facilitate the delivery

of services to the cyclone victims with the support of the volunteers and community leaders.

Supply of Drinking Water: A total of 32268 litres of drinking water were supplied to 2150 affected households in Bhubaneswar urban slums by installing water purification systems (RO Purifiers) in collaboration with the Tata Trusts and Humanitarian Aid International (HAI).

Health and Hygiene Camps: Health and hygiene camps were organised in the affected areas mobilizing volunteers, doctors and medicine from different quarters. As many as 24 health camps were organized where 2527 people received basic treatment and received medicine free of cost supported by Americares India. The hygiene camps served 51 villages/ urban slums in the affected areas of Brahmagiri, Satyabadi, Nimapada and Delang blocks of Puri district; Cuttack Municipal Corporation (CMC); and the urban slums under Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) and Baliana block of Khurda district. In the process, activities like road clearing, village cleaning and decontamination of water bodies were undertaken with the help of volunteers and the community people.

Reconstruction of WASH and Dining

Facilities: Support was extended to 9 Schools in Khurdha district for reconstruction of WASH facility and dining halls damaged severely by the cyclone.

Green Odisha Drive (A movement of massive plantation and rejuvenating the bio-resources) :

CYSD in collaboration with the initiative called 'Civil Society Responds to FANI' (CSRf) organized a consultation on "Restoration of Greenery post FANI" on 4 June 2019. The civil society leaders, Panchayat representatives from affected areas of Brahmagiri, Krushnaprasad,

Satyabadi, Delanga and Nimapara, participated in the consultation. The meeting was attended by Civil Society, Corporate Houses along with Senior Officials from the Government and environmentalists. The objective of the consultation was to:

- Develop a shared understanding on the importance of Green Odisha Drive
- Prepare a concrete roadmap with specific timeframe to take the Drive forward
- Agree upon shared responsibilities towards strengthening the Eco system in the Post-Fani landscapes



Following the consultation, a two-day training programme was conducted on “Restoration of Greenery” on 27 and 28 June 2019. About 120 volunteers participated in this programme. By this initiative, more than 2 lakh plants were distributed, and massive plantation drive was undertaken by different institutions.

An Exposure Visit

was organized for 14 potential farmers of Brahmagiri and Krushnaprasad blocks of Puri district to SAMBHAVA which facilitated their visit to few local women SHGs like, Barada Sahi SHG in Buguda block



of Ganjam district. Here, a new relationship was established between the tribal women farmers and the farmers of Krushnaprasad and Brahmagiri as tree brothers and sisters. The tribal women gifted about 14 thousand saplings to their Fani affected brothers who had lost a sizeable Green cover in their habitations.

Social Housing: Social housing and construction of temporary shelters (traditional intermediate shelters) for the most affected vulnerable families was viewed as a crucial need of the community. CYSD embarked upon providing intermediate shelters to the vulnerable families of Brahmagiri and Krushnaprasad blocks in Puri district. To this effect, the household identification was done based on the criteria of widow, single deserted woman headed family, differently abled person, and the aged and the poorest of the poor families without any means of livelihood. In this regard, about 135 traditional intermediate shelters were constructed for 90 Poorest of the Poor (PoP), 30 widows, 10 single-headed women, and 5 differently abled people in Brahmagiri and Krushnaprasad block of Puri district in collaboration with The Odisha Society of the Americas (OSA) and Sadananda Trust.

Child Friendly Space (CFS)

Children were the worst affected during and



Running of a Child Friendly Space in Krushnaprasad block, Puri
Photo Credit – Prasanna Ku. Das

the post cyclone days. While parents and other adults remained busy with salvaging items from the ravage, repairing houses, arranging food and water - children were neglected and left on

their own jeopardizing their security, health and education. Taking into account the effects of extremely devastating cyclone FANI on children, special care and protection were considered

Sheltering the Homeless

“We had a thatched single room house built on mud wall. Just before the cyclone crossed the coast, the government evacuated us. When the cyclone eventually subsided and we returned to our village from the 'Cyclone Shelter', I found my house fully demolished and our household stocks flown away. I was shocked and dejected. There was no roof to lye under, no drinking water available, no food to satiate the hunger, no electricity to settle in,” said Kishore Pahan, a landless labourer. He is a Scheduled Caste landless labourer of Bhoisahi village in Satpada Gram Panchayat of Krushnaprasad Block, Puri district, who lived with his family – wife Suma and a 6 years old son.

On 2 May, the day before the Cyclone Fani hit the coast, the District Administration announced on loudspeaker, radio and television channels advising the villagers to evacuate their homes and to move to the nearby cyclone shelter or college building to avoid the risk to life. Kishore's family rushed to a nearby college building leaving the house and stayed there for 3 days. During these three days, the government as well as some organizations provided them with relief food materials, like Chura (flat rice), gur, cooked-riced and dal along with biscuit, and drinking water. After four days of Fani, the local Block Development Officer, Tahesildar and Revenue Inspector assessed their damaged-house. At that time, only a black Polythene sheet was given to the family for temporary shelter. Besides, 3000 rupees and 50 kilograms of rice were distributed as emergency assistance in the first phase and 3200 rupees was transferred to their bank account in the second phase as compensation for the house damage, as told by Kishor. He told the CYSD representatives during their initial field visit that cooked food was provided by the Government only during lunch for a month.



