



ANNUAL REPORT

2021-2022



Centre for Youth and Social Development

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.

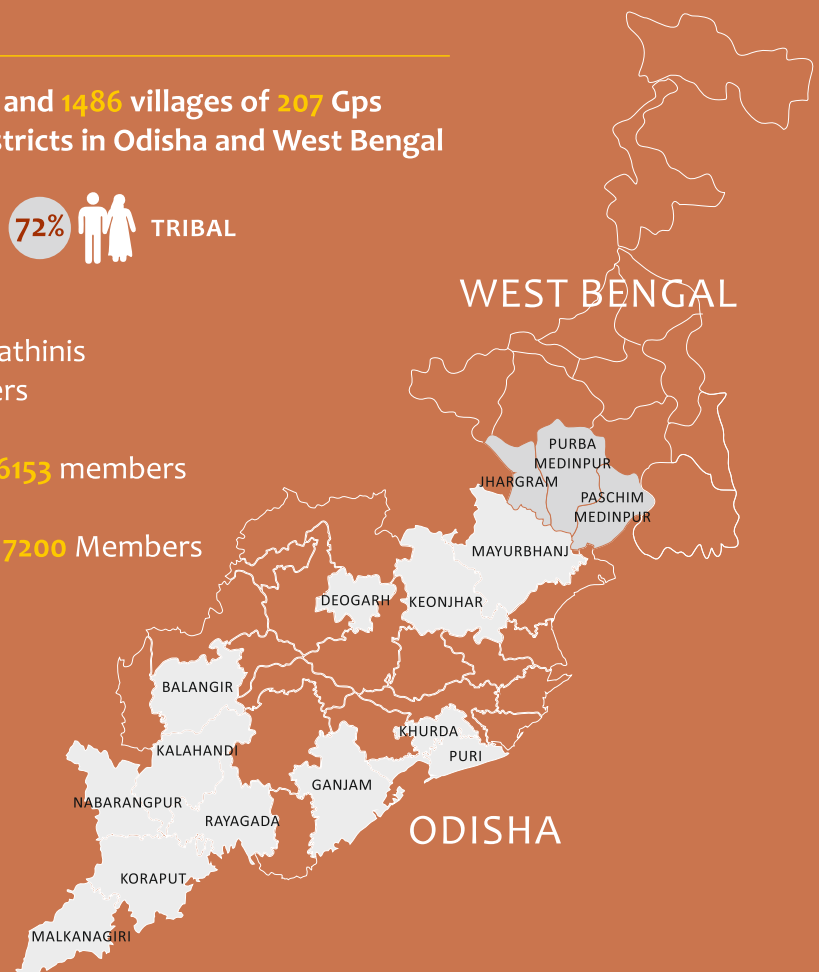
CORE VALUES

Transparency & Accountability
Gender Equity
Participatory Action

Impacting **520000+** lives in **1** ULB and **1486** villages of **207** Gps spreading over **35** Blocks of **15** districts in Odisha and West Bengal



38456 Small & Marginal Farmers
2286 digitally empowered Gram Saathinis
342 Producer Groups- **12919** members
2700 Migrants
8 farmers Producer Organisations - **6153** members
2116 CBOs
24 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) **7200** Members
285 Community leaders



PREFACE

Covid-19 outbreaks have prominently widened disparities between the rich and the poor in terms of income, access to essential social services, including health and education. In its fullest expression, the pandemic has made us feel the need to prioritize our interventions to protect the vulnerable communities, the impact groups – the tribals, migrants, urban poor and communities experiencing recurrent natural disasters, with focus on women and girl children.

Meanwhile, our new Strategic Plan document for 2022-2027 carves out the road map for coming five years, outlining the strategic shifts and sets the path for a future that focuses on strengthening Community Based Organisations, synchronising efforts in localization of SDGs.

The year happened to be the 40th year of CYSD's existence in reaching to the communities in need. The occasion provided a scope to all its members / stakeholders to take a pledge to continue the journey and bring alternative solutions to the complex areas of poverty, unemployment and social disintegration.

As always, it gives us immense pleasure to share with our stakeholders a brief account of CYSD's programmes and activities implemented during the FY 2021-22. We place on record our deep appreciation for the people's organisations, CBOs and the Government who reinforced their conviction and confidence in our interventions.



Jagadananda
Member Secretary

SUBJECT	Page No
CYSD @ 40 - Four Decades of Action for Social Transformation	
• The Evolutionary Journey	4
• CYSD's Key Intervention through SDGs Lenses	6
Building Sustainable Rural Livelihoods	
• Revival of Millets as the Mainstream Cereal Crop:	10
Integrated Farming Systems	10
- Vegetable Production	11
- Oilseed production in cluster	12
- Allied sector	12
• Capacity Building	13
• Natural Resource Management	14
• Institutional Development of Community Based Organizations	15
• Rural Livelihoods Training Centres (RLTCs)	18
Youth Skill and Entrepreneurship Development	
• Amplifying Youth Engagement Skill	20
• Youth and Social Development: Gopabandhu Fellowship Programme	20
• Youth Development in the New Millennium: Foundation Day Lecture...	21
Fostering Inclusive Governance	
• Community Action on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child ...	24
• Mitigating Sexual Gender Base Violence during Covid-19 in Tribal Districts	25
• Improving Health, Nutrition (Well Being) of Marginalized Women ...	28
• Engagement with Local Governance	28
• Institutional Strengthening of Community Groups	29
• Democratizing Urban Governance	32
• Budget Analysis	33
Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Action	
• Citizen Support Centre	34
• COVID Vaccination Drive	35
• COVID Response	36
• Climate Change Action	37
• Agro Forestry	37
Research & Evaluation	
• Impact Assessment of Tata Steel Long Products Projects	38
• Evaluation of Newly setup PHC in Odisha	38
• Status of MSP for Millets and NTFPs in South Odisha	39
• Fund Flow under MGNREGS	39
• Understanding the Sexual Gender based violence	40
Organizational Processes	
• Institutional Development	41
Disclosure :	
• Credibility Alliance	43
• Financial Summary	44
• Governance	45
• Our Partners	47
• CYSD in Print Media	48
• Publications	52

CYSD@40

Four Decades of Action for Social Transformation

GENESIS

CYSD came into being in the year 1982 as a support institution for infusing professionalism into the voluntary sector in the state. The approach was to provide an action forum and space to youth workers including the NSS Volunteers and small CSOs for channelizing their energies towards community service and development, addressing issues of poverty and widespread illiteracy. The other approach was to groom the amateur youth social mobilisers as change agents, while rebuilding community institutions through community leadership development, organizing women, spreading literacy through a range of non-formal and innovative programmes were amongst the focus areas of intervention. Gradually, the approach included the school dropouts and non-starters. The move to respond to wide spread poverty through sustainable agriculture and food security, natural resource management, micro-credit and entrepreneurship development with women at the centre became an interesting journey. At a later stage, in order to pursue participatory development, experimental community action programmes such as social mobilization, people-centered village planning and collectivization of women into SHGs for the promotion of savings, thrift and credit in the tribal, rural and urban slum pockets were initiated.

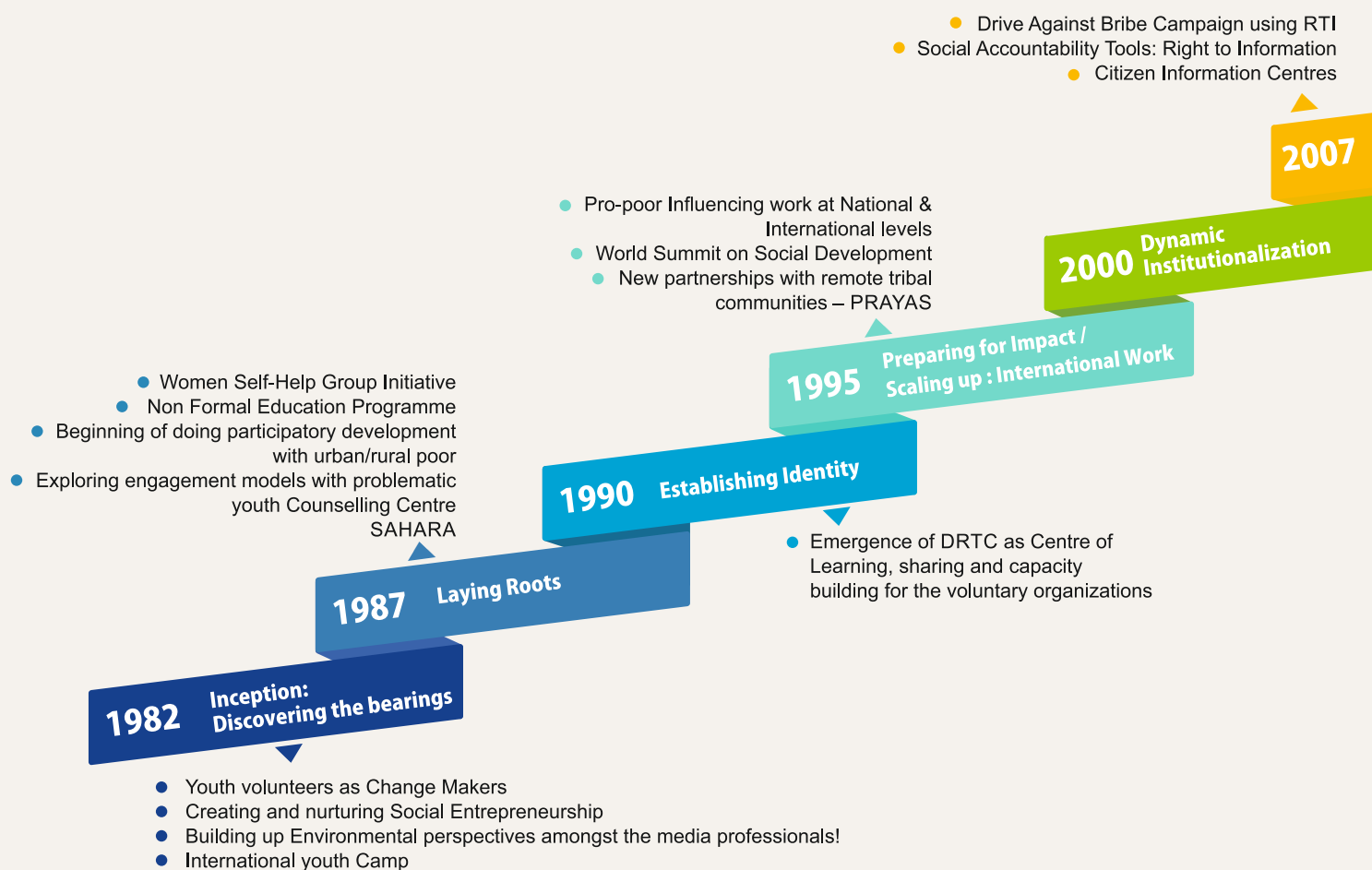
The late nineties served as a major turning point when CYSD ventured into policy, research and analysis on pro-poor issues. That was when the Centre, deepened its work on public finance and social accountability, helped promote citizen-friendly tools and processes for facilitation of budget literacy and citizen led monitoring in the last mile habitations.

The devastating super cyclone of 1999 forced CYSD to engage intensively to respond to the crisis through a range of relief and reconstruction activities in the coastal areas. Since then, CYSD has been relentlessly pursuing the agenda of climate change action focusing on disaster response and preparedness in the State. COVID 19 not only brought daunting challenges before the organisation but also helped build organisational resilience including responding to the Returnee Migrants crisis.

The journey of CYSD continues to improve the quality of life of the vulnerable, especially the tribals with gradually expanding its reach and response.



THE EVOLUTIONARY JOURNEY





CYSD's Key Intervention: 2021-22

Through SDG Lenses

SDG **1** **2** **8**

End Poverty and Hunger, Decent work and Economic Growth

- 1364.20 ha. of waste land converted to cultivable land through field bonding, land levelling, digging of field channel, trenches, check dams, digging of pond & dug wells, installation of micro & community river lifts in convergence with MGNREGS, SCA to TSS, Jalanidhi-II (Mission Jeevika).
- Agri-input support provided to 4781 small and marginal farmers.
- Agri-allied support facilitated for 5894 farmers through improved rearing practices including periodic vaccination, sanitation, flock management, insurance, improved housing, feed management and marketing.
- Orientation on Minimum Support Price (MSP), Marketing, Digital Literacy, Wage Employment, Provisions in the Agriculture Policy, and Behaviour change in consumption practices imparted to 9670 women beneficiaries.
- 342 Producer Groups, 83 Producer Clusters, 625 SHGs, 62 Village Development Agencies, 24 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras, 52 Labour Solidarity Groups involving 48255 members (including 41965 women members) strengthened.
- Creation of job demand facilitated for 11054 households under MGNREGS.
- 2000 returnee migrants capacitated with agri-allied skills including mushroom farming, nursery raising, para-vet, gardening and vegetable farming, which in turn has created 480 self-employed platforms and enabled 600 returnee migrants earn locally.

Key Accomplishments	2020-2021	2021-2022	Unit
Waste land converted to cultivable land	723.17	1364.20	Ha
Small and marginal farmers facilitated with agri-input support	1760	4781	No.
Farmers facilitated with agri-allied support	6188	5894	No.
Orientation to women beneficiaries on MSP, Marketing,			
Digital Literacy and Behaviour change in consumption practices	7673	9670	No.
Farmers linked with formal market	3394	5104	No.
Households facilitated with job demand under MGNREGS	2524	11054	No.

Healthy Community:

SDG **3**

Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for all at all Ages

- Citizen Support Centre – a virtual tollfree platform (888-0-592-592) initiated by CYSD was instrumental in providing consultations to healthcare seeking patients, psycho-social counseling and information on various entitlements, during the critical phase of COVID pandemic. The innovative platform, with the help of eight Doctors from different sectors, extended service to 2354 rural patients especially women who were the primary victims of the situation.
- 50000 people including 27335 vulnerable households supported with Survival and hygiene kits helping them stay back at home - isolated in the difficult times.

- The vaccination drive facilitated by CYSD helped enhance vaccination in all its operational locations. The vaccination camps – the mobile vaccination centres for remote pockets to make vaccines available at the door steps- helped reach more than 2.48 lakh people vaccinated in 746 villages with participation of 370 local youth – as Digital Runners, the vaccine volunteers (Tika Saathies).

