

Annual Report

2016-2017

Address for Communication

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DIRECTOR'S NOTE

In this Annual Report for the year 2016-2017 contains summary of activities carried out during the year by the AYAUSKAM. While our core activities are centered on health and Nutrition, Governance, livelihood and improvement of socio-economic status of women in community,

The report presented in the ensuing pages will give an idea of progress made during the year. We have try to share our experiences and learning during organizing the activities in this report.

In addition, THE AYAUSKAM has had a satisfying year in promoting message across all sections of citizen involved in social change at the level of planning, implementation and monitoring with active community mobilization.

I would like to gratefully acknowledge valuable help and cooperation received in ample measure from community, patron organizations, various friends and well wishers of THE AYAUSKAM and staffs of THE AYAUSKAM for their efforts and hard work.



Dr. Ajit Kumar Panda
Director

ORGANIZATION AT A GLANCE

1. Name of the Organization : **THE AYAUSKAM**
2. Registered Office : Gandabahali
Dist: Nuapada, (Orissa)
Pin: 766118, Cell No: 07683857858
Administrative Office :
AT/Po: Mission Road, Near Khariar college,
Beat-1, Khariar, Dist: Nuapada, Orissa,
Pin: 766107 (India)
Cell No: 07683857858
E-mail: ayauskam@rediffmail.com
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Website: www.ayauskam.org
3. Chief functionary Contact Person : Dr. Ajit Kumar Panda
Director
Cell No: 07683857858
4. Legal Status : Registered
5. Registration No. of S.R.A & date : No is 758/48 - at Nuapada
Dated 1st July 1998-99
6. FCRA No. : 104950033 -1999
7. IT Registration (12A/80G) : 12A-47 / 2006-07
No.CIT/SBP/JUDL/80-G/2010-2011/2749
8. PAN No : AAAAAA 4835C
9. TAN No : BBNT00401C
10. Personnel and Nos. : 05 full time staffs
11. Geographical Area of Operation : Nuapada District

GENESIS OF AYAUSKAM

It is basically the persisting situation, which compels socially sensible person to units and initiate measures in order to benefit people by accelerating marginalization process. Vulnerable situation of people, depleting resources, deteriorating health situation of people and overall socio-economic condition of the region attracted these persons to initiate a process of socio-economic development within an organizational framework named “THE AYAUSKAM.” Since its inception in 1993 (registered 1998) it has been catering to the need of the people in the district on several social and economical spheres.

VISION

“CREATION OF A HEALTHY, SOUND SECURED, ASSURED STATE AND LIVELIHOOD FOR RURAL PEOPLE.”

MISSION

“TO EMPOWER THE POWERLESS”

Goal

To bring changes in health seeking behaviour of the people, establishing gender equality and women empowerment and to make people aware of participating in grassroot level development planning, involve in social mobilization process and economically self reliant by exploring and exploiting the available Natural and human resources.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVE

- To promote and undertake social service and developmental activities among the poor & weaker sections of the society.
- To promote and strengthening village institutions.
- To strengthening of PRIs for accelerating the grassroots level governance & development work.
- To initiate a process of building peoples empowerment and to bring about gender equality.
- To create awareness among the people against wine and other intoxication.
- To create awareness among the people on safe drinking water & sanitation.
- To create awareness among the people about social forestry and environmental pollution with an aim to preserve ecological balance.
- To promote organic farming and use of mechanization farm technologies.
- To create awareness among the people regarding food and nutrition.
- To promote the Indian System of Medicine (I.S.M.) and Herbal Gardening.
- To carry out awareness campaign on RTI, STD & HIV/AIDS and rehabilitant the sex workers.
- To establish and promote a centre for rehabilitation of disable and mentally retarded person.
- To establish a health care Centre highly equipped with modern technologies for servicing good health care facilities to the needy.

Areas of Activity

Community development, Clinical & Community Health, Research and Training, Health & Nutrition, RCH, HIV/AIDS, Livelihood, governance and Women Empowerment.

Strategy

Community Participation, Resource Mobilization, Networking, Information dissemination, Capacity building, Lobby and Advocacy and Linkages with Government line department

Approach

Participatory, involving all the stake holders ,People centered Programmers, Right Based approach, Bottom-up approach, Community strengthening , Knowledge enhancement , Confidence building and Media Advocacy.

MAJOR AREA OF INTERVENTION AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No	Areas of Interventions	Objectives	Area of operation	Coverage	Source of fund/assistance
1	Strengthening leadership and capacities of EWRs	To create an enabling environment for motivation and building capacity of elected women representatives and “ALIBHA” Federations and enhance their meaningful participation in local governance.”	41GPs of both Boden and Khariar Block.	41 GPs	THP, New Delhi
2	Strengthening Elected Women leadership(SWEEP) in Nuapada district	1. Increase participation of Women in the three tire panchayatiraj election. 2. More will come in to the system as different post.	41GPs of both Boden and Khariar Block.	41 GPs	THP, New Delhi
3	Workshop on the need of water harvesting to cope with climate change in Odisha.			50nos Farmers of Bargarh District	U.S Department of state
4	Solar electrification project	1. Providing Lighting units in the hands of the rural households. 2. Demystified solar technology and the decentralizing its application by making it's available to poor and neglected community. 3. Creation of solar engineer at grass root level and repair and maintenance mechanism in the hand of rural illiterates and semi literates.	One village of litisargi GP	One village of Litisargi GP	Bare foot college of Tilonia

Major work of intervention:-

THE HUNGER PROJECT-1ST

Project title: “Strengthening leadership and capacities of EWRs in Nuapada District of Odisha”

PROJECT COVERAGE

The project was implemented in Boden, Khariar Block of Nuapada District in Orissa.

Sl. No	Block	Population	Villages	G.P.s	Intensive area
1	Boden	76670	88	14	14
2	Khariar	126837	122	26	26

However, we have been working only 40 GPs out of 109 GPs in Nuapada District.

DETAILS OF CLUSTER

Sl. No	Blocks	Nos of Clusters	Nos of GP	Nos of village	No of EWRs
1	Boden	5	14	85	105
3	Khariar	6	26	122	134

PROJECT GOAL

“To create an enabling environment for motivation and building capacity of elected women representatives of PRIs and their Federations and enhance their meaningful participation in local governance.”

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. To develop the skills and motivation of these representatives enabling them to work better and effectively play the part of their role in ensuring good governance in federate way.
2. To initiate a process of building peoples’ empowerment and to bring about gender equality.
3. To enhance the leadership quality of these women through orientation and training so as to increase the scope of generating alternative leadership in the area.
4. To sensitize different groups such as SHGs, NGOs, CBOs, Media and government agencies to be able to positively participate in the effective functioning of the Panchayatiraj Institutions.
5. To strengthen the role of women members at cluster level and consolidate it through federation building.

6. To strengthening the block level federation for the good governance
7. To address the emerging issues of their areas in the federate way.
8. Development of essential skill for brings and solves the issue at different village level issue.

Coverage and Results:

Sl. No	Activity	Purpose	Achievement
1	Cluster level meeting of EWRs Federation	To enhance the capacity of EWRs for develops their Social, Economical and Political rights and smooth functioning of Gram Panchayat	During the year 22nos of Cluster level EWRs federation meeting was held in 11 clusters of Boden and Khariar block. 10nos meeting at Boden block and 12nos at Khariar block in quarterly basis. In those meetings 285nos EWRs were participate in two times for present their issue and initiation for build Block level federation. In those meetings various issues were presented by the EWRs and possible solutions has been identified/suggested with detail discussions upon the issues.
2	Block level meeting of "ALIBHA" Federation	2. To find out possible solutions of issues those were not able to address in cluster level federations. 2. Taking out new activities issues and bring out possible solutions of them.	During the year 2nos of block level "ALIBHA" EWRs Federation meeting at Boden block had been organized in the premises of Rajiv Gandhi Seva kendra, of the block. A total 62 no's of EWRs (Board member) from 5 cluster federation were attained the workshop. The meeting had been organized to share the discussion and happenings at cluster federation. Also to discuss how much and what issue they were able to address at cluster level meetings.