After a few days, CYSD representatives revisited Bhoisahi village of Satpada and organised a meeting (Gram Sabha) with the villagers. The village is home to around 1400 households.

“A few organisations had been to our village for extending support of social housing, but seeing the huge number of households, they did not show much interest. CYSD representatives came forward and proposed to provide some intermediary single-room shelters to the families of landless, poor, persons with disability, widow, and women headed families, as priority. Besides, CYSD advised the villagers to identify the needy and poor families. They provided housing assistance in the form of construction materials, like 31 wooden bullahs, 8 pieces of galvanized sheet for construction of roof along with labour cost of skilled carpenter. We the beneficiary families contributed the labour cost for walling and flooring etc. In my village, around 35 Intermediary shelters were erected jointly by CYSD. I am lucky enough to get one shelter. My family is grateful to CYSD for such a 'home to homeless' shelter. If some further financial support is provided by the government, I will construct a house of brick walls and cemented floor”, shared Kishore with a cheerful face.

critical during post cyclone scenario. CYSD initiated 7 child friendly spaces (CFS) in six worst affected villages of Krushnaprasad block in Puri district in collaboration with American Jewish World Services (AJWS) and provided safe space for joyful learning to 178 children for six months starting from August 2019 till the schools reopened in January 2020.

Skills Improvement Training for Rural

Artisans: The Government estimated that Fani damaged around 1,159,000 coconut trees which affected the coir industries that became sick due to the want of required raw material. Moreover, it affected the livelihood of artisans' clusters, especially the women artisans engaged in the coir industry around Satyabadi and Pattachitra (cloth-based scroll painting) Artisans around Chandanpur. Looking at this situation, CYSD in association with "Kala Aur Katha" and SWAD organized skills improvement training programmes for the rural coconut and pattachitra artisans with an aim to connect the artisan groups with the Craft Council of India for wider marketing support.

Coconut Cluster: A weeklong workshop was organized for the Coconut Coir women Artisans during 8–14 August 2019. Around 30 women artisans from Dubuduba, Jaypore, Basudevpur and Oathaisa of Sakhigopal block participated in the workshop and acquired new skills. During the workshop, the artisans were trained and made ready to prepare finished products such as lamps, table runners and mats, baskets, home décor, hair bands, clips, pins, flowers, pen holders, doormats, decoration items and flower pots from coconut wastes like sticks and coir.

Patta Chitra Cluster: A seven-day workshop for Pattachitra (cloth-based scroll painting) Artisans was organized during 20–26 August at CYSD-DRTC, Bhubaneswar in association with Kala Aur Katha, having professional expertise in the area. Around 15 artisans from the FANI



In Jaypore village of Satyabadi Block, a group of 14 women had formed an SHG namely, Saraswati Self Help Group in 2007. They had

started a coir factory employing the women members and were making different coir products. As the industry was running well, the women artisans engaged in it were supplementing their family income in a dignified manner. But the ill-fated Cyclone Fani devastated the entire coir industry leaving the members in untold miseries.

"The cyclone FANI has not only blown away the workshop roof, it has taken away the livelihoods of many women engaged in our coir industry. Even the group will not be able to make any coir products at home due to the shortage of coconut coir and stick. Though marketing is a big issue for us, still we are enthusiastic to revive the coir industry and make coir products to sustain our livelihood", said Ms. Surekha Dash, the Secretary of SHG.

affected villages of Raghurajpur and Dandasahi of Puri district participated in the programme and upgraded their skills and went back feeling confident about developing quality finished products for wider marketing.

School Renovation:

With special focus on improving the sanitation and hygiene condition of nine schools in Khurda District by constructing toilets, drinking water facilities, wash basins etc. CYSD in collaboration with Plan India adopted two schools in Puri district with the support of the Odisha Society of the Americas. As many as 4000 Fani affected students from these schools have benefited by this initiative.

Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on “Disaster-Resilient Habitat Planning and Social Housing”:

Post FANI, it was felt that the present minimalistic housing schemes would not be the answer to the long-term needs of the people in disaster-prone areas, so, it was decided that the policy gear must be radically shifted from minimalistic approach to the disaster resilient housing – using innovative means. Therefore, a Multi-stakeholder Consultation on Post Cyclone FANI – Building Back Better Disaster Resilient Habitat Planning and Social Housing” was organized on the 27th and 28th of August in Bhubaneswar.

The Key Objectives of the consultation were to

- Share experiences and expertise on appropriate, low cost and disaster resilient technologies for construction of houses;

- Develop mechanism of convergence and dovetailing of resources including affordable credit for constructing the houses in a time bound and appropriate manner;
- Develop a framework of actions to bring about appropriate policy and guidelines for construction of disaster resilient houses in disaster prone areas.

