FINAL REPORT
MARCH 2008- JULY 2011

CAPITALIZING OPPORTUNITY
OF
MGNREGS TO IMPACT LIVELIHOODS OF POOR

Implemented by
UDYAMA & NETWORK PARTNERS
BALANGIR, NUAPADA, KEONJHAR AND MAYURBHANJ DISTRICTS OF ORISSA
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Supported by
SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST
MUMBAI
**FINAL REPORT-**

“CAPITALIZING OPPORTUNITY OF MGNREGS TO IMPACT LIVELIHOODS OF POOR”

{The following is a set of guidelines for the narrative report; organization may follow those sections that are relevant to the project design and period of reporting.}

1. **Summary**

The section should consist of an extended summary of the report. It should address outputs produced, outcomes, project efficiency, effectiveness and relevance.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Activities in this period</th>
<th>Zone wise progress (date) and Outputs</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Efficiency, effectiveness, relevance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Zonal PNGO meeting</td>
<td>Balangir: Apr 18 Keonjhar: Apr 19</td>
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<td>Project launching and sharing</td>
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<td>All PNGO did a self exercise of the</td>
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<td>workshop was conducted involving all</td>
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<td>PNGOs. All were</td>
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<td>oriented about the</td>
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<td>Made a self planning for immediate</td>
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<td>objective and desired outcome of</td>
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<td>steps and activities to be done</td>
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<td>the project, its timeframe and the</td>
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<td>PNGOs were asked to identify 2</td>
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<td>responsibilities of each of the</td>
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<td>community youths to be trained to</td>
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<td>PNGO. (Though PNGO reflection</td>
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<td>support in program operations and</td>
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<td>meet in Mayurbhanj happened in</td>
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<td>trained Cadres.</td>
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<td>August, but during Keonjhar meet,</td>
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<td>Discussion on baseline study and</td>
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<td>all NGOs from Mayurbhanj</td>
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<td>orientation and support from each</td>
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<td>participated. All decisions and</td>
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<td>of PNGO and their staffs in the</td>
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<td>action plan were communicated to all</td>
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<td>study and support from each of</td>
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<td>NGOs.)</td>
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<td>PNGO and their staffs in the study</td>
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- All partners declared names of 2 staffs to work in this project (List (annexed below))
- The staffs would work and report directly to the Program Managers
- 2 names of community youths to be trained as cadres were to be identified as we start the work more in the project
- As soon as PNGO staffs are deployed and asked to do starter work in the project, they will be
- Oriented more on the project to understand the activities in the project and their role I whole project.
- Since June to August will be intensive cropping season and heavy rains it is discussed that the field level study be done after rain is over. However in
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Unfolding workshop</td>
<td>Unfolding workshop chaired by Secretary and Commissioner</td>
<td>The program highly praised Mr. R.N. Das, Commissioner cum Secretary Panchayatiraj Department as our chief guest and Mr. R.S. Gopalan, IAS, District Magistrate and Collector, Bolangir as our guest of honor and dignitaries like Project Director, DRDA, PD, WORLP and other district level functionaries, officers and media</td>
<td>This meet added a lot to involve and mobilize the senior state functionaries and local government officers. The suggestions made by Mr. R.N. Das, commissioner cum Secy mobilized the department officers to plan and accept us in convergence process. Based on the commitments in the meeting, Udyama and Network partners are to micro plan and discuss for appropriate leverage.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Partner Consultation Meet</td>
<td>Regional Partner Consultation Meet- 21-24 May Preparatory meet before unfolding workshop by Secy Mr. R.N. Dash</td>
<td>Each of the implementing partner would execute agreement with Panchayat related to participatory planning of government programmes like • NREGS • IAY • Food Security Mission • Horticulture Mission</td>
<td>It was jointly proposed to convene partners review meeting monthly, fortnightly and quarterly in order to monitor progress of various schemes and projects</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Zonal PNGO meeting</td>
<td>Balangir: 22.09.2008 23.09.2008 Keonjhar: 21.10.2008 22.10.2008 (Two places nominated PNGO reflection meet, Tillagada for Bolangir and Nuapada partners)</td>
<td>- Reviewed and reflected on progress in last half year and focused on points of action in this 2nd half year from September 2008 to March 2009. All PNGO did a self reflection where we stand, made participatory exercise of the relevance of the desired outcomes mentioned in the project. - Discussed on reporting by field staffs to PNGOs</td>
<td>- Review and reflection meeting was effective in cross learning from others and is highly relevant - Field staffs should report more elaborately the field information in written form which are not coming under standard reporting format</td>
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<td>and Keonjhar for Mayurbhanja &amp; Keonjhar partners</td>
<td>and consolidation of PNGO reports at Udyama level</td>
<td>- Convergence is satisfactorily made in many fronts(^1) for land, water, plantation, water and sanitation, social security schemes. All partners sensitized to start negotiation with line departments in <em>building rapport</em> the districts, blocks and states too. Respective Blocks, Extension offices particularly BDO, GPEO, health, sanitation, education agriculture, revenue etc need to contacted for linking with this project. Project coordinators oriented on participatory process in collecting data, for baseline and GP planning. - The staffs would work and report <em>directly</em> to the Program Managers. - More <em>community youths to be trained</em> as cadres were to be identified as we start the work more in the project. -Importance would be given to <em>health education, SRI training, Extension, agriculture planning, resource leverage from NREGS, for productive assets, more generation of</em></td>
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\(^1\) Details of convergence and linkages are mentioned in Section 3-a (*Fulfillment of Program objectives*)
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<td>4</td>
<td>Activities in this period</td>
<td>Zone wise progress (date) and Outputs</td>
<td>OREGS, health, horticulture and other social security schemes which would be displayed in posters with key messages.</td>
<td>employment, job creation at community level to reduce distress migration</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>SRI Training</td>
<td>SAMBHAV, Nayagarh</td>
<td>-17 persons from Bolangir, Nuapada, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanja districts were participated the training program at SAMBHAV in two batches. -Participants directly interacted with Mr Hoff, and got the benefit of The program highly praised. -Training on Soil care under SRI was very much encouraging and useful. Participants from Bolangir, Mayurbhanja and Keonjhar have taken it very amazingly and started discussing at villages flowed by film shows. - Few partners (partners from (ASHA, WORD and Udyama) have participated in SRI learning alliance held at XIMB. And gained the Process and progress of SRI in Orissa, India and Abroad. - Generated inputs from other participants and from Prof Norman Uphoff</td>
<td>-In Saintala and Bongamunda the SRI cultivation in this summer has been initiated after this training -More numbers of farmers’ clubs developed to undertake SRI in next season. -Field programs on SRI after training have started (field replication) -Video show is the medium of exchange in the rural areas. Video cassettes are given to all partners and few SHGs, officials on SRI. These CDs are in use in villages through local VIDEO shows. • Response is gathering a lot of enthusiasm during video display at villages especially women sector.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Interaction with district officials on SRI and agriculture Program Linkage</td>
<td>13.02.2009 Titlagada, Bolangir (district officials, APICOL Chairman) It was a big event for farmers,</td>
<td>-Dialogue initiated with APICOL, the apex body for Agriculture investment and promotion in the state. -Dialogue initiated all along with GO-Corporate-Govt.</td>
<td>• Marketing and Agri-business: Mr. Bala Krushna Rath, Chairman APICOL to all participants is to accelerate agriculture, horticulture program in rural areas not only</td>
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<td>members from SHGs, civil society members, ex-PRIs, current PRIs, senior citizens, cooperatives, with GO, NGOs, CBOs. APICOL chair person, district agriculture and horticulture persons, other delegates and PNGOs spent a day long productive meeting</td>
<td>department-District official- village coming under one platform - Agriculture and horticulture personnel assured to expanded extension of SRI in organic methods as much as possible. - Horticulturist assured to extend support on Mango, Citrus, Marigold, with sprinkler irrigation facility to deserving candidates. - Both highlighted its efficacy in production and profit. And lot of support from district to farmers. - Horticulturist also assured to go for mango, citrus, along with infrastructure improvements if needed</td>
<td>for food production but for enhanced marketing. Agr. business with extensive production would reduce poverty and distress migration, • Two cold storages for onion would commissioned at Titlagada sub division • Since Titlagada sub division is known as large onion producing areas with high distress sale, this is the commitment from Government here and each produced would take benefit. • There are many farmer friendly schemes on water and irrigation with high subsidy farmers would take advantage. • APCOL to promote small, medium and large scale food processing units at Titlagada, Nuapada and Kalahandi should take this advantage. • On Marketing, processing and branding, certificating on organic product, APICOL would extend all possible support.</td>
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| 7.  | Cycle Rally | 23.01.2009  
24.01.2009  
Titlagada to Bolangir  
On Rights & entitlements | - It was good representation of men and women. More than fifty participants joined in the cycle rally. The objective is to sensitize the local people to | - Brought the local administration to the common platform and responded to local issues  
- Sub-Collector of |
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<td>- The rally was inaugurated by Sub-Collector, Titlagada and ended at Bolangir where the Sub-Collector greeted and encouraged the whole gathering and assured all necessary support from district administration.</td>
<td>harness the rights and entitlements from government programs i.e. effective implementation of NREGS for productive assets, land and forest rights, water and sanitation and other basic social security schemes.</td>
<td>Tilagda assured to resolve all land and forest cases.</td>
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<td>- The covered around 100 Km. comprising NACs, GPs, Blocks, and 60 villages. - All partners of Bolangir, Nuapada joined together demonstrated for assuring rights. - Apart from to regularize social security schemes like IAY, OAP, quality foods MDM, HIV/AIDS and NRHM schemes.</td>
<td>- Assured to look after NREGS in consultation with BDOs.</td>
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<td>- Sensitized community, youths, women, SHG member, migrants, BPL, and marginal farmers on land rights, forest rights, wage and employment rights and entitlements.</td>
<td>- Assured to take up the sue of water and sanitation with DWSM and block.</td>
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<td>- On behalf of collector Bolangir, Sub-Collector, Bolangir participated, also assured in the closing session to bring the notice of district authorities in forthcoming district level consultative committees</td>
<td>- Assured to look after NREGS in consultation with BDOs.</td>
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<td>- It was consensus that there have effects and impacts in the villages, youths and the PNGOs too in making demonstration and rally in the villages.</td>
<td>- Resolved that each organization would carry this demonstration in respective GPs and Block to reorient on the rights issue.</td>
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| 8. | **Padyatra**
**Keonjhar**
*13.02.2009*
**Rights & entitlements**
- Men, women civil citizen from 31 GPs along with partner | Dy. Collector received the memorandum on behalf of district collector Keonjhar and assured to bring the notice of District collector and | Sensitized the range of community, civil society and NGOs to organize rally and demonstration besides SDTT support. |
<p>|    | • Dy. Collector received the memorandum on behalf of district collector Keonjhar and assured to bring the notice of District collector and | | |</p>
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<td>members from Keonjhar &amp; Mayurbhanja got together in a rally demonstration at Keonjhar district head quarter.</td>
<td>concerned BDOs for early resolve.  - The objective of this demonstration is to force government to accelerate the payments on OREGS, to provide entitled work to all families, enforce FRA, land patta to forest dweller under mo jami mo ghar etc and To provide quality basic health, sanitation etc.</td>
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<td>9. Climate change impact on Livelihoods</td>
<td>10.02.2009 <strong>Titlagada, Bolangir</strong></td>
<td>Titlagada is the hottest zone in Orissa and India, Looking at this environmental degradation, water scarcity and the climatic variability particularly Titlagada and western Orissa will be worst sufferer.  - More over distress migration, distress sale of agri-forest produce is rampant and making people more vulnerable. Hence a brainstorming as well as sensitization workshop was organized at Titlagada, partners from Nuapada, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sonepur ware</td>
<td>Sensitization on the impact on climate change  Sensitization on natural resource degradation  Sensitization on impact of global climate change for local concern  Find the way forward in regional and local perspective.</td>
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<td>attended.</td>
<td>increasing food baskets locally in incorporate ongoing programs.</td>
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<td>- A solid reflection was under taken on rain, temperature, flash floods and its impact and effect on the life livelihoods and how this climate change will intensify in coming future was discussed,</td>
<td>• Vow this FRA and community forest rights will be link community now seeing video on forest protection, rights and benefits together to climate variability</td>
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<td>• Slide show on various components on local, regional, national and global impact and repercussions was displayed on climate change followed by film show on forest conservation and interaction with Vasundhara people</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Partner Consultation Meet</td>
<td>Regional Partner Consultation Meet- 01.02.2009-Keonjhar 11.02.2009- Titlagada, Bolangir</td>
<td>Each of the implementing partners would execute agreement with Panchayat related to participatory planning of government programmes. - A daylong meeting was undertaken to have a reality contact and to pursue the main agenda on employment at community and to reduce distress sale of agriculture products besides few social security program</td>
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<td>To assess the program, qualitative and quantitative achievement and focus for coming days.</td>
<td>- It was reported that in few districts the NREGS right now has stopped because of national-state conflict on fund utilization and misappropriation</td>
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<td>• It was jointly proposed to convene partners review meeting in order to demonstrate before the collector, Sub-collector and block level official to accelerate NREGS and monitor progress of various schemes and projects like</td>
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<td>• MGNREGS</td>
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<td>• IAY</td>
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<td>• Food Security Mission</td>
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<td>Training on program</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Mainstream linkage on NREGA And social security schemes</td>
<td>Keonjhar: 21.11.2008  22.11.2008 Bolangir: 25.12.2008 26.12.2008</td>
<td>• Stock taking assessment was necessary; hence all partners developed an assessment format. After compliance by the partners, the data will be analyzed by program team of Udyama.</td>
<td>• Though all partners were vigilant of NREGA scheme as an employment guarantee scheme, this workshop gave an insight to leverage NREGA to plan and implement livelihood security activities with positive impact on environment and climate change.</td>
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| 12| FRA as citizen action | The mass campaign has started in Nuapada for rights and entitlements for forest dwellers | • SAJAG one partner NGOs has undertaken this issue.  
• This campaign will go on continuing with demonstration at Collectors office at Nuapada,  
• All forest committee members from all blocks have joined with substantial participation of women. Few are coming with solid foods to make demonstration strong | • Sensitized the range of community, civil society and NGOs to organize rally and demonstration  
• -500 participants were demonstrated in the event. Tribal men and women will put their application to Sub collector, and collector Nuapada on land rights and requested to enforce pallisabha. Demonstrators had complained on irregularities in decision at tahasil and taking very much lengthy period. |
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| 13 | Baseline Study            | • The study findings discussed and led to priority issues for MLP | • Presentation of outline findings and shared with staffs and managers, to finalize the report  
• NGOs discussed on the areas of interest in the baseline study and worked on to create a useful database to  
• know the types and efficiency of various welfare programs and schemes in their area  
• Indicate priority issues to focus on  
• Develop MLPs on those issues for relevant authorities  
• Presentation and pursue for convergence of resources based on the MLP. | • This was helpful to list important activities with priority and set benchmarks to track our progress of our activities.  
• Consultants after field study, Partner meeting and thorough discussion with field staffs shared the primary findings with NGOs. |
| 14 | Refresher and Follow up on ToT | • The NGO and lead staffs follow up with the field staffs doing regular community trainings and handholding. | • Community groups are consistently followed up by field staff if adopting the TOTs  
• Trainers visit the field and make necessary follow up  
• Internal monitoring and follow up is done  
• For specialized future ToTs, the agency will make initial follow up and handholding. | • Accessing NREGA, SRI replication, Water Sanitation, Forest protection, Organic farming etc are key areas on which the community has demonstrated BCC and acted upon it to adopt, to dialogue with local authorities.. |
| 15 | Internal Annual Social Audit | To carry out after FY ending on March (in April) | | • To do internal social audits in 10 sample GPs  
• The NGO representatives with cross lead the social audit of other PNGOs |
<p>| 16 | GP Development plans (MLPs) | All partners prepared draft plans on important | The issue based MLPs are shared in PNGO review meetings and | • Draft MLPs are prepared by all PNGOs and shall be |</p>
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<td>mandated for action and convergence.</td>
<td>continuously updated on identified issues.</td>
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<td>• The action plans are shared with GP and local administrations.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Web based project progress updation</td>
<td>Under progress.</td>
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<td>• Udyama website has contain a project tab and maintain the progress updates</td>
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<td>• Work assigned to web development expert.</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Program Reviews and reflection meeting</td>
<td>Titilagarh, 19.04.2009</td>
<td>• Program Reviewed and reflected on progress during last year and focused on points of action for present year.</td>
<td>• Review and reflection meeting for effective cross learning from others and is highly relevant to areas on intervention</td>
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<td>• All PNGO of western Orissa did a self reflection where they stand, made participatory exercise of the relevance of the desired outcomes mentioned in the project.</td>
<td>• Field staffs should report more elaborately the field information in written form which are not coming under standard reporting format</td>
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<td>• Discussed on reporting by field staffs to PNGOs and consolidation of PNGO reports at Udyama level</td>
<td>• Convergence is satisfactorily made in many fronts for land, water, plantation, water and sanitation, social security schemes. All partners sensitized to start negotiation with line departments in building rapport the districts, blocks and states too.</td>
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<td>• It was discussed that in project GPs, a list of potential issues are identified and effort to resolve those issues through linkage &amp; convergence is satisfactory</td>
<td>Respective Blocks, Extension offices particularly BDO, GPEO, health, sanitation, education agriculture, revenue departments etc</td>
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<td>• Outline of linkages include on process of capitalizing the mainstream resources, strengthening and supporting to local governance, and access to social</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Project Evaluation</td>
<td>10.05.2009 to 12.05.2009 Senior Program Officers from SDTT, Mumbai</td>
<td>Made a partner wise planning for necessary steps and activities to be demonstrated at the ground based on our project activity and objective</td>
<td>Made a partner wise planning for necessary steps and activities to be demonstrated at the ground based on our project activity and objective. Need to contacted for linking with this project.</td>
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<td>All are requested to provide inputs for communication message and collect information for departments on agriculture, forest, land OREGS, health, horticulture and other social security schemes which would be displayed in posters with key messages.</td>
<td>All are requested to provide inputs for communication message and collect information for departments on agriculture, forest, land OREGS, health, horticulture and other social security schemes which would be displayed in posters with key messages. Important would be given to health education, SRI training, Extension, agriculture planning, resource leverage from NREGS, for productive assets, more generation of employment, job creation at community level to reduce distress migration.</td>
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- To trigger women voices heard and undertake more women centered work,
- Migration is an outcome of poverty has to be tackled very holistically
- More information on distress migration and rights has be shared
- Rights of women,
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| 20 | Evaluation and Planning Meeting | Titilagarh, dated: 13.05.2009 | • It was a good congregation of all 21 numbers of partners and shared the learning of capitalizing main stream resources in four districts.  
• Each one shared the difficulty and community rights to avail and access the entitlements during one year program more over in very difficult and poverty stricken areas ,  
• Although it was a year the evaluating team felt satisfactory impacts at the ground the way the network works.  
• More however, since there has less progress in NREGS work, each one has to gear it up reach the poorest of poor for better entitlement. | • Face to face interaction has resulted to accelerate confidence of PNGOs on gaps encountered and gearing the ongoing programs  
• Ventilated pros and cons of leveraging resources at ground due to some procedural bottle necks  
• Evaluation team Encouraged PNGOs to leverage mainstream resources  
• Each one took it very seriously to accelerate common minimum program for the benefit of poor and marginal |
<p>| 21 | Partner Meeting From Bolangir and Nuapada | Titilagarh, dated: 29.05.2009 | • Reflection of Program Evaluation and Planning to resource pool and program integration | • It was very peak summer and there was difficult to undertake MGNREGS work, |</p>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Meeting with coordinators on Problem analysis benefits availed and reality check at community level for Keonjhar</td>
<td>Jana Bikas Kendra, Keonjhar, Dated 29.05.2009-1.06.2009</td>
<td>• Forms and formats developed, Orientation made Process of analysis presented</td>
<td>however PNGOS were requested to negotiate with line dept. for program integration</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Meeting with coordinators on Problem analysis benefits availed and reality check at community level for Mayurbhanj</td>
<td>Udayana, Mayurbhanj, 7.6.2009-9.6.2009</td>
<td>• Forms and formats developed, Orientation made Process of analysis presented</td>
<td>• Coordinators from NGOs joined to analyze the real work done in each program and find out information during this season including crop, horticulture, drought, schemes and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Meeting with coordinators on Problem analysis benefits availed and reality check at community level for Bolangir and Nuapada</td>
<td>Sundhimunda, Bongamunda dated 09.07.2009 to 11.07.2009</td>
<td>• Forms and formats developed, Orientation made Process of analysis presented</td>
<td>• Coordinators from NGOs joined to analyze the real work done in each program and find out information during this season including crop, horticulture, drought, schemes and community engagement</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Implementation of NREGS addressing Migration Titilagarh, dated 22.07.2009</td>
<td>• Shared the perspective of migration issue • Analyze the various contours of migration linking with ongoing programs</td>
<td>reality checked at ground • interacted migrant families • interacted PRIs and village common on problems, option and opportunity</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Thematic Discussion Meeting Natural Resource Bhubaneswar: 27.7.2009 - 28.07.2009</td>
<td>• It was a very good on program linkage sharing with NABARD</td>
<td>• understood the pragmatic linkages with NABARD in</td>
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<td>Management focusing Agriculture and food security</td>
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<td>for program interaction on program convergence at various districts based on priority,</td>
<td>operated villages importance community economics as well as ecology sustainability with greater benefits to target community and NGOs,</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Shared on formats and formality of NABARD for project formulation on various programs</td>
<td>• Realized the importance of living being in soil and production and productivity if we adhere to organic farming</td>
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<td>• Interaction with Dr. Narayan Reddy on SRI, and importance of organic agri-horti and farm yard development</td>
<td>• Share various benefits of trees not only as log only but diversity of usages to save and serve human and living beings</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>• Share various benefits of trees not only as log only but diversity of usages to save and serve human and living beings</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Training on SRI at</td>
<td>SAMBHAV 29.07.2009 30.07.2009</td>
<td>Two and half day orientation on SRI, soils care, benefits and production and productivity, to project holders of PNGOs</td>
<td>Exposed to various methods on sowing, preparing seedling, fields, shown the video, interacted with farmers at SAMBHAV,</td>
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<td>• Interacted with trainers and community member</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Undertook responsibility to accelerate in operational areas</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Impact of drought, distress Migration social security programs in western Orissa</td>
<td>Titilagarh, 09.08.2009</td>
<td>Developed a base line Undertaken sample study of five hundred villages</td>
<td>Sample study under taken in critical areas of migration in Kalahadi, Nuapada, Bolangir</td>
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<td>• Video Presentation made</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Farmers exposure On SRI: Paddy transplantation</td>
<td>20.08.2009 To 22.08.2009 SAMBHAV</td>
<td>10 farmers from Network operation – bolangir went through three days rigorous practical exposure on transplantation,</td>
<td>More than 50 acres of SRI, mathan pala, Sisadani, Pipala dani of Bijepur panchayat</td>
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<td>exposure to various implements used in SRI with practical utility</td>
<td>• Orchard has been promoted with help of district horticulture department •</td>
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| 30 | Discussion on Distressed Migration in western Orissa | 22.08.2009 23.08.2009 Titlagada | • Interaction with PNGOs and others on Migration  
• Dr. R. K. Meher from NCDS participated and shared the structured interviews from migrants  
• Participants from Bolangir, Nuapada prone high migration participated. | • Dr. Meher interacts with migrant families on opportunities starting from health, sanitation education skill development and livelihoods security point of view. |
| 31 | ToT on Food Security of the community by leverage resources from development program | Titilagarh, Bolangir Dated:21.09.2009 | • 25 persons participated in the training program.  
• Objective of the food security was discussed.  
• To address the food security every member agrees for the backward plantation at the home and to promote the same at the village and GP.  
• Discussion was held to leverage resources from the horticulture mission for this purpose. | • The region is one of the food insecurity region of the states and need to paid special attention on it.  
• This program helpful for the promotion of Kitchen garden at household level.  
• Food security can be address at the household level if every household plant a fruit bearing tree at backward.  
• If resource is needed this can be pool from the Horticulture Mission |
| 32 | Review reflection | Titilagarh, Bolangir Dated:10.10.2009 | • Program Reviewed and reflected on progress during last year and focused on points of action for present year.  
• All PNGO of western Orissa did a self reflection where they stand, made participatory exercise of | • Review and reflection meeting for effective cross learning from others and is highly relevant to areas on intervention  
• Field staffs should report more |
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<td>the relevance of the desired outcomes mentioned in the project.</td>
<td>elaborately the field information in written form which are not coming under standard reporting format</td>
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<td>• Discussed on reporting by field staffs to PNGOs and consolidation of PNGO reports at Udyama level</td>
<td>• Convergence is satisfactorily made in many fronts for land, water, plantation, water and sanitation, social security schemes. All partners sensitized to start negotiation with line departments in building rapport the districts, blocks and states too. Respective Blocks, Extension offices particularly BDO, GPEO, health, sanitation, education agriculture, revenue departments etc need to contacted for linking with this project.</td>
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<td>• It was discussed that in project GPs, a list of potential issues are identified and effort to resolve those issues through linkage &amp; convergence is satisfactory</td>
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<td>• Outline of linkages include on process of capitalizing the mainstream resources, strengthening and supporting to local governance, and access to social security schemes.</td>
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|    |                          |                                      | communication message and collect information for departments on agriculture, forest, land OREGS, health, horticulture and other social security schemes which would be displayed in posters with key messages. | in the project  
• Importance would be given to health education, SRI training, Extension, agriculture planning, resource leverage from NREGS, for productive assets, more generation of employment, job creation at community level to reduce distress migration |
| 33 | Training on Organic farming and SRI | Sambhav, Nayagarh Dated 24.10.2009-1.06.2009 | • Two day orientation on SRI, soils care, benefits and production and productivity, to project holders of PNGOs. | • Exposed to various methods on sowing, preparing seedling, fields, shown the video, interacted with farmers at SAMBHAV,  
• Interacted with trainers and community member  
• Undertook responsibility to accelerate in operational areas |
| 34 | Review reflection        | Rajabasa, Sukuli Mayurbhanj dated: 29.11.2009-30.11.2009 | • Program Reviewed and reflected on progress during last year and focused on points of action for present year.  
• All PNGO of Northern Orissa did a self reflection where they stand, made participatory exercise of the relevance of the desired outcomes mentioned in the project.  
• Discussed on reporting by field staffs to PNGOs and consolidation of PNGO reports at Udyama level. | • Review and reflection meeting for effective cross learning from others and is highly relevant to areas on intervention.  
• Field staffs should report more elaborately on field information in written form which are not coming under standard reporting format  
• Convergence is satisfactorily made in many fronts for land, water, plantation, |
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<td>water and sanitation, social security schemes. All partners sensitized to start negotiation with line departments in building rapport the districts, blocks and states too. Respective Blocks, Extension offices particularly BDO, GPEO, health, sanitation, education agriculture, revenue departments etc need to contacted for linking with this project.</td>
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<td>• More community youths to be trained as cadres were to be identified as we start the work more in the project.</td>
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<td>• Importance would be given to health education, SRI training, Extension, agriculture planning, resource leverage from NREGS, for productive assets, more generation of employment, job creation at community level to reduce distress migration.</td>
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| 35 | Skill development in Accessing NREGA | Titilagarh, Bolangir dated: 05.01.2010-07.01.2010 | • One day program on “Skill development in Accessing NREGA” was held at Titilagarh where 27 members from different part of Nuapada and Balangir district participated.  
• Mr. Sanjaya Kumar Ray trained the trainer about common mathematics and calculation use in the NREGS costing.  
• He trained which scheme is suitable for a particular set of topography and justification behind it.  
• He again trains the participant on the probable area where the govt. people generally manipulate and what can people do in this situation.  
• At the outset he evaluates the training. | • This program is very much effective to the community as they were aware about the scheme and its calculation.  
• The general knowledge on engineering mathematics helps them to evaluate the NREGS program at their localities.  
• The manipulation made by the official can be checked with the skill they accrued in the training program. |
| 36 | Workshop on Migration Finding | Titilagarh, Bolangir dated: 07.01.2010 | • Dr. R.K Meher, Reader NCDS present the findings of the migration study.  
• Discussion was held on the finding of the Dr. Meher Study.  
• Discussion was made on the recommendation made by the Dr. Meher | • As western Orissa is one of migrate prone area the study help the network to know the present situation.  
• The recommendations made by him were reality and it should be address.  
• It will helpful the Network partner to develop proposal for resource leverage. |
| 37 | Celebration of world water day | Dated March 22nd Ghodar GP, Titilagarh | • Basti Safai was done by the women, cleans the disposed waste at tube well and dug wells in the villages of Ghodar GP at Grampanchayat head quarter just 10 KM from | • Women participation in the development process undertaking health & sanitation  
• Involvement of PRI members to address the water and sanitation issue at |
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|    |                          |                                       | Revenue division head quart Titlagada of Bolangir district.  
• Celebrating WWD at a Village Ghodar, GP head quarter to involve women towards community resilience process, celebrate community and citizen action on safe water use and sanitation, and enhance the self/community capability towards adaptation to water related issues due to climate change disaster risk reduction and livelihood promotion.  
• A rally was organized by the women; the objective of the rally was to ask spread the benefit of the safe drinking water and the clean environment.  
• A workshop was organized to discuss the water and sanitation issue of the area presides by women leaders and PRIs delegates. | GP level.  
• The program is effective as it motivated the people to keep their surrounding clean.  
• The program is relevant as it addresses the survival security. |
| 38. | Partners meeting | • 5th-6th May at Titlagada and 8th & 9th May 2010-JBK  
• Presentation by partners  
• Problems & constraints Learning in the project Experience  
• Challenges  
• Best practices  
• Issues related to MGNREGS | • While implementing the project activities the Partners faced with some problems;  
• The system of payment to the wage earners under MGNREGS stands as a major problem. Wage earners have to run 3 to 4 times to the post office or rural banks to get their wage amount.  
• Government functionaries are | Major Achievements:  
• The organizations have facilitated the process of achieving job cards by the interested villagers.  
• People have been award enough to apply for work in respective GPs.  
• The wage earners were helped by the NGOs to get their outstanding wages.  
• Facilitated the |
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<td>39.</td>
<td>ToT on SRI</td>
<td>August 12th, 14 2010 at Sambhav, Nayagarh</td>
<td>• Three day orientation on SRI, soils care and organic farming and its benefit.</td>
<td>• Exposed to various methods on sowing, preparing seedling, fields, shown the farmers to apply for farm ponds in their own agricultural land as per the schemes of the government. • The people have been sensitized to apply in due process to get right over the Forest land occupied by them since long. About 2000 families have been able to get their land records. • Number of SHGs has been motivated to handle PDS and thus the benefit of the PDS system became more effective. • Organizations have been facilitated needy people to get pensions under the respective government schemes. • Few organizations have mobilized funds from NABARD and Horticulture Mission. • Some organizations have accelerated the process of total Sanitation Campaign by construction of individual &amp; school latrines. • SRI cultivation has been promoted in the community by a number of NGOs.</td>
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- Future plan
- Strengthening Gonasika Bikas Manch & Network