3	Gender and Panchayat resource center	To dissemination of information relating to governance and women rights and three tire Panchayat raj election.	During the year 2nos of GPRC function at both Khariar and Boden block to dissemination of information relating to governance and women rights and three tire Panchayat raj election. One is at Khariar block head quarter under Khariar block and another is at Panchayat office under Boden block .Cluster level “ALIBHA” EWRs federations is taking responsibility to function the center. The federations given responsibility to active leaders for open the GPRC.
4	Cluster level of Mahila Adhikar Samukshya:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To build Linkages with Women Network to rise, address and advocate on Women’s rights and issues. 2. Crating an enabling environment for women’s to present the Women’s Issue, knowledge and information on ICDS and food security. 	During the year 11nos of Cluster level Mahila Adhikar Samukshya meeting were organized in both Boden and Khariar block. 5nos meetings at Boden block and 6nos nos meeting at Khariar block organizes. A total 185no’s EWRs and 415no’s of other women were participated and present their issue and initiatives for make solution of issue. In those meetings various issues were presented by the MAS member and possible solutions has been identified/suggested with detail discussions upon the issues.

IEC Materials: During the year we published the booklet on financial management rule regulation and roll of EWRs in the Panchayatiraj system. Name of the books “Tristriya panchayatiraj byabsthare mahila pratinidhi nka bhumika o daityu “.

THE HUNGER PROJECT-IIND

Project title: “Strengthening Women’s Leadership (SWEEP) in Nuapada District of Odisha”

Supported by: THE HUNGER PROJECT, New Delhi

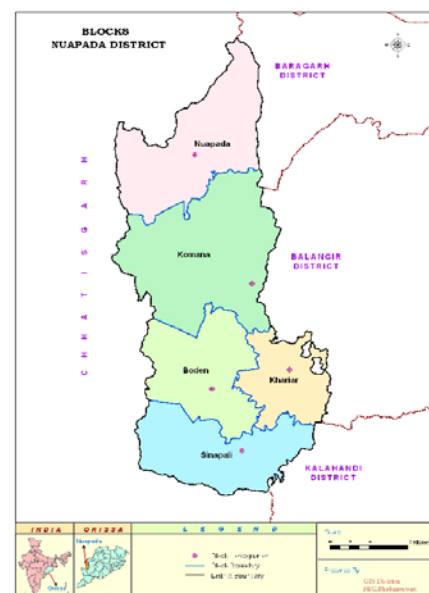
1. Preparation of organization for SWEEP Campaign:

- ❖ Before the campaign project staffs were trained by THE HUNGER project on rules, regulation and strategy of election process in training of trainers.
- ❖ Before starting SWEEP campaign organization take the confidence of federation, MAS member and other stakeholders and take their suggestions and plan accordingly to conduct field level activities. It helps the organization to organize activities smoothly with the involvement of federation leaders and others.
- ❖ Organization discussed about the aims, objectives and strategies of SWEEP campaign with both Government and Non government organization within its network.

- ❖ Specific responsibilities were given to staffs of the organization to conduct the campaign.
- ❖ A micro plan had been developed for each programme activities which included a route map as per the need and geographical location of the operational area, and looking other aspects such as logistic arrangement, selection of center place, suitable venue, expected date, expected number of participants, programme documentation and provision of materials etc. This plan was disseminate to federations, MAS members and all stakeholders of the organization for their information and participation.
- ❖ Many obstacles may come during the process of election by unsocial elements and such things slowdowns the election process. So, to ensure a free & fair election, sensitive area has been identified and organization makes advocacy with government department to conduct free & fair election. Organization is focusing specially the areas, where women may contest in unreserved seats to avoid any discomfort situations.

2. Area Details:

Nuapada district located in the western part of Odisha and its boundaries extend in the north and west to Raipur district of Chhattisgarh state, Bargarh and Bolangir district of Odisha in the east and Kalahandi district in the south. The district has an area of 3408 Sq KMs consisting of 653 nos. of revenue villages. It is divided into 5 administrative blocks namely Nuapada, Komana, Khariar, Boden and Sinapali. It has a population of 6, 10,382 persons among which 47.3% are belongs to schedule tribe and schedule cast. Female population is more than the male. There are 1027 female in 1000 male. But female literacy rate is as low as 45% against male literacy rate of 71%. Above 70% of its population belongs to below poverty line. Nuapada faced drought in every two years and a big drought in every 10 years. Regular drought and declining forest has bound its people to migrate in a large scale and in a distress condition for livelihood. Women and children are the worst suffers in all distress conditions. Malnutrition is rampant among women and children.



An active Panchayatiraj system and women participation bears a lot of advantages for the people. It has been proved again and again in the deeds of women representatives. THE HUNGER project is continuously working with the women Panchayatiraj representatives of the district. SWEEP campaign has a lot of importance in this regard.

OUR INTENSIVE AREA:

SL.NO	DIST	BLOCK	PANCHYAT	NO WARD	OF RESERVED (women)	UN RESERVED

1	Nuapada	Boden	Boden	17	8	1
2			Boirgaon	12	7	0
3			Babebir	13	4	3
4			Bhaisadani	12	6	0
5			Pharsara	18	8	1
6			Damjher	11	5	2
7			Khaira	11	6	1
8			Karlakot	17	10	0
9			Litisargi	12	6	1
10			Karangamal	13	6	2
11			Larka	12	5	1
12			Nagpada	11	6	0
13			Sunapur	11	7	0
14			Rokal	12	6	1
15			Palsada	11	5	1
16	Nuapada	Khariar	Areda	7	8	1
17			Badi	5	5	1
18			Bargaon	7	8	1
19			Bhojpur	3	4	3
20			Bhuliasikuan	5	5	3
21			Birighat	7	7	0
22			Chindaguda	4	4	2
23			Dabri	6	6	0
24			Duajher	5	6	1
25			Khasbahal	5	6	1

26			Khudpej	4	4	2
27			Kirkita	6	7	0
28			Lanji	6	6	0
29			Nehena	4	4	2
30			Ranimunda	7	8	1
31			Sanmaheswar	5	5	2
32			Sardhapur	6	7	1
33			Tukla	4	4	2
34			Kendupati	5	6	1
35			Gadramunda	4	5	3
36			Chanabeda	5	5	1
37			Dohelpada	4	5	2
38			Bad Dohel	6	7	0
39			Mandosil	5	5	1
40			Rishgaon	5	5	1
41			Sunarisikuan	5	6	1

3. Potential leader's selection: Selection of potential leaders was an important activity of the campaign, which was done by village level meetings, individual interactions with leaders, village key persons, federation members and MAS members and small group discussions at ward level. We take the help of reservation chart of Panchayatiraj election. Many potential leaders were also attained earlier through different activities of THE HUNGER project like MAS & federation meetings etc. A total 457nos of potential leaders were identified to be a candidate in the upcoming three tires Panchayatraj election.

Participation details:

- Among the potential leaders attained SWEEP 12% are federation leaders, 15% are Mahila Adhikar Samukshya members.
- In the cast classification 50% are schedule tribe, 30% are from schedule cast, 28% from OBC and 2% from general cast those who were the potential leaders.
- At the age angle 50% are among 22 to 30 years age group, 40% are 30 to 45 years age group and 10% from above 45 years age.

4. Details of activities:

1. SWEEP meeting at Block level

2nos of Block level SWEEP meeting had been organized in Khariar and Boden, where government officials were also participated. 76 EWRs, 16 MAS leaders, 8 media persons, 3 NGO representatives and 5 Government officials from both blocks were participated in the programme. Block development officer and police personal were attended in the meeting as chief guest where as Dr. Ajit Ku. Panda Director, AYUSKAM presided over the meetings. President and Secretary of both ALIBHA blocks federation also invited to the desk and lead the programme. In this meeting following matter was discussed.



Mrs. Runi Tandi federation leader present the violence during election

Objective of the meeting: To building relation among the Block Administration, NGO and “ALIBHA” Federation and to create an impartial environment for enhancement of women’s participation in the Panchayatiraj election and conduct a free & fair election in 2017.

Agenda of the Programme:-

1. Registration
2. Well come Address
- 3 Objective shearing
4. Experience shearing
5. Rule & regulation and Co operation of Government officials during Election.
6. Role & Responsibility of police for Conducting free and fair Election.
7. Suggestion & feedback
8. Vote of thanks

Mr. Chaitanya Sa project coordinator well comes the participants and invited guest to the desk. He said that it is a platform to discuss the issue related to three tire Panchayatiraj election. Its primary objective is to promote women participation in Panchayat election process and to conduct a free & fair election in 2017. He requested participants to share their valuable experience and suggestions on the issue.

