

Message from the Secretary .....

Dear Partners, Friends and Colleagues,

Greetings!

It gives me immense pleasure in presenting our Annual Report 2018 – 2019. YAR has come a long way since its inception in 2006 and our relentless efforts of years in establishing a just, participatory and sustainable society where each individual lives with dignity and self-respect maintaining harmonious relation with nature. This has been possible with your support and faith on the organization. The impact of our undeterred efforts is visible in the involvement of children, youth, families and communities in adopting changes for a better cause. Reaching the unreached has always been the prime concern of the organization.

During its working period YAR has been able to reach to the poorest of the poor in the most inaccessible pockets of Nuapada district and Turekela Block of Bolangir District and address a number of issues emerging from time to time. Starting from formation of different units of Farmers club ,Self Help Group and community based association from its inception, YR has worked in different sectors like- Community health and Sanitation, Livelihood promotion through natural resource management, , Youth empowerment through promotion of vocational training to rural youth, Participation in local governance, Life skill education. In the mean time YAR also has a major focus on Women and child development through health, education and different child development program.

YAR always extends a helping hand in supporting of the different activities implemented by govt. for the development of the downtrodden people in the remote areas. We appreciate and highly value for the constant supports from all sectors. I offer my hearty thanks to all of our resource agency, district and block administration, Govt. officials, board members, bankers and financial institution. Colleagues, community members, Net work partners, staff and individuals who have been well wishers and associated with us for various endeavors with encouragement and support, without whom this would not have been possible.

Thanking you for your ongoing support.

Yours truly,

Haridas Patel  
Secretary, YAR

## About YAR

YAR is a Non-Governmental, Non-Political and Non-Profit making Voluntary organization, has been working in the district of Nuapada since the year 2002 being registered under Societies Registration Act-1860 , registered under FCR Act-1976,12 A, 80 G, PAN as its legal coverage. **Since a couple of years it has been extended its area of operation to another tribal dominated district, Bolangir** The main objectives of the Organization are to establish a just, sustainable and participatory society by utilizing local available resources and people's organization where each individual will live with dignity and self respect.

**Our Vision:** Creation of opportunities when women and poor access process of sustainable development organizing various activities for empowerment socio-economic and self reliant

A sound society where the poor women, marginal and youth lead a quality life of dignity, justice, democracy, secular harmony to the grater participation in sustainable development human development process. To enhance socio-economic status of vulnerable communities through people participation by optimum use of natural resource management

### **Our Approach:**

- ▶ Collective information of problems and issues with the active participation of the people in the entire process.
- ▶ Collective analysis in which people will discuss not only of the problem at hand but also of the underlying structural causes(socio-economic, cultural and political)
- ▶ Collective action by the people aimed at the long term as well as short term solutions to their problems.

# MANAGEMENT OF MAA GRUHA, SINAPALI & KHARAR ROAD

YAR has been taken the management role of MAA GRUHA SINAPALI & KHARAR ROAD under Private Public partnership Programme with the support of Zilla Swastya Samiti Nuapada National Health Mission Odisha, since 23<sup>RD</sup> September -2013 .



## KEY SERVICE AREAS:

The organization set out to deliver in the following key areas as per the MOU signed with the CDMO, Nuapada. However in order to achieve the project goals various types of activities were conducted in this project. Some of the activities touched on more than one area of objectives.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT:**

- >To establish alternative support infrastructure for addressing communication problems in difficult tribal pockets for ensuring institutional delivery.
- > To increase institutional delivery in the difficult tribal pockets

### **Salient Features**

- 🕒 Accommodation facilities for expectant mothers & her escorts\*.
- 🕒 Provision of food for expectant mothers, dependants & escorts.
- 🕒 Lady Health Care Assistant for attending cases in shifts.
- 🕒 Provision for shifting of cases from MAA GRUHA to hospital.

- 🕒 Regular health check-up
- 🕒 Health education sessions through IPC & Audiovisual aids.
- 🕒 Recreation facilities at MAA GRUHA like TV, CD player etc.
- 🕒 Client friendly environment & support.

**\*Escort:**

- 🕒 She / He may be her dependant, relative.
- 🕒 She may also be ASHA/ Equivalent Worker of that area.

