

Annual Report

Revisiting Our
Experience and Excellence

2015-16



Human Development Foundation
Center for Development Action & Research (HDF-cDAR)



Mission Statement

To facilitate and strengthen a participatory development process by creation of critical mass, establishing models of development, undertaking evidence based advocacy and encouragement of shared leadership.

Vision Statement

To build empowered and proactive community enriched by high quality human resources to transform the society with inclusive development.

Value

HDF Centre for Development Action and Research (cDAR) is committed and dedicated to contribute towards improving the Human Development Continuum (Survival-Development-Participation) based on the priorities of the National Five-Year Plans and Sustainable Development Goals.



The Development Approach

HDF-cDAR perceives development as an inclusive process requiring convergence at every level of activity. We believe that mere economic growth is not enough for true measurement of development. Human development and improvement in quality of life are equally important. Competent human resource and adaptability at all levels are the keys to sustainable development. Again, HDF- cDAR believes that today's development challenge lies in the judicious implementation of various policies and programmes. However, cDAR also recognizes the fact that this challenge is not the responsibility of the Government alone. So, cDAR seeks partners who are willing to assist the Government and the service-providers by adopting an appropriate and proactive strategy in order to make things happen for the larger benefit of the general public.



D K Roy, IRS (Retd.)

Chairman

FOREWORD

HDF cDAR as a leading organization in voluntary sector has dedicated itself for nearly a decade to achieve significant results in vital areas of development in the state of Odisha. It has positioned itself in the forefront of civil society entities by involving itself in varied aspects of development such as providing health care in PHCs located in underserved remote areas and in activities in the field of public health, nutrition, livelihood, skill development, water and alternative energy resources. It has the unique distinction of organizing Odisha Environment Congress as an annual event for the last seven years without break. This annual event has been providing a platform for academicians, researchers, government agencies, industries, civil society organisations, farmer representatives, students and the public.

What stands out for HDF-cDAR among the multitude of voluntary agencies is that in addition to providing specified services to the public and in addition to research and advocacy on public issues it has always taken a leadership role in mobilizing the community and networking with a large number of NGOs all over the state so as to be in a position to represent the views of informed and enlightened public on issues of development of Odisha and public policy issues.

A glance at the brief report on various activities in 2015-16 as presented in this Annual Report should enlighten the reader on the commitment of HDF-cDAR on wide ranging issues of development.



Dr. Manmath K. Mohanty
Director

MESSAGE

From the Desk of the Director.....

The year 2015-16 was quite eventful at HDF-cDAR in the way of achieving it's objectives. While continuing our endeavours to complement and supplement the effort of state and country to achieve the unfinished goals of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and transition to Sustainable Goals (SDGs) the year 2015-16 has added another feather to our cap. In health sector the project under Private Public Partnership (PPP) achieved many milestones in providing health care services to the people in the inaccessible areas where we have been managing Primary Health Centres (PHCs). The number of outdoor patients (OPDs) as well as Indoor Patients (IPDs) has substantially increased compared to the previous years. Record number of deliveries has been conducted by professionally trained ANMs and doctors. The outreach programmes were also conducted to reiterate our focus on public health. As good health is a misnomer in absence of nutrition, water and sanitation, the organisation had undertaken many activities in these areas also.

Odisha Environment Congress (OEC) was organised this year with renewed vigour and spirit. Taking Health and Nutrition as the focal theme we could involve institutions like, SOA University apart from our usual partners like Centre for Environment and Development (CED), Regional Museum of Natural History (RMNH), Regional Centre for Development Council (RCDC) etc. In collaboration with Govt of Odisha and Save the Children, OEC's activities could reach in all districts and nook and corner of the state. The Proceedings released during the OEC and discussions held in three days were the testimony of the quality aspect of the programme which we have been doing since 2010.

In the livelihood sector there had been quite satisfying achievements. In collaboration with ILF&S various training programmes in SMO, Welding, PMKVY trainings in gardening, horticulture, organic farming & dairy management etc were conducted with good numbers. At Gramin ITC the skill training in the area of agriculture and allied sector was also conducted besides skill training supported by OSFDC.

In the way of empowering the adolescent girls the activities in the previous year were quite encouraging. In 6 blocks of Mayurbhanj we could help in empowering nearly 1600 number of girls through life skill training and exposure visits.

The activities pertaining to reducing distress migration in Western Odisha in the year 2016 needs special mention. Along with local NGOs and district administration we could organise various awareness building activities in 60 Grampanchayats and 12 blocks under 4 districts of Western Odisha like Balangir, Bargarh, Nuapada and Sonepur. More than 40,000 people were involved in the campaign undertaken by us in collaboration with ILO.

We would like to thank all those who were very much supportive in making the year 2015-16 meaningful. We extend sincere gratitude to all the funding organisations for their resource support to us. I must also thank all the members of the HDF-cDAR Trust and staff members for their support and help without which we would not have completed all those activities.

About HDF-cDAR

HDF-cDAR finds its origin from HDF Trust, established in the year 2007 by a group of professionals and development thinkers. From the very beginning of founding the HDF Trust, various development related activities such as research, action, advocacy etc were being undertaken by a separate wing called centre for Development Action and Research (cDAR) under HDF, with separate team of professionals and a management. In view of the restructuring of HDF Trust in course of time, cDAR got registered as a separate Trust in December 2013 and named as HDF-cDAR Trust. The mission and vision remaining the same, HDF-cDAR has remained faithful to its envisaged goal of promoting empowered community through active citizenry and shared leadership.