Director THE AYUSKAM Dr. Ajit Kumar Panda presented the status of women PRI in the Gram Panchayat of the district. He also said that if more women will participate in the election process then only it will bring out change in the Gram Panchayat as well as society. Then he presents the aim and objectives of the campaign, its strategy and activities through Odia power point presentation in front of the participants. Secondly he present that reservation list published by the Government shows that there is reservation for males, which is creating a lot of confusion within villagers. This mistake has been made for the third

consecutive time. So he criticized the Government for bringing out the fault reservation list of Panchayats mentioning male reservation.

Discussions and presentations made by federation leaders and other women were as follows:

- ❖ Mrs.Ahalya Pattel MAS leader of Khasbahal G.P present that, It is an opportunity for many other women as well to share their experiences and views on Panchayati Raj election. Most of the participants wanted a complete ban on selling of liquor during election process because illegal liquor distribution becomes out of control during Panchayat election and used to motivate voters. Generally Police and Excise department remain silent spectators on such issues which are not good for conducting free and fair election. Male persons of the village run after liquor and women face difficulties and violence increases during this time.
- ❖ Mrs.Dhanmati, a Ward Member of Chindaguda village present that her participation in election was not easy. She said “My villagers tried to suppress me when I filed nomination for Ward Member, because it was an unreserved seat, but I contested and won in the election.”
- ❖ Mrs.Jharana Panda, Ward Member of Kothipadar village said that “Opposition party people threatened me and my husband of dire consequence; they gathered in huge number in front of my house when I was declared as winner. Apprehending trouble, I had sent my husband and in-laws to a relative’s house and faced everything without fear.”
- ❖ Other elected representatives like Babita Baghel, Pramodini Bhoi, Runi Tandi and Mathura Gahir also presented how they had been harassed for contesting election five years back by the opposition candidate and influential people of their Gram Panchayat.

Block Development Officers, those attained as chief guest said that, in a democratic country everybody have rights to cast vote without fear and elect their representatives. Indian constitution has given the rights to women to participate in all process of the election. They can stand, support, or participate in the election campaign without any fear. If more women leaders will come to three tires Panchayatiraj system, it will be better for the society and could help for a corruption free local governance and boost the development of the Gram Panchayat.

Media coverage-Print and electronic media representatives were also attained the meeting and encourage women to participate in the Panchayatiraj election process of 2017 in their writings.

Outcome of the Meetings

- ❖ Create an enabling environment among the Govt. officials, NGO and ALIBHA Federation.
- ❖ Women leaders were directly discussed their problem related to election with block officials.

- ❖ Build linkages with Block officials and Police.
- ❖ Govt.officials became well known about the SWEEP campaign.
- ❖ Election officer given assurance to set up an election control room with toll free telephone at block level and provide the personal Mobile number to the leaders.
- ❖ For the problem relating to seat reservation the block election officer informed to the district election officer for settlement against application received.
- ❖ Police officer explains the law for violence against women during election.
- ❖ Police personnel given their contact number and ensure for cooperate to the women for conducting free & fair election in 2017.
- ❖ Women leaders were well known about the rule, regulation and law of election process.
- ❖ Confidence developed among the participants (women) to take part in the election process and to disseminate the information to the community they belongs to.

1. SWEEP meeting at village level:

During the month, 22nos of village level SWEEP meeting were organized at both. Boden and Khariar. 68nos of EWRs, 698nos of Women, 851nos of men, and 12nos of Government official from both blocks were attained in the programme. The meeting had been organized to discussion on SWEEP.

Objective of the meeting: To enhance women's participation in the election and conduct a free & fair election in 2017 and create an enabling environment among the villagers and dissemination of information on voting process, selection of candidate and other information related to three tires Panchayatiraj election.



Mrs.Jayashree Pattel federation leader preside the village

Topic discussed in the meeting:

1. Importance of women participation in the three tire Panchayati raj election.
2. Edition and deletion process of voters.
3. Importance of vote.
4. Action taken for conducting free & fair election in 2017.
5. Selection of candidate and Nomination process.
6. Seat reservation & voting process.

Outcome of the Meetings

- ❖ Create an enabling environment among the villagers to dissemination of information on SWEEP.
- ❖ Participants well known about the importance of women participation in the three tire Panchayatiraj election.
- ❖ Active participation of EWRs is highly inspired to other women to take part in the election process.

- ❖ Participants are well known about the rule regulation of election process.
- ❖ Wrong concept on seat reservation was departing from the mind of Villagers.
- ❖ The Villager's have not been allure by any candidate and have been able to conscious about this matter.
- ❖ Women are interested to contest in the unreserved seat.

Reaction of EWRs and community:

- Mrs. Uttam Prasad Mahauti assistant teacher of Issunpali project Primary School said that through the meeting voters became aware about the selection a good candidate and voters aware about of effect of allurement. He said that "I thank to the organization for the meeting because it is a good awareness process".
- Mr.Ashok Parabhoi secretary of "Sanskar" NGO said the meeting will help to the people to conduct free & fair election and enhance women participation in the election process.
- Mr.Omkar singh Majhi village key person of Kotamal the topic related to three tire panchaytiraj elections like, voting process, selection of candidate and who are eligible to contest as a candidate in the election.
- Mrs.Gayatri Panda Anganwadi worker of Tarapur village said that women participation in the election process is very important and voters awared about the seat reservation status for men women.
- Mrs.Golapi Behera secretary of maa Sarala SHG of Bankapur Said that women were aware about the election process and they are interested to participate in the all process of election.
- It is most important to edit the new female voters because they also have right to in the election.
- Mrs Kuni Majhi naib sarapanch of Dabri Gram Panchayat said "For the first time I knew that women are contesting for different posts in the election".
- If women will contest in all seats then what are the male do? Male persons were comments at the end of the meeting.
- Mr Sova Chandra Jagat voters of Dabri village said Government providing different facilities to women but in fact in our locality but they are not developing.
- Mr.Dashamu Behera said, if women will be in a higher post but she will not exist without the help of male.

2. Potential leader's workshop:

Objective of the workshop: To build capacity of potential women leaders through training for enable them to contest in the election.

11nos of Potential leader's workshop were conducted at Cluster level at both Boden and Khariar block. In those workshops total 330 numbers of Potential leaders were attained and trained as potential leaders. The following Training module has been taken in the workshop:



State coordinator Mr.Sukanta Mahapatra training to PLW

1 st session	2 nd session	3 rd session	4 th session
11am to 11.30am	11.30am to 12.30pm	12.30pm to 1.30pm	1.30pm to 2.30pm
Registration, well come, self introduction and objective of the workshop	Why women are come to the Panchayatiraj system	Rule & regulation of election process	Fill up of forms which are use in election and wining strategies.

STRATEGY: - After the identification of potential leaders we invited to the leaders through written letter in odia language and conduct workshop in both Khariar and Boden block at Cluster level. The training programme was conducted at cluster level and 30 to 40 participants were trained in each cluster. We invite the potential leaders from each and every corner of the cluster and organized one day Training Programme for them.

TRAINING METHODOLOGY:-

Director, Project coordinator and Block coordinator was the resource person of the Training Programme. Trainer used a learning oriented environment in every step of programme. So that participants could visualize the real participatory training methodology, have an interact situation to learn something and share their experiences. The following methods were followed by the trainer.

1. Lecture method: Resource persons were presented the subject matter in a lecture method for the better understanding about the topic.

2. Telling success case study : During the training programme resource persons used this method by telling the stories relate to the topic and providing some examples, experiences and feelings sharing among the participates for bringing the clarity about the concern topic, doubts etc.

3. Group discussion: In this Method Participants divided into four groups as per the numbering system, each group contents 5/6 persons. All groups discussed with keeping focused on why women come to the Panchayatiraj system. All group discussion facilitated by the block coordinator for creating an interactive environment.

4. Playing Game-

To achieve the objectives the organizer planned to provide an attractive training programme. The resource persons used Playing Game Method to realize the methodology for participants to understand the position of women in the society. So that participants can learn the programme in without difficulties.

5. Demonstrations:-For the better understanding on voting process resource person demonstrate the process with different color for each post. Voting process, rejection of vote, counting and role of booth agent also demonstrate by the resource person. In the session election campaign also demonstrate by the participants for better understanding the subject.

6. Experience sharing by federation leaders: Federation leaders are the potential leaders for upcoming election. In the training they share their last election campaign and achievement for their period. So it was a better opportunity for new potential leaders to learn something and inspire them to contest in unreserved seat.

