



# Annual Activity Report

## 2015-16



Institute of Rural Development  
and Management Studies  
(IRDMS)



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**Institute of Rural Development and Management Studies  
(IRDMS)**

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## Abbreviations

AIDS	: Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome	NGO	: Non-Govt. Organization
ANC	: Antenatal Care	NHM	: National Health Mission
ANM	: Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	NRM	: Natural Resource Management
BCC	: Behavioural Change Communication	O & M	: Operation & Maintenance
CAD	: Command Area Development	OBC	: Other Backward Classes
CBD	: Community Based Development	ODMM	: Odisha Disaster Mitigation Mission
CBO	: Community Based Organisation	OIIAWMIP	: Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Programme
CIG	: Common Interest Group	OPD	: Out Patient Department
CO	: Community Organiser	OSACS	: Odisha State Aids Control Society
DoA	: Department of Agriculture	OSDMA	: Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority
DoWR	: Department of Water Resources	OTELP	: Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Programme
DPR	: Detailed Project Report	PLHAs	: People Living with HIV AIDS
EC	: Executive Committee	PNC	: Postnatal Care
EDP	: Electronic Data Processing	PP	: Pani Panchayat
FCRA	: Foreign Contribution Regulation Act	PRI	: Panchayati Raj Institution
FNGO	: Field NGO	RCH	: Reproductive Child Health
FSW	: Female Sex Worker	RDI	: Rural Development Institute
GP	: Gram Panchayat	RKVY	: Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus	RTI	: Reproductive Tract Infection / Right to Information
HRG	: High Risk Group	SC	: Scheduled Caste
IDUs	: Injecting Drug Users	SHG	: Self Help Group
IEC	: Information Education & Communication	SST	: Support Service Team
INM	: Integrated Nutrient Management	STD	: Sexually Transmitted Diseases
IPM	: Integrated Pest Management	STI	: Sexually Transmitted Infections
JFPR	: Japanese Fund for Poverty Reduction	ST	: Scheduled Tribe
MSM	: Male Sex with Male	TB	: Tuberculosis
NABARD	: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	UNWFP	: United Nations World Food Programme
NACO	: National AIDS Control Organization	VDCs	: Village Development Committees
NCDS	: Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies	WHO	: World Health Organisation

## From the Secretary's Desk ...

Annual Activities Report of **Institute of Rural Development & Management Studies (IRDMS), Bhubaneswar** for the year 2015-16 highlights organisation's commitment and perservance for upliftment of the people remained lagged behind in this age of rapid development and specifically who are facing the brunt of the unheeded developmental processes in the rural pockets of the state of Odisha. Besides the social development organisation focused on the much required developmental impact on our nature. IRDMS is working in many NRM based projects and in each project organisation is taking care of the process impact on the environment and simultaneous public awareness and efforts for least impact on our natural resources.

During the process organisation forged new partnerships and liaised with many agencies for resource mobilization and effective implementation of various projects. In the journey of development many organizations and like-minded people contributed immensely for the growth of the organization. I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to all of them. At the outset I express my sincere thanks to the district collectors of Nabarangpur, Anugul, Bargarh, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Bolangir who provided all kinds of support whenever asked for during implementation of different developmental activities in their jurisdiction area. The district and Block level officials also provided all kind of assistance in executing our projects. I sincerely thank them.

I am thankful to our donors and supporting agencies who have stood by us and reposed their faith on the organisation. I am thankful to NACO-OSACS, UNWFP, World Bank, Ministry of Forest & Environment, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, OTELP, OWDM, Department of Water Resources, Mahanadi Coal Fields Ltd. and NCDS for providing their sincere support to us.

The staff of the organisation worked tirelessly for all the projects implemented by the organization without much incentive. Without their sincere efforts the organization would not have achieved the success.

I sincerely hope that all these people and organisations will continue to support us in future also.

**Brahmananda Rout**

Secretary, IRDMS

# IRDMS - A BRIEF PROFILE

## GENESIS OF THE ORGANISATION:

Institute of Rural Development & Management Studies (IRDMS), started by a group of young people who had been working actively in the social sector for a significant period of time on a volunteering mode. In the absence of much resource this group of youths tried to empower the people so that they can raise their voice to get their entitlements from the authorities. But the youths were heartened by the spontaneous response from the people. As a result of this response and request of the people to make it more diverse and more effective it was decided to formalize this group and give it a legal status. Later this forum was given appropriate legal status as per the law of land.

## LEGAL STATUS:

- ◆ The organisation is registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860 (Act of XXI) and the valid registration no. is 6946-622/95-96 having re-registered at IGR with valid no. of 23059/66
- ◆ **IRDMS** is also registered under the FCRA 1976 with valid registration no. 104830087 dated 04.12.2001
- ◆ **IRDMS** is registered under U/s 12 (AA) of Income Tax Act, 1961 vide order no. 116/01-02
- ◆ The organisation is also recognized by AWBI (Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India) vide its order no. OR 029/2002.
- ◆ Organisations' PAN No. AAATI3690L
- ◆ TAN No. BBNI00783G
- ◆ Service Tax No. AAATI3690LSD001

## VISION STATEMENT:

**IRDMS** envisions an equitable and sustainable society where people live in peace and dignity.

## MISSION STATEMENT:

To promote processes which are sustainable, socially inclusive, and gender equitable, to enable critical masses of poor and marginalised rural people of communities to achieve a dignified quality of life.

## GOAL:

Socio-economic development of the rural poor with a thrust on Women, Children, Tribals, Dalits and their empowerment.

## OBJECTIVES:

The detailed objectives of the organisation are enumerated in the Memorandum of Association. Some of the objectives which are dear to the organisation are –

- ◆ To empower the poor and the marginalized to enable them to look after their own development
- ◆ To make the women aware regarding their due rights
- ◆ To work for the welfare of the children and ensure their rights
- ◆ To work for increasing livelihood options for the poor and marginalized
- ◆ To train the unemployed youths in vocational and skill training for better job opportunities
- ◆ To provide quality health services to the under-served
- ◆ To provide quality an affordable education to the poor children
- ◆ To ensure rights of the Dalits & Adivasis through a process of empowerment



## STRATEGY:

IRDMS adopts a strategy of empowerment where the stakeholders are treated as equal partners' not just recipients of grants and aids.

## STRENGTH:

The real strength of the organization is the people and stakeholders who have extended their unqualified support to the organization in every respect.

## CORE VALUES:

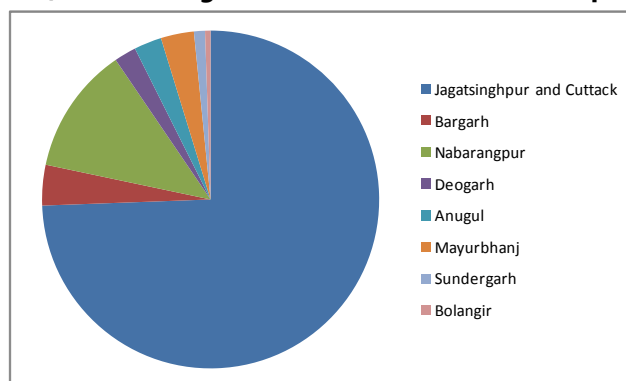
- ◆ Professional
- ◆ Secular
- ◆ Democratic
- ◆ Gender-sensitive
- ◆ Sincere to the cause
- ◆ Committed to the values

## GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF OPERATION:

In comparatively a short period of time the organisation has spread its activities to a large geographical area. At present the activities of the organisation is spread over 537 villages across eight districts of the state of Odisha. The following table will give a rough idea regarding the extent of activities of IRDMS.

District	No. of Blocks covered	No. of G.P.s covered	No. of Villages covered	No. of Beneficiaries covered
Jagatsinghpur and Cuttack	6	56	422	15800
Sambalpur	1	Municipal Area	---	300
Bargarh	2	2	22	1550
Nabarangpur	2	17	69	12635
Deogarh	1	2	12	3686
Anugul	2	2	15	3800
Mayurbhanj	2	7	18	5016
Sundergarh	2	4	6	125 HHs
Bolangir	1	1	3	186 HHs
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>567</b>	

**Area of Operation (No. of villages covered under different operational districts)**







### TARGET GROUP:

- ◆ Women & Destitute
- ◆ Children
- ◆ Youth
- ◆ Small and marginal farmers
- ◆ SCs, STs, OBCs
- ◆ Physically Challenged
- ◆ Senior Citizens
- ◆ Rural Artisans
- ◆ Child Labours

### CURRENT PRIORITY AREAS:

The organization has outlined the following activities as its priority areas for the next couple of years

- ◆ Health
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Environment
- ◆ Watershed Management
- ◆ Participatory Irrigation Management
- ◆ Women & Child Development
- ◆ Community Health
- ◆ Community Mobilization
- ◆ Agriculture
- ◆ Training
- ◆ Natural Resources Management
- ◆ Action Research
- ◆ Food Security
- ◆ Nutrition
- ◆ Income Generation
- ◆ Capacity Building

### HUMAN RESOURCES:

**IRDMS** has a small but dedicated band of professionals who are implementing all the activities of the organisation efficiently. From time to time the staffs of the organisation are provided training both inside and outside the organisation to enable them to contribute more positively.