Key Accomplishments	2021-2022		
	Target	Achievement	%
Vulnerable households supported with Survival and hygiene kits	30000	27335	91
People covered under vaccination drive against Covid-19	250000	248000	99.2

Engendered Community:

SDG 5

Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

- Toolkit including IEC materials and training module on “Understanding Gender and Gender Based Violence” developed for the Gender Facilitators in collaboration with the Martha Farrell Foundation.
- Community ecosystem strengthened to deal with cases of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) through deployment of 360 trained SGBV Warriors (270 Female & 90 Male); and establishment of Help-Desks in 90 operational villages equipped with required information including the Helplines and Contact Persons’ Mobile Numbers. It provided support to the survivors to record their cases, and linked them with appropriate institutions.
- 273 cases relating to SGBV identified and reported to the Help Desks during Covid pandemic (from May to October 2021).
- Odisha State Budget 2021-22 and its implications analysed with focus on women and children shared with multiple actors including CSOs, Government, academia, private sector and media.
- Research study on mitigating SGBV undertaken in three vulnerable districts of Odisha namely; Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Koraput in collaboration with the Department of Gender Studies, Rama Devi Women's University, Bhubaneswar.

Key Accomplishments	2021-2022		
	Target	Achievement	%
Community ecosystem strengthened through establishment of Help-Desks at the village level to deal with cases of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV)	90	90	100
Deployment of trained Warriors to respond to SGBV	360 (including 270 women warriors)	360 (including 270 women warriors)	100
Cases relating to SGBV identified and reported to the Help Desks	All	273	100

Clean and Green Community:

SDG **12** **13**

Responsible Consumption and Production; and Climate Action

- Micro Irrigation (MI) in 364.62 ha. of land facilitated for 1556 farmers in convergence with MGNREGS, Jananidhi-II, RKVY and SCA to TSS.
- Cluster approach, mixed cropping, intercropping, and multilayer farming adopted by 14429 farmers in 2288.82 ha. of land.
- Use of organic manure & Bio-pesticide and Bio inputs promoted through 3054 farmers in 192 villages.
- Opened up choices facilitated for 5104 tribal households towards enhancing their nutritional security, and gain in annual income of INR 18000 – 21000 through promotion of Mo Upakari Bagicha/ Kitchen Garden in convergence with MGNREGS.
- 4888 ha. of land covered under improved agronomic practices demonstrated by 13001 farmers.
- Training on development of agronomic practices in millets & vegetables; nutritional value of millets, importance of NPM; group governance; and marketing imparted to 6594 members (including 5163 women) of the Producer Groups (PGs), Farmers' Producer Organisations (FPOs), Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs), and Civil Society Coalition.

Key Accomplishments	2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022	
	Land (ha.)	Farmers	Land (ha.)	Farmers	Land (ha.)	Farmers
Micro Irrigation (MI) facilitated for the farmers in convergence with MGNREGS, Jananidhi-II, RKVY and SCA to TSS	185.35	415	356.12	682	364.62	1556
Facilitated adoption of the cluster approach, mixed cropping, intercropping, and multilayer farming	817.47	3951	1119.79	8996	2288.82	14429
Capacity building of the farmers on integrated farming practices	----	2777	----	6472	----	6594
Improved agronomic practices promoted	1249.67	2526	2902	7673	4888	13001

Socially Secure Community:

SDG **10** **16**

Reduced Inequalities

- 48255 people sensitized on their entitlements under various social security schemes.
- Access to entitlements under various social security schemes facilitated for 12961 beneficiaries.
- Preparation of Integrated Village Development Plan (IVDP) facilitated for 183 tribal dominated villages spreading over four districts (Keonjhar, Koraput, Nabarangpur and Deogarh) in collaboration with Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Government of Odisha.
- 177 community leaders (119 women & 58 men) developed through 11-day capacity development programme conducted in three phases to help the leaders recognize, identify and prioritize the

issues and problems or gaps vis-à-vis a dream village by empowering them with various tools used to assess village issues and development plans.

Key Accomplishments	2020-2021			2021-2022		
	Total	Women	% of Women	Total	Women	% of Women
People sensitized on their entitlements under various social security schemes	39546	34211	86.51	48255	41965	86.97
Beneficiaries facilitated access to entitlements under various social security schemes	15279	12417	81.27	12961	10453	80.65
Community leaders developed through empowering them with various tools used to assess village issues and planning	154	96	62.34	177	119	67.23

Partnership for Development:

SDG 17

- CYSD as a member of Rapid Rural Community Response to COVID-19 (RCRC), a national level coalition of CSOs, has developed partnership with Odisha Livelihoods Mission (under NRLM) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) towards promotion of Integrated Farming Clusters (IFCs) in Khairput and Kashipur block of Malkangiri and Rayagada district respectively. Further, the organization has contributed to the research agenda of RCRC through undertaking the study “Impact of Covid on the vulnerable communities” in Malkangiri, one of the aspirational districts in India.
- As a knowledge partner, support provided to the Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste Development Department, Government of Odisha, in strengthening 22 VDVks in South Odisha.
- As a technical partner, support provided to the Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Government of Odisha towards improving the quality of lives of the small and marginal farmers in the tribal districts of Odisha.
- As a Centre of Excellence, recognized by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Government of India, a research project on “Transforming ITDAs as agencies for ensuring sustainable development of the Scheduled Tribes” has been in process.
- As a Key Resource Centre (KRC), selected by National Jal Jeevan Mission, Government of India, facilitating implementation of drinking water projects at the community level in the states of Odisha and West Bengal has been in process.



Building Sustainable Rural Livelihoods

CYSD's livelihood interventions have reached out to around 174,600 populations covering 42,755 households and 48,476 target beneficiaries from 866 villages of 140 GPs in 20 blocks of Koraput, Malakangiri, Rayagada and Nabarangapur in South Odisha, and Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts in North Odisha.

Revival of Millets as the mainstream Cereal Crop

In recent years, joining hands with the Odisha Millets Mission (OMM) as a facilitating agency, CYSD has been implementing Millet Promotion Programme in convergence with ATMA and WASSAN.

Integrated Farming System

During the reporting period, CYSD continued to undertake multiple interventions following the Integrated Farming System (IFS) approach that ensures sustained quality production through ecologically favoured technologies resulting in enhanced farm income and reduced environment pollution. Reduced use of chemical fertilisers coupled with organic farming technique are core strategies adopted by CYSD while designing the Integrated Farming interventions in the rural and tribal pockets; and addressing diversified facets of agriculture. Ensuring harmonization with site-specific micro approaches, the IFS covers the entire spectrum of agronomic practice, horticulture intervention and allied agriculture, enterprise and value addition support. CYSD continued to adhere to this approach while promoting cereals, vegetables, oilseeds, pulses and other high value crops.

Promotion of Cereals

Giving respect to the tradition and culture of households in tribal districts of Odisha, CYSD continued to focus on the promotion of cereals like millets (Finger Millets, Little Millets, Foxtail Millet), maize and local varieties of paddy. Cereal plays a vital role in ensuring nutritional security of rural tribal areas.

During the reporting year, strategies like promotion of improved agronomic practices (system of Millet Intensification, SRI, Line Transplanting and Sowing, etc.), institutional building, value addition and adopting a



Ms. Alladin Khillo, a Kandha tribal farmer from Podapadar village in Boipariguda Block of Koraput district (Member of Sabujima Farmers Producer Company) using SMI, Line Sowing and Line Transplantation method produced about 18 quintals Ragi in 3 acres of land.

cluster approach, not only resulted in enhanced cereals production and consumption, but also contributed to proper realisation of MSP and better market linkages.

In 2021-22, a total of 4888 hectares of land were covered under cereals (1838.8 hac finger millets, 100 hac Little millets, 919.2 hac maize and 2030 hac local paddy) engaging 13001 farmers from 577 villages of 98 GPs in 17 blocks of South Odisha in partnership with the Departments of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment (Odisha Millets Mission) and the SC&ST Development (FADP). The intervention resulted in better adaptability of cereals such as millets and maize.

Outcome / Impact: During the year, CYSD helped 13001 farmers adopt improved agronomic practices in their farm fields resulting in considerable improvement in farm productivity, amounting to almost a double from the traditional broadcasting practice. As many as 3530 tribal farmers with a harvest of 28785.76 quintals of cereals (finger millet) were linked with the formal markets, which helped the farmers gain an additional income of INR 8000-10000 per household. Similarly, another 1787 tribal farmers with a harvest of 3511.5 quintals of cereals (maize) were linked with markets through traders that resulted in the farmers gaining an additional income of INR 700 -8000 per family. The programme has invariably contributed towards behavioural changes amongst the farmers who are now showing greater interest in adopting improved agronomic methods including the use of non-pesticide manure in their farm fields.

Vegetable Production

Vegetable cultivation not only ensures supplementary nutrition at the household level; it also serves as a remunerative income generation source for the rural and tribal poor families. Vegetable acts as a key component of farm diversification strategies.

Adopting a cluster approach, CYSD has been promoting mixed cropping, intercropping, multilayer farming, NPM practices, etc., helping the farmers cultivate winner crops like potato, capsicum, cauliflower, watermelon, okra, brinjal, sweet corn, tomato, coriander, cabbage, pumpkin, bitter gourd, cow pea, chilli, etc. During the reporting year, a total of 16,195 producers/farmers cultivated vegetables on 6431.55 acres of land in 445 villages of 158 GPs. The intervention is believed to have curbed migration to a great extent, while adding to the quality of life and livelihoods of the tribal households of South & North Odisha.



In last Kharif season, 75 members of the Akhapalan Producer Group from Thakurmund Block of Mayurbhanj district installed equal number of permanent Trellis model in 25 decimals of land cultivated the creeper variety of vegetables like cowpea, beans and bitter gourd and earned a good profit.

Mo Upakari Bagicha/Kitchen Garden

Most of the households inhabiting the rural and tribal pockets stand grossly deprived of nutritious foods in their daily consumption. CYSD has been promoting the Kitchen Garden programme under MGNREGS and other flagship programmes, resulting in the establishment of 738 Mo Upakari Bagichas in its operational areas. Though a small intervention, the kitchen gardens help provide supplementary nutritious food to the targeted households.

Outcome/Impact : Vegetable cultivation has not only helped augment self-reliance among the farm households, it has added numerous options to the food plates of tribal households, enhancing their nutritional security. During the year, a total of 12375 farmers adopted improved agronomic practices in CYSD's operational area. As many as 5104 women farmers with 43,689 quintals of vegetables were linked with markets through traders and 51,112.5 quintals directly. This has helped the women farmers gain an additional income of INR 18000–21000 per capita. Women farmers now have a stronghold in the market; their participation in the supply chain has improved their bargain power, helping them realise far better incomes as well as their active involvement in the solicitor group. During the year, 16195 numbers of farmers from both South and North Odisha adopted improved agronomic practices.

Oilseed production in cluster

Oil seed crops like Groundnut, Sunflower and Niger are magic winner crops. As cash crops, they not only serve as a potential source of income, they also add nutritional value to the diet. Through the adoption of a cluster approach, and promoting practices like mixed cropping, intercropping, multilayer farming and NPM, CYSD promoted the cultivation of Groundnut, Sunflower and Niger in 1247 acres of land, engaging 2054 number of tribal farmers from 111 villages in 22 GPs in collaboration with Rastriya Krusi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission Jeevika programme.

Outcome: The cultivation of oil seeds resulted in enhanced agricultural income to the tune of INR 15000-18000 per household, while making wholesome cooking oil available for consumption. Moreover, it has resulted in greater exposure to better market facilities. During 2021-22, a total of 935 farmers with 3689 quintals of Groundnuts and Sunflower were linked with markets through traders helping the households gain an additional revenue. Crop diversification and rotation are now highly favoured practices commonly pursued by the tribal farmers.

Pulses production in cluster

During 2021-22, CYSD also facilitated cultivation of pulses like pigeon pea and red gram in its operational areas. Once again adopting a cluster approach, the organisation helped the tribal households grow pulses on 390 acres of land, engaging 680 farmers in 44 villages of 11 GPs of Koraput in collaboration with the Dept. of SC&ST Development under the Special Central Assistance to Tribal-Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS).

Outcome: Cultivation of pulses has paved the way for betterment in agricultural income, crop diversification, development of cultivable wasteland and has resulted in households getting nutritious food and additional income within a short span of six months.

Allied Sector

Allied agriculture is recognized as a vital sector in the integrated farming approach, especially in the tribal inhabited areas, where the poor households are already somewhat familiar with indigenous livestock rearing practices. During the year, in allied sector, the organisation engaged with a total of 5894 households



Kasturi Mohanta from Bharanibela village in Thakurmunda block of Mayurbhanj district stands as a successful Agri- Entrepreneur.

from 253 villages in 31 GPs on persuading them to adopt improved rearing practices, facilitating technical handholding and input provisions like periodic vaccination, sanitisation, flock management, insurance, improved housing, feed management and marketing. Out of 5894, as many as 252 households from 46 villages in 18 GPs were provided with intensive handholding support in the forms of both material and technical inputs for taking up backyard poultry, low cost goat rearing and fish farming models.

Outcome: CYSD's intervention in the allied agriculture sector, has brought significant improvements in the cash-income and nutritional security of the rural tribal households. With no incremental input costs, the poor tribals are able to realise an income augmentation. Besides, during the reporting year, a total of 12303 small ruminants were vaccinated, de-wormed, and treated at 'ethno-vet' field camps organized in collaboration with the local Veterinary Department. This has resulted in an increase in the livestock population and reduction in mortality. The tribal households now realise the importance of adopting the diversified farming model and have started moving towards allied agriculture in a scientific approach.

Capacity Building

During the reporting year, CYSD conducted 'capacity building need assessment' of community based organisations like Producer Groups, Farmers' Producer Companies and Van Dhan Vikas Kendras including CBOs and CSO. Based on the findings, a series of capacity building programmes and awareness campaigns were organised for multiple stakeholders like key farmers, producers, CBOs leaders, community resource persons in multifaceted thematic areas such as producer group governance, agronomic practices, improved farm practice, adoption of NPM, value addition to agro commodities, recipe preparation, enterprise promotion, awareness on better consumption of nutri-cereals, sustainable natural resources usage, digital training on mobile application, group governance, PG leadership, package of practices, livestock rearing, etc. The year witnessed a total of 174 training and exposure programmes on different livelihood-related components and around 6230 number of stakeholders including 5361 women received training during the year. The year also witnessed efforts to strengthen the community based Producer Groups, block level Farmers Producer Companies/Organisations, Van Dhan Vikas Kendras and Civil Society Coalition (CSO) towards overall development of agronomic practices in millets, vegetables, nutritional importance of millets, importance of NPM and group governance. Moreover, population from diversified regions (urban, semi urban and rural-tribal) were made aware about the importance of millets cultivation for sustaining ecological balance and ensuring nutrition-based diets by organising food festivals, awareness campaign and substitute recipe promotion, etc.

