

# Annual Activity Report 2016-17



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





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and Management Studies  
(IRDMS)



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## Abbreviations

AIDS	: Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome	ODMM	: Odisha Disaster Mitigation Mission
ANC	: Antenatal Care	OPD	: Out Patient Department
ANM	: Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	OSACS	: Odisha State Aids Control Society
BCC	: Behavioural Change Communication	OSDMA	: Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority
CBD	: Community Based Development	OTELP	: Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Programme
CBO	: Community Based Organisation	PLHAs	: People Living with HIV AIDS
DoA	: Department of Agriculture	PNC	: Postnatal Care
DPR	: Detailed Project Report	PRI	: Panchayati Raj Institution
EDP	: Electronic Data Processing	RCH	: Reproductive Child Health
FCRA	: Foreign Contribution Regulation Act	RDI	: Rural Development Institute
FNGO	: Field NGO	RKVY	: Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana
FSW	: Female Sex Worker	RTI	: Reproductive Tract Infection / Right to Information
GP	: Gram Panchayat	SC	: Scheduled Caste
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus	SHG	: Self Help Group
HRG	: High Risk Group	STD	: Sexually Transmitted Diseases
IDUs	: Injecting Drug Users	STI	: Sexually Transmitted Infections
IEC	: Information Education & Communication	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
NGO	: Non-Govt. Organization		
NHM	: National Health Mission		
NRM	: Natural Resource Management		
OBC	: Other Backward Classes		

## From the Secretary's Desk .....



Annual Activities Report of **Institute of Rural Development & Management Studies (IRDMS), Bhubaneswar** for the year 2016-17 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, organization 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, Angul, Bargarh, Jagatsinghpur, Sambalpur, 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, 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*

**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.





## 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 and 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

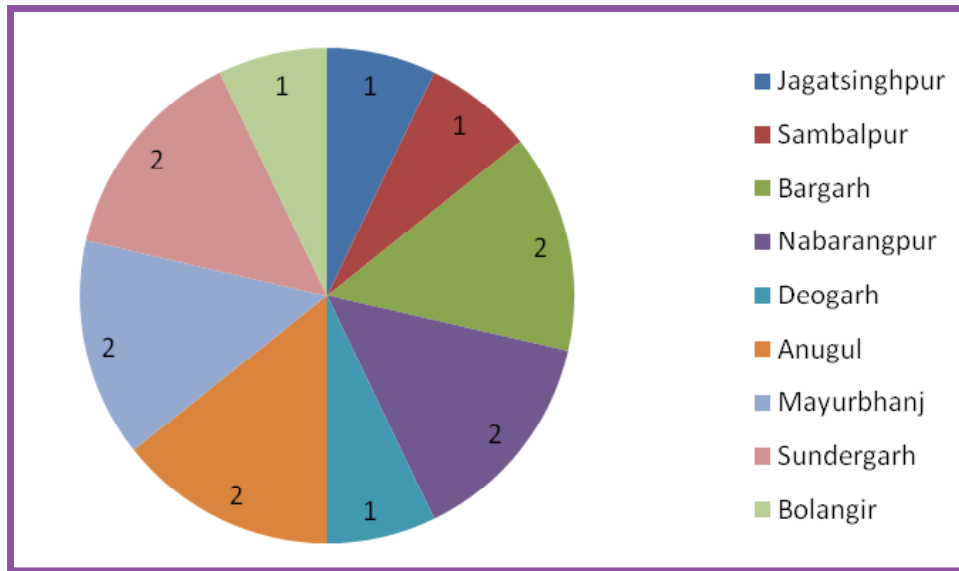
## GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF OPERATION:

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 145 villages across nine 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.Ps covered	No. of Villages covered	No. of Beneficiaries covered
Jagatsinghpur	1	Municipal Area	---	408
Sambalpur	1	Municipal Area	---	329
Bargarh	2	2	22	1550
Nabarangpur	2	17	69	10560 HHs
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>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>145</b>	



Area of Operation (No. of blocks 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
- ◆ 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:**