**Key Activities of the Project**

1. ASHA&PRIs Sensitization
- 4 Counseling to Mother In Law &PW
- 5 Facilitation Intersect oral Meeting
6. Monthly Review Meeting
7. Facilitation Asha Sector Meeting
- Brief Physical Achievement of MAA GRUHA

**Total PW admitted:** In the reporting period 347 numbers of patients stayed in the maternity waiting home.

	M A A G R U H A	
Total ID k h r i a r r o a d - 1 1 0	T O T A L P W a d d m i t t e d - 2 3 7	T o t a l I D - 2 3 7

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officer and AYUSH medical officer visited

**Area Specific innovation activities:**

**School Health Programme:** The medical officer and AYUSH medical officer visited 23 times to 6 Subcentre periodically and asking the service of MAA GURHA .

**Focus Group Discussion (FGD ) :** 56 number of Focous group discussion were organized in different villages among community people by our medical staff. Total 41 nos village covered i, they are orientated about the MAA GURHA Services & seasonal diseases and its treatment and also provided treatment to patients during this visi in presence MHU& MST team .

**Out reach Health Camp :** 4 Out reach health camp conducted in remote and cut-off area of the Nangalbod GP where 177 patients registered and screened then prescribed accordingl and 6 patients are refered to higher institution for better treatment.

**Councelling:**During the reporting period local weekly hat counseling 12 times conducted. Awareness conducted on Immunization and distribution of leaflet for better sensitization of peoples regarding seasonal diseases and health issues, New born care . ANMt Co-ordinator and Dr organized the counseling programme.

#### **ALTERNATIVE VACINE DELIVERY PROGRAMME**



YAR implementing the AVDS Programmme with support from CHC Khariar,Boden & sinapali. From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 to continue. We also covered the entire 56 Sub centre under CHC Khariar,Boden& Sinapali The main objective of the programme to 100/% Full immunization .During reporting period 1065 nos of children fully immunized. After our intervention increased immunization in the project areas.

**MISSION INDRADHANUS:** Our Ayush Doctor and ANM conducted Mission Indradhanus programme in 4 phase with the support of NHM. in Miwe to the hill top villages i.e Kandenjharia,Dangargaon,Talakot during this program. They were immunized there the children. The deputized ANM from CHC, AWW, ASHA also assisted our staffs

**IEC/BCC Activities :** To promote key health message to people we focused on wall paintings. There paintings contain pictoral and written messages to reach every category of people.

**1 days Training to frontline functionaries on effective communication and behaviour Change:** 55 Anganwadi Workers, 7 ANM and NGO facilitators trained on IYCF and related maternal nutrition, IPC skills, how to use the FFL Video at community level.

**Interface meeting of AWW, LS and Facilitators:** Organized the Interface meeting of AWW, LS and Facilitators at Sinapali blocks. The CDPO and MO I/C of concern block participated as moderate in this interface program. Facilitators and AWWs put forward the issues / challenges they are facing in their field during implementation of program. The Moderator of concern block assured to minimize difficulties in service delivery. The lessons learnt, achievement and way forward shared in the district level review meeting

#### COMMUNITY LED SANITATION

### DAY 1

**Date:29.12.2017**

#### **Introduction:-**

The TOTs of Motivators ON COMMUNITY LED SANITATION” organized by World Vision India ADP.Khariaar & Lohisingha Date 29.12.2016 To Date 12.01.2018. Training programme was inaugurated by Manager Program World Vision India ADP, Loisingha with presence of all CDF.. Mr Haridas Patel inspired the participants to construct the toilet at their own first and mobilized the communities for the construction of toilet and utilized it. In this three days training, what the motivators will learn take it heartily and work for a clean own village. The ADP, World Vision India has selected motivators from village for participation in the schedule training of trainers CLTS programme. Two Master Trainers Mr., Mr.Suresh Kumar Raut and Smt Gitanjali Behera were appointed as Master Trainers for the schedule three days training programme.

#### **Participants;**

The participants were playing as a motivator selected by ADP, Loisingha and they are belong to community. 40 motivators were participated in the schedule training programme to play as a trainer for the concern village covered by ADP. The motivator has key role to make the village Open Defecation Free.

#### **Objective of Training:-**

To guide and enable participants CLTS Training of Trainers workshop to be able to on their select and/or design appropriate training and learning activities and



of the  
own



facilitate small group discussion and activity by presenting the activity done by the small group to the larger group.