The deliberations of the consultation were held in three separate thematic groups, like 1) disaster resilient housing, 2) access to affordable credit for social housing, and 3) dealing with most vulnerabilities and vulnerable population.

Key Recommendations:

A shift to the ownership-driven approach was emphasized in order to make the social housing programme a success. A multi-stakeholder forum “Habitat for Odisha’, as an initiative to drive the social housing movement in Odisha was the need of the hour.





A holistic housing programme with all necessary facilities exploring opportunities from all possible sources including the 'toilet for all' under Swachh Bharat Mission, electricity under Saubhagya, drinking water under piped water supply programmes, and labour component under MGNREGS, was the order of the day for rural Odisha.

Different platforms such as the Government, bankers, MFIs and CSOs were exhorted to join hands with each other. Besides, a great deal of awareness regarding the process and accessibility of housing loan among the rural mass was stated to be of paramount importance. State Cooperative Banks, MFIs with their presence in the rural areas were called upon to facilitate affordable housing finance for such affected people. The participants were of the view that a scheme without collaterals up to Rs 10 lakh would go a long way towards providing Rural Housing Finance for the economic weaker sections in the State.

It was felt that setting up a chain of housing support hubs to extend handholding support to common people in accessing information on

various housing schemes, accessing loan from Banks, complying documents and technical-knowhow on construction of houses with involvement of civil society organizations was important to drive forward the social housing movement in the State.

Further, efforts were initiated to link the construction workers with the existing skilling programme on a wider scale in order to meet the quality housing service needs. While focusing on reconstruction of disaster resilient houses, retrofitting and repairing of the houses, with economically viable were also emphasized.

The participants were further of the opinion that the 'Habitat literacy' concept focusing on disaster resilient housing and technical knowhow, needs to be disseminated among the people of Odisha.

The workshop was attended by a wide range of delegates from different sectors including civil society, architects, officials from the government, bankers, micro financial institutions and social housing experts across the country.

Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP)

Communities being the resource pool available at the local level are in a better position to plan and execute immediate rescue, relief and rehabilitation actions, provided they are properly capacitated and involved in designing the Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP) process. Realizing the importance of community's role in disaster management, CYSD ventured out to prepare VDMPs across the state by involving the respective communities. During the year, CYSD facilitated development of 530 VDMPs spreading over 89 Gram Panchayats of 7 districts namely, Puri, Khordha, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Rayagada, Koraput and Malkangiri of Odisha.

Analysis of the disaster / vulnerability risks, risk reduction planning for mitigation and preparedness, early warning systems, post disaster relief, participatory monitoring and evaluation were done through organizing community awareness meetings and Palli Sabha.

Besides, thorough analysis of the environmental situation, identification of the village resources (human, land, water, forest, animal etc.), diagnosis of problems in their respective areas, and finding out solutions on a prioritized basis were made.



The Village Disaster Management Plans (VDMPs) were placed before the Palli Sabha for review and recommendation and approval at the respective Gram Sabha level.

District wise Disaster Management Plans

Sl. No	Districts	Blocks	VDMPs Prepared
1	Koraput	Jeypore	53
		Kundura	46
2	Mayurbhanj	Betanati	94
3	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	100
4	Khordha	Banapur	25
		Chilika	32
5	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	10
		Kalimela	18
		Korukonda	11
		Padia	11
6	Rayagada	Rayagada	38
		Padanpur	32
7	Puri	Krushnaprasad	60
Total :			530

Harnessing Natural Resources

Agro Forestry

Agro forestry is one of the common livelihood activities taken up by CYSD across all its programme areas. It is quite common particularly in the Koraput district. During the reporting year, in order to address the forest issues and develop new forests on cultivable wastelands, agroforestry seemed to be a powerful tool, which has been adopted by the tribal community. Promotion of WADI has improved livelihood opportunities, bringing overall development of the targeted tribal people. In WADI, while the material input is supplied under SCA to TSP, the labour cost is leveraged from MGNREGS. This year, a total of 717.5 acres of WADI (fruit trees) plantation were covered supporting 695 households from 39 villages of 6 blocks in Koraput. Besides this, maintenance and follow up activities such as weeding, inter cropping, mulching, staking, feature irrigation etc., were taken up in 755 acres of land (first and second year WADI plantation) covering 738 households from 43 villages of 6 blocks.

Trees and Streams are an integral part of our Lives

“We live for the trees and streams and they sustain our lives. They constitute an integral part of our lives”, reiterates Satai Saunta from Jhodikhenda village of Panchada GP in Dasmantpur block of Koraput. Since they belong to a rain fed area, their farming is restricted only to rainy seasons, but with the increased source and storage of water and implementation of innovations, like gully plugging, plantation, contour trench, staggered trench, land bonding and diversified irrigation, the farming patterns have taken paradigmatic shifts altogether.