Besides, CYSD organised 86 number of awareness drives, festivals and consultations on networking, marketing, minimum support price, agriculture policy, digital literacy, wage employment and nutritious consumptions at the district, block and GP/Village levels covering 580 villages of Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nabarangpur districts with the active involvement of 9670 stakeholders.

Outcome/Impact: Capacities of 6230 CBOs leaders/key farmers in integrated farming practices adopting improved agronomic practices, and accessing formal market improved resulting in enhanced family income.

Enhancing Livelihoods, Changing Minds!

The COVID years would be remembered as unparalleled in recent history. While responding to the daunting challenge of COVID, CYSD has been placing a great deal of emphasis on protecting lives, reducing vulnerability and helping the poorest people tide over and recover from the crisis. All along the

COVID19 lockdown and the post-lockdown vaccination period, CYSD staff and volunteers selflessly served the people in need, in all its operational areas.

Mushroom farming paved the way for social development and economic progress. **Rajashree** along with her husband, who is a returnee migrant, hails from Swampatna village in Patna Block of Keonjhar district. Earlier, Rajashree used to be a sewing machine operator earning around 8000 rupees a month. After receiving training in mushroom cultivation from CYSD in 2020, Rajashree and her husband took up mushroom cultivation making use of the locally available paddy straw, thus, adding to their family income. A few days later, her fellow tribal communities, who would earlier depend mostly on forest produce, unorganized wage labour and small holding agriculture to eke out a living, followed in the footsteps of Rajashree, her efforts and willpower. During the last couple of years, as many as 56 households have taken up mushroom farming each earning an additional income. Leading a life of dignity, Rajashree now earns around 12000 rupees a month and is popularly known as the “Chattu Saathi” in her village.



Rajashree from Patna block of Keonjhar district leads a life of dignity being a mushroom grower

Similar Agri-allied economic-revival and self-reliant programmes taken up by CYSD have helped arrest and minimise distress migration by strengthening the farm-centric livelihoods of the tribal and rural returnee migrants. CYSD has been able to reach 2000 returnee migrants with agri-allied skills including mushroom farming, nursery raising, para-vet, gardening and vegetable farming, which in turn have created 480 self-employed platforms and have enabled 600 returnee migrants to earn locally.

Natural Resource Management

CYSD, in its constant efforts, has been focusing on ensuring household level round-the-year food and nutrition security and preservation of natural resources and enhancement of income opportunities for the rural/tribal communities.



Instillation of micro-river lift Points (MRLP) in Dasmanpur Block of Koraput

Land and Water Management

During the reporting period, around 3371 acres of waste land were made cultivable through farm sector interventions like fruit tree plantation, field bonding, land levelling, digging of field channel, different trenches, stop dams, digging of ponds and dug wells, and installation of micro and community river lifts. Out of the 3371 acres 683 are forest right entitlement land (FRA). 120 acres of common land area are developed through staggered trench, seed dibbling, plantation in slope area for soil and water conservation leveraging sources from programmes like Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) approach, Focus Area Development, UNATA, Improving the Quality of life and livelihoods of Tribals and other flagship programme/schemes, like MGNREGS, SCA to TSS, Jananidhi-II (Mission Jeevika), etc.

Furthermore, 2553 acres of land were brought under ecologically sound agro-practices like Non-Pesticide Management (NPM), biological farming, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management, top soil management and moisture management using organic manure and Bio-pest and Bio-input application by 3054 farmers in 192 villages.

Micro Irrigation

Creation of irrigation potential through utilization of surface, rain and groundwater and various other water resources is one of the important components of NRM activity. Micro Irrigation (MI), being a modern method of irrigation, is adopted using various means on land surface. Under MI, CYSD has created irrigation potential for 901 acres of land by creation of 20 individual dug well, 50 Micro River Lift Points (MRLP), 8 Community River Lift Points (CRLP), 181 diesel pumps, and 12 Farm Ponds in convergence with the programmes of MGNREGS, Jananidhi-II and RKVY, SCA to TSS (SCA-TSS) in its operational blocks.

Outcome: Introduction of the Micro Irrigation approach has helped 1556 farmers get assured irrigation to their farm fields bringing in additional areas under cultivation.



“Availing micro irrigation facility under Jananidhi-II Project, I now grow vegetables and have also planted various fruit-bearing trees on my farm land; this has helped me double my income from INR 20,000 to 40,000 per annum,” says delightful Sumitra Gouda (39 years), a tribal woman farmer from A. Goudaguda village of Dashmantpur Block in Koraput district.

Institutional Development of Community Based Organisations

As people's empowerment is a key element in bringing about societal changes, CYSD has been engaged with 1195 Community Based Organisations building their capabilities to address socio economic issues. Accordingly, CYSD has been working closely with enterprise-oriented Producer Groups at village level for production, aggregation and value addition to agriculture, horticulture and forest based products to reach the economic altitudes of business. The organisation has strengthened community level intuitions such as village development associations, self-help groups, producer groups, producer companies, labour solidarity groups, Van Dhan Vikas Kendras, civil society coalitions/networks towards identifying peoples' needs; including those in the mainstream programmes through enhancing participation in Palli Sabha, Gram Sabha and other appropriate forums; and actively getting involved in

the local level programme planning, implementation and monitoring processes. During the reporting period, CYSD formed and strengthened the following institutions at different levels through organizing regular meetings, providing technical and handholding support, linking these with mainstream programmes, visiting households and interacting with the stakeholders. Building community ownership of the programme and establishing mutual trust among the stakeholders, line departments and the facilitating agencies is among the core strategies of CYSD.

Type of Institutions	Nos. group formed	Total Members	Women Members
Producer Group	342	12919	12919
Producer Cluster	83	13339	8234
Producer Company	08	6153	6153
SHGs	625	7590	7590
VDAs	62	930	448
VDVKs	24	7200	7200
Labour Solidarity Groups	52	1906	1203
Coalition /Network	01	14	178

Farmers Producer Organisations (FPOs)

CYSD has been striving hard to strengthen the farmers' producer groups and the enterprise-oriented self-help groups along with their apex institutions of NTFP collectors. Creating an environment where the producers have a stake in the future of their products based on the principles of business ethics and practice remains the pivotal strategy of CYSD in this direction. In the livelihood sector and especially at the enterprise level, women are encouraged to perform a crucial role in facilitating the processes of collection and aggregation of agriculture and NTFP produces, value addition and establishment of market linkages. Mobilization of farmers through organizing meetings, awareness creation and timely supply of packaging and processing machinery remains the key responsibilities of CYSD. As a result, the rising social enterprises including the Producer Groups and Self Help Groups have helped transform the scene of rural livelihood, especially with regard to women power.

Eight Producer Companies are working to strengthen value chains of NTFPs, Agriculture and Horticulture products. Besides, value chain development, the Companies also strive to facilitate critical services towards creating an eco-system of micro-enterprise promotion at various stages. The companies provide an extensive range of services like ensuring the supply of agriculture and horticulture inputs, establishing market linkages and arranging small credit support for the producers. The producer companies promoted by CYSD are - Sabujima Producer Company Ltd. Boipariguda, Jagarana Farmers Producers Company Ltd., Laxmipur, Dangarani Farmers



Marketing of Maize by Sabujima Producer Company Ltd in Boipariguda Block of Koraput district produced by the members of Taratarini Producer Group and Maa Saraswati Producer Group in the locality.

Producer Company Ltd., Dasantpur, Maulima Producer Company Ltd, Kundura, Banaprabha Producer Company Ltd, Bandhugaon, Emanuel Farmer's Producer Organisation, Murgasuni Farmers' Producers Company Limited, Thakurmunda, and Saharapada Framers' Producers Company Limited, Saharapada. These producer companies have enrolled 6153 stakeholders from 514 villages of 60 GPs. The organisation has made efforts to link seven FPCs with platforms like Digital Green, E-kutir, Trade Craft India, Better Life Alliance, B to B Market, ATMA-Koraput for enterprise development, product value addition and marketing.

Moreover, the Sabujima Farmers Producer Company Ltd., the Jagarana Producer Company Ltd., and Dangerani Producer Company Ltd. have signed MoUs with ATMA, TDCC and Mission Shakati for facilitating implementation of special programmes, like promotion of Millets, integrated farming and agriculture production cluster in tribal areas of Odisha, facilitation of Mandi for Finger millet procurement, etc.

Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK)

The Pradhan Mantri Vana Dhan Vikas Yojana is an integrated program, meant to benefit the forest-based tribes. The purpose of VDVK is to raise the minimum support price (MSP) for NTFPs to a higher order through value addition, processing, branding and marketing by tribal SHGs. Optimization of tribal people's income from NTFPs at the local level forms the crux of the programme; and this is ensured through the establishment of common-use-facilities for value addition. The objectives of the VDVK comprise inclusive development; women's empowerment; tribal aspiration and development; forest conservation; livelihood promotion skill development for value addition, processing, branding and marketing of NTFPs. Under each VDVK, 20 to 30 Self Help Groups of 275 to 300 tribal gatherers are involved. The Kendras also provide skills up-gradation, training and capacity building support for setting up of primary processing and value addition facilities, where after the necessary training and working capital are provided to the members for value addition to the products they collect from the forest. The VDVK programme has been undertaken by CYSD in collaboration with ITDA, Koraput and Jeypore.

During the reporting year, the organization has put substantive efforts towards mobilizing community, Self Help Groups and other stakeholders; developing digital champions; facilitating capacity building, gender sensitization orientation programmes and handholding support for formation and strengthening VDVKs in Koraput District. Process initiated for developing user-friendly mobile App



CYSD in collaboration with APMAS, Hyderabad has brought out set Booklets (six series) of “Self-Learning Module” in Odia language for the Board of Director (BoD) members of FPOs with a purpose to enable them equip with necessary understanding and orientation so that they can play their role effectively and lead their FPOs into vibrant entities benefiting their members.



Block level Gender Sensitization Orientation programme conducted for VDVK members from Laxmipur Block of Koraput district

for VDVks and other stakeholders to access information, display produces and ease marketing of products. As a result, 4 number of VDVks formed and 20 VDVks strengthened where 7200 women NTFP collectors are involved from 193 villages of 24 GPs. The steps in the process includes, facilitating members' profile, hata-bazaar and warehouse information collection and uploading in the App. The reporting year witnessed uploading of 2960 members' profile on information of 8 hata-bazaar and 4 warehouses. Moreover, three-year perspective cum road and business development plan prepared for six VDVks and four VDVks linked with ITDA Koraput for products' value addition.

Outcome/Impact: With enhanced capacity, the tribal farmers could realize the importance of climate smart value chains through the producer companies and VDVks. Subsequently, at each Producer Company and VDVk level, detailed business plans were developed to capitalize the market opportunities in the value chains and create opportunity for the farmers to productively engage in sustainable agriculture and NTFP value addition. More importantly, a resilient livelihood system involving the Producer Companies and VDVks could be developed in the operational area. Three producer companies and four VDVks have been actively involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of government programmes collaborating with ATMA, Mission Shakti, TDCC and ITDAs.

Rural Livelihoods Training Centre (RLTC)

Seeing is believing. The RLTCs, the community farmers' schools, established by CYSD at Mundaguda of Koraput and at Kapundi of Keonjhar districts have been serving as field testing and demonstration labs for the tribal farmers on different ecologically sound and sustainable farm practices.

Disseminating the various methods of optimal utilization of resources through either introduction of new or improved low-cost methods, practices, products and sources of alternate farm, non-farm and off-farm based livelihood sources for the rural-tribal poor farmers is the objective of RLTCs.

CYSD has made untiring efforts towards providing education, training opportunities and technical guidance to the community members, extension workers and professionals through experimentation and demonstration of low-cost livelihoods models. Demonstration of different organic agriculture models like seasonal mixed vegetable cultivation, bio-inputs/vermin compost, integrated orchards, livestock, pisciculture, processing and value addition to millets, tamarind and turmeric have boosted the morale of the farming communities served by RLTCs and have helped them replicate the practices in their farm fields.

Outcome and Impact: Tribal farmers from CYSD's operational area now stand linked to the mainstream programmes exploring nutrient rich, winner crops and long term livelihood assets, Creation of additional irrigation potential has led to round the year production resulting in income augmentation through engagement in crop diversification.

The programmes have now witnessed better participation and involvement of women in producer group, cluster farming etc. Stronger engagement of women in capacity building, entrepreneurship development programme and producer group activities is amongst of the various key achievements in women centric action.



Social Mapping exercise being organised as part of PRA and Micro Planning Training at RLTC, Mundaguda.

Youth Skill and Entrepreneurship Development

CYSD's skill and entrepreneurship development programmes are based on the philosophy of 'supporting human ambition'. All programmes of the organization have been based in three distinctive strategy – self, social and economic development. During the year, the programmes reached out to more than 2000 resource poor youth especially tribals, women, returnee migrants and agri-allied professionals, with economic development opportunities of decent engagement and sustainable income.

Amplifying Youth Engagement Skill

Some of the special skill and entrepreneurship development initiatives of CYSD include its Skills-for-Livelihoods, an intervention for skilling and enhancing employability; the Agri-allied Skill Development - targeted at the returnee migrants-agri-entrepreneurship; DAKSHYATA Programme that seeks to develop skills amongst the urban slum youths; and the unique Women on Wheels Programme (WoW) that aims to empower the resource-poor women as commercial drivers.

The resource poor youths who became a part of our skilling programmes have developed their skills and life competencies and proven their mettle by playing lead roles for social development in their respective community. At the same time, they have created a space for themselves with enhanced confidence, knowledge and communication skills.

During the critical period of COVID Pandemic, more than a million migrants surged to their home villages - majority of them had lost their livelihoods and were being compelled to remain with no or limited income. In a bid to help address this issue, CYSD deepened its engagement with these returnee migrants to unfold certain new opportunities that could help them earn a decent living and sustainable livelihoods.

The programme has helped around 1200 returnee migrants find a way for their life and livelihoods.

Similarly, the DAKSHYATA programme has helped more than 600 urban resource-poor unemployed youth linked with decent engagement in retail and hospitality industries. Many of the girls are now the bread earners of the slum households. The programme has not only contributed in improved living but has also immensely contributed to the gender equality and youth empowerment.



Unemployed youth after receiving Skills-for-Livelihood training participating in Placement Drive.