HDF-cDAR focuses on bringing together academicians, development thinkers and practitioners to facilitate participatory development initiatives through promotion of a critical mass, encouragement of shared leadership and fostering responsive governance system. It undertakes programmatic intervention focusing on education, health, livelihood, governance and environment. Its activities are supplemented by research, evidence based advocacy and action programmes to set up model institutions and demonstration projects involving traditional and emerging knowledge and technologies.

It has the privilege to work with/for Govt, UN agencies like UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA etc besides many other organizations like Concern World Wide, IL&FS, Karuna Trust, Population Foundation of India, Norwegian University of Technology and Science, Centre for Environment and Development (CED), Tiruventhapuram to name a few. The human resources of HDF-cDAR are uniquely blended with practice, action research and academics as it implements multi sector development programmes, conducts research/action research in different parts of the state.

Broad Activities in the year 2015-16

PHC Management under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode:

Providing Health Care at the last miles.

Health care in inaccessible areas has been a major challenge and HDF-cDAR has proved its credibility in providing health services at the last miles. In collaboration with Karuna Trust, a nationally reputed NGO



based out of Bangalore it has been managing Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in remote and inaccessible areas of Ganjam and Kandhamal Districts of Odisha under Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme of the Govt since last 8 years. PPP is an accepted norm of the National Health Mission (NHM) to bring



transformation in health system and to make quality health services available to the people in the under-served areas.

The primary objective of the PPP scheme of NHM is to provide quality health care to the people in the remote and inaccessible areas by scaling up effective partnership between Govt health system and NGOs/Corporate bodies. The Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Odisha has been pursuing the policy of managing the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in remote areas through

NGOs/Corporates and has entrusted Karuna Trust and HDF-cDAR to manage health facilities in the different inaccessible areas of above two districts. The NHM Odisha entered in to an agreement on 12th Septemeber 2008 by which 5 PHCs at Alasu, Manitar, Rahada, Goudagotha and Baranga of Ganjam District were handed over to Karuna Trust- HDF-cDAR for the management under PPP. Subsequently Pandripada PHC in Ganjam District was handed over on 1st March 2013. NHM had entered in continuing agreement with HDF-cDAR for managing 1 PHC at Lankagard PHC(N) undre Tumudibandh Block of Kandhamal District.

There is a wide range of services offered under the PPP mode of managing the PHCs. Important among them are strengthening referral services, encouraging/ensuring institutional delivery for pregnant mothers, capacity building of SBAs, community health workers, ASHAs, AWWs, etc. and undertaking outreach programmes such as organising RCH Camps, Focus Group Discussion, observing specific Days on health, supporting immunization camps, VHND Camps etc,for preventive health care. HDF-cDAR and Karuna Trust has been providing these services in



conformity with the objectives of the scheme which has been appreciated by different agencies including the evaluation teams visited the PHCs from time to time.

The presence of regular staff round the clock is the key to good health care services in PHCs which has been ensured in all the PHCs. The availability of medical services at the time of need of the people has been ensured with 24X7 presence of the health professionals in the PHCs. The support and cooperation of Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) in the management of the PHCs also plays a catalytic role in the programme and attention has been given to strengthen the RKSs of the PHCs though regular monitoring and hand holding.

Table 1: Coverage of health care services

SI No	Name of the PHC	Name of the Block	Name of the District	No of Personnel Engaged	Patents OPD/IPD during 2015-16	No of Delivery during 2015-16
1	Goudagotha	Sorda	Ganjam	7	11508/280	153
2	Baranga	Patrapur	Ganjam	7	17863/131	
3	Manitara	Buguda	Ganjam	7	20315/285	
4	Rahada	Khalikote	Ganjam	7	22582/339	
5	Pandirpada	Polsara	Ganjam	7	15103/141	8
6	Lankagarh	Tumulibandha	Kandhamal	6	11330/264	50
7	Khamankhol	Barakhamba	Kandhamal	7	156/7232	
8	Sudra	Barakhamba	Kandhamal	7	177/9684	

Table 2: Outreach Programmes undertaken

SI No	Name of the PHC	VHND	School Health
1	Goudagotha	72	11
2	Baranga	72	14
3	Manitara	72	8
4	Rahada	72	6
5	Pandirpada	72	9
6	Lankagarh	72	10
7	Khamankhol	12	3
8	Sudra	10	13

Table 3: RCH Camps

SI No	Name of the PHC	RCH Camp conducted 2015-16 Mini Health Camp	No of Patient Treated	RKS GB/EB Conducted
1	Goudagotha	4	730	EB-10 , GB-2
2	Baranga	4	580	EB-6 , GB-2
3	Manitara	4	755	EB-9 , GB-01
4	Rahada	4	810	EB-7 , GB-01
5	Pandirpada	4	520	EB-3 , GB-01
6	Lankagarh	4	790	EB-6 , GB-02

Apart from the effort to provide 24X7 primary health care services to the targeted population in the given PHC areas, there were many other activities which were taken up in each PHC in the current year which are as follows: These include-

- ❖ Observation of “ Vasectomy Fortnight” from 21st November to 4th December,2016 for revitalizing NSV Programme by ensuring improved participation in reproductive health
- ❖ Observation of Mother’s Day on....14/5
- ❖ World Population Day. Was observed in all PHCs on
- ❖ Breast Feeding Week.6/7
- ❖ Dengue Awareness Campaign and Rally
- ❖ World AIDS Day 1/12
- ❖ TB Day 24/3
- ❖ Safe Motherhood Day 11/4
- ❖ Anti Malaria Day 26/6
- ❖ Hand Washing Day 15/10



Innovative Programmes:

With the support of Mac Arthur Foundation, some innovative programmes were taken up in all the seven PHC of Ganjam and Kandhamal district. The focus of these innovative



activities were broadly on improving the quality of health services for Mothers and Adolescents. Sradha clinics were established in all the PHCs where the young mothers and adolescent girls were given training/exposure on life skills and reproductive health. SBA training to ANMs, promotion of contraceptives and healthy sexual behavior, regular meeting with Gaon Kalyan Samitis on promoting right kind of health seeking behavior etc are few other innovative activities which were done apart of routine activities as mandated.