- Arrival at a logical understanding about the stop open defecation.
- To gain knowledge and understanding of CLS approach to total sanitation.
- To develop skill through trigger approach on collective local and field experience.
- To generate enthusiasm successfully to eliminate open defecation free.

To develop an action plan to scale up sanitation programme in the ADP

**Duration of training:** Three days

- 1 day of class room learning,
- 2 days of field work including the community presentation of activity and planning for their village.

**Topics covered during day one**

1. Inauguration and overview
2. Introduction of participants by pair game.

All the participants presented their name with address including one incident related to open defecation in past life. By this introduction process, the participants acquainted the issues and challenges faced in their daily life on open defecation. The trainer adopted pair game methodology.

3. Group formation and Leader selection; All the participants divided in to 4 small groups for more active participation in the training programme. Each group selected a leader to take leadership among the group. Mr Suresh Kumar Raut briefly described the use of suggestion box, Parking yards, MOOD barometer for betterment of training programme. Along with this, a thumbs rule of the three days training was developed by the participants. Two cards distributed to each trainees for writing of name and designation. Designation cards collected through a dustbin. In this training programme, all are equal, nobody is powerful, encourage equal participation and opportunity to each trainees in the training.

4. Pre Evolution(58 question based on CLTS approach ) ; All the participant participated in pre evaluation examination based on CLTS approach to understand the trainees standard and knowledge level on community led total sanitation approach. All the participants secured mark between 20 to 30 out of 58 total marks. The trainers analyzed the participant's knowledge level and accordingly covered all questions with answer during the using of tools in the three days training programme.

5. Objective sharing, Expectation sharing with the participants regarding following sub points (Class taken by Smt Gitanjali Behera through participatory group sharing)

- a. Role of PRI
- b. Swachha Bharat guideline
- c. Technical option

- d. Incentives/ subsidy
- e. Motivation
- f. CLS
- g. Behavioral change
- h. Change in mind set
- i. Health and hygienic
- j. Role of Motivator

The trainees were asked so many questions and their expectation from the three days training based on the above 10 subsections. All most 90% questions are related to change in mind set and behavioral change of the communities. The expectation sharing session was provided a platform to take forward the subject based on behavioral change and change in mind set of the common people and trainees.

#### **What is the sanitation status of district today and what is our experience of the past**

All the groups were presented the sanitation status of the district. All the presentation covered on water and sanitation, HH toilet construction, Swachha Bharat Mission (Gramin) implementation issues and challenges. As a result, we know the situation and created a situation to take forward in to the training matter.

#### **CLTS background, genesis, development and spread; the session was taken by MT Mr Suresh Kumar Raut as given below;**

Community –Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is an approach which helps rural communities to understand and realize the negative effects of poor sanitation and empowers them to collectively find solutions to their inadequate sanitation situation. CLTS is focused on igniting a change in sanitation behavior rather than constructing toilets. This is done by a process of social awakening that is stimulated by facilitators from within of outside the community. This is approach concentrates on the entire community rather than on individual behaviors. The first significant step of CLTS is to end open defecation as an entry point while changing sanitation behavior. It starts by enabling people to their own sanitation profile though appraisal, observation and analysis of their practices of open defecation and the effects these have.

In BNGALADESH (Rajshahi district) a unique community mobilization approach was piloted in the year 2001 by the village Education Resource Centre in Bangladesh, a local NGO and partner of Water Aid Bangladesh. The main goal was to achieve total sanitation coverage. The approach aimed to make the community realize how important it is to totally ban open defecation within the village, without any external subsidy, and based entirely on community mobilization. The community used their own resources, created action committees, developed innovative low



cost technologies, monitored progress, and ensured that all housed holds adopted fixed-point safe and hygienic defecation practices. External agencies were only facilitating the process. The Rajshahi initiate demonstrated a paradigm-shift in promoting improved sanitation practices through a community based strategy. However, the approach to scaling up was modest and only a village by village upscale was attempted. The Rajshahi project had raised interest in India, leading to visits by policy makers' facilitated by the Water and Sanitation program-south Asia. Based on the visits to Bangladesh and dissemination of lesson in workshops, Maharashtra formulated a strategy to end open defecation in the state. The Bangladesh visits and Maharashtra initiative also assisted in revising the national sanitation guidelines in India and contributed in introducing the concept of the need to create open defecation free villages. In south Asia, there are efforts in Pakistan and Nepal to take up the approach, while CLTS has been introduced as a national programme in Indonesia and Cambodia.