Promotion of Rural Entrepreneurship through Skill Development Training

A three day training was organized at Aryapalli panchayat where both theory-based and practical sessions were conducted for the apprentices. Around 20 SHG women learnt the skills of making eco-friendly soaps. Around nine varieties of soaps were prepared by using locally available products such as soap making lye, coconut oil, water, vitamin-e capsule, glycerin, food grade color, neem oil, karanji oil, tulsi, turmeric powder, Aloe Vera, sandal powder, besan, rose water, multani mitti, etc.

Wemen SHG Members learning
the art of making Eco-friendly Soaps ▶



Youth and Social Development

Launching of Gopabandhu Fellowship Program:

CYSD initiated a unique programme named Gopabandhu Fellowship Program with an aim to draw the attention of young people from all walks of life, with diverse career interests, to the development challenges faced by the poorest people of Odisha through hands-on work, training and coaching. Ten young fellows were selected through a rigorous three-day 'on campus' process. The Gopabandhu Fellowship program was architected to provide a first-of-its-kind avenue to Odisha's young minds to join hands with rural communities, empathise with their struggles and connect with their aspirations; and to create a learning platform for young talents who will undergo a year-long journey of rediscovering their own leadership potential. This program, thus, seeks to educate and offer the passionate youth with an opportunity to create positive changes at the grassroots level in rural Odisha.



Thirty-five (35) scrutinized young professionals, out of 200+ aspiring candidates for joining Gopabandhu Fellowship Programme, have attended a three-day “Youth Leadership Development Camp” at CYSD's Development Resource & Training Centre.

Youth Development in the New Millennium: Emerging Challenges

Foundation Day Lecture CYSD@40

By Dr. Bhagbanprakash

With the spread of mass and higher education, the youth have become more visible, their actions more manifest, and their idiom, outlook and lifestyle more challenging. With 79 % increase in the youth population in the last five decades, half of the world's population is preparing for the New Millennium. At the global level, young people in the age group of 10 to 19 alone now number more than 1 billion. Around 1.5 billion children born in early 2001 have crossed adolescence and are now young adults.

The situation in India is no different. With 470 million youth in 2021, India is the world's youngest country today, as 64 % of its population are now in the working age group. Out of this, the 18-29 age group alone constitutes more than 261 million young people. Popularly known as the New Digital Generation, this is a huge dividend. However, a large number of youth belonging to this generation are caught in a vortex between changing values and attitudes of traditional and transitional societies. When hailing from affluent and influential families, this section is taking to hedonistic lifestyles and crime, whereas in rural areas they are the new jobless, uprooted from their traditional source of survival, and made unemployable.



Now there is a global shift towards earlier sexual activities by the youth. Teenagers spend long hours on pornography. All over the world the age of marriage has been rising; the age of menarche has been falling. Teen age pregnancy is on the rise in many developing countries. Globally over 55,000 abortions are performed daily and 95 percent of these are unsafe. Majorities of those affected are the young women. In India, the reproductive health need of young women under 20 is a matter of concern as this age group contributes to one fifth of all births worldwide.

Young people are losing interest in marriage and family. Increasing numbers of women are remaining unmarried. Around the world there are currently 45 million people who are single by choice. So many young men and women leading lonely lives only indicate that there is something wrong in our social system.

Children all over the world are increasingly being starved of love, affection and care-critical inputs in growing-up years. Communication between parents and children is getting weaker. Many parents no longer influence children as role models.

More children under 15 die from gunshot wounds in America than in the rest of the industrialized world, indicating strong vulnerability of the young to gun-culture and violence. At the same time, when looked at from the other side, in a war or conflicts, it is the young people who are the most likely of all groups, to die or be maimed either as soldier or as civilians.

Another alarming phenomenon is that, increasing number of youth across the globe is falling prey to the tobacco epidemic. In India, in Mumbai, Hyderabad, Delhi and other cities including major cities and towns of Odisha substance abuse is quickly spreading among the poorer sections of the youth. More and more Indian youth are joining the substance abuse networks caused by peer pressure, adolescent immaturity and indifferent parenting. It is estimated that nearly 65% of Indian households are now homes to at least one drug user—usually a parent, and often the father. Experts tell us those children as young as 13 and 14 regularly experiment with intoxicants.

Throughout the world, accidents account for half of all deaths of people aged 10-24. In most of the industrialized countries it is a leading cause of death between 10 to 44 years of age (WHO). In India, Thailand, Uganda and Zimbabwe every day 10,000 young people have been dying of HIV/AIDS from the year 2001 onwards.

Urbanization is going to attract more and more adolescents into towns and cities. India's urban population has already crossed 400 million with Odisha ranking the 11th position and Tamil Nadu is the highest. This shift can at best be a mixed blessing: meaning growing exposure to risks- alcohol, drugs, STD, HIV/AIDS, violence, crime and other forms of high-risk behaviours. Loss of culture and isolation from joint and extended family; improved access to better schools and health services; more employment opportunities; falling birth rates and improved recreational facilities and counselling services are a mixed blessing.

The 20th Century was witness to a gradual revival of the status of women in the world. Women displayed substantial progress in areas of health, education and work. Increased life-expectancy, literacy, and work participation of women are testimony to this. In 2021 life expectancy of Indian women has reached 72 years from 48 years in 1971. Fertility rate also fell by a third, while literacy and school enrolment of girls increased by two thirds. Nevertheless, women still continue to live in an unequal environment.

Radical changes have taken place in youth attitude and behaviour. Most youth are now obsessed with a six “C” materialistic culture i.e., cash, credit card, condominium, club membership, corporate jobs and car. A whole range of entertainment and travel industry are thriving on this singlehood and loneliness. Politics do not interest India's upper crust teenagers whereas smoking and drinking are at the bottom of the list of teenage status symbols.

Career ambitions are taking precedence over other priorities: career is treated as number one status symbol whereas having a girlfriend or boyfriend is far way down on the list of priorities. The accent is more and more on self- fulfilment than self- display. In urban India parents are increasingly being perceived as friends than masters and guardians. Most urban educated youth in India have role models who are successful, famous, and rich but are mostly Indians like Sachin Tendulkar, ShahRukh Khan, Amartya Sen , Allia Bhatt and Arundhati Roy.

Yet, there is a silver line of faith and hope.

Young people are also engaged in constructive work. In India about 35 million young people are engaged in various type of constructive and development work as volunteers. Millions of youth spend the prime of their lives in national service.

The world response to the needs of the youth has been quite positive. Countries now recognize that the imagination, ideals and energies of young women and men are crucial for the continuing development of societies. In 1995, the UN General Assembly has adopted the World Programme of Action for youth around fifteen priority areas including education, employment, hunger and poverty, health, environment, substance abuse, juvenile justice, leisure-time activities, girls and young women and the full and effective participation of youth in the life of society and in decision-making, In 1998 Youth Ministers of the Commonwealth countries ascertained that the young people are empowered when they acknowledge that they have to create choices in life, are aware of the implications of those choices, make an informed decision freely, take action based on that decision and accept responsibility for the consequences of that action.

Adolescents by nature do not want to break loose from a caring family but crave for more attention and identity, for more equal and more mutual relationship. Healthy relationships require strong intimacy skills and emotional self-regulation and social-competence and personal confidence. A great deal of attention therefore needs to be paid to the quality of the relationships between adolescents, parents and teachers with greater responsiveness to the physical, emotional, recreational and work needs of the young. Besides, the youth need to be oriented on how to avoid risks. Both the young and old need to change their perception of each other for a harmonious transition to new ways of living without sacrificing their roots and positive values. All these require massive public education programmes and substantial investment on extensive intergenerational as also peer communication and dialogue.

Indian planners and policy makers as well as the larger society need to have an appropriate framework in place in order to make the best use of this demographic dividend, lest this might simply remain a numerical strength and India's aspiration to become a global leader would remain a dream. Our policies and plans should be tailor-made to strengthen these four core aspects of youth participation: i) social participation; ii) economic participation; iii) political participation; and iv) cultural Participation. And the policies and plans need to be supported by appropriate study and research.

Dr.Bhagbanprakash is the former Sr. Advisor, Election Commission of India and Director, Commonwealth Youth Program-Asia. He is a thought leader, columnist and International Youth Development Expert.

Fostering Inclusive Governance

CYSD has been placing a great deal of emphasis on making inclusive governance a reality. Accordingly, the organization strives hard to amplify the people's voice through its community-led social watch processes and action-monitoring to ensure timely access to quality public services. The key strategies followed in this domain include revitalizing local governance institutions with the tools of people-centric planning, decision-making and prioritizing; institutionalizing citizen led monitoring and advocacy processes; ensuring community rights over food, natural resources and information; and empowering communities to access their entitlements properly from the state development actors and agencies, all along promoting a gender balanced approach to development.

Community Action on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A)

For “Improving Family Planning, Maternal Child Health and Nutrition”, an attempt was made by CYSD to create Digital Community Engagement Platforms to accelerate reduction in maternal and child under-nutrition and increase the use of modern contraceptive methods especially among the tribal communities through implementing SAMVAD, a three years project. The intervention reached out to a total of 23231 households from 174 villages from the two blocks of Thakurmunda and Jashipur in Mayurbhanj district and the Saharapada Block of Keonjhar district.

The intervention aimed at increasing awareness among women and PRI members to create community demand for entitlements related to maternal and child health services. The project focused on integrating maternal and child health needs in the annual GP plans including those with disability.

The key objectives of the intervention were to: i) scale up of RMNCH social and behaviour change communication initiative through community-based video approach; ii) build linkages amongst women SHGs, VHSNCs and PRIs to strengthen community engagement, participation and monitor facility level services and improve access to, and the availability and accountability of RMNCH services; and iii) pilot and demonstrate involvement and capacity building of 'differentially challenged' women as health and nutrition champions in the community.



SAMVAD video screening programme on RMNCH+A at community level educated Kajol Jena (25 yrs.) of Medinipur village in Saharapada Block, Keonjhar district to become a successful mother of two children.

Outcome:

- The intervention ensured improved access for pregnant and lactating mothers to skilled obstetric care, quality antenatal and post-natal care, skilled birth attendance, institutional delivery and immunization facilities.
- Essential new-born care and recovery at all delivery points through skilled personnel is being ensured.
- Community based care for sick children and provision for management of children with Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) has been initiated.
- Mother, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) and nutrition counselling to support early and exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, micronutrient supplementation, immunization and convergent action are being encouraged through platforms like VHSNC, VHNDs etc.
- Provisioning of a range of family planning methods stands prioritized to meet the contraception needs.
- Adolescent health programmes stand rolled out in the forms of Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, facility-based adolescent health services, community based health promotion activities, information and counselling on sexual and reproductive health (including menstrual hygiene), substance abuse, mental health etc.

Mitigating Sexual Gender Base Violence (SGBV) During Covid-19 Pandemic in Tribal Districts

An intervention called 'Quick Impact Project (QIP)' was implemented to respond to the rise of SGBV triggered by COVID- 19. It was implemented in 90 villages, 30 each in Mayurbhanj, Koraput and Keonjhar. The objective was to mitigate Sexual Gender Based Violence through community awareness and support system. During the project, a total of 273 SGBV cases were recorded. Out of these 273 cases, 251 were related to DV (92%), 15 were related to child marriage (5%), and seven cases (3%) were related to sexual harassment. In 72 cases the SGBV survivors requested assistance and SGBV warriors made interventions. Towards developing a close understanding of the phenomenon of Sexual Gender Based Violence against women during COVID 19, a study was undertaken in above three tribal districts. The study explored the nature and extent of gender-based violence, awareness level of community members regarding SGBV, the impact of COVID-19 on gender-based violence and the available support mechanisms in the community to arrest it. The findings reveal that the gender stereotypes, discrimination, bigamy, and son preferences are some of the reasons for violence existing prior to pandemic. But during the pandemic, additional factors like loss of jobs, frustration due to lack of income and alcohol addiction exacerbated the situation thereby increasing the incidences of SGBV. It was also found out that the knowledge and awareness of women about the government helpline numbers; and where to go for registration of complaints was abysmally low across the districts.



SGBV Warriors interacting with the Project Coordinator at the Help Desk set up (Anganwardi Centre) in Saharapada Block Keonjhar District.

Help Desk at Anganwadi Centre:

Help Desks were set up in 90 villages at the Anganwadi centre in consultation with the community. Necessary information including the telephone numbers of the Government Helplines and Contact Persons are displayed there. The concerned village SGBV warriors provide handholding support to the survivors to record their cases at the Help Desks. The frontline workers and the SGBV warriors register the cases with utmost confidentiality.

Community Volunteers' Orientation on Gender

During the year, 180 community volunteers were given orientation on various topics like, the difference between survivors and perpetrators; gender and sex; Gender-Based Violence (GBV); the root causes and consequences of GBV, its prevention and response; how to respond to the SGBV cases and different mechanisms that are available to tackle such issues; the prevailing laws on the protection of women and girls; the social schemes for women and girls; prevention of child and forced marriage; the institutional mechanism to address SGBV; and the different psycho-social training programmes that are organized by different actors and agencies.

Youth Club and SHG members jointly resolved Domestic Violence Case

An SGBV Warrior came to know that Sumita (name changed) from Gainsiri village of Keonjhar district was constantly beaten by her husband. When the SGBV warrior approached Sumita, she shared, "My husband beats me when he takes alcohol". The SGBV warrior, with the active members of the local Youth Club and SHG, went to the liquor shop where the husband used to buy alcohol. They explained Sumita's situation to the shop owner and urged him not to sell alcohol to her husband. The SGBV warriors also advised Sumita to file a complaint to the police.

She did not oblige because she feared an escalation of violence if she reported to the police.

The SGBV warriors again teamed up with the members of Youth Club and SHG and held a meeting with Sumita's husband. The SGBV warriors explained to him that DV is a crime and punishable by the court of law. They warned him that the warriors would constantly monitor him. Since then, the violence on Sumita has stopped and the couple are leading a happy life.

SGBV Warriors' Intervention Supported by Community Leaders and Police

28 year young woman Mudra (disguised name) belongs to Bodaguda village of Kolar Panchayat in Koraput district. Her husband was an occasional drinker who gradually slipped into binge drinking. He started drinking excessively after he lost his job owing to the COVID pandemic. He started snatching Mudra's meager savings to buy liquor, and beat her when she protested. That was when Mudra approached the local Help Desk about which she had heard in one of the SHG meetings.