Outcome of the workshop:

- Self confidence building among the potential leaders.
- They analysed themselves about needs of women participation in the three tier Panchayatiraj system.
- Potential leaders were known about the voter, voter list, Characteristics of a good candidate, seat reservation, and code of conducts.
- Put up a nomination form, rules & regulation of election process, voting procedure, vote counting, vote polling agent, vote reject and recounting.
- They know about the Election Manifestos, Campaign and community mobilization.
- They learn about women violence during election and its solution.
- Details clarity on seat reservation in three tier Panchayatiraj system.
- After the completion of training, they know two child norm is a major obstacle for women to participate in election.
- A demonstration of election process was very impressive by the potential leaders.

3. Street plays (Pala):

Objective of the Programme: To build an enabling environment for women candidates and generate awareness among the people to conduct free & fair election.

Outreach of the Programme:

During the period 13nos of street play (PALA) on three tier Panchayatiraj election organized 13 villages of both blocks to raise awareness among the people about three tier Panchayatiraj election. Through the street plays (PALA) 14 numbers of EWRs, 308nos male and 334nos of women, 6nos of Anganwadis worker and one government official were covered as per the program registration. Apart from above, around 15,000 people access the programme without registration in two blocks. Distribution of leaflet, poster, dangler and flex banner related to three tier Panchayatiraj election were highly accepted and preferred by the people. They look out the picture in the poster & flex banner and realize that it is very much important to increase women participation in the Panchayatiraj system.



Street play (PALA) on SWEEP

Outcome of the Programme:

- Voters know about the election procedures.
- More women encourage participating in the electoral process.
- Peoples know about the three tiers Panchayat Raj system.
- Peoples know about seat reservation and identify a good leader.
- Voters aware on colours of ballot papers.
- Process for polling a vote in the booth and role of polling agent.
- Characteristics of a good candidate .
- Information on Withdraw of Nomination form, Code of Conducts, vote counting, vote reject, vote re counting and rules for a voting center.

Reaction of EWRs and community:

- Mrs.Sangita Sabar member of Gaon Kalyan Samiti of Sanmaheswar village said that “We learn how women participation is most important in Panchayatiraj system”.
- “Women empowerment in Panchayatiraj system and seat reservation for women was very attractive by us” said Mrs Tira mahanada ward member of Bhojpur under Khariar block.
- Mrs Promodini Naik AWW of Gumabahal village said that through the programme women were aware on election process and it helps them to participate in the election process like to be a candidate, a agent and proposer/seconder.
- Only Women have right to contest in 100% seat in Panchayatiraj election said mrs Pramila Majhi ASHA, Sunari sikuan village of Khariar block.
- Details clarity on seat reservation and women participation is most important in the three tier Panchayatiraj election said Mrs.Basanti Bachha member of village vigilance committee of Litisargi village.
- “We try to contest in 100% seat of the Panchayatiraj and ruled the Panchayat as corruption free Panchayat” said Mrs Lochni Majhi ward member of Sunapur village.
- Mr.Chudamani Pod village key person of Thakpali village said that “we have wrong concept on seat reservation for women participation but at present we know that women have right to contest in all seats of the Panchayat and there is no any seats reservation for male”.
- Mrs Saraswati Jal Ex EWR of Kampur village of Larka Panchayat said that if women can want she can play a major role for development of Panchayat but due to some restriction of our society she can't do something in her own interest. When it will pass over from the society, it will more help to empowerment of women and it also helps to create a healthy and corruption free society and it will be possible if women stand in 100% seat and came elected in large number.

3. Gender and Panchayat Resource Center:

Objectives: “Empowering women through dissemination of information relating to governance, women rights and regarding SWEEP”.

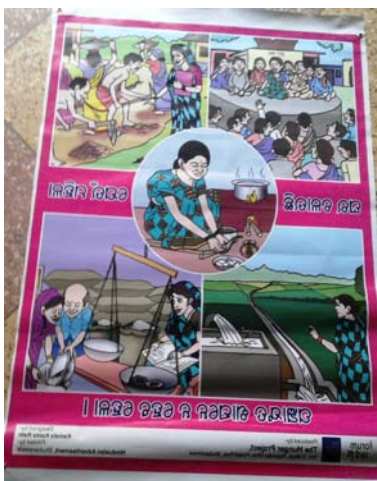
Gender and Panchayat resource center is component for dissemination of information relating to governance, women rights and regarding SWEEP. 2nos of GPRC function during the campaign in both Boden and Khariar block. One is at Khariar block and the cluster level "ALIBHA" EWRs federations are taking responsibility to function the center. The GPRC were conducted in the premises of THE AYAUSKAM office, Khariar and dissemination of information on SWEEP. Total 287 numbers of people access to the center among them 39 no's EWRs, and 74 numbers other women and 174nos men for different information.

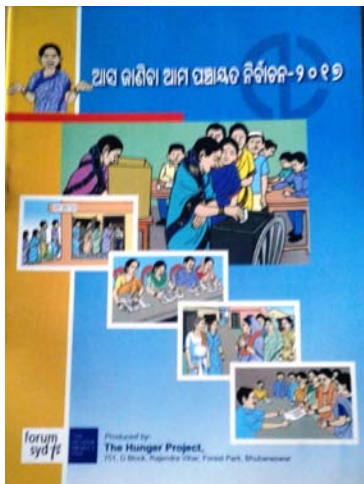
Second one is at Boden block and the cluster level "ALIBHA" EWRs federations are taking responsibility to function the center. The GPRC were conducted in the premises of GP head quarter of Boden Gram Panchayat and dissemination of information on SWEEP. Total 414 numbers of people access to the center among them 52 no's EWRs and 100 numbers other women and 262nos of male for different information. GPRC is set up at Gram Panchayat premises of Boden block and it was inaugurated by the Block development officer of Boden block with the presence of "ALIBHA" federation leaders and other MAS members of the block. First three month we sprint the GPRC at weekly market at both block. It was more acceptable by the visitors because all types of information related to three tires Panchayatiraj election were providing to the people through IEC materials.

Service provided through the center:

1. Discussion on three tires Panchayati raj election.
2. Distribution of IEC materials on SWEEP and booklet "ASA JANIBA NIRBACHAN-2017"
3. Discussion and query on seat reservation.
4. Discussion and query on editing and deleting process for voters.
5. Sample copy of Nomination form and agent form, Affidavit form.
6. Details of voter list and code of conduct.

IEC CAMPAIGN: During the campaign we had distributed the following IEC materials on, three tires Panchayatiraj election.





Monitoring & tracking: In Nuapada district the campaign programme was covered through print Media daily news paper THE SAMAJ & PRATIDIN as well covered in electronics media DD, NEWS& Z KALINGA .The News clippings are given below:

Other activities:

- During the quarter our staffs were attained the state level partners meeting and discussion on planning for SWEEP.
- “ALIBHA” block level EWRs federations had been submitted the written application to Honorable chief minister; Minister and commissioner of food and civil supply department of Government of Odisha for not punish the women, those who have been included in improper distribution of ration card.
- Staffs were attained the state level meeting on end line assessment and discussion on planning for end line assessment.
- Staffs were attained the block level SWEEP meeting of “DAPTA “Kalahandi which was organized at Junagarh RMC meeting hall.

5. Role of federation members during campaign:

Role of “ALIBHA” EWRs federation and MAS in the meeting: “ALIBHA” EWRs federation and Mahila Adhikar Samukshya have been playing a major role in the activities. These are as follows:

- Before the meeting as per schedule federation and MAS leaders were inform to the villagers about venue, date and time of the meeting. During the meeting date

leaders again announce about the meeting by mike. In one meeting 3 to 4 federation leaders and 3 to 4 MAS members were attained .Federation and MAS members are coming from the nearest village with their villagers to the meeting.

- Secondly Federation and MAS leaders are actively participate in the meeting and present their experience in the development process so it is inspired to the villagers to nominate women candidate in unreserved seat.
- Before the programme as per schedule federation and MAS leaders were inform to the villagers about venue, date and time of the programme. During the programme date leaders were again announce about the meeting by mike with the pala troop. Federation and MAS members are coming from the nearest village with their villagers to the programme.

6. Community reaction and challenges that organization faced:

Challenges: Due to delay in announcement of seat reservation position for different post was major challenges for us. For which we found difficulties in selection of potential leaders at village level SWEEP meetings. So we repeatedly back to the same field for several times to identifying potential leaders.