### WE ARE PROUD TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH:

- ◆ Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India
- ◆ Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India
- ◆ OTELP & OTELP Plus, ITDA, Govt. of Odisha
- ◆ Department of Water Resources, Govt. of Odisha
- ◆ Odisha Watershed Development Mission (OWDM)
- ◆ Planning & Co-ordination Dept., Govt. of Odisha
- ◆ Orissa State AIDS Control Society, Bhubaneswar
- ◆ National AIDS Control Organisation, New Delhi
- ◆ Stitching Lilane Funds, Netherlands
- ◆ ECLOF, Switzerland
- ◆ Asha Stansford, USA
- ◆ 1% Development Fund, Geneva
- ◆ NHM Orissa
- ◆ MJSJ Coal Limited
- ◆ Mahanadi Coal Fields Ltd, Govt. of India
- ◆ UNWFP
- ◆ World Bank
- ◆ Essar Steel
- ◆ RKVY
- ◆ RDI
- ◆ NABARD
- ◆ NCDS, Govt. Of Odisha
- ◆ Land right allocation, RDI



## NETWORKING:

It is important to work as a team for achieving any desired results, especially in the field of community development. **IRDMS** is part of the following Networks/Forums to achieve its long-term objectives.

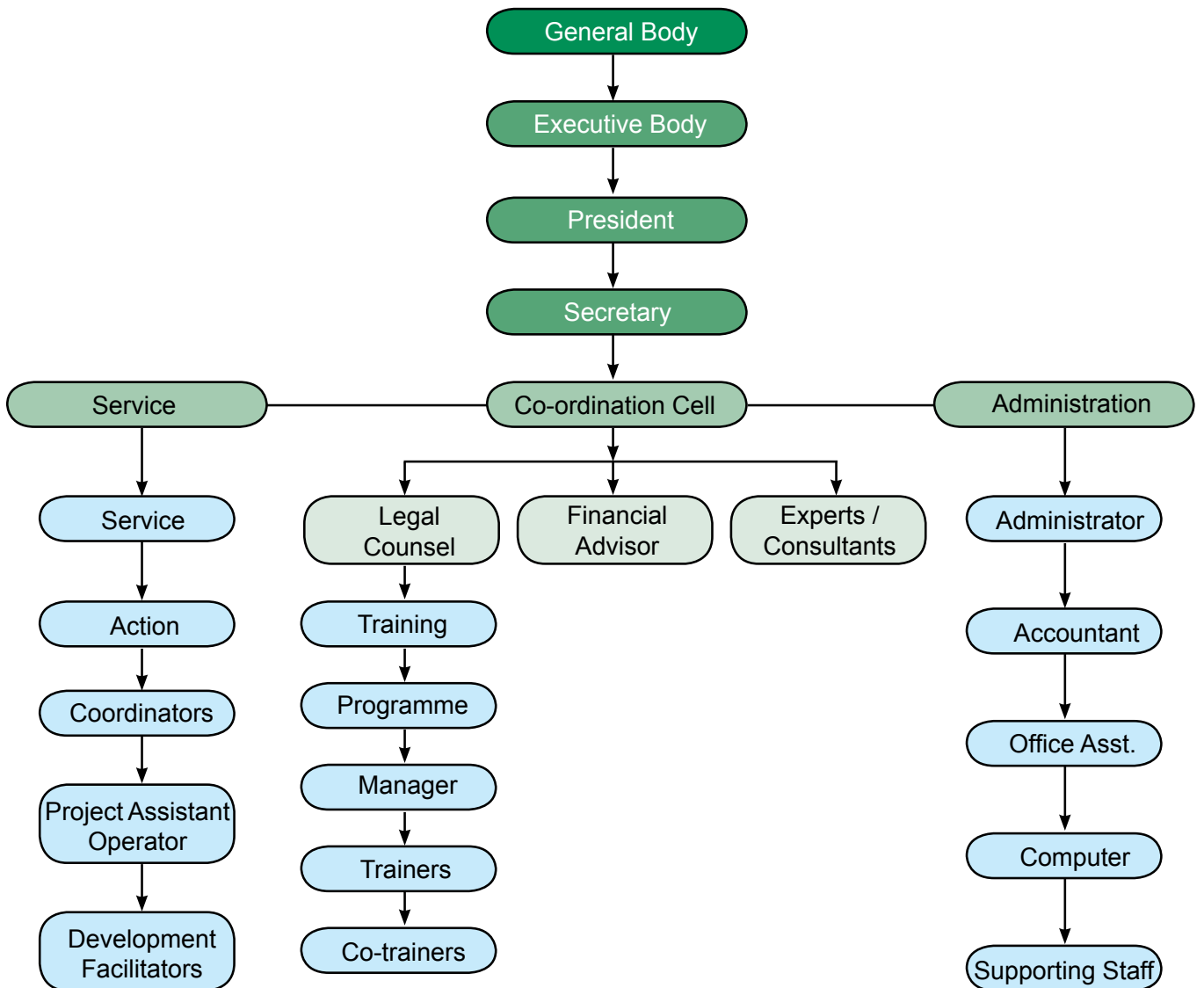
- ❖ ODMM
- ❖ OSDMA
- ❖ ONN on HIV/AIDS
- ❖ Consortium on Sexual Reproductive Health
- ❖ PHOS, Belgian Network on Disability
- ❖ Women Power Connect

## MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF IRDMS:

**IRDMS** is a democratically governed institution which is based on democratic principles of equality and accountability. The General Body is the supreme decision-making body of the organisation which meets at least once a year and major policy decisions are taken at this forum. For day-to-day functioning of the organisation a small Governing Body is elected by the General Body for a fixed term. Besides, the General Body also elects the various office bearers who are accountable to the General Body. Secretary is the Chief Functionary of the organisation who manages the affairs of the organisation in good faith in the best interest of the organisation. A broad outline of the organisation structure is given elsewhere in this report.



## ORGANOGRAM



# ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE PERIOD 2015-16

IRDMS undertook several programmes during the year. While the good works of the previous year were continued a few new programmes also introduced during this year. The organization also explored into new horizons of socio-economic research. A brief profile of activities that were undertaken during the year is given below.

## LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMES

### A. Strengthening & Empowering Pani Panchayats:

The Indian economy is largely agrarian and about three fourths of the entire population depends upon agriculture and related activities directly or indirectly. The case of Odisha is no different. But unfortunately most of the agricultural operations in the state depend entirely upon monsoon as less than one-third of the total arable land. So the farmers in the state are highly vulnerable to erratic and scanty rainfall. Over the past few years the govt of Odisha has been trying to promote irrigation through various models to enhance livelihood in the state.

For promotion of agricultural productivity through over ground irrigation, Dept. of Water Resources, Govt. of Odisha is implementing "Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Programme (OIIAWMIP)" which primarily aims to enhance the agricultural and incomes by realizing the full development potential of irrigation infrastructure and CAD work, setting up sustainable management systems for irrigation schemes, improving the livelihood of the poor and putting into operation effective processes and mechanisms based on a sound policy and institutional framework where Pani Panchayats (PPs) are developed as cohesive platforms to establish linkages with input delivery, technical support, product marketing and post harvest activities in six major and minor irrigation system in the state. IRDMS is privileged to be part of this programme for strengthening the PPs so that the farmers are able to access to equitable water distribution for irrigation purpose.





**Goal of the Project:**

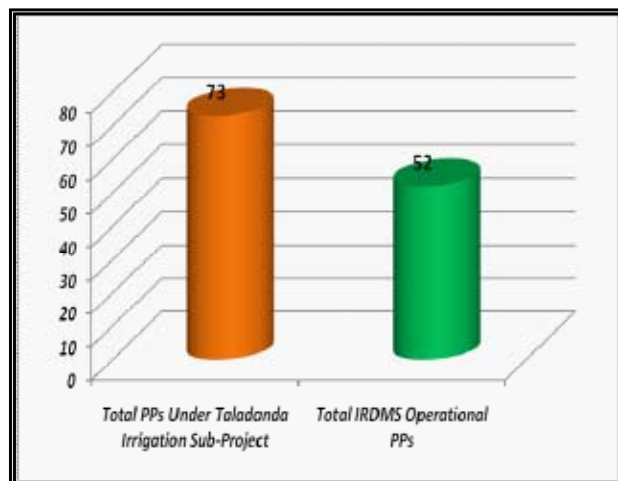
To facilitate formation, mobilization and institutional strengthening of 52 nos of Pani Panchayats coming under the Taladanda Major Irrigation Systems.

**Some of the activities under the project are -**

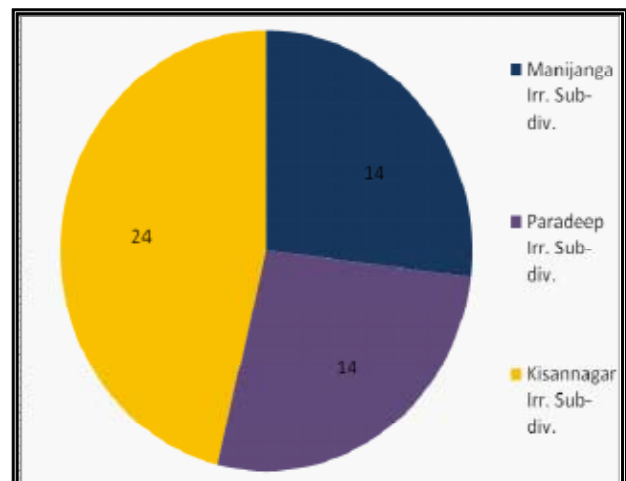
- ◆ Planning, Implementing and monitoring rehabilitation and O & M of minor and sub-minor canals of the sub-projects.
- ◆ Planning, Implementing and monitoring construction and O & M of CAD works and on-farm water management, including equitable water distribution and progressive transfer of these facilities for operation, and maintenance to PPs
- ◆ Planning, Implementing and monitoring of agriculture, associated post-harvest operations (such as marketing and processing) and livelihood enhancement of the users, and
- ◆ Increasing participation of women and economically vulnerable sectors of the community.