### **What is the sanitation status of district today and what is our experience of the past**

The class facilitated by Gitanjali Sahu through group presentation on above questionnaires. All the 5 groups prepared the presentation through group discussion as per the context of Nuapada district. In each groups leaded by a Team leader and presented their views on present the sanitation status of the district. There are some villages where 60-70% HH has not constructed toilet in the district. Even in some villages, the people are not using toilet at all due to traditional behavior change. The groups presentation were covered different issues like lack of water, lack of fund for construction of toilet, delay releasing of fund, lack of awareness by government and behavior change.

### **Evaluation and closing of the day**

- All the participants shared their views that they learned the topics covered by the trainers during the 1<sup>st</sup> day and it was very effective and learnable for the participants. All the participants were understood on concept of CLTS approach and need of behavior change of rural people. The training methodology and contents was very good as suggested by the participants. At end of the training all the participants knew about the need of training, need of behavioral change and need of change of mind set .What is important for them either their respect or their Open defecation practice . Why open defecation is harmful for the society, basic concept of CLTS, different between current & CLTS approach

### DAY-2

The training programme was started at 9:00 AM with prayers by Participants and Master Trainers

### **Topics covered during day two**

1. Prayer and Motivational song
2. Individual Registration
3. Recapitulations through Group wise Reporting
4. Basic concepts on (Mr Suresh Kumar Raut, MT by A Presentation )
  - Open Defecation
  - What is O.D. F
  - Traditional vs CLTS approach
  - Principles and practice of CLTS approach
5. What is Triggering ?( Examples – Budhha, Ashoka, Raja Rammohan Roy and Mahatma Gandhi)
6. Presentation on TRIGGER APPROACH to sanitation Behavior Change
7. Stages of CLTS approach implementation

#### **Pre- Triggering**

- All PRI members, PEO of concern GP, All AWCs,MBK and all Cluster coordinators ASHAs, All SEMs, School Teachers and village opinion leaders, GPLF members and civil societies representative will be participated in pre-triggering meeting at GP level.

#### **Triggering**

- Triggering should be completed in 4-5 days (both 1 &2 maximum 15 days) Revenue village wise /Hamlet village wise)
- All HH members, SHG members CLF,PRI,AWCs ,ASHAs, SEM of concern village will be participated.

#### **Post- Triggering**

- Morning and evening follow-up
- Involving natural leader of the village
- Strengthening Sanitation committee of the village
- Action plan sharing for construction of toilet
- Community monitoring by using (social map, regular OD side visit)
- ODF date finalization
- Sharing technology option and supply chain of materials

#### **Scaling-Up (Up to 3 month)**

- Implementation of Action plan by the sanitation committee
- Community monitoring
- Covering 100% HH toilet construction and its use
- ODF celebration

8. Role play and demonstration of CLTS tools by MT Suresh Kumar Raut and Gitanjali Sahu. There are two type of trigger tools one is Community tools and another is Individual tools which can be used in CLTS approach. As per the Memorandum

of Understanding (MoU) between World vision India and YAR, the following tools were demonstrated and simulated by the trainers in the schedule ToT training programme.

- Defecation area mapping
- Transect walk through OD areas
- Calculation of shit
- Calculation of medical expenses
- Faecal-oral contamination route flow,
- Glass of drinking water and hair
- Food and shit

9. Importance of HAND WASHING in daily life and diseases due to lack of Hand washing

10. Qualities of a Motivator class taken by Suresh Kumar Raut

11. Methodology applied during the training period

- Demonstration
- Power Point Presentation
- Lecture
- Individual interaction
- Questionnaires
- Small group presentation
- Visual presentation.

12. Mock session was demonstrated by all participants on specific tools as given below.

- Transect walk through OD areas
- Calculation of shit
- Calculation of medical expenses
- Faecal-oral contamination route flow,
- Glass of drinking water and hair
- Food and shit

After completion of each mock, both the trainers were given their views and feedback on each tools for better improvement and performance of the participants.

13. Field Visit for triggering by motivators. Before going to the communities, the participants were learned on do and don't during triggering at village level. Along with this all the participants developed role and responsibilities of field visit including information collection of village.