WADI inter-cropping initiated at Naranga village in Dasamantpur block, Koraput
Photo credit : Anjan Singh



Within a few years, the tribal people following the innovations, initiated by CYSD, have brought revolutionary shifts in their farm lands. The flow of the streams has now been streamlined and diverted to their lands through the intervention of CYSD with the support of OTELP. Diversion walls, gully plugging

structures and water bodies were constructed to change the flow of water and the surrounding hills were covered with mango, jackfruit and tamarind trees. This helps the tribal people in two ways; it keeps the water sources stay alive; at the same time, it provides them with essentials, like fruits and vegetables both for their consumption and income.

68 such tribal households of Jhodikhenda village are engaged in their farm lands; they are now going for two cultivation cycles in a year as well as are able to meet their household requirements. These interventions of the CYSD team, as acknowledged by the natives, have completely changed the lives of the tribal people of the village.



With an aim to harness natural resources to strengthen the ecological balance, saplings/seedlings were collected and planted in 88.5 hectares of community protected forest areas in Malkanagiri with the active cooperation of the forest department and local forest authority. The local CBOs, forest committees, SHGs and local producers' groups actively supported this new initiative. In addition, with the motto of *"follow natural process and nature takes care of her own"*, seed dibbling process has been initiated targeting an area of 57 hectares of forest land in the region with the cooperation of youth/adolescent groups.

Organisational Process

Research, Monitoring and Evaluation

Research, monitoring and evaluation are integral parts of organizational activities towards improving the quality of its programmes.

Learning from Action: Reflection from the Ground

Periodic reflection and review of various programmes and projects is a regular feature in CYSD's efforts to achieve the desired outcomes. A mid-term programme quality reflection-cum-review was undertaken in CYSD operational areas of Malkangiri and Rayagada in July 2019 by an internal team led by Shri Basant Mohanty, a Development Practitioner, to know about the status and identify the areas for improvement in the programme. Necessary mid-course corrections and follow-up actions have been initiated to demonstrate the effects at the ground.

Baseline Study

CYSD was given the responsibility of coordinating a Baseline Study covering all the project areas of 12 partner organisations of Child Fund India in the east zone spread over Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. The findings of the study provided the information base against which the progress and effectiveness of the programme can be monitored during programme implementation, and the outcome and impact can be assessed on completion of the project period.

Social Impact Assessment on Road Development Project

CYSD was assigned by the District Administration of Keonjhar to conduct a study



“Social Impact Assessment on Road Development Project” in six villages of two GPs in Barbil tahasil. The objectives of the study were to: (i) identify the households those will lose their land due to the road development project; (ii) calculate the area and volume of personal and common property resources getting affected by the project; (iii) come out with a detailed valuation of private and common properties planned to be acquired by the district administration; (iv) assess the socio-economic and environmental impact of the project on the locality and the community; and (v) come out with a Social Impact Management Plan to meet the issues and difficulties of the affected people.

Assessment of the status of Water and Sanitation

An “Assessment of the status of Water and Sanitation” was conducted in five districts of Odisha, covering 1800 households spread over 118 villages in 36 Gram Panchayats, in collaboration with CUTS Institute for Regulation and Competition (CIRC) with the support of UNICEF Odisha. The key objectives of the study were to assess the ground realities related to drinking water and waste water management, and come out with recommendations to improve the status of water and liquid waste management system in the locality. The findings of the study were shared with the key officials of the Department of Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water to apprise them to come up with a comprehensive water and sanitation policy for the state.

Programme Results and Outcomes

A web enabled Programme Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES), aligned with a results framework to monitor all the programmatic interventions and assess the sustained efforts at the organization level has been operational.

- CYSD engaged with 40000 members through 2117 Community Based Organizations (CBOs)/ Community Institutions helping them in the key areas of: group governance, human resource and financial management, administration and improving effectiveness of their functions.



Mr. Kamalakanta Barik, Programme Manager – South Odisha, CYSD receives PRAKRUTI MITRA AWARD, 2019 in the presence of Hon'ble Minister, Forest & Environment and Development Commissioner, Govt. of Odisha.

CYSD was felicitated with "Prakruti Mitra Award, 2019" by the Department of Forest and Environment, Government of Odisha on the World Environment Day for its persistent efforts in the direction of forest and environment protection in the State.

Key Results

- The Centre reached out to 18.5 lakh people in 8877 villages of 100 blocks in 12 Districts (Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nabarangpur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Puri, Khurda, Cuttack, Jajpur, Bolangir and Sundergarh) of Odisha through its direct programme interventions.
- Through the initiative "Power to Community Leaders", 85 community leaders were empowered setting their agenda to promote community development with a focus on equity and inclusion.
- About 16.2 lakh rural women from 8043 villages in six districts of Odisha were empowered through 2286 Gram Saathinis - connecting rural women with the digital world and helping them to be a part of the mainstream of the society.