**Programme Area Coverage:**

No. of Districts Covered	-	2 (Cuttack and Jagatsinghpur)
No. of Blocks	-	6 blocks in two districts
No. of Pani Panchayats	-	52
No. of Irrigation Sub-divns	-	03
No. of GPs	-	56
No. of villages	-	422



*No. of PPs covered under Taladanda Major Irrigation Sub-Project*



*Irrigation Sub-division wise coverage of IRDMS operational Pani Panchayats*

**Quantitative Achievement:**

- ◆ Baseline surveys and Institutional Assessment conducted for all the 52 PPs regarding the existing status of the PPs



- ◆ Micro-plan of all 52 PPs prepared and submitted to the Dept. of Water Resources for further action for rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure
- ◆ Capacity-building training to more than 1000 Executive Members and Office bearers on organizational management, account keeping etc.
- ◆ Training on improved agricultural practices to more than 4000 farmers
- ◆ Field demonstration on line transplantation on 2740 hect. of land involving 4671 nos of farm families.
- ◆ Introduction of bio-fertilizer and integrated pest management by 4671 farmers across all 52 operational PPs.
- ◆ Facilitation and support DoWR in successful completion of PP election processes at 15 nos. of PPs.
- ◆ Exposure visit of 560 farmers and Executive Members to agricultural institutes and farms.
- ◆ Facilitation for construction and repair of field channels covering more than 3,000 ha.

### Some Major activities/Intervention of the Project:

## ■ AWARENESS CREATION

In order to enhance the awareness a number of activities were undertaken which includes –

**Village and Chak Level Meetings:** The SST members along with the COs undertook village and Chak level meetings to make the farmers aware regarding their rights and duties as members of Pani Panchayats. They also informed them regarding the OIIAWMIP and its mandate, PP Act & rules, PP election process, modern methods of cultivation in Kharif and Rabi etc. They were also aware about how they can contribute for the success of the project and become responsible farmers in equitable distribution of water. Awareness building is a continuous process which is undergoing on a regular basis during the whole project period.

**Distribution of IEC Materials:** During the awareness meetings the SST distributed informative IEC materials to the farmers informing on various issues related to PP and Chak committee, PP administration, Selection of good PP leader, modern methods of farming, Line Transplantation, Disease and pest control mechanisms in crops etc. During the project period more than 5,000 pieces of IEC materials in local language were distributed to the farmers.

### **Achievements:**

During the period of implementation, we were able to reach more than 80% of the farmers directly and were able to educate them regarding the project activities, their roles and responsibilities as a general member of PP, Modern methods of cultivation etc. The following tangible and measurable achievements were made during the period.

- ❖ During the period about 392 awareness meetings were organized in which more than 6728 farmers attended.
- ❖ More than 90% of Chak members were covered as part of awareness activities.
- ❖ There is a clear enhanced awareness among the people regarding the activities of Pani Panchayats and their rights and responsibilities as its members.



- ❖ The people, especially the farmers have started questioning the PP office bearers regarding various PP activities which is a good sign of awareness creation.
- ❖ Now the farmers know clearly that they need to participate actively in various PP activities for taking various benefits of the Pani Panchayats.
- ❖ .Most of the farmers were aware about various modern methods of cultivation i.e. soil testing, seed treatment, Line transplanting, crop diversification, and implementing those in their fields.



### ■ AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:

The SST agriculture specialists worked closely with the farmers during Kharif and Rabi season for transfer of modern technologies to Pani Panchayat farmers which enable them to increase in yield rate. During the period the following agricultural activities were undertaken.





## Kharif Activities

### Soil Testing:

Soil testing details during Kharif					
Kharif Year	No. of total Samples Collected and send to laboratory for analysis	No. of Soil health reports received & distributed to farmers	No. of PPs covered	No. of blocks covered	No. Irrigation sub-division covered
2015	2500	2500	52	7 (Cuttack & Jagatsinghpur dist.)	3

### Facilitation & demonstration on Selection of Healthy seed & Germination test:

Details of Demonstration on Healthy seed selection & Germination test				
Kharif Year	Activity	No. of PPs covered	No. of villages covered	No. of farmers involved
2015	Demo on selection of Healthy seeds	52	202	2724
	Seed germination test at SSTL	52	120	440 (449 samples)



### Seed treatment in Paddy:

Details of Demonstration on seed treatment in Kharif paddy				
Kharif Year	SST Own facilitation (as per Kharif plan-2015)		Convergence with DoA	
	No. of PPs Covered	No. of Farmers involved	No. of PPs Covered	No. of Farmers involved
2015	52	3700	12	1200

### Nursery bed management in Kharif Paddy:

Details of Nursery bed management programme				
Kharif Year	No. of PPs covered	No. of villages covered	No. of farm families involved	Area covered (In Ha.)
2015	52	229	4671	274





**Line Transplanting in Paddy with application of Bio fertilizer & Micro Nutrient:**

Details on Application of Bio-fertilizer and Micro Nutrient				
Kharif Year	No. of PPs covered	No. of villages covered	No. of farm families involved	Area covered (In Ha.)
2015	52	229	4671	2740

**Application of Prophylactic Spray (Chloropyrifos) for pest control :**

Details on application of Chloropyrifos for pest control				
Year	No. of PPs covered	No. of villages covered	No. of farm families involved	Area covered (In Ha.)
2015	52	229	4671	2740

**Farmers Field School (FFS)-In Kharif Paddy:**

The main objective of the Farmers Field School is to educate the farmers starting from soil health, seed health & germination, Nursery bed management, Balance use of fertilizer, INM, use of bio fertilizer & Micro nutrient, IPM, Yield assessment through crop cutting etc. That is called "seed to seed" activities. During Kharif-2015 FFS classes are organized at all 22 model PPs.

PP wise details of FFS organised in 22 Model PPs						
Sl. No.	Name & no of PP	1st Class (Date)	2nd Class (Date)	3rd Class (Date)	4th Class (Date)	5th Class-Field day (Date)
1	Madhaba-30	30.08.15	12.09.15	30.09.15	05.10.15	14.12.15
2	Nilamadhaba-34	29.07.15	31.08.15	29.09.15	07.10.15	18.12.15
3	Mahavir-38	31.07.15	28.08.15	18.09.15	05.10.15	21.12.15
4	Sanilo-55	12.07.15	12.08.15	29.09.15	19.10.15	22.12.15
5	Kothi-56	16.07.15	12.08.15	14.09.15	19.10.15	18.12.15
6	Garei-61	20.07.15	17.08.15	23.09.15	09.10.15	08.12.15
7	Dasipur-62	14.08.15	21.08.15	21.09.15	16.10.15	11.12.15



PP wise details of FFS organised in 22 Model PPs						
Sl. No.	Name & no of PP	1st Class (Date)	2nd Class (Date)	3rd Class (Date)	4th Class (Date)	5th Class-Field day (Date)
8	Digitari-63	21.08.15	21.09.15	27.09.15	16.10.15	11.12.15
9	Baulanga-41	24.07.15	21.08.15	16.09.15	15.10.15	07.12.15
10	Ghodamara-43	17.07.15	17.08.15	10.09.15	07.10.15	09.12.15
11	Pankapala-71	10.08.15	11.09.15	21.09.15	09.10.15	19.12.15
12	Biswali-73	13.07.15	19.08.15	10.09.15	15.10.15	23.12.15
13	Maa Tarini P.hansa-1	11.06.15	10.08.15	26.09.15	20.10.15	11.12.15
14	Jagudas GadiGosain -3	09.06.15	17.08.15	16.09.15	19.10.15	11.12.15
15	Thoriapada-5	22.06.15	18.08.15	18.09.15	15.10.15	28.12.15
16	Janakeswari-7	10.06.15	28.08.15	24.09.15	26.10.15	15.12.15
17	Nrusinghanath-9	20.06.15	19.08.15	22.09.15	13.10.15	15.12.15
18	Sompur-11	21.06.15	25.08.15	25.09.15	29.10.15	05.12.15
19	Lokanath jew-12	21.06.15	21.08.15	21.09.15	28.10.15	27.11.15
20	Raghnathjew-14	16.06.15	20.08.15	15.09.15	20.10.15	18.12.15
21	Dakhineswari-16	24.06.15	13.08.15	15.09.15	15.10.15	18.12.15
22	Tarapur-22	25.06.15	12.08.15	11.09.15	14.10.15	18.12.15



**Exposure Visits:**

In order to give the farmers a firsthand experience in modern methods of farming the project took a selected band of 560 nos farmers for visit in 14 batches/groups covering all 52 PPs to places like Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI)-Cuttack, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT)-Bhubaneswar, State Seed Testing Laboratory (SSTL)-Bhubaneswar etc. As per approved plan 20 farmers from each model PP and 4 farmers from each normal PP were participated in the exposure visit. Details given in the table below.

