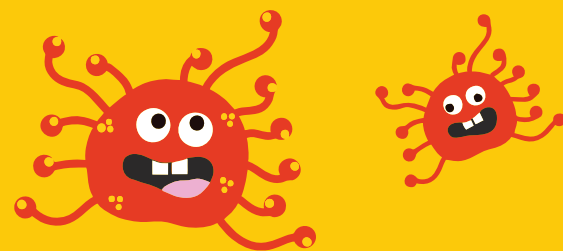


ANNUAL REPORT

2020-2021

FACING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



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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.

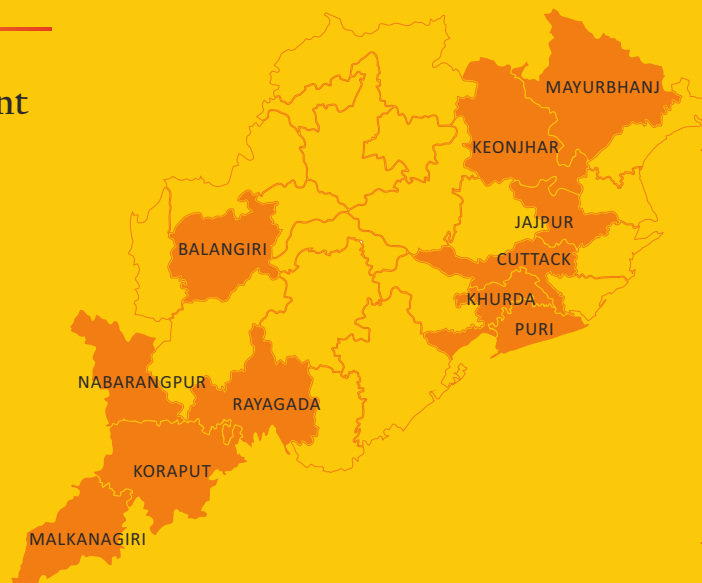
Core Values

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Integrity
- Gender Equity
- Participatory Action

cysd

Centre for Youth
and Social Development

Our Reach



11 Districts of Odisha

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

33 Blocks

225 Gram Panchayats

857 Villages

72,350 House holds

5.5 Lakh Population

Preface

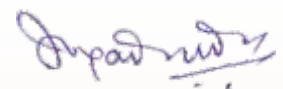
The Financial Year 2020-21 will be remembered in the history of humankind for the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic; the biological disaster's devastating impact across the globe in socio-economic and health terms, endangering the lives and livelihoods of people throwing complex challenges.

This extraordinarily difficult hour indeed put our resilience to tests beyond what we could have imagined! Along with grave consequences, the pandemic exacerbated the stark inequalities that persist in our society. Like many other organizations and institutions, CYSD was acutely impacted by the pandemic, forcing the organization to alter its strategies and approaches for the year towards realizing our objectives.

Along with the devastating Covid-19 pandemic, an impulsive amendment in the FCRA laws broke the financial backbone of most civil society organizations including CYSD and dragged them into uncertainty and unfamiliar darkness, resulting in severe financial crunch and premature closure of years-old projects, followed by unusually high staff attrition.

Despite all such pains and gains, CYSD continued its relentless efforts focussing 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, especially the tribal population in the aspirational districts of Odisha.

It gives us immense pleasure to share with our range of stakeholders a glimpse of CYSD's programmes and activities implemented during the FY 2020-21. We express our deep appreciation to a large number of people's organisations, CBOs, the Government, and the media who imposed their trust and confidence in us. Our earnest gratitude to all our well-wishers, supporters, partner organisations for helping us in coping with the financial crisis and making our programmatic journey fruitful and meaningful.



Member Secretary



Building Sustainable Rural Livelihoods

Alleviation of hunger and all forms of malnutrition and achievement of a two-fold increase in agricultural productivity is envisioned by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Despite the impact of Covid-19 pandemic, CYSD in its efforts has been persistently focussing on ensuring household level round-the-year food and nutrition security and conservation of natural resources and enhancement of income opportunities for the poor tribals in a prudent manner.

Augmentation of the livelihoods of the tribal poor, without triggering any stress and strain to the natural resources available, is one of the fundamental strategies of CYSD while implementing its livelihood programme.

Engaging major stakeholders like communities, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the various line Departments, the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and other like-minded support agencies/ donors in a collective manner, and working for synergetic improvement in outreach has been the major

thrust of the Organisation. Partnering with communities in the operational areas, satisfactory results have been achieved in improving the livelihood status of farmers through an integrated approach, reducing the cost of cultivation along with adoption of climate resilient models with a shift from the existing farming to market oriented farming model.

During the year, the interventions of CYSD in 4 tribal districts (Koraput, Malakangiri, Rayagada, and Nabarangapur) of South Odisha and 2 tribal districts (Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj) of North Odisha, have effectively reached out to a total of 98318 populations from 24560 households, belonging to 721 villages in 113 Gram Panchayats (GPs) of 17 development Blocks.

● Integrated Farming

Integrated Farming System (IFS) is a farming system which biologically integrates natural resources and regulation mechanisms into farming activities to achieve maximum replacement of off-farm inputs. It secures sustainable production of high quality food and



other products through ecologically preferred technologies, sustained farm income, eliminating or reducing the sources of present environment pollutions generated by agriculture and sustains the multiple function of agriculture.

Integrated farming comprises diverse and improved production techniques which strengthen both ecological and economic systems. Suitable methods of agronomic practice, horticulture intervention and allied agriculture, enterprise and value addition support are harmonized with site-specific micro approaches. Minimal use of chemicals and fertilisers and application of sustainable farming techniques are core strategies of our integrated intervention. Promotion of cereals, vegetables, oilseeds, pulses and high value crops are some of the initiatives that form a part of CYSD's approach in this direction. During the reporting period, the organisation facilitated promotion of nutri-cereals, vegetable crops, oilseeds production and herbal production as high value crops in its operational areas following the integrated farming approach. While placing emphasis on promoting the adoption of the integrated farming system among the potential tribal farmers, especially women groups, the cluster approach to agriculture production was widely adopted.

● Promotion of Nutri-cereals

Nutritional security of rural tribal areas is primarily ensured through cereals. CYSD has thus been focusing on promotion of cereals like millets (Finger millets, Little millets, Foxtail millet), maize and local varieties of paddy considering the tribal farm culture and tradition. The year achieved commendable rise 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 mobilise 7673 farmers to take up millet cultivation in 2902 hectares from 349 villages in 69 GPs of 8 Blocks in South Odisha in partnership with the Agriculture Department (Odisha Millet Mission) and ST&SC Development Department (FADP and OTELP plus).

Outcome :

Despite a lot of apprehensions, productivity of cereals increased almost two-fold in the tribal areas, almost a double from the traditional broadcasting practice. During the year, a total of 7673 farmers adopted improved agronomic practices in CYSD's tribal operational area. 2294 tribal farmers were linked with formal markets which enabled them to gain an additional realisation of Rs.7000 - Rs.8000 per family on account of a yield of 23037 quintals of cereals (finger millet and maize). Similarly, another 605 tribal farmers were linked with markets through traders which helped farmers gain an additional income of Rs.5000 - Rs.6000 per family on account of a yield of 3634 quintals of cereals (maize).

- The programme has invariably been contributing towards behavioural changes and greater interest in improved agronomic methods and NPM practices.

Maize Cultivation in Cluster Approach brings new lease of life for Prallad Bhatra

Maize is the only multi-use cereal which can be used as human food, animal feed and a source of large number of industrial products. Traditionally, maize has been a Kharif crop in Odisha, even though

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) under its Mission Jeevika initiative supported the farmers with improved variety of maize seed (CP333) @ 8 Kgs per acre. The farmers were properly

One of the farmers, Mr. Prallad Bhatra of Aunli cultivated one acre of land, irrigating it with water from a nearby river. "After harvesting and selling maize to the trader, I got a substantial amount



it can be cultivated in Rabi and spring seasons too under assured irrigation. Maize "Queen of Cereals", is rich in essential nutrients and is being popularized in southern Odisha, with Koraput emerging as a new convenient location.

Owing to the Covid pandemic situation and movement restrictions, the tribal farmers of Aunli village of Boriguma Block in Koraput were motivated to cultivate Maize as a commercial crop. As many as 45 households evinced interest to undertake maize cultivation in 45 acres of land as Rabi crop.

oriented on the scientific practices of maize where management of water, nutrient and plant protection were the important facets of POP.

Dedicated efforts of the farmers with technical knowhow from ITDA and CYSD, in December 2020, the maize cultivation resulted in healthy crop growth and farmers realized considerable yield to the tune of 20 quintals average per acre. Total yield in the Aunli cluster amounted to about 900 quintals which was unexpected by the farmers. The maize farmers got a price of Rs. 1500 per quintal which adequately compensated their costs of investment.

of Rs. 30000/- which I never predicted. I am now confident that maize will bring a new lease of life for my family", said Prallad cheerfully. "I am planning to buy high yield variety of maize seeds during the next Kharif season and invest some amount of money for Rabi vegetable growing", he added.

Invariably, a small strategic change in crop selection and changing in cropping pattern can lead to realization of cropping intensity of more than 200% which is a great achievement for Prallad and other maize farmers of Aunli cluster as well.

Technology Adoption in Agriculture Production Cluster Boosts the Livelihood ● ● ● of Smallholder Farmers. ● ● ●

Introducing innovations in farming, cultivation and marketing and helping smallholder women farmers to double their annual income is no more a wonder now. Promotion of the Trellis method of

Though, leaving traditional methods of agriculture and adopting Trellis method was a herculean task for the facilitating Project team, but gradually people agreed to accept the method.

each member was able to earn Rs. 38,000/- on an average from trellis within three-month's time. The trellis intervention was highly appreciated by various Departments of the district and



cultivation in the cluster approach during the Covid-19 Pandemic was a blessing to the Producers Group. A number of migrants returned to their natives without any job in hands. They had no option but to seek succour in agriculture for earning their bread and butter.

Observing the need of people and with a view to maximizing the utilization of land, the Horticulture Department introduced the Trellis method in APC areas providing some financial support to the farmers to adopt this new profitable technology as special Covid-19 scheme.

Farmers were trained in the methods, models, ways of cultivation including land preparation, etc. Intensive handholding and regular extension support to women farmers helped them adopt this new technology in their fields.

During the Rabi season, 50 members of Akhapalan Producers' Group of Thakurmunda block introduced the durable Trellis model in twenty-five decimals of land for creepers crop farming. The members grew crops, like Cowpea, Beans, Bitter Gourd in trellis with technical support from the APC Programme team. Finally,

encouraged the women group to undertake vegetable crop cultivation round the year. This model has been replicated in other clusters by women farmers through exposures to the model with package of practice training and government subsidy.

"We are planning to develop our land for best use and initiate multilayer farming, which will offer us high return on our investment", said one of the members of the Akhapalan Producers' Group.

Vegetable Cultivation brings back



Confidence on Tribal Farmers



The impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic had led the tribal farmers to acute misery and severe distress. While the tribal livelihood system has been usually characterized by subsistence of livelihoods without much aspiration and expectation of gain, the unprecedented biological pandemic situation divested their backbone as most of them were unprepared to cope with the newly emerging complications.

Amidst the stress and uncertainty caused due to the lockdown, concerted initiatives by the government, efforts from civil society organizations paved way for some tribal farmers to adopt a new market-led agriculture approach, which offered new sense of motivation to the community at large to adopting integrated agriculture practices, thereby shifting the approach of subsistence to substantial farming

Bijaya Bhatra, a tribal man from Nuaguda Village of Kaliagaon GP in Jeypore block, has 50 cent (0.5 acres) of undulated land. Bijaya keeps himself engaged in Kharif cultivation adopting traditional crops like paddy or millets. Higher cost involvement had been restricting him from initiating high yield vegetable crop cultivation. Despite the availability of water sources nearby, Bijaya was unable to harness its potential and to take risk thereof. It was a day-dream for him to realize the potential of his land and get promising cultivation during the summer season till the

joint intervention of ITDA and CYSD in his farmland.

After initial land verification in Ghatabaghra and Nuaguda Villages, 100 Tribal HHs were selected to initiate summer 'Okra' cultivation adopting a cluster approach in 50 acres of land. The community was new to large scale Okra cultivation and had no understanding of the cluster approach, greatly benefited from the technical handhold provided by the CYSD team.



To this effect, the potential beneficiaries were identified followed by intensive mobilization for collectivizing farmers to adopt the production cluster approach. The farmers understood the benefits of this kind of farm approach. The ITDA, Jeypore, came forward with support in the form of improved variety of Okra seeds. The entire chain comprising processes starting from land preparation, maintenance of

spacing, seed treatment, seed sowing, growth period management, irrigation management, and intercultural operations to harvesting of Okra (crop POPS) was monitored by the CYSD team. Further, the CYSD team built the capacity of the farmers in the cluster approach and oriented them about the benefits of natural farming, usage of sustainable nutrients, pest management and the use of bio-fertilizers for integrated nutrient management.

The concentrated efforts resulted in production of 1200 quintals of Okra amid lock-down. This boosted the morale and self-confidence of farmers.

Instead of selling the products individually, farmers came together as collectives and were linked to buyers who supported the farmers in bulk procurement from farm field and the subsequent lifting by traders from the Jeypore town. As many as 100 farmers realized a business turnover of Rs. 20,00,000 in the lockdown situation which enhanced the confidence and pride of each household involved in the cluster approach.

"I was unaware that my field can produce crops other than rice and millets. I cultivated Okra in 50 cent of land. I have already sold 12 quintals of Okra and earned Rs. 24000 in addition to my Kharif crop which is a substantial support for me in managing my family", said Bijaya Bhatra. I am planning for better yield in next crop, he added.

- The intervention resulted in better adaptability of cereals such as millets and maize and sustained engagement of the tribal farmers with the crops.
- Vegetable cultivation not only helped people to address nutrition security and income generation but also arrested seasonal migration.

● Vegetable Production in Cluster Approach

Vegetable production carries the potential of emerging as a remunerative source of income generation source while also providing supplementary diet to the rural farmer force. Being one of the components of farm activities, vegetable acts a key role in diversification strategies. In the tribal intervention area, the farmers have been cultivating winter crops like, Okra, Brinjal, sweet corn, tomato, coriander, cabbage, etc. adopting the cluster approach, mixed cropping and NPM practices etc. The year witnessed, 8996 producers/farmers cultivating vegetable in 296 acres of land in 151 villages of 52 GPs with the partnership support of BRLF and Government of Odisha. Through this start-up, the canvas of the farming landscape is changing gradually.

Outcome: Vegetable cultivation has opened up a new and substantial self-engagement opportunity for the poor tribal farmers. It has introduced varied new options in the food plate of the tribal households for enhancing their nutritional security. The women farmers have now a stronghold in the market and are able to increase their income by Rs. 15000/- to 20000/- each. Moreover, their participation in the supply chain has improved bargain power, helping them realise better incomes with more active engagement in solicitor groups.

● Herb production in Cluster Approach

Lemon grass is a potential source of income through cultivation and extraction of aromatic oil. During the reporting year, cultivation of lemon grass in the cluster approach was promoted in 200 acres of land involving 70 farmers from 7 villages of 3 GPs in South Odisha in close collaboration with the ST&SC Development Department under MGNREGS and SCA to TSS schemes.

Outcome: Promotion of lemon grass resulted in higher agricultural income, helped develop cultivable west land, and created hitherto unexplored employment opportunities under MGNREGS.



● Adoption of Cluster Approach in Oilseed Production

Being cash crops, oil seed crops like groundnut, Niger and sunflower carry huge potential in terms of enhancing incomes as well as providing nutritional value to the diet. Adopting the cluster approach, CYSD this year promoted oilseed crops (groundnut, sunflower, and Niger) in 1126 acres of land engaging 1760 farmers in 137 villages of 25 GPs in collaboration with the Agriculture and ST&SC Departments under the Rastriya Krusi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission Jeevika programme.

Groundnut Cultivation Brings Transformation in Damburudhar's Livelihood

Groundnut is one of the important oilseed crops and one of the cheapest sources of protein. Though the state is endowed with high rainfall and other agro-climatic conditions suitable for groundnut cultivation both in Kharif and Rabi seasons, it is highly inconspicuous in the tribal regions like Koraput.

With a view to promoting the production cluster approach in groundnut cultivation in the tribal pockets various awareness and capacity building programs were conducted for the tribal farmers. Gradually, the villages became inclined towards growing groundnut crop following the package of practices.