With the consent of Mudra, the SGBV warrior available with the Help Desk approached her

husband together with the village Ward Member who himself is a community leader. The SGBV Warrior and the Ward Member discussed the issue and advised him to stop wife-beating. However, when the violence did not stop, the SGBV warrior informed the Village Council member and reported the matter to the police. The police arrested Mudra's husband. After the police released him, the SGBV warrior held a meeting with the couple and counseled them. Ever since Mudra's husband has stopped beating her wife and is engaged in wage earning.

At the district level, a series of orientation programs for AWWs and ASHAs were organised in collaboration with the district-level 'One Stop Centre' (Sakhi Centre). The Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), Protection Officers, District Child Protection Officer (DCPO), Administrator of One Stop Centre, Child Welfare Committee members, Anganwadi Supervisors, Counsellors and Case Workers, etc. played active roles in the orientation and training programmes.

Raising of Awareness on Gender at community level

CYSD strived hard to raise awareness in 90 villages on issues relating to patriarchy, breaking the gender stereotypes, raising voice against violence etc. at the community level through small group discussions, SHG meetings, observance of Village Health & Nutrition Days, observance of Balika Diwas, etc. SGBV issues were raised frequently in the SHG meetings; as high as 54% of reported cases of SGBV were brought to the notice by SHG members.

Development of Toolkit, Module, and IEC on SGBV

The reporting year witnessed the development of a comprehensive training module on “Understanding Gender and Gender Based Violence for Gender Facilitators” in collaboration with Martha Farrell Foundation-India, New Delhi. The content of the module was relevant to the situation of the targeted villages. A tool kit, in form of a booklet developed in Odia language was provided to all SGBV community volunteers. Further, IEC materials developed on related issues of domestic violence, child sexual abuse were displayed in 90 villages.



State Level Consultation on mitigating SGBV

A state-level learning-cum-experience sharing consultation on 'Mitigating Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) through Community Awareness and Support System' was organized in collaboration with the Gender Studies Department of Rama Devi Women's University on 2 November 2021. The objective of the consultation was to bring the ground reality to the forefront of all stakeholders and chalk out way forward. The consultation was attended by 100 participants including the government

Voices from the Ground

“The Help Desk set up in my village has provided me strength and moral support to report my concerns and seek institutional help.”—A Survivor (affected by domestic violence and now staying with her parents) from Padiabeda village in Thakurmunda block of Mayurbhanj district.

“The SGBV Warrior registered my domestic violence case at the Help Desk and called upon my husband for counselling which led to better understanding between us. We are now leading a better life.”—A Survivor (She was the second wife of her husband. Her husband was consuming alcohol and used to beat her regularly) from Brahmanibeda village of Goras GP in Saharapada block, Keonjhar District.

“Learning about the violence I was being subjected to, the SGBV Warriors visited my house

and convinced me to report at the Help Desk. After reporting, the SGBV Warriors called my husband, listened to both our versions and settled the issue. Now we quarrel a lot less; the abusive behaviour of my husband has reduced to a great extent.”—A Survivor (her husband was beating her after consuming alcohol) from Banuaguda village of Mathapada GP in Baipariguda block, Koraput District.

“After CYSD strengthened the capacities of our local SGBV Warriors, more number of cases related to domestic violence, child sexual abuse, child marriage, etc. are coming to light from Saharapada block. Earlier, such cases were hushed up by the survivor's families and perpetrators”—The Administrator, One-Stop-Centre, Keonjhar.

officials, academicians, law practitioners, civil society representatives, media and trained community SGBV warriors from the operational districts of CYSD. The Vice-Chancellor of Rama Devi Women's University; the Chairperson of Odisha State Commission for Women participated in the workshop as guest speakers. Experts on SGBV such as the Gender and Health Advisor of UNDP; the Deputy Programme Director of Breakthrough; the Members of the National Alliance of Women's Organizations, Odisha Chapter, Technical Consultant of W&CD Department, Government of Odisha etc. participated in the panel discussion.

Improving Health, Nutrition (Well Being) of Marginalised Women and WASH Condition

During the year, CYSD implemented a programme called PRAGATI in Chhatrapur block of Ganjam district to engage local women leadership in WASH related enterprises and thereby improve sanitation in villages, promote personal hygiene, and encourage WASH practices, like hand washing.

Women as WASH Leaders: A total of 50 potential women from different SHGs, identified from three gram-panchayats, namely, Agastinuagaon (20), Kanamana (15), and Aryapalli (15) of Chhatrapur block, took part in two phases of capacity building training and one residential training camp. The training events covered the basic WASH issues which they usually encounter in their panchayats ; and their role in Gram Sabha as the leaders.

Knowledge Camps for the Women Leaders (on Hygiene and Leadership skills): A two-day residential knowledge camp was organized at Gopalpur where 22 active women SHG members participated and prepared Action plans to address the WASH issues in their respective villages.

Engagement with Local Governance

Capacity Building of PRIs : With an objective to sensitize the PRI members from Chhatrapur block of Ganjam district on WASH issues of their respective panchayats and to make them aware on the role of the Panchayat in resolving local issues, a capacity building training was conducted at Aryapalli Panchayat where 22 newly elected PRI members from Aryapalli, Kanmana and Agasti Nuagaon Panchayats participated.

Localizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

A **Panel Discussion** on “Localizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Activating the Local Self-Governments; Panchayat Bodies” was organized on March 24, 2022.

Key Action Points

- A robust pilot testing needs to be conducted in the sample Gram Panchayats for better identification of targets, implementation and monitoring of SDGs and understanding the handholding support required for the stakeholders.
- Through the adoption of appropriate technology, an Information cum Resource Center needs to be set up in each Gram Panchayat office. The information DASHBOARD could provide information on the government flagship programs, targets, and beneficiaries, which will enable people to access information and participate in decision-making.
- Specific capacity building is required for the PRIs and frontline workers to increase their efficiency for data management to help them monitor the process of implementation.

Institutional Strengthening of Community Groups

Power to Community Leaders (CRPs, CBO Leaders, etc.)

Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) play a pivotal role in developing and strengthening communities in both rural and urban environment. One of the most critical components of any sustainable community development process is capacity building of the community leaders. However, lack of value based leadership has been hampering the sustainable growth of these communities. The leaders of CBOs who face diverse challenges, especially when shouldering their roles and responsibilities often lack the abilities to develop as inspiring, value-based leaders. Taking cognizance of this, CYSD took up a programme called the 'Power to Community Leaders' programme in Saharapada and Thakurmunda blocks of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts respectively. In the process of implementation, it was found out that there are three major areas where the personality, skills, and leadership style needed further development, for enabling the leaders to bring in positive changes in their communities, like,

- I Their understanding about themselves and their own values;
- II Their role in the group they are working with; and
- III Their position in relation to the community they live in. Altogether 450 (307 women) CBO leaders benefitted from the programme.



Inspired community leaders from Podagoda GP in Dasmantpur Block of Koraput district are assembled to listen from the Facilitator

The leadership development programme focused on creating value-based leaders through rigorous training in a phased manner. The first phase concentrated on "My Skills" as a leader, where a community leader was supposed to learn facilitation skills, how to conduct meetings properly, how to facilitate participatory planning and how to use social accountability tools in various development activities. The second phase focused on developing "My Leadership Skills" targeting transformational changes, helping them to build self-leadership habits - empathy along with decision making and conflict resolution skills. The third phase focused on "My CBO" with an aim to help the community leaders to facilitate building strong Community-Based Organizations through networking with stakeholders and utilizing their personal and leadership skills.

Water Girl Champabati

Champabati Lohar, a 19-year-old girl, was quite aware and concerned about the problems in her village at the initial days of leadership training programme. But the inputs from the leadership training made her realize the importance of coming forward and doing something better for the community. Just after the leadership training, she organised a meeting in her village which was attended by 35 villagers. After

discussion, it was unanimously decided that a new tube well was needed to be constructed for the students of their primary school. She submitted an application to the Sarapanch and followed up with the Block Development Officer (BDO). Champabati's continuous efforts bore fruit and a tube-well was installed on the school campus.

Outcome:

Participation in the 'Power to Community Leaders' programme enabled 177 community leaders (119 women and 58 men) to visualise their dream of what an ideal village should be like; understand their community situations and associated problems, causes and their impacts; know about the statutory provisions available for their village; demonstrate the capability of mobilising community people in raising their voices for their rights and entitlements before the service providers; understand gender issues and their impact on the society; implement government initiatives and institutional processes in their villages; know their own strengths and weaknesses; and understand the seven effective habits and learn the art to practice those.

Stage 1 - My Skills

4-day workshop
CSA and

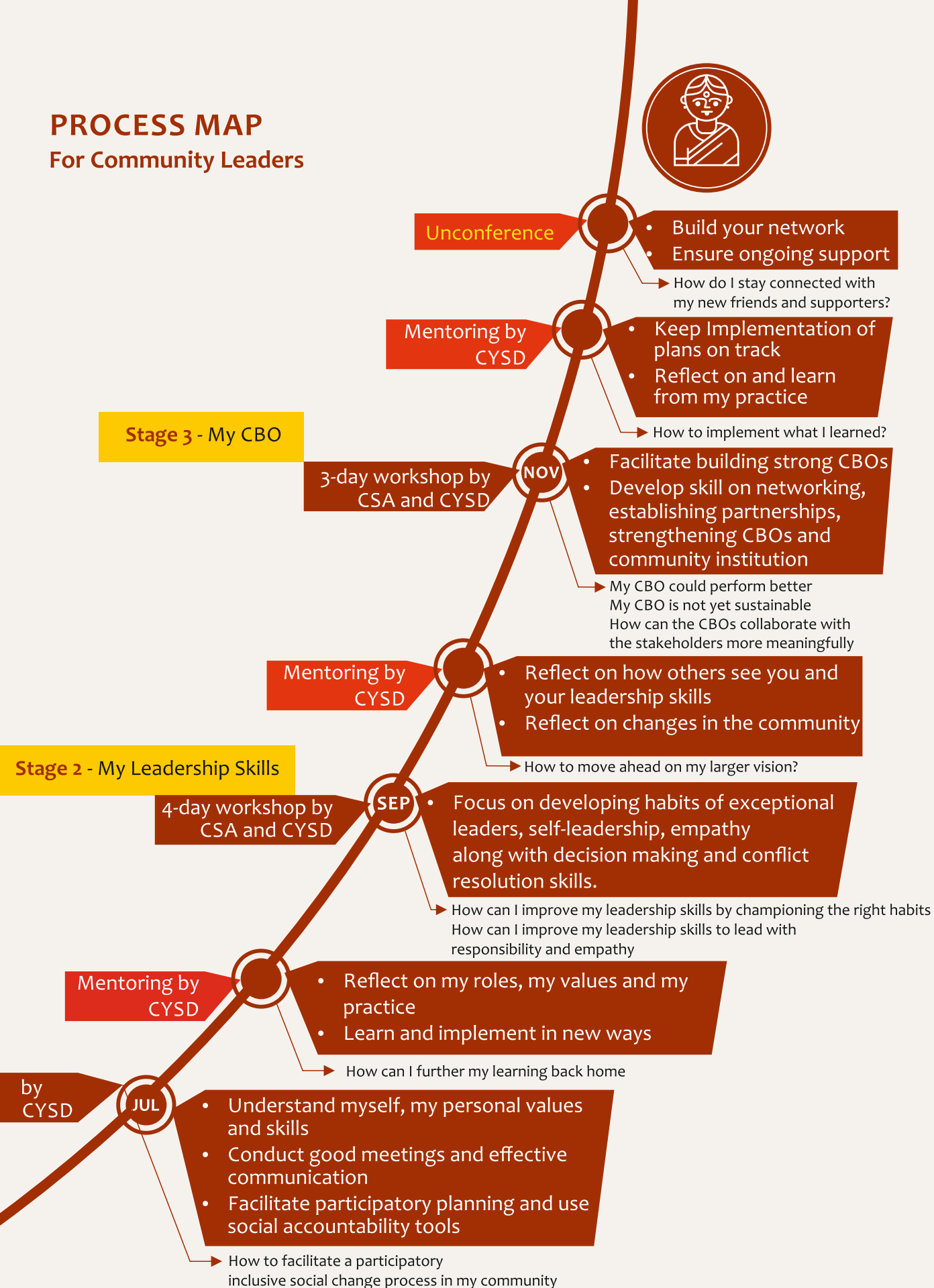
MY GAINS



MY PAINS

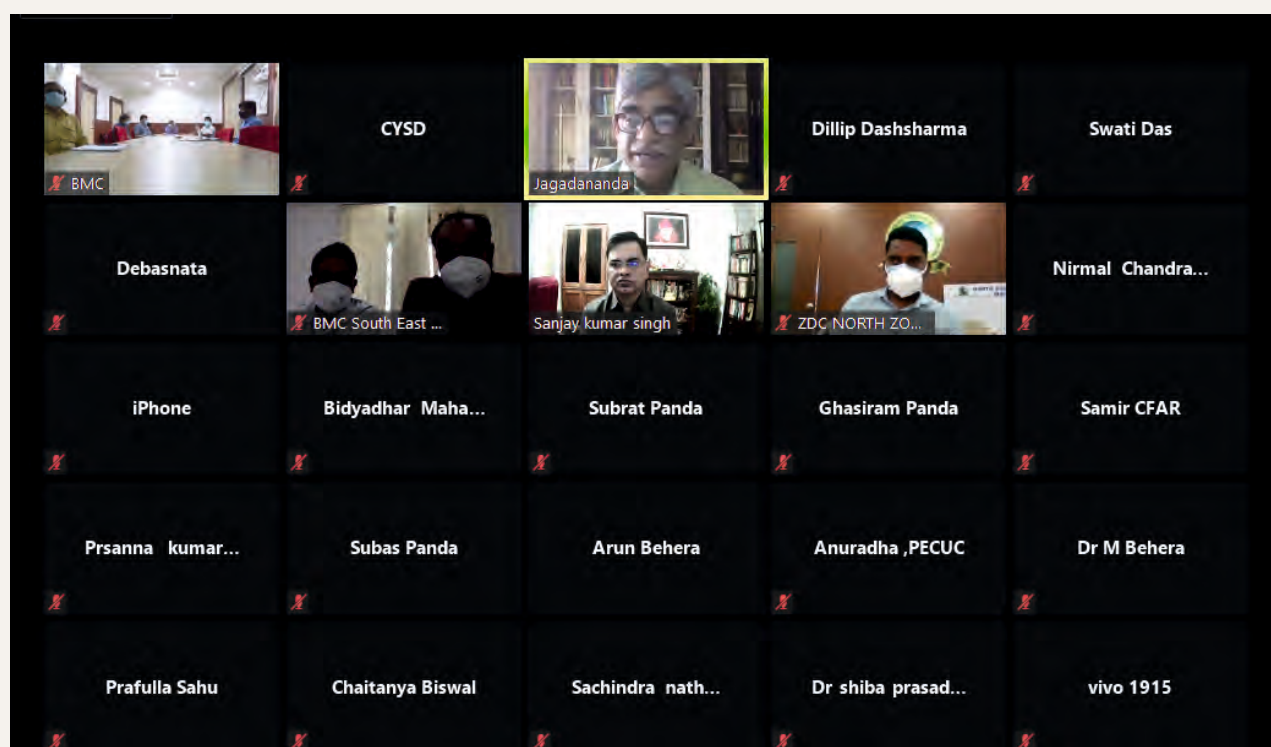
PROCESS MAP

For Community Leaders



Democratizing Urban Governance

Democratizing Urban Governance has always been a focus area of CYSD. In this context, residents of Bhubaneswar and Civil Society Organisations tried to establish a collaborative approach with the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) officials to deal with the COVID 19 outbreak effectively.