SABLA: Empowering the adolescent with Knowledge and Life Skills

Like previous years HDF-cDAR implemented the SABLA Programme in 6 blocks of Mayurbhanj. The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) called SABLA, is meant for empowering the adolescent girls on various knowledge and skills that would help them in leading a better life. Admittedly, women are making outstanding contribution in several areas, but on a limited level and there is urgent need to strengthen the existing infrastructure and creating new facilities for their development. In the more liberal twenty-



first century with more opportunities opening to women, they have forayed into all spheres. It has been established by now that they can excel in equal measure provided they are given opportunity. Yet most of them continue to suffer from gender discrimination, violence and unfair treatment due to stereotyped mindsets. Adolescents (10-19 years) compose about 21% of the population of Odisha. Since adolescence marks period of developmental transition from childhood to full-fledged adulthood; the experiences that take place and the behavioral

patterns that form during these years can have lasting effects on adult health, well-being and productivity. Due to various reasons adolescent girls have serious disadvantages in terms of opportunities to learn and access to information. These result in limited capacity of many of the adolescents to explore their strengths and understand their weaknesses as well as appropriately respond to the situations at times. Currently being in operation in 200 districts of the country, the coverage of SABLA Scheme is likely to be expanded in near future to all the districts. Its implementation at the field level is being facilitated by Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).





HDF-cDAR with support of DWCD, Mayurbhanj under W&CD Department, Govt. of Odisha had implemented this SABLA Programme in Badasahi, Betnoti, Saraskana, Suliapada, Bajatala and Tiring blocks of Mayurbhanj district in the year 2016.. It worked for strengthening existing Kishore Samooths and selection of Sakhi/Sahelis at village level in concerned blocks and facilitated weekly Saturday NHED sessions at the AWCs. It has facilitated Life Skill Education Trainings to Adolescent Girls enrolled in the SABLA as per the Training Module and outlines in the Operational

Guideline. HDF-cDAR had developed and published Life Skill Training IEC material for SABLA Programme to make the programme more effective.

Six numbers of training programmes each of 3 days duration were conducted under different clusters in each block followed by exposure programmes of selected participants to public institutions like police station, railway station, Hospital, post office etc. in order to orient the adolescent girls on the functioning of these institutions and services provided by them.



Table 5: Details about the training and exposure visits and participation

SI No	Name of the Block	No of Training	No of Participants	No of Participants Exposure visit
1	Badasahi	6	256	150
2	Suliapada	6	262	154
3	Betnoti	6	255	150
4	Bijatola	6	254	150
5	Saraskana	6	255	150
6	Tiring	6	256	150

ASHA Assist Study: Mapping the knowledge gaps among ASHAS

The ASHA Assist Maternal Health study was undertaken by HDF-CDAR in collaboration with University of California, Berkeley, USA. This study was undertaken in 6 PHC (N)s of Ganjam district to observe the knowledge gaps of ASHAs in the remotest pockets and enhance the knowledge base of pregnant and lactating mothers for demand generation of timely non-clinical services.

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), established by the National Rural Health Mission during 2005, played a key role in increasing the access to primary health care for rural villagers, particularly the women and children. ASHA strengthened the link between health sector and community and is working towards catalyzing behavioral change in rural and tribal areas of the state as well as of the country.

In order to gain acceptance, and indeed, in some cases to overcome the prejudice and status barriers, an ASHA worker must demonstrate the expertise and confidence in health matters that lends legitimacy to her information and advice, especially when it runs counter to traditional beliefs and practices.

In keeping with their key role of promoting behavior change, there is need for supply of teaching and audio visual aids to ASHAs to develop strong interpersonal and persuasive communications skills that extend beyond information provision.



Mobiles phones can be a useful teaching aid to increase effectiveness of ASHAs in counselling the pregnant mothers. ASHA-Assist is a software application that runs on mobile telephones. It enables an ASHA to select and play short movies from a collection of clips covering various maternal health care topics. The ASHAs can play back these movies to help teach her clients. The mobile phone was chosen as a platform for several reasons. Mobile phones are in common use by ASHAs for making telephone calls as the network coverage is good, even in rural India.

The mobile phones can receive and store updated educational information and are more portable than books or computers for home visits where counselling sessions are conducted with expectant mothers and often with family members such as mothers-in-law and husbands. Digital media (audio or movie files) are an appropriate medium to convey required information because they are effective at all levels of literacy. They assure that information is conveyed with consistency and completeness.



In order to access the effectiveness of various teaching aids during counseling to pregnant women by ASHA, a randomized control pilot study-ASHA Assist was initiated. The project started its activities in September 2013.

During the year 2013-14 ,a total of 98 ASHAs under the coverage area of 6 PHCs (Rahada, Manitar, Alasu, Pandripada, Baranga and Goudagotha) run by HDF & Karuna Trust in Ganjam district were recruited and trained on improved methods. The ASHAs were randomly assigned 4 arms with 23- 25 ASHAs to each arm. In 2015-16 data were collected from the ASHAs, analysed and report was submitted to the funding agency.