- About 13000 farmers in the districts of Koraput and Mayurbhanj were linked with the approaches to Sustainable Rural Livelihoods through promotion of Agriculture Production Cluster with a view to enhancing their income.
- 40 Micro Water Sheds were developed covering 22153 hectares of treatable area in 140 villages in the operational districts.
- Project "Samvad", digital solution to improve the nutritional status and social well-being of tribal women, was piloted in 174 villages spread over Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha benefitting 23231 women.
- Climate Resilient Models in agriculture, System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and System of Millet Intensification (SMI), Mixed cropping, Crop rotation, efficient water conservation techniques were promoted in the tribal dominated operational districts of Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar.
- The first Mandia (Millet) Mandi in Koraput district was opened in Boipariguda block facilitated by CYSD initially providing market linkage for 2526 farmers.
- Nutritional Kitchen Gardens were promoted for 424 households through strategic partnership with OLM to arrest anaemic deficiency of the women and adolescent girls.
- Collaboration and Partnership was strengthened with the State and District Administration (Department of SC and ST Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Horticulture, Animal Resources etc. and concerned District Administration) helping 5780 poor families leverage resources for facilitation of livelihoods programme.
- Concerted efforts were made to protect the rights of 4059 children with focus on their survival, protection, development and participation at various levels (family, community and institution) in the tribal dominated districts of Malkangiri, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. Further, keeping children at the centre, community development programmes were initiated to improve the quality of life and livelihoods of more than 1 lakh tribal poor.
- More than 4000 people were sensitized on the budget making process in the State through a Campaign on "Our Budget, Our Right".
- People's Aspirations from Odisha State Budget 2020-2021: Grassroots issues, realities and priorities were shared with the key stakeholders including officials from the government through a Pre-Budget Consultation.

Harnessing Human Resources

Any effective Organization requires a strong and vibrant Human Resource Team to meet its current and emergent people, talent and cultural needs. To that extent, along with the Organizational leadership team, the Human Resource team played a critical role in setting the right work environment, meritocracy, an enabling culture and the right Human Resource sub systems and work processes to ensure that organization needs are timely and properly met.

Over the last twelve months- the CYSD Management team met, debated and strategized over several important matters on talent, people and organization and also took significant steps. The critical activities conducted last year was, Transformation of the HR function, Development of effective HR subsystems and Staff Development.

Several high level input sessions were conducted for the Senior Management Team, to understand the current challenges and opportunities faced by the organizational Human Resources and to enhance the capacity and effectiveness of the team and to enable them for the next level.

To drive the HR automation for an efficient delivery of Services '**Talbrum**', a HR Software Package was introduced in the organization completely replacing the manual driven HR services.

People Manager's Training

A two-day training programme was organised for all the people managers of CYSD to explore their role, accountability, learning, reflection and to understand the Managers' internalization of CYSD values and behaviour. Through this workshop the engagement of CYSD staff with community and the degree of their connect was also explored. Leveraging Technology for better productivity at work was discussed.

Healthy Lifestyle Management

On the occasion of the National Naturopathy Day and the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, CYSD in collaboration with National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN) organized an interactive session on "Healthy Lifestyle Management" at CYSD-DRTC on 18th November 2019. The programme created an opportunity for holding in-depth interaction on Nature Cure and Conventional Healing System. The staff and audience could get some insights on healthy lifestyle from the eminent experts.

Disclosure

Credibility Alliance

(Minimum Norm Compliance)

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

Identity

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

Memorandum of Association is available on request.

CYSD is Registered:

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

Under Section 6 (1) (a) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (Reg. No. 105020009).

Name and Address of Main Bankers

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

Name and Address of Auditor

M/s S. Sahoo & Co.
Chartered Accountants
14, Palam Marg, Vasant Vihar
New Delhi - 110 057
Ph: 011-26191252, 41090039
Mob. 09810212917

Vision, Mission and Impact
(Described in first and subsequent pages)



“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.”

Governance

(As on 31st March 2020)

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 Krutibas Ransingh
Retired Educationist



Smt. Shanti Das
Social Worker
Jamnalal Bajaj Awardee



Ms. Tulasi Munda
Social Worker
Padmashree Awardee



Shri B. Sarangadhar Subudhi
Entrepreneur



Shri Bikram K. Sahoo
Entrepreneur



Shri Basant Mohanty,
Former State Director, Care Odisha



Shri Prafulla Kumar Das
Retired Banker



Dr. Bhagbanprakash,
Senior Advisor,
Election Commission of India



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



Dr. Rajesh Tadon,
President, PRIA



Prof. Debi Prasad Mishra,
Former Professor, IRMA



Shri Binoy Acharya
Member Secretary, UNNATI



Shri Nagendra Nath Mishra,
Social Service



Shri Santosh Kumar Pattnayak,
Advocate

The General Council approves programmes, budgets, annual activity reports and audited financial statements. The Board ensures the organization's compliance with laws and regulations along with programs and operation oversight.