Damburudhar Pujari is a tribal farmer who hails from the Limbaguda village of Pujariguda Panchayat in Boipariguda block. He owns 5 acres of land.

Damburudhar started groundnut cultivation after a gap of 3 years with the support of CYSD and ITDA, Jeypore. Earlier, he was cultivating groundnut without using high yield variety of seeds and fertilizer. In 2020, with the input support of CYSD and ITDA like 50 kg of groundnut seed, 2 kg of Nectar, and 1 litre of Neem oil for 1 acre of land, Damburudhar started cultivation of groundnut in the Rabi season following the package of practice, like use of

organic manure, field preparation through 2-3 times ploughing, creating pits at a distance of 8-10 cm and intercultural operation - weeding at the flowering stage

agricultural activities and invested a portion of his profit money in Kharif paddy cultivation. "I have been planning to undertake groundnut cultivation in 3 acres of



and water management. He irrigated the land fetching water from a nearby river; utilized the input support seeking technical support from the CYSD team. Surprisingly, he harvested 16 quintals of processed groundnut per acre and earned Rs. 72,000 @ Rs. 4500 per quintal.

This unexpected profit boosted the self-confidence of Damburudhar. He bought a pair of bullocks to get engaged more intensively in

land in the coming season, but at the same time am a little hesitant, as I have to depend on the river water for irrigation, which will require additional men power and time. I am indeed thankful to CYSD for their technical support and guidance throughout and completely transforming my life and livelihoods", shared Dambarudhar.

Outcome: Adoption of cash crop by the tribal farmers has paved the way for enhancement in agricultural income to the tune of Rs.10000-15000 per household. This has further resulted in greater exposure to better market facility and availability of pure cooking oil for household consumption.

● **Allied Sector**

In integrated farming system, allied agriculture sector is considered as an imperative segment, especially in the tribal dominated area, where people are already familiar with indigenous

rearing practices of livestock. In this sector, CYSD was involved with 6188 households from 216 villages of 29 GPs on improved rearing practices, facilitating input provision and technical handholding, like periodic vaccination, sanitisation, flock management, insurance, improved housing, feed management and marketing. During the year, a total of 291 poorest of the poor tribal households from 23 villages of 7 GPs were engaged in backyard poultry and low cost goat rearing model with input provision and technical handholding. In addition to this, fishery was initiated in 3 farm

● ● ● Poultry Rearing Becomes an Alternative Livelihood Option for Musha Sirika ● ● ●

Under the allied agriculture sector programme 'Mission Jeevika', the ITDA of Koraput has been supporting the poor tribal families of the district for making their livelihoods sustainable through promotion of backward poultry, goat rearing and fish cultivation in cluster approach.

Musha Sirika from Dangapai Village of Tentulipadar Panchayat in Narayanpatna Block of Koraput district was one among the 16 households in the Dangapai cluster who were supported to undertake backyard poultry. Being economically poor and observing his interest for rearing of backyard poultry to supplement his family income, Musha was identified as a potential beneficiary under the Mission Jeevika programme. As per the scheme, he was supported with funds for construction of night shelter, procurement of

water cane, feeder and feeds amounting Rs. 7,700/-. Further, he was supplied with 30 one-month old chicks of 'Vanraj' variety by the ITDA from the Regional Poultry Farm under CDVO, Koraput. Out of the 30 birds, 28 birds survived and grew well. Like blessings in disguise, during the COVID-19 pandemic, Musha could earn better income by selling those grown up birds in the range of Rs. 800 to 1000. With the earned money he thought of supplementing his backyard poultry initiative, and bought a she-goat investing Rs. 7,000. Now the she-goat has given birth to two kids. "Thanks to Mission



Jeevika and CYSD for supporting me in my effort. I am planning to restart the backyard poultry rearing by procuring some country birds which can ensure a sustainable livelihood to my family", shared Musha confidently. He is also encouraging other households of his cluster to initiate country bird rearing out of the benefits earned from "backyard poultry".

ponds of three operational villages. The intervention was carried out in collaboration with BRLF, Agriculture Department (OLM), SC & ST Development Department under MGNREGS.

Outcome: CYSD's intervention in the allied agriculture sector has impacted the cash-income and nutritional security fronts of the rural tribal poor in a significant manner. The poor tribals are able to realise better incomes without any increment in input cost. The tribals are now aware of the importance of the diversified farming approach and shifting towards technically sound allied agriculture, clearly realizing that it will have a positive impact on their lives and livelihoods. .

● Capacity Building

The reporting year witnessed a series of capacity building programmes and awareness campaigns for various stakeholders like key farmers, producers, CBOs leaders, community resource persons in multiple areas like 'producer group governance', agronomic

practices, improved farm practices, adoption of NPM, value addition to agro commodity, recipe preparation, awareness on better consumption of nutri-cereals, sustainable natural resources usage, digital training on mobile application, PG leadership, livestock rearing and package of practices, etc.

Around 152 training programmes in different components of livelihoods were organised for 6472 stakeholders enlisting the participation of 6268 women and 204 men. CYSD made efforts to strengthen the capacities of community based producer groups in adoption of improved agronomic practices in millets, vegetables, nutritional importance of millets, and provided orientation on the importance of NPM. Urban and semi urban population along with the tribal households were sensitized on the importance of millets for sustainable ecological balance, improved and variety of consumption way through food festivals, awareness drive and alternate recipe promotion etc.

During the reporting period, different projects organised around 186 awareness programmes, festivals and consultations on a wide range of subjects including marketing, minimum support price, wage employment and consumption in 377 villages with the active participation of 7018 stakeholders.

Outcome: A total of 6472 CBOs leaders / key farmers were capacitated in integrated farming practices and how to reduce the cost of cultivation by adoption of improved agronomic practices, and reaching out to the formal market.



● Managing Natural Resources

Aiming at reducing environmental risks and increasing the resilience of societies and the environment as a whole, UN Environment action emphasises the environmental dimension of sustainable development. All along, alleviation of hunger and all forms of malnutrition, and doubling of agricultural productivity is envisaged by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Pursuant to this, CYSD has been constantly focusing on ensuring household level round-the-year food and nutrition security and conservation of natural resources and expansion of income opportunities for the rural / tribal poor in a judicious manner.

Land and Water Management

Around 1787 acres of cultivable waste land were converted into cultivable land through plantation, field bonding and land levelling, where 432 acres coming within the purview of FRA forest land entitlement, 186 acres of common land area were developed through staggered trench, seed dibbling, plantation in slope area for soil water and water conservation. During the reporting period, a total of 6609 acres of land were covered under different flagship programmes like NPM, biological farming, integrated nutrient management, top soil management, irrigation etc., leveraging sources under focus area development programme (FADP), Agriculture Production Cluster, with an aim to improve the life and livelihoods of the tribals

Micro Irrigation

Micro irrigation (MI) is a modern method of irrigation by which water is irrigated through various means on the surface of the land. Irrigation potential creation and utilization of groundwater and various water resources is

thus one of the important components of NRM activity. Under the micro-irrigation approach, CYSD has facilitated irrigation for 880 acres of land by creating 19 individual dug wells, 15 MRLPs, 09 CRLPs, 67 drips, 15 diesel pumps and 08 Farm Ponds project in convergence with MGNREGS, Jananidhi-II and RKVY, SCA to TSS in its tribal operational blocks. Through these approaches, a total of 682 beneficiaries have got assured round-the-year irrigation to their agriculture fields bringing additional areas under cultivation.

Outcome: CYSD's interventions to promote improved and diverse agriculture practices focused on plantation, field bonding and creation of irrigation potential. The tribal households were linked to different mainstream programmes exploring nutrient rich winter cropping and long term livelihoods asset creation in the operational area which led to income augmentation.

The programme witnessed women's significant engagement with the producer group and cluster farming approach. Women played frontline roles in the intervention areas breaching the stereotypes of male-dominated livelihood activities. Enhanced participation of women in capacity building, training programme and producer group was one of the accomplishments in women centric action.

● Farmers Producer Organisations (FPOs)

With a view to strengthening the farmers' producer groups, CYSD have been working closely with producer groups and enterprise-oriented self-help groups and their apex institutions of NTFPs collectors, agriculture and horticulture. CYSD's attempt has been to foster an environment where producers have a stake in the future of their product based on the principles of business ethics and practice. Women have been playing a pivotal role in the livelihood sector and especially at the enterprise level in the collection and aggregation of both agricultural produce and NTFPs, and the subsequent processes of value addition and market linkages. The key facilitating roles played by CYSD includes mobilisation of farmers through organizing meetings and creation of awareness and supply of packaging and processing machinery. To this effect, the growing social enterprises including producer groups and Self Help Groups have changed the rural livelihood landscape, particularly in regard to the women force.

A total of five Farmers' Producer Companies have started working on strengthening 10 promising value chains of NTFPs, agriculture and horticulture products. Apart from value chain development, the companies also work to provide critical services on creating an eco-system of micro enterprise promotion at different stages. Moreover, the wide range of services provided by producer companies includes agriculture and horticulture input supply, market linkage and small credit support to the producers. During the year, one new producer company namely, the Dangarani Farmers Producer Company Ltd. was formed in Dasmantpur Block. Another four producer companies formed earlier, namely, Maulima

Producer Company Ltd. in Kundura Block, Sabujima Producer Company Ltd in Boipariguda, Jagarana Farmers Producers Company Ltd. in Laxmipur Block, and Banaprabha Producer Company in Bandhugaon Block. A total of 2560 stakeholders from 259 villages of 23 GP are actively involved in these five Farmers' Producer Companies. Efforts have been on to link these companies with organisations like Digital Green, E-Kutir, Trade Craft India, Better Life Alliance, B to B Market and ATMA Koraput.



‘Sabujima’ Unlocks Market Linkages for Tamarind ●●● during the Covid Pandemic ●●●

The Covid-19 lock down unsettled the tribal lives and livelihoods significantly. During the period, NTFP collection and harvesting of crops were two major emerging challenges before the poor tribals of Koraput. NTFP collectors failed to sell their products resulting in huge adverse impacts on the household income.

Sabujima Producer Company Ltd (SPCL), Boipariguda works on the aggregation of and value addition to forest and agro produces grown by its members. Produces get added value in different forms and sizes depending upon the market requirements. Produces like, Tamarind, wild Honey, Amla, Turmeric and Millets are taken into the second and third level of value addition. The practice of value addition is undertaken mostly at the household level by the members and the remaining at the central processing unit setup by the company.

Tamarind is a Non-timber Forest Produce largely collected from forest areas by the Collectives as the maximum shareholders. During the pandemic lockdown, huge volumes of Tamarind produce collected from the forest required urgent market linkage. As villages were disconnected from the mainstream market, the traders were unwilling to lift the products from villages. Even, the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (TDCC), a marketing

agency of Odisha Government established to procure minor forest produces with Minimum Support Price (MSP), failed to reinstate their system in this crisis period. The SPCL Board of Directors along with Corona warriors and the frontline community volunteers of CYSD were in regular touch with each other to find out possible solutions.

In a monthly Board of Directors meeting, a decision was taken to procure seedless tamarind from its members to give the producers additional labour engagement and minimise the risk of distress sale of the produce. Following this decision certain select regular and reliable buyers were contacted by the company for sale of seedless tamarind but their response was very frustrating who expressed their inability citing the reason of lockdown and market slow-down. They too started bargaining with the company in terms of price and quality. Finally, two buyers showed interest to procure the produce in good price agreeing to the terms and condition of the Company.

“Huge challenges cropped up before us when the ground-level producers demanded net cash for their products. The company had very limited working capital to procure all products at a time. Besides, the storage capacity was another issue where we struggled a lot”, shared Mani Majhi, Chairperson of SPCL.

“During summer, Koraput usually

experiences rain every alternate day. Hence retaining the quality of product intact became a challenge for the company and the buyers too set a condition for taking good products only”, added Mani.

In spite of all hurdles, the company procured seedless tamarind in a phased manner from the producers and reworked on the quality parameter and standard packaging at the central go-down. Meantime, one of the final buyers denied to procure the produce from Koraput region showing transportation issues. These products were supposed to be delivered in Mundra port of Ahmedabad for export. “Tension continued for a few days and finally, we were able to deliver 10 tons of seedless tamarind to the second buyer, 'Safe Harvest Company Pvt Ltd' in Hyderabad Go-down at ex-godown price of Rs.100.60 per kg. We paid Rs. 80 per kg to the primary producers, which was 20% above of the price against MSP. The remaining amount was shared as dividend, keeping some operational cost, at end of this financial year,” says Trinath, CEO of SPCL.

This endeavour of SPCL directly benefited 223 producers. Besides, the producers restored their faith and trust in the Company for unlocking market linkages to sell their precious products and standing behind them during this great crisis.



● **Community level Institutions:**

As part of its sustainable enterprise model to address the socio economic growth issues at hand, CYSD has been working closely with enterprise-oriented Producer Groups at the village level for production, aggregation and value addition of agriculture, horticulture and forest based products to reach higher economic altitudes of business.

CYSD has been strengthening community level institutions, such as village development associations, self-help groups, producer groups, labour solidarity groups for identifying the real needs of people and including those in mainstream programmes through actively participating in Palli Sabha, Gram Sabha and other appropriate forums and getting involved in programme planning, implementation and monitoring. There are total 833 community level institutions comprising 704 SHGs, 09 Village Development Associations, 114 Farmers Producer Groups, 6 labour solidarity groups consisting of 15261 members.

● **Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK)**

Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Vikas Yojana is a composite program, intended for forest-based tribes. It aims to elevate the minimum support price (MSP) for NTFPs to the next level through value addition by tribal SHGs. The idea is to optimize the tribal income at the local level using NTFPs. This is to be done through establishment of common-use-facilities for value addition, to be called Van DhanVikas Kendras. The objectives of VDVKs include the goals of inclusive development; women's empowerment; tribal aspiration and development; forest conservation; livelihood promotion skill development for value addition to NTFP. Under Van DhanVikas Kendra, 20 to 30

Self Help Groups of 275 to 300 tribal gatherers is constituted. The establishment of VDVK is for providing skill upgradation and capacity building training and setting up of primary processing and value addition facility. Subsequently they are trained and provided with working capital to add value to the product they collect from forest. In collaboration with ITDA of Koraput and Jeypore, VDVK programme has been initiated.

During the reporting period, CYSD has given enormous time towards mobilizing community, Self Help Groups and other stakeholders for formation and strengthening VDVKs in Koraput District. As a result 11 numbers of VDVKs were formed and 9 VDVKs strengthened, involving as many as 6190 women NTFP collectors from 163 villages of 23 GPs. The process comprised steps like facilitation of Members profile, Hata bazaar and warehouse information collation and uploading in apps. During the reporting period, 3240 members' profiles were uploaded including 6 hata-bazaars and 2 warehouses. The programme also helped develop a three-year perspective cum road and business development plan for four VDVKs with three VDVKs getting linked with ITDA Koraput for value addition of products.

Outcome: The producer companies developed the capacity of the farmers around sustainable agriculture and identified the important climate smart value chains. Subsequently, a detailed business plan was developed at each producer company level to capitalize the market opportunities in the value chains and create space for the farmers to meaningfully engage in sustainable agriculture and NTFP value addition. More importantly, a resilient livelihood system between the producer companies and VDVKs has been developed in the operational areas.



Fostering Inclusive Governance

With a view to making the dream of inclusive governance a reality corresponding to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), CYSD endeavours to strengthen the people's voice through its community-led social watch process. This process includes a package of community based monitoring actions for ensuring timely access to quality public services. Energizing 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 the state development actors and agencies and promoting a gender-balanced approach to development remain key strategies in this domain.

The SDGs have regional and local implications requiring interventions that complement the universal goals. The Gram Panchayat Development Plan provides greater opportunities to develop different local models and innovations that would be locally appropriate and would be

based on a proper perception of people's needs and priorities. The process helps the GPs to address the structural causes of poverty, the universal need for development that works for all people and helps strengthen the GPs emerge as the focal development institution.

● **Strengthening Volunteers and PRI Functionaries to Facilitate Social Security Entitlement during COVID 19 Pandemic:**

CYSD imparted training to frontline workers, PRI Functionaries and volunteers on COVID-19 related preventive measures, different government support schemes / programmes and the role of the local government in ensuring social protection measures for the needy in Koraput, Keonjhar, Malkangiri and Rayagada districts. In addition, they were oriented on the Citizen Support Centre (CSC) of CYSD (toll free number- 8880 592), in providing COVID-19 information as well as information about entitlements, health related advices and extending psycho social counselling services.