HDF Gramin ITC

Core competencies

- Visualising and establishing Green Technology Park
- Demonstration of sustainable livelihood projects
- Skill building in farm and non-farm sectors
- Hand holding in establishing small entrepreneurs.
- Redeployment of Jobless Retirees
- Integrated livelihood planning
- Development of teaching Learnig Materials and Training Manuals
- Research & Evaluation
- Imparting NCVT approved on “Horticulture” & “Floriculture and Land Scaping” at Gramin ITC Short term Training programme under Modular Employable Scheme, sponsored by RDIT (A&Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India like

a) Floriculture (open Cultivation)b). Floriculture (protected Cultivation), c) Nursery for Forestry species plants d) Ornamental Horticulture, e) Processing of Cashew Nuts f). Vermin compost & Culture g). Mushroom Farming h). Dairy Farming

- Skill up gradation training of unemployed SC/ST youths under SCA to SCSP & SCA to TSP sponsored by OSFDC, ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha
- Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Development of PVTG, sponsored by Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Programme (OTELP), ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha
- Skill Development Training Programm for Rural Youth in collaboration with IL&FS IIS, Bhubaneswar
- Self-help Assistance for Alternative Livelihoods for VR/VS employees of PSUs in Odisha
- Various short term skill training programmes including Modular Employable Scheme

The absence of non-industrial and agro-allied based training institutes in the State has led to counter-productive for economic growth resulting in huge losses in agriculture and allied sectors. There is growing unemployment for the youths opting jobs in these sectors.

In this perspective HDF-Gramin ITC was established at Angaragadia in Badasahi block of Mayurbhanj district stretching over 35 acres of land. It has taken pioneering steps to train large number of youths to meet the human resource requirements in these sectors. The ITC is focusing on agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, livestock management etc. This will provide the youth, enormous opportunities for wage employment / self-employment which will eventually help them to earn a sustainable livelihood with dignity.

AFFILIATION:

HDF-Gramin ITC provides one year technical Certificate courses in Agriculture i.e. Horticulture and Floriculture & Landscaping. The Gramin ITC has been affiliated to National Council Of Vocational Training (NCVT), New Delhi vide DGET-6/18/13/2008-TC(new/pvt.). This is also affiliated to DTE & T, Govt. of Odisha. The ITC is focusing on agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, landscaping, livestock management etc. This provides enormous opportunity to the local youths for wage employment / self employment which eventually helps them to earn a dignified sustainable livelihood.

Development of course modules

The Committee on Curriculum Development of Gramin ITC in collaboration with the Central Staff Training and Research Institute (CSTARI), Kolkata organised series of workshops to formulate course modules in 22 sectors in the field of agriculture and allied subjects. These courses have been finalized and accepted by DGE&T.

Training Programmes conducted at Gramin ITC up to March 2016:

Year	Trade	Minimum Qualification of Participants	Course duration	No. of Participants
2009-15	Horticulture & Land Scaping	Minimum 10 th Pass	One year	72
2009-15	Floriculture	Minimum 10 th Pass	One year	33
2009-15	Horticulture	Minimum 10 th Pass	Six months	40
2009-15	Integrated Horticulture	Minimum 10 th Pass	3 months	36
2009-15	Integrated Horticulture for LWE youths supported by CRPF	Minimum 10 th Pass	3 Months	30
2009-15	Integrated Horticulture for VRS employees of State PSUs under special safety net prog. of PE Deptt, Goo	Minimum 10 th Pass	1 month	75
2009-15	Gardener, Floriculture & land Scaping Prog. Supported by SC & ST Deptt. Goo.	Minimum 10 th Pass	3 months	32
2015-16	Horticulture (ITDA Sponsored)	Minimum 10 th Pass	Six months	20
2015-16	Horticulture & Land Scaping (NCVT Approved)	Minimum 10 th Pass	One year	14
2015-16	Floriculture (NCVT Approved)	Minimum 10 th Pass	One year	05
	Total No. of Training Programmes conducted at Gramin ITC up to 2015-16.			357

Except that the Residential Modular Training was organized for 39 ST students.

Customized Training offered

HDF-Gramin ITC also provides customized training programmes to different clients as per need. The ITC has been conducting training programmes for youths and SHG members sponsored by Employment Mission, Horticulture Department, ITDA, OSFDC etc. Customized training for NGOs and CBOs are also available at Gramin ITC. NGOs working in and around the district have been sending trainees for different training under different trades.

Skill Odisha Initiative

Skill Odisha Initiative (SOI) is a unique platform created by HDF-cDAR to promote skill development among the youths of the state in different trades, in partnership with educational institutions, Training Agencies, NGOs etc. SOI gives special focus on enhancement of employability among young people as well as skilling them for better livelihood by utilizing their local available resources.

Apart from imparting skill training, the mandate of SOI is to undertake research and advocacy for required policy changes and mitigating implementation gaps pertaining to skill development programmes/schemes of the Govt. It also focuses on curriculum and course/module development needed for various skill training. In partnership with many like minded partners, SOI is in a mission mode to create enabling environment for Skilling Odisha, which perhaps, a formidable component in fighting poverty in the state and providing people a dignified livelihood.



Besides its own infrastructures and training institution like Gramin ITC, HDF-cDAR has established partnership with IL&FS and established “HDF-cDAR – IL&FS Agri Skills Academy” at Angaragadia in Badasahi block of Mayurbhanj district. This Agri skills Academy imparts skill development training programmes in agriculture and allied sectors. Besides skill training in agriculture and allied sectors it also imparts training in Non-Agri trades like Sewing Machine Operator, Solar technician and Welding (Arc & Gas) etc. trainings are being provided in partnership with many other training institutions across the state.