Webinar on “Citizen Connect in Addressing COVID 19”: The webinar was organized with specified objectives like, how effectively the RWAs, SCAs and CSOs including Residents' Welfare Association, Senior Citizen Forums and Academicians residing in Bhubaneswar could join hands with the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic in a collaborative approach. During the webinar, the BMC Commissioner, Mr. Sanjay Singh, IAS appealed to the citizen leaders of Bhubaneswar to follow a multi-stakeholder approach for coping with the pandemic. He shared the issues and problems on the ground, the strategies followed and the steps taken by the BMC to deal with the challenges.

The webinar shed some light on the prevailing issues of BMC, such as the need for special attention towards slum dwellers, orphan children, migrant workers and construction workers; strict regulations for the essential shops; need of disability special cell at BMC office; re-activation of previously functioning cells, helpline numbers, etc. to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic situation.

Community Centred Village (integrated) Development Plan

The Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAAGY), an initiative of the Government of India, aims to boost the socio-economic development of tribal villages by making Integrated Village Development Plans (IVDP) in select tribal dominated villages. This program's primary goal is to use a convergence approach to help the selected villages flourish in a holistic socio-economic way.

During the reporting year, CYSD was entrusted by the Government of Odisha's Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Research & Training Institute (SCSTRTI) with the responsibility of preparing IVDPs in 183 tribal dominated villages spread across the jurisdiction of six ITDAs covering 132 Gram Panchayats in 23 Blocks of 4 districts i.e. Keonjhar, Koraput, Nabarangapur and Deogarh.



During the year, CYSD completed 181 IVDPs covering 108 villages of 78 GPs in 10 blocks of Keonjhar district; 23 villages of 17 GPs in 4 Blocks of Koraput district; and 50 villages of 35 GPs in 8 Blocks of Nabarangapur district. The process of preparing IVDPs is underway in 2 villages belonging to 2 GPs of one Block in Deogarh district.

Budget Analysis

People's Priorities in State Budget 2022-23: A Webinar on “People’s Priorities in State Budget 2022-23” was organized on 4th January 2022. This webinar focused on the sectors prioritized in the 2022-23 FY State Budget.

Key Recommendations

- Looking at the dire public health needs, especially in the rural pockets, the public health expenditure should go up to 7%-8% in State Budget, with increased focus on the primary health care.
- The provisions under Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Mid-Day Meal should be increased in tune with the market prices.
- Budgetary provision is required for more effective agri-extension to improve the outreach and extension services of schemes for stronger dissemination of knowledge, information and technology to the grassroots; rain fed agriculture; and the Livestock sector.
- Budget provisions need to strengthen digital infrastructure and improve digital education in schools particularly in backward areas.
- The budget should have provision to promote teaching and learning in vernacular languages especially in tribal areas.
- There should also be the provision for setting up One-Stop-Centres below district level for quick redressal of cases and disposal of conditional cash transfer to violence survivors.



Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Action


Hardly had the first spike of COVID-19 pandemic been over, the second wave resurfaced with a much deadlier impact during the beginning of April 2021, not leaving anyone unimpacted. The lockdown in the entire country by the Government to control its further outbreak created an economic disorder in the lives of millions employed in the informal sector – not just the daily wagers, but also the big economy work force. This was a most terrible time as there was no availability of testing facilities, hospital beds, medicines and oxygen. Even the staff members, animators, community resource persons, citizenry leaders and their family members all got infected, fell sick, with and without hospital services with several hundred meeting with untimely unfortunate deaths.

However, CYSD in association with the other CS fraternity bravely continued the awareness generation program, while making sure to distribute food relief, protective masks, hand sanitizers, thermometers and oximeters to the frontline health workers for enabling them to continue the surveillance work effectively. Oxygen concentration equipment sets were provided to healthcare set-ups to help them come to the rescue of patients struggling for life and death due to shortage of oxygen supply.

Citizen Support Centre: Dial 888-0-592-592

Citizen Support Centre – a virtual toll-free platform initiated by CYSD in association with the civil societies played a pivotal role in providing healthcare consultations.

Like so many people in the country, finding affordable access to health services is quite a struggle for majority of Odisha's rural population, especially those residing in the interior pockets; journeys into populated cities to seek care are costly – especially when multiple trips are required. Moreover, when the COVID pandemic struck these problems were magnified.



The banner for the Citizen Support Center COVID19 Helpline features a white background with orange and blue accents. At the top, the text "Citizen Support Center" is in bold black, followed by "COVID19" in large orange letters with a virus icon. To the right is a logo of two people with the text "Everyday 9am - 6pm". Below this, a blue bar contains the text "BASIC INFORMATION", "HELPLINE", and "PSYCHO SOCIAL COUNSELLING". A central orange box displays the helpline number "8880 592 592". To the left of the number are icons for "FOOD & ENTITLEMENTS" and "TELE MEDICINE". At the bottom, a row of logos includes CYSD, HUMANCONTEXT, Aide et Action, and others.

But what if healthcare could be made more accessible? What if routine services could be conducted by phone?

That's where the Citizen Support Centre (CSC) entered the scene. CYSD joining hands with a few like-minded Civil Society Organizations ran and managed a toll-free health care centre and a hotline immensely helping the rural care seekers by connecting them to the right doctor immediately during the critical phase of COVID pandemic. The innovative platform, with the help of eight Doctors from different sectors, extended service to 2354 rural patients especially, women who were the primary victims of the situation- by saving countless amounts of time and money of the rural people.

Apart from the healthcare consultation, more than 10000 people got access to this multilingual helpline, availing help in the forms of COVID information, information on various entitlements, and psycho-social counseling.

Covid 19 Vaccination Drive

Breaking Through the Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Wall!

Atalguda village is an isolated settlement in Dhungiaput Gram Panchayat of Mathili Block of Malkanagiri district. Located nearly 600 kilometres from the state capital of Bhubaneswar, the village is a cut-off geography from the mainstream locations with no road connectivity and is home to over 300 above-18 years age residents, living in the last mile. Service providers must embark on an arduous journey to reach the village, which is located on the bank of the Dharma river, a no-go area for many. Despite the inhospitable terrain and the precarious security situation, progress has been made over the past few months when it comes to the behavioural practices of people, especially with regard to accessing medical services and seeking COVID vaccination.



Trained Community Youth Volunteers advancing the Covid Vaccination Drive to achieve 100% target in Malkanagiri district.

“Rumours that vaccines could cause impotency and could even lead to death had gone overdrive. Both the virus infection and misinformation were on ascendancy. CYSD volunteers had to combat hard to remove the obstinate hesitation amongst tribal people to get inoculated”, states the Block Development Officer, Mathili Block, adding that CYSD's hard work has paid off well; there is no more any hesitancy in the far-flung tribal-inhabited area for getting vaccinated.

Not just in the remote areas of Malkanagiri, CYSD's vaccination drive has helped enhance vaccination coverage in all its operational locations. The vaccination camps and the mobile vaccination centres helped reached out to 746 villages vaccinating more than 2.48 lakh people. The drive has increased the participation of local youth – as Digital Runners, the vaccine volunteers. Awareness campaigns, support kits comprising dry rations and other essential items , and the COVID care kits helped 50000 people staying back isolated at home in difficult times.

CYSD as a facilitating agency for vaccination partnered with the Government health infrastructure and extended support with database of eligible people for vaccination planning, helped with data management, strengthened the vaccination cold chain, and most importantly empowered the health workers and frontline workers with COVID protective gears which helped in robust door-to-door monitoring. While doing so, our Vaccine Volunteers counselled and mobilized people to practice COVID-appropriate behaviour. This contributed to the efforts for containing the spread of virus.

COVID Response

During the second wave of COVID, CYSD made efforts towards:

- Managing 10 Isolation Centres in 10 GPs of South Odisha (Koraput, Malkanagiri and Rayagada) and North Odisha (Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj) which extended safe-isolation facility to 491 Covid patients involving Gaon Kalyan Samitis.
- 1050 Frontline workers (especially ASHAs/ANMs/AWWs) were supported with protective measures, enabling them to safely reach 22321 houses for conducting door-to-door surveillance; as many as 532 COVID cases were identified in the process, out of which 32 critical cases were referred to district hospitals.
- 1000 Care and Support Kits provided to the Mild and Moderate Covid Positive patients.
- Facilitated 20 Migration Resource Support Centres at the GP level.
- 319 empowered and protected CRPs were engaged in awareness campaign round the clock to address Covid testing reluctances and fear factors - reaching out to 2.48 lakh people in 746 villages to bring in behavioural changes among them and increase the acceptance of the vaccine. The effort resulted in 100% vaccination in majority of villages.
- Strengthened the capacity of 32 Health Care Centres by supporting 90 Oxygen Concentrators and in doing so helped 212 COVID affected people with 3263 hours of life saving oxygen support.
- Besides, the health care centres were supported with 1000 Oximeters, 600 Thermometers, 1000 Oxygen Masks.
- Built the capacity of 350 ground warriors, directly linking them with CSC, through 17 virtual sessions, and helped them to use the health-tracking equipment effectively.



Climate Change Action

Like previous years, a great deal of focus was placed on promoting sustainable agriculture in the operational areas of the organization through promotion of climate resilient crops and ethno-vet practices. Emphasis was given to ensuring crop diversification and adhering to water and climate sensitive cropping patterns including promotion of residual moisture cropping, intercropping in plantation, NRM based model promotion, integration of indigenous livestock with local feeding habits, mixed cropping for risk mitigation etc. The use of compost coupled with NPM and other agronomic practices invariably resulted in better soil moisture retention, enhanced fertility, higher plant growth, reduced dependence on chemical fertilizers, lesser incidences of plant diseases and pest attacks, better productivity and crop yield with much healthier human nutrition nutrients. During the reporting period, altogether 7453 farmers from 543 villages adopted climate resilient agronomic methods and NPM practices in 9940 acres of land. As many as 236 compost pits were constructed by 236 farmers in a convergence mode with various government support schemes.

Agro Forestry:

Agro-forestry is a commonly promoted practice across the project areas of CYSD in South Odisha, namely, the districts of Koraput, Rayagada, Malakangiri and Nabarangapur. Being a land based farming activity, practice of agro-forestry in cultivable wasteland is a powerful tool available to the tribal poor farmers for addressing the climate and food security issues and ensuring their overall development by opening up newer livelihood opportunities. It has two components like, material and labour components. While the material component (the supply of inputs) is ensured through/under the SCA to TSP, the labour component is supported by leveraging fund from MGNREGS towards labour work meant for the intervention. During the year, the projects covered 1906 acres of WADI (fruit tree) plantation/agro-forestry, covering 1848 households from 87 villages in 43 GPs of the operational area.

To this effect, CYSD has collaborated with DRDA (District Rural Development Agency) to train PRI representatives to understand their role with better clarity. Training programme on 'Role of Gram Panchayat in Natural Resource Management' - a three-day training programme, was conducted in 5 blocks of Koraput - Kundra, Boipariguda, Laxmipur, Dashmantpur and Narayanpatna separately in five batches.

Besides DRDA, collaborations were also made with DRDA, Soil & Water Conservation Department and Horticulture Department to implement Adarsh Bagicha in some of the operational areas. Adarsh Bagicha is an innovative approach to tackle climate change and its effects on traditional agriculture by incorporating agro forestry, vegetable cultivation and horticulture in single acre of land.



WADI (fruit tree) plantation/agro-forestry undertaken in Koraput district

Research & Evaluation

CYSD, being an institution empanelled with many empowered approval authorities, undertakes research and evaluation studies of external projects of the government and CSR entities. At the same time, activities like regular and concurrent research, monitoring and evaluation constitute an integral part of each programme across the organisation. It has thus become imperative for the organization, to track progress and initiate necessary course corrections for improving the programme quality, effectiveness and measure the outcome and impact of the interventions.

Impact Assessment of Tata Steel Long Products Projects

As per the CSR obligation, Tata Steel Long Products Ltd in Joda of Keonjhar district has been implementing various community development programs in its peripheral areas. Ensuring better health standards, quality education, safe drinking water and sustainable income generation of communities are the focus area of Tata Steel Long Products intervention. With this background, the CYSD Technical Support Group was assigned by the Tata Steel Long Products Ltd to assess the impacts of five community welfare programmes in its operational area.

Looking at the objectives of the assessment, and in line with the SDG Goals, like addressing end poverty, ensuring good health and wellbeing, improving quality education and undertaking clean water and sanitation for all, the assessment was carried out in 16 villages of 5 GPs in Joda block. The CSR programme reached out to 500 beneficiaries under five different community development projects like the provision of health care services, improving quality of child education during Covid-19, promoting open defecation free villages with safe drinking water, and providing opportunity for sustainable income.

The assessment reveals that the incidences of diseases (Diarrhoea, Intestinal worm infection and Dysentery) usually caused by open defecation and unsafe drinking water have significantly reduced due to the intervention of Tata Steel Long Products.

Evaluation of newly setup PHCs in Odisha

In the process of health sector reformation, the Government of Odisha established a number of new Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in different inaccessible pockets of the state in order to provide easy primary health services to the people. However, these newly set up PHCs were handed over to reputed local NGOs for their day-to-day management. With this background, the National Health Mission (NHM), Odisha assigned CYSD to evaluate the performance of two new PHCs in Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts. The evaluation process included Rebanapalaspal PHC (N) in Harichandanpur Block of Keonjhar district and the Tangargaon PHC (N) in Balishankara Block of Sundargarh district.