Community reaction:

1. In the village meeting men were said that 50% seats are reserve for both men and women. Women can contest in 50% seats and rest 50% are for male.
2. There are so many opportunity for women to develop their capacity but without the men, women cannot come to the forefront. Some male comments if women come elected in large numbers, how they can rule the Panchayat and Panchayat may be paralyzes.
3. Most women and men participants praised the campaign and said that these were very much informative and they got so much clarity over the election process.
4. Some said that it is necessary for the society that women should contest and got elected in many seats. Some elders said as male rule so much time in Panchayat but engaged themselves only in corruption; female members may brings much changes and development. It is seen some giving the example of SHG movement.

Case studies:

1. Case study of Rukha Majhi, Wo-Gundhar Mjhi, Age-47, Eduaction-5th, Village –Ranimunda, Block-Khariar

Ranimunda is an isolated and backward Gram Panchayat in Khariar block of Nuapada District. Regular drought has broken the backbone of its people and about 25 to 30% house hold every year migrant for livelihood. They got torture and faced too many difficulties during migration.

Mrs.Rukha Majhi has been elected as ward member of ward no-12 and become nominated as Naib Sarapanch of the Gram Panchayat, but she was not able to do something for the people because Gram Panchayat was dominated by male and Sarapanch himself was a male person. Though, she wish to go against the miss practices of the Sarapanch but she had no idea, how to move further.

On dt-20.02.2016 she attained a cluster level “ALIBHA” federation meeting organized by the AYAUSKAM. She shared her wishes and difficulties in the federation meeting. Getting support from the federation she lodges a complaint at District collector. An inquiry was done about the illegal practices of Sarapanch and complains were proved.

Then the Sarapanch was disqualifying by the honorable court and he lost his post. Mrs Rukha became acting Sarapanch of the Gram Panchayat. Within the short time, she was able to regularize PDS system under food security scheme and did good works in MGNREGA.

She had got trainings from THP in December 2016 on three tires Panchayatiraj election and she is going to stand for the post of Sarapanch in the Gram Panchayat.

2. Case study of Mrs.Kunjalata Majhi, W/o-Tikdhar Majhi, Age-35, Education-6th

Village-Sunapur, Block-Boden

Sunapur is a tribal dominated Gram Panchayat in Boden block of Nuapada district. Above 90% of its population depends upon agriculture and NTFP for their livelihood and many of them migrated as a distress migrant labor for most of the time in a year. People are unaware about the Government schemes and services, most people remain neglected. In 2012, Kuntala Majhi of Sunapur village elected as ward member and also nominated as Naib Sarapanch of the Gram Panchayat. Initially she was unable to extend her services to the people. She attained training under THE HUNGER project and became part of “ALIBHA” Federation. Gradually she developed confidence and understand things going around in the Gram Panchayat and Government mechanism.

She keep her fight with the unfair administration, with the help of “ALIBHA” federation and able to ensure old age pension for 80 persons, widow pension for 14 persons, Indira Awas yojana for 23 households, concrete road to her village and ward and electrification to her hamlet.

She also mobilizes women upon women issues and violence against women. She directly involves and generates awareness on violence against women at village level with federation and Mhila Adhikar Samukshya. She is actively taking part in mobilizing people to make her village open defecation free.

She is going to stand for the post of Sarapanch in upcoming three tires Panchayatiraj election in Odisha. She hopes that as a Sarapanch she will be able to serve people more. She mobilizes many women to stand in election as ward members and other post and bring them with her to participate in the training organized by THE AYAUSKAM supported by THE HUNGER project.

8. Inovetive Activities:

- In most of the unreachable pockets of our operational area people are like to listen pala through radio in a group and it is discussed among them. So we spread information on three tires Panchayaitraj election through “SWYAM SHAKTI” FM 90.4 radio station at Khariar. The station is reachable in three blocks Khariar, Boden and Komna of Nuapada district. It is broadcast the programme for 40minutes in morning 9.30AM and evening 6.30 pm for 15 dys.
- We create a group at whatsapp on (SWEEP AYAUSKAM) for dissemination of update information relating to three tires Panchayaitraj election and its activities related information. In this group we involve THP networking partner, local media, Government officials, local NGOs and other interested person. Response was good among the group.

Farmers Workshop on “Need of Water Harvesting To Cope With Climate Change”

Support from U S Consulate General Office, Hyderabad *locally supported by Water Initiatives Odisha (WIO) and Mahanadi River Water keeper*

Date of Workshop: 17th August 2016

A day long workshop of the farmers of Paikmal block was held at Paikmal town in Bargarh district of Odisha on August 17, 2016 to discuss about rain water harvesting for drought proofing. About 55 people including farmers, local NGO workers and panchayat representatives from Padampur Sub-Division of Bargarh district participated in this. Farmers from adjacent areas of Nuapada district too participated. The farmers shared their experiences and opinion around drought in the workshop that was facilitated by water expert Ranjan Panda, an IVLP alumni and also the Convenor of WIO.

The Padampur M. L. A. Mr. Pradeep Purohit had given his consent to inaugurate the workshop. However, he got some other urgent calls from a government programme and hence he sent his verbal well wishes but could not participate. However, the BardundaSarpanch DushashanKumbhar joined it and actively participated in the discussion as well as the plan of action session. Mr. Ajit Panda, another water expert from Nuapada, too joined and helped in facilitation of the workshop.

The women participants formally inaugurated the meeting by lighting candles and incense sticks. Mr. Ranjan Panda, initiated the discussion with a short description about the current drought situation in Odisha; climate change impacts on the state and locality; and related issues.

Resource Persons’ Views:

According to Mr. Ranjan, droughts are not new to us, the people as well as the government are aware of it, that most of the areas of Western Odisha are prone to droughts. However, the changes in the occurrence of drought and its impact on the livelihood of people and on the environment in last few years, has drawn attention of the government. The government had

never paid any attention to this issue assuming that people are habituated to droughts and they can bear the impact easily. Nonetheless, such attitudes are gradually changing and the government in the last few years has been thinking and planning in a different manner to tackle drought and its impacts effectively. There is a need to discuss in detail about such changes and understand, whether the current drought situation is different from the past.

Considering the need for analysing the circumstances, it was necessary to capture the perspectives of the participants, their understanding of drought and whether the drought that is looming large during the current year, is different from the drought situation in 2015 and the droughts which have occurred in the past two to three decades. There is a need to discuss about our understanding on drought and analyse the impact of drought on us in the year 2015-2016.

Farmers Views:

Drought in 2016: As the drought continues this year too, activities like transplantation and *beusan* could not be done due to shortage of rain this year, tanks and ponds in the village is expected to totally dry up this year. The seasonal brooks/rivulets that usually start flowing in August have dried this year due to lack of good rain and used to be a source of water to our lands. “We have left hope of getting our expenses compensated in agriculture this year” said many farmers. They also informed that, forest produce in the last two years have been reduced. “We did not get kendu, char or mahua last year. We are facing shortage of food from October 2014. Roots found in the forest, had become a staple food for the poor people, are not growing to their regular/normal size. We faced drought last year, but we do not know whether the government has accepted 2015 as a drought year. We don’t know whether we will get crop insurance. We have only received the input subsidy for crop loss for 2015,” said they.

Considering the drought situation, the government should have made provision for MDM during summer vacation, but no such decision has been taken by the government; it was discussed.

Drinking water: People have also got complaints regarding the drinking water scarcity. Women’s drudgery has increased due to defunct tube wells as well as malfunctioning ones. They have to walk more and devote more time to fetch water for the family members. Some tube wells are also having quality issues. In many villages of Nuapada districts fluoride contamination is a problem and unavailability of drinking water in other sources have also been making some people dependent on tube wells which lay abandoned due to fluoride contamination.

Irrigation: The people said, “We are never successful in agriculture due to lack of irrigation. There are possibilities in every village to create small-scale irrigation facilities, those possibilities are not tapped in a proper way. In Bramhantal village, the soil conservation department has constructed two diversion wares, but both are not functional. The people have approached the block office for repair of these structures, but action has not been taken”. The

villagers are sure that, if the structures are repaired in a proper way, more than 700 acres of land would be irrigated.

There are provisions under GopabandhuGramin Yojana (GGY) for construction of such irrigation structures, but most of the funds under this programme is utilised for construction of buildings and CC roads.

There was a time, when the farmers were practicing multiple-cropping farming methods. Considering the quality of the land and soil, the crops were being selected. Crops like *gurji*, *kodo*, *ragi* etc, were the main crops during that time, which assured food security during September-October. *Gurji* and *Tikra* paddy were being cultivated in the same plot of high land, where harvesting of *gurji* was followed by paddy. But, all these traditional crops have given way for high yield variety of paddy. Most of the people of the current generation might not have seen *gurji*.