● Strengthening Social Protection for Vulnerable Groups and Migrants

● ● ● Khara Sowing Hope this Diwali to Restore Livelihoods ● ● ●

Baikuntha Khara recalls his journey vividly when he started walking back from Gubeda in Andhra Pradesh all the way to Koraput on a hot summer day earlier this year, together with 19 other people. “We used to work at a brick kiln in Gubeda and earned around Rs.9,000 every month. But after a few days of the announcement of the Covid lockdown in March, the brick kiln owner asked us to move out. We had no option but to walk back to our village,” shares Khara as he remembers the long arduous journey through the unbearable heat. Khara is one of the millions of informal workers who returned to their villages once the national lockdown was announced to curb the spread of the COVID-19

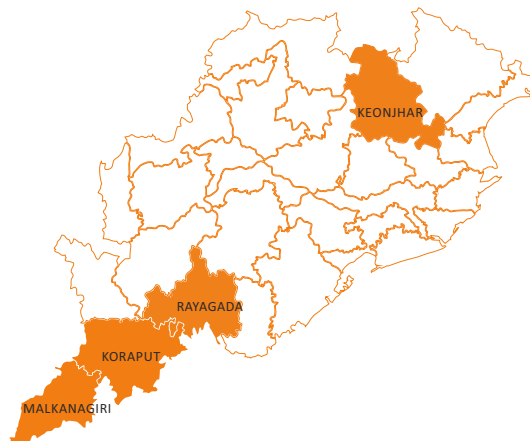
pandemic. Within a few weeks, Khara had exhausted all his savings and struggled to make his both ends meet. Neither Khara nor his companions who had returned to their village in Koraput, had their job cards, so finding any work under the Government schemes was also not possible. In early May, Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) started working together with the panchayats to help informal workers like Khara. Khara and his companions got back their MGNREGS job cards and were employed for 24 days under the scheme, earning enough to tide over the difficult times. Within a span of five months, about 400 households

Awareness on Entitlements, Social Protection Schemes & Prevention Practices of COVID19

CYSD reached out to 39546 populations with information on the various government entitlements announced during the COVID 19 period, the different social protection schemes and prevention practices of COVID-19 in Koraput, Malkangiri, Keonjhar and Rayagada districts of Odisha.

In Keonjhar, 129 frontline workers including ASHAs, ANMs, AWWs, and Community Resource Persons (CRPs), were provided with protective measures for undertaking door-to-door surveillance reaching out to 6000 plus families.

A handbook enumerating the welfare packages i.e., information on preventive measures during the COVID 19 pandemic, the social schemes and entitlements, MGNREGS and role of volunteers was developed and circulated amongst the volunteers for reference as well as for awareness generation among the community.



in Koraput were provided with vegetable seeds under the Nutrition Garden Programme and were linked with MGNREGS so that they could earn wages for 34 days to develop a garden of about 1,200 sq ft. Once the land was ready, the farmers were provided with 13 varieties of vegetable seeds.

“The vegetable seeds helped us to grow vegetables and to feed our families and we could sell the surplus vegetables to buy other household utilities. If we can work here in our village and get to live close to our families, why will we go anywhere else to search for a job?”, Khara shared.

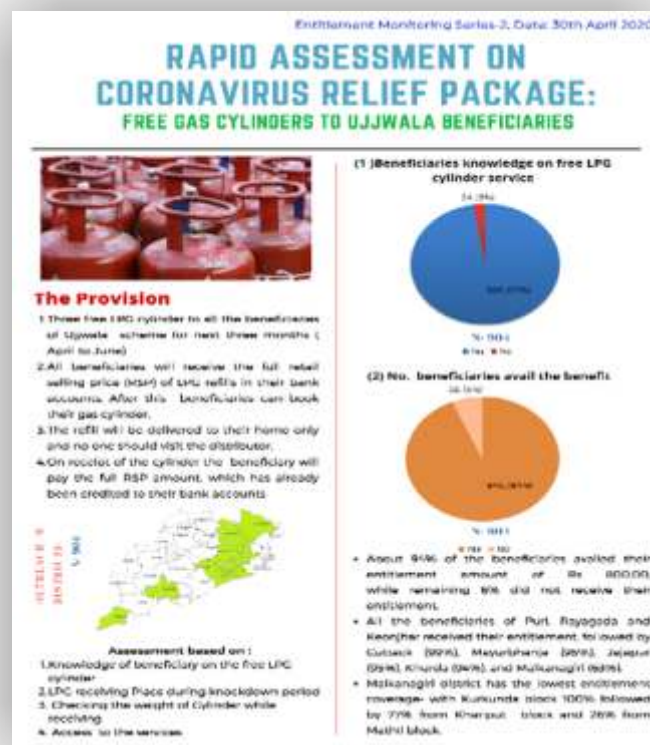
Hope glistened in his eyes as he made a new beginning in his life with his family, surrounded by the garden he and his companion had developed tirelessly. Khara's story is a story of hope, a testimony of how with a little help, people can restore their livelihoods, their dignity and make a fresh start. While Khara has found a way back, there are many who still need a little support. Almost 90 per cent of the workforce in India belongs to the informal sector, and most of whom have lost jobs during this pandemic. While



they are rebuilding their lives and livelihoods, all they need is a little hope and support from actors and agencies like CYSD so that they know they are not alone. All are in it together. This festive season, with the support, Khara along with others sowing hopes to rebuild their life better and stronger. If there is one thing that this pandemic has taught us, it is how interconnected all our lives are. We have learnt that we can be safe only when everyone is safe. We can only grow when we grow together.

Entitlement Monitoring of COVID 19 Relief Package & Social Protection Schemes:

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdown led to significant distress among citizens due to employment loss, wage cuts, transportation and food supply disruption, and other issues that increased the dependence of people on social protection schemes. The pandemic underscored the necessity of building safety nets. It also brought to surface the various gaps that have continued to impede the delivery of many welfare interventions. A plethora of challenges was faced by beneficiaries attempting to access



their entitlements. These challenges became more daunting to resolve in the absence of robust grievance redress mechanisms, causing widespread exclusion. CYSD attempted a rapid

assessment of the COVID 19 relief package, social protection schemes of returnee migrants, etc.



Skill Mapping of Returnee Migrants and linking with appropriate Services

A database of 1289 migrant returnees of 117 villages of Koraput, Rayagada and Malkangiri districts was created. The database helped the panchayats to ascertain the relief package announced by government for the returnees. The returnee migrants were oriented on COVID-19 related information like the importance of hand washing and physical distancing, Covid tests, home Isolation, COVID 19 related relief schemes, Mo Bagicha, plantation, Agri-input supports, MGNREGS, etc.

Further, a detailed skill mapping exercise of these migrant workers was conducted through a comprehensive survey. The major areas covered under the survey included the primary reasons of migration, difficulties faced by the

migrants in the destination places, the amount of wage and the period of payment, status of the existing skills of migrants, the interest of migrants to return back to their previous work places and the reasons, areas requiring further skill building, etc. The survey managed to reach out to 925 migrants from 15 GPs in 6 blocks of the three targeted districts of Koraput, Malkangiri and Rayagada. The highest percentage (68.0%) of migrants came under the age category of 18-34 years, followed by 21.0% for 35-59 years and 9.0% for less than 18 years.

Similarly, in Keonjhar 1188 returnee migrants' entitlement realization was undertaken, skill mapping of 1017 returnee migrants conducted followed by skills training of 449 (114 Female + 335 Male) people on mushroom cultivation, spawn production and para-veterinary services. The programme not only helped the migrants with survival kits but also skilled them to go for

alternative livelihood options. This helped the migrants in securing their livelihoods through their new ventures.

In Saharapada block of Keonjhar district, a quick impact assessment of the migrant returnees was undertaken covering 400 vulnerable households. This was done in association with the RCRC Network to know the impact of the Covid pandemic on the migrant workers, small and marginal farmers, tribal communities and the vulnerable households.

A series of virtual orientation programmes on psycho-social support was organized for 56 Community Resource Persons (CRP) and Programme Coordinators of RCRC Odisha partner organizations including Gram Vikas, CYSD, Shristi and Harsha Trust. The orientation programmes were facilitated by professional psycho-social counsellors. Resource materials on psycho-social support were developed in Odia language and shared with the CRPs to help them augment their understanding and reference. Four short videos relating to mental health were developed and shared with the CRPs and others concerned.

Linking Returnee Migrants to Social Protection schemes

CYSD worked closely with the Government System to give them concurrent feedback on approaches having a greater potential to enhance the delivery of the programs. Through a technology based app named GEET, GIS enabled training system, people who had remained excluded from social protection schemes were identified. GEET provides a single-window platform that helps rural communities to access various government schemes and programmes. With the partnership support of UNDP, CYSD helped 15279 people in

connecting to Social Protection Programs. The migrant workers and other excluded groups were linked with getting job cards under MGNREGS and facilitated convergence under different schemes like MO UPAKARI BOGICHA, Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS), Agriculture depts. and Horticulture Dept. for seeds and with MGNREGS for works, Old age pension, and seed support for Nutrition garden under RKVY.

Establishing Migration Support Service Centre (MSSC)

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic during the year 2020, migration support service centres were set up in twenty Gram Panchayats (GPs) of two blocks in two tribal districts of south Odisha (Kolnara block of Rayagada and Mathili block of Malkanagiri), to support the migrants and other vulnerable and marginalized groups in joint partnership of UNICEF and CYSD. The intervention aimed to link the eligible-but-left-out population with relevant schemes and programmes and enumeration of migrant workers, to a large extent.

Record keeping of basic information of migrants and their families; mapping their eligibility and enrolling them in different social protection schemes, while assisting the GPs and Blocks to monitor their inclusion and access to benefits were the key activities.

The PRIs, PEOs and frontline workers, such as the ASHAs, AWWs, GRSs were oriented on the seasonal migration cycle, the risk implications of migration for children and women, the significance of maintaining detailed record of migrants at the GP level, and effective planning and monitoring of social security entitlements and safe migration.

The intervention of the pilot resulted in creating a disaggregated database of 2752 returnee migrants (2062 male and 690 female) from Malkangiri and Rayagada covering 20 GPs and sharing the data with district administrations. CYSD facilitated the registration of the workers under the Building and Other Construction Works (BOCW), MGNREGS and other entitlements. Under MGNREGS, 698 migrant

returnees got new Job cards, 109 BOCW applications were processed; and 82 potential migrant returnees were provided with skill training.

Besides these people, another set of 243 PRI functionaries, 187 frontline workers and 808 returnee migrants was oriented on the needs of migrants, safe migration, emergency contact institutions, social entitlement etc.

Nedi owns 'Labour Card': A Way to Survive

Nedi Padmabati, a 45-year-old widow from Darabada village in Kolnara block of Rayagada district says, "I am grateful to have received a 'Labour Card' with the support of the MSSC set up by CYSD. Being a widow, it was very worrisome for me to survive amidst the Covid-19 pandemic with the burden of nurturing two children of mine".

Nedi got to know that owning the labour card would make her eligible to obtain a wide range of government benefits like assistance in case of any accident, death benefit, pension, medical expenses for treatment, financial assistance for skill up-gradation, education for children, etc.



● Strengthening Citizen Led Accountability in Delivery of Health Services

As already stated, through community-led social watch process, CYSD has been

continuously putting efforts to strengthen people's voice. This process includes a basket of community based monitoring actions relating to public services. Invigorating local governance institutions with the tools of people-centric planning and prioritization;

● ● ● Community Vigilance Ensures ● ● ● Pre-school Education of Gunduliaguda Village

A community monitoring process was conducted at Gunduliaguda village of Doraguda Gram Panchayat under Boipariguda block of Koraput district. Pre-school education comes within the basket of ICDS which aims to provide an all-round development of children under six years of age including their mothers. It was revealed during the monitoring process that due to non-functional of Gunduliaguda Anganwadi Center, the pre-school education was practically inactive and nutritional aspect of children was grossly neglected. The issue was further enquired and surprisingly it was found that the Anganwadi Worker neither did attend the AWC nor she got involved in any of such pre-school activities.

As part of the community monitoring process, an interaction was carried out between the service users and service providers to open up the services provided for maternal and child health, supplementary nutrition along with pre-school education. During the interaction with the service users, especially pregnant women and lactating mothers, it was came

out that, the Anganwadi Worker neither attends AWC nor is involved in any kind of pre-school activity. The AWW confessed that she attends the AWC at irregular intervals as she remains busy in other official works and traveling to different places, like sector office, block office and doing personal household chores. The mothers of pre-school children voiced out their concerns that their children are being deprived of the pre-school activities, like singing, oration, drawing and playing which ensure children's cognitive development in the first five years of their life.

However, this issue was taken very seriously by the Ward Member and other members of the village. A robust plan of action was drawn by the villagers of Gunduliaguda against the existing problem. As a result, first they consulted with the



Monitoring team holding interaction with service users of AWC

concerned AWW and even they discussed with the Sarpanch of Doraguda panchayat. After two rounds of discussions with the AWW, finally she was able to realize her responsibility and role as a front line service provider and agreed to resume the work enthusiastically at the Anganwadi Centre on regular basis.

As a result of this community vigilance process, the pre-school activity and nutrition services of Gunduliaguda village were resumed and regularized. The children, at the receiving end, are too elated and their mothers are forever grateful to the CYSD for helping out to regularize the AWC.

institutionalizing citizen-led monitoring and advocacy process for greater inclusion in public services; ensuring community rights over food, natural resources information, empowering communities to properly access their entitlements from State development actors and agencies; and promoting a gender-balanced approach to development play key roles in the governance domain. The whole intention is to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making by developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all level.

Community Score Card Exercise in Tribal Districts

During the reporting year, the community score card exercise was continued in 50 villages of Mayurbhanj and Koraput districts. The action plans that were made during FY 2018-19 and 2019-20 were discussed among the beneficiaries and service providers with a targeted time line to address each issue revolving around maternal and child health. The action plans were further linked with the action agenda of the SHGs and Youth Clubs of respective villages for further steps.

● Protection of Child Rights

Children worldwide suffer from varied violence, exploitations and abuses. Especially in tribal dominated areas, violence against children knows no boundaries. In most cases, children experience violence by the people they trust. So children need protection at their homes, schools and among playmates in terms of physical, socio-emotional or sexual. Girls are subjected to child marriage and female genital mutilation despite various rights and laws to protect them from violence, exploitation and abuse. Child protection systems help children access vital social services and fair justice systems – starting from birth.

Village level Child Protection Committees (VLCPC)

CYSD in collaboration with the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) has strategically initiated formation and promotion of village level Child Protection Committees (VLCPC) in the four tribal dominated districts of Malkanagiri and Rayagada, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. Though the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) has been functional for some years, it has been only on paper; the principles remain silent for the community initiatives as the formation of Committees by ICPS is limited up to Gram Panchayat level. Hence, the incidences of child abuse happening at village level remain unresolved in the absence of any mechanism at community level.

By the end of the reporting year, a total of 266 VLCPCs stood formed and strengthened in the 4 tribal districts (Malkangiri-54, Rayagada-18, Mayurbhanj-102 and Keonjhar-92) to take care and keep vigilant eyes on the children's suffering and abuse. As a result, a sense of strong accountability has been fixed on the VLCPC to identify the incidence of child vulnerability and helplessness. During the reporting year, a total of 41 potential cases like early marriage, child abuse, trafficking, child labour, etc. were tabled at the CWC/DCPU level for redressal; and 51 Adolescent Groups and 20 Youth Clubs were engaged to extend supportive hands to the VLCPCs in providing advance information on early marriage and their temporary movements in the targeted areas.

VLCPC - An Effective Grassroots Mechanism ● ● ● to Arrest Early Child Marriage ● ● ●

Safeguarding the children of its operational areas through formation and strengthening of Village Child Protection Committees (VLCPC), is one of the strategies of CYSD. In 2019, around 10 VLCPCs were formed under 2 Gram Panchayats of Kolnara block in Rayagada district. These committees have been actively engaged in ensuring child rights and protection in respective villages. While ensuring the rights

G. Rengalpadu is a tribal dominated village situated about 5 km away from Kolnara GP and the block headquarter of Rayagada. In April 2020, a boy of 19 years fled away one girl of 16 years to his home and asked his parents to organise their marriage. His parents also agreed to bind them in marriage. Getting this information, the VLCPC members counselled both the children and their parents to refrain from doing this illicit act. But the

police station. With the intervention of the Police and the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer, the children's marriage plan was stopped. The girl has been sent to CCI for temporary shelter as her parents denied to take her back to home. Also, the CWC has ordered to enrol the girl in a residential school for study and continue till she completes 18 years, the legal age of marriage. This incident has created a great impact in the



Counselling by Child Marriage Prohibition Officer, Childline and VLCPC Members

of children and their protection, two major issues have been taken up by the VLCPCs for community resilient i.e. Child Marriage and Child Labour. During the Corona pandemic lockdown, the intervention of VLCPC of G. Rengalpadu village in arresting an early marriage case caught the attention of the local people as well as the Block and District Administrations.

boy and girl threatened to commit suicide if their marriage would not happen. So, the VLCPC informed to the ChildLine to handle the case.