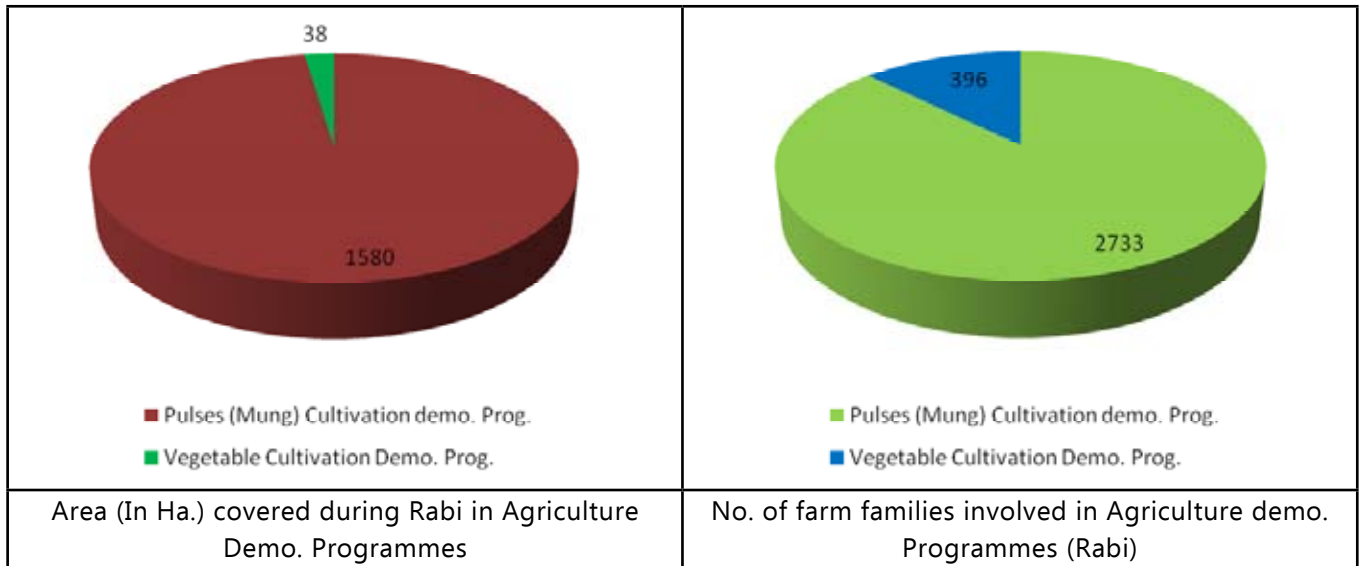
PP wise details of Exposure visit conducted						
Sl. No.	Date of Visit	Group no.	No. of Farmers visited	Nos. of PPs covered	PPs under Irr. Sub-div.	Places Visited
1	12.11.15	1st	40	2	Kisannagar	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR
2	13.11.15	2nd	40	2	Paradeep	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR
3	19.11.15	3rd	40	2	Kisannagar	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR
4	20.11.15	4th	40	2	Paradeep	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR
5	21.11.15	5th	40	2	Kisannagar	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR
6	26.11.15	6th	40	2	Manijanga	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR
7	27.11.15	7th	40	2	Kisannagar	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR
8	28.11.15	8th	40	2	Manijanga	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR
9	04.12.15	9th	40	2	Manijanga	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR
10	05.12.15	10th	40	10 (Manijanga-6+ K.Nagar-4)	Manijanga & Kisannagar	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR
11	10.12.15	11th	40	2	Kisannagar	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR
12	11.12.15	12th	40	2	Manijanga	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR
13	15.12.15	13th	40	10	Kisannagar	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR
14	17.12.15	14th	40	9	Paradeep	CRRI-Cuttack, OUAT-BBSR, SSTL-BBSR



**Rabi Activities:**

During Rabi Season 2015-16, we are able to motivate about 2733 farmers in all 52 PPs covering 1580 Ha area to use Rhizobium culture & PSB for increase in the yield rate of Moong crop. Our Agriculture experts and community organisers also discussed and motivated some other farmers for use of vermi compost and Bio-pesticides in vegetable cultivation for increase in production and control of various Pests/diseases biologically. Details of the activities performed given in the table below.

PP wise details of Rabi activities implemented				
Activity	No. of PPs covered	No. of villages covered	No. of Farm Families Involved	Area covered (In Ha.)
Seed Treatment in Rabi Pulses (Mung)	52	192	2733	1580
Innocation of Bacteria Culture (Rhizobium + PSB), application of Bio-pesticide (Azadirachtin) in Rabi Pulses	52	192	2733	1580
Use of Vermi compost and Bio-pesticide in Vegetable cultivation	11	40	396	38



**LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT**

There are numbers of vulnerable families with extremely low income which force them to live in acute poverty or migrate out of their areas in search of work. So the organization had identified the vulnerable groups, especially the women/widow headed families without any support, distressed families, landless families, Physically handicapped persons, Poor SC, ST families etc. During the micro-plan preparation process the lists of vulnerable families were prepared which later validated through village level meetings. Then after JFPR initiated its livelihood activities in some villages of our operational PPs with the same beneficiaries identified by us during Micro Plan preparation process. The SST also supports the JFPR personnels in validation and formation of Common Interest Groups (CIG) for undertaking various income generating activities as per their need and technical capability. Then during this project period we had also formed 36 nos of CIGs in different villages of our operational PPs where CIG not working. We had only formed CIGs but not able to initiate any income generating livelihood activities as no fund available with us or with the PP for the purpose.





## ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT/ STRENGTHENING OF PANI PANCHAYATS

In order to strengthen the Pani Panchayats the SST and the COs are working tirelessly so that the PPs are able to administer their PPs independently and transparently. During the project period following activities were undertaken for strengthening the Pani Panchayats.

- ◆ Capacity-building of PPs Office Bearers, EC members, Sub-committee members
- ◆ Updation of PPs records and accounts
- ◆ Regularization of PP statutory Meetings
- ◆ Formation & Capacity building of Sub-Committees



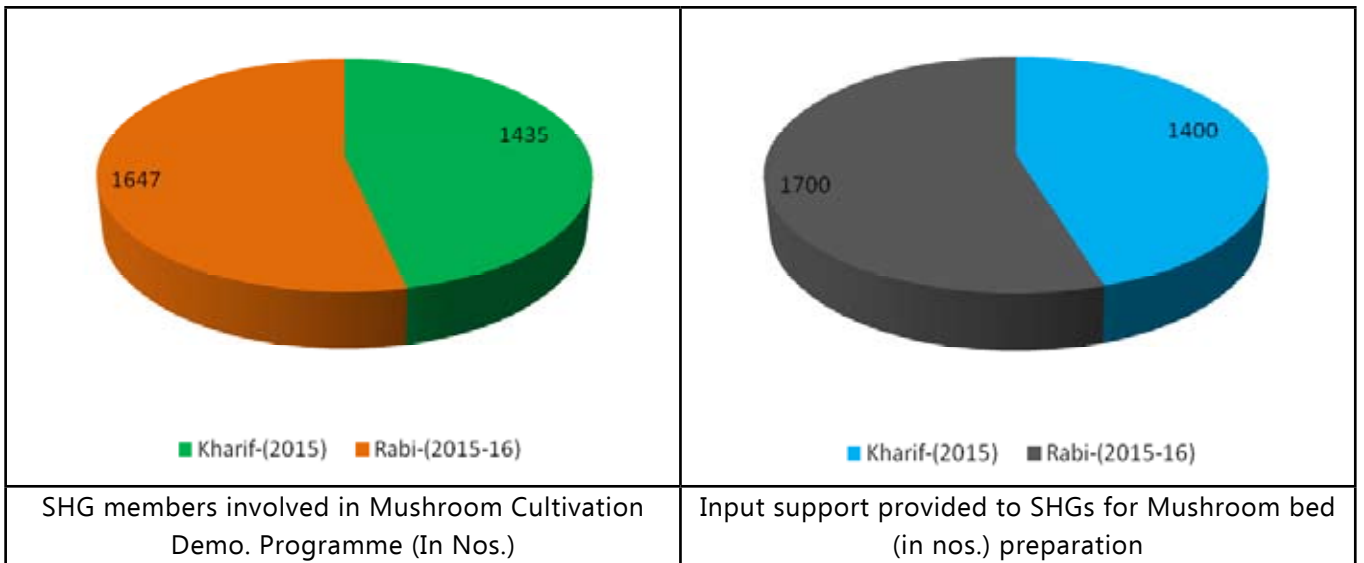
## ENHANCEMENT IN WOMEN PARTICIPATION

The SST is taking pro-active steps in other PP (where no election conducted) to include women in other areas of activities like awareness building, participation in the agricultural activities; participation in other economic activities like Mushroom cultivation etc. The following activities were undertaken for greater achievement in women participation.

- ◆ Participation in Awareness Activities:
- ◆ Participation in Agricultural Activities
- ◆ Participation in income generating activities (Mushroom Cultivation)



PP wise details of Mushroom Cultivation Demonstration Programme				
Season	No. of PPs covered	No. of SHGs involved	No. of SHG members involved	No. of Mushroom beds (inputs) provided
Kharif (2015) Pala Mushroom	51	136	1435	1400
Rabi (2015-16) Oyster Mushroom	52	163	1647	1700



**Outcome of the Project Intervention:**

The programme had a very good impact on the target group and was able to increase the quality of life of the farmers in the project area. The following outcomes were observed as part of the programme.