Progress on Placement Linked Employability Skill development Training Programme through Odisha SC & ST development Finance Co-operative Corporation Limited (OSFDC).

The HDF-cDAR made an agreement with the Odisha SC & ST Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Ltd (OSFDC), Govt. of Odisha to undertake skill development training Programmes like Tailoring, Data Entry Operator, Industrial Fitter & Machinist and Welder etc. (both SDT & PLET) of OSFDC for the



unemployed marginalized and school/college dropouts SC & ST youths of the State at different Training Centres (District and Sub-divisional HQ) such as HDFGramin ITC, Badasahi, Mayurbhanj, Anandapur, Nilagiri, Balesore, Koraput, Bhawanipatna, Bolangir, Titlagarh, jeypore, Kamakhyanagar and Nayagarh

The progress of skill training imparted as PIA of OSFDC during the year 2015-16 is as follows:

Year	Name of the Course	No. of Trainees(both SCs and STs)
2015-16	Data Entry Operator	159
2015-16	Industrial Fitter & Mechanist	50
2015-16	Welder	50

HDF-cDAR-IL & FS Agri Skills Academy at Gramin ITC

When there is hue and cry for Skill India or Skill Odisha, little attention is given for skill development in agriculture and allied sectors. IL&FS and HDF-cDAR takes up an initiative in this regard and intends to provide skill and enterprise acumen in the sector through an "Agri Skills Academy" in Mayurbhaj, which was inaugurated on 29th September 2015 by Mr Rajesh P. Patil,



Collector and District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj in presence of Dr. Krishna Kumar, Executive Director, Cluster Development Initiative Ltd., IL&FS. The academy has residential training facilities for 200 trainees.



An agreement was executed during 2015-16 by HDF-cDAR with IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Ltd. to undertake Agri & Non Agri courses by IL &FS at Agri-Skills Academy at Gramin ITC for imparting skill development training programme to the local tribal youths of Mayurbhanj & adjacent districts. The following Agri and Non Agri courses have been undertaken for the local unemployed boys & girls during the year 2015-16 as detailed below:

Progress of IL & FS –HDF-cDAR skill Training at Agri Skills Academy during 2015-16 is as follows:

Sl.No.	Trades	No. of trainees Enrolled	No. of Trainees Completed
1	Sewing Machine operator	240	219
2	Garment Checker	114	106
3	Arc & Gas Welding	115	102
4	PMKVY Dairy Worker	209	161
5	PMKVY Gardener	300	243
6	PMKVY Welding Assistant Level 2	20	17
	Total	998	848



HDF-cDAR –IL & FS Institute Of Skills (Agri-skills Academy)

Odisha Environment Congress 2015

Odisha Environment Congress (OEC) has been an annual event organised by HDF-cDAR in collaboration with other reputed agencies of the country including Govt. of Odisha. Launched in the year 2010 by HDF-cDAR, in collaboration with Centre for Environment and Development (CED), Thiruvethapuram and Regional Museum of Natural History (RMNH) has been organising it as an annual scientific event in Odisha since then.

OEC provides unique opportunities to academicians, researchers, scientists, planners & policy formulators, students and practitioners for learning, interaction and being introduced to the latest technologies and trends in specific theme areas focusing on environment. It provides opportunity for presentation and publication on Odisha specific research based articles in the chosen theme related to environment besides many other activities like regional workshops, competitions on the theme among school and college students, exhibitions, young scientists award etc. Focal themes of previous years were “Water and Environment” in 2010, “Forest and Environment” in 2011, “Energy and Environment” in 2012, “Agriculture and Environment” in 2013, “Climate Change and Environment” in 2014 and “Nutrition, Health and Environment” in 2015.



Environment has a far more pervasive implication for nutrition than perhaps was evident earlier. It is in this context impact of environment on nutrition and health has a special relevance to Odisha. The envisaged objective of the OEC 2015 was to bring together academicians, activists, policy makers, industry and media houses to discuss, debate and deliberate on environment and its impact on health and nutrition and come up with implementable solutions. The issues pertaining to the theme was taken to larger

public domain, specifically to the young masses, OEC 2015 undertook various other activities apart from invited paper presentations by experts/scientists and junior researchers on specific topics related to focal theme - “**Environment: Health and Nutrition**” with relevance to Odisha.



health and nutrition were rewarded with 'Environment Ambassadors of Odisha 2015' award.

During the main even which was organised from 22nd to 24th December at RMNH, Acharya Vihar, Bhubaneswar there were 9 sessions including two plenary sessions and 7 technical sessions. There were Ministers and officers of Govt of Odisha, scientists, academicians, students, activists. NGOs who took part in this 3 days programme. The sub themes on which technical session were held and papers were presented include the following-

Sub Themes:

- ❖ Environment and Public Health.
- ❖ Environment, Food and Nutrition
- ❖ Environment and Occupational Health
- ❖ Environment, Health Education and Awareness
- ❖ Impact of Climate Change on Health and Nutrition
- ❖ Health Care and Environment

Odisha Environment Congress deliberated upon country and global evidences, researches, community practices and the gains achieved by the state over the decades on environment, health and nutrition. The Congress acknowledged the strong policy and political will and people's participation in various programs.

However, the Congress also noted the serious gaps in the areas of nutrition, climate change mitigation and adaptation, clean energy, vector borne diseases, hunger and food security. The participants could foresee slow onset of a disaster and called for an emergent intervention to address the landscape and vulnerability with a **missionary zeal** and in a **people's movement mode**.