Water scarcity has become a regular phenomenon these days and there is vast irregularity in rainfall pattern. People used to get sufficient water in the village ponds (sufficient to take dips in the pond) by the first half of August, but this year, the water is only knee deep. In most villages, the ponds dried up during the last summer, forcing the people to depend upon the tube wells for all their requirements, which led to water scarcity.

In the month of August, cattle are unable to get water to drink. There is no water in the village tank in Nuagaon village. The cattle are taken to a forest stream 5 kms far from the village for drinking water. There is tank inside the village, but after sowing of paddy, the cattle are not allowed to cross the paddy fields to drink water of the pond. More than 50% of the land in this village this year has gone fallow due to lack of rain.

The rivulets of the forest have been an assured source of irrigation for the farm lands located in the upper ridge of the village. They usually start flowing in the month of August, but this year they are completely dried. It is the impact of less rainfall during last year and the current year. There is possibility of creating irrigation facility in this village – a cross dam to divert water of the Karni Munda Nala will assure water for 50 acres Kharif crop, but the administration does not take interest.

DinabandhuBariha of MarjadaPali village says that, the impact of last year's drought hurts till now. They did not even get *biri*, *mung*, *jhunga* etc. 25 families of the village have migrated. An irrigation structure with field canal system in the village was providing sufficient water for irrigation but got damaged due to heavy rains a few years ago. "If repaired, the Nakpharia dam will provide food to 80 farmers of 3 villages. The water source is located in the forest area; thus it was not possible for the watershed department to construct the dam there. There are a few check dams in the village but all of them have been silted now," said the villagers.

"A good downpour even for a couple of days helps the stream to flow and controls pest attack in the field, but this year, there were no days of good rains. Continuous sparse rain causes attack of pest in crops" say the farmers of Marjadapada.

Most farmers say that, agriculture has become non-viable due to lack of irrigation and increase in input costs. This is because, everyone thinks of agriculture in terms of cultivating paddy. Rain will be more irregular and scarce in coming days leading to scarcity of water for all. We have to think of alternative crops other than paddy.

But, within this hopelessness, some farmers have created examples, which inspire others to follow.

Success Stories of Drought Proofing:

DambruMajhi of the village Kharamal under Jamseth G.P. was a migrant labourer a few years ago. He was going to Haryana every year to earn his livelihood. “I decided to try my fate on vegetable cultivation by using the water of a damaged well, which has lied unused since decades” says Dambru. He cultivated chilly, cabbage, Cauliflower and Brinjal in the first year. “The return was satisfactory, I got Rs.30,000/- that year followed by an income of Rs.40,000.00 in the following year” he says.

A few years after Dambru realised that, the expenditure in inputs especially on fertilizer and pesticide are gradually increasing with diminishing return. Thus, he wanted to take a risk last year i.e. to cultivate without using chemical inputs. He prepared another plot and cultivated cabbage there without applying chemical inputs and the return was more than the chemical plot. Being encouraged, he increased the area of cultivation under such organic farming and covered vegetable crops like Tomato and Gourd (janhi) etc. “The area under organic farming is about 4acres now and I have included poultry, fishery and goatery etc.” says Dambru.

Marketing is not a problem for Dambru. Being organic, his products are taken on preference by consumers in the market. A trader of Raipur has contacted Dambru for chilly with an order of one quintal chilly per week.

Krushna Bariha of Chheliamal village is another farmer, who has set an example in vegetable cultivation. He cultivates on a plot of 4 decimal land adjacent to a tube well. The waste water of the tube well irrigates his vegetable field. His cultivation starts from December after the paddy is harvested from this land, and continues up to April.

Coping Mechanisms during a drought year: The drought which started from November-December 2014 has stretched till the year 2016. Failure of rains during the last two consecutive years has created such a problem. In this situation, NREGS should have been a better alternative for earning livelihood. But most people were not willing to work in NREGS projects due to delayed payment. It takes more than 4 to 5 months for the wage payments to be done. Krushna Bariha of Bijapada-Chheliamal says, he has not yet received payment for the 5000 Cft. earth work, which he did in the month of June. People who have worked in the NREG projects run to the bank several times to, enquire about the transfer of wages to their accounts. No information is provided by the banks to customers about deposit of wages. The villages which have no road connectivity face a lot of difficulties. (Bramhantal, Kharamal, Marjadapali, ManbhangNuagaon, Colony pada, Bijapada-Chheliamal and Baelimaletc).

“Most of us have mobiles, the banks could send us a message about the transactions, but they never do” say the participants of the workshop.

PDS rice of 5 kg per month does not last beyond 5 days for a person. One has to depend on the open market to purchase rice at Rs.25/- per kg. People are thus forced to migrate to distant cities to earn their livelihood.

Baijalpur Colony padavillagers depend on forest land for cultivation. They used to get *mahua* and *char* from the forest in the past, but the forest has dwindled now and the production of such forest products has reduced. In the past people cultivated *ragi*, *gurji*, *kang etc.* in high quantities, but these traditional crops are no more found these days. A dam was constructed under MADA scheme for creating irrigation facilities, which facilitated cultivation of paddy. Two feeder tanks were also constructed on both sides of the village. Water from the dam provided water to these tanks, which was being used for irrigation. But the dam was damaged due to heavy rains and the possibility of irrigation has reduced. It was repaired last year with an expenditure of Rs.3.6 lakhs, which was not sufficient to restore the full irrigation potential. The villagers informed that, they have passed a resolution several times in the Palli Sabha but the proposal gets stuck at block level. “Food needs of the villagers would be solved if this dam is repaired in a proper way” say the villagers.

The Sarpanch of Bartunda G.P. DusashanKumbhar feels that, activities like, rain water harvesting, crop planning, dug well for irrigation and Bore well (four farmers scheme) accompanied with drip irrigation system and ground water recharge provisions could have solved the water problems. “But the government officials do not listen to such suggestions. He informs that, his Panchayat had suggested a lot of activities for creation of irrigation facilities, connectivity and electricity under GGY, but none of the suggestion was included in the action plan of the block. “All plans prepared by the Panchayat are changed in the block and district offices.

Resource Persons Respond:

Both the resource persons Mr. Ranjan and Mr. Ajit then responded to people’s views and experiences. They discussed about how rain water harvesting models have been successfully used in similar areas throughout the country and even in these very districts (from where participants have come) to drought proof. As rainfall goes increasingly erratic and the distribution pattern gets disturbed rain water harvesting models suitable for the local geo-ecology clubbed with organic agro-ecological agriculture needs to be promoted. The people, the local panchayat representatives, NGOs, government departments and other stakeholders should work together towards this.

Rapid Action Plan

A Drought Resource Centre needs to be opened at the regional level that would link farmers to farmers and farmers to other stakeholders to promote drought proofing farming practices.

Help of modern technology would be explored to support farmers in fighting with climate variability and related impacts.

Successful farmers to be encouraged with awards and other programmes.

Rainwater harvesting models will be promoted in each village with help of multiple stakeholders.

Regular interaction with people on water problem and preservation issues to be done.

During the next Panchayat elections, the people will prepare a “People’s Agenda on Drought Proofing and Climate Change Resilience” and give it to each candidate.

A thorough study of drought impacts in the region be made, best practice documentation be prepared and used in advocacy for drought proofing initiatives for the region and other similar areas.

The workshop ended with concluding remarks and thanks by the local organiser Mr. AdikandaBiswal.

Report of Interaction with Villagers of Bramhantal Village in Bartunda Gram Panchayat, Paikmal Block, Bargarh District for Preliminary Preparation of a Drought Proofing Plan

Date of visit: 18th August 2016

The village is located in the foothills of Gandhamardan, with a total population of about 230 of 55 households and almost all are tribal. Agriculture is the main source of living for majority of people although it is rain fed. Failure of rain causes failure of crops. Year 2015 was a drought year, almost all crops failed. Drought looms large this year also. Transplantation and Sowing in paddy area should have been completed by mid August, but this year, more than 50% of the land is lying either fallow or without sowing.