#### Field Visit Details

#### Major Learning's

- At end of the training all the participants known about the Triggering approach and simulation with tools of walk of shame and feces to mouth.

- Participants realized the real application of tools and impact of triggering for the change of community behavior
- All the participants came to that how sanitation and hygiene impact our day to day life.

### DAY: 3

The training programme started at 10 am and all the participants pray to god for the betterment of day programme. As per the plan at 6 am, the participants visited to the communities for morning follow up and came back from the field to the Conference Hall.

In this session all the groups presented their group activities regarding the field triggering and morning follow up.

#### **Topics covered during day three**

1. Prayer
2. Registration
3. Field visit for morning follow up( Class taken by Suresh Kumar Raut)
4. Recapitulations through Group wise Reporting(Facilitated by Gitanjali Sahu)
5. What is follow up and role of "Nigrani committee"(The class taken by MT Mr.Suresh Kumar Raut)
6. Types of characters in the community and how to handle the different situation
7. Group presentation of field visit facilitated by Gitanjali Sahu
8. When Triggering approach would not be effective and impact on community
9. Key attitude, role and behavior of Motivators (The class taken by Suresh Kumar Raut)
10. Sanitation ladder( MT Suresh Kumar Raut)
11. All the 5 Group made presentation on the following questionnaire
  - All five groups asked to present the following:
  - Overall remark on the process and the outcome?
  - What tools worked well and what didn't ?
  - What has been the sequence of using CLTS triggering tools?
  - What difficulties encountered?
  - How has been the group coordination and team work?
  - What are the new learning's?
  - How the groups are going to do things differently today?
12. Village wise action plan and finalization of triggering date and motivators.
13. Return of designation with flowers to participants which were given by participants in dustbin.
14. Validation /Feedback and summing up
15. **Methodology applied during the training period**
  - Demonstration

- Power Point Presentation
- Lecture Method
- Individual interaction
- Visual show on CLTS approach/Awareness films etc

**Major**

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handling situation during



**Learning**

of the training all participants knew benefits and steps wash, role of Motivators, and Ladders, role of Nigrani/Sanitation Committee, and of different in communities triggering process.

- At end of the training all the participants learned the use of tools and how to apply according to field situation.
- Various uses of tools in open defecation mapping at the time of according to situation.
- The participants were understood and learned on different technique and methodology ,type of communication and its use in community development
- At end of the training all the participants known about the Role and Quality of Motivators and prepared action plan of village wise for the concern field.

**Livelihood Enterprise Development Programme on vegetable Cultivation & sugarcane**

**Day –I**

The Livelihood Enterprises Development programme was organized by YAR with support from NABARD Bhubaneswar at Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra Lanji.Kenduguda,Chatta,Areda,Badmula villages of Khariar Block . Total 160 nos members from 18 women SHGs were present.



On the first day persons like Mr. Saroj Kumar Meher, DDM, NABARD, Nuapada, Sri Mahendra Kumar Joshi, President, YAR, Mr. Haridas Patel, Secretary, YAR graced the occasion. At first Mr. Saroj Kumar Meher DDM inaugurated the program Then Mr.

Joshi of YAR shared goal and objective of the program. Mr. Haridas Patel discussed about the programs of YAR, its function, women empowerment, etc programs. He stressed upon need of the organic vegetables for the consumers.

Mr. Meher, DDM, NABARD indicated to the participants about function of his organisation. He told how NABARD aims at brining development with participation of women. This program is a step forward in that agenda. He requested all participants to actively participate in all seven days of the program with taking identify of the participants came from different villages and SHG



After speeches NABARD DDMat Mr Birendra Kumar Dharua discussion about the following topic as per schedule

### **Topic Discussion**

- Bad impact of fertilizer
- Different income of vegetables & other crops
- Climate & water essential for vegetables
- Example for success farmer