Financial Summary

FY 2019-2020

BALANCE SHEET

	As on 31st Mar 2020 (Figures in Lakhs)
SOURCES OF FUNDS :	
Corpus Fund	132.11
Asset Fund	197.44
Project Fund	221.00
General Fund	220.33
Current Liabilities	41.67
TOTAL LIABILITIES	812.55
Application of Funds :	
Fixed Assets	197.44
Investments & Fixed Deposit	300.52
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	314.59
TOTAL ASSETS	812.55

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	Amount (In Lakhs) 2019-20
INCOME:	
Grants (National/International)	1,303.75
Donations	21.93
Income From Deposit/Investment	34.65
Others	42.92
TOTAL INCOME	1,403.25
Expenditure:	
Programme Expenses	952.59
Operating Expenses	274.22
Other Expenses	8.23
Excess Of Income Over Expenditure	168.21
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,403.25

Programme Expenses

Relief to the Poor	454.64
Education Projects (non-formal)	343.89
Medical Relief-(Preventive Healthcare)	53.23
Preservation of Environment	57.03
Grant to Project Partners	43.80
TOTAL	Rs. 952.59

Accountability and Transparency

Distribution of Staff According to Salary Levels (FY 2019-2020)

Slab of gross salary (in ₹) plus benefit paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
5,000 – 10,000	0	1	1
10,000 – 25,000	41	13	54
25,000 – 50,000	25	3	28
50,000 – 1,00,000	4	0	4
TOTAL	70	17	87

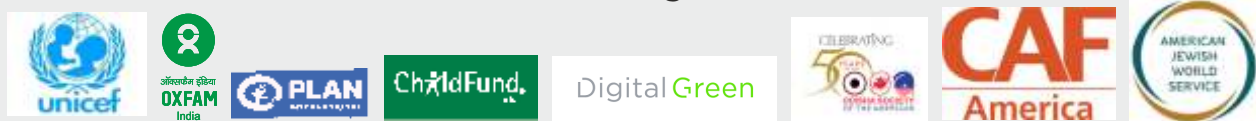
No remuneration, sitting fees have been paid to any Board Members, Trustees for discharging the board functions. Travelling expenses were reimbursed to the Board Members (to attend Board Meetings and Annual General Body Meetings).

Our Partners

Government:



International Organizations:



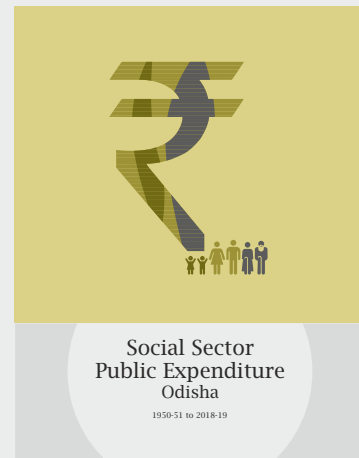
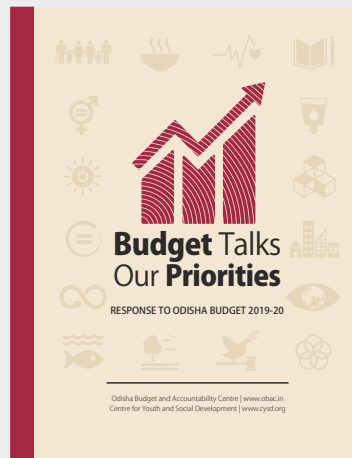
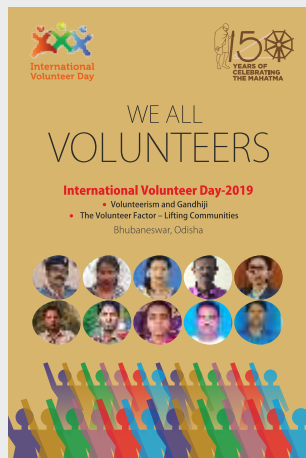
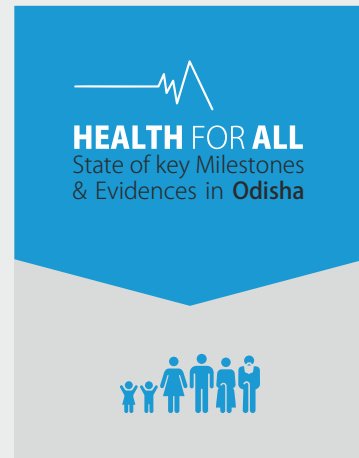
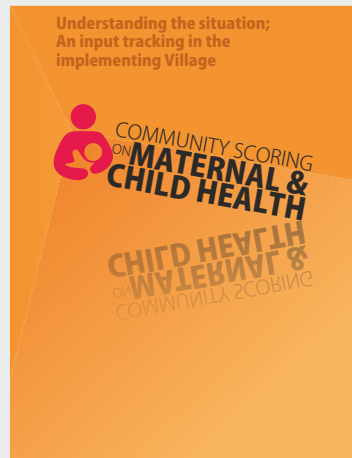
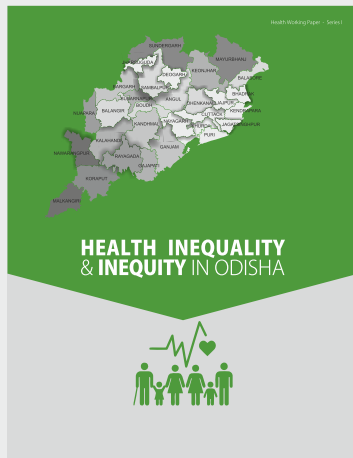
National NGOs:



Corporate:



Our Publications



Media Coverage

Discussion on state budget organised by Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
BHUBANESWAR, 23 FEBRUARY

State share in central taxes and grants contribute 60 per cent of the overall receipts of Odisha. Hence any shortfall from the centre will adversely impact the resource availability of the state.