The participants realised that the state of Odisha can be a laggard if it does not align with some of the in- country and global developments on environment, health and nutrition. The recently concluded **2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21 in Paris**, UN approved Sustainable Development Goals, 2012 Zero Hunger Challenge to see a world without hunger, World Health Assembly Goals, Global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, Skill India Mission, *Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan*, Make in India agenda should inform and inspire state's food, nutrition, environment and health security vision.



Building on the strengths of the state, tapping the opportunities available and keeping in view the power of the people; the Congress recommends the following policies, programmatic and structural changes to make the state a global Sustainable development pioneer and the most progressive state in the Indian sub-continent.

The Congress realised that good nutrition, health and environment have the power to transform the landscape.

Key Recommendations

- A. Vision and Target: The state of Odisha to achieve a developed state status and emerge as a global development pioneer through achieving sustainable food and nutrition security with constant double digit growth rate by 2025

Specific Targets:

- Reduce Stunting among children less than 5 years of age by 50% in 10 years (the current rate of stunting at 38.2% to less than 20%.)
- Zero Hunger, Zero Open Defecation,
- 90%+ Breast Feeding
- Anaemia among women and children not more than 10% (current rate in case of women 62% and in case of children 65%)

- B. People based Movement to address environmental concerns, nutrition, food and health security for all:

- Odisha Environment Congress recommends comprehensive and sustained bottom up campaigns and movements to ensure that every person, specially women and girls enjoy their Right to Adequate Food, nutrition, health and sustainable environment. The Congress recommends developing agriculture, food and nutrition system which is sustainable, resilient and local specific.
- Change Agents to Change Leaders: Each hamlet should have a Change Leader preferably a woman or girl selected by Pallisabhas who can become the backbone of this movement. The state, PRIs and civil society organisations should promote and build a cadre of 200,000-250,000 Change Leaders who can become brand ambassadors, champions and role models.
- Addressing exclusion: Disaster and exclusion compound the poverty, misery \and marginalisation. The policies, programs, strategies and structures relating to nutrition, health and environment need to address social, geographic, economic and policy level exclusions.

- Lok Yojna, Social Audit, Participatory Block, District and State level Planning must be encouraged and adopted for all the programs relating to food, nutrition and environment security.
- The state needs to protect its rich flora, fauna and bio-diversity, physical and natural capital for sustainable Development. Odisha Environment Congress recommends promotion of local knowledge, culture and context to find sustainable solutions to food, health and nutrition security through participatory and people owned systems and structures.

C. Structural and Institutional Changes

- The focus of the interventions and programs has to be on addressing underlying structural causes instead of symptoms and manifestations. The participants urged the policy makers and political leaders to develop convergence, synergy and coordination between nutrition, food security, environment and health for scalable and sustainable impact.
- **A strong political will and strategic use of human resources:** It was unanimously recommended to have a strong political will to make Odisha a Global Sustainable Development Pioneer. It is recommended to set up a legally binding mission mode approach Chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister and State Food and Nutrition Security Advisor who can report to Chief Minister to steer the agenda. It has to be supported by a State Resource Centre, Partnership Council (involving influential voices and champions) and thematic multi-ministerial mission (Universal Salt Iodisation Mission, bio-diversity mission etc.) to address the special needs.
- Setting up of **The State Coalition for Food, nutrition and environment security** as a Multi-stakeholder and Multi-sectoral platform to provide vision and strategic leadership: It can be a Coalition of program and policy leaders, social activists and Change Leaders to be duly recognised by the state as a strategic partner of choice. It can generate people's demand, engage in evidence based advocacy and ensure public accountability and transparency for better program quality and delivery.
- **A Department of Nutrition and Food Security:** The participants observed that the nutrition and food security agenda is crowded in crowd and it has been everyone's business and no one's business. Odisha can be a global nutrition and food security pioneer to set up such Department to prevent slow onset of a disaster.
- **Setting up of an Institution of National Importance:** Today, Odisha and India largely depend upon foreign universities, academic institutions and think tanks to find solutions to nutrition, health and environment related issues. Odisha Environment Congress urges the state to negotiate with foundations, reputed Trusts, social responsible business houses and UN bodies to set up world class Institution of Excellence in Nutrition, Climate Change and Clean Energy in Odisha.

D. Budget and Investment

- The return to investments in nutrition, health and environment has a high benefit cost benefit ratio. The countries who invested in nutrition, health and environment decades back are reaping its benefits. Nutrition, health and environment should be the top investment agenda. **The Congress urges the state to invest 5% of the GSDP in Nutrition Focussed and Nutrition Sensitive Interventions.**

E. Supportive Policies and Legislations

- Odisha Environment Congress recommends review of the existing policies and legislations that can create enabling environment for achieving sustainable food, nutrition, and health and environment security for all.
- We strongly urge the state to formulate a people friendly and an updated – **STATE NUTRITION AND CLIMATE SECURITY ACT**. The state needs to urgently formulate **THE SAFE FOOD ACT** with strong regulatory and enforcement mechanisms. Simultaneously, in line with new evidences, researches and global knowledge, the state should amend the current legislations in line with global standards.

F. Nutrition and Climate sensitive Agriculture and food security system

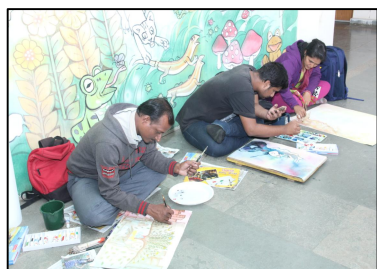
- Odisha Environment Congress recognises sustainable food and nutrition security system. It recommends nutrition and climate sensitive agriculture and food security system including enriching nutrition across food value chain. The Congress urges access and control over **healthy and safe food to address double burden on malnutrition**.