Due to use of chemical fertilizers we are consuming poison in our foods. So many diseases are coming due to fertiliser's negative impact. Because of chemical fertilisers quality of food is reducing. The fertility of the land is also decreasing due to increased use of chemical fertilisers. To meet the heavy food demand in India use of chemical fertiliser was advised but now looking its negative impact the use of organic manure, organic compost preparation is getting encouraged by government. Since chemical fertilisers use is more in vegetable it is directly affecting our health. So now it is stressed to go for more use of organic compost and organic materials. Considering present situation and limited land resources now it is stressed how to use the limited land resources. It is becoming difficulty to manage the livelihood of the family with scanty land resources. Now it is not possible to manage the family with making traditional cultivation. So now vegetable cultivation is stressed to get more profit. Cultivation of food grains is not discouraged but it is advised to make the profit with following proper methods. The environmental protection, protection of livestock is also stressed. Considering climate & environment it is advised to make the vegetable cultivation profitable and along with off season crops. He also shar a case study of Kumarmani Patel of Kortipadar village of Khariar Block about the Brinjal & kalara Cultivation

## **Day II**

At first welcme to the all participants & rcape the previus day activity then Mr Bibhutibhusan Dandsena Discussion the following Topic

- Soil mapping
- Soil treatment
- Preparation of organic fertilizer
- Management of organic fertilizer & preastisize
- Land preparation
- Nursurey prapration

For vegetable cultivation suitable land, adequate water, fertility of land, interest for cultivation is required. It is also told how to cultivate for own use and commercial purpose. Steps like soil test, healthy soil, development of soil, land identification for vegetable cultivation etc are required. The land should be tested and well managed. After long use of chemical fertiliser the impact is visible to us. We are looking the impact and our soil conditions. So it is time to treat the land resources properly with testing its acidity.

Because of negative impact of chemical fertiliser now organic compost preparation is stressed. Cow dung, vermin compost, cow dung kept in earthen pots, grass, leaves etc can be utilised. In organic manner different paste managing materials can be prepared. Materials like cow urine, neem water, vermin compost, Jibamruta, Amruta Pani, wastage part of fish etc can be used for organic purpose. All these materials preparation methods were trained to the participants giving adequate knowledge.

To make the agriculture profitable it should be given proper weight age and planned. The process of soil preparation was shared to the participants. Then nursery preparation details are taught to the participants. In this activity the details knowledge of developing vegetable plants were discussed. The method varies according to season. In the nursery required arrangement should be made to let rain water go outside, to prevent more sunlight & air. For this scientific and improved methods should be followed. If plants are planted in row

### Day III

- Nursery preparation & management
- Type of nursery
- Identification of Seeds & collection of
- Seeds treatment
- Nursery bed treatment & seedling
- Mix cropping
- Method of seedling

Then it is good in greater rate. The plants get good growth and become able to get rid of pastes and unnecessary grass.



Before this another big aspect is selection of quality seeds. The collection and preservation of good seeds are given importance that there are many companies in the market those are cheating with poor

seeds to the farmers. To not become prey of the poor quality seeds we have to be careful. So we should try to collect good quality seeds from our crop and preserve those. So it was discussed how to collect seeds from the crops cultivated. After due discussion, verification and checking the seeds should be purchased from the shop keepers. All the seeds whether of own or purchased should be treated before use. Seeds purchased from market at properly treated but it should be checked. This treatment can be done through use of available chemicals from government departments and also can be done with use of organic materials. Urine of cow, Bavistin powder can be used for the purpose. Its procedure is advised to the participants with detail information. Participants were advised to prefer for the organic method which can be done by the locally available materials.

The participant's doubts were cleared with question answer sessions. To make the learning process attractive different songs, games etc were also used in the training program.

After seed collection process chapter nursery preparation details were discussed. The merit of good nursery is discussed. Its technical matters like size, soil ration, land preparation etc were discussed and shown in field exposure.

### **Day III**

- Mixed cultivation & its benefit
- Water management (vegetable & sugarcane crop)
- Low water crops like chueetc
- Identified of pest & its management
- Organic prestisie preparation
- Manually treatment method
- Details discussion on sugar cane cultivation

After seed showing and planting methods training session started on mixed cultivation. Its benefits, low expenditure, greater benefits etc were focussed in the training. In the same labour it gives opportunity to get more profit from the agriculture. Different ways were shared to increase the profit level.

Then different pest, diseases attacking sugarcane and vegetables were discussed. The methods to recognise the diseases, worms, good insects and bad insects etc were discussed. If the pest management is done by self with organic methods then the expenditure will reduce and simultaneously we will get tasty vegetables.