The officials from the ChildLine tried to counsel both the children and the parents, but failed to persuade. Meanwhile, the VLCPC got to know about the children's plan to elope elsewhere, so the committee took the issue to the

locality. The efforts of CYSD towards formation and strengthening of VLCPC, as an effective mechanism at the community level to arrest child marriage and child labour, have been appreciated and recognised by the District and Block Administrations.

● Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Since most of the adolescent girls were staying in their residences during the Covid pandemic lockdown, CYSD's CDW came forward and provided support in counselling around 340 adolescent girls and young women on sexual and reproductive health and informed about the provisioning of Sanitary Napkin (Khushi Scheme) through the relevant ASHAs and ANMs.

Besides, 276 VHND sessions were facilitated at the village level with the support of the relevant Community Development Workers. 532 Ante natal mothers, 483 postnatal mothers and their under three years' children were covered through VHND sessions in Saharapada and Thakurmunda blocks.

Community Engagement in Digital Platforms Improves Family Planning, Maternal Child Health and Nutrition

In its third year of technology based extension programme intervention, CYSD through its 'Samvad' programme with special emphasis on creating digital community engagement platforms, continued to help improve the family planning, maternal child health and nutrition outcomes with behaviour changes in 23,231 women of 174 villages in three blocks of Keonjhar (Saharapada) and Mayurbhanj (Thakurmunda and Jashipur) districts of Odisha.

The core intervention of Samvad centres around scaling-up its participatory video-based approach targeted to 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.

Outcome:

- 50 frontline workers were groomed on the use of technology to improve interpersonal counselling covering 23231 women.
- An ICT platform was set up to generate awareness among pregnant and lactating mothers on health and Nutrition.
- 18 cost effective health and nutrition based video documentaries were developed within a short time.
- A video-enabled approach based on mother child health and nutrition was scaled up effectively.
- Around 10000 pregnant and lactating women were covered through Village Health & Nutrition Day (VHND).
- Use of toilets and hand wash practices have become an integral part of life at the household level
- Mothers' Committees and GKSs at the community level were activated and conducting meetings on a regular basis.

District	Blocks	No of GP	No of Village	No of Hhs	No of SHG	No of VWG	No of Anganwadi	No of Video Dissemination points
Keonjhar	Saharapada	10	38	6210	441	41	34	239
Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	11	116	14468	1166	103	112	539
	Jashipur	4	20	2553	207	17	16	114
Total	3	25	174	23231	1814	161	162	892

Jyoshna a successful mother of seven-months child

Jyoshna Anukulia belongs to Scheduled Tribe community from a remote village of Jambani, inside the Similipal biosphere of

disallowed my family to take care of her baby and refused to provide medical treatment keeping me under home quarantine. Adoption

for the growth of her baby in womb and herself. She made periodic visit to hospital for check-ups and took IFA regularly.



Thakurmunda Block in Mayurbhanja district of Odisha. Luckily, she has a seven-month girl child and she does not wish to lose her any more like the first child. "I had a difficult time during first child birth. Due to ignorance, I never visited doctor for health advice and used any iron-folic acid tablets. Vomiting was the main issue which deteriorated my health condition. Hardly I preferred to take sufficient nutritious food. Because of ill health I gave birth a low weighted baby who suffered from Jaundice too. Besides, the prevalence of social stigma

of local herbal medicine from quack was the only preventive measure. Gradually, the baby's condition became worst and finally child got died", shared Jyoshna with tearful eyes.

But, during second pregnancy period, she came in close contact with a CSP of Samvad programme who advised her to seek the support of Asha, watch the VDO of Samvad and obey all the instructions of 1000 days of child bearing. With the support of her husband, she took nutritious food

This time she gave birth a baby girl of 3kg plus. Now her family members feel happy seeing the healthy child. The baby girl is seven months old and Jyoshna has started feeding her with other foods.

"I would have not a successful mother without the support of Samvad, which brought transformation in my behaviour in terms MCH and Nutrition outcomes. My thanks are due to the Samvad Team. I must share this experience with other community members using VDO", said cheerful Jyoshna.

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Building a Responsive State

Efforts continued to make the State responsive to the inclusive agenda during the year. Despite the Covid-19 pandemic situation, a great deal of emphasis was placed on scaling up of the good practices, creating a large segment of promoters 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 civil society sector, government and the corporates.

The budget watch process initiated by the Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre (OBAC) long back continued to focus on policy and budget research in the reporting year.

● Making State Budget Inclusive and Participatory

COVID-19 and Fiscal Management of Odisha

A working paper on "COVID-19 and the Fiscal Management of Odisha" was developed during the year which provides an intensive analysis of the fiscal situation of the State during the

COVID pandemic. The significant issues brought out by the working paper are:

- In order to spend the budgeted amount 1,50,000 crore of 2020-21 FY, the state will have to borrow 35,391 crores which will be 7.6 per cent of the GSDP;
- The State will record 10941 crore revenue deficit in 2020-21;
- The state will have very little scope to curtail the committed expenditures which includes, the salary, pension and debt servicing (interest payments and repayment of loans);
- Since the enactment of FRBM Act 2005, for the first time, the state will record revenue deficit, etc.

The paper summarises that due to comfortable fiscal situation, the State should not hesitate to borrow and should rather give top priority to providing free health care to both COVID-19 and non-COVID patients, food security and livelihood security to the most vulnerable groups.

Strengthening implementation of targets set under SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

A community-led tracking and monitoring of sanitation services including clean water was undertaken in the Ward No. 63 of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation. In this Ward, six settlements were chosen and all the households of these settlements were interviewed.

Moreover, the assessment sheltered around three targets of SDG 6, two targets of SDG 3 and one target of SDG 11. As some targets of SDG 3 and 11 are interrelated with SDG 6, they have been included while designing the monitoring framework on water and sanitation.

The community led tracking focused on the equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water by the households of Ward No. 63 along with access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene. It also covered some aspects of de-sluddging, household waste management and drainage management. Most importantly, the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation issues of their own neighbourhood was focused as well.

Anganwadi Services in Odisha: Scenario, Challenges and Way Forward

A study of Anganwadi Centers in 4 districts of Odisha was undertaken in 362 Anganwadi centres. The objectives of the analysis were to explore the availability of basic facilities and infrastructure to impart the services of

Anganwadi Centers and to explore the quality of services provided by the centers with specific reference to pregnant women, lactating mothers and pre-school children. The study revolves around five basic aspects (human resource, infrastructure, furniture and equipment, food and nutrition and direct finance) without which it is nearly impossible for an Anganwadi Center to function. Along with this, the role of community institutions and PRI members in ensuring proper functioning of the centers was also explored.

Health System in Odisha: Challenges and Opportunities

Policy brief on “Health system in Odisha” an analysis of health sector scenario in Odisha: The basic objective of this research was to bring out the prevailing challenges and to put forth the future prospects of health system for the State of Odisha. With the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, the dependence of people on public health centers increased manifold. At the same time, in Odisha the healthcare infrastructure is at a sub-par level and is greatly inadequate to cope with the necessity. Against this background, an analysis was done by taking 3 aspects into account i.e., health care financing, expenditure pattern and health system management. Also, the said piece of research proposed some state specific recommendations as the state was at crossroads in addressing the hitherto un-experienced health needs. The explicit takeaways included: more investment on public health system, revisiting of expenditure pattern (expenditure on health should be 2.5 percent of GSDP), accordingly more focus on primary health care system and region specific

planning to address the unequal health status of the state were the need of the hour.

3R Approach to Agriculture (Reclaim, restructure and reinvest): Strengthening lives and livelihoods

Policy brief on 3R Approach to agriculture (Reclaim, restructure and reinvest): Strengthening lives and livelihoods requires proper focusing basically on alternative livelihood creation so as to not just help in strengthening the livelihoods but also to serve as a roadmap for entrepreneurial development for the years to come. Moreover, the policy brief tried to propose reclamation of dimension to agriculture, restructuration of agricultural framework and reinvestment through alternative agriculture budget. Additionally, it threw some light on the missed priorities which can be thought of to give a boost to the agriculture sector of Odisha.

Assessment of Social Protection Schemes in Odisha during COVID 19

In Odisha, a plethora of government schemes and programmes are in force to safeguard the livelihood and other vulnerabilities of poor and marginalised people. In view of COVID-19, the central government and state government announced various special packages to mitigate the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic situation in the state. In this background, an assessment was undertaken to understand the extent to which the various social protection schemes and COVID-19 related packages of the central government and state government helped to address the immediate risks and vulnerabilities of people, impacted by the pandemic. Based on district level poverty head count ratio, two districts from each revenue division (total three revenue divisions) were selected.

The key findings of the assessment are:

- The cash benefit schemes suffered from effective implementation as the findings show that about three-fourth of the PDS beneficiaries did not receive the cash assistance. Similarly, about 24% eligible women beneficiaries did not receive cash in Jandhan bank account.
- The quantity of rice offered under PDS is not enough for Scheduled Tribe HHs.
- Certain number of beneficiaries in all six districts is left out from the social security pension schemes such as Widow Pension and Old Age Pension.
- Most of the returnee migrants (70.9%) did not have any employment opportunity in their respective villages or GPs to earn the livelihood. In absence of work opportunity, they are becoming more vulnerable.
- Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the frontline workers were too overburdened to discharge the routine responsibilities

Policy Brief: Implications of Finance Commission Devolution on Panchayats in Odisha

In Odisha, the resource base of Panchayats is more or less controlled by the transfers from the State Finance Commission (SFC) and Central Finance Commission (CFC). The 14th Central Finance Commission (FoFC) has awarded Rs 8850.31 Crore to the Gram Panchayats (GP) in the period 2015-20, with Rs 7965.28 Crore (90 %) as basic grant and Rs 885.03 Crore (10%) as performance grant. Similarly, the 4th SFC (2015-20) has recommended a total transfer of Rs 2468.85 Crore to the Gram Panchayats (GP) in the form of devolution, assignment of taxes and grant-in-aid.

A stock taking exercise was undertaken to understand the fiscal management of the GPs in terms of funds received, utilization of fund,

receipt of performance grants, type of expenditure done by the panchayats, mobilisation of resources from own sources, and the bottlenecks that stood in the way of managing local development agenda in Odisha.

Rapid survey on COVID-19 and its impact on Women and Girls in Odisha

In order to understand the impact of Covid-19 on women and adolescent girls, CYSD conducted four rapid surveys between 29 July to 4 August 2020 covering 702 women and adolescent girls and 228 school going children spread over six districts (Koraput, Mayurbhanja, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Rayagada and Khurdha) of which five are tribal dominated districts. The areas covered under independent surveys include, Response on Adolescent Health, Impact on livelihood of women, Girl's Education and Violence on Women.

Budget priorities during difficult times: An Analysis of State Budget 2021-22



Analysis of state budget 2021-22 was done by OBAC to look at the priorities of the State Budget in the key social sectors – health, education, drinking water & sanitation, key social sector schemes and the vulnerable population like women and STs during the difficult time and offer a framework for informed public discussion on policy priorities.

Webinars

During the year, a series of webinars were conducted keeping in mind the backdrop of COVID-19 pandemic and related protocols.

Impact of COVID-19 on Women and Girls in Odisha

Webinar on “Impact of COVID-19 on Women and Girls in Odisha” was held on August 8, 2020. In this regard, a rapid survey was conducted and the findings were presented to set the background of webinar followed by a panel discussion. The webinar focused on three key discussion points:

- To assess the impact of restrictions imposed owing to Covid-19 on women's livelihood, health, social status and economic condition.
- To understand the constraints faced by girl children in pursuing their education.
- To assess the effects of lockdown on women and girls in accessing essential reproductive health services.

The significant takeaways

- Analysis of policies, provisions and budget from gender lens is the pressing need of the hour.
- Labour economic policy needs to be reviewed from the gender lens.
- Identification of discrimination against women and wider awareness campaign on women economic rights both in informal and formal sectors needs to be in place.
- A strong solidarity and mutual trust between the stakeholders (community, police and community leader) is of utmost important.

Child Marriage free Odisha

CYSD organised a webinar on “Child Marriage free Odisha” on 11th November 2020 through which a coordinated action between the governments, civil society, local government, along with communities was engrossed. Basically, the webinar tried to create a platform to discuss on critical deficits, explore possible collaborations and design forward planning towards achievement of child marriage free Odisha.

Key questions that were addressed:

- What are the key reasons behind child marriage?
- Effectiveness of Marriage registration at Panchayat level to stop child marriage?
- The Role of the Task Forces in terms of their function and coordination to end child marriages?
- Innovative practices or collaborative efforts adopted to stop child marriage?

The significant takeaways

- Rules and systems are in place but a mass movement is need of the hour. A collaborative approach of Government functionaries, CSOs and other Private Organisations can bring positive changes.
- Gender discrimination has been identified as one of the root causes of child marriage.
- Our programmatic approach, policy, action plan and budget need to be reframed or alternated.

Pre Budget Consultation: Budget priorities during difficult time

Webinar on “Budget priorities during difficult time” was organised on 12th January 2021. This

webinar basically focused on the prioritised sectors of State budget 2021-22 FY, being a challenging year for the State Economy due to unprecedented move of COVID 19 pandemic.

Key discussion points

- The slowdown in economic activities due to crisis will affect resource realization.
- The need for budget allocation in the areas of social sectors, such as health, education, WASH and food & nutrition security including agriculture has emerged as priority areas than ever before.
- The state of Odisha needs to carve out the prioritized aspects where budgetary focus needs more attention.

The significant takeaways

- The state should invest more on primary health care
- More investment on resources in filling up vacancies and creating infrastructure for online teaching and learning processes
- Due to low wage rate (Rs 207 against the minimum wage rate of an unskilled worker of Rs 286.30), many workers including migrants are not interested to work under MGNREGS. Adequate steps need to be taken to increase the wage rate which can encourage people to work under MGNREGS.
- The ground reality shows that the social security measures are not reaching all the eligible beneficiaries. Hence, a real time budget allocation for Social Security benefits needs more budget allocation
- There is a need to bring a specific mission for natural farming aligned with all the regenerative services.

- A data base of migrant workers needs to be available at the public domain.
- The National Disaster Relief Fund should be made at the GP level which requires more budget provisioning.

COVID-19: Emerging needs and the fiscal management of Odisha

Webinar on "COVID 19 and the Fiscal Management of Odisha" was organised by CYSD on 18th July, 2020. Based on the presentation of findings of the working paper the discussion was initiated. The working paper provides an intensive analysis about the fiscal situation of the state during COVID-19 pandemic.

Key discussion points

- How does the State Fiscal Management respond to the rising demand for employment, livelihoods and social sector needs?
- What sources (existing potential / innovative) other than the present can help financing the budget?

The significant takeaways

- Decision on Budget censored should be judiciously taken by the Government of Odisha
- A close knit scrutiny is need of the hour to come up with a clear picture regarding need and urgency of human resources at every sector of the state.
- The ongoing development projects and the already declared vacancies should not be taped up. Unlike other states, in Odisha, an expert committee should be set-up to decide about the sectoral priority.
- Revenue loss is becoming rampant: Alternative perspective needs to be

thought of to avoid the high financial crisis of the country in general and Odisha in particular.

- Digital Platforms should be made available to all school and college going children.
- District specific funds such as CAMPA & DMF should not be diverted towards general expenditure of the state rather spending for the social and welfare activity of the mining affected community of the same district.
- The state should make demand before the Central Government to release the pending fund.

Post Budget Consultation 2020-21:

Analysis of state budget 2021-22 was done by OBAC of CYSD and the prioritised sectors were presented in a webinar "Budget priorities in difficult times" organised on 25th February 2021.

Key discussion points:

- The COVID 29 pandemic & economic crisis
- Unemployment, hunger and malnutrition
- Under-resourced social sector
- Negative growth for agricultural sector

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Skilling and Youth Engagement

Skills and knowledge development are the driving forces behind the financial growth and community development of a State. Skills are powerful tools that empower individuals and improve their social acceptance. At the same time, skills need to be complemented by economic growth and employment opportunities to be able to meet the rising aspirations of youth. The challenge lies not only in a huge quantitative expansion of facilities for skills training, but also in raising their quality.