G. Knowledge Assimilation and Transfer across clientele

- The state with its rich diversity will produce gold mines of data, evidences, best practices and learnings for mainstreaming, scale up and replication. The global evidences, new researches and technologies are necessary to augment the nutrition, food security and climate outcomes. Odisha Environment Congress recommends a systematic and structured mechanisms, structures thematic and functional groups for a successful replication and nutrition movement.

H. Technology, Science and Socially Responsible Business for a sustainable public interest vision

- The role of science, technology, IT enabled system and business sector as potential change leaders was recognised. Odisha with its rich natural resources and vast coastal zone is likely to attract numerous business interests. Odisha Environment Congress recommends engagement with socially responsible businesses to take advantage of their capacities and professionalism. At the same time, Odisha Environment Congress strongly urges strong Social Watch Bodies, ethical and accountable standards so that businesses, government, people and civil society work together a sustainable public interest vision.



Scoping study to understand the importance of Potato and sweet potato from commodity diversification perspective in Odisha, Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh:

The international potato centre(CIP), part of the CGIAR agricultural research group ,has been working in partnership with the Government of India(ICAR) for the last 41 years addressing issues of national food security and nutrition. With its headquarters in Peru and Asia regional office in New Delhi, CIP has a remit to work at national and state level to strengthen agricultural value chains with regard to potato and sweet potato crops.

CIP was commissioned by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in India To conduct a short 6 week scoping study across three target states in India, namely Odisha, Bihar and Eastern UP. The aim of the study was to provide research on the importance of both potato and sweet potato from a commodity diversification point of view across these three states. The study aimed to look the value of potato and sweet potato from both an economic and nutritional value chain perspective to address issues of malnutrition and poverty alleviation amongst poor farmers.



The research was carried out by CIP and IL&FS Clusters, a public sector company, through focus group discussion, targeted interviews and stakeholder consultations. It involved interviews with stakeholders from both the private and public sectors, in addition to civil society. Research was conducted with farmer focus groups, women agricultural workers and consumers.

On request of IL&FS the HDF-cDAR conducted the field study in three districts of Odisha namely Cuttack, Ganjam and Mayurbhanj in the month of November & December 2015.

State Level Consultation on District Mineral Foundation (DMF)

The passing of MMDR Amendment Act – 2015 by Parliament on 20 March 2015 and its receipt of assent by President on 26 March 2015 was indeed a historic moment for the nation. It attempts to not only remove many anomalies in our handling the most important natural resources but also aims to substantially improve revenue for public good.

The Act at section 9(B) in MMDR has stipulated the establishment of a Trust to be called the “District Mineral Foundation” for the marginalized people and devastated land of the District where the quality of life and environment stands substantially degraded in recent times due to exponential growth of mining and many other related activities. Fortunately section 9B (2) of the Act empowers the State Govt to prescribe the manner in which DMF shall work for the interest and benefit of the affected persons. According to the new MMDR act, the state Govt shall form District Mineral Foundation(MDF) Trust in all mineral bearing districts where an amount equivalent to the royalty collected from mines will be deposited by lessees, and this fund would be utilized for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations . This has created vast possibilities for development in different districts as the state is expected to collect huge funds rupees through the DMF.

It is strongly felt that this proposed Trust for DMF and its Bye-laws be framed in such a way that the resources now made available at the district level can be utilized with wisdom and foresight for the benefit and sustainable development of the people of the area. This required wider consultation among the stake holders including Govt. for which a consultation at state level was organized by HDF cDAR and Kendujhar District Progressive Citizens Forum on 12th June 2015 at Hotel Kalinga Ashoka, Bhubaneswar on “Proposed District Mineral Foundation”.

The consultation was attended by representatives from Government, Civil society, people from mineral bearing districts, journalist, and representatives from mining and corporate sectors, experts and various other categories of the society. Chaired by Shri D. K. Roy, IRS (Retd.) former Chairman, OERC and presently Chairman of HDF-cDAR the consultation was attended by around 100 participants. The participants include Shri Girish S.N, IAS, Managing Director, Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd., Govt of Odisha, Shri Debidutta Biswal, IFS, special Secretary, Forest and Environment, Dr. Aurobindo Behera, IAS (Retd.), Shri Abasara Behuria, IFS (Retd), Dr. Amiya Behera, former MD, APICOL, Shri Dilip Satpathy, Journalist, Shri Kiran Shankar Sahoo, President, Keonjhar Citizen’s Forum, Padmashree Dr. D.P. Patnaik, Professor C.R. Dash, Former Chairman, Odisha State Pollution Control Board to name a few.

The main intention of the consultation was to facilitate the process of formulating rules for DMF undertaken by the State Govt and elicit suggestions from the informed public to make it more progressive and people centric. In the meeting the draft rule was discussed and inputs were received from the participants.

State Level Consultation
on
DISTRICT MINERAL FOUNDATION (DMF)

Venue : Hotel Kalinga Ashoka **Date : 12th June 2015**

Organised by



Centre for Development Action & Research

Supported by



Kendujhar District Progressive Citizens Forum

Release of Minutes of Consultative Workshop on Fast Tracking Sustainable Energy Solutions for Human Development

Achieving the goal of Energy for Human Development is one of the fundamental needs for attaining the development goals while ensuring economic growth and safeguarding the environment. This is achievable with proactive engagement of stakeholders with government and provision of technology and financing options meeting sectoral needs.