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reduction is a major action in sugarcane and vegetable cultivation. Although there are many ways to do this with use of medicines it is harmful for the land and crops. So it is better to do contemporary method. To eliminate grass the land

should be ploughed more, polythene cover of land, to remove small grasses from the beginning and use them for composting etc were used. The grass reduction methods were taught vividly.

#### Day IV

- Business plan
- Nursery Bed Preparation
- Field Demonstration
- Discussion on field demonstration & learning
- What is the benefit for interaction with success farmer
- Grass management

The farmers doing commercial vegetable cultivation should make necessary documentation of the cultivation like drawing, information tag for the plot, crop calendar, estimate for the crop, period table etc properly and timely. The market arrangement and setting needs to be made looking into the harvesting of the crop. To attract the customers organic market information should also be given at plot and selling point.

#### Day V

- Land Mapping
- Display of crops list last years
- Preparation of calendar
- Market survey

- Decision for marketing
- Exposure visit

### **Day VII**

- Processing of vegetables
- Preparation of sugar cane
- Uses & availability of different equipments
- Natural Boundary wall preparation
- Question Answer session
- Feedback

To sell in market and through use of poster banner etc IEC materials to aware the consumers about benefits of organic vegetables.

To reduce the expense on the agriculture different scientific methods and agricultural equipments can be used. A video show of these equipments is demonstrated. A few exemplary farmers of the locality are cited mentioning their success. These include Pratap Sahoo of Lanji village, Kirtan Majhi of Salepada etc. A field visit to crop field of Pratap Sahoo farmer was arranged for the participants.



In case of threats of less price or good demands of the agricultural products these can be processed or other options can be made from the marketing. These are discussed vividly. To protect the agricultural fields from the cattle and goats it is profitable to create green live fencing. Subabul, gugula, menjuati etc

can be used for fencing purpose.

Feedback was received though question answers session about the trainings of last seven days specifically on quality of the program. The training was positive which was evident from the participant's feedback.



An action plan for the coming season was prepared by the participants to ensure the result of the training. The farmers mentioned the details of the types of crops they are going to start. It was decided to provide them seeds. Five farmers were identified for starting of sugarcane and YAR promised to avail them seed stems for this purpose.

The training has been made successful with involvement of YAR staffs and trainings. Mr. Birendra Kumar Dharua and Golak Bihari Panigrahi coordinated training and successfully organised it. At the end all the participants were given with vote of thanks.

The participants thanked to the initiative of YAR for providing them knowledge and information on agriculture to strengthen their occupation. They also requested the YAR staffs to keep their cooperation continuously to guide and help them in the coming days for fulfilling the objective of the project

### **Major outcome**

- 150 families are involved in cultivating mix and multi cropping with line sowing method & vegetable cultivation.
- 142 families are involved in cultivating & kitchen gardening.
- 127 Families started Organic farming
- Seeds Bank promoted in 2 Villages of project and they are managing its better way by the village farmers.
- 62 farmers were practices on crop planning along with preparation and use of organic manure.
- 08 no. of Micro plans developed by the Village Action Team and have been submitted to Panchayat for approval and already 3 Micro plan accepted by Panchayat.
- 15 SHG leaders were trained up on group management, record keeping and recourse mobilisation and they are doing it properly.
- 142 No. of Families assisted in benefitting from MDM / ICDs facilities during this reporting period.
- 35 No. of families assisted in receiving credit from banks and other financial Institution during this reporting period.

#### **a. Sustainable option for uplifting Livelihood.**

#### **b. NTFPs management and trade/Market promotion**

- c. The Non timber forest produces play a very significant role in the livelihood security of poor forest dependent communities. The people of the area depend on forest for food, employment, entertainment etc. It is a key strategies for enhance the level of income of



the primary NTFPs collectors and livelihood security. The primary collectors are federated in primary cooperative promoted by the organization.

d. During the intervention of organization, the forest communities and PRIs members have been sensitized on NTFPs management and trade and forest conservation and management. Along with this we have facilitated product development, product promotion and marketing in different exhibition and Mela through cooperatives. After established dialogue with district administration and PRIs members, now NTFPs price fixation is being done in right time and circulated among different stakeholders.

**e. Forest Protection, conservation and management**

f. The organization is working with community forest management committee for protection, conservation and management of forest in the operational area. The organization also facilitating for networking of forest protecting communities to advocate the different issues related to forest management and conservation. have organized numbers of trainings for forest protection communities on institution management (forest protection mechanism, conservation of species, inventory mapping, fund rising and record keeping etc).