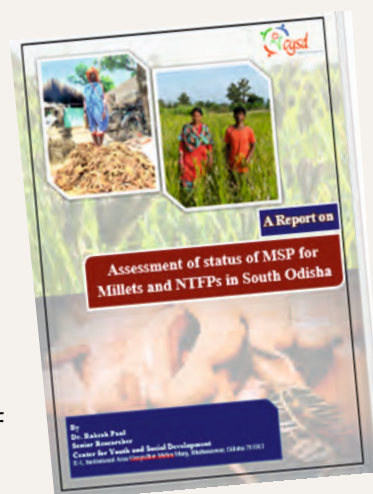
Based on the objectives, the evaluation found out that the programmes were closely linked with the SDGs i.e. ensuring good health and wellbeing of people (Goal-3) in the remote and inaccessible pockets of the state of Odisha.

The evaluation findings reveal that people served by the new NGO-managed health care centres have better access to quality health services in comparison to the government run hospitals. The ready availability of health services in their locality has resulted in saving the hard-earned money of the poor and vulnerable people.

Status of MSP for Millets and NTFPs in South Odisha

Aiming to assess the status of MSP, production and quantity collection of Millets and Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs) and the issues & challenges in ensuring MSP for the said produce in Koraput and Malkangiri districts, a research study was carried out involving 200 rural households (100 for Millets and 100 for NTFPs).

The study reveals that 73% of the sale occurred under MSP in case of Millets; but only 2% in case of NTFPs. In Finger Millets, the number of sellers has declined by 51.03% from 2020 to 2021 which was mostly due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. Transportation cost and conveyance (57%) is found to be the biggest challenge that the farmers face in case of Millets sale under MSP, followed by 30% facing registration issues, 13% facing delayed money payment issue. The research came out with some recommendations for Millets and NTFPs which include: i) increasing the MSP for both Millets and NTFPs, ii) establishment of Mandis at reachable distances, iii) creation of FAQs for awareness generation and iv) establishment of better linkages with Govt. Departments as well as research organizations.



Fund Flow under MGNREGS: An Analysis of Tribal Dominated Gram Panchayats of South Odisha

A situation analysis was undertaken in 25 selected operational Gram Panchayats of CYSD spread over 8 blocks of Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada Districts in South Odisha to understand and analyse the fund flow pattern in MGNREGS during the period 2019 to 2022.

The study reveals that:

- The fund allocation amount has increased from the year 2019 to 2020, but it has drastically decreased in 2021.
- In terms of total works allocated, the number varied from Boipariguda (7342 works) to Dashmantpur (4985), Khairput (4376), Kundura (4248), Kolnara (3880), Narayanpatna (3824), Laxmipur (3824), and Kosagumuda (2136).
- The highest sanctioned amount was for Laxmipur (INR 3979.13 lakhs) followed by Dasmantpur (INR 2849.91 lakhs) and Boipariguda (INR 2849.12 lakhs) in 2020. The lowest sanctioned fund was for Narayanpatna (INR 391.20 lakhs) in 2021.
- It was observed that the expenditure increased from INR 5636.27 in 2019 to INR 12359.93 (119.29%) in 2020, but declined to INR 6358.15 (48.56%) in 2021.
- The funds allocated are mostly for the purpose of micro irrigation, water conservation and water harvesting, rural connectivity and individual land development. Less allocation has been made for works like Anganwadi/ other Rural Infrastructure, Fisheries and Drought Proofing.
- The carry-over of huge number of works from 2019 to 2020 is one of the biggest problems causing the sub-optimal utilization, which in turn leads to reduced allocation of fund in the year 2021.

Understanding the Sexual Gender Based Violence Situation of in Three Tribal Districts:

With a view to understanding the ground realities of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in three tribal districts of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Koraput during COVID-19 pandemic, a study was conducted. The objectives of study were to explore the nature and extent of gender-based violence in the districts; understand the knowledge and awareness level of the community members on SGBV; and analyze the impact of Covid-19 on SGBV and available support mechanism in the community to arrest it.

Key Findings

- Poor living standard of a family is mainly attributable to single source of earning and eventual mental frustration. Violence is a manifested action of such scenarios.
- In the absence of a regular income (mostly in Koraput), the men folk remain idle and suffer from aggression and frustration which they vent out upon the women folk causing violence.
- Beating by family members seems to have been rampant during the pandemic.
- The frequency of violence increased during the pandemic. The lockdown related frustrations culminated into misunderstandings and marital discords.
- The survivors mentioned that no one has ever tried to intervene to stop the violence before or even during the pandemic.
- Women are forced to live with their offenders as they have nowhere to go and no one to seek help from. Thus, in the absence of safe shelters, women are prone to even further subjugation and violence at home.
- Knowledge and awareness among the survivors regarding Helpline numbers and places for registration of complaints is highly abysmal across the study districts.
- The role of community institutions/organizations in addressing violence during the pandemic is minimal.

Policy Briefs on “A Case for Hygiene:

Findings from An Assessment of WASH Practices in Three Gram Panchayats of Ganjam District in Odisha” were prepared on the basis of field findings from Agasti Nuagaon, Kanamana, and Aryapalli panchayats of Chhatrapur Block. The assessment involved the responses from 09 PRI members, 15 VHSNC members and 60 community people.



Policy Brief on “Panchayat Financing WASH:

A Micro Analysis” was prepared by reviewing the Gram Panchayat Development Plans on WASH in three Panchayats, namely, Agasti Nuagaon, Aryapalli and Kanamana for three consecutive years.



Organizational Processes

Institutional Development

Harnessing Human Resources Towards a Thriving High Performance Team

Aiming at an optimal realisation of organisational mission, priority was accorded on building 'High-Trust, High Performance' teams, nurturing aspirations to transform the organisation into a 'great place to work'. Accordingly, a great deal of care was taken to create ample scope for realizing both horizontal and vertical growth of staff; the best performing staff members were properly incentivised.

Adequate opportunities were created within the organisation for facilitation of continuous learning through regular analysis, reflections and sharing of exercises. The recruitment strategy encompassed direct recruitment, campus selection, internships, fellowship and attracting personnel from multilingual and multicultural backgrounds.

Attempts were made to sustain staff motivation through periodic values orientation, improvement in capacities and creating opportunities for career growth in the organization. With vibrant and effective Grievance Redressal Cells and Gender Task Forces in place, all work places within the organisation have been made physically safe, and psychologically and emotionally healthy for all, especially women. As the organisation implements multi-faceted programmes, openings are available and created for harnessing individual excellences on their preferred areas or domains of work.

The organisation provides social benefits to staff to ensure the wellbeing and security of self and their families.

Great Place to Work Certification

Great Place to Work Certifications is the most definitive “employer-of-choice” recognition that all organisations aspire to achieve. It is the only recognition entirely based on what employees report about their workplace experience – specifically, how consistently they experience a high-trust workplace. CYSD was awarded the ‘Great Place to Work’ certification for the year 2022 by the Great Place to Work Institute.



Work Integration and Decision making Processes in CYSD

As a part of the organizational restructuring process there are, now, three distinct divisions (Programme, Programme Support and Technical Support Group), one division supporting and reinforcing the other. The Director Programmes, the Associate Director, Programme Support and the Leader of the Technical Support Group lead their teams respectively. For bringing convergence among divisions, a new position in the name of the Chief Operating Officer has been created. Apart from broad organizational structure, new Zonal level structures (North Zone and South Zone) have been carved out. Keeping in mind the inter-dependencies across projects, thematic areas, field operation units, available capacity and technical talent, integration forums such as 'Zonal Integration Forums' and 'Block Integration Forums' have been put in place. Accordingly, new Job Descriptions have been issued to each staff member. Following the organizational restructuring process, a number of key decision making as well as integrative arrangements have been introduced to 'enrich' and 'enlarge' job functions across all leadership positions. The process is envisaged to instill leadership abilities among staff, across the organization.

Senior Management Team (SMT)

The Senior Management Team (SMT), a decision making forum of the organization has been restructured with a view to bringing in vibrancy and effectiveness at the organizational level. The membership in the SMT has been reduced. The SMT meets fortnightly, on Monday Afternoons. This forum takes broad strategic as well as operational decisions and undertake reviews concerning the organization and above mentioned divisions. The second SMT meeting of the month takes place in the form of Town Hall meeting to transact the Organizational Leadership conversation. Apart from regular members, the meetings at each level enlist the participation of other invitees, depending on the need / requirement of the day.

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 fulfil 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

S. Sahoo & Co.

Chartered Accountants

14, Palam Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi -110057

Ph: 011-26191252, 41090039

Mob. 09810212917

s.sahoo.co@gmail.com

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



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.

Financial Summary: FY 2021 - 22

BALANCE SHEET

As on 31 March 2022

SOURCES OF FUNDS:

(Figure in Lakhs)

CORPUS FUND	133.09
ASSET FUND	186.07
PROJECT FUND	230.03
GENERAL FUND	190.47
CURRENT LIABILITIES	32.64
TOTAL LIABILITIES	772.31

APPLICATION OF FUNDS:

FIXED ASSETS	186.07
INVESTMENTS & FIXED DEPOSIT	287.82
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES	298.42
TOTAL ASSETS	772.31

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

As on 31 March 2022

Amount (In Lakhs)

2021-22

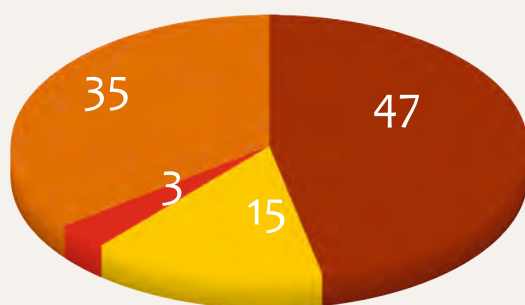
INCOME:

GRANTS (National/ International)	521.82
DONATIONS	98.00
INCOME FROM DEPOSIT/INVESTMENT	38.88
OTHERS	35.57
TOTAL INCOME	694.27

EXPENDITURE:

PROGRAMME EXPENSES	525.93
OPERATING EXPENSES	111.97
OTHER EXPENSES	20.89
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	35.49
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	694.27

PROGRAMME EXPENSES



PARTICULARS

(Figure in Lakhs)

RELIEF TO THE POOR PROJECTS	246.66
EDUCATION PROJECTS (NON-FORMAL)	76.59
MEDICAL RELIEF- (PREVENTIVE HEALTHCARE PROJECT)	15.89
PRESERVATION OF ENVIRONMENT	186.78

TOTAL 525.93

Governance

(As on 31st March 2022)

Members of CYSD Board and General Council



Dr. Rajesh Tandon
Chairperson,
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,
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,
Former 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



Prof. Madhumita Das
Retired Vice Chancellor,
Fakirmohan University



Shri Binoy Acharya
Member Secretary, UNNATI



Prof. Sudhakar Panda
Former Chairman,
State Finance Commission



Shri Santosh Kumar Pattnayak,
Advocate



Shri Sanjay Pattnaik
Director, Projects
SR Group of Companies



Prof. Sanghamitra Mohanty
Retired Vice Chancellor,
North Odisha University



Padmashri Sabarmatee
Social Activist

Distribution of Staff According to Salary Levels (FY 2021-2022)

Slab of gross salary (in Rs.) plus benefit paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
5,000 – 10,000	1	2	3
10,000 – 25,000	37	7	44
25,000 – 50,000	17	8	25
50,000 – 1,00,000	6	0	6
TOTAL	61	17	78

Our Partners

Government:



International Organizations:



National



**A teleservice dedicated to helping,
guiding and facilitating**

Thanks to technology and the commitment of volunteers, people in remote parts of Odisha, particularly women, are able to get a whole range of support, from psycho-social counselling to home delivery of medicines, during these tough times

RAKHI GHOSH, Bhubaneswar

Kuntala Majhi (47) of Kalyansinghpur Block in Odisha's Rayagada District was hesitant to take the COVID-19 vaccination. She wanted to discuss it with someone well-informed. She picked up her ordinary mobile phone and dialled a number. The person who answered her call patiently cleared all her doubts. She also connected Kuntala to a volunteer in her block, who helped her register on the CoWIN App. Kuntala received the first dose of the vaccine, and is now awaiting the second one.

Who are the people who are helping Kuntala and others like her get answers to their many questions? They are volunteers at the Citizen Support Centre (CSC), a toll-free tele-service setup by a few like-minded CSOs (civil society organisations) in Odisha to reach out to people in need during the pandemic. "We play a pivotal role in connecting people with service providers, from whom they can immediately get help. People are fearful during this time, and they need help, but don't know whom to ask for it. We support them," said Niladri Bihari Sahoo, manager, CYSD (Centre for Youth and Social Development), the team leader of CSC.

Last year, in March, when a nation-wide lockdown was declared to contain the spread of the coronavirus, CYSD decided to reach out to the needy, especially migrants. This year in February, other CSO experts in their respective fields in Odisha joined hands with CYSD. "We receive queries about the vaccine, pandemic-related stress

COVID symptoms, fear and anxiety, treatment and facilities for COVID, doctor consultations, availability of medicines for other diseases, maternal and child health issues, public distribution system issues, and even domestic abuse and migrants' issues, which increased during the lockdown," said Swati Das, senior programme associate, CYSD, a member of the CSC team.

The teleservice helps the rural community, especially women, to be informed and get help just by dialling 8880592592. The volunteers receive 30-40 calls every day. The calls are divided into four categories - basic information, food and entitlements, psycho-social counselling and telemedicine.

The volunteers receive calls from remote districts like Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Mayurbhanj, Sonepur and Boudh as well as from urban areas like Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Puri. "We get 80 per cent of calls from different parts of Odisha while 20 per cent calls are from outside the state, mostly from migrants who want to return or want to consult a doctor for their family in Odisha," said Swati.

"We have a vast network of Internet *sathis* or digital leaders and CRPs (community resource persons) in 11-12 districts. And to reach out to others we take the help of friends and colleagues. We request them to amplify the message or toll-free number in their WhatsApp groups," said Niladri. That's how Kuntala and others came to avail of the facility.



Vaccine hesitancy with reference to the COVID-19 vaccination programme, especially in semi-urban and rural India, is one of the major challenges confronting the administration today. Even as more and more people are getting vaccinated, the fear element still persists.

The teleservice is based on the interactive voice response system (IVRS). "We interact in the local language and feed-back from callers helps us to improve our operation," said Niladri. "The volunteers of Aise et Action counsel migrants, while maternal and child health issues are handled by volunteers of Mamata; Aaina volunteers handle domestic abuse- and psycho-social health-related calls. Human Context, Views and RCDC are other organisations which are part of the effort. Recently, various tribal languages - *Desia, Kui and Santali* - were introduced for smooth communication.