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



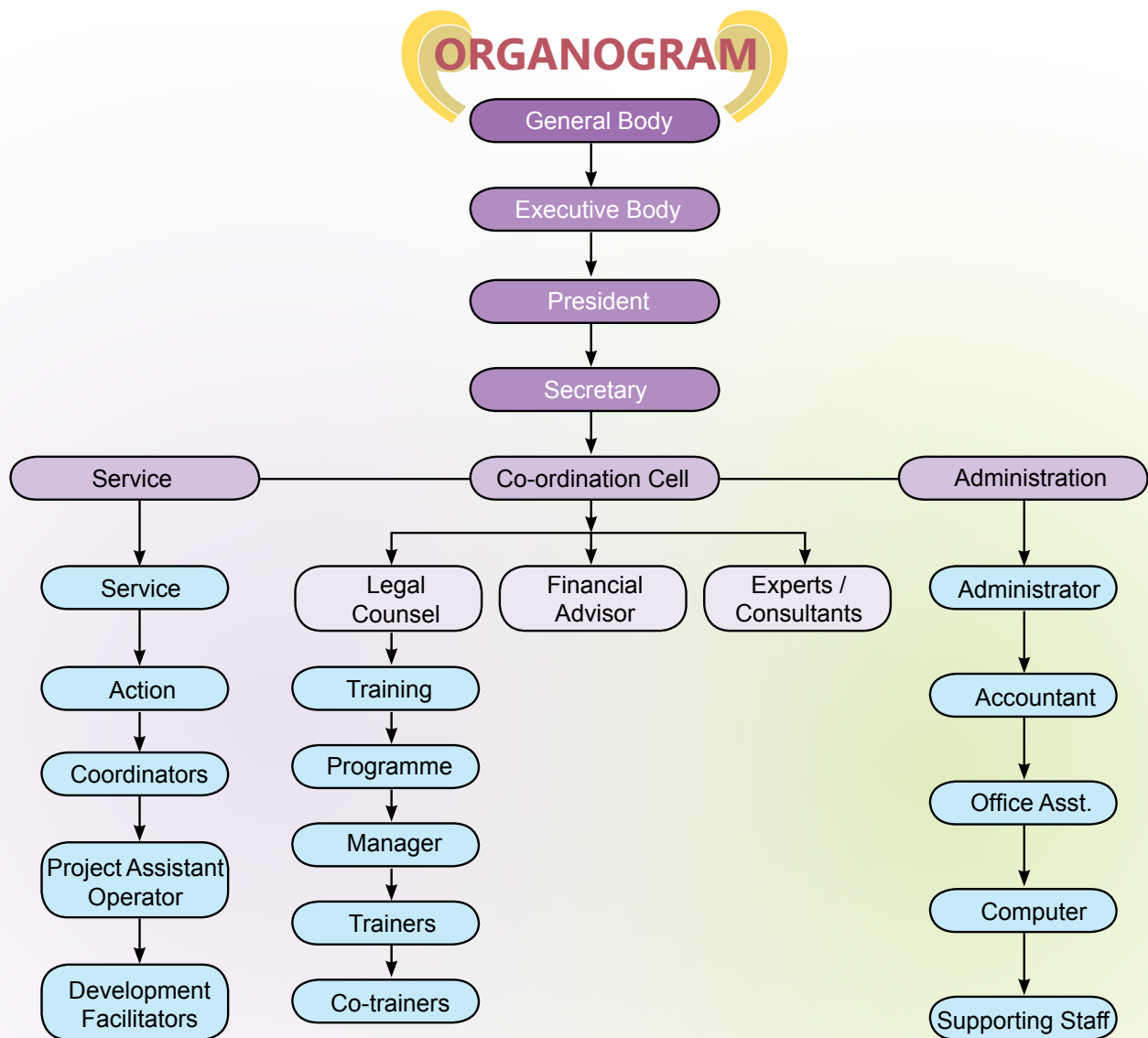
### NETWORKING:

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.



## ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE PERIOD 2016-17

IRDMS undertook several programmes during the year. While the good works of the previous year were continued. 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.

### 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 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".

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.