CYSD envisages skills training as fundamental to gainful employment and quality life of youth force. Keeping this in view, CYSD carries out a broad spectrum of activities that are designed to bridge the gap in the primary skilling landscape with a strong focus on the rural and urban youth.

● Skills for Life

CYSD continued its 'Skills for Life' training programme 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. The programme helped to increase the business skills and the income of underemployed and enhance the sector-wise knowledge of the unemployed youths. It also 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.

During the training, apart from the domain and sector-based learning, a great deal of focus was placed on different life skills. Even on-job-trainings were conducted in different outlets to make the trainees understand the eco-system of the retail sector. Focus on lab-based training and lab charts helped them to realize the work culture.

As part of its skilling commitment, CYSD's "Skills for Life" programme benefited a sizeable number of unemployed slum youth by skilling and facilitating their engagement as tele-retail associates. The programme has skilled 300 youths like Pratyasa, who are now a great strength of support to their families.



Pratyasa, a 19 year old girl lives in Saliasahi, the biggest slum of the state, with her single mother- who is a daily laborer and the only earning person in her family- and a younger brother who studies in a local school. Pratyasa had to say good-bye to her studies after her higher secondary education due to the financial crisis. However, she had always dreamt of seeing her brother pursuing higher studies. Now, the skilled Pratyasha is a customer relationship executive in TATWA Technologies with a decent income of 10000 rupees per month. With this income she is now shouldering her family responsibility.

“I always wanted to be a support for my family and this skill which I acquired has fulfilled my dream. Now I am living with dignity”, says Pratyasha with a sparkle in her eyes.

● Women on Wheels (WoW)

While working to widen the livelihood options for the poor and vulnerable, CYSD facilitated the mainstreaming of urban poor women through “Women on Wheels” – an initiative to transform women as professional drivers to claim their stake in the male dominated commute system.



The 32 years Manorama stays in Patharabandha slum of Bhubaneswar shouldering the earning responsibilities for her family of six members. Her husband seldom has any income.

“I still remember the day, we defaulted in paying the rent, the house-owner warned us to leave the house” says Manorama with her grounded voice.

Women on Wheels is an initiative started in association with Azad Foundation in Delhi to empower the resource-poor women and transform them as professional drivers.

The skilled, trained and recognized Manorama has completed a year of her professional career. She claimed ownership of the rented house investing 50000 rupees – an amount she had saved from her income. Her only aspiration is to give quality life to her daughters. She has been the inspiration for hundreds of such women who have made up their minds to choose this non-traditional livelihood.

Being a unique programme, WoW was implemented with an aim to groom the resource-poor women and girls as professional chauffeurs and provide them with a sustainable means of livelihood.

As a unique and well-designed programme, WoW is equipped with technical (On Road Practice) and non-technical modules like gender, VAW, spoken English, first aid and self-defense, etc.

This year, “Women on Wheels” helped build the skills of 35 resource-poor women and girls like Manorama, who is now a proud employee driving a sanitation truck in Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation that forms a part of the flagship program “Mu Safeiwala” - the complete sanitation drive.

The WoW programme helped break the gender stereotypes and paved the way for a new era of the resource poor women and girls of urban communities; increased the mobility of erstwhile shy women. Moreover, the community people are now open to allow their girls to go for non-technical job options.

● Skilling-for-Livelihoods

Skilling-for-Livelihoods, a special programme, was initiated by CYSD for the Covid-19 impacted returnee migrants and unemployed youth with the support of Give India. The programme has skilled around 2000 returnee migrants, like Laxmipriya Das and Sushant Singh who now earn their livelihoods in their villages; the programme has in turn focused on arresting distress migration.



Laxmipriya Das, living in Balichandrapur of Jajpur district, has been an example in her locality. After the completion of her intermediate degree, she started working in a retail outlet. Life was good!! Unfortunately, like millions, COVID took-away her employment and pushed her to a crisis where she could not find a way-out for restoring normalcy in her life and livelihoods.

The skilled and trained Laxmipriya, now has 35 beds of paddy straw mushroom in a 7 days' cycle.

“I harvest nearly 20 Kg mushroom per week which gives me 2400 rupees. Last month I earned 11000 rupees as profit. I wish I had at least 100 beds. I will make it happen !!”,

says Laxmipriya with a certain degree of pride in her voice.

Laxmipriya is now a master trainer; she has trained another 20 women of her village in mushroom cultivation, and is widely known as the Chattu Didi in her locality.

● Agri-Allied Livelihoods and Food Security

CYSD's action has not only helped 2000 returnee migrants to find alternate livelihoods, but also helped the Jajpur flood victims to survive and fight back their lost economy - through an emergency intervention - "Agri-allied Livelihoods and Food Security Programme. This program helped 1468 farmers with input support, who lost their cultivation and food stock during the devastating floods in Bari Block.

The Agri-allied Livelihoods and Food Security Programme in Bari Block of Jajpur reached out to 13 panchayats bringing smile on more than 7000 faces.



Tikina Jena, a landless single mother, lost her only source of income – a small beetle shop – during the 2020 floods. It was getting hard to feed her only son of 8 years. The programme helped her discuss with the Panchayat and lease a piece of cultivable waste land. With the input support she cultivated vegetables and harvested 2 quintals fetching 5600 rupees.

"I can now speak to my sister who is living in Surat. I bought a mobile of Rs. 1200 and invested the remaining amount on rebuilding my shop again. I am now planning to take that land on a lease for another 5 years so that I can matriculate my son,"
says aspiring Tikina



Disaster Mitigation and Climate Change Action

Starting from the Super Cyclone in 1999 until the biological disaster of COVID-19 in 2020, all through these years, CYSD has been persistently making enormous endeavours to deal with emergencies of all kinds. As part of its varied efforts to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change, CYSD has been promoting the practice of climate resilient models in agriculture, adaption of SRI and SMI approaches, application of efficient water conservation techniques in its tribal dominated operational districts of South Odisha - Koraput, Malkanagiri, Rayagada and Nabarangpur and north Odisha - Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. The process also includes steps 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 placed on helping people deal with the post-disaster situations.

● COVID-19 (Coronavirus) Pandemic: The Biological Disaster Response

After the cyclonic storms of Super Cyclone 1999, Phailin in 2013 and FANI in 2019, the COVID-19 Pandemic, the deadly biological disaster, ever since in the history caused gigantic loss to the humans in terms of lives and livelihoods not only in India but also across the globe.

By the end of December 2020, COVID-19 had infected over 82 million people and killed more than 1.8 million worldwide. But preliminary estimates suggest that the total number of global "excess deaths" directly and indirectly attributable to COVID-19 in 2020 amounted to at least 3 million - about 1.2 million higher than the official figures reported by countries to WHO.

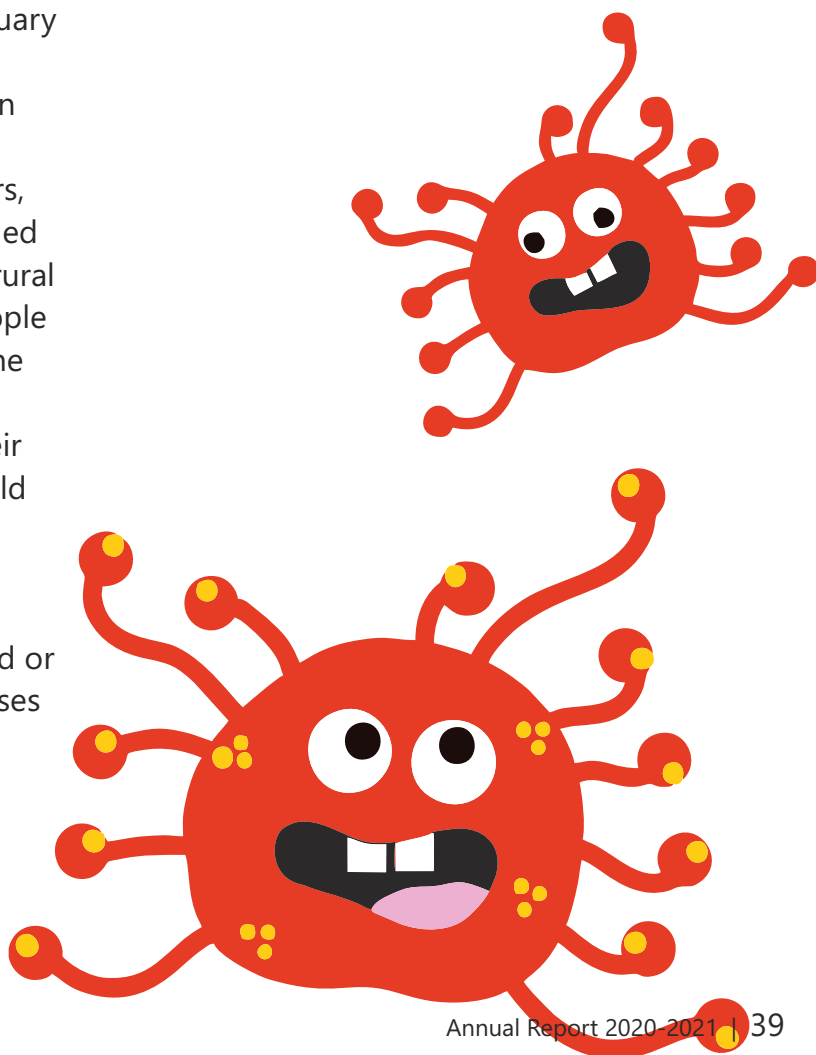
The unpredicted spread of the Covid-19 (first wave) and the subsequent lockdown of the entire country declared by the Central

Government and the Government of Odisha to control its further outbreak created an economic disorder in the lives of millions who are part of the informal sector – not just daily wagers, but also the big economy workers. As Odisha entered into the 4th phase of lockdown after 17th May 2020, the socio-physical isolation coupled with safe hygiene practices seemed to be the only effective deterrent against the spread of the novel corona virus.

Corona virus pandemic affected people's physical, emotional and financial health ever since India recorded the first case on 30 January 2020. The livelihoods of wage earners, daily labourers, smallholding farmers, construction workers, migrant workers, domestic works, service providers, rag pickers/scrap collectors, street vendors, slum dwellers, differently-abled persons, auto-rickshaw drivers, etc. in both rural and urban areas were severely affected. People became jobless due to strict adherence to the Standard Operating Procedure during the lockdown. Many of them were unpaid of their dues and there was little hope that they could earn anything for the next few weeks. These vulnerable population groups found it very difficult to cope with such an unusual crisis. Each passing day people lived with little food or without food while the news of sharp increases in positive cases and deaths contributed to further anxiety.

● Issues and Challenges Emerging out of the Covid-19 Pandemic

During the early days of outbreak of the Coronavirus, certain key issues and challenges were identified both in tribal operational districts, like Koraput, Malkanagiri, Raygada, Nabarangpur, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj as well as in coastal districts through an initial assessment engaging community resource persons / volunteers having access to their communities.



- Daily wage labourers and migrant workers returned in huge numbers to their native places from different states thus adding pressure to the existing situation.
- A large segment of socio-economically poor and distressed households in the operational areas including migrant labourers, physically challenged persons and households who had remained left out from different government schemes/ programmes, landless and women headed households, and agricultural wage labourers were likely to suffer a lot.
- Earning of day-to-day livelihood from NTFP (Tamarind, Sal and Siali leaf, honey, hill grass, gums, etc.) collection, harvesting of summer crops, and waged labour came to a grinding halt.
- People inhabiting the last mile were facing lot of difficulties in accessing their daily requirements and inputs relating to farm activities, availing other services including the banking services.
- Seemingly, unending self-isolation was resulting in traumatic stress, confusion and anger.

During the initial stage of the pandemic, similar trends were noticed in the coastal districts of Odisha, like Khurda, Cuttack, Jajpur, Kendrapara, and Puri. It was anticipated that the livelihoods of wage earners, daily labourers, construction workers, migrant workers, domestic service providers, rag pickers/scarp collectors, street vendors, slum dwellers, auto-rickshaw drivers, transgender, etc. would be greatly affected. It would be pertinent to mention here that Khordha district was identified as the most vulnerable district as Bhubaneswar city turned into a Covid-19 hotspot with more than 46 positive cases then.

At this critical juncture, CYSD was determined to play its role in supplementing the government initiatives to fight the epidemic in all its operational areas in Odisha State.

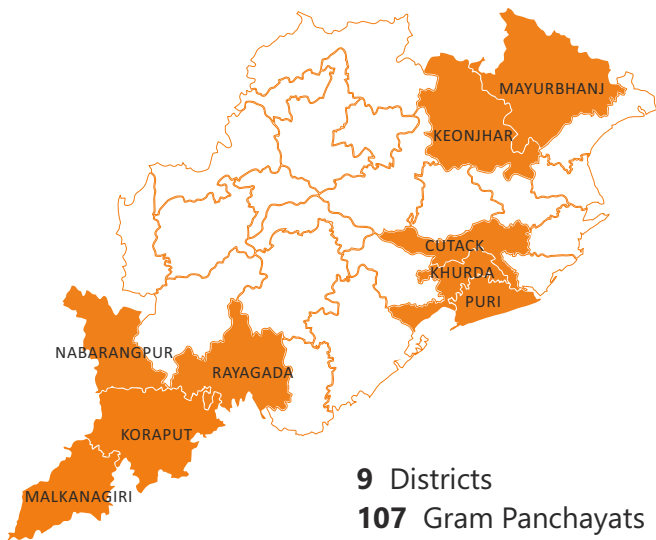


Guiding Principles

To deal with the pandemic situation, CYSD strategized and defined a set of guiding principles to ensure that:

- Local Governments (Gram Panchayat/ Urban Local Bodies) proactively respond to the crisis;
- Community institutions including CBOs demonstrate collective leadership in responding to the crisis;
- People are informed about their entitlements and easy access to those;
- No one is left behind - principles of transparency, equity and inclusion are maintained;
- Livelihood of the tribal and rural poor is protected and promoted;
- Advisories issued by the Government from time to time are adhered in all its actions.

Reach out in Odisha



9 Districts
107 Gram Panchayats
656 Villages
274978 People

The responses of CYSD to the Covid-19 pandemic were both intensive and extensive. The intensive interventions included distribution of survival kits (dry food items and other consumables); direct cash assistance; hygiene and health kits; and learning kits to children; facilitation of job demand under MGNREGS; establishment of market linkages to the smallholder farmers; setting up of virtual Citizen Support Centres, dissemination of information including advisories & entitlement packages; and organization of awareness generation campaigns with demonstrations and mobilization of community volunteers to prevent the Coronavirus from further spreading in their communities.

On the other hand, the extensive interventions encompassed drone-based disinfection, programme streamlining, entitlement monitoring, establishing coordination with neighborhood / resident welfare associations, coordination with Civil Society Organizations and sharing of grassroots feedback with the Government.

● Intensive Interventions

With the government imposing stringent lockdown measures like restriction on physical movements and congregation to contain the deadly virus, as a short-term arrangement, it became essential to reach the poorest and vulnerable sections to address their immediate livelihood requirements through a basket of relief measures.

Survival Kits Support to Vulnerable Households:



Survival kits containing dry food items and other consumables were distributed to 5730 vulnerable households including migrant labourers, families dependent on NTFP collection and socio-economically distressed households in six tribal districts of Odisha, like Koraput, Rayagada, Malkanagiri, Nabarangpur, Mayurbhanj and Kenonjhar.

Besides, 3700 most vulnerable slum dwellers including domestic workers, dibyangas, rag pickers, rickshaw pullers and auto drivers living under Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation supported with survival kits.



"I was working as an auto-rickshaw driver-cum-electrician to earn the livelihoods of my family having 4 members. But, an electric shock accident 3 years back changed my life for forever. During the Corona lock-down period, I was completely disheartened, as I had absolutely no source of income.

I wonder, what would have happened if people from CYSD had not lent me this much-needed support in terms of food and hygiene kits. Now this timely support has restored my belief in humanity", shared Debendra Chaudhury from Patharband Slum of Bhubaneswar BMC area.

Learning Kits support to School Children:

Educational kits consisting of note books, drawing sheets, blank paper, pen, pencil, eraser, sketch pen, crayon, geometry box, story books, etc. were distributed to 3556 children for keeping them engaged in various learning activities during the lockdown. More than 300 creative arts developed by the children have been shared through WhatsApp with Mo Prativa Programme jointly launched by Government of Odisha and UNICEF.