Impact of the project:

i) Government is more responsive to the community and NGOs

ii) Community /target groups are more vigilant and articulate about various govt. schemes and benefits. They are capable to raise their voice to get their legitimate rights.

iii) NGO partners are more accepted by the community and ground level govt. functionaries.

Learning in the Project:

The NGOs got an opportunity to know the process of achieving govt. schemes and to have interaction with govt. staff, PRI institutions and community.
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| 40. | Review Reflection | Titlagarh Dated August 31st 2010 | • Program Reviewed and reflected on progress during last 06 month and focused on points of action for last phase of project.  
• A self reflection of PNGOs of western Orissa where they stand made participatory exercise of the relevance of the desired outcomes mentioned in the project.  
• Discussed on periodic reporting by field staffs to PNGOs and consolidation of PNGOs reports at Udyama level.  
• Outline of linkages include on process of capitalizing the mainstream resources, strengthening and supporting to local governance, and access to social security schemes.  
• Made a partner wise planning for necessary steps to be taken at the field level to achieve the target.  
• Reviewed of the community trainer status, their involvement in training. | • Review and reflection meeting for effective cross learning from others and is highly relevant to project derivable.  
• Though information is coming written format but not on r standard reporting format. Partners are directed to report in standard format and more elaborately.  
• Convergence is satisfactorily made in many fronts for water and sanitation, Agriculture, social security schemes and RTI. All partners express to negotiate with line departments and PRI to leverage resources from the different sources.  
• The staffs would work and report directly to the Program Managers where case studies is must.  
• More community youths to be trained as cadres were to be identified as we |
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<td>41.</td>
<td>District Level Meeting at Bolangir Dated 20th August 2010</td>
<td>Discussion on the Social audit, where the partner agree to conduct the social audit at their respective GP in coming quarter. Scaling up of the SRI in the project area through the previously trained trainer. Follow-up must be done by the partner for wider application of SRI in the field. The half yearly report should be reach to Udyama office latest by last August and the report must annex with case studies and photograph. Every partner organization agrees to contact respective Agricultural officer to leverage resources for the SRI promotion.</td>
<td>Discussion also on the future need have ToT. • Discussion of the Social Audit and the RTI. Thousand of Poster on has been leverage by Udyama which can be used at the village for the RTI campaign and social audit must be done with in December. start the work more in the project. • Importance would be given to health and sanitation, Primary education, SRI training, resource leverage from MGNREGS, for productive assets, more generation of employment, job creation at community level to reduce distress migration and increase in household income.</td>
<td>Periodical district meeting is the part of the project to discuss the issue and the planning for the future. Decisions were taken in the district meeting to carry out the proposed activities in the district. Income generation and food security is a part of project for this Udyama has given emphasis on the SRI and organic farming in the project. Partner NGOs were very much interested in the promotion of SRI in their respective program area.</td>
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2. **Background of the project**

   *This section should consist of information on the rationale of the project, background information on the project scope, baseline information on the project area and the peoples scope. It should also provide information on the objective of the project.*

As assumed government and non-government (VO and corporate agencies) have many operational schemes. We further know that the community information on the schemes and provisions is very poor and there is a fowl history of allocation of project benefits, the major reason being the poor community awareness and pro-active demand for the benefits. In this context, the proposed project would put its effort to analyze all ongoing developmental schemes and make a matching summary considering the community problem. This information would be shared with select groups, they will be trained on “How to access the schemes” and the project would necessary follow up support to maintain a track record of all the activities performed and monitor the progress and result achieved due to the project over the baseline status.

Broadly the project would put effort on following events activities through convergence with developmental schemes.

- **Access to social security programs** such as NREGA and other social security programs
- **Assets creation promoting livelihood diversification from micro-project perspective** with a focus on creation and revival of micro-water bodies, organic-farming, crop-diversification, low water requiring agriculture.
- **Promotion of Agro forestry** especially *Lucaena Leucocephala (Su-Babool) +maize+ beans* Agri-horti-silvi-Pasture integrating livestock husbandry linking with individual income to industrial use, gearing greening and addressing energy and climate change and variability resilience
- **Alternate livelihood security through an entrepreneurship mode** engaging particularly, women SHGs for value addition programmes related to non-farm activities.
- Grooming the Community level Institutions (CLIs) and PRIs in local participation for development process- Capacity building and techno- managerial support to PRIs and CBOs, enhancing the capability of the poor to the government entitlements of assured employment and thus, contributing to the process of making OREGS a demand driven self-supporting system.

   This would to facilitate to deepen the grassroots governance and democracy using NREGA as a powerful mechanism and to establish a dynamic platform for change management at bottom with an evolving process to reduce poverty and other vulnerabilities.
- **Development Communications:** Padayatra, leaflets and local cultural shows/folk-lores and community learning workshops, integrating community planning process with Gram Sabha and alliance building/networking between the local pressure groups.

Apart from this, project shall undertake future direction studies on following themes after doing the baseline.

- **Bio diversity conservation related to culture, food habit and livelihood resilience**
- **Institutional arrangement for production strategy, conservation, market and value chain analysis for the region**
- **Community wit and wisdom as innovative coping mechanism to adapt to vulnerabilities due to climate change with reference to Natural Resource Management and environmental sustainability**

**Location of work**

50 numbers of poverty stricken Grampanchayats of Bolangir, Keonjhar Mayurbhanj and Nuapada are included in this project
Project target
The project would target to empower vulnerable section to access potential schemes in the locality. The schemes would very well be government and non-government. The issues of the vulnerable groups would be analyzed and correlated to potential schemes and training would follow for the groups on the select schemes. Essentially the vulnerable groups will be decided in community consultation process and hence it would not suffer from Caste/Gender or Religious biases. The special emphasis would be given on intensive follow up with ST, SC and Women groups to hand hold to access the schemes.

Project goal/ Purpose
Broad Goal Institutionalize intervention modality at local level and seek continuous self-beneficial ways to meet to the benefits of the community.

To achieve the goal the project thrusts on the followings:
- Enable the community to access benefits of government and non-government schemes.
- Improve quality of life and reduce BPL level, distress migration of poor families and welfare of economic excludes.
- Enable local community to have economic and ecological gains through self empowerment process.
- Acknowledge enhancement of social justice where livelihood security, food security and entitlement benefits would be ensured and enlarged.
- Make their best coping mechanism at local to live with dignity, safety net for energy conservation and use of adaptive eco restoration for disaster like climatic changes and global warming.

3. Programme findings
This section should provide a summary of the information on the key findings of the project.

- Fulfillment of objectives
This section should use the log frame or the objectives mentioned previously and enumerate the satisfactory rating of achievements along with rationale for the same. The satisfactory rating could consist of the following categories- very satisfactory, satisfactory, less satisfactory and quite satisfactory (or any other)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Interventions</th>
<th>Key Outputs</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Satisfaction level on Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program Leverage from mainstream to access to Social security programs</td>
<td>3586 benefited Annpuna: 11875, Antodaya: 8683, Old age pension: 9964, Widow-pension: 5147, Land Rights: 1664, Forest rights: 21, IAY: 3214.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Very Satisfactory</strong> The linking and leverage from mainstream and social security program by the partner is many more the targeted. Leverage from Land rights was best due to the effort made. The total target was 8000 HHs but the achievement is six times then the target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Interventions</td>
<td>Key Outputs</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Satisfaction level on Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leverage resources from Missions :</td>
<td>15739 Households leverage resources from the different Mission program</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Very Satisfactory A large number of leverage was made from the State Rural Water and Sanitation Mission followed by Health and Horticulture Mission and National Rural Employment Mission. The Achievements is 150% i.e target was 10000HHs but the coverage is 15739 HHs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Health Mission: 2092,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Horticulture Mission: 5104,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Bamboo mission: 376,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State rural water and sanitation mission:5717,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Rural employment Mission: 2450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviving/developing micro water harvesting/storage structures under MGNREGS</td>
<td>569 Micro water harvesting stature has been revived/development</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Very Satisfactory Target for the 100 WHS but the achievement was 569 during this reporting period only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion/revive/improvements and managements of multipurpose community tanks</td>
<td>975 Multipurpose community tank has been revive</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Very Satisfactory The achievement is 975 against the target 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of farm/agro forest in private lands</td>
<td>1827 Hact. of land in 25 GPs brought under farm/Agro forestry</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Satisfactory The achievement good and the network achieve the target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of organic agriculture and SRI</td>
<td>652 villages’ organic agriculture and SRI has been promoted.</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Very Satisfactory Number of training program at GP level followed by Advance training at Sambhav has been provided to the farmers and they are replicating it at their field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceleration of Rural water supply and sanitation</td>
<td>In 212 Village accelerate the rural water supply and sanitation.</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Satisfactory 212 villages brought under water supply, However many more villages need to be brought under the program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing greenery spots under bio diversity conservation and protection</td>
<td>520 greenery sport has been developed</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Satisfactory 520 green spots were developed in villages, this five times more than the proposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Interventions</td>
<td>Key Outputs</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Satisfaction level on Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation of resource development plans at Gram Panchayat level with an emphasis on convergence of MGNREGS and other govt. schemes</td>
<td>139 village plan were completed in 40 GPs. more emphasis was putting on the implementation of the Plan by the GP</td>
<td>Satisfactory 139 village plan and 40 GPs plan was completed. However the used of the Plans on resources leverage are poor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening the ongoing forest protection initiatives for rejuvenation</td>
<td>411 VSS are strength the in 40 GPs</td>
<td>Satisfactory The 411 VSS ware strengthen. The figure is 40 project GPs and the adjacent GPs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on integrated planning process at community level to develop village and panchayat development plans</td>
<td>507 professional from 40 GPs has been trained in Integrated Planning Process at Community Level to developed village ad panchayat level plan</td>
<td>Very Satisfactory This is the training to the youth by the partner and Udyama with resources leverage from different sources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on social audit process</td>
<td>452 persons from the 2 panchayats has been trained on Social audit</td>
<td>Very Satisfactory This is the training to the youth by the network partner and Udyama, for this activities resource was leverage from external sources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresher training on MGNREGS, use of RTI tool Village/Panchayat planning and Social audit</td>
<td>330 persons from the 50 GP were trained on MGNREGS and RTI tools.</td>
<td>Satisfactory Linkage was developed with RTI Coalition Orissa for the acceleration of use of tools.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on organic and sustainable Agriculture (SRI) for 20 professionals</td>
<td>Training to 236 which includes Advance Training to 15 person at Sambhav professional from 4 western Orissa on Sustainable Agriculture and SRI</td>
<td>Very Satisfactory Advance SRI training was provided to 15 trainers at SAMBHAV, Nayagarh. These professional are promoting in their localities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGNREGS education and orientation at Village level , BPL identification, work identification, job card application and issue, work implementation, payment modality and accountability and information sharing thru community evaluation process</td>
<td>Orientation on MGNREGS education and orientation to 1080 people.</td>
<td>Quite Satisfactory In 137 villages the program has been conducted and covers 1080 people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Interventions</td>
<td>Key Outputs</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Satisfaction level on Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGNREGS education/orientation workshops with community based organisations to peruse as demand driven and avail and access to opportunity, benefits and linking to food security, rights, empowerment and entitlements</td>
<td>345 MGNREGS education/orientation workshops with community based organizations were done by the partner.</td>
<td>Satisfactory Partner organization and Udyama conducted 345 programs at village levels this is more than the proposed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGNREGS orientation workshops for PRI representatives with an emphasis on the role of PR members to deepen and demystification the governance system and popularize the MGNREGS as a development vehicle also in to integrate other social security schemes and/or with other eligible programs and beneficiary to make distress migration free</td>
<td>507 PRI Members are oriented on the emphasis on the role of PR members to deepen and demystification the governance system and popularize the MGNREGS as a development vehicle</td>
<td>Satisfactory Target was 600 PRI members; The achievement is low due to low turnover of the member in the orientation workshop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training to exclusively women Panchayatiraj members, women SHG representatives and women leaders ICDS/AWC on planning process and inclusion of other social exclusions, backward class, in promoting development competitive on taking the benefits of social security schemes, Missions and NREGA exclusively targeting the specific clients and derive benefits thru small enterprises SBDs and micro-linkages</td>
<td>545 Women Panchayatiraj member and SHG representative are trained.</td>
<td>Very Satisfactory 545 women are trained to develop competitive on taking the benefits of social security schemes, Missions and NREGA exclusively targeting the specific clients and derive benefits thru small enterprises SBDs and micro-linkages. The participation of women panchayatiraj member are less as compare to the SHG member.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Interventions</td>
<td>Key Outputs</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Satisfaction level on Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on social audit process to CBOs/Youths to enable them to effectively monitor the implementation of MGNREGS</td>
<td>In 294 Youths Trained on the Monitoring of the MGNREGS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Satisfactory This is the activities done by the network with resources leverage from other sources particularly RTI Coalition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on social audit process to PRI members to enable them to monitor that MGNREGS is effectively implemented in their respective regions and put it in public domain for making every bodies information.</td>
<td>315 members from PRI has been trained to monitor the MGNREGS for effective monitor of the program</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quite satisfactory This is the activities done by the network with resources leverage from external sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw a minimum business plan based on mapping NTFP and other agro/non agro products which will link to value chain</td>
<td>205 business plan are developed by the partners</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quite satisfactory Even facilitation was done and linkage with the NABARD but unable to link to value chain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skill mapping of youths (male &amp; women) from targeted GPs to link with skill upgradation to reduce distress migration and better engagement.</td>
<td>09 Skill mapping of 1566 youth to link with skill upgradation.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Very Satisfactory Resources are leverage from external sources (FVTRS) to train both men and women in Meson, Plumber, and dress designing and automobile mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources Leverages</td>
<td>Rs. 32,64,05312.50 (Rupees Thirty two Cores sixty four lakhs five thousand and three hundred twelve) was leverage from different sources (government department, panchayatraj institution, Mission, INGOs and Donors)</td>
<td></td>
<td>very satisfactory The objective to leverage 5 times of the budget, the amount leverage by the network is 40 times then the target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation towards accessing and mainstreaming MGNREGS and government program</td>
<td>In 52 GPs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Youth orientation to 1052 in 52 GPs. On MGNREGS, process, practice and address the bottle necks through partner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Project design and implementation**

This section should enumerate how the implementation aspect of the project was designed and actually reveal insights into the field level activities of the project in details.