- ◆ The farmers had better access to irrigated water for kharif & Rabi crops.
- ◆ The farmers were empowered and better informed about their rights and duties under the Pani Panchayat Act and Rules



- ◆ The farmers had access to modern methods of farming
- ◆ The yield in paddy increased by about 20-30% after introduction of line transplantation. This was demonstrated this year during the crop cutting in 107 nos. fields' covering all 52 PPs which saw enhanced yield in the intervention area.
- ◆ Farmers were amenable to introduce bio-fertilizer and bio-pesticide in farming practices
- ◆ Consumption of fertilizer came down due to rational usage of fertilizer.
- ◆ The farmers' bodies like PPs met more often to discuss their problems and take action accordingly.
- ◆ The poor and landless farmers had alternative access to livelihood
- ◆ The farmers had access to irrigation water and there was equitable distribution of water through construction/rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures.







## PROGRAMME ON WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT:

People and their environment are interdependent. Any change in the surrounding environment directly affects the people living therein. A degraded environment results in a degraded quality of life of the people. Thus efforts to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living of the people must aim at improving the environment they live in. The environment does not recognize people determined administrative boundaries. A watershed provides a natural environmental unit for planning a developmental initiative. IRDMS has been working for conservation and development of watershed in the district of Nabarangpur. We are privileged to work on watershed development supported by three separate programmes viz. OTELP, OTELP plus and NABARD. A brief overview of these programmes is given below.

### A. Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Project (OTELP):

Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Project (OTELP) is a specialized programme of the Govt. of Odisha aimed at improving quality of life of the tribal people living in the state through natural resources. The stated objective of the programme is "to ensure that livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households are sustainable improved through promoting a more efficient equitable self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the Natural Resources at their disposal and through off farm/non-farm enterprise development".

IRDMS is privileged to work in this project as a field NGO (FNGO). It is working in Papadahandi block for OTELP and in Dabugaon block for OTELP plus. Similarly, the organization is also work on development of watershed supported by NABARD in Papdahandi block.





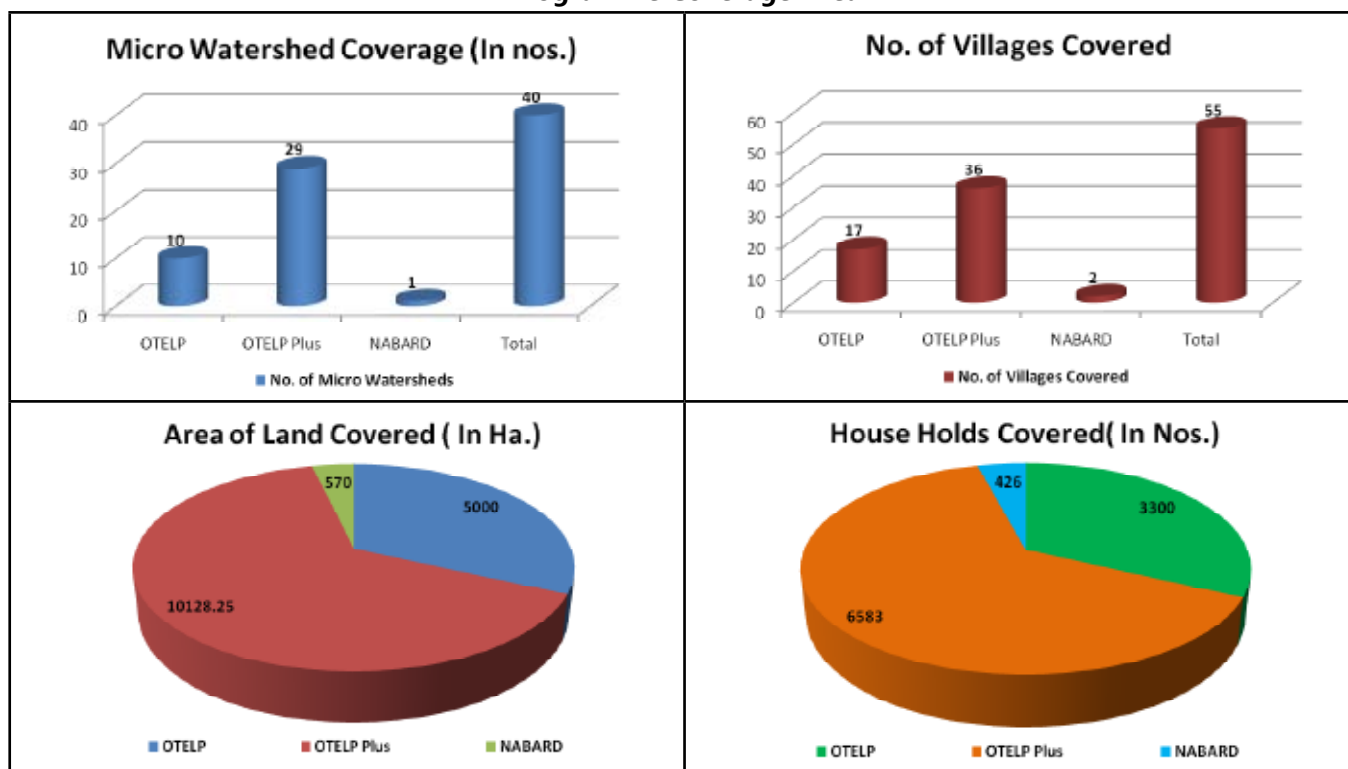
## Objectives of the Programme:

The major objectives of the project is to ensure that the livelihoods and security of poor tribal households are sustainably improved through promoting a more-efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the natural resources at their disposal and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development.

## Programme Coverage Area:

Coverage	OTELP	OTELP Plus	NABARD	Total
Block (Name)	Papadahandi	Dabugaon	Papadahandi	
No. of Micro Watersheds	10	29	1	40
No. of GPs Covered	6	6	1	13
No. of Villages Covered	17	36	2	55
Area of Land Covered (Hect.)	5000	10128.25	570	15698.25
No. of Households Covered	3300	6583	426	10309

### Programme Coverage Area



## Major Activities under the Programme:

IRDMS undertook various programmes to reach the objective of improving the quality of life of the target group through management of natural resources. The following programmes were being undertaken during the reporting period.

- ◆ Capacity building of various people-based organizations and women SHGs through training.



- ◆ Skill training on water conservation like treatment of degraded land, gully plugging, contour bunding, field bunding, construction of suitable water harvesting structure etc.,
- ◆ Introduction of new agricultural methods for improved farming
- ◆ Introduction less water-intensive crops.
- ◆ Providing alternative off-farm and non-farm livelihood system to the landless and marginal farmers.
- ◆ Construction of infrastructure like drinking water system, irrigation system etc. for easier access to water.
- ◆ Monitor the basic food entitlements of tribal households and ensure their access to public food supplies.
- ◆ Strengthen the institutional capacity of government agencies, PRIs, NGOs and civil society to work effectively for participatory poverty reduction with tribal communities.

### ■ Quantitative Achievement under the Programme:

The organization has been working in the three projects (OTELP, OTELP Plus and NABARD) for varied time span. So the achievement also varies from project to project basis. A brief snapshot is provided below regarding the achievement in these projects during the reporting period.



Activity	O TELP	O TELP Plus	NABARD
Baseline survey	Completed	Completed	Completed
Preparation of DPR	Completed	Completed	Completed
No. of Training Held for CBOs (Participants)	---	74nos	---
No. of skill training Held	---	2nos	---
No. of Water harvesting Structures built	---	---	---
No. of drinking water system	10	---	---
No. of deep bore well/dug well/farm well constructed	---	12	2
No. of farm pond constructed	---	9	4
No. of families supported on pisci-culture	---	---	---
No. of families supported on WADI	---	229	---
Total Hects. of land treated	---	10128.25	---
No. of SHGs supported with seed capital	---	141	---
No of HH supported for potato cultivation	112	15	---
No of HH supported with water lifting device(diesel pump set)	76	---	---
No. of families supported with non-farm and off-farm livelihood options()	---	Off farm-65 Nonfarm-21	---
No of person having vegetable vending like grocery	10 3	---	---
Electrical repairing	3	---	---
Cycle repairing shop	1	---	---
Vehicle support to unemployed youth(auto)	17	---	---
Commercial vegetable cultivation (with trellis method)	25	---	---
Water Filter	362	---	---
Improved cook stove	188	---	---

### Outcome of the Project:

The project is primarily aimed at highly marginalized community like scheduled tribes (STs) who have a very small base of livelihood. The following qualitative outcome could be achieved as part of the programme.

- ◆ The women have been empowered to demand their due rights and entitlements from the authorities
- ◆ The target households have alternative and/or enhanced access to water for irrigation as well as drinking purpose
- ◆ There is a direct enhancement of household income level through additional economic activities
- ◆ The Village Development Committees (VDCs) have become pro-active in taking decisions



- ◆ Quality of land fertility has increased due to treatment of land and water conservation
- ◆ The water table has increased making water availability easier
- ◆ The district and local governance system has been more sensitized to the cause of poor and marginalized
- ◆ Introduction of alternative crops to the mono-cropping paddy has resulted in better farm income for the households
- ◆ The target group are now better informed regarding the importance of conserving and using judiciously natural resources

### **B. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP):**

In this year IRDMS has got the opportunity to implement Batch-V, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) projects in 2 clusters in the state i.e. in Kaniha cluster in Angul district and Bhatli cluster in Bargarh district. Organization is working as Programme Implementing Agency (PIA) for Odisha Watershed Development Mission (OWDM). Under the programme various EPA activities were implemented in consultation and active participation of the community. For watershed related awareness, implementation of the programme and community development purpose, organization conducted various trainings in the project villages for preparing the community for upcoming interventions. Process of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) in consultation with watershed committees for implementation of NRM based activities was completed. After the approval of these DPRs, NRM Based activities were implemented. Major objectives of the programme are:

- ◆ Promoting the overall economic development & improving the socio- economic conditions of the resource poor and disadvantaged community empowerment.
- ◆ To develop an integrated action plan to mitigating the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions such as drought and flash floods on crops, human and livestock population for their overall holistic improvement.
- ◆ Restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. Land, Water, Vegetation cover.