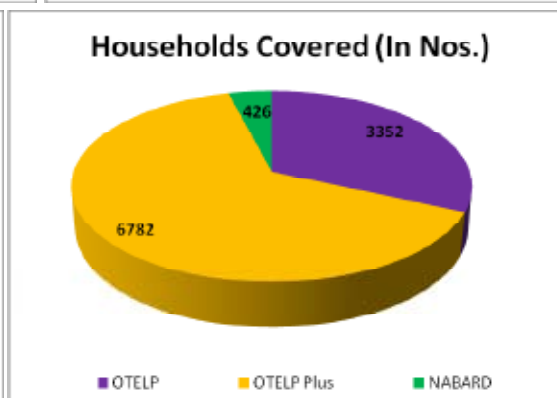
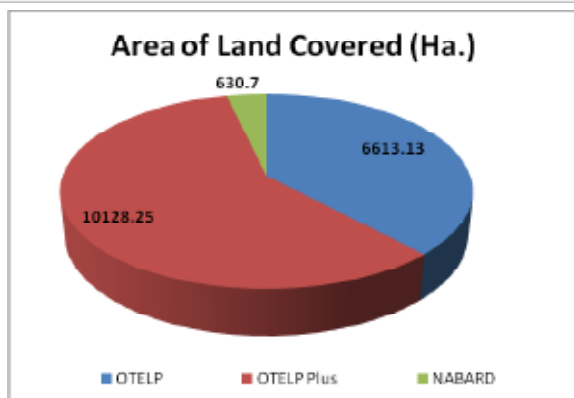
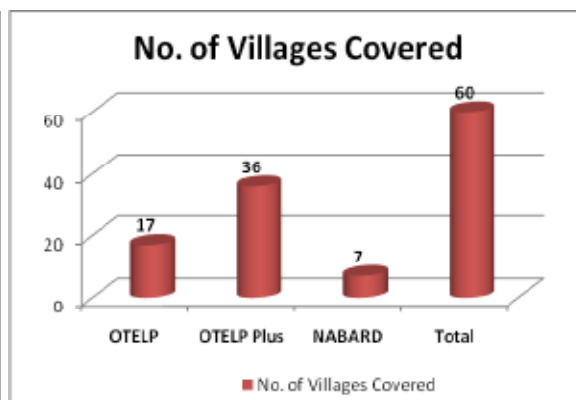
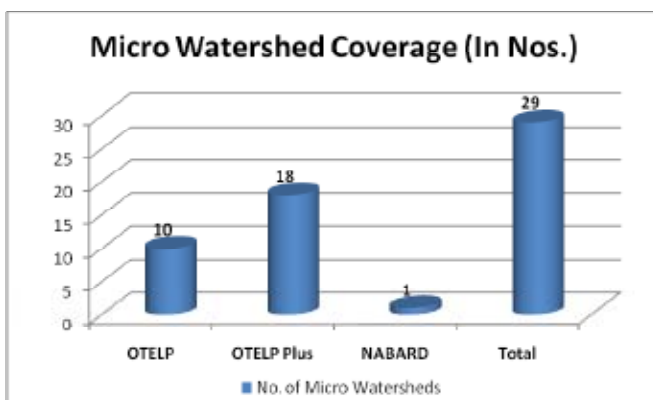




### Programme Coverage Area:

Coverage	O TELP	O TELP Plus	NABARD	Total
District (Name)	Nawarangapur	Nawarangapur	Nawarangapur	---
Block (Name)	Papadahandi	Dabugaon	Papadahandi	---
No. of Micro Watersheds	10	18	1	29
No. of GPs Covered	6	7	1	14
No. of Villages Covered	17	36	7	60
Area of Land Covered (Hect.)	6613.13	10128.25	630.7	17372.1
No. of Households Covered	3352	6782	426	10560

### 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	OTELP	OTELP Plus	NABARD
Baseline survey	Completed	Completed	Completed
Preparation of DPR	Completed	Completed	Completed
No. of Training Held for CBOs (Participants)	32nos(3020 participant)	21nos (630 participants)	12(476)
No. of skill training Held	2nos	---	---
No. of Water harvesting Structures built	---	---	1
No. of deep bore well/dug well/farm well constructed	---	---	2
No. of farm pond constructed	---	---	4
No. of families supported on WADI	20Hec (18nos)	40hec (35 nos)	---
Total Hects. of land treated	55123.18	10128.25	570.89
No. of SHGs supported with seed capital	---	141	---
No of HH supported for potato cultivation	25(hec) 400 nos	42(hec) 600 nos	22 nos
No of HH supported with water lifting device(diesel pump set)	---	---	24
No. of families supported with non-farm and off-farm livelihood options	---	---	38(sheep farming)
Supported with Solar pump	---	---	3nos (18nos beneficiary benefited)
Support with Sprinkler irrigation system	---	---	20nos Beneficiary
No of HHs supported on Field bonding	16 nos beneficiary	34 nos beneficiary	60 nos
No. of beneficiaries supported on Line Transplantation of paddy	100 (Hec) 300 nos beneficiary	130 (hec) 400nos beneficiary	25 nos beneficiary
I H L (Convergence programme)	605 nos	550 nos	---
Support on Vegetable cultivation (chilli & onion seed support)	175 nos Beeneficiary	---	70 nos Beneficiary







### 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):



During this year IRDMS has implementing Batch-V, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) projects in 2 clusters in the state i.e. in Kaniha cluster of Angul district and Bhatli cluster of 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 during previous year. But approval of these DPRs still awaited. After approval of these DPRs, NRM Based activities were implemented.