The project area spread over 4 districts and 50 GPs are divided into 3 operationally convenient zones like Balangir, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. Mostly the partners from Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar assemble at Keonjhar to discuss on issues during monthly and program related meetings.

As per plan there are 20 partners continuing this challenging jobs to leverage mainstream resources. Few partners have also tried to link with NABARD, SAB BANKs life skill development, child and women empowerment and resource conservation and other CDRF. Hence the process is on to keep the community engagement very satisfactory. ASHA, JBK, WORD, WOSCA, SECURE, UDYAN from Northern Orissa and AJSA, SSS, ASSA, PLAN from western Orissa are among few who have linked this program very successfully.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>No of GPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jana Vikash Kendra</td>
<td>Keonjhar</td>
<td>Banshapal</td>
<td>Tana., Banshapal, Saharapur, Karangadigh, Taramkanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gramin Vikash Saganthan</td>
<td>Keonjhar</td>
<td>Banspal</td>
<td>Kumar &amp; Bayakumutia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>VARASHA</td>
<td>Keonjhar</td>
<td>Harichandanpur</td>
<td>Bhagamunda &amp; Sagadapata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Surya</td>
<td>Keonjhar</td>
<td>Jhumpura</td>
<td>Basantapur, Malda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sahadapur Shati Jubak Sangh</td>
<td>Keonjhar</td>
<td>Sadar</td>
<td>Baradapala &amp; Mahadeijoda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>WORD</td>
<td>Keonjhar</td>
<td>Telkoi</td>
<td>Padanga &amp; Akul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ASHA</td>
<td>Keonjhar</td>
<td>Telkoi</td>
<td>Bimal, Raisuan, Balabhadrapur, Karamangi &amp; Padajula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>WOSCA</td>
<td>Keonjhar</td>
<td>Ghatagaon</td>
<td>Raisuan &amp; Balabhadrapur,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>(DEEP)</td>
<td>Mayurbhanj</td>
<td>Thakurmunda</td>
<td>Satakosia &amp; Salchu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Amarjyoti</td>
<td>Mayurbhanj</td>
<td>Khunta-1</td>
<td>Baulagadia &amp; Dengam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Udayana</td>
<td>Mayurbhanj</td>
<td>Sukruli</td>
<td>Galusahi &amp; Jadughasda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Secure</td>
<td>Mayurbhanj</td>
<td>Kaptipada</td>
<td>Sarat &amp; Salcha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>AJSA</td>
<td>Bolangir</td>
<td>Bongamunda</td>
<td>Denagaon &amp; Jamkhunta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Odisa Adivasi</td>
<td>Bolangir</td>
<td>Muribahal</td>
<td>Malisira, Tentulikhunti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Bolangir</td>
<td>Saintala</td>
<td>Dharagada &amp; Ganapatarapali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>ASHA</td>
<td>Bolangir</td>
<td>Titalagada</td>
<td>Khursud &amp; Digsira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>UTASARG**</td>
<td>Bolangir</td>
<td>Belapada</td>
<td>Gamhari &amp; Beramuda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Udyama</td>
<td>Bolangir</td>
<td>Titlagada</td>
<td>Ghodar, Silua, Bijepur &amp; Banjpadar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Shramik Sakti Sangha</td>
<td>Bolangir</td>
<td>Tureikela</td>
<td>Badabanki &amp; Jubamal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>SAGAG</td>
<td>Nuapada</td>
<td>Nuapada</td>
<td>Salabanga &amp; Amanasara,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mahila Vikas*</td>
<td>Nuapada</td>
<td></td>
<td>Darlipada &amp; Sialati</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*UTASARG Has been dropped from May 2010

**Partnership of Mahila Vikas has dropped due to organizational conflict but the project area has been kept for the wider interest of the community
Training, capacity building and reflections were the part of project. The success of the project was only because good reflection and action at specific intervals and in rotation.

- At the end all the 52 GPs were covered under training and capacity building where larger participation of youth were very much encouraging
- Training to PRIs and women leaders were one of the promising activity
The project initiative involving the network partner NGOs have resulted in issue on MGNREGA, Public Distribution System, Water and Sanitation, System of Rice Intensification and Right to Information. As a result of project intervention there was increase in the jobs demands and development in the regular and timely payment to the worker. In many parts of the project people were successful demands 100 days works and received the payment, but in some part of the program though there is development in jobs demands and the payment till many huddle to face before achieve the objective of the program.

Prior to the intervention in these area the entitlements of the poor was not address properly. In many places it was found that either the authority not distributing the material in time or they were cheating the poor in the quantity or both. Now except few pocket of the intervention area the system is working properly, people are getting the right entitlement and the right amount in time.

- Overall impression of the community in villages, the PRIs, the government stakeholders and partner NGOs about accomplishment from the project is very good and worked to converge with NREGS and other schemes to benefit the needy but the interventions are very sporadic, irregular and fragmented. A total need assessment through village level micro-plan would have been done and project should then have worked based on micro-plan.
- The partner organizations have tried adequately to leverage various government schemes to address urgent community needs, facilitated the processes to educate the community (beneficiary members) to know the norms of these schemes and handhold them to access the benefits of the schemes. But the scale, synergy, sustainability and impact needs proper planning and support. Convergence is very much tried by all partner agencies, can be called satisfactory in areas of water and sanitation, agriculture, social security schemes and RTI. All partners express to have negotiate with line departments and PRI to leverage resources from potential sources.
- Looking at a very large number of schemes available for convergence, the project partners should give importance to key schemes which keeps relevance to the needs of the community members. The important schemes are health and sanitation, primary education, SRI training, resource leverage from NREGS for creation of productive assets, employment generation, job creation at community level to reduce distress migration and increase household income.
- Community youths should be trained in large scale as cadres, who would work in the project and after withdrawal they can continue to support community in the future time. Trainings exclusively for Women Panchayatiraj Members, women SHG representatives and women leaders involving ICDS/AWC on planning process and inclusion of socially excluded, backward classes is very relevant to build capacities of women to directly impact on
household and local livelihood and social issues. But such an effort needs continuous and sustainable input to handhold and follow up the process.

- The project though have priorities to develop village/gram panchayat wise micro-intervention plans as per critical needs of cross section of people in the community on various issues like livelihood, food security, health, education, housing, employment, water and sanitation and leverage resources as per the plan, there are major weaknesses in giving time and preparing such micro-plans.

- **Capacity building**

  _This section should enumerate the various capacity building programmes carried out as part of the project. It should also detail out capacity building programmes for the staff, communities and others._

At Ghodar GP on the eve of the World Water Day a mass rally cum workshop was organized, where women member from the village actively participate in the rally, cleaning of the village road and participate in the workshop where they discuss the problem of the water in their village and the problem they were facing on use of the contaminated water at the end they come up with the solution to mitigate these problem. 20 farmers from Bolangir and Nuapada were provided training on SR and Organic farming at Sambhav Nayagarh. These farmers are now practicing SRI at their fields and motivating other to do the same at their fields.

Udyama has leveraged resources from Functional and Vocational Training and Research Society (FVTRS) to train 159 people (Male 89, Female 70) in the trade of Masson, Plumber, Automobile Repairing, and dress design. The first batch in each trade was undergoing at Titlagarh. The program is targeting the unemployment youth, school dropout and the migrants. Udyama is in the process to start carpenter, mobile repairing, electrician, computer repairing and driving training at Titlagarh for which Udyama is in discussion with the funding partner.

Various value added training, exposure program for varied stakeholders and capacity building programs have conducted by partner and Udyama starting from community to project holders. Micro-group strengthening, SRI, Skill development in accessing MGNREGS, Food Security, Fund raising and resource mobilization, interaction with banks and NABARD has dully undertaken in order to support this initiative. But demand in partnership reflection meeting was to link this training program with PRIs and more focusing on community youths and person engaged for MGNREGS at Panchayat.

4. **Project management Section**

_This section should provide information on the management aspects of the project. It should also provide information on the staff involved, reporting and interacting mechanism, etc. it should also through light on the planning aspects of the project._

Staffs engagements in this project are in order. Looking at distance and numbers of partner this divided in two parts. Project monitoring for Bolangir and Nuapada partner it is being made from Titlagada base office and for Keonjhar and Mayurbhanja programs are being monitored from Bhubaneswar. More over there has a program planning meeting at each districts and followed by
quarterly meeting at regional looking at cultural and rituals. Hence there has full team engaged to support PNGOs of Bolangir, Nuapada, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj.

Besides, two informal groups/networks have been working in western Orissa and northern Orissa, in Western Orissa Volunteer Association (OVA), based at Titlagada, Gonasika Vikash Manch (GVM) based at Keonjhar being facilitated by UDYAMA. All our esteemed partners are members.

Project manager and member secretary usually are participating in the meetings and visiting the communities. Holding review and reflection meeting and sharing various opportunities options to the community are being discussed with instant community exposure. Moreover visit to communities and meeting with PRIs, block level officials, district level authority are very common and important feature.

5. Impact
This section should provide information on the impact of the programme. This section should provide information on what the output of the project is and what changes it has brought about on to the peoplescape and landscape of the religion with reference to the poverty orientation, gender equality, human rights/democratic functioning and environment. It should also mention any outstanding issues that the project could not address or those that emerged during the implementation phase.

Further this section should throw light on the programme efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of outcomes. If relevant, this section should also throw light on the policy level outcomes of the project.

The Programme efficiency can be rated as very satisfactory as the target was set to achieve within the specific periods. Although there were huge gaps, even there was many huddles to motivate both the beneficiaries and the government official to beging at community level the flagship program. The commitment to provide jobs at grassroots towards gainful employment was very much far reaching in Odisha as a whole. Huge irregularity on process, procedure and payment and reorganization to the demands of poor families was very far reaching. However our/ commitment of PNGOs towards this jobs was challenging and we made possible in accessing and availing the mainstream resources. But it is not upto mark in other GPs of the block. It was only possible that there was good rappo with community, PRIs and strong advocacy with field officers.
Figure 1

Program Leverage from mainstream to access to Social security programs

- Annpuna: 1664
- Antodaya: 3214
- Old age pension: 3586
- Widow-pension: 11875
- Land Rights: 5147
- Forest rights: 9964
- IAY: 8683

Figure 2

Leverage resources from Missions

- National Health Mission: 5104
- National Horticulture Mission: 2092
- National Bamboo mission: 5717
- State rural water and sanitation mission: 2450
- National Rural employment Mission: 376
Figure 3

Ensuring Job cards and Leverage jobs from MGNREGS

Figure 4

Capacity building initiatives

- Training on organic and sustainable Agriculture (OSA)
- Refresher training on OMR
d- Use of RTI tool, Village Panchayat planning and Social audit
- Training on social audit process
- Training on Integrated planning process (community driven development of village and panchayat development plans)
- Capacity building of civil society actors
Figure 5

Capacity building of CBOs/PRIs

- NREGS education and orientation at village level
- NREGS education/orientation workshops with CBOs
- NREGS orientation workshops for PRIs representatives
- Training on planning process to CBOs
- Training on planning process to PRI members
- Training to exclusively women (muktiyati) members and women leaders
- Training on social audit process to CBOs/Youths
- Training on social audit process to PRI members
- Workplace plan based on mapping NTP
- Skill mapping of youths (male & women)

Figure 6

Institution Strengthening

- [Bar chart showing various institutional strengthening activities]
Sustainability of outcomes: The outcome is sustainable itself as the knowledge of the people increased in regards to the different program and the timely information, working together, collective force. People know the strength of the RTI tools and use. To make the outcome sustainable periodic follow up is required with stronger alliance building. Following our Learning from the Project/Program

- Networking and collective force
- Deepening governance and micro-linkages
- Advocacy to pool and maximize benefits from the government funds
- Diversity (Partner, Program, process, institution building)
- Empower through employability-engagement

This learning can be Possibility of Replication in the Process and participation:

- Continuous geographical project region
- Capacity building and financial strengthening of CBOs
- More emphasis on skill up gradation of the youth and the migrants.
- Large scale campaign
- Value added economic and entrepreneurship programs

Outcome can not be seen as good things or what going well, the learning is that there are enumber of Difficulties/Constraints faced in order to achieve towards leveraging resources from mainstream:

- Advocacy is very challenging
- Ensure Rights and entitlements is more difficult
- Changing mind-set of stakeholders is more Herculean task
- Policy-program-practice-commitment grossly mismatching (NREGS, FRA)
- Demystifying system, Mobilizing government authority and elected representative is too difficult
- Bringing all stakeholders at one platform (Community-PRIs-Local Officials)
- Fear on safety and security, (Disaster risks, distress migration)
6. Overall Assessment

This section should provide information on what are the organizations' overall assessment on the project outputs and objectives. The project holder may also voice their opinion on the relationship with the Trust.

Despite MGNREGS in Odisha is very much challenging, we have tried best to leverage resources substantially. Capacity building, strong negotiation with community, youths and PRIs has proven one of the important initiatives that have reflected in to action. More over good network with CBOs, NGOs and other stakeholders in the local administration has provided good space for good governance. Resource pooling needs patience, perseverance, wait and trigger in the issues related to human interest. In this context UDYAMA has played very good catalytic role towards changing mind set and attitude of community, labors to officials and elected representatives to work together for a cause.. Leveraging resources from different Government department and program is not just satisfactory but it has proven that it can be possible despite adverse policy-practice.

Since PNGOs are from community based and grip over the PRIs system and local governance, this project has triggered to regain social mobilization, catalisation process for rights based approaches for availing good opportunity to grab government social security schemes for the development of the rural people.

The overall progress is good despite lots of unavoidable and issues / situations that has emerged in doing the best of jobs. Despite pro-poor policy, delay in payments, the demands for the work has been increasing day by day in many parts of the project area, sensitization has been put forth at community level to demand the job and payment

The project activities are consistent with the project goals and are being carried out with all sincere effort. We are conscious of the project deliverables and we are making necessary institutional and manpower arrangements and doing their capacity building for successful implementation of the project. However there has a good network amongst NGOs and CBOs established and youths are no aware of rights and entitlements; now this MGNREGS has linked with other development and disaster response programs. We do hope more effective and productive assets would be created to sustain the livelihoods assred.

7. Recommendation

This section actually provides an area for the organization/partners to voice there opinion on how the Trust should look at similar issues in the future and how they should be tackled, based on lessons learnt in the project.

Resource leveraging from MNREGS is very much confronted job. We and partners have confronted and demonstrated that it is possible with due deliberation and negotiation. There has good intention that how best a poor house hold will be engaged in productive assets in the locality so that poverty hunger will be minimizes. During last three yeas of engagement in this advocacy, thee has good learning how work together, bend the hard. No doubt this project has provided good space platform to garner the collective forces and hold accountable the system and make more responsive. However there has a continuity of citizen action to carry forward this advocacy. Other wise it will be forgotten material like others. It needs a movement that how best
this flagship program will reach to unreached with new vigor and vitality and one of the path
finder for poverty eradication with rights.

**Few emergent linkages are required:**

- Discourse on smoothening this procedural system and efficient implantation
- Continuity of dialogue and deliberation with varied groups and stake holders
- Good network amongst institutes, organizations and institutes for minimizing gaps
- More focus on Drought proofing initiatives linking Food, water and nutrition security
- Proactive initiatives for Climate Risks adaptation as human rights
- Strengthening PRI’s and governance system for Pro-people Policy Advocacy
- Disaster risk Reduction and leveraging resources
- Live skill development for school dropout, youths and migrant through a resource centre
- Critical health support for control of malaria, diarrhea, cholera, and HIV/AIDS
- Critical support for child education, health, nutrition and insurance
- Critical support for water and sanitation.
**Annexure: 01 Composite Activities Achievement of UDYAMA Network**