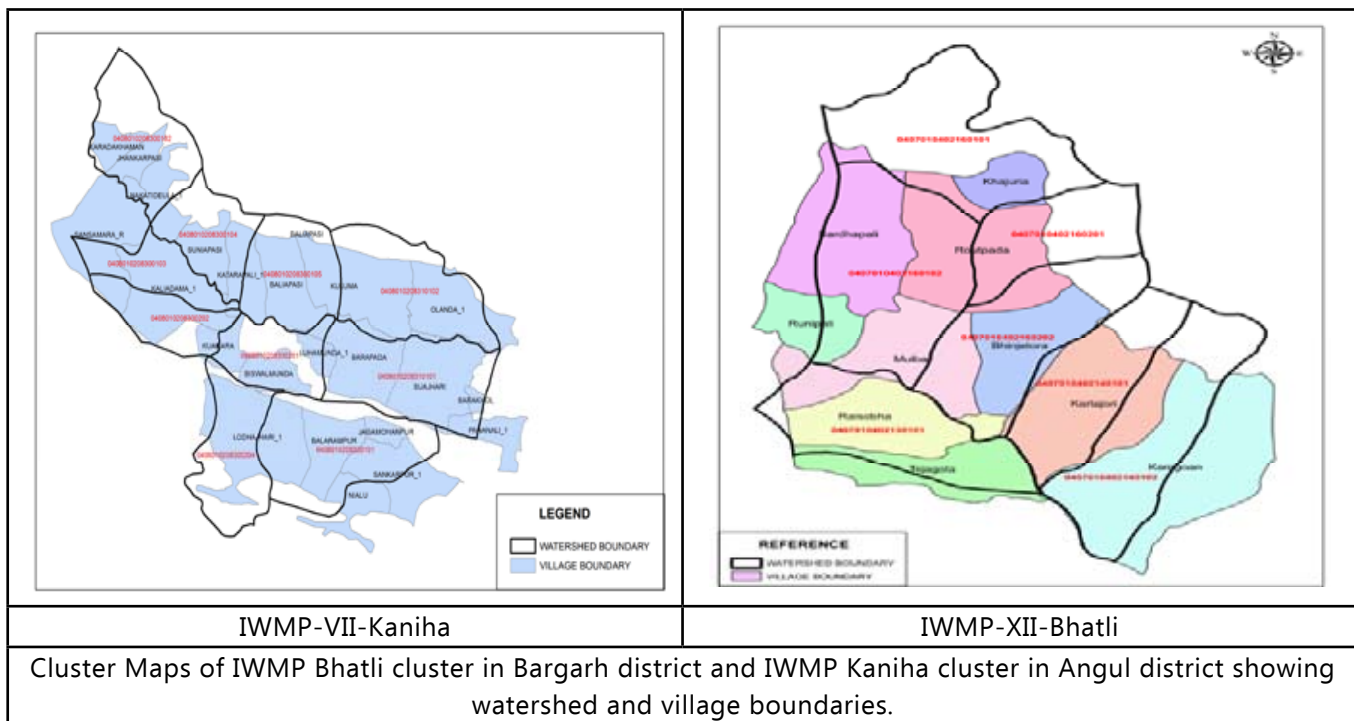
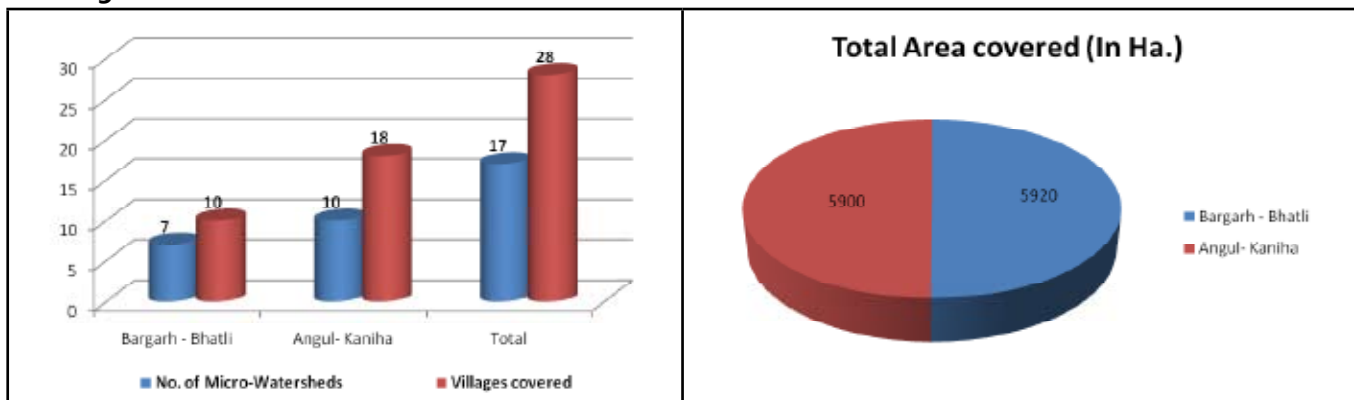


- ◆ To encourage village community for sustained community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the Watershed.

**Area Coverage:**

District/Cluster	No. of Micro-Watersheds	Villages covered	Total Area
Bargarh - Bhatli	7	10 villages	5920 ha
Angul- Kaniha	10	18 villages	5900 ha
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28 villages</b>	<b>11820ha</b>

**Coverage Area of IWMP**



**Proposed interventions:**

- ◆ Organization of the community and fostering awareness among them. Training on the techniques and innovations.



- ◆ Conservation and management of soil and land, which include vegetative barriers to contour bunds.
- ◆ Conservation and Management of Water resources in area.
- ◆ Afforestation.
- ◆ Pasture Development.
- ◆ Agriculture and Horticultural Development.
- ◆ Livelihood Activities for Asset less person.
- ◆ Micro-Enterprise Development
- ◆ Livestock Management
- ◆ Human resource development by employment & income generation activities





## ■ Activities Undertaken:

### Entry Point Activities:

Organisation completed EPA activities in the Bhatli & Angul Clusters which included construction of platforms around tube wells, construction of bathing ghats, sanitary drains and organisation of veterinary camps in all the project villages in the cluster. All EPA activities were taken up after village level meetings through participatory process decision making.

### Capacity Building:

For implementation of various components and better awareness of the project activities in participatory mode, organisation conducted various capacity building activities in the project villages. Major subject for capacity building were understanding of watershed based development approach, planning & implementation processes and management of watershed committees at the village level.

### Preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR):

For starting of major NRM based interventions and Livelihood promotion activities, project stipulated the preparation of Detailed Project Reports for all the micro watersheds in participatory mode with the village level watershed committees. Organisation prepared detailed project reports for all the watersheds after village level meetings, social mapping and village transect for ascertaining the livelihood and resource structure of the project villages.

## Programme on HIV/AIDS:

HIV/AIDS has threatened to take the shape of an epidemic. There are evidences to show that the dreaded infection has already found its way to the general population in some areas. This is quite alarming and every action must be taken to contain the dreaded infection as there is no curative therapy to this infection. The infection can be avoided through precautionary measures. IRDMS is working with Odisha State AIDS Control Society (OSACS) and National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) to work among the high-risk groups to control HIV/AIDS.







**Programme Coverage:**

District	Programme Area	Target Group	No. of People (HRG) covered
Jagatsinghpur	Kujanga and Paradeep Municipality	FSW & MSM	400
Sambalpur	Sambalpur town, Burla and Hirakud Municipalities	IDUs	300

**Objective of the Programme:**

The main objective of the programme is to create awareness on HIV/AIDS and provide quality services to the high risk groups.

**Programme Approach:**

The project adopted an integrated approach for addressing the menace of the infection. The following approaches were undertaken as part of this programme.

- ◆ STD Care
- ◆ Condom Promotion
- ◆ Enabling Environment building
- ◆ Behaviour Change Communication and
- ◆ Care and support for People living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs)

**Activities Undertaken:**

During the reporting period various activities relating to awareness creation and providing of quality services were provided to the target group. The following programmes were undertaken during the year.

- ◆ **Awareness Generation:** Awareness generation is the most important tool to create necessary environment to make the high risk group understand that there is no alternative but to take



precautionary actions for prevention of the infection. Innovative IEC materials and campaign tools were used to create a conducive environment so that the high risk groups are able to understand risks and take required precautionary actions for prevention of HIV/AIDS.

- ◆ **Treatment & Care:** It is very important to monitor the spread of HIV among the high risk groups. So the project undertook regular blood check up for the target group for HIV infections. In case of any confirmed case of the infection necessary treatments including ART and counselling services are provided to them.
- ◆ **STD/RTI Care:** Sexually transmitted diseases are an opportunistic infection and HIV can be transmitted through these infections which includes TB. So the organization is providing STD/RTI care to the entire target group and linking them up with district STD clinics.
- ◆ **Promotion of Condoms:** Indiscipline and unprotected sexual behaviour is one of the main reasons for faster transmission of HIV. So the organization is promoting safe sexual activities through usage of condom which is very effective not only to prevent HIV infection but also STD/RTI.