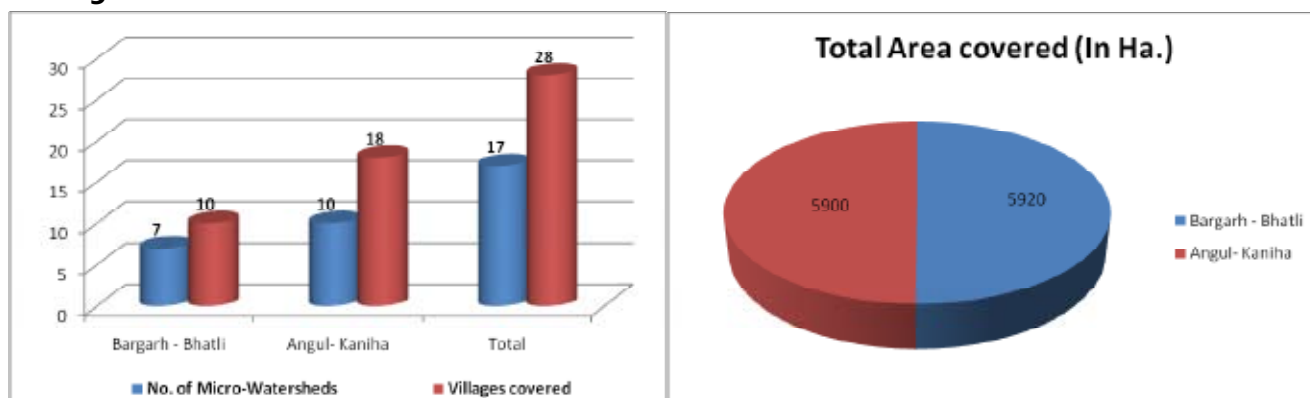
### Major objectives of the programme are:

- ◆ 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>

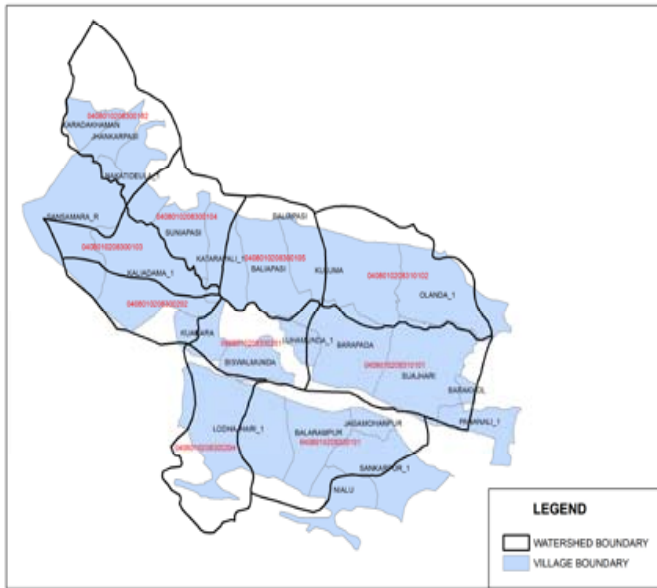
### Coverage Area of IWMP





**IWMP-VII-Kaniha**

**IWMP-XII-Bhatli**



Cluster Maps of IWMP Bhatli cluster in Bargarh district and IWMP Kaniha cluster in Angul district showing watershed and village boundaries.

**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 competed 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.

### Implementation of other Convergence activities:

Convergence activities i.e. Cashew Plantation is implemented through the P.D. Watershed, Angul under MGNREGA. In this project planted 1050 nos of grafted cashew seedlings over 6 Ha. of area under Lodhahhari village of Kaniha block, Angul. Through this programme 52 nos. of beneficiaries benefitted side by side 6 Ha. Cashew plantation developed.





## 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	
			Target	Covered
Jagatsinghpur	Kujanga and Paradeep Municipality	FSW & MSM	400	408
Sambalpur	Sambalpur town, Burla and Hirakud Municipalities	IDUs	300	329

### 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.

- a. **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.
- b. **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.
- c. **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.
- d. **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 (Paradeep)	Sambalpur	Total
STD Care (Treatment)	44	22	66
Health Camp	5	1	6
Condoms Distributed	77543	18818	96361
Syringes Distributed	NA	82804	82804
Needles Distributed	NA	38201	38201
People covered through BCC	408	329	<b>737</b>
Persons Counseled	2397	1941	4338