Rain is becoming more uncertain and unpredictable these days. The villagers feel that there is no rain according to *Tithi*, which happened to be the pattern in the past. In older days rain started from *Rohini nakshatra* and followed the sequence of *mrugasira*, *adra* etc., allowing the farmers to take appropriate farm activities in subsequent fortnights. The weather / environmental features that predicted rain in the past were described by the villagers as follows:

1. The cloud that arrives from south-west corner of the village was bringing rain, which is no more visible nowadays.
2. Clouds were running very low in the past and it would not cross the Gandhamardan hill, creating heavy down pour on the hill region. The clouds are much high these days.
3. Cold in winter has drastically reduced. The scene of villagers going to the forest in the winter afternoon to bring dry logs for fireplace cannot be seen now.
4. *Tomato* and *Simba* were cultivated by every family in the village as the production was good about a decade ago. Due to less cold season, the production has reduced.

5. There is no need of fertilizer for agriculture in the village. Organic residues from the forest flows with rainwater to the crop fields. There are about 200 cattles in the village and the cow dung is sufficient to prepare organic manure.
6. There are Sal trees on the other part of Gandhamardan, which absorbs rain water and releases to stream. But the hills on this part do not have Sal tree.
7. The village is surrounded by hills on the three sides. A number of gullies and *nulla* carry rainwater which could be tapped properly for increasing water availability. A few of them are;
 - MakdichuanNala: The Gaontia in the pre-independence period had made the cross dam here, which is found in Panchayat record. An earthen cross dam was made across this *nulla* a few years ago, by the Soil Conservation department, but was washed away. The site selection was wrong. A concrete dam of 300 ft length has to be made on the site, where the people are suggesting. It will save the village from drought.
 - Other drainages and water sources that could be tapped for increasing water availability in the village are – Dena Dahi, Altimudadahi, Mahalim Munda, Cherukuna, Khalia bandh, Dudgimunda etc. All these surface water bodies that need revival in locally suitable methods in an integrated watershed model.
 - At present, there is one pond and one check dam in the village which need improvement.
8. There were two wells in the village providing fresh water but they are currently not functional. These wells need revival.
9. People are now looking forward to low pressures, but the forecast given by radio or TV are proving to be incorrect. Less rainfall is resulting in drying of the drainage. The crops that coped fine with small dry spells, due to regular flow from natural drainages are now suffering. The streams need treatment under watershed approach.
10. Earlier, the villagers cultivated a number of local varieties of crops, but most have concentrated now on HYV paddy like 1010, swarna, Lalat etc. This needs to be changed and multicropping plus drought resistant varieties need to be promoted.
11. Forest products like *mahua*, *char*, *harida* etc, were available in plenty in the past. Now they are not available. While the village protects forests, there is a great decay in forest resources in the region and hence the villagers need to increase their efforts to work with forest department to help in conservation of more stretches of forests. Also, they need to advocate for better prices for the forest produces they collect.
12. The villagers have also asked for promotion of grain bank, seeds bank and building local technical expertise to combat drought.

Water Initiative Odisha member organisations will follow up with the villagers to prepare an extensive drought proofing strategy. That would need some more financial and technical support.

Project title: Pre Solar electrification project, Block-Boden, Dist-Nuapada

SUPPORTED BY ;bare foot college ,Tilonia

Boden block belongs to the Nuapada district of Odisha .The block is located in the western part of Odisha and adjoined to Chhattisgarh state .90% of the people belong to schedule tribe and they depend upon the agriculture. In the block THE AYAUSKAM NGO has been conducting programme for leadership development of women Panchayatiraj institution member and other development activities for the people. Through the programme we have selected Pipel chhaper village of the Litisargi GP of the block to installation of solar electrification to 100 nos of households to. We will provide 100nos of solar electric equipment to each house hold one set solar system. The program is supported by the **bare foot college** of Tilonia, Rajasthan.

Objectives of the programme:

- Providing Lighting units in the hands of the rural households.
- Demystified solar technology and the decentralizing its application by making it's available to poor and neglected community.
- Creation of solar engineer at grass root level and repair and maintenance mechanism in the hand of rural illiterates and semi literates.

Criteria are for village selection:

1. The village must be small, inaccessible and faraway from the main road.
2. It must have a income generating activities like Agriculture.
3. Each village should have around 100 individual households.
4. The village must not have a diesel generating set providing light to any individual house in the village.
5. For lighting each family in the village should be purchasing candles, torch battery, and kerosene or using wood for lighting.
6. The village must have a school, the school can be solar electrified to manage any drinking water problems.
7. Each members of the village must agree in writing to pay for the repair and maintenance of the solar unit.

As per the above criteria we have selected the Pipel chhaper village of Litisargi GP under Boden block.

Demographic data –

Sl no	Name of village	No of House hold	OBC	Total Population	Male	Female

1	Pipel Chhaper	96	96	350	213	137
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Training of Solar engineer:

Two no's of illiterate women from the Pipel Chhaper village have gone to Tilonia to acquire solar engineer training for 6month a period from 1st October-2017 to 31st march-2018 . Namely Mrs.Rajani Hans and Mituhla Hans'.Where they will learn to repair and maintenance of solar equipment at village level .They are called SOLAR MAMA and they are in the process of learning. After completion of training of engineer, bare foot college will provide a solar workshop to the engineers.

Community responsibilities:

All members of the village have agreed to installation of solar system in their houses and pay for the repair and maintenance of the solar unit. They also have agreed for pay the monthly contribution of Rs.200 and have formed a "VILLAGE ENVIRONMENT AND ELECTRIC COMMITTEE" .The committee have a joint pass book at bank and the monthly contribution money will be deposited in the bank account for future repair and maintenance of the solar unit. The committee has taking responsibility to function the system.

Community Sensitization meeting on installation of Solar:

1. A meeting was organized at Pipel chhaper village of Boden block on DT-26.09.2017 in the center point of the village. In the sensitization meeting all the villagers of the village around 120 nos people attained and discussed the various issue of the village, like Eduaction, Health, ICDS, electric and migration etc. A part from above issue electric is the major problem for villagers. Because due to lake of electric following important works should not done by the villagers like,
 1. Students are faced difficulties in their study during Night time.
 2. Recharge of cell phone is major challenges in the village. For the purpose people are going to another nearest village for charging of cell phone.
 3. Women are facing difficulties during night to move either and higher.
 4. Many of the important work have not done by the villagers during night time.

To solve the above difficulties villagers decided to install house hold solar by the support of bare foot college of Tilonia with the super vision of THE AYAUSKAM.For the purpose two no's of women will go to Tilonia, Rajsthan for solar engineer training for six month. Villagers agreed and selected to mrs.Rajani Hans (Ex Naib Sarapanch) and Mithula Hans (MAS member) to attain the training.

2. The second one is organized by THE AYAUSKAM on dt-21.01.2018 at Pipel chhaper village .The main objective of the meeting is to discussion on solar electrification and community participation on the programme.

In the meeting Mrs.Chandrika Jal ward member of Pipel chhaper village preside over .In the meeting following topics were discussed and approved by the villagers:-

- ❖ A committee was formed named Village electric and environment committee (VEEC) to function the programme at village level. The committee having 7nos of members by 50% ratio of male and female. EWRs of the village Mrs.Chandrika Jal is also a member of the committee .A bank account will open as the name of president ,secretary and the NGO representative is the functional authority of the account.
- ❖ Through the account community contribution of Rs.200 per month money has been deposited for future maintains of the solar system and pay to honorarium of solar Engineer (solar MAMA).
- ❖ All kind of support will provided by the community /committee from time to time for smooth implementation of the programme.



Base line survey of House hold:-

For the installation house hold solar at Pipel chhaper village of Litisargi GP under Boden block, a team from Barefoot College, Rajasthan conducted base line survey of 96 no's of individual House hold in a prescribe format to know the current status of the socio –economic and energy status of the village.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS/REPORTS SENT TO BAREFOOT COLLEGE, TILONIA

1. Ground partner profile of THE AYAUSKAM
2. Village map and marked for the selected non electrified villages
3. Organization bank account pass book scanned and MOU signed
4. Assigning one field coordinator as point of contact.
5. Prepare Trainee profile of solar MAMA and sent to barefoot college.
6. Conducting Village survey in prescribed form
7. Communicating to GP on solar electrification initiatives and discussed in the GP Meeting.
8. Collect NOC from sarapanch of Litisargi GP
9. Formation of Village Energy and Environment committee.(VEEC)

10. Minutes of village meeting
11. Village Energy and Environment Committee profile filled,
12. Group photo of committee
13. Decided community building for Rural Electric Workshop. This is donated by Community.
14. Resolution passed for opening bank account of VEEC committee.
15. VEEC resolution agreement signed on DAPTA letter head
16. General information form filled, scanned and sent.
17. Cooperated staff of Barefoot College on Baseline survey, entry data in excel sheet and sent.
18. Prepared beneficiaries list
19. Regular contact with solar mama by phone.
20. Opening bank account of village energy and environment committee.
21. Collection of community contribution
22. Taking initiation for road permit to transport solar materials.