**LINKING LIVELIHOODS AND GRASSROOTS GOVERNANCE FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN ECO- FRAGILE AREAS OF ORISSA - A NETWORK BASED INITIATIVES FOR LEVERAGING NREGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N</th>
<th>Program Components</th>
<th>Total Achievement</th>
<th>Total Resources Leverage</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Documentation on access to social security programs in 40 Gram Panchayats</td>
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<td>1.1 Baseline report preparation emphasising on NREGS situation and benchmarks to assess the improvements/changes following project implementation</td>
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<td>1.2 Analysis of government implemented welfare schemes from the perspective of social and environmental security with an emphasis on linkage between NREGS interventions and climate change adaptations</td>
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<td>1.3 Process documentation of efforts undertaken by the partner NGOs with emphasis on good initiatives/practices, community advocacy efforts surrounding livelihood rights and environmental sustainability etc. Campaigns /rally, etc</td>
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<td>Program Leverage from mainstream to access to Social security programs</td>
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<td>National Bamboo mission</td>
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<td>State rural water and sanitation mission</td>
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<td>Ensuring job cards and leverage jobs from NREGA for Community actions: Climate change response and developing productive assets</td>
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<td>3.2 Promotion/revive/improvements and managements of multi purpose community tanks</td>
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<td>3.3 promotion of farm/agro forest in private lands</td>
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<td>3.4 promotion of organic agriculture and SRI</td>
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<td>3.5 Acceleration of Rural water supply and sanitation</td>
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<td>3.6 Developing greenery spots under bio diversity conservation and protection</td>
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<td>Preparation of resource development plans at Gram Panchayat level with an emphasis on convergence of NREGS and other govt. schemes</td>
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<td>Strengthening the ongoing forest protection initiatives for rejuvenation</td>
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<td>Training on integrated planning process at community level to develop village and panchayat development plans</td>
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<td>Training on social audit process</td>
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<td><strong>4.1.3</strong></td>
<td>Refresher training on OREGS, use of RTI tool Village/Panchayat planning and Social audit</td>
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<td><strong>4.1.3</strong></td>
<td>Training on organic and sustainable Agriculture (SRI)</td>
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<td><strong>4.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Capacity building of CBOs/PRIs</strong></td>
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<td><strong>4.2.1</strong></td>
<td>NREGS education and orientation at Village level (250 villages in 40 Gram Panchayats) BPL identification, work identification, job card application and issue, work implementation, payment modality and accountability and information sharing thru community evaluation process</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>115350.00</td>
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<td><strong>4.2.2</strong></td>
<td>NREGS education/orientation workshops with community based organizations to peruse as demand driven answer avail and access to opportunity, benefits and linking to food security, rights, empowerments and entitlements</td>
<td>345</td>
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<td><strong>4.2.3</strong></td>
<td>NREGS orientation workshops for PRI representatives with an emphasis on the role of PR members to deepen and demystification the governance system and popularize the NREGS as a development vehicle also in to integrate other social security schemes and/or with other eligible programs and beneficiary to make distress migration free (600 SHG, youth club, village development committee, people's institution etc.)</td>
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<td>1256700.00</td>
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<td><strong>4.2.4</strong></td>
<td>Training on planning process to CBOs to enable them to develop village/Panchayat plans (40 Micro-plans) focusing to develop productive assets and linking with climate change issues and vulnerability reduction</td>
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<td><strong>3.2.5</strong></td>
<td>Training on planning process to PRI members to enable them to develop dynamic village/Panchayat plans and validation at gram sabha (40 sarapach, 40 Panchayati samiti members, 5 ward members</td>
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<td>9900.00</td>
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<td><strong>4.2.6</strong></td>
<td>Training to exclusively women Panchayati-raj members, women SHG representatives and women leaders ICDS/AWC on planning process and inclusion of other social exclusions, backward class, in promoting development competitive on taking the benefits of social security schemes, Missions and NREGA exclusively targeting the specific clients and derive benefits thru small enterprises SBDs and micro-linkages for promoting self esteem, income, efficiency and empowerment covering 1000 SHGs and 300 villages over 30 GPs</td>
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<td><strong>4.2.7</strong></td>
<td>Training on social audit process to CBOs/Youths to enable them to effectively monitor the implementation of NREGS and to make more accountable openness on process, program and practice to public in their respective regions in all 40 GPs</td>
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<td><strong>2.8</strong></td>
<td>Training on social audit process to PRI members to enable them to monitor that NREGS is effectively implemented in their respective regions and put it in public domain for making every bodies information, in 30 GP and make special social audit by external to share the transparency, process of village and GP document preparation and follow up</td>
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<td>4.29</td>
<td>Draw a minimum business plan based on mapping NTFP and other agro/non agro products which will link to value chain analysis for 30 GPs 200 SHGs covering 400 members</td>
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<td>4.2.10</td>
<td>Skill mapping of youths(male &amp; women) from targeted GPs to link with skill up-gradation to reduce distress migration and better engagement in 40 GPs</td>
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<td>Development of resource materials</td>
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<td>5.1</td>
<td>Poster form of Booklet on OREGS and role of PRIs (Oriya)</td>
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<td>5.2</td>
<td>Booklet on operational guidelines on Panchayat/Village level planning, Social audit, muster roll verification etc. (Oriya)</td>
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<td>5.3</td>
<td>Wall Painting/flex/banners</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Institution strengthening</td>
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<td>6.1</td>
<td>Facilitate formation of a resource pool at Panchayat/Block/District level for 40 GP</td>
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<td>6.2</td>
<td>NREGS training to resource pool members</td>
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<td>6.3</td>
<td>Interactive meeting with the government officials/ mission representative at Panchayat and Block level in 4 districts</td>
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<td>6.4</td>
<td>Facilitate village/Panchayat level planning by the PR members, CBOs and local community on program linkages and leverage (40 no. of Panchayats)</td>
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<td>6.5</td>
<td>Facilitate social audit at Panchayat level by the PR members and local community (40no. of Panchayats)</td>
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<td>6.6</td>
<td>Exposure visit of PR representatives and CBO representatives to areas where good practices made on rights, empowerment and integration with mainstream</td>
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<td>6.7</td>
<td>Facilitate participation of PR representatives and CBOs in social audit process undertaken in other areas and other Panchayats for replication with blocks and districts</td>
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<td>6.8</td>
<td>Village wise work identification, prioritization and sharing with the concerned officials (200 nos of villages)</td>
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<td>6.9</td>
<td>Exposure visit of PR representatives and CBO representatives to outside the state for exposure to community actions in NREGS and other social security program implementation and environmental sustainability</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Campaign and advocacy</td>
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<td>7.1</td>
<td>Inclusion of Children and education institution on, ICDS, in Climate change initiatives as part of change agents</td>
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<td>7.2</td>
<td>Panchayat and block level advocacy strategy meetings of PRI forum and other CBOs on climate variability and change adaptation strategies, coping process with innovations, Deepening Gender and governance will be programmed in 50 GPs and all blocks are targeted</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Facilitating interaction between PRI forum and CBOs and the PR department at district and state level on emerging issues on climate variability and change adaptation strategies, coping process with innovations and local action for global concern</td>
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<td>7.4</td>
<td>Contributing to advocacy at state level and feeding experiences from the field into state level process linking NREGA, social action integration, creation productive assets, rights, and linking with the initiatives on emerging issues on climate variability and change adaptation</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Review, Reflection, Lessons Learnt and Program Consolidation</td>
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<td>Half yearly meeting of the partners - need and input based meetings</td>
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<td>Post Box No-1 Kendrapada (orissa)</td>
<td>Susil Kumar Parida/Ms. Usharani Panda</td>
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<td>Saroj Satpathy</td>
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<td>Neelachal Nagar 5th Lane, EL-21 Barhampur</td>
<td>Prafulla Kuamr Sahoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>CARR</td>
<td>At/Po: Gopalpur, Barma, Cuttack</td>
<td>Dusmanta Kumar Rout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>ADARSA</td>
<td>At: Govindatola Po: Dhanupali Sambalpur</td>
<td>Pramod Kumar Jena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>OPDSC</td>
<td>Raniguda farm Po/Dist. Rayagada Odissa</td>
<td>Kishar Marthaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>HLES</td>
<td>Rama Ballav Road Puri</td>
<td>Pramod Kumar Prusty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Case Study-

Block officials discussing the concept with community and taking feedback.

Then the villagers approved the plan in their palli-sabha and forwarded it to the gram-sabha for final approval. The gram-sabha forwarded the peoples’ plan to the block. Then we shared the plan with the block officials along with the villagers. We took the block officials on an exposure to Vidyadharpur village of Ghatagaon block, where we are successful in enhancing the livelihood of people through RWM. The BDO was very much convinced with the plan. In the month of August, 2010 the block officials of Patana block visited the site and discussed with the people of Godhirampara about the concept and benefit of the plan. They accepted the plan for integrating with NREGA.

We have conducted one district level interface and workshop on the concept of RWM. The officials of district administration like, ADM, Keonjhar, APD, DRDA, Director of soil conservation, DFO, Director of Horticulture, BDO of Patana block along with PRI members and village representative were present in the workshop. The concept was highly appreciated by all the participants. So immediately after getting the plan of Godhirampara, the block officials has made the financial estimate of the plan and forwarded it to the DRDA, for inclusion in approved action plan. The plan has been finally approved at DRDA and integrated with MGNREGA.

Concept sharing with District Administration Empowerment: - A Fact

The people of Godhirampara village have initiated the process of integrating NRM planning with MGNREGA through plantation on the waste land of the village. The villagers of Godhirampada have started doing work under MGNREGA for the Rain water management plan developed by the people on 09.06.2010.

Case study:

Rutisila, a revenue village of Rutisila GP of Ghatagaon Block, Keonjhar district. The village comprises of tribal population. Most of the families of the village are backward in terms of accessing different Govt. services and schemes. One lady named Kakiri Barik belongs to the Other Backward Caste community. Her family comprises of herself and her widow mother. She...
was completely landless. After her marriage to Hari Chandra Barik, she was staying with her in-laws in Bahali village of Telkoi block. But suddenly one unforeseen event changed her life. Her husband was passed away after suffering from malaria. Her in-laws started developing the feeling that Kakiri is the reason for the death of their son. Due to her bad fate, their son died at an early age. They started scolding and cursing her. It became unbearable on the part of Kakiri to stay further with her in-laws. She came back to her parental village and started living with her children and widow mother. She has one son and two daughters. She did not have any livelihood option other than working as daily labor to feed her family. One day Kakiri came to the notice of our Community Organizer of Rutisila GP Ms. Ranjita Rana. As she was leading a life full of challenges, our CO planned to address the issue by bringing the family to the mainstream. During her meeting with the SHG members of the village, she discussed the matter and told them the way to address the issue. The SHG members applied to the Panchayat under Madhubabu Pension scheme on 02.10.08. As she has no residential proof, BPL card and voter identity card, her form was rejected. Then our CO contacted the Sarpanch of the concerned Panchayat to write down a residential proof. The Sarpanch agreed with the suggestion and wrote down a residential proof that Kakiri is staying in the village since last seven years. She also got a written proof on the pension form from the PHC doctor of her husband’s death. Then they applied once again along with the proof on 05.05.09. The SHG members of Tarini and Tara Tarini group suggested and supported Ranjita for applying under Vasundhara scheme along with the written proof of Sarpanch for Kakiri as she has landless on 06.05.09. The SHG members took the matter to block level by meeting the BDO with Ranjita. The matter was accepted at block level and BDO considered the case of Kakiri eligible for pension and vasundhara. Then on 03.01.10, Kakiri got her first monthly pension along with nine months arrear pension. The RI has demarcated the area of 4 decl. under vasundhara scheme on 10.12.09 for Kakiri. Now Kakiri has constructed 2 room houses on the plot and staying with her mother and children. Determination, proper planning and choosing the right path is the key to every success.

**Case study:**

**Empowerment Process: - A step forward**

Basantpur Gram Panchayat one of the panchyats of Ghatagaon block, Keonjhar district. The panchayat consist of four villages. The panchayat is mostly populated with tribal community. 27 SHGs has been formed in the panchayat with the help of WOSCA and ICDS. Less number of SHGs has been actively participated during the formation of SHG federation. That came to the notice of our CO, Mr. Santosh Pradhan during the regular SHG meeting. Then immediately he initiated the process of discussing the aim and objective of formation of SHG federation in regular SHG meetings. After knowing the purpose of making GP level SHG federation all the SHG has become the member of Federation. It came to the knowledge of our CO that savings of the SHGs are the only agenda of federation meeting. The federation members are ignorant that the aim and objective of the federation is not only to discuss the savings of SHGs but different village issues can be addressed by federation. The village issues identified and discussed in GP level federation can taken up to block level and solved easily. Getting the knowledge of solving the village issues through SHG federation, the members have taken up addressing the village issues as main agenda of GP level federation meeting. Since last two months the SHG members made their primary job to identify and discuss different village issues in the GP level meeting and taken up the main issues which are not solved at GP level to block level. Two issues which are not solved at GP level and taken up to block level for solution are mentioned below:-

1. Proper and effective expenditure of GKS (Gaon Kalyan Samiti) Fund.
2. Proper distribution of mid day meal at Schools.
The block level federation has taken the issue to BDO of Ghatagaon block. The federation members discussed the matter in detail with BDO and put pressure on him to look into the matter seriously. That compelled the BDO to come to the villages to look personally the matter and sort the problem out. That process boost the encouragement of SHG members and made them empowered to demand their rights.

**Case study:**

**MGNREGA : An Act to check Seasonal Migration.**

Chinamaliposi, a revenue village of Chinamaliposi GP of Patana block situated at 55 kms far off from headquarters of Keonjhar district. 281 HHs belonging to scheduled tribe, scheduled caste and other backward class reside in that village. Ananda Patra, a landless, belongs to the scheduled caste community. His only source of livelihood is daily labor work. Due to insufficient opportunity of getting employment in the village he has no option but to migrate to the nearer districts along with his family in search of daily labor in lean periods. He was getting Rs.50/ to 60/ wage per day by the contractor. During the project intervention in developing the awareness level of the community on different government schemes meant for the benefit of poor, and bringing the poorest of the poor into the mainstream, special focus was given to the Patra family. The first step was to make Saila Patra, wife of Ananda Patra a member of the SHG formed in the community. One of the major objectives of the project is to strengthen SHGs through capacity building of the SHG members on various govt' schemes and the risks associated with migration. By attending regular SHG meetings, Saila came to know that one HH could earn Rs.9000/ during one financial year. She started insist her husband to start working in MGNREGA rather than migrate to other places which involves high risk factor. She succeeded in her endeavor in convincing her husband to apply for job card. Then Ananda started and completed 100 days of work with his wife under MGNREGA during last year. Ananda purchased two bullock with the money earned from MGNREGA. Now he is taking land of other people on lease to do cultivation instead of working in other's field as daily labour, which enabled him in enhancement of his livelihood.

**Case study:**

**Self Reliance**

Asanabani one of the revenue villages of Pillilia GP of Keonjhar district situated at 28 Kms far off from district headquarters. 120 HHs belong to the Munda, Bathudi community of Scheduled tribe constituting the major percentage of population, Scheduled caste and other backward caste. Samuria sahi one of the hamlet, situated just at footsteps of Barabanka forest, belong to the munda community. All the residents of the hamlet are very poor. Their source of livelihood is daily labor and collection of forest produces. Problems faced by the residents of the hamlet mostly related to health, education and drinking water. Drinking water is one of the major problems of the hamlet. The hamlet has one well at the end of the hamlet. All the HHs depends on the only well for drinking water. As the well is just below the forest, the well started filled up with the erosion soil from the hill. The water level of the well became very less resulting in scarcity of drinking water. The villagers made contact with the Panchayat and Block for excavation of the well. As government officials are always busy for nothing for the development of the poor. They failed to succeed in their venture in time. Since rainy season is knocking at the doorstep, they did not wait for the help of the government. The villagers called for a village meeting facilitated by the project staff and taken the decision to excavate the soil from the well by voluntary contribution of labour from all the HHs before breaking of monsoon in the month of June.2010. Sukura Munda, Bharat Munda, Mangta Munda, Betei Munda and Janeki Munda taken the lead role. Every day one or two members of each HH contributed labour. They had taken the soil off the well up to 12 Ft. deep. Now the drinking water problem of the hamlet has
been solved by the villagers themselves. Belief in self and group effort can make the impossible to possible.

In village Sankarei of Banspal GP 146 families engaged in a road construction work. Out of 146 only 19 families had pass books in Baitarani Gram Bank located in Banspal town. The concerned Executive Officer advised the rest of the 127 families to open Zero balance account in Baitarani Gram Bank, otherwise their payments would be delay. Accordingly these 127 families requested the Bank officials several times to open Zero balance account in the bank but they harassed the people. These families also requested the BDO to help in this regard but nothing happened. In this situation our GP Coordinator asked the persons to open their accounts in the nearest Post Office and he (Coordinator) mobilized the Post Master to open Zero balance account of 127 families of Sankarei village. In one day time these families opened their account in Baragoda Post Office. The interesting was that the 19 families who had pass books in the Bank closed their accounts and opens Zero balance account in Baragoda Post Office. The payment was delay but all the families got their payments without any harassment in the Post Office. People at work in village Sankarei.

**Case study:**

**Women Empowerment**

Gaunighasa one of the remote Gram panchayat of Harichandanpur block of Keonjhar district was 17 numbers of SHGs exist in the panchayat. Before our intervention their existence was only in namesake. They didn’t have any idea of the role and responsibility of SHGs, for addressing social issues, except saving and trading. The SHGs are confined only to the concern group. They did not have any idea of federations at GP and block level. Collective approach could put enormous pressure and make the way easy in solving any social issues .During project intervention and regular discussion in their meeting about their responsibility and authority in addressing village level social issues and village development; they internalize the matter and became member of GP level federation. They started discussing and addressing personal and village issues in their meeting.

Ghanashyam Mohanta, belonging to one of the dominant caste of the local area stays near the panchayat office. Taking country liquor and beating his wife, which is his regular practice. The wife of Ghanashyam had complaint about the matter in the village meeting. The villagers had tried many times to solve the problem by requesting Ghanshyam to abstain from drinking. Every Endeavour of the villagers was in vain.

One day Panchayat level SHG federation meeting was going on in the panchayat building. During that time Ghanashyam started scolding and beating his wife. When the situation became unbearable, Gouri ran to the panchayat office and started sharing the fact with the members of federation meeting. She told “I am a woman like you. But tortured like cats and dogs. In the male dominant society, you can see the position of a woman. My husband has not only made my life hell but also the future of my children is going to be spoiled, More than 60% of our family income is spent on liquor consumption. If you won’t solve my problem, I will finish my life.” This version of Gouri ignited the capacity of women power. Immediately all the members of the federation rushed to the house of Ghanashyam. They started persuading Ghanshyam that this type of activity is an offence. If he will not abstain from that then they will collectively take legal action
against him. The members also took an undertaking from Ghanashyam not to repeat this type of activity again. Failing to which, he will be liable for legal action. That compelled Ghanashyam to remain off from taking liquor and beating his wife. The punch of collective effort leaves a huge impact.

**Case study:**

**SHG :- A small unit having huge impact**

Gayalmunda, a remote village of Purumunda Gram Panchayat of Ghatagaon block of Keonjhar district. Keonjhar is one of the underdeveloped districts of Odisha consists primarily the tribal population. The village is remote in terms of access and communication and that results in a lack of services from the govt. agencies is not reaching. Most of the villagers belong to the primitive tribal group “The Juanga”. The village is surrounded by dance forest. Recurring health problem affects negatively the livelihood of the community. As said, earlier the village lacks proper communication; the ANM appointed for the village is facing a lot of problem in her regular visit. The SHG formed by our project intervention taken up the issue to federation meeting. After discussing the health situation of the village in the meeting, the federation has decided and forwarded an application to the CDMO and BDO of the Ghatagaon block. Immediately the CDMO has taken action on that and arranged mobile health camp in consultation with BDO. On dated 25.06.2010 a health camp was conducted at the village. More than hundreds patients of the village was treated in camp and free medicine has been distributed to the villagers. The CDMO has been assured the villagers that every month one doctor will officially conduct a health camp. A proposal also forwarded to the BDO and CDMO to construct one quarter for ANM in that village. The SHGs of that village set an example that any village issues can be addressed and solved by the SHG federation.

**Case study:**

**Social Inclusion**

Palanghati, one of the revenue village of Palanghati GP in Patana block of keonjhar. The village consists of 157 HHs comprising mainly Scheduled Tribe (Ganda, Munda & Majhi), Scheduled Caste and other backward castes of total 1027 population inclusive of 134 children ranging from 0 to 6 years. As per the Govt. scheme the village has one Angawadi Centre which is 1 Km. far from Sindhua Sahi, one of the hamlets (tribal populated) of Palanghati village. Due to the long distance, most of the pregnant mothers and children are not able to access the AWC. Taking that into consideration the villagers has applied to CDPO for opening an AWC in their hamlet. The CDPO has accepted and approved the proposal. Once the centre got approval for opening three persons (2 no. of Ganda & 1 no. of Munda) from that hamlet has applied for the post of Anganwadi worker. The hamlet has 60 children for Anganwadi out of which 37 belong to Munda community. However, the post has been offered to one of the general (dominant) cast woman. Once the fact disclosed agitation evoked in the community. Immediately one of the SHGs formed by us, naming Jatrabeda Self-help Group initiated a move and called for a village level meeting of the women. They raised one of the major fact that as Ganda (Santali spoken) children are not so conversant with Oriya language. A general caste worker can talk in Oriya language, which will raise a barrier between the children/mother and worker. Immediately, they met the CDPO and request to appoint one local i.e. Santali spoken worker. The CDPO has to bow down before the group and changed her decision. One of applicant of the hamlet was appointed and performing her duty efficiently. Determination and Unity made to achieve an objective easily than individual endeavour.
Case study:
Collective Effort: = A form of empowerment
- On 26th June, 2010 around 100 no. of villagers of Jharbeda village, out of which more than 70 no. of women has come to the Collector office, Keonjhar to meet the Collector to discuss certain problems, which comprises of closure of country liquor shop and stone quarries coming around the village. After meeting the collector, they discussed the matter and lodged their complaint letter to the grievance cell. Their collective effort and step gave them a positive result. The collector passed the order to close down the country liquor shops of their village and the quarries.
- Another case of collective effort was also emerged in Manoharpur GP. On 04.06.2010 around 300 members of 30 SHGs has organised a rally against closure of country liquor shops. The rally started from their concerned villages to the Gram panchayat office. They submitted their memorandum to the Sarpanch and other PRI members. That initiative has put a great impact on the PRI members, which compel them to take measures against the issue. Most of the shops have been closed down.

Case study:
Peoples’ Plan:- A stepping stone in integrating NRM with MGNREGA
Godhirampara, a revenue village of Palanghati GP, Patana block of Keonjhar district surrounded with forests. The village is consists of 100 Households. Out of which 85 Households belong to the Scheduled tribe community and rest are belong to SC and OBC community. This village is remote in terms of access and communication and that results in a lack of services from the govt. agencies. Most of the population depend on agriculture and forest produce as their major source of livelihood.

One of the patches, in the northeastern side of the village, consists of agriculture field of more than 80 households was regularly affected by flash floods during rainy season. This patch is just in the valley of two small hills. The villagers, who have fields just above the runoff way of the rainwater, were able to cultivate some small duration paddy in the rainy season. Those whom have lands on the upper side of the valley have no other options, just to keep their land unploughed and treated that as wasteland. During our intervention, we found & planned to do rain water management in that area to convert the wasteland into productive land. We shared the concept of RWM with the villagers and chalked out a plan with the help of our resource person and active participation of the villagers. After developing the plan, we developed the resource and interest map of the village with the help of villagers. Once the villagers are satisfied with the concept and the benefits they would get out of the structure. In April 2010 the journey started.

Case Study-
Farm Pond, Water Security and Local Food Security Initiative
Bidyaladhar Nayak 48 years, Schedule Caste with BPL No-614, live with 7 family members 5 male & 2 female in Samakud Village of Raisuan GP, Telkoi block, Kendujhar district, Orissa. He is a marginal farmer having 2.30 acres of land. The family lives on NTFP, small agriculture and labor work.
ASHA local organization with assistance of Udyama- Bhubaneswar and SDTT-Mumbai, generated awareness and educated the villagers about NREGS, through meetings, padayatra, workshop, leaflets, posters display etc. which not only touched villagers but also to Sarpancha, Word members, BPL families. In the Pallisava & Gramsava it was resolved to create new water sources through farm ponds to encounter drought and ensure crop production possible in each year. The villagers approached BDO and other authorities about this and in first half of 2009 Mr. Bidyadhar Nayak was sanctioned with a farm pond worth Rs.50, 000.00. He excavated a Farm pond of 130 ft length, 90 ft width and 7 ft depth by generating 555 person day’s labor for which 15 job card holders were engaged for more than 36 days.