Besides this, Education and Hygiene Kits were supported to 1715 adolescent girls (592 girls of



"There is no one to look after me in my family. I am alone. I came to know that the government relief of Rs. 2000/- had been transferred to my Bank Account, but due to lockdown I could not go to the Bank to withdraw money. In this crisis, people from CYSD came to me with the relief kit containing rice, sugar, oil, suji, dal, soya bean, etc. I can never forget their help and support. They were really a saviour for me", says Ira Jani from Kumbharguda village of Lima Gram Panchayat in Kundura Block of Koraput.

class-VIII, 572 girls of Class-IX and 551 girls of Class-X) in Saharapada block (Keonjhar district) and Takurmunda block (Mayurbhanj district) to continue their secondary education in the context of COVID-19. School teachers, PRI members extended their support in the distribution process.



Direct Cash Assistance to Daily Wage Earners

Though not a great amount, an interim cash assistance of Rs 5000/- per family was provided to 139 daily labourers, fishermen, etc. through bank transfer in Brahmagiri and Krushnaprasad blocks of Puri district and Bhubaneswar Urban Slums.



Jyoshnabala Samal (32 years), Village - Khatai Sahi, P.O. Nuapada, Block - Krushnaprasad, District - Puri, Odisha

"The lockdown due to COVID-19 Pandemic had brought untold miseries in our lives. Even we were not allowed to go outside in search of daily wage earning. Last year the FANI had flown away everything. Now, before the Corona infects my family, we would have died in starvation. But, CYSD's cash support of Rs. 5000/- to us through bank transfer has given a ray of hope for survival at this critical situation. Now we can have food materials to eat. Our sincere thanks to CYSD for helping us to surpass this difficult time and survive till the situation improves", says Jyoshnabala Samal from Khatai Sahi village of Krushnaprasad Block in Puri district.

Health and Hygiene Kits distribution:

Sanitization Kits (soap, mask and sanitizer) have been supported to 14367 households both in rural and urban habitations - 6 tribal districts and Bhubaneswar urban slums.

Market Linkage Established for Producer Groups:



Initiatives were taken to create market linkages, in collaboration with Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS) and Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM), for 6025 members (small and marginal farmers) of Producer Groups (PGs) in Koraput district resulting in a business turnover of INR 24, 55, 685/-.

Establishing Citizen Support Centre

A Citizen Support Centre (Jana Sahayata Kendra) set up in association with Health Bot, Aaina and Human Context, helped 942 affected people by providing them with information related to Covid-19, access to entitlements and providing psychosocial counselling.



While experienced professionals were providing appropriate Covid-19 pandemic related information, psychiatrists extended the counselling support.

Community Sensitization and Information Dissemination:

The trained hygiene promoters, community volunteers and child club leaders, especially girls' mentors, working in the operational areas of CYSD stepped out of their homes and put their best efforts towards preventing the spread of Corona virus in their community. They created massive awareness among their group members, peers, family and community members and the relatives to combat the spread of the virus using digital platforms. Around 18000 children including 5000 young



"We have developed small videos on how to take precautionary measures and also explained how to maintain social distancing, avoid public gathering, stay at home, keep safe distance from other people, catch up with friends and relatives virtually instead of in person; using mobile phone", said 15 years old Sonali Suchismita, the mentor of Rugudibeda Child Club, Thakurmunda, Mayurbhanj.

girls from CYSD operational areas reached out to the people through dissemination of community videos developed by the girls' mentors and IEC messages circulated among their peers, families and relatives for preventing the outbreak of Coronavirus adopting a Child-to-Child approach. The child mentors used the social media platform like WhatsApp extensively.

Information including advisories on the entitlement packages and other welfare packages declared by the Government were disseminated to 2,74,978 people through 2286 Gram Saathinis creating 6989 WhatsApp Groups across 13 districts.

Awareness Programmes:

In order to supplement the activities of the District and Block administrations of Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri & Rayagada districts in South Odisha and Mayurbhanj & Keonjhar in North Odisha, around 720 community awareness generation campaigns along with demonstrations were organized focusing on the significance of maintaining social distancing, avoidance of public gatherings, hand wash practice, use of face mask and the Do's and Don'ts relating to Covid-19.





'Laxmi' a Silent Solider of Corona



Laxmi Mohanta, a 28 years old community health worker put her best efforts to prevent the spread of the Coronavirus in the tribal village of Taramara in Thakurmunda Block, the operational area of CYSD in Mayurbhanj District of Odisha. Taramara being her own village, she was able to gather detailed information about people who were home quarantined in the village and others who could be vulnerable to this deadly virus.

The villagers say, "Laxmi has been with us as a pillar of strength and great support for the 38 socio-economically poor and distressed families of our village; thanks for the food kits and medicines she supplied to us; our lives were saved". During this pandemic, she has been continuously conducting awareness programmes, educating people especially the mothers and youth group members in the community on social (physical) distancing, washing of hands with soap frequently and wearing of facemasks while stepping out. Besides, she was also engaged in distribution of three months ration to families, facilitation of community kitchen, management of the quarantine centres, and tracking of the migrant returnees with the active support and guidance of the Block Administration and the Gram Panchayat.

Laxmi reflects, CYSD has inspired and empowered me with appropriate knowledge, skills and

attitude through series of training programs that are now helping me to deliver a wide range of services as an active frontline soldier. As a community health worker (ASHA), I have been doing a string of demanding jobs and have been addressing the comprehensive health care needs of 202 families with a population strength of 1058." The incidence of child and maternal death in her village has reduced to zero. She has

the All India Radio, Cuttack and the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Odisha.

"I convey my sincere gratitude to CYSD for building my capacity in terms of the skills and knowledge required to facilitate the healthcare services, like adolescent health care, social education, child health care, pregnancy care, administering safe delivery, care of lactating mother, growth monitoring, public



significantly brought improvement in the health situation of the children, mothers, and adolescent girls in her village through intensive door-to-door awareness drives.

Laxmi has been recognised by the District Administration as the best ASHA worker. Besides, she was awarded with a trophy and cash prize of Rs. 2000/- for her outstanding health service related knowledge in a State level Quiz Competition organised jointly by

health counselling, etc. I am now able to perform my duties in a more effective and impactful manner ensuring the safety and security of the people of my village", says Laxmi proudly.

Laxmi has been a great source of inspiration for other health workers in the locality.

Heroic Efforts of Corona Fighter 'Kailash'

The sudden outbreak of Corona made the world suffer in many ways; Odisha was no exception. The pandemic made the lower strata of the society particularly most vulnerable. The poor people's food security completely turned haywire.

In Koraput district, Kailash Patra, a 30 years young Community Resource Person, while delivering the relief materials (food items and other essential commodities) to the

been able to purchase the food items from the local market or haat. But, because of you, I could receive the much needed immediate support at my door step; this ensured my survival. God may bless you, my son!"

In the middle of April CYSD decided to distribute some survival kits to the most vulnerable and socio-economically poor families in 2 Gram Panchayats of Kundura

forward to help and worked in close association with the Panchayat functionaries, Anganwadi Workers (AWW) and ASHA members in the said two Panchayats to finalize the beneficiaries list, venue and date of distribution.

"Since the outbreak of Corona, with the support and guidance of the CYSD team, I have organized a number of awareness campaigns and sensitized people through demonstrations to practice hand wash frequently, maintain social (physical) distancing in public places, like PDS distribution centres, water fetching points, MGNREGS work sites, community kitchen centres, farm fields, etc., and to stay at home more often, catch up with friends virtually instead of in person", says a proud Kailash.

Kailash, having matriculation education, was associated with CYSD as an education volunteer initially for 3 years. And later since 2005 he has been involved as the Community Resource Person (CRP) in the Integrated Farming System (IFS) programme.

The heroic efforts put by hundreds of community resource persons like Kailash helped in fighting the Corona virus at the ground in a more effective manner.



poor and distressed families of Kumbharguda village under Kundura block, jointly supported by CYSD & Ford Foundation, came across an old woman who with the relief packet in hand and tears in her eyes told him,

"I have received 3 months' advance pension from the government under the old age pension scheme, but I have not

block. However, identifying 100 'poorest of the poor' families to whom it could provide the survival kits was too difficult and full of challenges as there existed 20 hamlets with 8000 households, and CYSD had very limited physical presence of staff members.

At this critical juncture, Kailash from Jantaput village of Massigaon Panchayat of Kundura Block came

Mobilization of Volunteers:

A total of 220 Community Volunteers were mobilized who closely worked with the Gram Panchayat in managing community kitchens, quarantine centres, PDS distribution points, and in creating job demands for daily wage earners under the MGNREGS, identifying the poorest and most-distressed households and distributing survival kits and hygiene kits to them and learning kits to children.

Job to Job Seekers under MGNREGS

The process to identify all potential jobseekers under MGNREGS included steps like community mobilization, creation of job demand, and regular follow-up with the GP, Block and District administrations. While about 1400 potential job seekers were supported with dry ration kit, as many as 1826 job cardholders were supported to raise job demand under MGNREGA in 20 panchayats. Distribution of dry ration kits in villages was done adhering to the strict guidelines of the government and closely involving the Block level Officials, PRI members, Frontline Workers, CBOs, etc. in the process.



In Koraput district, humanitarian support in the form of survival kits were distributed by CYSD to 2400 aspirational MGNREGS workers from eight operational blocks. Among those who received the kits were many vulnerable migrant returnees. Laxmi Saunta from Kundura Block, a returnee migrant, too received a dry food kit. While receiving the kit, she got to know that her Panchayat Office would be providing job opportunity to all valid job card holders under the MGNREGS.

“Being a job cardholder, immediately I applied for labour work under MGNREGS at the Panchayat Office. The food kit I received helped me survive for seven days. In the meantime, I got job opening under MGNREGS to overcome distress till normalcy returned”, shared Laxmi delightfully.

MGNREGS could bring a Ray of Hope for Job Seekers amid Covid Pandemic.



The COVID-19 pandemic lockdown significantly impacted the life and livelihood of Taramara villagers. In the absence of job opportunity people's basic needs, especially food, remained grossly unmet. Taramara forms a part of the Thakurmunda Block of Mayurbhanj district wherein most of the households belong to tribal and marginalized sections.

Food relief apart, the Government of Odisha also declared unfolding

on the various projected works under MGNREGS and other provisions available at work site. The orientation programmes also dealt with the processes involved in the transfer of wage through banks.

An MGNREGS project started from the 4th of May 2020 for the construction of the PWD road in Mankadia Basa of Taramara GP with revised wage rates enhanced from Rs.188 to Rs.207. All 130 job cardholders got work within 24

display of transparency board at the work site. Due emphasis was placed on the maintenance of physical distancing, use of mask and non-use of tobacco at the workplace. Besides, hand washing with soap was ensured during the food breaks and leisure times.

In the first phase, just after the completion of the project work, all job cardholders availed 12 days' wages on time through bank transfer and remaining 12 days'



of job opportunities to job cardholders / returnee migrants ensuring double human-days under MGNREGS.

Around 130 job cardholders of Taramara demanded job under MGNREGS with the facilitation support of field volunteers and Gram Rozgar Sevak (GRS) of Taramara Panchayat. Also, the community members were oriented

days. So a total of 3120 man-days were generated with expenditure of Rs. 645840.

During the execution of work, CYSD programme team closely monitored the process with help of local CDWs, youth volunteers and project monitoring committee. The team also ensured the availability facilities like, drinking water, rest-shed, crèche for children and

wage was processed in second phase. "We are happy that we got job opportunities at our door step and quite satisfied with the wage delivery process. The wage through MGNREGS work has brought a ray of hope for the survival of our family during this crisis period," shared Shanti Hansada, one of the job cardholders from Taramara.

Market Linkages to NTFP collectors

NTFP collection is one of the crucial livelihood options for the tribes in Koraput. In order to alleviate the stress experienced by the distressed NTFP collectives and producer collectives, a total of 1000 collectors were linked with the market for better lifting of their produces. Besides, the producer groups were linked with the higher order markets. The distressed NTFP collectors were also supported with ration kits.

Input Support to Smallholder Farmers

The Covid-19 pandemic hugely impacted the livelihood of small farmers. There was huge disruption in the supply chain of inputs i.e., seeds and fertilizers both during the Kharif and the upcoming Rabi sowing seasons. CYSD started helping the small and marginal farmers with mini seeds packages comprising 13 varieties of seeds. The seeds also included varieties that carried the potential of meeting the nutritional needs of the tribal people. The farmers took up Mo-Upakari-Bagicha activities under the MGNREGS and obtained the two-fold benefits of crop and wage payment. The CYSD team provided technical handholding support to the farmers in preparation of Nutri-garden bed levelling, nursery raising and crop management.

● Extensive Interventions:

The broad-based or extensive interventions of CYSD during the pandemic included the following:

Drone-Based Disinfection:

In collaboration with Humanitarian Aid International, General Aeronautics and Invent Grid, drone based disinfection activities were taken up both in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack



Municipal Corporation and in Jajpur Town. A 19-day drone pilot training was organized for 11 trainees including the government staff and university students.

Entitlement Monitoring

Focusing on the entitlement packages declared by the government for the most vulnerable groups, a concurrent monitoring process was initiated by the organisation in 10 districts of the State in partnership with other CSOs in a phased manner. Entitlement monitoring of the PDS, PMUY, PMGKY and MGNREGS was undertaken by the organisation and the findings were disseminated across.

Coordination with Civil Societies and Programme Implementation

While CYSD's Covid response programme in the Bhubaneswar urban slum pockets was implemented with the coordination and facilitation support from the leaders of Neighbourhood / Resident Welfare Associations, its response activities in the 22 rural Gram Panchayats in the districts of Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangpur, Malkanagiri, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Puri were carried out with the help of a wide range of partner organizations.

CYSD was deeply involved in interacting with CSOs both in Odisha and at the National level to gain insights about the issues and grassroots problems to carve out a way forward. Virtual meetings with CSO leaders of Odisha resulted in the issuance of an advisory to the State Government. CYSD's efforts to activate a Pan-Odisha virtual network "Citizens' Action Group on Corona – Odisha" helped break the isolation and loneliness of different actors and agencies in this hour of crisis, thereby creating an eco-system for mutual assistance, solidarity building and demonstrating critical intervention in a crisis situation. CYSD also worked on a joint appeal with other CSO leaders, corporates and foundations. A total of 4 Memorandums based on grassroots feedback were submitted to the government.

● Village Disaster Management Plan

Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP) is a document prepared by the village community themselves based on a deep understanding of the local hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks faced by the communities as also a close analysis of their own resources and capacity. The VDMPs contain the village profiles supported by maps, emergency response and disaster risk reduction plans, and carefully listed activities while defining the responsibility of the Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC), Task Force Members and the community at normal times, before, during and after a disaster. Finally, the emergency response plans get integrated into the long term sustainable village developmental plans. All the activities in the emergency response plan are so well planned, practiced, rehearsed and synchronized that they take place simultaneously with a minimal loss of time and order.

Realising the importance of community's role in disaster management and to make the tribal community disaster resilient, CYSD ventured out to prepare VDMPs across the state by involving the respective communities. During the year, CYSD undertook the community-led village disaster management planning process in 70 selected villages (under Rayagada and Padmapur Blocks) of Rayagada district and 50 villages (under Malkangiri, Kalimela, Padia and Korukonda Blocks) of Malkangiri district, in partnership with DDMA, Rayagada and Malkangiri



In the planning process, while ensuring the intensive participation of women, men, children, PWDs, etc. for holistic disaster preparedness planning including budgeting, a cadre of 42 disaster management activists and 32 PRI members was trained and engaged at community level to take the VDMP process forward. Also, a comprehensive GP level data base of the 120 tribal villages was prepared to ensure quality implementation at ground.

● School Safety Plan (SSP)

In the existing schooling system, each potential child spends at least 6 hours of quality time in the school and 2-3 hours at home for home-work preparation. CYSD envisages that if safety and security is ensured at both schools and homes, quality learning will no longer be a far-off dream. Keeping this in mind, CYSD partners with local school authorities and education promoting institutions for developing School Safety Plans (SSP), all along encouraging active and quality participation of students and teachers in terms of assessment of any damage, health and first-aid, safety and security, cleanliness, leadership, advocacy, etc. as part of the extra-curricular activities. During the year, School Safety Plans were developed in 52 schools (17-residential and 35-general) in Malkangiri and Rayagada districts. As a result, while 15780 students from 52 schools developed practice of SSP as part of their course curriculum, 56 GP administrations and 16 block authorities were influenced for accepting the SSPs and incorporating the same in their annual action plans, and providing necessary safety supports to schools.