The Governing Body of THE AYAUSKAM meets two times in FY-2016-2017

The Governing Body approves programmes, budgets, PSDA policy, annual activity report and Audited financial statements. The Governing Body ensures the organization's compliance with law and regulations.

REMUNERATION DETAILS			
Sl.no	Name	Source	Amount
1.	Mr. Chaitanya Sa	THP	Rs.1,61,550.00

REIMBURSEMENTS GIVEN TO BOARD MEMBER
No reimbursements given to any board members.

INTERNATIONAL & DOMESTIC TRAVEL BY STAFF / VOLUNTEERS / AND BOARD OF MEMBERS AT THE EXPENSES OF THE ORGANIZATION IN THE LAST FINANCIAL YEAR.

NAME OF THE	DESIGNATION	PURPOSE OF	COST OF	SPONSORED
-------------	-------------	------------	---------	-----------

STAFF		THE TRAVEL	INCURRED (RS)	(RS)
Not a single staff/ volunteers/ and board members not travelled any international places or any organizations in the last financial year				

SALARY BREAK UP OF STAFF			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
> 5000	00	01	01
5,000 - 10,000	3	0	3
10,000 -ABOVE	1	Nil	1
TOTAL	04	1	05

STAFF DETAILS of THE AYAUSKAM (2016-2017)

STAFF DETAILS AS ON 31.03.2017					
GENDER	PAID -FULL TIME	PAID - PART-TIME	Paid Consultant	VOLUNTEERS	TOTAL
MALE	04	Nil	0	30	34
FEMALE	01	Nil	Nil	6	7
TOTAL	05	Nil	00	36	41

FINANCIAL TRANSPARENCY

Details of Grant for the Year (2016-2017)

Year	Receipts (INR)	Payment (INR)	Balance (INR)
2016-2017	16,31,204.95	15,91,551.00	39,653.95

BLOOD AND MARRIAGE RELATION
There is no blood and marriage relation among the board members.

BOARD ROTATION

The Clause Number 18 of rules and regulations of the Ayauskam (Bye-law), page number 10, stated that “All the members of governing body except the director shall normally held office for a period of two years from the date of election”.

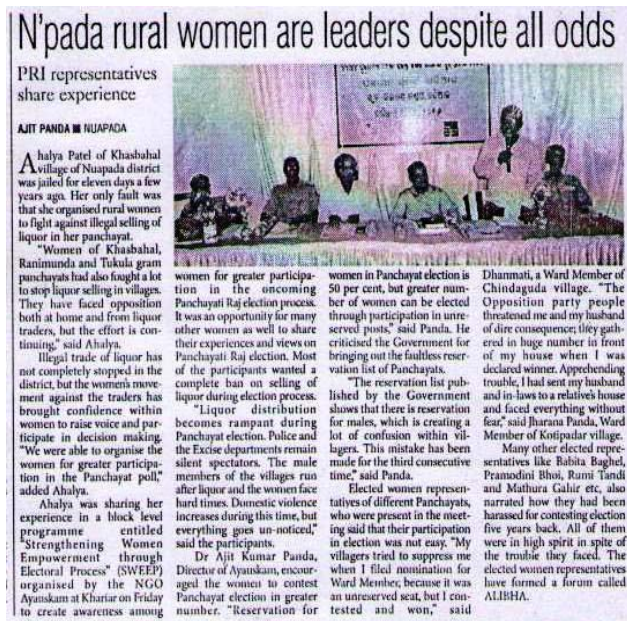
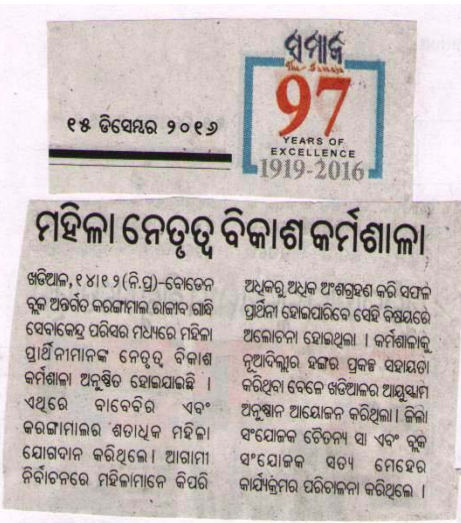
Celebrations of National day

Sl.No	Name of the Days\Celebration	Date	Place
1	Republic Day	Jan 26	Khariar
2	World Cancer Day	Feb 04	Boden
3	World Women's Day	Mar 08	Boden
4	World TB Day	Mar 24	Boden
5	World Health Day	April 07	Boden
6	World Malaria Day (WHO)	April 25	Boden
7	World Breast Feeding Week	1-7th August	Boden
8	India's Independence Day	Aug 15	Khariar
9	National Nutrition Week	1-7th September	Boden
10	World New born Week	14th-21st November	Boden
11	World Diabetic Day	Nov 14	Khariar
12	World Aids Day	Dec 01	Boden

Photo Gallery



Media coverage



ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17

THE AYAUSKAM
AT/P.O. GANDABAHALI, DIST:NUAPADA,(ORISSA)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.3.2017

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	ASSETS	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)
GENERAL FUND(NFC)				FIXED ASSETS			
As per last Account		420995.97		As per Schedule-'A'			1030467.59
Less:Excess of Expenditure over income		(1711.23)	419284.74				
F.C. FUND (Against Fixed Assets)				ADVANCES			
As per last Account		333.00		As per last A/c			
Less:Depreciation for the year		(200.00)	133.00	Add:Advances Given during the year		352145.00	
						352145.00	
				Less:Recovered/Adjusted during the year		(352145.00)	
REVALUATION RESERVE				CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
As per last Account(On Revaluation of Land made in an earlier year)			617000.00	As per Schedule-'B'			39653.90
CAPITAL RESERVE							
As per last Account		2443.20					
Less:Transferred to Income & Expenditure Account		(271.15)	2172.05				
UNUTILISED GRANT/ SPECIFIC FUND TO BE SPENT							
As per Schedule-'C'			31531.70				
CURRENT LIABILITIES:							
Professional Tax:							
As per last A/c							
Add:Collected during the year		1500.00					
Less:Deposited during the year		(1500.00)					
			1070121.49				1070121.49

Notes on Accounts-Schedule-D

In terms of our attached report of even date.
For: Sitaram Agrawal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN:315204E

(S.R.Agrawal)
Proprietor
M.No.052495



DIRECTOR
THE AYAUSKAM

Place: *Bhawanipatna*
Date: *1st Sept. 2017*

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17

THE AYAUSKAM AT/P.O. GANDABAHALI, DIST: NUAPADA, (ORISSA)					
CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.3.2017					
PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)
To Other programme Exp.			By Donations		140500.00
Awareness Prog. On WASH	3700.00		By Interest From Banks		313.00
Adolescent Training on RTI & STD	4875.00		By Transferred from Capital Reserve (For Depreciation on donated assets)		271.15
International women's Day	5400.00		By Excess of Expenditure over Income		1711.23
National Days Celebration	1390.00				
World AIDS Day	4150.00				
SHG Training & Meeting Exp.	5650.00				
Awareness Campaign on Health	7000.00				
World Diabetes Day	6100.00	38265.00			
To Administrative Expenses:					
Printing & Stationery	5450.00				
Audit Fee(2015-16)	5000.00				
Postage/Fax/Courier	161.00				
Newspaper & Periodicals	1909.00				
Honorarium of Staff	46935.00				
Rent	13750.00				
Electricity Exp.	4857.00				
General Body Meeting	1400.00				
Governing Body Meetings	850.00				
Travelling & Conveyance	4100.00				
Miscellaneous Expenses	7758.30	92170.30			
To Depreciation(NFC Only)		12360.08			
		142795.38			142795.38

Notes on Accounts-Schedule-D

In terms of our attached report of even date.
For. Sitaram Agrawal & Co.
Chartered Accountants

FRN:315204E

(S.R.Agrawal)
Proprietor
M.No.052495



**DIRECTOR
THE AYAUSKAM**

Place: *Bhawanipatna*
Date: *13.2.2017*