Now he has cultivated paddy on 1.5 acres of land, cultivated fish of Rs.300.00 fish seeds he has planted harada & bin grams on the embankments. In the coming winter season he could be able to cultivate vegetable and grams. Really NREGS has brought real food security provision for his family.

Case Study-

NREGS, community action and creation of productive assets

Mr. Shyam Sundar Samuel Banner is a BPL, marginal farmer of Balabhadrapur village, Bimala GP, Telkoi Block, Kendujhar district, Orissa, living in a thatched shed house with 8 family members, 5 male & 3 female. They live on NTFP & agriculture and labor. He has 3 acres of land. ASHA generated awareness among the villagers of Balabhadrapur about NREGS & motivated them to approach the local authority for job. After 3-4 meetings all the 30 families with a written application handed over to BDO Telkoi & demanded employment in February-2009. Bimala GP Sarpancha also submitted the application to BDO and within 15 days a farm pond was sanctioned to Shyam Sundar. All the villagers worked in excavating the pond for 15 days which generated 253 person days labor by the use of RS, 35000.00. The poor villagers got employment for 15 days & managed to live during hard time.

Shyam Sundar has cultivated paddy in 1 acre of land by using pond water. He has also cultivated fish in the pond during 2009 in the coming winter season vegetable, pulses & grams is expected to be grown. Asset building through NREGS farm pond scheme has really created household livelihood security for a poor tribal BPL family like Shyam Sunder.

Case Study-

Communication and road linkage in NREGS

Local SHGs, the villagers of Raisuan obtained a road construction of 2 Km of distance from Raisuan to Kaliahota main road connectivity. This work started in April and completed in June2009 in this work 130 Job card holders were employed for more than 80 days which generated 10400 person days employment for local BPL families that has checked outside migration. This was a morum type of road construction work of metaling & 5 culverts & bridges have been constructed. But the job card holders were not obtaining wages regularly which forced them to borrow to maintain their families. In this context ASHA organized the laborers and educated them about NREGS rules and regulations and labor rights. All the job card holders complained to BDO, Telkoi about their problem& informed to reporter of news paper. Then BDO spot verified and ordered to pay within 7 days and all the laborers received their due amount through post office account of their respective numbers.

Secondly all the villagers of Raisuan complained for low quality of work and the contractor was directed by the authority to improve the quality of road once again.

Joint initiative can bring success and qualitative result at grass root level.
Case Study-

Linking farmers to financial institution for Agriculture loan compensation for flood damages.

The Kursud and Digsira Grampanchayat of Bolangir people are mainly depend on the agriculture for their livelihood. They cultivate paddy, mug, biri, pea nut in their field. This region is facing frequent flood and drought. Village Kursud, Komera, Kandara, Durukoita, Nirmala, Goudagula and Diglara are situated close o the river Udanta and the river does not have any embracement as a result the flood water damaging the land every year.

The devastating flood of July 2008 lost hundreds of hectors of agricultural land, this matter was informed to the district magistrate and collector, Tahalsildar and the agricultural development officer, they assured for the support for this loss but they never pay any attention on it. ASSA took it forward to Block Development officer and the Agricultural Officer and asked to pay the compensation to the farmer or else farmer cannot able to cultivate their land this year. as a result on dated August O6, 2009 people got the compensation from the Government through the Agricultural officer and VAW.

Apart from the above we support the people to get agricultural loan from the bank and co-operative. As a result 150 farmer of these village got loan from the bank and co operatives for the purpose of agriculture. People of these villages are very much thanks to the ASSA and Udyama in organizing community for their support.

Case Study-

Using NREGS for Creation of New Forest

The Bolangir district is one of the poor districts of the states which come under the Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi districts. Turekela is one of poor inhabited Tribal block of the district which was rich in natural vegetation and natural resources, these resources were being smuggled by the people.

This region is now facing a number of environmental hazards and disaster due to massive cutting of the tree. Temperature is rising every year, the ground water is depleting day by day combined with the erratic rain fall. To address this issue community were sensitized to address this issue, as a result at Kondai and Mahakhanda village 80 hector of land was brought under the plantation this year with support from department of Forest, government of Orissa where people get benefit in getting work in NREGS program and the Vana Surakshaya Samittee is strengthened.
Case Study-
With a new start on bare foot……

Nimighera is a revenue village situated on the hilltop consists of 16 households; the Rutisila GP is surrounded by dense forest. Though it comes under the administration of Rutisila GP in reality it is far from the cultural and social set up of Rutisila. The road condition to this village is very bad. The one & only road available for communication is only for pedestrians. The first help from the government was the establishment of an AWC centre in the year 2003. As has been observed earlier this village was backward in terms of health, education & other developmental aspects. This village comes under the project area of WOSCA and is in periodic touch with the project staff.

The ray of change came to the village in the last year through the opening of a non-formal school for the children of the village who are deprived of their basic right, i.e., Right to education since a long. Looking to the sheer necessity, a village meeting was organized in the Village of Nimighera to facilitate the ‘Forest Right Act’ for the forest dwellers. In between the facilitator Rosalina Jena saw some children playing on the road in the school time, she asked their parents about the schooling of the children and got answer that they are afraid of sending their children because the children have to cross the forest to reach the school which is not so easy. Rosalina thought and planned to start a school for beginners. A supporting hand namely Asadhu Dandasena, a young matriculate of Nimighera village came & provided his support to fulfill this objective. The school started with 20 children. Now the village people are happy to see their children going to the school & getting the facility which was a dream for them at once.

The development process began in the village with the beginning of schooling facility which will awaken the people to live a better life with better livelihood options. Moreover, such initiative taken by WOSCA & the villagers with a co-operative effort has become a start towards development of Nimighera. This development initiative has also opened up their eyes for the socio-economic development of the village.

Case Study-
PALLISABHA – BANGOMUNDA, Bolangir

CHANDOTARA Pallisabha and Gramsabha are the democratic decision making body at the grass-root level in which the rural people get the scope to express their views and participate in decision making and formulate the proposal for the village development. One cannot deny the role of Pallisabha.

At the Gram Panchayat level, it has become mandatory to conduct Gramsabha and Pallisabha before the implementation of any rural development scheme. But sometimes, it is violated. Previously it was seen that, majority of the Govt. programmes were implemented with the ignorance of the people. The beneficiary selection was in the hands of Sarpanch and beurocrats. CHANDOTARA Panchayat of Bangomunda Block in Balangir District is one of tail end and such places where it was noticed that most of the people were ignorant about the Pallisabha. All the matters regarding the selection of beneficiaries for the Indira Awas Yojana, social security schemes etc, road works, NREGS works, were depending on the choice of Sarpanch and Secretary of GP. As a result of which many of the stake holders and vulnerable sections were far from the fruits of the various government programmes. The Panchayat never had seen the
Pallisabha nor were the villagers informed about the Panchayat meeting. So, there was no scope for them to associate and participate in Panchayat activities. In fact, despite several schemes and projects implemented by the government, there was gross lapse in planning, programmes and practices, obviously; the fruits of development were not reaching to vulnerable sections at the village level.

Observing the situation in Chandotora GP the local NGO i.e. AJSA which is one of the partner agencies of UDYAMA, started taking some initiatives in some of the villages like Chinaguda which was the outreach area of Chandotara GP.

The organization conducted meetings in the village. Micro level planning (MLP) was prepared as the channel for the development of the village. The field organizers of AJSA took advocacy measures to organize Pallisabha in villages. It gave encouragement to the people to participate actively in the process of proposal making.

Gradually, the pallisabha got good response from public. Both males and females participated in pallisabha and gave proposal for the development of villages. Not only this but also it became a boost in the hands of common people to express their opinion in the beneficiary selection and village development.

Furthermore, the villagers started showing their much interest on pallisabha and even ask about the date of conducting the next pallisabha and the agenda for pallisabha. Pallisabha became the common people’s forum for discussion about their problems and giving and finalizing the proposals.

By participating in pallisabha, the villagers of Chindaguda could able to form a village development committee (VDC) through which the implementation of other government programmes became easier. They also formed a jungle surakhya committee which helped to protect the surrounding forest areas.

Fortunately, the Sarpanch of Kalamjani started showing his own interest positively towards the pallisabha. He took step to conduct it in other villages which helped him to implement the schemes more successfully.

Case Study-

RESCUE OF MIGRANT LABOURER FROM ANDHRA PRADESH

Out migration is more peculiar in blocks, like Bangomunda, Belapada ,Khaparakhol and Tureikela, Titlagada and Muribahal of Balangir District. Generally, people from all castes, used to go to different places of Andhra Pradesh to engage themselves in brick making and farm works. Usually, people from different areas start migrating to those places in the month of October, just after the Durga Puja and ‘Nabarna Bhakshyana’ the famous social ceremony of Western Odisha. Some of the households move with the entire family members, and some others, with the adult male and female members.

Undoubtedly, the high migration occurs because of lack of works in these areas and to earn more for the survival of their families. We can say that migration is good, unless it is distressed. But in some places, the labourers suffer from several problems like non-payment of wage, unhygienic working condition etc. and also, the violation of labour rights. Due to these problems at work place, the life and livelihood process becomes more distressed.

It is one of such cases, which was happened in 2007. The villages under Sindhekela panchayat are highly migrate prone areas. Many households of Loharpalli village usually go to some places of Andhra Pradesh. In 2007, they were migrating to Hyderabad for brick works. They had gone through a Sardar (labour contractor). The Sardar who generally acts as a mediator between the telgu owners and labourers.
Some households got money as advance from the itavati owners to work for six months. It was under contract basis. In the beginning of their work they faced no problems but after some days, the working environment became very measurable. The owners of itavati, stopped giving the wage for the brick work. Only gaveen things is the food expenses. So, the workers could not meet their needs. One of the workers belong to Loharpalli village, suffered from serious illness and after some days, he died at the work place.

Observing the critical situation there, other workers feared and did not want to work there as some others suffered from illness. The owners were less concerned about the health and hygienic aspects at the work place. The labourers had nothing to do, as they were not paid the wage by the owners, except the fooding. On the other hand, the labourers wanted to leave the place and to come back to their village. But they had not the required money to come by the train. So, they could not come to the village, as the contractor was absconded from the place. Finally AJSA rescued the laborers from contractor with help of Action Aid Andhra Pradesh with help of Muralidhar Das the coordinator of UDYAMA.

**Case Study-**

**ONION CULTIVATION PREVENTING OUT-MIGRATION IN KURLUVATA VILLAGE**

As it is known that Bangomunda block is highly migrate prone area in Balangir District. About 50% people migrate to other states like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh etc. Migration is more visible in some panchayats i.e. Chandotora, Deogaon, Sindhikela. Here, many people were migrating to other places. At the same time, some of the villagers in these panchayat areas were engaged in cultivation those who are not migration. Among the crops, onion is the most prominent. The lands were so fertile to produce onions. The farmers were engaged in producing export quality onions. The yield rate of onion is also satisfactory but the fact is that due to lack of marketing facility in the area, the farmers were bound to sell in local market. As a result of which, the farmers were getting less price from selling their products so onion cultivation was not so profitable to them.

Kurluvata is one of such villages, where some farmers were engaged in onion production but they were not able to get the reasonable price due to lack of marketing channel. During that period, the local organization i.e. AJSA Considering the problems of distressed migration on the one hand and the problems of distressed marketing on the other hand, started thinking to interfere, for a better livelihood of the farmers which would further check the migration from the village.

At the very first step towards gaining from onion cultivation, the AJSA made contact with some of the businessmen in Nasik of Maharastra. The organization facilitated in making business contract with some of the seeds and fertilizer agencies. They supplied seeds and fertilizer to the farmers of these areas through 2 agencies of Bhubaneswar, namely Srimaa and Jagananth agencies. Ultimately it made a linkage with the farmers of Nasik. The local farmers could get the high yielding variety seeds and became able to produce more. The marketing agencies from Bhubaneswar and Nasik came to these areas to purchase onions from the local farmers. As a result of which they got the reasonable price.

Right now, about 100 farmers in Kurluvata village are engaged in producing onion who were previously migrating to others states in search of works, for about six months. Migration in this village is checked to a substantial level, due to onion cultivation. Besides this, with the initiative of the organization, horticulture department has come forward and has given the required training to the farmers, by which they are producing onion twice in a year.
Now the business people from other places also coming to the area, which helped the farmers to get more prices. Now, they are selling the onion @ Rs. 5/- Kg.

While discussing with the farmers of Kurluvata they suggested that government or govt. agencies should take onion and to give a minimum support price which would help the farmers and would check the migration more fruitfully. They also suggested that the govt. should take steps to dig permanent wells around the onion fields. So, here we can say that to some extent, onion cultivation in these areas have brought a solution to the distressed migration.

Case Study -

**FAILED NREGS PROGRAMME IN DIGSIRA**

NREGS was implemented in KBK district in the first phase, in Orissa. The objective was to provide hundred days work in a year and to check migration. Obviously, the administration at all levels took steps to make NREGS more successful, as it is a nationwide scheme which ensures right to work to the people. Giving employment to the rural people has become the Act under NREGA. So, the block officials were more conscious to implement the programme more successfully.

Digsira panchayat under Titilagarh Block is considered as progressed in terms of agriculture, water facilities, roads and communication etc. Despite these, some people go on migration to Sambalpur, Raipur. As the river Tel is flowing on the sides of several villages of this panchayat, so the lands are so fertile as compared to other places in the block. The people are more concentrated in agriculture and producing several crops like groundnut, paddy, and various vegetables and onion.

From the very beginning of NREGS programme the people of this panchyat showed less interest towards the programme despite several motivation and other campaigns undertaken by the block as well as local NGOs. The ASSA NGO was involved in conducting street plays in this panchayat.

Though some works like pond renovation, excavations, digging of farm ponds etc. are done in the GP area. But it has been a problem to engage the job card holders in these works because of lack of interest among them. For NREGS works, pass books are opened in their names in UGB, Kholan Branch, which is 10 KMs away from the GP.

While I asking about the reason for lack of interest among the job card holders to work in NREGS works, during the discussion with the GRS of Digsira GP and with some workers came to find some of the causes.

Firstly, it is delay payment of wage by the bank. Generally the workers fail to get the wage money from the bank on the date which is declared. For this reason, they prefer to work in agriculture sector where they get spot cash payment.

Secondly, the workers face “Go and Back to home” problem. It means they do not get the wage money from the bank on a single day as there is a limitation on NREGS payment. All workers do not get it on the same day. So, some get and some of them return to home and wait for another day.

According to the GRS of Digsira GP, due to these reasons, there has been no job demand in last 2 years, in Gaudatula village, when any NREGS work starts; some workers are called by the Gaon Sathi to the work place. After the completion of work, the job demand forms, i.e. C2 forms are filled up by them which are required to maintain for official purpose. In practice, the job card
holders do not apply for job. They do not go voluntarily to the GP office for applying job card. The panchayat itself register the names of some people for job card. It also distributes job cards to them.

So, it is well observed that, there is a large gap between the target and achievement as far as the NREGS programme is concerned. While discussing with some persons, they suggested for NGO intervention to fill up the gap and to make the programme more successful.

**Case Study**

**Regarding the Bondage labourer Mr Lapan Paika**

Mr. Lapan Paika, aged 35, son of Mr. Awel Paika, the resident of Kullatapada of village, Kapsipali GP of Odiapali in Khapra Khol Block of Balangir District has been detain forcefully at Meheboob Nagar in Hyderabad. Mr Lapan Paika had gone to village- Nandigaon, Rangapur, Meheboob Nagar with his wife and children to work in a brick kiln himself as a skilled and his wife as an unskilled labourer. They were working under Mr. Dharmendra Naik, the owner of a brick kiln. All of them returned to their village in rainy season leaving some amount of his wage due from the owner. He, Mr Lapan Paika, alone once again went to Meheboob Nagar in the month of September after ‘Nua Khai’, a local festival, to get the balance of his wage about Rs.10,000.00 (Ten Thousand) from his master. But then he has not returned yet to his village.

Sometimes he makes a call over phone to his home saying that the owner of the brick kiln oppresses by arresting him in a room. The phone number is 09948412886. He needs a sum of Rs.30/ 40 thousand for his release. If his family does not provide the sum, he would sell his kidney as his wife Mrs. Liabani Paika said. He was weeping at the time of talking and also he has expressed that the owner oppresses him even by beating and keeping him tied with rope in a room without food.

Being Mr. Lapan Paika unlawfully detain in Hyderabad, the tear from his family’s eyes does not come to end, his family consists of his wife Mrs. Laibani, aged 32 yrs, son Narasingha aged 09 yrs, daughter Sadhaba aged 04 yrs and his parents Mr. Awel and Mrs. Gurubari of aged above 60 yrs. These five members of the family are going on in a very measurable condition. The family has a mere half acre of land which is meager to do with. In addition with this situation they have not got the Rice under BPL card for two months.

To release Mr. Lapan Paika, his wife Mrs. Laibani Paika and his elder brother Mr. Banamali Paika have jointly made a complain in the local police station, in the Labour Commission, to the District Collector, Balangir and also an appeal to the President of India on 04th December 2009. The district administration has not taken any action regarding this matter yet.

**Case Study**

**THE SUCCESS OF NREGS**

The Balangir district is draught prone area and consists of 14 blocks. Among 14 blocks, Turekela block is one of them. Every year, more than half of the residents of this block have been migrating different part of the state and outside state in search of work. Most of the people are of scheduled tribe and scheduled caste and illiterate.

There are 19 Grama Panchayat in Turekela block. Out of them, Badabanki is one GP. Most of the people of this GP depend on agriculture. People reside in Badabanki, a village of the Badabanki GP, are of scheduled tribe. Every year, most of the residents of this village go to
Hyderabad to work in brick kiln for their livelihood due to shortage of rainfall. This year, the villagers have got their job by working in making two roads costing Rs.5, 30,000.00 under NREGS through the GP. A villager named Mr. Raghu Nia la is different from others. The family consists of 9 members; 4 sons, 2 daughter, his mother and himself with his spouse. Every year, he migrates with his family for shortage of food due to lack of work or livelihood. But this year, not being migrated, he works in his GP due to starting of works under NREGS. Working under NREGS, He has earned Rs7000.00 (Seven Thousand) till today. He says that if the GP works properly under the NREGS and pays the wages in time then most of the villagers, not being migrated, work residing in their own village.

**Case Study:**

**THE SUCCESS STORY OF NREGS OF VILLAGE 'CHIKINI BAHILI'**

We, the people, are the permanent residents of the village Chikini Bahali, GP-Maleshira, Block-Muri Bahal, PS- Titilagarh, Dist- Balangir. We are consisting 133 families. Out of them there are 16 scheduled caste and 117 scheduled tribe families. There was no government work in the past. So the youth and other capable people of the village were going outside to work for livelihood. But now the workers of Udyama-an NGO, coming to our village, explained us how a government work can be brought here. With the cooperation of the workers of Udyama, we became able to bring a road work of Rs.3, 00,000.00 (three lakhs) under NREGS. With this income there 48 persons of men and women are managing their families. In this NREGS work, we have already received Rs. 48,000.00 in the first phase of this work and Rs.18, 000.00 in the second phase. Knowing how a work can be extracted, we have extracted another repairing work of Rs.2, 00,000.00 (two lakh). That is going to be started very soon. Now no one goes outside to work due to available of work in our own village.

**Case REPORT ON A REMOTE VILLAGE OF MAHADEIJODA G.P. UNDER KEONJHAR**

The village Nuapada is in Mahadeijoda G.P. of Keonjhar Sadar block. It has it’s importance as there are several iron-ore, mines located around the village. Side by side, some crusher units-have been running where most of the workers are in-migrants.

To reach the village Nuapada is too difficult due to strange road and dusty environment. The village is a traditional tribal village consisting of 60 households which are scattered. There is a hill one one side of the village. Most of the villagers are working in mines and crusher.

Due to its atmospheric condition and difficult communication, some govt. officials like ANM, school teachers, are no staying in the village. Even the Anganwadi workers (AWW) post is laying vacant in the village. Not only the govt. employees but also some NGO workers have preferred to stay at Mahadeijoda village as there avail easy communication from this village.

Though the villagers know about the role of ASHA but they are unable to take the delivery patient to the medical, due to difficult communication.

Coming to the aspect of rural development schemes, it is found that about 10 households have not got BPL cards, though they belong to poorer class. There are 2 Tube wells in the village.

As par as NREGS is concerned, though some persons have got job cards, but no work provident to them till date. The job cards are, totally blank as not a single work-day mentioned. Once, one contractor came and called. Some labourers to work at a place which is 8-10 kms distance from the village. But they refused to work there.
There households were not given job cards, so they moved to G.P. office and demanded it. But when they realized the non-response attitude of G.P. officials, they went to collector office and appealed for job cards. As result, job cards issued to them after 4 days.

To a certain extent, the villagers including the females have awareness regarding NREGS, Land right, Forest right, and health matters, etc. It is due to their participation in several awareness programmes, campaigns, NREGS education and orientation programme, Sometimes they also enjoy street plays, conducted by some NGOs from which they learn something.

The village deserves the attention of govt. and Non-govt officials due to practice of child labour, which is the result of high drop out rate in the village primary school. As there is no middle and high school in nearby villages, the children, after completing 5\textsuperscript{th} class, prefer to work in nearby crushers, and in wood collection from jungle.