The gap between budget estimates and actual expenditure in FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 is widening, and a provision in major departments related to agriculture and social sectors.

The above mentioned points were areas of concern expressed by experts at a discussion on Odisha budget organised by the Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre and Odisha Economic Association in Bhubaneswar.

On budget management and scheme implementation

front, one of the major challenges could be the huge vacancies in all levels across departments, especially in the social sectors.

Despite being a revenue surplus state consistently for over a decade now, Odisha budget 2020-21 does not have any strong filling in vacant positions across departments, which could have not only impressed the quality of program implementation but also served as a growth enhancing intervention through public sector employment creation.

Vivek Pattnaik, former chairperson of the Odisha Public Service Commission, Jagadannanda, former member information commission, Prof. Bhagabat Patra, Subrat Das, Executive Director of the Odisha Budget and Government Accountability and

Satyapriya Rath, joint secretary, department of finance, Odisha participated in the discussions.

The state budget 2020-21 is pegged at Rs 1,50,000 crore, which is 11 percent higher than the 2019-20 budget.

The total outlay for this year's budget is proposed to be financed mainly through revenue receipts of Rs 24,300 crore and borrowing and other receipts of Rs 25,700 crore.

Odisha Government, contrary to the popular perception, is borrowing less than what it could without any threat to sustainability.

The state's working age population is expected to cross 3 crores in 2021 as per the Odisha Economic Survey 2019-20. Along with the growing demand for creation of employment opportunities, safe housing for all, and making agricul-



ture and allied activities a viable source of livelihood are the stand policy directions and priorities of the state government for financial year 2020-21.

The government efforts in the domain of budget process reforms also include the publication of a climate budget statement to provide information about climate related public expenditure in two separate documents for gender budget and

child budget and a separate nutrition budget statement were associated.

However, in Odisha, regional and social disparity in departments, particularly in the areas of nutrition, health and education continues to be a serious concern. Hence, it is necessary to see how well do these budget making frameworks provide policy directions to the key departments and high-

er priorities in terms of providing resources towards the goal of "no one is left behind".

The share of the state's own revenue in total revenue receipts in the state budget has increased by 2 percentage points in this year's budget. However, stronger effort is required to mobilise revenue from their own sources especially when the 15th Finance Commission has introduced the tax effort as a parameter in the 'inter se' distribution of states share of central taxes.

The 2020-21 state budget allocates only 11% of its total agriculture budget towards all rainfed sensitive schemes, which is a matter of concern considering the climate related risks in the state and the goal of doubling farmer's income.

On budget management and scheme implementation front, one of the major challenges

could be the huge vacancies in all levels across departments, especially in the social sectors.

Despite being a revenue surplus state consistently for over a decade now, Odisha budget 2020-21 does not have any strong filling in vacant positions across departments, which could have not only impressed the quality of program implementation but also served as a growth enhancing intervention through public sector employment creation.

Vivek Pattnaik, former chairperson of the Odisha Public Service Commission, said, "We should also prioritise marginal and small farmers and agricultural labourers since agriculture is the backbone of our economy".

Prof. Bhagabat Patra said, "We have foundational prob-

lems as far as the education sector is concerned, efficiency oriented government schemes are the need of the hour".

"State budget needs to give much greater priority to higher education, health and urban sanitation since the union budget has not given much respite for these sub-sectors within social sector," observed Subrat Das. "Strengthening the primary education system should be the focus of the government, rather investing more on model schools" said Jagadannanda, member and co-founder of CYSD.

Among others, Dr. Satish Rout, assistant professor in PPHI, former AGM NABARD Sarala Das along with representatives from various civil society organisations, academics and neighbourhood associations were present in the deliberation.

Social sector underfunding to hit growth

GSYD holds meet on Union Budget impact on Odisha

PNS ■ BHUBANESWAR

Participating in a consultation on 'Resource Adequacy for Social Sector: Impact of Union Budget 2020-21 on Odisha' held at CYSD here, noted economists, academia and society leaders expressed concern over low allocations in social sector.

Given the current state of economy, with a slump in rural demand, unmet demand for teachers, paramedical staff and care givers, quality education and health for all, and rural employment, an expansionary budget with a focus on social sector front starting with allocating additional resources for health, education, nutrition, employment guarantee could have made an economic sense. An analysis of Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre of CYSD reveals that the allocation for key human development concerns this year failed to deliver the country's poor and marginalised, they said.