Services Provided (In nos.)	Jagatsinghpur (Paradeep)	Sambalpur	Total
ICTC Blood Testing Conducted	775	619	1394
Regular Medical Checkup	1498	1202	2700
ICTC Referral made	846	647	1493
DIC attendance	1420	1266	2686

Meetings Conducted (In nos.)	Jagatsinghpur (Paradeep)	Sambalpur	Total
DIC Level Meeting	24	24	48
Demand Generation Activities (Hot Spot Meeting)	84	24	108
Review Meeting	48	48	96
PMC Meeting	6	5	11
CMC Meeting	4	4	8
STI Committee meeting	NA	4	4
Crisis resolve meeting	3	5	8
Advocacy meeting	4	4	8

Community Events (In nos.)	Jagatsinghpur (Paradeep)	Sambalpur	Total
World health day	1	1	2
Drug abuse day	1	1	2
Vigilance awareness week	1	1	2
World Aids day	1	1	2





## 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:

- i. 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 200 women SHG leaders were provided training in the districts of Sambalpur, Bargarh and Nabarangpur districts of the state.
- ii. 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 300 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	300
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:

Construction of UMPP Water Pipe Line Corridor in Sundergarh District								
Sl.	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>



Construction of Khorda road-Bolangir New BG Rail Link Project in Bolangir District								
Sl.	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>

After the above procedure, a draft report was prepared and submitted to the concerned authorities for public hearing purpose. Then after, as per government notification a public hearing meeting was conducted at Bainrasar Gram Panchayat Office premises, Bolangir on dated 18.11.2016 for finalisation of the report on Khorda road-Bolangir new BG rail link project. In that meeting District Collector, Sub-collector, Tahasildar (punitala), Addl. Tahasildar, Land Acquisition Zone Officer (LAZO), Local Sarpanch with other PRI members, Coordinator state SIA unit of NCDS, Team leader and field supervisor of IRDMS and project affected people along with some other local people were participated. Then as per the findings of the public hearing the final report was prepared by us and submitted to concerned authorities. Still the public hearing of UMPP, Sundergarh awaited. The date of the public hearing will be finalise by the govt.



## 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 does 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.

**i. 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.

**ii. 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.



**iii. Celebration of Consumer Rights Day:** Like every year IRDMS celebrated Consumers' Rights Day on 15th March 2017 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, Jagatsinghpur 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 it's operational areas during this year's Kharif & Rabi season. During Kharif demonstration made line transplanting with application of Bio-fertiliser and bio-pesticides on 150 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 areas.



### 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 debate competitions on it in its different operational and non-operational districts of Odisha i.e. Anugul, Jagatsinghpur, Nabarangpur, Bargarh, Sambalpur, 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 by IRDMS on International Day for Older Persons on 1st October 2016 at Bhubaneswar. On this day a detailed discussion was held on this year's theme i.e. "Take a Stand against Ageism".



Ageism is a widely prevalent and prejudicial attitude that stems from the assumption that age discrimination, and sometimes neglect and abuse of older persons is a social norm and therefore, acceptable. It is a reality in some form in all societies, and finds expression in individuals' attitudes, institutional and policy practices, as well as media representation that devalue and exclude older persons. In 2014, Governments around the

world adopted a resolution (E/RES/2014/7) at the Economic and Social Council that recognized ageism as "the common source of, the justification for and the driving force behind age discrimination."

Such discrimination shapes how older persons are treated and perceived by their societies, including in medical settings and workplaces, creating environments that limit older persons' potential and impact their health and well-being. The failure to tackle ageism undermines older persons' rights and hinders their contributions to social, economic, cultural and political life





## 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 year's world health day i.e. "BEAT DIABETES".



WHO is focusing the World Health Day 2016, on diabetes because:

1. The diabetes epidemic is rapidly increasing in many countries, with the documented increase most dramatic in low- and middle-income countries.
2. A large proportion of diabetes cases are preventable. Simple lifestyle measures have been shown to be effective in preventing or delaying the onset of type 2 diabetes. Maintaining normal body weight, engaging in regular physical activity, and eating a healthy diet can reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes.
3. Diabetes is treatable. Diabetes can be controlled and managed to prevent complications. Increasing access to diagnosis, self-management education and affordable treatment are vital components of the response.
4. Efforts to prevent and treat diabetes will be important to achieve the global Sustainable Development Goal 3 target of reducing premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by one-third by 2030. Many sectors of society have a role to play, including governments, employers, educators, manufacturers, civil society, private sector, the media and individuals themselves.





# Looking Ahead



During the year 2016-17 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, Community Health, Natural Resources Management, Agriculture, Women empowerment, Survey & Research, Development and Education in the coming days.

Secretary  
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