Regarding the committees and social groups, it requires to mention that there are 3 SHGs in the village. One of them is more active which has got a loan of Rs. 2.6 lacs. For goat keeping, from Baitarani Gramya Bank Mahadejoda Branch. Some members of SHGs also represent in parent and Teachers Association (PTA) and mother and Teachers Association (MTA) formed in the school.

There is also a Forest Right Committee (FRC) which some female members are represent. The SHGs are now performing an active role in obtaining their land rights and forest rights. To get the land Patta, the members have joined in the rallies undertaken from time to time at District headquarter & state capital. For this purpose, they have spent many from SHG fund.

Besides these, the SHG members have taken steps to protect forest, by preventing the wood cutters. One health committee is also there, 2 lady members from the committee have got health training.

It will be interesting to know that, the females in the village are more active than the males. The females go to G.P. office, go to rallies, attend meetings, campaigns etc. They have gone to collector office for several times with various demands. It is because of encouragement from the local NGO i.e; Shanti Jubak Sangha, during the discussion.

**A CASE STUDY ON SUCCESSFUL ORGANIC FARMING ADOPTED BY A CULTIVATOR IN BASANPUR G.P. OF GHATGAON BLOCK**

Kandasara is one of the revenue villages of Basanpur G.P. belong to Ghatagaon block. The village is mainly dominated by Mahanta Community whose chief source of livelihood is cultivation. After the harvesting period, they generally used to go to outside in search of work.

Bhakta Mahanta is one of the cultivator who is staying in the village. Along with the cultivation, he usually worked as a mason outside the village. As he was engaged in dual works, obviously he not able to give more priority to cultivation several problems faced by him in cultivation.

Due to his weak financial condition, and less priority on agriculture, he could not earn enough to meet his family needs.

At a time some officials of WOSCA – a leading, organization of Keonjhar district, were undertaking a programme in the village. They spent some time in the house of the person i.e;
Bhakta Mahanta. During the discussion with him, the WOSCA – workers came to know that – despite his engagement in agriculture for more periods, he was so much beneficial form this occupation as he was unable to spend enough on fertilizer and pesticides. For that reason, he was supposed to go outside for masson work.

With realizing the problems of the cultivator, the workers of WOSCA suggested him to start organic farming and assured to help in undertaking the new method of farming. They described in detail about the organic farming and the technic used in the method. After learning and getting motivation from them, the cultivator expressed his interest to start the organic farming. He accepted the suggestion.

At the first step, the NGO workers provident 500 grams of Vorms to the person to facilitate him in creating vorming compost. It was given free of cost. It is known that organic compost is essential for is essential for organic farming. Firstly this vorms were kept in a pot with some clay. Gradually, it transferred to vorming compost after 15 to 20 days. Then he took the compost from the pot and used in vegetable farming. It was observed that the method brought catastrophic change in average production of vegetables on an average, none tomato plant gave about 5 to 7 kgs of tomato which is much more than the previous production level. Ultimately, his process of farming not only enabled the cultivator in earning more but also made him self-sustained in own farming. He got more profit as compared to previous. According to him, he has earned about 25000 (Twenty Five thousand rupees) this year, from organic farming.

Otherhands, he has stopped going outside for masson work. Presently he is more engaged himself in this new method of farming. In every season, the year, he has become able to earn from this observing the new method and changes in his livelihood process in the village, presently about 30 cultivators have adopted organic farming and practicing successfully.

For their success and change in livelihood process, they give the credit to WOSCA organization.
people severally criticized the attempt of the CDMO. They not only demanded the appointment of Medical equipments.

When the CHC Staff came to the spot to take the medical – equipments, the Sarpanch of Bhagamunda G.P. with the the local community rushed to the medical and lucked the door. They prevented them from taking the goods. And informed about the incident to the CDMO over telephone.

Immediately, the CDMO sent the district hospital authority to the spot to take an enquiry about the matter. The people told everything, happening in the PHC. They narrated about the absence of Doctor and how the Pharmacist undertaking his duty. Considering their problems, and to find out a solution, the CDMO sent another doctor to the PHC, to manage the situation and to restore the health services in that area. It was meant for the time being adjustment.

But after some days, the new doctor went back to the district hospital. The previous doctor realized himself that he has committed mistakes by not providing health services at the place of posting. He joined again in the PHC and now he is staying in the Medical Officer quarter, provided to him at Bhagamunda. Now he is very regular in discharging his duty. People are satisfied on his service.

So it is well observed that it is the togetherness of community which made it happen. Shiftin of a medical could not be possible only due to the objection people. Absolutely, the credit goes to the community in presuming the CDMO in restoring health services, and in smooth functioning of the PHC.

CASE STUDY ON PROTEST AGAINST THE ON MACHINERY USE FOR A NREGS WORK AT BHOLAGADIA : - AMARJYOTI-KHUNTA - MAYURBANJ

Bholagadia is a centrally located village of Bholagadia G.P. of Khunta block in the district of Mayurbhanj. This village is approaching to AMARJYOTI office. It is also one of the focus villages of the partner organization.

One incident took place on the 12th February 2009. Some people were found, strongly protesting the contractor. A turmoil ambiguous sound was listened. The villagers anxiously rushed to the spot to know about the matter. The Office bearers of “AMARJYOTI” also went and asked about the incident. It was known that the local contractor…. Purna Giri was doing the road construction work which is laying from Bholagadia to Khunta. But the matter took to serious when it came to the eyes of people that the contractor was using excavator for excavating the road and digging the soil. People were found, Protesting his machinery work at night. So, that, the driver of excavator was bound to step down from his seat.

Near about 20 males and females had sat in front of the vehicle. The driver informed the fact to the contractor. He came and motivated the people to stop the protest as he said that about 90% work was already done and only 10% should be finished by that day, with the use of machines otherwise he would not be paid the amount by the J.E of Khunta block.

The matter was taken to the B.D.O of Khunta block. So, the B.D.O, himself, J.E. and the contractor came to the field. The B.D.O. assured that no machine work would be undertaken further and all the local labourers would be given chance in that road construction work.
It was due to the protest, the local administration bowed it’s head before the people and it was a victory of people. Somebody told, it was a victory of togetherness and integration.

**CASE STUDY ON NREGS WORK (UDYAMA)**

This case reflects the general actual practices which happen under the NREGS works. It is one of the cases which came to the limelight. The place is the village Ghodar of the Ghodar G.P. belong to Titilagarh block. A pond renovation work was under going in the month of January 2009 under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme where 18 labourers, consisting of 11 (eleven) males and 7 (seven) females worked.

According to the government instruction the work was started in the first week of January. As the NREGS guideline clearly indicates that the labourers should be paid the wages within 15 days of their work. But those labourers were not paid their wages even after 30 days of the completion of work. Under this circumstances, the Sarpanch of Ghodar Panchayat Communicated to B.D.O and J.E of the block but his attempt became fruitless. The labourers were not paid their wages at the right time.

It us under the “linking livelihoods and Grass root Governance” Programme the volunteers of ‘UDYAMA’ organization became able to aware the village people regarding the rules and regulation of NREGA. As a result of which, the labourers united themselves and met the collector for their wage payment so, the collector, forwarded a quick notice to the B.D.O and J.E of the block. At last, the labourers were paid their wages in the last week of February. They were motivated by the awareness programmes & made it happen successful.

**CASE STUDY ON FOREST CONSERVATION IN MALDA G.P OF JHUMPURA BLOCK – SURYA**

The village Patuakadar, in Malda G.P. of Jhumpura block in Keonjhar district is located at the base of a hill which is naturally surrounded with forest. There are 73 households living in the village who belong to SC,ST& OBC. The fact is, that the nearby villagers were engaged in deforestating as they were not aware about the environmental degradation & ecology imbalance.

In course of time, when he local NGO i.e. …..‘SURYA’, started working in the area, some steps taken for forest protection as it was given the top priority. Several meetings and discussions undertaken and some street plays conducted in and around the village, which focusing on the forest protection .By the time, the community became enable to understand about the value of Forest and it’s utilization.

To male this initiative more success, on a committee formed named as “Vana Surakhya Samiti” (VSS) which is locally called as Jungle committee. Consisting of 15 members in which some decisions taken by the jungle committee are as follows……

- a) Not to cut Sal, Mahula trees as those to prevent the entry of wood cutters help their livelihoods into the jungle.
- b) The committee will sit together once in a month.
- c) To bring the broken trees only for fuel purpose.
- d) Not to burn, set put fire, inside the jungle.
Above all, the important decision persons taken, was divided that 5 persons (both males and females) from the village would be engaged in watching the jungle everyday, on a rotation basis, interestingly it has a usual practice that everyday 5 persons from the village go to the jungle, with wood stick in their heads and watch. Suppose, 5 persons watch day, those 5 persons keep the wood stick in some other households and they proceed to jungle & watch. This practice is going on successfully. As a result of this initiative taken by the village community, about 150 acres of jungle have been protected. And many valuable trees like Sal, Mahula, Kusum and other medicinal plants have been kept intact.

CASE STUDY ON PREVENTING DISTRESS MIGRATION –AND POPULARISING NREGS – (SURYA)

There is village named, Brahmanidhi in Nayagarh G.P. of Jhumpura block. The village is mainly dominated by scheduled Tribes, where 88 households living in the primary source of livelihood in the village is agriculture and agriculture related labour. Despite several schemes and projects implemented by the government, it might be (is) to the due ignorance or less awareness (among) of the village people they used to move to Joda (mining), areas for earning (work), after harvesting which is termed as distress migration because of several pollution in those areas..

It is under the “Network based initiatives for leveraging NREGS programmes the partner agency, ‘SURYA’ conducted a survey and came to know that the people of that village are migrating to mines areas due to the lack of awareness regarding NREGS and availability of job card. As a part of initiative, the people were motivated to come forward and take part (participate in NREGS, meetings and discussions organized by ‘SURYA’ from time to time so, they were encouraged to apply for job cards in the Panchayat office.

Finally, when the people came to know (aware) about the scheme and the job card system, as many as 52 households one to Nayagarh G.P. and applied for job card to get work in own area.

With considering their application, job cards issued. To provide works to them, digging of a new pond started for which Rs. 5 lacs, about Rs. 4 lacs spent on (Creating Mandays) (Wage payment). Simultaneously, the programme this case, that has not only been able to stop the distress migration but also has emphasized on popularizing the NREGS as a development vehicles simultaneously, it has created a permanent infrastructure/resource i.e; an new pond in the village.

Note :- Meetings organized by “SURYA” for proper guidance and leveraging NREGS guidelines, to the labourer. It has also monitored in maintain master roll.

CASE STUDY ON SOME KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF A SHG IN VILLAGE NAYAGADA OF JHUMPURA

One SHG in the village Nayagada, was formed in 1999 by a local NGO..i.e; i.e TSRDS of Joda. It is named as ‘MAA TARINI SHG” . It is required to mention have that the place Nayagada has it's importance as it is adjacent to several iron ore mines and plants. The surrounding areas are
worstly polluted due to running of thousands of iron-ore loaded vehicles. Due to heavy noise and environmental pollution, the area is termed as the most polluted in the country as well as in the sub-continent. So, the area attracts the attention of environmental scientist, health and social activist as it is obvious that some major diseases like diarrhea, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Brochantis frequently occur in the village. So, the area is very critical in terms of health and sanitation.

Observing these critical aspects, TSRDS-a local NGO, decided to undertaking it’s intervene activity. It’s first and foremost groups. Through was to form some ladies groups through which it could implement the programmes for those vulnerable sections.

With these backgrounds, MAA TARINI SHG was formed, which consisted of only 10 members. Now, it has increased to 20. When it was formed, some of the members were not even aware about the SHG concept present secretary-Baidei Naik, and President- Saraswati Nayak. Gradually, the SHG came to involve in several activities which ot only get the support from the community but also integrated itself with several programmes some of the key activities of the SHG are as follows:-

It has created it’s own fund of worth Rs. 94,036 (As on data) which is the collection from the members. Bank account is at Bank of Baroda, Malda Branch.

Bank of Baroda has sanctioned a loan, of amount Rs. 2,50,000 (Two lac Fifty thousand) to the SHG for undertaking the activities like rice boiling, Badi and Papad making etc. It has repaid Rs. 1,30,000 (One lac thirty thousand) and the rest amount has been waved out by the bank.

5 members have got the training on several Health matters from TISCO, Joda TISCO supplies medicines to the SHG for free distribution to the village community. So, one Health Point. Has been developed to meet the needs of community as well as to give first Aid to persons meeting accidents.

The SHG itself, running an alternative School (Known as Chatshali) since, 5 years. The timing of school is 7 a.m to 9 a.m and 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. The children up to 5th class get their free educational support from the SHG members. The members teach on rotation basis without any payment.

The members of SHG with contributing their own labour have built a Khchha house where the school runs and the meetings take place there.

It has taken charge the mid day meal (Mdm) Programme in Nayagada U.P. School. The SHG has been successfully running and monitoring the Mdm scheme since 2 years, as there was irregularity when the scheme was run by the school teachers.

The SHG has been successful in closing at the village side and in nearby villages. For this, they had to go for several times to collector office, have filled petition against the owners of liquor vati. In exchange of these, some members of SHG got threatening. Some people also objected their attempts.

These are not the only end story of SHG, The SHG members have objected the railway siding (A place of Stock of iron-ore) A storing (place of iron-ore), where the contractors used to keep the stock of iron-ore by cutting down many trees. This illegal activity not only leads to deforestation but also creates pollution in the villages due to the dust of iron-ore. At last, the railway siding
shifted to other place. It is one major victory of SHG so far, as the members told during the meeting.

Besides, these activities the members of SHG have participated in several rallies, campaigns conducted from time to time at district and state level, while participating they maintain a good decorum. Even they maintain uniform dress code, wearing white saree with green border.

The SHG has planned to take the charge of distribution of PDS goods i.e. Kerosene, rice etc. to ensure fair distribution. It has requested to get the charge, but not succeeded as the Sarpanch objected the move. It will requested to supply inspected to handover the charge.

The SHG has also another plan to run a Sevashrama in the village.
Keeping the request of SHG members TISCO has taken steps for tree plantation for "Parivesh Surakhya" which will lead to better atmosphere around the village.

Keeping in mind, the achievements of the SHG, the NGO representatives, politicians, and government officials as well as company personnel's always keep in contact with for their successful operation. They do not forget to meet the SHG members before under any activity in areas.

CASE STUDY ON SUCCESSFUL INITIATIVE FOR LEVERAGING NREGS WORK

Forest road is lying from Banspal to Tola village. Repairing of that road started in month of November-08 under NREGS for which 3 lacs sanctioned. As the road is under the forest department, so the official came and prevented the labourers from the work. The work was in completed as they took away the digging implements from the labourers. The villagers objected the role of forest department in NREGS works. They made a claim to BDO against the forest department. Many people from several villagers came voluntarily, and joined in the movement as they depend on this road for their communication.

At last, the BDO interfered in the matter and came to discussion with the forest department. The work was discontinued for about 5 days. Around 25 labourers lost their wages, for 3 days, as they involved themselves in the movement. The forest department returned the digging implements to the labourers, and finally the road work continued. It is due to the togetherness and public support; the labourers won the battle against the forest department. They got the job for about 25 days in the road work. Due to the dispute, the labourers got the wage after 3 months for their working fees.

The reason behind the success of labour is the advocacy strategy undertaken by the local NGO – “Jana Bikas Kendra”. The NGO representatives not only motivated the labourers to move against the role of forest department, but also, facilitated when in organizing and undertaking the move to Block Authority and Forest Department. This incident described by the ward members of village- Narad Dehury.

CASE STUDY ON THE USE OF RTI ACT AND STEPS TAKEN AGAINST THE ILLEGAL PRACTICES IN NREGS WORKS – BANSPAL – JBK

The incident happened under one NREGS work in Tola village of Banspal Block pond renovation and excavation work was undertaken in the village Tola. At the beginning of work, the labourers were asked to submit their job cards to the V LW. After the completion of work, they got back their
job cards, surprisingly, but it was found that the number of mandays, mentioned in their names which was more than the actual number of mandays, they had worked.

Other serious irregularity came to notice that, muster roll was not maintained properly, rather. Only the names of job card holders were written.

At that time, NREGS orientation programme was undertaken, So, some people came to know about the rules and regulations of NREGS and the use of RTI Act. They got the strength and applied to block under RTI Act. Finally, they got the actual information, which enabled them to know the status of NREGS works. Some major facts opened to the people. They came to know that, about 3 lacs rupees grabbed by the block J.E and VLWs.

The labourers got encouragement, when the local NGO-“J.B.K” supported them. The organization people helped them to take the matter to sub-collector. The matter was flashed in local new paper. Sub-collector came to the spot and found that very little work completed. He ensured to the people to undertaken an enquiry. Very quickly, the people came to know the matter. It was found that the Bill was paid for that work. But the labourers, working, in that pond renovation work, are yet to get their wages. About Rs. 30,000/- pending is there on wage account.

When the truth came to outside the Sub – Collector gave a suspend notice to Block J.E. and VLW, involved in the serious irregularity in NREGS work.

Those labourers still, have to hope to get their wages………. Their entitlement So, they have been proceeding to Baitarani Gramya Bank at Banspal, to know, whether, their wages paid on their bank account. These are not, only, the End. But, It needs to point, out as described by the victims and “Gram Sathi” that they get their wage payment only on bank account opened in their names in BGB, Banspal Branch. It creates another problem because the labourers coming from distant villages, to their wages. For this, they are required to bank at Banspal, for several times. It leads to wastage of time and loss of their energy as they spend their valuable time. For this, they have requested to shift their wage account, to nearby post offices, which would enable them to draw the wages more easily. It would be more convenient and approachable for them. As the wage accounts opened in BGB, at Banspal, they are not able to get wages in the times of need. There is another internal problem with the bank is that, due to less number of staff, it has been fixed to give wages only, to 6 persons in a day NREGS works. These problems are required to solve more urgently as they pointed out.

Nishakar Katei, who is the Gram Sathi of the village, was also present during the discussion with the labourers. He is supporting the labourers in solving their problems.

CASE STUDY ON NON-PAYMENT OF WAGE AND WORKER’S MOVEMENT AGAINST THE CONTRACTOR AND BLOCK-SAHARPUR-BANSPAL

In 2006, a new road was constructed from Padakasada to Rugudi kasada with cutting a hill ghati. The work order was in the name of the local contractor…… Arta Behera. About 50 people were working in that work, who belonged to surrounding villages.

During the initial phase of the work they got the wage timely, but the problem arised when they did not get it, for about 30 days. The labourers requested to pay the wages as early as possible, as they had not other works during that period, Furthermore, the contractor did not listen their
words and indirectly refused to pay with giving false assurance to give the wage, after getting the bill, but practically did not provide.

In that situation, the labourers communicated with the block authority and came to know that the contractor had already taken the bill amount for that work. When they asked, the block authority, said that he has nothing to do with matter.

When they lost faith on the block, they decided to move to labour court. Finally, filed a case in the labour court at Keonjhar. Labour court issued a-notification to the Block for an early – solution of the dispute. Interestingly, the block did not inform to the labourers about the date of hearing (grievance redressal). They were informed, after the hearing date. Even, the labourers were not informed to come on the day of visit of officials from the labour court).

This made them angry and heavily – criticized the illegal attitude of block authority. They thought that there was a negotiation between the contractor and block authority. So, they undertook Gherao of block office.

At last, labour court ordered to give the wages to labourers within 15 days. But the till date money is not sanctioned for wage payment. Once again, they filed another case in labour court. It is still pending in the court, It is yet to be decided. No date fixed for hearing . They have not got the wage even after 3 years of work. Still then, they hope for their success.

This fact will be remain incomplered, if the role of a person will not be mentioned here. So, it needs to mention that the labourers had got full support from the Panchayat Samiti member i.e; Chotaray Jena. He was in favour of labourers. He motivated the labourers to go to labour court for their entitlement. He was acted as a helping hand to the labourers, during that period. In exchange of this, he has got threatening from the contractor for several times because he was giving direction and suggestion to the labourers. Even, the contractor brought an allegation against the Samiti member, that he had grabbed 10 quintals of rice from the Panchayat office. He, himself, denied the allegation and challenged the contractor to move a case against him. He did not have fear to threatening and allegations. As he is very conscious about the rules and regulations.

Many times, he keeps contact with the volunteers of Jana Bikash Kendra (JBK) to get various information.During the discussion with P.S. member he pointed out that the case is still undecided because of weak financial condition of the labourers and absent of helping hands.

**CASE STUDY ON SUCCESSFUL OPERATION OF PDS GOODS DISTRIBUTION BY A SHG – (JBK)**

Name of SHG – Laxmidevi SHG.
Village – Karangdihi of same G.P.
Block – BANSPAL
President of SHG – Sanju Maharana
Secretary – Bilasa Dehury

Karangdihi is 10 kms away from Banspal. The approaching road to the village is hilly & very rough. So, communication is one of the major problems of the village.

Like other schemes and Programmes of the government, the success of Public Distribution System largely depends upon the fair and timely distribution of goods like rice, kerosene, wheat, sugar etc. So, that, the poor and vulnerable communities can get the benefits from the PDS and can ensure the food security. But previously, the people of Karangdihi Panchayat were far from
the benefits of the PDS. Due to the irregular supply of goods, unfair distribution, and above all, due to the bad transporting facilities, the system could not give as much as benefits to the public in those areas. For easy distribution, 2 dealer were authorized in the area.