● Odisha Floods 2020

In September 2020, floods in rivers caused a devastating situation in the State, badly affecting 1.4 Million people in 3256 villages of 896 GPs in 112 Blocks of 20 districts of Odisha. Bari Block of Jajpur district was the worst affected geography in the state. In Bari block, more than 10000 houses got damaged, 75737 hectares of farm land in 13 of the 29 flood-affected GPs got submerged and sand deposited by the flood water.

The COVID 19 crisis and the subsequent floods badly impacted the lives and livelihood of the

people as well as pushed millions of people into food and health insecurity.



The ground situation was extremely damaging for the affected population especially the small and marginal farmers, returnee migrants, daily wagers, informal workers, and given this unprecedented disaster there was an urgent need to ensure food security, maintain good health and restore livelihood in the flood-marooned villages.

Resources of water - hand pumps, dug wells and ponds and tanks were contaminated by floodwater; drinking water for people was the need of the hour. There was every possibility of increase in waterborne diseases due to water contamination; and villages became the breeding grounds for mosquitoes to spread malaria and dengue.

The floods became more challenging adding double misery to the lives of a population who were already shattered by the Covid lockdown and struggling for a normal life and survival. The worst hit were the extra-vulnerable households including agri-allied workers, the small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers, petty vegetable shop owners and migrants' labourers.

The first time entrepreneurs, mostly the migrant workers, who had taken agriculture as an alternative to migration lost their farming in this flood. The small and marginal farmers who lost their harvests and crops had to struggle for their food and daily needs. The flood situation further aggravated the COVID19 crisis posing a serious threat to the survival of the vulnerable households including the poorest of the poor families, the ST and SC communities, single women households and households with members physically challenged - because of no cash in hand and no work.

Relief Measures

Flood Relief Operation Nodes were set up in three different villages of Bari block (Bari village, Ratnagiri village and Indupur village) and were fully managed by the National Youth Project Volunteers. The coordination work of relief distribution (dry ration), sanitation and disinfection drive and running of health check-up camps on day to day basis were coordinated by the relief Nodes.



Sanitation and Disinfection Drive

Sanitation and Disinfection drive was undertaken in 32 villages engaging around 64 lead volunteers in 19 Panchayats of Bari Block. The sanitation drive was carried out deploying 900 local youth volunteers. The drive included

steps like cleaning of internal village connecting roads and lanes, and disinfection using bleaching powder with the support of local youth and SHG members. A total of four fully-damaged thatched houses were repaired by the volunteers. A total of 15 ponds, 26 dug tube-wells and 15 water sources were fully disinfected administering bleaching powder. Also, Halogen tablets were distributed to 450 needy families.



The sanitation and disinfection drive was followed by distribution of cooked food amongst the participating volunteers and around 10,000 needy people of 32 villages.

Health Check-up Camp

Following the sanitation and disinfection drive, CYSD organized 12 health check-up camps in Bari Block with the active collaboration with Humanitarian Aid International and Amrut Global network in which around 6050 people could check up their health and got treatment. Cotton masks and sanitary napkins were distributed to all the needy patients, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age group.

The patients were treated for upper respiratory tract infection, muscular skeletal disorder, Gastrointestinal disorder, skin infection in general, worm infestation, suspected for COVID-19, geriatric disorders, mentally disorder cases, dental illness, eye and ear infection. Mostly, patients were treated for pandemic flu



with other MCD, Hypertension, Diabetes and CVD. Around 24 local volunteers supported the health check-up team for smooth functioning of the camp following the COVID guidelines.

Livelihoods Restoration

There was a need to restore the livelihoods of people for ensuring the immediate economic revival of the households. Most of these vulnerable households depend on farming and vegetable cultivation which was lost due to the floods. The loss of livelihood and the resultant wage-loss resulted in food and nutrition insecurity for the poor vulnerable families. They were filled with anxiety and fear about the uncertainty which was looming large.

As many as 1468 vulnerable farmers were selected from the most affected villages of 7 Gram Panchayats of the Block taking the local community and the Panchayati Raj Institutions into confidence. They were supported with high quality vegetable seeds and plant medicine/manure as a start-up kit (inclusive of plant medicines) for their livelihoods restoration.



Soil preparation and crop vigilance was done by the project participants who were sensitised on the advanced-cultivating methods to get good yield, aggregated and linked with the market through the response team. The seed support helped the farmers recover their lost economy within 2-3 months by cultivating vegetables. Farmers were provided with information about the extended market avenues and some farmers were even linked with the 'Mo Bagicha' scheme of the government

● Harnessing Natural Resources

Agroforestry

In agroforestry practices trees are combined with farming, embracing land use systems. Agroforestry activities are common practices invariably promoted by CYSD in all its operational areas, especially in South Odisha. Agroforestry seems to be a powerful tool adapted by the tribal communities with a view to addressing the forest issues and developing new forests in cultivable wastelands. Promotion of WADI has not only widened the livelihood options, it has also brought overall development of the targeted tribal people. Being a land based farming activity of poor tribal farmers, WADI has two components, like material input and labour cost. In this initiative, while material input is supplied under SCA to TSP, the labour cost is mostly leveraged from the MGNREGS fund. During the year, a total of 1650 acres of WADI, especially fruit trees, were planted covering 1556 households from 118 villages of 47 GPs of Koraput district. This apart, maintenance and follow up activities, such as weeding, intercropping, mulching, staking, feature irrigation, etc. that are usually taken up in the initial 2 years of WADI plantation were undertaken by the WADI beneficiaries.



Odisha Vikash Conclave

With an aim to build synergy among different actors and stakeholders and develop a roadmap for the State in harmony with the Sustainable Development Goals, CYSD has been facilitating the Odisha Development Initiative (ODI) since 2013. The Third Edition of Odisha Vikash Conclave (OVC) 2020, a unique of its kind, was virtually organized on 23rd December under the aegis of ODI with the joint efforts of several like-minded development organizations involving about 370 delegates from various sectors including the civil society, government, community-based organizations, people's representatives, Panchayati Raj Institutions and the private sector.

The key objectives of the event were to identify the grassroots level development issues in Odisha and generate a shared understanding

among the multiple stakeholders; provide the government (both State and Centre) with the grassroots perspective and feedback from the ground.

Opening of the Conclave

The Inaugural Session of the Conclave was graced by eminent guest panellists like Prof. (Dr.) Amitabh Kundu, Distinguished Fellow, Research and Information System for Developing Countries; Padmashri (Prof.) Radhamohan, Senior Environmentalist; Smt. Ranjana Chopra, Principal Secretary, Department of ST and SC Development, Government of Odisha; and Shri Jagadananda, Convenor, Odisha Development Initiative and Co-founder, CYSD.

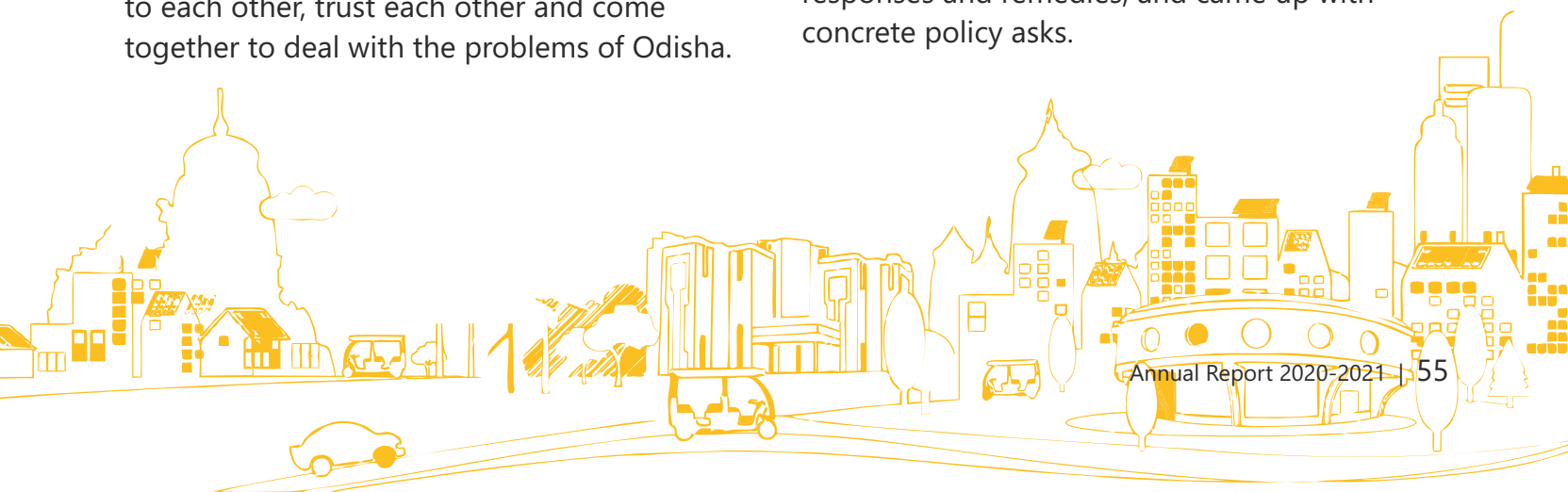




Shri Jagadananda, in his welcome and inaugural address, said, an attempt has been made during 2020 to take a stock of the issues dealt with as also issues that remained unaddressed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic has opened up new windows, problems and possibilities. In this context, what could be the development strategy in post-Covid-19 situation? We are just laying the foundation of OVC on 23rd December since the agenda can not be set in a day-long conversation; it has to be a yearlong affair. There has to be willingness among all the players to come together, listen to each other, trust each other and come together to deal with the problems of Odisha.

Further, he urged upon all the collaborators and the participants to actively participate in the deliberations and discuss the key development challenges Odisha is faced with and articulate all possible way-outs to overcome those challenges.

On this auspicious occasion, the Odisha Development Report 2020 published by Odisha Development Initiative (ODI) was released, followed by a day-long dialogical process that revolved around four key themes, delved deep into the problems, issues and possible responses and remedies, and came up with concrete policy asks.



Release of Odisha Development Report 2020

The Odisha Development Report, published by Odisha Development Initiative, contains 40 insightful articles written by experts from diverse sectors. The report, in a studied and objective attempt, has assessed the present situation and identified the key areas of concern and constraints in achieving inclusive growth. The report also clearly states that partnership, collaboration and joint initiatives of the government, civil society organizations, academic and corporates can take the development agenda to a new height and Odisha can be at the forefront of socio-economic growth of the country in the coming decades.

Though the state's position in health parameters such as malnutrition, anaemia is better than the national average, the situation in tribal districts are alarming, says the report. Over a dozen of tribal dominated districts are above the state average of anaemic mothers and underweight children, the report highlights further.

The ranking of overall index highlights that districts in the coastal and the industrial belt of north-west regions of Odisha depict better social development scenes in comparison to the other parts of the state. In the case of basic amenities, five districts namely, Khorda, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Ganjam and Puri have been

maintaining the top ranking, while southern districts namely Boudh, Nabarangpur, Kandhamal, Subarnapur and Malkangiri are found to be the worst performing.

Eight districts in Odisha have more than 50 percent tribal population. The report highlights that the districts with high share of ST population record significantly low levels of development in health, basic amenities, education, economic, and the overall social wellbeing.

The conclave discussed the revival of the rural economy through promotion of Natural Farming, finding avenues for Safe Migration, bridging the data deficits for more effective migration governance, meeting shortfalls in learning of children arising out of the pandemic, defining of governance priorities for multi-faceted concerns of Women and Girl Children, and strengthening the complementary role of civil society in all these areas.

- Malnutrition and anaemia still a challenge in tribal pockets;
- State to focus special programmes to address regional disparities;
- Odisha is at 19th position in health indicators;
- 25 districts performance on the half way of development index ladder;
- CSOs' successful development models need to be upscale;





Organizational Processes

Research | Evaluation | Monitoring

Regular and concurrent Research, Monitoring and Evaluation play an integral part of each and every programme across the organization to track the progress and do the necessary course corrections for improving programme effectiveness; and measure the outcome and impact of the interventions. Further, as an empaneled agency, CYSD also undertakes evaluations of some external projects of the government.

Baseline Study

CYSD with the support of Ford Foundation has initiated a special programme – 'Improving the quality of life of the tribals with focus on the small and marginal farmers of south Odisha (Koraput, Rayagada, Malkanagiri and Nabrangpur)'. The programme intends to enhance the income of and widen employment opportunities for 30000 small and marginal tribal farmers through adoption of multiple livelihood options in convergence with different flagship schemes and programmes of the government. A baseline study was undertaken

during the reporting period to capture the base-information against which a comprehensive framework for monitoring the progress and effectiveness of the activities can be taken into account. The study covered 1173 households from 58 villages of 26 GPs in 8 Blocks of the operational districts.

The study reveals that the average size of land-holding of the impact group is 0.9 Ha. and about 21% of the respondents are landless agri-labourers. With regard to irrigation facilities, the farmers usually depend on water from rivers (19.27%), canals (14.66%), tube-wells (13.55%), streams (9.21%) and ponds (3.07%). About 79% of the households are engaged in crop farming and out of them 97% are engaged with paddy cultivation followed by 56% in millet, 27% in maize, 6% in pulses and 0.8% in oil-seed cultivation. Next to agriculture; NTFP collection, processing and value addition, are the main source of livelihoods of the poor tribal households (37.34%). The study reported that out of 381 households that staked claims for IFR land, 216 (57%) cases are settled with

distribution of Pata (land titles), and land has been demarcated in the case of 48% of the claimants. 68% of the households are reported having food-security issues; out of which 77% are said to have food deficit for 1 to 3 months a year, followed by 22% for 4 to 6 months and 1% for more than 7 months a year. The average annual income of the household is reported to be Rs. 26082 which is less than 50% from the state's average annual income of the farmers.

Impact Assessment

Impact of Covid – 19 Pandemic on the Lives and Livelihoods of the Vulnerable Groups in Odisha

The COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdown have had a devastating effect on the lives and livelihoods of people including their socio-economic status, disproportionately affecting populations that are already vulnerable and disadvantaged. During such crisis, CYSD in partnership with other CSOs and CSO networks of the country undertook series of studies to know about the ground realities, and the response of different actors including the CSOs to overcome the crisis.

A longitudinal survey in three rounds (May, August, and December 2020) was undertaken in partnership with the Rapid Rural Community Response to Covid – 19 (RCRC) Network covering 400 households spread over four operational districts of CYSD in Odisha. The aim was to learn more about the impact of the Covid pandemic on the vulnerable communities. Accordingly, response activities including community awareness programmes reaching out to more than 45000 people in 38 villages, facilitating access to entitlements (linking 1016 beneficiaries with appropriate social security schemes; employment opportunities for 3729 job card holders under MGNREGS; skill mapping of 1017 returnee

migrants followed by skills training to 83 migrants on mushroom cultivation, spawn production and para-veterinary services); and psycho-social support to 324 distressed people through Citizen Support Centre were undertaken in Saharapada Block of Keonjhar district.

“Capacities that can make a difference: An Assessment of the Capacity Needs of CSOs for Providing Effective Support to Pandemic Affected Community” was undertaken by a network of CSOs led by PRIA in collaboration with nine other CSOs including CYSD from Odisha. The study covered 160 CSOs working with communities across 14 Indian States out of which 27 organizations were from Odisha.

The study reveals that, eighty nine percent of the CSOs are providing some kind of material and cash support to the needy families; 47 percent of the CSOs are engaged in awareness generation activities; 24 percent organizations are facilitating people to access government assistance; and about 10 percent of the organizations are engaged in sensitizing and training the PRI Members, SHG leaders, frontline health workers etc. to respond to the pandemic.

However, the CSOs are also facing multiple challenges. To give more details, fifty eight percent organizations expressed their doubts about the veracity of information that they receive on social media; twelve percent of CSOs expressed that they need to upgrade their capacity to use digital technology; twenty two percent CSOs expressed that they need to improve their project management skills; 43 percent CSOs need to improve their skills on planning, monitoring and evaluation of their project initiatives; twenty nine percent of the CSOs expressed the need to enhance their capacity on data management; fourteen percent CSOs said that they need to advance their

documentation skills. Most of them said it is critical to communicate to the government and other stakeholders about the needs of the community, how they are intervening to support the community and the support they need from other stakeholders.