**YOUTH EMPOWERMENT (Skill and Involved Youth) VEDANTA SIKSHYA PROGRAM**

During this year YAR Conducted 6 trades of training programme for rural youth in Kalahandi and Kandhamal District. Total 150 trainees both male and female were imparted the training i.e Electrical & House Wiring, Cell Phone Repairing, Beautician, Bamboo Craft, Garment Making and driving for dropout youth successfully in this period.

Trade	Unit	Duration	Participants			
			Location/GP	Male	Female	Total
Computer Trainig	1	3 Months	Khariar ,Badi	120	25	145
Tailorining	2	3 Months	Padmpaur, Badi		150	150
<b>Total :</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>120</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>295</b>

As per the training schedule 2 trades of training having 295 trainees in both the sex were completed the training successfully. The trainees felt confident on their learning. Soon after completion of the trades have already engaged while others are self employed. In order to support the trainees we have chalked out follow-up plan towards placement, Bank linkages for employment/self employment, Marketing of products etc

**Formation and strengthening of the farmers club:** Formed farmer committee in 25 villages of Boden block. There are 25 farmers are member in each committee. Through the committee we have promoted grain bank among the farmers and trained them on organic farming.

**Networking meeting on addressing issues on migration:** Organized 2 networking meeting with PRI members, like minded organizations and other line department officers on addressing issue on migration and found 125 people are migrated from our 23 intervention villages. With support of PRI members we prepared plan for migrant people to get job in their locality through MGNREGA and before migration they will register.

**Training to the youth leaders on life skill:** Organized one life skill training of youth leaders at khariar Block and enhanced knowledge on life skill i.e what is life skill, major life decisions, decision making, creative thinking, effective communication, interpersonal skills of youth as it will really be helpful to youth to take precious decision in their life.



**Facilitation for Implantation of FRA - Community Forest Rights :**

Near about 162 community leaders including 65% women participants were participated in the planning and follow-up meeting including initial training program on FRA. Additional IFR claims submitted is 67 out of which the 12 no IFR is approved by DLC **Community Choice Fruit bearing plantation :** 1135 fruit bearing plants (i.e,Papaya, Lemon ,Jam and Mango ,Jack ,Drumstick plants) distributed to 215 families in 22

villages. Community was contributing towards digging of pits, finishing of plants, composting, regular

**EDUCATION**

Children have always been at the centre of YAR's programmes, a strategy that has worked very well to bring flagship programmes like Elementary Education in South Odisha, Child Development Program within the reach of these disadvantaged children. Creating awareness on rights among children, organizing them and equipping them with negotiation skills is embedded in the child-centric approach. It has undertaken several interventions to address

these critical areas i.e running of Early child education centre, Education centre, IT Centre, Special Coaching Center for Upper Primary Student, running of Balwadi Centre and enhanced the capacity building program of children, communities, teachers and project staff. We opened three nos of free coaching centre for poorest of the poor people at Kenduguda ,Lanji & karndaba village of Khariar block when 3 nos of volunteers provided free coaching to students .

### **Major activity accomplished so far in this period.**

**Orientation meeting to Mother groups/SMC:** Organized meeting to mother groups/SMC in 24 villages and orientated to them about their role and responsibility and RTE as well as objective of the project so that they are doing their duty properly and mobilizing children to school and ECCD centre regularly.

**SMC & PRI workshop on RTE & SDP:** Organized SMC & PRI workshop on RTE & SDP at 2 different location of project area where 45 SMC members (5 members from each SMC) were participated improved their knowledge on SMC, their role and responsibility and RTE and school administration as well as School development Plan.

**Orientation to Community, SMC/ PTA on roles and Responsibility:** 24 SMC & PTA members from 20 schools of Khariar block participated in this program and shared their activities, problem and discussed on their role and responsibilities. Now they are participating in monthly meeting regularly and sharing issues and also monitoring to school properly.

## **INVOLVEMENT OF SOCIAL AUDIT PROCESS**

YAR has been selected as a partner NGO for involving social audit process on MGNREGA at Sinapali Block. As per guide line & audit process we involved & audited 20 Panchayats of sinapali Block. A toal 32 nos case indentified & discussion with BDO & District Social Auditors for solve the problem.