The dealers were not as fair in dealing with the PDS programme as complained by the community. That is why, they expressed their unhappiness. They were dissatisfied upon the dealers as they failed to get the goods in time. The Panchayat also observed/realized the problems with the dealers.

Three years back, it was found in some areas, that SHGs were coming forwarded to take the charge of distribution of PDS goods. That is why the Panchayat Secretary and Sarpanch gave a second thought on giving the charge to the SHG i.e; Laxmidevi SHG, which was very active during that period in the village- Kanrangdihi. This SHG was formed 8 years back. It has 14 members, consisting of 12 ST and 2 OBC females.

The Panchayat decided to give the charge to the SHG, but from the beginning, the SHG members expressed their unwillingness to take the responsibility. But with the request of Panchayat, the SHG, finally took the charge on a trial basis, but surprisingly, the SHG has proved it’s ability and capability in handling and operating the PDS goods distribution every successfully. Since 3 years, SHG has been smoothly and successfully distributing PDS goods.

Presently, there are 5 villages namely Karangadihi, Lata, Anasuan, Baitarani and lanjipata, which are tied-up with this SHG. For getting the PDS good. Total number of cared holders under this SHG is 445.

It has been proved during the last 3 years that, what the dealers could not do in the distribution, the women members of Laxmidevi SHG in Karangdihi have made it happen. They engaged themselves in hiring vehicle/truck to bring the goods i.e; rice, kerosene, sugar etc to the village on very rough road. They keep the goods in a village Kothaghhor, with several problems and hurdles, SHG has been performing it’s duties and has been emphasized on fulfilling the needs of the people at right time. Though the members are illiterate or just literate, but they have been performing their duties very well. They, themselves engaged in bringing, keeping the goods, weighing etc. and giving food security to the community. The SHG has proved it’s caliber. It has proved itself as a successful distributing channel at the grass root level.

Only for record keeping and accounting purpose, one person has been appointed by the SHG who takes Rs. 500/ per month

Now, nobody is dissatisfied on the SHG and its role in PDS distribution. No objection comes from the community and card holders. Everybody is praising the SHG.

But this successful case makes the dealers, unhappy, whose dealership cancelled. When the villagers objected the role of dealers at G.P. office, at that time, the BDO and Supply Inspector came and enquired about the mater, then cancelled their dealership and gave the charge to this SHG. So, the dealers started abusing the SHG – members.

When the SHG took the responsibility, it got the huge support from the community. The SHG has given respect to their support by showing it’s calibre.

During the discussion with the SHG members, they pointed out that with several difficulties, they have been running the distribution system successfully. In return, the profit amount is very
negligible. As they get the profit by selling the bags, i.e; Rs.20/ per bag. They keep that amount with the pass book.

Besides this, the members have got finance from Baitarani Gramya Bank, Banspal Branch, for several times. With loan, they are successfully doing forest product business i.e; Mahula, Tentuli etc. and have become able to give the support to family livelihood. The balance in their pass book has increased to Rs. 42000/- till date.

It is their own effort, relentless support from public and above all, unhesitant feelings of members have made them success and it’s success story will give an inspiration to other SHGs.

**CASE STUDY ON NREGS WORKS IN BARADAPAL G.P – KEONJHAR SADAR-SSTS**

The village Baradapal is about 20 kms from the district headquarter. It is coming under Keonjhar sadar block.

After the implementation of NREGS program the villagers of Baradapal came to know about the job card system and applied to G.P. office to get the job card. All got the job card who were applied.

It was in the month of December, 2008, the job cared holders of Baradapal applied for work. After some days, the Panchayat office informed them to go to the village, upper Kampadi which is 8 kms. From Baradapal.

About 50-60 labourers including females from the village, went to the spot. Information about a cross pond work was given to them. While reaching at the spot. After walking for 8 kms, they found nobody was there. Neither the G.P. official, nor anybody from contractor was present there. All the labourers decided to wait for sometimes with the hope for work, as some female members were there. Somebody was also taking their children with them.

When, nobody came to the spot, they returned back to the village by walking the same distance of 8 kms. So, they were harassed and expressed their anguish on the Panchayat and contractor.

After coming back from the work site, they narrated the matter to the ex-Sarpanch Rameshwar Murmu, who is also belong the labour class. He supported them.

They decided to undertake Gherao of G.P. Office. Very next day, about 50-60 males and females participated in Gherao of G.P. for 3 days, Office with the accompany of the ex-Sarpanch. With his full support, the labourers were encouraged to undertake their movement. The field workers of a local NGO – Shanti Jubak Sangha also supported the movement and participated in Gherao. This news was flashed in local newspaper.

So, the present Sarpanch was pressurized to solve the dispute. Finally he came to the spot and tried to make them mob understand the situation. He assured to give another work in nearby village.

Within a few days, the labourers got the information about a pond excavation work. They worked for about 20 days there. But they faced difficulties in the pond as the soil was very hard excavating and stony.

Anybody, the labourers enabled themselves in fulfilling their demands with getting motivation from the Ex-Sarpanch and local NGO i.e; Shanti Jubak Sangha.
However, it is required to mention here that, both the Ex-Sarpanch and the NGO have done a good job in ensuring job cards to the labourers and leveraging jobs from NREGS for community action and for developing productive assets. Their role can not be ignored, as told by the some persons during the discussion.

Even the labourers have got help from them applying for job cards, in filling up the application forms. Personally they have done certain good things which have been proved as helpful initiative in strengthening the linkage process. At grassroot- governance system.

**A CASE SUDY ON A FAILURED SHA IN SHAGADAPATA G.P. OF HARICHANDANPUR BLOCK – VARASA.**

Sagadapata is one of the remote villages of Harichadanpur block. The surrounding areas are covered by dense forests and some hills. The local NGO i.e; VARASA is operating in the area since 12 years. Kusumjodi is one of the revenue villages coming under the Sagadapata G.P.

As a part of it's activity, one SHG named as Radhakrushna SHG formed by VARASA in 2007. There are 12 female members in the SHG who belong to only scheduled caste.

To ensure economic empowerment of the members of the SHG, the secretary of VARASA-Pitambar Mishra tried hard to enable them for a sustainable livelihood. In 2008, he took certain steps to include the SHG under the “Orissa Scheduled Caste Development Corporation “Scheme. For this he applied to the BDO of Harichandanpur block through the welfare extention Officer (WEO). The BDO also recommended the application and forwarded it to the Branch Manager of Baitarani Gramya Bank, Bhagamunda, for his approval for bank linkage by which the SHG could have got the finance from the Bank. But the bank Manager did not consider the project proposal of the SHG and returned it. As he clarified that the SHG was not made credit linkage.

But the VARASA organization did not loss its hope-with it’s advocacy efforts, it could manage to approval a small amount of loan from the block to the SHG and brought it under the credit linkage programme.

Again, the application was forwarded to the bank with the hope to include the SHG under the OSCDC scheme. But unfortunately, the Branch Manager did not approve the proposal. When contacted with the WEO of the block, he expressed his helplessness and assured to the Secretary of VARASA and SHG members to take steps to include the SHG under the said Programme in the next financial year.

As it is pointed out that, though the programme is meant only for the scheduled castes. So, it was not possible to find out an alternative SHG in the year which has credit linkage. In the previous year, one SHG in some other village was financed from OSFDC with the help of VARASA NGO. With that experience, it took steps and several advocacy efforts to include this SHG under the scheme. But failed, despite it’s wholehearted attempts. Still then, the Secretary of VARASA NGO has not lost his hope. He has given words to the SHG to continue his support and assistance in the days to come.
I was on a visit on behalf **UDYAMA** organization in Keonjhar district for 15 days in March 2009, as I was assigned for the field observation of the partner agencies, working under the climate change and linking livelihoods programme supported by **TATA TRUST**.

During the trip I was in search of collecting some case studies on different aspects. It was on the day of 16th March of this year, I left the **JBK (Jana Bikash Kendra)** office which is one of the partner agencies, operating in Banspal block. The field organizer of JBK – **Amar Pradhan** accompanied me during the visit to its operational areas. On that day we decided to go to Karangdihi G.P. village, there is a small hamlet (Pada) which is located on a hill side. It is purely an Adivasi Pada when we were cross in that hamlet. I gave a look to the surrounding areas of the hamlet. I came to see the structures of houses which attracted my attention. I told Amar, the field organizer of JBK, to enter into the **Adivasi Pada**, So, that, he turned back his motorcycle towards the Pada. The road was very rough where small and big size stones were laying on the road.

We reached at the middle of the Pada by crossing the stony and hilly road. I came to find that the houses are scattered here and there. Some are on the base of the hill and some are on the hill top. Surprisingly, we found nobody in the Pada, except some children, engaged in playing.

I came to know from **Amar** that the villagers; both males and females have gone to forest for collection of **Mahula** (Mahua flower) as they depend on it for about 4 months for their livelihood. They usually spend the days in forest for the collection during the season. So, we could not go through discussion with the people anybody there. So, we decided to leave the Pada.

But while we, turning back from the Pada, incidentally we came to see a person (about 22 years old who was sitting with full of tension & sorrow in front of the entrance door of his house. We stopped and went to him. We asked him about a person who is a volunteer of JBK. When I asked him the reason why he had not gone to forest for Mahula collection on that day.

I became standstill by hear in his answer. We came to know that he had got marriage last year. His wife was at the matured delivery stage and was getting pain at that moment. He expressed his helplessness as nobody was there in the village to come forward to save her wife from that critical moment. He was also not able to leave her alone, to go to somewhere for help as there was nobody in his home except the couple.

I realized his griefless and sorrow and without any delay, we decided to give a helping hand. During the visit, we had taken our mobile phones. But it was more painful to us, when we observed no signal of mobile tower. That person suggested us to move upward of the hill and to dial the number at a particular place where signal comes. We went there and told to block staff whose number was with **Amar**. We requested him to send a vehicle immediately to the village.

Then came down to his home and asked about the **ASHA**. But unfortunately he could not tell about her as he did not know who ASHA was; what role she had during that time.

I suggested Amar to go to Karangdihi the revenue village which is 2 kms away from the Pada and to enquire whether the **ASHA** is there.

Immediately he rushed to that village and brought **ASHA didi's** on his motorcycle.
By the time, the vehicle had come from Banspal. Finally, we managed to send the couple with ASHA didi on that vehicle to Banspal CHC. After 2 hours we came to know that she has got a child with normal delivery................... God saved the couple. Thanks to their luck.............. I we became very happy as we had served for the couple at their critical moment. It is really a memorable moment. Truly, the incident fulfills the objective of linkage development programme.

CASE STUDY ON A TRIBAL VILLAGE EXPERIENCE SEVERAL ACHIEVEMENTS WITH TOGETHERNESS AND GENDER INDISCRIMINATIONS (DEEP)

Laxmipost is one among the hamlets of Satakosia village under Thakurmunda block of Mayurbhanj district. The fact is that no household in the village has land patta. All are landless tribals, living in a reserve forest. The area is not well connected with other villages due to it's geographical surrounding. In rainy season, the area is totally communication to the area is totally disrupted.

History reveals that the people of the village had come some others places to this area, and gradually established there. This process was started in 1950 and still continuing. They have got the voter I card. Some have got BPC cards. Though nobody has land record, some have got IAY house, as here is a rule for those who have been staying since 50 years or more.

Under this background, the village started spreading day by day and 4 hamlets established. But the basic amenities were not provided to the village as had not got the permanent status. The literacy rate was very negligible as there was no school in those hamlets. The children started their formal education only when 2 EGS centers closed, the children faced the problems.

Some persons have had contact with the local NGO.............. i.e; DEEP, which was operating in the area. The Secretary of DEEP accompanied the villagers in moving the proposal to open school. For that purpose, he assisted them and took some advocacy efforts in motivating the BRCC for opening a school under TRW or ITDA scheme. In that area, all the households of 4 hamlets also unanimously decided the location of the school.

They formed a VEC which pressurized the officials to take necessary steps. At last the authority declared the opening of a primary school at LaxmiPosi. The villagers gave a suitable land for the school building. Now it is under construction. So, the school has been running at a community house even the villagers donating their own labour in the construction of school building.

Considering this achievement (on opening a school in the village), some persons thought to form a village development committee. To materialize this idea, the Secretary of DEEP also associated with them in the formation of a committee. Finally, the village development committee (VDC) took it's shape, comprising the members from 4 hamlets inside the forest. The committee decided to sit together at once place in every Friday and to discuss the problems regarding health, education, land right, drinking water etc. So, that they could find solution to those problems. It will be surprising to know that very successfully, the habitants of 4 hamlets have been sitting together at a community house since 30 weeks. By the time, they have developed their rapport with the Panchayat Officials and with some other functionaries.

After 5 weeks of the formation of VDC, some members suggested to allow the females to come to weekly meeting. After that, they have been particularly in the discussion & giving their valuable suggestion. So, we can say that there is no gender discrimination in the village. The VDC has created a village development fund (VDF) by collecting Rs.5/- p.m. from every house hold. The
money is used during the linkage development process i.e; communicating with several govt.
offices.

When the villagers came to know about the land right card Forest Right Act, they showed much
interest to form a Forest Right Committee (FRC), in the village. The local NGO-DEEP has
contributed much in the formation of committee and action plan. It is due to the co-operation and
togetherness; they have gone much ahead in the context of landlord forest survey. The villagers
have associated themselves with the survey team comprising of WEO, R.I, forest guard and
other assistants. They provided the necessary help like accommodation and cooked food to the
survey team, so that the survey work finished.

Some of the committees formed in the village are FRC, VEC, School committee Mazdoor
Sangha. Besides these, they have taken steps for forest protection as they are concerned about
the hazards environmental problems. Another important outcome of the VDC is the prevalence of
Barter labour system. The villagers have decided not to spend money on wage work but to
exchange labour alternatively among themselves.

For this, 2 groups are formed comprising of 12 members each. They work for each. They work
for each other in the works like agriculture, construction and repair of house, wood cutting etc.
Nobody takes wage for sharing labour. There are 2 days in a week i.e; Tuesday and Friday fixed
for exchange labour. Other days they work outside of the village in exchange of money.

Another notable point is that before the survey undertaken in the village, all committees sat
 together and prepared a resource map for the village. During the survey, they identified the spots
for the village resources like ponds, grazing land, temple, plantation area etc. which emphasized
on the systematic structure. The decision regarding this was taken unanimously without any
dispute.

Apart from these, they have decided to earn the livelihood with their own way, by which they can
self-reliant and self sustained in the days to come. All these activities of the villagers prove that
due to social cohesion and harmony among the 4 hamlets, all have come to a common platform
for their all round development. It can be said that in the present day situation, it is difficult to find
such type of in a traditional village.

**CASE STUDY ON A SHG MAHASANGHA IN SARAT G.P. OF KAPTIPADA BLOCK –
SECURE-MAYURBHANJ**

The Gram Panchayat SARAT is the operational area of SECURE-One of the partner agencies
assigned under the climate change and linking livelihood programme.

Sukanti Parija, belong to village SARAT, is working as field organizer for this programme
previously she was engaged in some other NGO. When she left the job and came to her own
village, She did like utilized her own experience there. By her own activity, she was liked and
accepted by the villagers. In every aspect, the villagers-both males and females call on her and
tell about their problems and opt for solution.

With her own interest, she concentrated on SHG formation. Firstly MAA TARINI SHG was
formed.................then after several other SHGs formed in the village. She could manage to
handle all activities of SHGs with utilising her own experiences. She became more acceptable to
all, when she was appointed as ASHA didi in the village. With performing her duties smoothly,
she was accepted by everybody not only as a advising but also as a mediator in solving quarter, and disputes. When any dispute arise in village, the victims prefer to call on her to find a solution.

But previously it was seen that the villagers were used to go to police station................. court for dispute resolution and spending money and time on various matters in most of the time.

Keeping in mind these facts, some active SHGs, suggested Sukanti Parija to take the necessary step which would be helpful to the villagers not only in dispute resolution but also in preventing them to go to police-station in every matter.

It was only here, such innovative idea gave birth to SHG Mahasangha. The Mahasangha took it’s shape when the Secretary of SECURE gave the words to support their attempt. So, with getting strength on their arms, the members of 10 SHGs called a meeting and undertook a discussion started working. It is named as SECURE GROUP OF SHGs.

Sukanti Parija was selected as President and Tulasi murmur as the Secretary of SHG Mahasangha. The sole objective of Mahasangha was to solve various social and family disputes as hey felt that torcher, exploitation in many times. For this activity, certain rules and regulations fixed by it.

Gradually, the role of SHG Mahasangha came to attract the attention of everybody in the Panchayat. Not only the female related disputes but also male disputes, the victims preferred to go to Mahasangha for an easy solution rather than going to Police Station at SARAT.

Interestingly, It was observed that SARAT, with realizing the capability of Mahasangha in solving the disputes, started refusing to keep the FIR from the victims and suggesting them to take the help of Mahasangha for their problems.

As a result of this, the number of FIRs............... cases registered have been significantly reduced in the area. To their capacity, the Mahasangha is now able to give a solution to 5-6 cases in every month. The people of other G.Ps also started inviting the Mahasangha for their dispute resolution. Gradually, certain code of conducts for the Mahasangha have been developed and those are strictly observed by it. These rules and regulations are as:

1) All the members ware uniform 5 sarees during the meetings rallies and celebration of national days etc.

2) One messenger (Dakua) appointed by the Mahasangha for informing to all SHGs about the meeting and other activities and about the timing and venue. He takes Rs.50/- for once. Mahasangha meets in every 2 months and SHGs meet in every month.

3) If any member does not come to the meeting, he is bound to give a penalty of Rs.10/.

Some of the achievements of the Mahasangha which are well praised by the people of the area, are as follows:

1) The members of Mahasangha, in the capacity, have been taken steps to make the drunkard persons understand, not to create disputes on not only in their home but also in village. If they don’t accept their request, the Mahasangha put a final/penalty on him.

2) The members objected the running of country liquor Vati and threatened the owner. So, he shifted the Vati to some place.

3) To safeguard the interest of the poor people in the area, the members have organized several rallies, for drinking water supply, provision of land Patta, for forest
land Patta, Jungle Surakhya etc. For undertaking these activities, they draw money from the fund and spend.

4) Once they moved to G.P. office and (closed the gate, for repairing the tube wells).

5) They participate in rallies, campaigns, for various health programmes like Malaria reduction, and in several awareness programmes. They have also organized campaigns to create awareness regarding job cards and its utility.

6) The SHG Mahasangha has organized athletic meet among the SHGs at village ground.

7) The Masangha also observe and monitor the construction works like pond excavation, school building works, road works, spray of DDT for mosquito killing etc.

8) It undertakes spot visit to PDS distribution and rice distribution at Anganwadi centres.

9) A Panchayat SHG Federation has been formed by the Mahasangha. One nominee attend the G.P. meetings. President and Secretary of SHG federation attend the block meetings. Besides these activities, the Mahasangha is engaged in collecting rice and money to provide for the noble works like funeral pyre of any poor and marriage of poor girls.

The members have attended several IGP training programmes, NTFP trainings, and some other training programmes on sanitation, Environment etc.

During the discussion with the members, they described how they could able to bring back 2 persons from the forest range office, to which the forest guards took on the allegation that they were engaged in wood cutting. For this, the members of Mahasangha had to go to forest range office at night to bring them back to home.

Future Planning of Mahasangha

The utmost target of Mahasangha is to take charge the distribution of PDS goods from the Panchayat and to ensure fair and timely distribution.

Secondly, the Mahasangha is planning to provide vocational training like tailoring, press Khalli stitching, Achhara and Badi making etc.

Above all, the role of Mahasangha as a crisis manager in the entire Panchayat and also outside, is widely praised by the public and police station. Those disputes which could not be solved by the Police station could only be solved with the intervention of SHG Mahasangha.

PROTEST AGAINST: A CASE STUDY ON MACHINERY USE FOR A NREGS WORK AT BHOLAGADIA : - AMARJYOTI-KHUNTA - MAYURBHANJ

Bholagadia is a centrally located village of Bholagadia G.P. of Khunta block in the district of Mayurbhanj. This village is approaching to AMARJYOTI office. It is also one of the focus village of the partner organization.

One incident took place on the 12th February 2009. Some people were found, strongly protesting the contractor. A turmoil ambiguous sound was listened. The villagers anxiously rushed to the spot to know about the matter. The Office bearers of AMARJYOTI also went and asked about the incident. It was known that the local contractor…. Purna Giri was doing the road construction work which is laying from Bholagadia to Khunta. But the matter took to serious when it came to the eyes of people that the contractor was using excavator for excavating the road and digging the soil. People were found, Protesting his machinery work at night. So, that, the driver of excavator was bound to step down from his seat.
Near about 20 males and females had sat in front of the vehicle. The driver informed the fact to the contractor. He came and motivated the people to stop the protest as he said that about 90% work was already done and only 10% should be finished by that day, with the use of machines otherwise he would not be paid the amount by the J.E of Khunta block.

The matter was taken to the B.D.O of Khunta block. So, the B.D.O, himself, J.E. and the contractor came to the field. The B.D.O. assured that no machine work would be undertaken further and all the local labourers would be given chance in that road construction work.

It was due to the protest, the local administration bowed it’s head before the people and it was a victory of people. Somebody told, it was a victory of togetherness and integration.

**A CASE STUDY ON NREGS WORK (UDYAMA)**

This case reflects the general actual practices which happen under the NREGS works. It is one of the cases which came to the limelight. The place is the village GHODAR of the Ghodar G.P. belongs to Titilagarh block. A pond renovation work was under going in the month of January 2009 under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme where 18 labourers, consisting of 11 (eleven) males and 7 (seven) females worked.