### ■ Quantitative Achievement:

Services Provided (In nos.)	Jagatsinghpur	Sambalpur	Total
STD Care	3	5	8
Health Camp	5	1	6
Condoms Distributed	73429	19112	92541
Syringes Distributed	---	81763	81763
Needles Distributed	---	38994	38994
People covered through BCC	9406 (400)	3564 (300)	12970 (700)
Persons Counseled	2163	1604	3767
Blood Test Conducted	674	526	1200
Regular Medical Checkup	1403	1085	2488
ICTC Referral made	743	711	1454
DIC attendance	1440	1204	2644

Meetings Conducted (In nos.)	Jagatsinghpur	Sambalpur	Total
DIC Level Meeting	24	24	48
Demand Generation Activities (Hot Spot Meeting)	84	24	108
Review Meeting	48	48	96
PMC Meeting	4	5	9
CMC Meeting	4	4	8
STI Committee meeting	0	4	4
Crisis resolve meeting	0	5	5
Advocacy meeting	3	4	7

## PROGRAMMES ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Since the very inception IRDMS has been working in the field of women empowerment. We believe unless women are not given their due rights there cannot be real development. So the organization has been undertaking several programmes for empowering the women both economically and socio-politically. The following programmes were undertaken during the reporting period.

### Self-Help Movement and Micro-Finance Programme:

Self-help movement, especially among the poor and marginalized sections of society has been quite successful in many parts of India including in the state of Odisha. IRDMS is a leading agency in the field of promoting women self-help groups micro-finance in the state. During the year the organization not only promoted many new groups but also provided them with the required training and capacity-building support.



#### ■ Objectives:

The broad objective of the programme is to empower the women to take decisions at the family and community level and use economic empowerment as a tool to achieve the empowerment process.

#### ■ Activities Undertaken:

- ◆ **Formation and Strengthening of SHGs:** IRDMS continued to form and strengthen new women SHGs to enable them to manage their own groups independently. During the past one year a training workshop was organized for the leaders of the SHGs (President, Secretary and Treasurer) on accounts, book-keeping, developing business development plans, interacting with banks etc. More than 580 women SHG leaders were provided training in the districts of Sambalpur, Bargarh, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur and Deogarh districts of the state.
- ◆ **Micro-Finance and Micro-Enterprises:** IRDMS is running a micro-finance programme very successfully which has changed many lives in the rural Odisha. Supported by HDFC Bank, the organization has advanced loans to more than 485 women SHGs who have undertaken several micro-enterprises to enhance their socio-economic conditions. As a hand-holding support the organization provided technical training, marketing support and EDP to these groups to help them run their enterprises quite successfully.



### Quantitative Achievement:

Indicator	Achievement
Total No. of Groups	1058
Groups promoted during the year	2009-2016
Total No. of Women Covered	16083
No. of groups provided new loans	485
No. of groups linked with banks	All most all
Repayment Rate (%)	95

### Outcome of the Programme:

The programme had a very good impact on the poor and marginalized women. The following impact could be seen from the programme.

- ◆ The women became economically self independent
- ◆ They were free from the debt trap and do not have to depend upon the exploitative money lenders for credit
- ◆ At household level they can take part in decision making
- ◆ Due to increased availability of money they can spend money on healthcare
- ◆ Indebtedness has decreased significantly among the target group of the programme.

### Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study on Land Acquisition:

IRDMS conducted the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study of Land Acquisition for two different projects under NCDS in two different districts i.e. for Construction of UMPP Water Pipe Line Corridor in Sundergarh District and Khorda road-Bolangir New BG Rail Link Project in the Bolangir District. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study design consists of (i) Meetings with the Key person of the village- PRI members; (ii) Meeting with affected households including their authorized representative; (iii) Meetings with government officials of relevant regulatory; (iv) Visit to the proposed site of the projects; (v) Fill up of house hold level individual assessment questionnaires. (VI) Social mapping (VII) focused group discussions (FGDs).





Details of the HH level interview schedules filled up given in below tables:

<b>Construction of UMPP Water Pipe Line Corridor in Sundergarh District</b>								
SI.No	Name of the village	Total HH of the village			HH survey completed			
		Affected HH	Non-affected HHs	Total	Affected HH	No. of Interview schedule filled up	Non-affected HHs	Verified including genealogy
1	Bhasma	46	293	339	46	46	10	56
2	Deuli	17	467	484	17	17	10	27
3	Kaintara	24	118	142	24	24	10	34
4	Kudabaga	13	263	276	13	13	10	23
5	Kundukela	18	355	373	18	18	10	28
6	Podbahal	7	67	74	7	7	10	17
<b>Total</b>		<b>125</b>	<b>1563</b>	<b>1688</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>185</b>

<b>Construction of Khorda road-Bolangir New BG Rail Link Project in Bolangir District</b>								
SI.No	Name of the village	Total HH of the village			HH survey completed			
		Affected HH	Non-affected HHs	Total	Affected HH	No. of Interview schedule filled up	Non-affected HHs	Verified including genealogy
1	Kandagad	7	196	203	7	5	10	15
2	Bairasar	24	152	176	24	58	10	68
3	Arjunda	83	133	216	83	93	10	103
<b>Total</b>		<b>114</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>186</b>





## OTHER ONGOING PROGRAMMES:

### WADI Plantation Programme:

During this year WADI plantation programme implemented in Dabugaon block under OTELP Project. Total 120 House Holds were supported under this programme covering 94 Ha. of area. Along with this organisation supported extra inputs to the farmers from its own fund for greater achievement and more coverage.

### Seminar against Women Atrocities:

Over the past few years there has been a consistence rise on atrocities against women. Even though there a host of legal and constitutional provisions to protect women the women are largely not aware of these rights. IRDMS tried to educate the women by undertaking a one-day workshop at Bhubaneswar in which the participants were educated how to take advantages of these provisions. The resource persons educated the participants on Prevention of Domestic Violence against Women Act, Prevention of Sexual Violence at Workplace Act etc. The police and judiciary were urged to take strict action against the violators of women rights.

### Empowerment of Adolescent Girls:

IRDMS has been working in the field of adolescent girls in its project area. As part of the programme the organization has promoted kishori clubs in the district of Nabarangpur and Sambalpur. The adolescent girls were also taught on menstrual hygiene and were provided life skill education. More than 200 young adolescent girls were covered under the programme.



### Programme on Water and Sanitation:

The organization continued its good work on water and sanitation. In order to discourage open defecation, IRDMS motivated people through innovative awareness programmes and IEC activities to stop open defecation and install household latrines in their houses. Similarly, the organization also educated the people to use safe drinking water. The organization has also put up piped drinking water in several villages of Nabarangpur district.

### Consumer Awareness and Protection:

As a result of the economic liberalisation and increasing purchasing power of the people consumerism has taken a new dimension. With the increased purchasing power of the people many organisations and people have come forward to offer goods and services to the consumers. However, with the increase in business activities many unscrupulous elements have crept into the system who do not hesitate to dupe the consumers. As a result many consumers ended up being cheated by these dishonest businessmen.



IRDMS has been working in the field of consumer awareness for a long time. During the reporting period the following activities were undertaken.

- ◆ **School Consumer Awareness Programme:** IRDMS undertook a programme to imbibe awareness among the school children regarding their rights as consumers. The programme was conducted in the districts of Jagatsinghpur and Sambalpur. The children were involved in programmes like essay competitions, debate competitions on consumer rights. Under the programme more than 50 schools were involved. The teachers were also involved to pass on the message of consumer rights to the children regularly.
- ◆ **Consumer Protection Workshop:** In order to protect the unsuspecting consumers from the abuse of the goods and service providers a one-day state-level workshop was organized at Bhubaneswar. In this workshop more than 100 participants from all over the state participated which included consumer rights activists, major service providers, legal experts etc. A review was done on the existing consumer laws and how consumers can save themselves from the exploitative service providers.
- ◆ **Celebration of Consumer Rights Day:** Like every year IRDMS celebrated Consumers' Rights Day on 15th March 2014 to make the people aware regarding their rights as consumers. On this occasion state-level competitions among school and college students were held on consumer protection. A rally was also held to mark the occasion. At the end of the rally a public meeting with participation of top level govt. officials on consumer affairs participated.

### Reproductive Child Health (RCH):

The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme was launched in October 1997. The main aim of the programme is to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality rates. The main objectives of the programme in its first phase were:

- ◆ To improve the implementation and management of policy by using a participatory planning approach and strengthening institutions to maximum utilization of the project resources
- ◆ To improve quality, coverage and effectiveness of existing Family Welfare services
- ◆ To gradually expand the scope and coverage of the Family Welfare services to eventually come to a defined package of essential RCH services.
- ◆ Progressively expand the scope and content of existing FW services to include more elements of a defined package of essential
- ◆ Give importance to disadvantaged areas of districts or cities by increasing the quality and infrastructure of Family Welfare services

RCH-I had a number of successful and unsuccessful outcomes. Base line statistics were recorded in 1998-99 and compared to 2002-03. Percentage of women receiving any ANC rose by about 12 % to reach 77.2%. But use of government health facilities has declined. Use of contraceptives increased by 3.3 % to 52.0 %, while family planning due to spacing method rose by 3.3% to 10.7 %. Use of permanent methods did not change. Infant mortality came down from 71(SRS 1997) to 63 (SRS 2002) but the aim of universal immunization was far from reach. Polio though reduced has not met the eradication target. Not enough



attention was paid to awareness of diarrhoea management and Acute Respiratory Infection danger signs hence resulting in a rise of case incidents.