Entitlement Monitoring of Social Protection Schemes

Entitlement monitoring of various social protection schemes including food security, MGNREGS and PMGKY were undertaken and the following reports were brought out:

- An Unhidden Reality - A Rapid Assessment of PDS outreach during Covid-19 lockdown
- Rapid Assessment of the Distribution of Relief Package: Free Gas Cylinders to Ujjwala Beneficiaries
- MGNREGS Status During COVID-19: A Rapid assessment Series I and II

Evaluation of Maa-Gruha Project

The Government of Odisha under the NHM has been implementing the Maa-Gruha project through PPP mode with an aim to promote institutional delivery and reduce maternal and child mortality rates in the inaccessible zones and rural pockets. This year, the NHM, Odisha took steps to evaluate the performance of 93 Maa-Gruha projects currently running in the state. In this process, CYSD as an empanelled agency was assigned to evaluate two Maa-Gruha projects, one in Chitrokonda Block of Malkangiri and another in R. Udayagiri Block of Gajapati district in January 2020. From the evaluation, it is revealed that both the projects are equipped with basic infrastructure facilities and the required tools and equipments as per the guidelines of the NHM. Information about the pregnant women is being collected by the project staff during VHNDs and meetings

organised at the sub-centre level; but identification of pregnant women in the hard-to-reach tagged villages is very poor due to sporadic field visits by the project staff. It is good to note that, an increasing trend is observed in the rate of institutional delivery during the evaluation period, i.e., 86.62% in 2017-18 to 87.06% in 2018-19 and 91.44% in 2019-20. On the other hand, no budgetary allocation was made towards the incentive of frontline health workers for mobilizing pregnant women to Maa-Gruha with no steps to timely release funds to the Maa-Gruha.

Some of the key suggestions made are: field visit of Maa-Gruha staff to the most inaccessible project villages should be strengthened through allocation of more funds towards travel costs; incentives to the frontline health workers should continue for mobilizing pregnant women to the Maa-Gruha; and the findings of all reviews and monitoring of the project and the compliances thereof should be in the public domain.

Assessment of ITDAs

CYSD was awarded a research project 'Transforming Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) as Agencies for Ensuring Sustainable Development of the Scheduled Tribes' by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Government of India in February 2021. The key objectives of the research project were: i) to study the institutional structure and processes; identify critical gaps and suggest corrective measures for implementation of sustainable livelihoods planning in different development programs and schemes at ITDA level; ii) to take stock of resources available under TSP, Article 275 (1), SCA to TSS and other schemes at ITDA level; and analyse the institutional planning and mechanism adopted for effective implementation of these resources; and iii) to study the capacity building needs of potential

● ● ● Programme Results and Outcomes ● ● ●

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

Key Results

- 275 community volunteers mobilized and intensively engaged with the local government (gram panchayats) in responding to Covid-19 Pandemic through organisation of mass awareness drive (in 372 villages), tracking of returnee migrants (21702), facilitating Temporary Medical Centres-TMCs (32) and management of Community Kitchens (99).
- Information including government advisories related to Covid-19, lockdown guidelines, and ICT mediated short videos on the importance of Covid Vaccination and the process of Registration were disseminated through 6998 WhatsApp Groups managed by 2286 Gram Sathinis reaching out to 2,75,146 people.
- 7158 vulnerable households including migrant labourers, families dependent on NTFP collection and socio-economically distressed households in the tribal districts were provided with Survival Kits including dry food items and other consumables.
- 3755 vulnerable slum dwellers including domestic workers, dibyangas, rag pickers, rickshaw pullers and auto drivers under Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) were provided with Survival Kits.
- Direct cash support of Rs 5000/- was provided to 139 daily labourers through transfer to Bank Accounts.
- 16422 vulnerable households were provided with Health and Hygiene Kits including soap, mask and sanitizer.
- Learning Kits were distributed to 3656 children keeping them engaged in various learning activities during lockdown/shutdown.
- The virtual Citizen Support Centre (Jana Sahayata Kendra) helped 942 impacted people through sharing of information related to Covid-19, access to entitlements and psycho- social support to the victims.
- Setting up of Migrant Support Centres in 20 Gram Panchayats benefited 2752 returnee migrants through facilitating skill mapping and tracking of their entitlements.
- Excluded people were linked with their entitlements under various social security schemes (15279); new job cards for the left-outs (784); opening of Jan Dhan Accounts (989 beneficiaries).
- Skill training provided to 1704 (M -553 and F - 1151) returnee migrants on various skills including mushroom cultivation, spawn production and para-veterinary service.
- Input support was provided to 9471 small and marginal farmers in collaboration with ITDA and District Horticulture Mission.
- 2605 women farmers (Agri products) were linked with Market facilities in collaboration with Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS) and Odisha Livelihoods Mission
- 15 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) involving 4520 members were formed and strengthened in collaboration with concerned ITDA, TRIFED and Odisha Tribal Development society (OTDS).

socio-economic development clusters such as farmers' production clusters under Mission Jeevika and Van Dhan Vikash Kendras (VDVKs) promoted by ITDAs.

The study covered a total of 10 ITDAs - 8 ITDAs from Odisha (Koraput and Jeypore of Koraput district; Gunupur and Rayagada of Rayagada district; Malkangiri; Nabarangpur; Bonai of Sundargarh district and Karanjia of Mayurbhanj district); and 2 ITDAs from neighbouring states, one each in Chhattisgarh (Jagdalpur of Bastar district) and Andhra Pradesh (Paderu of Vishakhapatnam).

A research team reviewed all literature related to the subject and visited three ITDAs – Koraput, Jeypore and Rayagada in Odisha to understand different components of ITDA (structure, schemes/ programmes, the planning and budgeting processes followed, convergence mechanism, program implementation and monitoring, resource management) and designed the framework of the study.

Partnership and Collaboration

- CYSD has been recognized as a “Knowledge Partner” to support various tribal development activities undertaken by the Department of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development, Government of Odisha.
- Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment, Government of Odisha has recognized CYSD as a “Technical Partner” towards improving the quality of lives of the small and marginal farmers in the tribal districts of Odisha.
- As a member of the Rapid Rural Community Response to Covid 19 (RCRC) Network, a Tripartite non-financial MoU has been signed among Ministry of Rural

Development (MoRD), Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) and RCRC towards 'Transformation of Rural Economy' through promotion of Integrated Farming Clusters.

Harnessing Human Resources

Compensation Review

Employee retention is key for any organization. To motivate, attract and retain employees' compensation plays a pivotal role. Towards this effort, a compensation review process was initiated. The compensation related information collected from various organizations was analyzed and revision suggested by the HR consultant.

Revisiting Organization Structure

We believe in dynamic organization structure not the static. With a view to remain competitive, we always believe in change. The organization structure was revisited and reorganized, based on the present need of the organization.

Redefining Roles and Responsibilities

The role and responsibilities of the Senior Managers were revisited. Based on their performance, skill, competency and commitment to shoulder higher responsibilities, the roles and responsibilities redefined and entrusted to meet the mandate of career planning.

Intern Management

The students from pioneer Universities like, IRMA, Ravenshaw, Christ Deemed University, OUAT, Centurion University, IIT Delhi, KIIT, TISS, Hyderabad, NLU Cuttack, TISS Hyderabad were aspired to do their internship in CYSD. Last year around 20 Interns took internship in CYSD.

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 Auditors

M/s S. Sahoo & Co.

Chartered Accountants
14, Palam Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi -110057
Ph: 011-26191252, 41090039
Mob. 09810212917
s.sahoo.co@gmail.com

M/s R Gopal and Associates

Chartered Accountants
Ultimate Towers, 11/2229, Cuttack Road,
S2/2nd Floor Near Laxmisagar, Over Bridge
Bhubaneswar – 751 006
Mob. 9437670000
E-mail : suren4in@yahoo.com

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

Name and Address of Main Bankers

- State Bank of India, New Delhi
Main Branch, FCRA Division,
11 Parliament Street, New
Delhi -110001
Branch Code -00691
- State Bank of India, Bapuji
Nagar, Bhubaneswar, 751009
- State Bank of India, Fortune
Towers Branch, Bhubaneswar,
751013



GuideStar India Certifications: Gold, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19

"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 2021)

Members of CYSD Board and General Council



Dr. Rajesh Tandon
Chairperson, CYSD
Educationist &
President of PRIA International



Padmashri (Ms.) Tulasi Munda
Social Worker



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



Shri Prafulla Kumar Das
Retired Banker



Shri Prafulla Kumar Sahoo
Social Scientist



Shri Basant Mohanty,
Treasurer, CYSD
Former State Director, Care Odisha



Shri Krutibas Ransingh
Retired Educationist



Prof. Debi Prasad Mishra,
Former Professor, IRMA



Padmashri Smt. Shanti Das
Jamnalal Bajaj Awardee
Social Worker



Dr. Bhagban Prakash,
Senior Advisor,
Election Commission of India

The Board approves programmes, budgets, annual activity reports and audited financial statements.
The Board ensures the organization's compliance with laws and regulations.

Accountability and Transparency

- No remuneration, sitting fees or any other form of compensation has been paid to any Board Members, Trustees or shareholders for discharging the board functions.
- Travelling expenses were reimbursed to the Board Members (to attend Board Meetings and Annual General Body Meetings).



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



Padmashri Sabarmatee
Social Activist



Shri Binoy Acharya
Member Secretary, UNNATI



Shri Santosh Kumar Pattnayak,
Advocate



Prof. Sanghamitra Mohanty
Retired Vice Chancellor,
North Odisha University



Prof. Madhumita Das
Retired Vice Chancellor,
Fakirmohan University



Prof. Sudhakar Panda
Former Chairman,
State Finance Commission



Shri Sanjay Pattnaik
Director, Projects
SR Group of Companies



Col. (Dr.) Dhaneswar Mohapatra
Ex-Serviceman

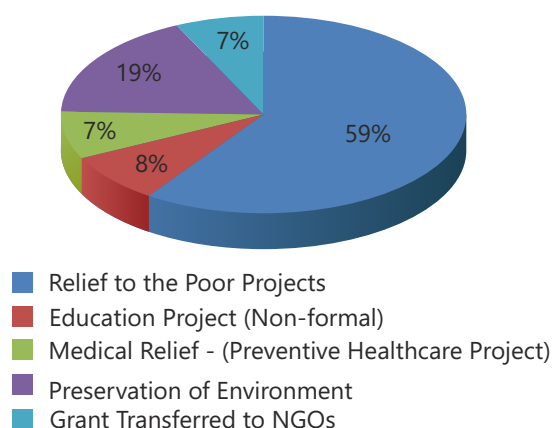
Distribution of Staff According to Salary Levels (FY 2020-2021)

Slab of gross salary (in Rs.) plus benefit paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
5,000 – 10,000	0	1	1
10,000 – 25,000	43	13	56
25,000 – 50,000	34	6	40
50,000 – 1,00,000	5	0	5
TOTAL	82	20	102

Financial Summary

(FY 2020 - 2021)

PROGRAMME EXPENSES	
PARTICULARS	(In Lakhs)
Relief to the poor projects	385.67
Education projects (non-formal)	55.44
Medical relief-(preventive healthcare project)	42.71
Preservation of environment	124.99
Grant transferred to ngos	42.53
Total	Rs. 651.34



BALANCE SHEET	As at 31st Mar 2021
SOURCES OF FUNDS :	(Figures in Lakhs)
CORPUS FUND	133.09
ASSET FUND	187.15
PROJECT FUND	215.31
GENERAL FUND	169.70
CURRENT LIABILITIES	32.16
TOTAL LIABILITIES	737.42
APPLICATION OF FUNDS :	
FIXED ASSETS	187.15
INVESTMENTS & FIXED DEPOSIT	273.39
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES	276.87
TOTAL ASSETS	737.42

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	
Amount (In Lakhs)	2020-21
INCOME:	
GRANTS (National / International)	746.85
DONATIONS	0.81
INCOME FROM DEPOSIT/INVESTMENT	16.30
OTHERS	18.93
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	55.33
TOTAL INCOME	838.22
EXPENDITURE:	
PROGRAMME EXPENSES	651.34
OPERATING EXPENSES	145.35
OTHER EXPENSES	41.53
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	838.22

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Our Publications



Videos



Abbreviations

ATMA	Agriculture Technology Management Agency	MSP	Minimum Support Price
AWC	Anganwadi Centre	MSSC	Migration Support Service Centre
BOCW	Building and Other Construction Works	NPM	Non-Pesticide Management
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority	NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority	OLM	Odisha Livelihood Mission
CBO	Community Based Organisation	ORMAS	Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society
CCPU	District Child Protection Unit	OTDS	Odisha Tribal Development Society
CFC	Central Finance Commission	OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme
CRLP	Community River Lift Project.	OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihood Programme
CSC	Citizen Support Centre	PMGKY	Rapid Rural Community Response to Covid-19
CSO	Civil Society Organizations	PMUY	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana
DMF	District Mineral Foundation	RCRC	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
DMF	District Mineral Foundations	RKVV	Rapid Rural Community Response to Covid 19
FADP	Focus Area Development Programme	SCA	Rastriya Krusi Vikas Yojana
FoFC	14th Central Finance Commission	SDGs	Special Central Assistance
FPOs	Farmers Producer Organisations	SFC	Sustainable Development Goals
FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management	SSP	State Finance Commission
GEET	GIS Enabled Entitlement Tracking Syste	TRIFED	School Safety Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System		Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India
GKS	Gaon Kalyan Samiti		Tribal Sub Scheme
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product		Tribal Sub Scheme
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme		Village Disaster Management Committee
IFS	Integrated Farming System		Village Disaster Management Committee
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency		Village Disaster Management Plan
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme		Village Disaster Management Plan
MI	Micro Irrigation		Van DhanVikas Kendra
MRLP	Micro River Lift Irrigation		Village Health & Nutrition Day
			Village Level Child Protection Committees
			World Health Organization

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

Training Calendar for 2021-22

Governance

01	Capacity Building for Community Leaders	Sep 2021
02	YUV – Sanchaar: Youth Leadership for Social Cause	Feb 2022

Livelihoods

03	3-day Foundation Course on Natural Farming	Feb 2022
04	ToT on Value Addition & Marketing Skill of FPOs	Nov 2021
05	Non-Pesticide Management	Jan 2022
06	45-day Training Programme on Agri-Clinic & Agri-Business Centre (AC&ABC)	Dec 2021
07	Agri-Allied Skilling programme of Returnee Migrants	Dec 2021
08	Women on Wheels (WoW) - Map reading and Communication	Nov 2021
09	DAKSHYATA – The Skills	Dec 2021

DRR and Climate Change

10	Training of Trainers on Effective Disaster Response & Infrastructure Management	Jan 2022
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Events

11	Improving Digital Health of Staffs	Dec 2021–Feb 2022
12	Staff Leadership Development Training	Sep 2021



Centre for Youth and Social Development

E-1, Institutional Area, Gangadhar Meher Marg,
PO: RRL, Bhubaneswar-751013, Odisha, India
Tel: +91 6742300983, 2301725 Fax: 2301226
E-mail: cysd@cysd.org
Website: www.cysd.org

www.facebook.com/CYSDOdisha
 www.twitter.com/cysdodisha
 www.youtube.com/cysdodisha

Resource Centres ▼

Development Resource and Training Centre (DRTC) – Bhubaneswar
E-1, Institutional Area,
Gangadhar Meher Marg, P.O. RRL
Bhubaneswar -751013, Odisha
Tel. +91-674-2301725, Mob, +91-9438506484
Email : drtc@cysd.org / drtchostel@cysd.org

Rural Livelihood Training Centre (RLTC) – Boipariguda
At/P.O. Mundaguda,
P.O. Boipariguda
Dist. Koraput, Odisha-764003
Mob. +91-9438349129
Email: ramesh@cysd.org

Rural Livelihood Training Centre (RLTC) – Saharapada
At / P.O. Kapundi, Via – Saharapada,
Dist – Keonjhar – 758016
Mob: +91-6372801230
Email: hрудananda@cysd.org

Field Offices ▼

CYSD Project Office – Koraput
Kanehiput, P.O. & Dist. Koraput,
Odisha – 764020
Mob. +91-9438349129
Email: ramesh@cysd.org

CYSD Project Office – Mayurbhanj
First Floor, Near State Bank of India
(In front of Honda Showroom)
At/P.O. Thakurmunda, Anandpur Road,
Mayurbhanj -757038, Odisha
Mob: +91-8917345363
Email: suvam@cysd.org

CYSD Project Office – Malkanagiri
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Malkanagiri – 764044, Odisha
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CYSD Project Office – Rayagada
50/3657, 6th Lane, Goutam Nagar
P.O. & Dist. Rayagada, Odisha
Mob: +91-9938548727
Email: prafullamaharana@cysd.org

CYSD Project Office – Kashipur (Rayagada)
181/263, Osapada,
P.O. Tikiri
Kashipur,
Rayagada – 765915
Mob: +91-9348910323
Email : kamalakanta@cysd.org