According to the government instruction the work was started in the first week of January. As the NREGS guideline clearly indicates that the labourers should be paid the wages within 15 days of their work. But those labourers were not paid their wages even after 30 days of the completion of work. Under these circumstances, the Sarpanch of Ghodar Panchayat Communicated to B.D.O and J.E of the block but his attempt became fruitless. The labourers were not paid their wages at the right time.

It us under the “linking livelihoods and Grassroot Governance” Programme the volunteers of ‘UDYAMA’ organization became able to aware the village people regarding the rules and regulation of NREGA. As a result of which, the labourers united themselves and met the collector for their wage payment so, the collector, forwarded a quick notice to the B.D.O and J.E of the block. At last, the labourers were paid their wages in the last week of February. They were motivated by the awareness programmes & made it happen successful.

**A CASE STUDY ON FOREST CONSERVATION IN MALDA G.P OF JHUMPURA BLOCK – SURYA**

The village Patuakudar, in Malda G.P. of Jhumpura block in Keonjhar district is located at the base of a hill which is naturally surrounded with forest. There are 73 households living in the village who belong to SC,ST & OBC. The fact is, that the nearby villagers were engaged in deforestating as they were not aware about the environmental degradation & ecology imbalance.

In course of time, when he local NGO i.e; ....‘SURYA’, started working in the area, some steps taken for forest protection as it was given the top priority. Several meetings and discussions undertaken and some street plays conducted in and around the village, which focusing on the forest protection .By the time, the community became enable to understand about the value of Forest and it’s utilization.
To make this initiative more successful, a committee named as “Vana Surakhya Samiti” (VSS) which is locally called as Jungle committee. Consisting of 15 members in which some decisions taken by the jungle committee are as follows:

a) Not to cut Sal, Mahula trees as those to prevent the entry of wood cutters help their livelihoods into the jungle.

b) The committee will sit together once in a month.

c) To bring the broken trees only for fuel purpose.

d) Not to burn, set put fire, inside the jungle.

Above all, the important decision persons taken, was divided that 5 persons (both males and females) from the village was engaged in watching the jungle everyday, on a rotation basis, interestingly it has a usual practice that everyday 5 persons from the village go to the jungle, with wood stick in their heads and watch. Suppose, 5 persons watch day, those 5 persons keep the wood stick in some other households and they proceed to jungle & watch. This practice is going on successfully. As a result of this initiative taken by the village community, about 150 acres of jungle have been protected. And many valuable trees like Sal, Mahula, Kusum and other medicinal plants have been kept intact.

A CASE STUDY ON PREVENTING DISTRESS MIGRATION –AND POPULARISING NREGS – (SURYA)

There is a village named, Brahmanidhi in Nayagarh G.P. of Jhumpura block. The village is mainly dominated by scheduled Tribes, where 88 households living in the primary source of livelihood in the village is agriculture and agriculture related labour. Despite several schemes and projects implemented by the government, it might be (is) to the due ignorance or less awareness (among) of the village people they used to move to Joda (mining), areas for earning (work), after harvesting which is termed as distress migration because of several pollution in those areas..

It is under the “Network based initiatives for leveraging NREGS programmes the partner agency, ‘SURYA’ conducted a survey and came to know that the people of that village are migrating to mines areas due to the lack of awareness regarding NREGS and availability of job card. As a part of initiative, the people were motivated to come forward and take part (participate in NREGS, meetings and discussions organized by ‘SURYA’ from time to time so, they were encouraged to apply for job cards in the Panchayat office.

Finally, when the people came to know (aware) about the scheme and the job card system, as many as 52 households went to Nayagarh G.P. and applied for job card to get work in own area.

With considering their application, job cards issued. To provide works to them, digging of a new pond started for which Rs. 5 lacs, about Rs. 4 lacs spent on (Creating Mandays) (Wage payment). Simultaneously, the programme this case, that has not only been able to stop the distress migration but also has emphasized on popularizing the NREGS as a development vehicles simultaneously, it has created a permanent infrastructure/resource i.e; an new pond in the village.
Note: Meetings organized by “SURYA” for proper guidance and leveraging NREGS guidelines, to the labourer. It has also monitored to maintain master roll.

CASE STUDY ON SOME KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF A SHG IN VILLAGE NAYAGADA OF JHUMPURA

One SHG in the village Nayagada, was formed in 1999 by a local NGO, i.e., TSRDS of Joda. It is named as “MAA TARINI SHG”. It is required to mention have that the place Nayagada has its importance as it is adjacent to several iron ore mines and plants. The surrounding areas are worstly polluted due to running of thousands of iron-ore loaded vehicles. Due to heavy noise and environmental pollution, the area is termed as the most polluted in the country as well as in the sub-continent. So, the area attracts the attention of environmental scientist, health and social activist as it is obvious that some major diseases like diarrhea, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Brochantis frequently occur in the village. So, the area is very critical in terms of health and sanitation.

Observing these critical aspects, TSRDS-a local NGO, decided to undertaking its intervene activity. It’s first and foremost groups. Through was to form some ladies groups through which it could implement the programmes for those vulnerable sections.

With these backgrounds, MAA TARINI SHG was formed, which consisted of only 10 members. Now, it has increased to 20. When it was foemded, some of the members were not even aware about the SHG concept present secretary-Baidei Naik, and President-Saraswati Nayak. Gradually, the SHG came to involve in several activities which ot only get the support from the community but also integrated itself with several programmes some of the key activities of the SHG are as follows:-

It has created its own fund of worth Rs. 94,036 (As on data) which is the collection from the members. Bank account is at Bank of Baroda, Malda Branch. Bank of Baroda has sanctioned a loan, of amount Rs. 2,50,000 (Two lac Fifty thousand) to the SHG for undertaking the activities like rice boiling, Badi and Papad making etc. It has repaid Rs. 1,30,000 (One lac thirty thousand) and the rest amount has been waved out by the bank. 5 members have got the training on several Health matters from TISCO, Joda TISCO supplies medicines to the SHG for free distribution to the village community. So, one Health Point. Has been developed to meet the needs of community as well as to give first Aid to persons meeting accidents.

The SHG itself, running an alternative School (Known as Chatshali) since, 5 years. The timing of school is 7 a.m to 9 a.m and 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. The children upto 5th class get their free educational support from the SHG members. The members teach on rotation basis without any payment.

The members of SHG with contributing their own labour have built a Khchha house where the school runs and the meetings take place there. It has taken charge the mid day meal (Mdm) Programme in Nayagada U.P. School. The SHG has been successfully running and monitoring the Mdm scheme since 2 years, as there was irregularity when the scheme was run by the school teachers. The SHG has been successful in closing at the village side and in nearby villages. For this, they had to go for several times to collector office, have filled petition against the owners of liquor vati. In exchange of these, some members of SHG got threatening. Some people also objected their attempts.

These are not the only end story of SHG, The SHG members have objected the railway siding (A place of Stock of iron-ore) A storing (place of iron-ore), where the contractors used to keep the
stock of iron-ore by cutting down many trees. This illegal activity not only leads to deforestation but also creates pollution in the villages due to the dust of iron-ore. At last, the railway siding shifted to other place. It is one major victory of SHG so far, as the members told during the meeting.

Besides, these activities the members of SHG have participated in several rallies, campaigns conducted from time to time at district and state level, while participating they maintain a good decorum. Even they maintain uniform dress code, wearing white saree with green border.

Future Plans:

The SHG has planned to take the charge of distribution of PDS goods i.e. Kerosene, rice etc. to ensure fair distribution. It has requested to get the charge, but not succeeded as the Sarpanch objected the move. It will requested to supply inspected to handover the charge.

The SHG has also another plan to run a Sevashrama in the village.

Keeping the request of SHG members TISCO has taken steps for tree plantation for "Parivesh Surakhyya" which will lead to better atmosphere around the village.

Keeping in mind, the achievements of the SHG, the NGO representatives, politicians, and government officials as well as company personnel always keep in contact with for their successful operation. They donot forget to meet the SHG members before under any activity in areas.

CASE STUDY ON SUCCESSFUL INITIATIVE FOR LEVERAGING NREGS WORK

Forest road is laying from Banspal to Tola village. Repairing of that road started in month of November-08 under NREGS for which 3 lacs sanctioned. As the road is under the forest department, so the official came and prevented the labourers from the work. The work was in completed as they took away the digging implements from the labourers. The villagers objected the role of forest department in NREGS works. Many people from several villagers came voluntarily, and joined in the movement as they depend on this road for their communication.

At last, the BDO interfered in the matter and came to discussion with the forest department. The work was discontinued for about 5 days. Around 25 labourers lost their wages, for 3 days, as they involved themselves in the movement. The forest department returned the digging implements to the labourers, and finally the road work continued. It is due to the togetherness and public support; the labourers won the battle against the forest department. They got the job for about 25 days in the road work. Due to the dispute, the labourers got the wage after 3 months for their working fees.

The reason behind the success of labour is the advocacy strategy undertaken by the local NGO – “Jana Bikas Kendra”. The NGO representatives not only motivated the labourers to move against the role of forest department, but also, facilitated them in organizing and undertaking the move to Block Authority and Forest Department. This incident described by the ward members of village- Narad Dehury.
A CASE STUDY ON THE USE OF RTI ACT AND STEPS TAKEN AGAINST THE ILLEGAL PRACTICES IN NREGS WORKS – BANSPAL – JBK

The incident happened under one NREGS work in Tola village of Banspal Block pond renovation and excavation work was undertaken in the village Tola. At the beginning of work, the labourers were asked to submit their job cards to the VLW. After the completion of work, they got back their job cards, surprisingly, but it was found that the number of mandays, mentioned in their names which was more than the actual number of mandays, they had worked.

Other serious irregularity came to notice that, muster roll was not maintained properly, rather. Only the names of job card holders were written.

At that time, NREGS orientation programme was undertaken, So, some people came to know about the rules and regulations of NREGS and the use of RTI Act. They got the strength and applied to block under RTI Act. Finally, they got the actual information, which enabled them to know the status of NREGS works. Some major facts opened to the people. They came to know that, about 3 lacs rupees grabbed by the block J.E and VLWs.

The labourers got encouragement, when the local NGO-“J.B.K” supported them. The organization people helped them to take the matter to sub-collector. The matter was flashed in local new paper. Sub-collector came to the spot and found that very little work completed. He ensured to the people to undertaken an enquiry. Very quickly, the people came to know the matter. It was found that the Bill was paid for that work. But the labourers, working, in that pond renovation work, are yet to get their wages. About Rs. 30,000/- pending is there on wage account.

When the truth came to outside the Sub-Collector gave a suspend notice to Block J.E. and VLW, involved in the serious irregularity in NREGS work. Those labourers still, have to hope to get their wages........ Their entitlement. So, they have been proceeding to Baitarani Gramya Bank at Banspal, to know, whether, their wages paid on their bank account. These are not, only, the End. But, It needs to point, out as described by the victims and “Gram Sathi” that they get their wage payment only on bank account opened in their names in BGB, Banspal Branch. It creates another problem because the labourers coming from distant villages, to their wages. For this, they are required to bank at Banspal, for several times. It leads to wastage of time and loss of their energy as they spend their valuable time. For this, they have requested to shift their wage account, to nearby post offices, which would enable them to draw the wages more easily. It would be more convenient and approachable for them. As thei wage accounts opened in BGB, at Banspal, they are not able to get wages in thei times of need. There is another internal problem with the bank is that, due to less number of staff, it has been fixed to give wages only, to 6 persons in a day NREGS works. These problems are required to solve more urgently as they pointed out.

Nishakar Katei, who is the Gram Sathi of the village, was also present during the discussion with the labourers. He is supporting the labourers in solving their problems.
A CASE STUDY ON NON-PAYMENT OF WAGE AND WORKER’S MOVEMENT AGAINST THE CONTRACTOR AND BLOCK-SAHPUR-BANSPAL

In 2006, a new road was constructed from Padakasada to Rugudi kasada with cutting a hill ghati. The work order was in the name of the local contractor… Arta Behera. About 50 people were working in that work, who belonged to surrounding villages.

During the initial phase of the work they got the wage timely, but the problem arised when they did not get it, for about 30 days. The labourers requested to pay the wages as early as possible, as they had not other works during that period. Furthermore, the contractor did not listen their words and indirectly refused to pay with giving false assurance to give the wage, after getting the bill, but practically did not provide.

In that situation, the labourers communicated with the block authority and came to know that the contractor had already taken the bill amount for that work. When they asked, the block authority, said that he has nothing to do with matter.

When they lost faith on the block, they decided to move to labour court. Finally filed a case in the labour court at Keonjhar. Labour court issued a-notification to the Block for an early – solution of the dispute. Interestingly, the block did not inform to the labourers about the date of hearing (grievance redressal). They were informed, after the hearing date. Even, the labourers were not informed to come on the day of visit of officials from the labour court). This made them angry and heavily – criticized the illegal attitude of block authority. They thought that there was a negotiation between the contractor and block authority. So, they undertook Gherao of block office.

At last, labour court ordered to give the wages to labourers within 15 days. But the till date money is not sanctioned for wage payment. Once again, they filed another case in labour court. It is still pending in the court; it is yet to be decided. No date fixed for hearing. They have not got the wage even after 3 years of work. Still then, they hope for their success.

This fact will be remaining incomplete, if the role of a person will not be mentioned here. So, it needs to mention that the labourers had got full support from the Panchayat Samiti member i.e; Chotaray Jena. He was in favour of labourers. He motivated the labourers to go to labour court for their entitlement. He was acted as a helping hand to the labourers, during that period. In exchange of this, he has got threatening from the contractor for several times because he was giving direction and suggestion to the labourers. Even, the contractor brought an allegation against the Samiti member, that he had grabbed 10 quintals of rice from the Panchayat office. He, himself, denied the allegation and challenged the contractor to move a case against him. He did not have fear to threatening and allegations.

Many times, he keeps contact with the volunteers of Jana Bikash Kendra (JBK) to get various information. During the discussion with P.S. member he pointed out that the case is still undecided because of weak financial condition of the labourers and absent of helping hands.
Karangdihi is 10 kms away from Banspal. The approaching road to the village is hilly & very rough. So, communication is one of the major problems of the village.

Like other schemes and Programmes of the government, the success of Public Distribution System largely depends upon the fair and timely distribution of goods like rice, kerosene, wheat, sugar etc. So, that, the poor and vulnerable communities can get the benefits from the PDS and can ensure the food security. But previously, the people of Karangdihi Panchayat were far from the benefits of the PDS. Due to the irregular supply of goods, unfair distribution, and above all, due to the bad transporting facilities, the system could not give as much as benefits to the public in those areas. For easy distribution, 2 dealer were authorized in the area.

The dealers were not so fair in dealing with the PDS programme as complained by the community. That is why, they expressed their unhappiness. They were dissatisfied upon the dealers as they failed to get the goods in time. The Panchayat also observed/realized the problems with the dealers.

Three years back, it was found in some areas, that SHGs were coming forwarded to take the charge of distribution of PDS goods. That is why the Panchayat Secretary and Sarpanch gave a second thought on giving the charge to the SHG i.e; Laxmidevi SHG, which was very active during that period in the village- Karangdihi. This SHG was formed 8 years back. It has 14 members, consisting of 12 ST and 2 OBC females.

The Panchayat decided to give the charge to the SHG, but from the beginning, the SHG members expressed their unwillingness to take the responsibility. But with the request of Panchayat, the SHG, finally took the charge on a trial basis, but surprisingly, the SHG has proved it’s ability and capability in handling and operating the PDS goods distribution every successfully. Since 3 years, SHG has been smoothly and successfully distributing PDS goods.

Presently, there are 5 villages namely Karangadihi, Lata, Anasuan, Baitarani and lanjipata, which are tied-up with this SHG. For getting the PDS good. Total number of cared holders under this SHG is 445.

It has been proved during the last 3 years that, what the dealers could not do in the distribution, the women members of Laxmidevi SHG in Karangdihi have made it happen. They engaged themselves in hiring vehicle/truck to bring the goods i.e; rice, kerosene, sugar etc to the village on very rough road.

They keep the goods in a village Kothaghorr, with several problems and hurdles, SHG has been performing it’s duties and has been emphasized on fulfilling the needs of the people at right time. Though the members are illiterate or just literate, but they have been performing their duties very well. They, themselves engaged in bringing, keeping the goods, weighing etc. and giving food security to the community. The SHG has proved it’s caliber. It has proved itself as a successful distributing channel at the grass root level.
Only for record keeping and accounting purpose, one person has been appointed by the SHG who takes Rs. 500/ per month

Now, nobody is dissatisfied on the SHG and it’s role in PDS distribution. No objection comes from the community and card holders. Everybody is praising the SHG.

But this successful case makes the dealers, unhappy, whose dealership cancelled. When the villagers objected the role of dealers at G.P. office, at that time, the BDO and Supply Inspector came and enquired about the matter, then cancelled their dealership and gave the charge to this SHG. So, the dealers started abusing the SHG – members.

When the SHG took the responsibility, it got the huge support from the community. The SHG has given respect to their support by showing it’s calibre.

During the discussion with the SHG members, they pointed out that with several difficulties, they have been running the distribution system successfully. In return, the profit amount is very negligible. As they get the profit by selling the bags, i.e; Rs.20/ per bag. They keep that amount with the pass book.

Besides this, the members have got finance from Baitarani Gramya Bank, Banspal Branch, for several times. With loan, they are successfully doing forest product business i.e; Mahula, Tentuli etc. and have become able to give the support to family livelihood. The balance in their pass book has increased to Rs. 42000/- till date.

It is their own effort, relentless support from public and above all, unhesitant feelings of members have made them success and it’s success story will give an inspiration to other SHGs.

CASE STUDY ON NREGS WORKS IN BARADAPAL G.P – KEONJHAR SADAR-SSTS

The village Baradapal is about 20 kms from the district headquarter. It is coming under Keonjhar sadar block.

After the implementation of NREGS program the villagers of Baradapal came to know about the job card system and applied to G.P. office to get the job card. All got the job cards that were applied. It was in the month of December, 2008, the job card holders of Baradapal applied for work. After some days, the Panchayat office informed them to go to the village, upper Kampadi which is 8 kms. from Baradapal.

About 50-60 labourers including females from the village, went to the spot. Information about a cross pond work was given to them. While reaching at the spot. After walking for 8 kms, they found nobody was there. Neither the G.P. official, nor anybody from contractor was present there. All the labourers decided to wait for sometimes with the hope for work, as some female members were there. Somebody were also taking their children with them.

When, nobody came to the spot, they returned back to the village by walking the same distance of 8 kms. So, they were harassed and expressed their anguish on the Panchayat and contractor.

After coming back from the work site, they narrated the matter to the ex-Sarpanch Rameshwar Murmu, who is also belong the labour class. He supported them.

They decided to undertake Gherao of G.P. Office. Very next day, about 50-60 males and females participated in Gherao of G.P. for 3 days, Office with the accompany of the ex-Sarpanch. With his full support, the labourers were encouraged to undertake their movement. The field workers of a local NGO – Shanti Jubak Sangha also supported the movement and participated in Gherao. This news was flashed in local newspaper.
So, the present Sarpanch was pressurized to solve the dispute. Finally he came to the spot and tried to make them mob understand the situation. He assured to give another work in nearby village.

Within a few days, the labourers got the information about a pond excavation work. They worked for about 20 days there. But they faced difficulties in the pond as the soil was very hard excavating and stony.

Anybody, the labourers enabled themselves in fulfilling their demands with getting motivation from the Ex-Sarpanch and local NGO i.e; Shanti Jubak Sangha. However, it is required to mention here that, both the Ex-Sarpanch and the NGO have done a good job in ensuring job cards to the labourers and leveraging jobs from NREGS for community action and for developing productive assets. Their role can not be ignored, as told by the some persons during the discussion.

Even the labourers have got help from them applying for job cards, in filling up the application forms. Personally they have done certain good things which have been proved as helpful initiative in strengthening the linkage process. At grassroot- governance system.

SRI is not just a method for paddy cultivation but it has been proved as a robust source of food security for millions of vulnerable and BPL families across India and even in the rest of the world. Considering the importance of SRI thousands of farmers are adopting and sustaining the process year by year. Thus, its spread-effect is reaching the unreached area faster than expected.

ASHA’s capacity in the area of SRI is being enhanced by the support of UDYAMA, Bhubaneswar by being a member of Climate Change and Livelihood Security Network along with other 22 partners. SAMBHAV, being the pioneer SRI Training, Exposure, Expansion, Research and Documentation resource institute in Orissa, intensively imparted several practical training for ASHA staffs and farmers of Telkoi block.

As a result of the training and exposure 150 farmers including Juang, Munda, Gond, and other small and marginal farmers have adopted the process of SRI in 18 villages in and around Bimala area of Telkoi block, Keonjhar. Below is the distribution of the farmers according to their ethnicity and size of land. The highest no. of tillers has been recorded 94 while the average no. is around 45 in comparison to 10-15 tillers of traditional way of paddy cultivation. The farmers are not only surprised but the neighboring villagers are also astonished by seeing the incredible result at the cornfield. Everyday large of number of farmers, women, officials including students and PRI members curiously visiting SRI fields. It is expected the yield would be three times more than the usual yield. The farmers are anxiously waiting for the harvest.

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Rama Chandra Behera posing with the 94-tiller by sowing method.

Juanga farmers realized the importance of SRI

40-65 tillers through transplantation method by Pramod Patra.