The 15th Finance Commission recommendations



has suggested the devolution from Centre to States at 41 per cent for the year 2020-21, one point decrease from 42 per cent suggested by the 14th FC. Based on this, the overall devolution to the States has been fixed at Rs 78,418 crore in 2020-21. In the inter se distribution (distribution among States), Odisha's share has been fixed at 4.629 percent, which is a little lower than the 14th FC recommendation of 4.642 per cent.

With the new formula, the loss of revenue for Odisha is Rs 102 crore. The grants-in-aid recommended for local self-Governments (both rural and urban) and post devolution revenue deficit grants are in line with the previous Finance Commission's recommendations.

However, it is good to notice that there is an overall increase in the devolution to rural urban local bodies from Rs 75,918 crore in 2019-20 BE to Rs 99,925 crore in 2020-21 BE, they told.

Prioritising and fast-tracking actions for the last mile are crucial if the goal of "no one is left behind" is to be realised. Yet, there exist significant disparities in the achievement of some of the vital human development components such as IMR - 41, MMR - 130, Under 5 mortality rate - 50, Children Anaemic 38.5 percent, women Anaemic 58.5 percent which are far behind when compared to the global average. On the other hand, health and education didn't see any significant increases in allocation in the

Union Budget 2020-21. The increase in allocation for health and education remained at Rs 5,000 crore and Rs 6000 crore, which are again flat, considering the present inflation rate (around 5 percent), they said.

Even the schemes like Mid Day Meal (MDM) and ICDS have almost stagnated allocation in the budget. Allocation for MDM in budget 2020-21 is Rs 11,000 crore, same as in 2019-20 BE and for ICDS, the allocation has increased by Rs 1,000 crore as compared to the allocation in 2019-20 BE.

If we assume the number of children covered under these schemes remain same in the next year, the real price rise may put problem to serve food and nutrition to the children in the country, they added.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACABC	Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centre	NTFP	Non-timber Forest Product
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	OBAC	Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre
APC	Agriculture Production Cluster	ODI	Odisha Development Initiative
ATMA	Agriculture Technology Management Agency	OJT	On Job Training
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist	OLM	Odisha Millet Mission
ASRH	Adolescent sexual and reproductive Health	OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihoods Programme
AWW	Anganwadi Worker	PC	Producer Companies
CBO	Community Based Organizations	PDS	Public Distribution System
CBCPM	Community Based Child Protection Mechanism	PHC	Public Health Centre
CCCD	Child Centred Community Development	PMES	Programme Monitoring and Evaluation System
CFI	Child Fund India	PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
CPM	Child Protection Mechanism	PwD	People with Disability
CRP	Community Resource Persons	SAM	Severe Acute Malnourished
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System	SCA	Special Central Assistance
CMMF	Community Managed Micro Finance	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
CRLP	Community River Lift Project	SHG	Self Help Groups
CSC	Community Score Card	SIA	Social Impact Assessment
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
DDUGKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana	SMC	School Management Committee
FADP	Focused Area Development Programme	SMI	System of Millet Intensification
FPO	Farmers Producer Organisation	SRI	System of Rice Intensification
FAQ	Fare Average Quality	SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan
FREND	Foundation for Rural Entrepreneurship Development	VDC	Village Development Committee
GKS	Gaon Kalyan Samiti	VDMP	Village Disaster Management Plan
GP	Gram Panchayat	VHND	Village Health Nutrition Day
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan	VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
IEC	Information Education and Communication	WASSAN	Watershed Support Services and Activities Network
IHHL	Individual Household Latrines	WoW	World on Wheels
CIRC	Institute for Regulation and Competition	TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
JFPCL	Jagan Farmers Producer Company Ltd	ULB	Urban Local Body
LT	Line Transplantation	VAW	Violence Against Women
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	VDC	Village Development Committees
MRLP	Micro River Lift Project.	VHND	Village Health Nutrition Day
MSP	Minimum Support Price	VLCPC	Village Level Child Protection Committee
NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies	VWSC	Village Water Sanitation Committee
NPM	Non Pesticide Management		
NRM	Natural Resource Management		

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

Training Calendar for 2020-21

Governance

01	Capacity building program for community leaders and cadres on strengthening of CBOs	Oct 2020
02	Gender Equality in Programme Planning - Training to Frontline Workers	Dec 2020
03	Capacity building program for PRI members on Child Rights	Dec 2020
04	SDG based Gam Panchayat Development Plan	Jan 2021

Livelihoods

05	Workshop on Introducing Millet in Mainstream Programme	Oct 2020
06	45-day Training programme on Agri-Clinic & Agri-Business Centre (AC & ABC)	Feb 2021
07	Women on Wheels (WoW)	Oct 2020
08	Agri-Allied skilling Programme for Returnee Migrants	Dec 2020

DRR and Climate Change

09	Drone based Rapid Assessment – Pilot Training	May 2020
10	3-Day Training Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction	Feb 2021

Events

11	International Volunteers Day	Dec 2020
12	National Youth Day	Jan 2021
13	Staff Training on Organisational Development	Feb 2021
14	3rd Edition of Odisha Development Conclave	Dec 2020

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