The child health programmes is now its second phase: RCH-II. Following are the aims of the programme:

- ◆ Expand services to the entire sector of Family Welfare beyond RCH scope
- ◆ Holding States accountable by involving them in the development of the programme
- ◆ Decentralization for better services
- ◆ Allowing states to adjust and improve programmes features according to their direct needs.
- ◆ Improving monitoring and evaluation processes at the District, state and the Central level to ensure improved program implementation.
- ◆ Give performance based funding, by rewarding good performers and supporting weak performers.
- ◆ Pool together financial support from external sources
- ◆ Encourage coordination and convergence, within and outside the sector to maximize use resources as well as infra structural facilities.

Realising the need and importance of RCH programme, various awareness programmes, workshops were organised by IRDMS in its operational areas i.e. Sambalpur, Nabarangpur districts and some non-operational areas i.e. Kandhamal, Nuapada etc.. In future IRDMS planned to expand its awareness programme on RCH to its other operational districts.

### **Training to Farmers on modern methods of cultivation:**

Time to time IRDMS organised various training Programmes on modern methods of cultivation for the farmers of its operational area. In this context during this year it's organised training programmes for the farmers at Dabugaon and Papdahandi block of Nabarangpur district. The technical training series diverges from traditional agriculture extension in ways that help it adapt to the cultural and societal context. During base education farmer groups were organized then the same group learns farming best practices together and works in their land in the process taught to them. During the training programme crop stage wise processes and information were given to farmers i.e. Main land preparation, Nursery bed preparation & management, Line transplanting, INM, IPM, Crop water management and at last yield assessment through crop cutting. The whole process known as "seed to seed" activities. The farmers also aware about crop diversification for more profit.







### **Demonstration Programmes during Kharif & Rabi:**

To aware and capacitate the community people on modern methods of cultivation, IRDMS organised various demonstration programmes at its operational areas during this year's Kharif & Rabi season. During Kharif demonstration made line transplanting with application of Bio-fertiliser and bio-pesticides on 40 Ha. land. Through this it is taught to the concerned farmers as well as other farmers how the yield rate of crops will be maintained/increased with maintain soil health. Then during Rabi demonstration made on Vegetable & Pulse (Mung) cultivations using this Bio-fertiliser and bio-pesticide. During both the seasons the concerned farmers were highly convinced on the processes and also the other farmers of the locality. They show their interest to continue it. It is a remarkable achievement for our organisation.

### **Nursery and Social Forestry:**

With the need for promoting afforestation through people's participation, production and distribution of good planting materials is turning out to be a significant activity. Plantations established through superior quality saplings have distinct advantages of better survival and growth. Hence the primary step in promoting forestry particularly on non-forest lands is to facilitate the establishment of decentralised plant nurseries in rural areas.

Establishment of plant nurseries was mostly confined to the State Forest Department till the late 1970's. This was because afforestation was carried out mainly by this department on forest lands, excepting the symbolic Vanamahotsava - the yearly tree planting ceremony. Subsequently, in early 1980's, involvement of the common public in planting trees on non-forest and private lands was felt necessary to meet the growing demand for essential commodities such as fodder, fuel and timber, while conserving the environment and natural forests.

Then with the formation of National Wastelands Development Board in 1985, the Prime Minister made a declaration to bring 5 million ha of wastelands under afforestation every year. This created a demand for 10-15 billion plants per year. The wastelands development programme attracted voluntary organisations, schools, public institutions, business houses and farmers' cooperatives to take active part in afforestation. Accordingly, to support the process IRDMS has initiated its nursery and social forestry programme in its operational areas i.e. in Papdahandi, Dabugaon, Bargarh, Angul. Through this the organisation supported individuals and community to raise seedlings and plant them in private lands as well as barren lands in purpose of social forestry. This programme had got a remarkable success in the operational area.

### **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:**

It is a national campaign by the Government of India, covering 4,041 statutory cities and towns, to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country. The campaign was officially launched on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi, by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It is India's biggest ever cleanliness drive. To take this Abhiyan a step forward, IRDMS organized different activities like Cleanliness drives, awareness campaigns & rallies and debates on it in its different operational and non-operational districts of Odisha i.e. Anugul, Jagatsinghpur, Nabarangpur, Bargarh, Sambalpur, Nuapada, Deogarh etc.



### Campaign on child right & child protection:

It is important to understand the difference between these two concepts i.e. Child right and Child Protection. Child rights are a set of principles or ideals. They are entitlements and some of them are justifiable in a court of law, but they are not tangible. Protection is one of these rights. But Child Protection is more than a right. It is a framework or system by which the rights of a child can come to be. The framework consists of various duty bearers such as the departments of the government, police, school, civil society, who all have roles to play to ensure that a child's rights are met, and in the case that a child's rights are violated that the violator be brought to justice and care be provided to the child. Child protection is not only treatment, but should also be preventive. Risk management needs to take place to reduce the risk of violation of child rights in any given circumstance or space. Child protection is hence the means through which all other rights of a child can be upheld.

To aware on this issue, during this year IRDMS had organised different trainings, discussions, seminars and rallies & Campaigns in its different operational districts.

### Celebration of International Day for Older Persons:

Senior citizens are one of the most neglected sections of society. There are cases where many older persons are dumped by their own family members as they are seen as burden by the younger generations. For this International Day of Older Persons is observed on October 1 each year. On December 14, 1990 the United Nations General Assembly voted to establish October 1 as the International Day of Older persons. It is celebrated by raising awareness about issues affecting the elderly, such as senescence and elder abuse. It is also a day to appreciate the contributions that older people make to society. In order to make the people aware regarding the need for taking care of the older persons a State level workshop was organized on International Day for Older Persons on 1st October 2015 at Bhubaneswar. On this day a detailed discussion was held on this year's theme i.e. "Sustainability and Age Inclusiveness in the Urban Environment". Along with this discussion was already made regarding the existing legal provisions on rights of the older Persons and obligations of family members to respect the older persons. More than 80 social activists, govt. officials participated and deliberated on the issue.

### Celebration of World Health Day:

The **World Health Day** is a global health awareness day celebrated every year on 7<sup>th</sup> April. In 1948, the WHO held the First World Health Assembly. The Assembly decided to celebrate 7 April of each year, with effect from 1950, as the World Health Day. World Health Day is one of eight official global public health campaigns marked by WHO. In view of this to aware people on it this year our organisation had celebrated the day. For this discussions and rallies were organised by our organisation. The rallies and meetings were based on the theme of this years world health day i.e. "FOOD SAFETY".

**Food safety** is a scientific discipline describing handling, preparation, and storage of food in ways that prevent food borne illness. This includes a number of routines that should be followed to avoid potentially severe health hazards. In this way food safety often overlaps with food defence to prevent harm to consumers. The tracks within this line of thought are safety between industry and the market and then between the market and the consumer. In considering industry to market practices, food safety considerations include the origins of food including the practices relating to food labelling,



food hygiene, food additives and pesticide residues, as well as policies on biotechnology and food and guidelines for the management of governmental import and export inspection and certification systems for foods. In considering market to consumer practices, the usual thought is that food ought to be safe in the market and the concern is safe delivery and preparation of the food for the consumer.

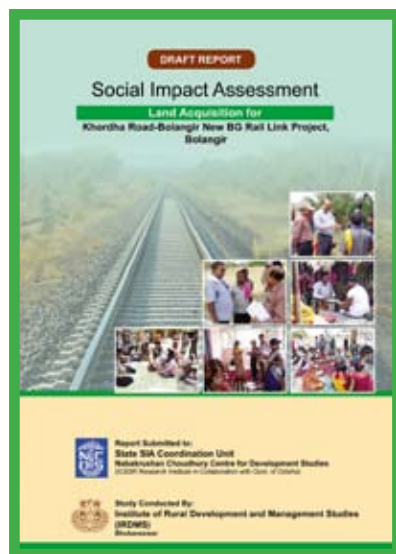
Food can transmit disease from person to person as well as serve as a growth medium for bacteria that can cause food poisoning. In developed countries there are intricate standards for food preparation, whereas in lesser developed countries the main issue is simply the availability of adequate safe water, which is usually a critical item. In theory, food poisoning is 100% preventable. The five key principles of food hygiene, according to WHO, are:

1. Prevent contaminating food with pathogens spreading from people, pets, and pests.
2. Separate raw and cooked foods to prevent contaminating the cooked foods.
3. Cook foods for the appropriate length of time and at the appropriate temperature to kill pathogens.
4. Store food at the proper temperature.
5. Do use safe water and safe raw materials.



## Major Report Publications During the Year

In the process of implementation of multifarious activities covering all major aspects of socio-economic and environmental development, IRDMS published many documents and IEC materials on different capacity building, training activities as implementation pre-requisites and during & post implementation phasing out process completions reports and process documents were published during the year.





## Looking Ahead

During the year 2015-16 several new programmes were undertaken and many new areas were covered under different programmes. However, the organization also faced certain difficulties for implementing the planned programmes. One of the difficulties faced was of adequate finance. We would take proactive steps to mobilize finances in the coming years. We would focus on livelihood, Tribal Development, Health, Natural resources management, Agriculture, Women empowerment, HIV/AIDS, Research, Development and Education in the coming days.

**Secretary**  
IRDMS

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