Sharing an incident, Swati said, "In May we received a call from a woman in a remote village in Nabarangpur District, asking for help. Her husband

was suffering from fever, cold and cough, the basic symptoms of COVID. The neighbours were not helping to take him to a doctor. The volunteer connected her with a doctor who sent a prescription through a grassroots CSC member. For the next 10 days his health was regularly monitored by CSC volunteers and when he recovered, the woman told the team that it was as if her husband had got a new birth."

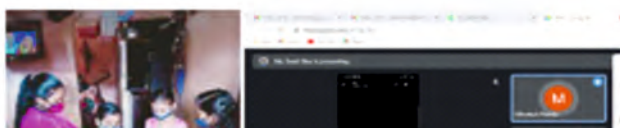
In another incident, "a man working in Kerala called the helpline for a doctor's consultation for his mother in Odisha's Malkangiri District who was suffering from age-related ailments. He was connected with a doctor and, later, volunteers dropped medicines at the woman's house," Swati said.

Last year, when a group of migrants working in a construc-

In the first wave, while most calls were regarding migrants wanting to return to their villages, in the second wave the calls were more about availability of hospital beds, oxygen cylinders, etc. Debasnata said identifying people in need of psycho-social help and counselling then virtually was the most challenging task in the second wave.

Sixteen of the 30-odd team members are women. There are four frontline volunteers who first receive calls. If they are unable to handle them, they forward the calls to two or three experts who work as backline supporters. Besides, they conduct zoom meetings.

"We have a WhatsApp group where we interact internally about the progress of any call and store all materials on Google Drive so that everyone



Amruta Media ଚାଷକରି ମହିଳାଚାଷୀ ଲାଭାନ୍ୱିତ

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ଦ୍ଵାରା ଚାଟାଗୋର ଉପୁଡ଼ନ ବହୁ ଶୁଣିବେ ବସିଯାଇଛି ଏବଂ ୧୦ ଏକର ଜମିକୁ ଆଦାନକରି ପାରିବାରା ହେବ ବୋଲି ଗଣା ରାଜିତିକ୍ତି ମହିଳାମାନେ । ଆଶାମା ଦିନରେ ମା ମୁର୍ତ୍ତିଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧା ଉପାଦାନ କାମ୍ପା ଦ୍ଵାରା ଗରିବ ୨୩ ଶୋଡ଼ି ଉପୁଡ଼ନ ଦକର ୩ ହଜାର ଲକ୍ଷ ଗଣାକୁ ବିକ୍ରୟ,କର, ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଲକ୍ଷ ମିଳି ହେଉ ପକ୍ଷଗୋର ଯୋଗକ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ଏବଂ ବିକ୍ରୟ ମିଳି ଲିଭିବାର ପ୍ରାୟ କାମ୍ପାନା ଲାଭହେଉ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୋଇଛି ବୋଲି କାମ୍ପାନା ଉପକ୍ଷୟ ଉପକ୍ଷୟ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇଛି । ମହିଳା ଗଣା ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଦ୍ଵାରା କାମ୍ପାନା ଏବଂ ଗଣା ଗଣା ଗଣା ଗଣା	ଏହି ନୂତନ ପଦ୍ଧତି ଆଦାନକରି ବୋଲି ଆଦାନକରି ଗଣା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆଦାନକରି ଶୁଣିବାର ମିଳିବ । ଏହି ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ପଦ୍ଧତିକୁ ଆଦାନକରି ବୋଲିବେ ଶିଖାଏବେ କର୍ମୀ ଗଣାକୁ ଶୁଣାବେ କେବଳ ୫ ଶିବ ପ୍ରକାର ପକ୍ଷଗଣା ଗଣା ଶୁଣିବାର ନେଉଥିବାର ମହିଳା ଗଣା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ହେଉଯାଉଥିବାର ବୋଲେ ଆଶାମା ଦିନରେ ୧୦୦୦ ଗଣାକୁ ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଫଳରେ ଗଣାକୁ କରାଯିବ ବୋଲି ଏହି କର୍ମୀ ପ୍ରକ୍ଷଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଏହି ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ ଗଣା କର୍ମିତ୍ରା ଗଣା ଆଦାନକରି ବିକାଶ ପ୍ରତି ଯୋଗଦାନ କରି ପକ୍ଷଗଣା ଗଣା ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ଗଣା
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Women metamorphose from farmers to mini-entrepreneurs

DC CORRESPONDENT
BHUBANESWAR, APRIL 3

Deccan Chronicle
3.4.2022

tribals, metamorphosing from stressed buyers to happy entrepreneurs. The female folks of Kupuliguda village under Balpariguda block in Odisha's Koraput district were spending all their incomes, savings and even borrowed money on buying chemical fertilisers, pesticides and seeds to grow various crops. The investment would often go waste because of certain natural disasters like erratic and scanty rainfall. However, things have changed drastically in recent times.

The Odisha government

in association with state's leading research and development organisation - Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD) — have imparted their new knowledge and skills, successfully shooting them away from using chemical fertilisers and pesticide to utilising organic manure and pesticides made mainly from cattle dung and urine.

Kamakala Bhumia, a resident of Kupuliguda who along with 12 other women of her village has formed a self-help group (SHG) named Maa Saraswati, said "We used to invest all our savings and loans on buying chemical fertilisers and pesticides. Sometimes our savings and loan was not enough to buy fertilizers

and pesticides and we had to either mortgage or sell our jewelry and other belongings to buy these products hoping to reap rich harvests. Now, after we learnt Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) knowledge from the designated experts, we are utilising the organic manure and pesticides produced by ourselves in our village. This is giving us better harvests than the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. After meeting our own requirement, we are selling the surplus organic manures and pesticide to the farmers of our neighbouring villages. This year, we earned ₹50,000 from our organic manure and pesticides trade," says Kamakala.

The Statesman
24.3.2022

SERVICE

EPHRAÏM J. WEINER, D.D. MARCH

Emphasizing on the need
for innovation to catch up



Panchayats and Gram
Sabhas need to be strength-
ened and reformed for the 100th

Chandrasekhar Kumar, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, said realisation of SDGs requires an integral approach and the PRI members should be

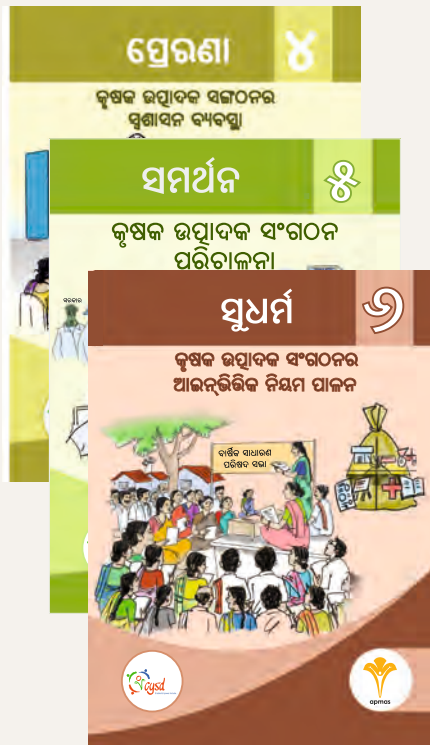
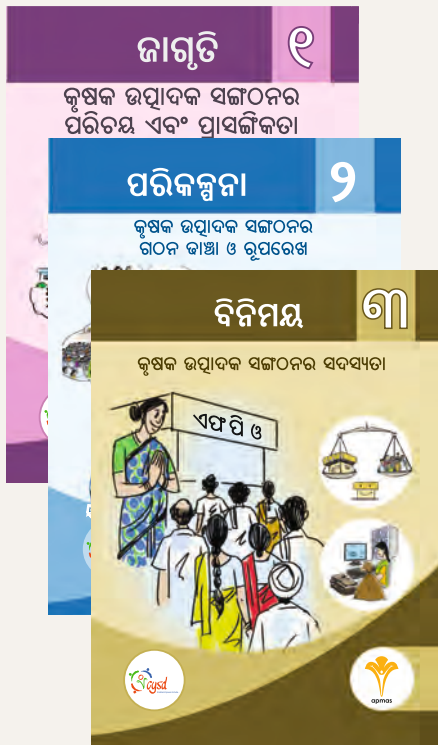
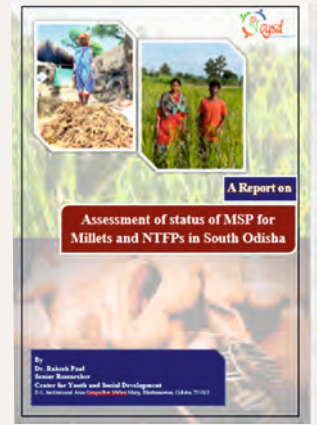
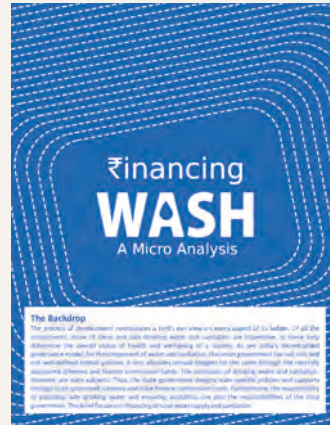
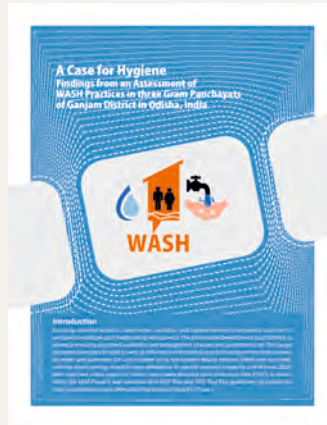
When panchayats will be able to design an inclusive planning and budgeting, they will be able to best utilise the funds available under the 15th Central Finance Commission and 5th State Finance Commission, he observed.

Among others, Ambika Nanda, Co-Convenor-CIR, Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC); Abha Mishra, State Head, UNDP; JB Pani, Odisha Chairman, ICC; Rajesh Tondon, UNESCO Co-chair on Community Based Research, India also spoke during the inauguration.

Amruta Media

ପ୍ରାମାଣେ ଛତ୍ର ଚାଷ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଦିନକୁ ୪୦୦ ରୁ ୫୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ରୋଜଗାର କରି ପାରୁଥିବାର ଜଣାଯାଇଛି । କମ୍ପାନୀର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଦମୟନ୍ତୀ ମହାନ୍ତି, ୧୫୦୦ ମହିଳାଙ୍କୁ ଛତ୍ରଚାଷ କରାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ରଖିଥିବାବେଳେ ତାଙ୍କ କମ୍ପାନୀରୁ ଏଥିରେ ସିଝୁର-ଏସିଏସିପିର କର୍ମଚାରୀ ଶିବପ୍ରସାଦ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ, ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁର ଜେନା ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବାସ ସହଯୋଗ କରୁଥିବାର ପ୍ରକାଶ ।

PUBLICATIONS



Short Documentary Films



Abbreviations

ACABC	Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centre	OBAC	Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	ODI	Odisha Development Initiative
ANC	Ante-Natal Care	OJT	On Job Training
APC	Agriculture Production Cluster	OLM	Odisha Livelihoods Mission
ATMA	Agriculture Technology Management Agency	OMM	Odisha Millet Mission
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist	OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihoods Programme
ASRH	Adolescent sexual and reproductive Health	PC	Producer Companies
AWW	Anganwadi Worker	PDS	Public Distribution System
BMC	Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation	PESA	Panchayat Extension Scheduled Areas
CBO	Community Based Organizations	PHC	Public Health Centre
CBCPM	Community Based Child Protection Mechanism	PMES	Programme Monitoring and Evaluation System
CCCD	Child Centred Community Development	PNC	Post-Natal Care
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer	PRC	Panchayat Resource Centre
CFI	Child Fund India	PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
CPM	Child Protection Mechanism	PVTG	Particularly vulnerable tribal group
CRP	Community Resource Persons	PwD	People with Disability
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System	QIP	Quick Impact Project
CMMF	Community Managed Micro Finance	RCRC	Rapid Rural Community Response to COVID-19
CRLP	Community River Lift Point	RMNCH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
CSC	Community Score Card		
CSC	Citizens Support Centre	RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
CSO	Civil Society Organization	RLTC	Rural Livelihoods Training Centre (RLTC)
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	RTI	Right to Information
DCPO	District Child Protection Officer	RWA	Residents' Welfare Association
DDUGKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana	SAM	Severe Acute Malnourished
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency	SCF	Senior Citizen Forums
FADP	Focused Area Development Programme	SCA to TSS	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme
FGD	Focus Group Discussions	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
FPO	Farmers Producer Organisation	SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
FAQ	Fare Average Quality	SHG	Self Help Groups
FRA	Forest Rights Act	SIA	Social Impact Assessment
GKS	Gaon Kalyan Samiti	SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
GP	Gram Panchayat	SMC	School Management Committee
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan	SMI	System of Millet Intensification
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services	SMT	Senior Management Team (SMT)
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	SRI	System of Rice Intensification
IEC	Information Education and Communication	SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid	SCSTRTI	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute
IFC	of Integrated Farming Cluster		
IFS	Integrated Farming System	SEDP	Social Entrepreneurship Development Programmes
IHHL	Individual Household Latrines	TDCC	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation
IRC	Institute for Regulation and Competition	UNATA	Utkal Action for Agricultural Transformation
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency	VDC	Village Development Committee
IVDP	Integrated Village Development Plan (IVDP)	VDMP	Village Disaster Management Plan
JFPCL	Jagaran Farmers Producer Company Ltd	VDVK	Van Dhan Vikash Kendra
KRC	Key Resource Centre	VHND	Village Health Nutrition Day
LT	Line Transplantation	VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	VSS	Vana Surakhya Samiti
MI	Micro Irrigation	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
MIYCN	Mother, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN)	WASSAN	Watershed Support Services and Activities Network
MRLP	Micro River Lift Point	WHO	World Health Organization
MSP	Minimum Support Price	WIFS	Weekly Iron Folic Supplementation
NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies	WoW	World on Wheels
		TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
NJJM	National Jal Jeevan Mission,	ULB	Urban Local Body
NPM	Non Pesticide Management	VDC	Village Development Committees
NHM	National Health Mission	VHND	Village Health Nutrition Day
NRM	Natural Resource Management	VLCP	Village Level Child Protection Committee
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Product	VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committee
NSS	National Service Scheme	VWSC	Village Water Sanitation Committee
NYK	Nehru Yuba Kendras		

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..Enable - Empower - Include...

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