Access to energy is a necessary precondition to achieving many development goals that extend far beyond the energy sector—eradicating poverty, increasing food production, providing clean water, improving public health, enhancing education, creating economic opportunity, and empowering women (UN, 2012). Energy is an enabler of sustainable human development and is a tool for self-empowerment of the poor. Lack of modern energy services leads to low productivity, at the same time a high share of a poor person's per capita income spent on basic necessities (energy included) traps them in a vicious cycle of poverty and low productivity. Productive uses of energy provide them with livelihood and income enhancing opportunities, which can enable them to break out of this vicious cycle. Indeed, linkages of energy can be traced to the key development parameters, including health, education and livelihoods. India in particular has 32.8% of households, which do not have access to electricity and close to 68% depend on solid biomass fuels for cooking. Odisha has a similar proportion of households living without access to electricity and even a larger share of households (80%) depending on solid biomass fuels for cooking.

The other important aspect of Energy for Human Development agenda is focused on promoting energy efficiency in all the key sectors of the economy. Energy efficiency in the MSME cluster in particular is central to advancing this agenda forward. MSMEs especially in developing countries such as India are generally technologically backward (greater usage of fossil fuels) and have low productivity due to deployment of inefficient practices and employs unskilled manpower. In order to expedite the uptake of energy efficient and clean technologies in the SME sector, there is a need to bring in massive awareness and build the capacity of all relevant stakeholders of the SME ecosystem.

Given these challenges, TERI in collaboration with HDF-CDAR, Bhubaneswar, DfID and UNDP in Collaboration with Government of Odisha organised a half day workshop on fast tracking sustainable energy solutions under the Chairmanship of Sri G. C. Pati, Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha on 24th February 2015.

On the basis of the points made by the Government's representatives, TERI's representatives and the Chairman of HDF-cDAR, Chief Secretary suggested some policy measures as below, which are essentially the outcome of the meeting.

1. A Technology Support Group to be formed by S & T Department involving experts/officials from IIT, TERI, S&T Dept., Energy Department and GRIDCO.
2. Draft Off grid Policy to be developed by the Government under the chairmanship of Mr. D.K. roy, former Chairman, OERC and Chairman-HDF-cDAR with the support of TERI which will be submitted to Government for approval.
3. A Taskforce may be formed in S&T department to develop models and modules for specific energy solutions in the fields of agriculture, education and other sectors.

4. Separate committee to be formed to work out household level energy solutions such as solar water heaters in the urban areas with the involvement of OREDA & TERI. This committee would also look into the IEC training and capacity building needs for creating demand for sustainable energy at the community/household level.
5. S & T Department would be the nodal department for the purpose.

The minutes of the meeting was released by the Government by the Order of Chief Secretary on 18th April 2015.

**Minutes of the Consultative Meeting on Fast Tracking Sustainable
Energy Solutions for Human Development**

24th February 2015

Venue: Second Floor, Conference Hall, Odisha Secretariat, Bhubaneswar

Participants:

Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha
 Addl. Chief Secretary Forest & Environment & Development Commissioner, GoO
 Principal Secretary, Energy, GoO
 Secretary, Women and Child Development, GoO
 Secretary, School & Mass Education, GoO
 Secretary, Science & Technology, GoO
 Secretary, SC & ST, GoO
 Secretary, Culture & Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Central & North Division
 Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Western Division
 Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Southern Division
 Managing Director, GRIDCO
 District Magistrate, Keonjhar
 District Magistrate, Koraput
 Others including Addl Secretary, Joint Secretary & Director of different Departments
 Mr. D.K.Ray, Chairman, HDF
 Mr. I H Rehman, Director, TERI
 Mr. Amit Kumar, Senior Fellow, TERI
 Mr. Sudarshan Das, Member Secretary, HDF
 Dr. Manmath Mohanty, Director, HDF
 Mr. Jeevan Prakash Mohanty, Fellow, TERI
 Mr. Banamali Dash, Field Coordinator, TERI
 Mr. Prashant Swain, Research Associate, TERI

The workshop began with a brief address by the Chief Secretary (CS), in which he emphasised on three points, a) need for usage of available technology in real life situations, b) increase in production of non-conventional energy, while utilizing existing resources, c) creation of general awareness on existing schemes to ensure full utilisation of existing technologies. He stated that the consultative meeting was crucial given the importance of the aforementioned points.

In his presentation, Mr. Rehman stated that key activities had been undertaken by TERI, including actionable points and application of technology to help participants understand key aspects related to TERI's work.

Following this, Mr. Amit Kumar shared that the global initiative of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) had been rechristened as Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), in which energy for all, energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy were primary areas of focus. He further stated that without energy it is difficult to achieve growth, hence growth and energy development and its provisioning needed to go together. While highlighting the vital role that the MSME sector is going to play in the growth of the economy, he said that energy efficient MSME sector was the order of the day. Thus the role of the government needs to focus on provisioning universal energy access and on taking technology and policy related steps to

ensure energy efficiency in industrial energy use. On monitoring, Mr. Kumar said that, application and interventions involving policies may be duly taken up in Odisha. Subsequently, he talked about customization of technology and the creation of a market value chain.

In continuation to the statements made by Mr. Kumar on the customization of technology and the creation of a market value chain, Mr. Rehman emphasised on establishing linkages with financing institutions as affordability was an issue. He also stated that since that availability of spurious products in the market was common, capacity development of entrepreneurs was a must and should be taken up with all sincerity.

In the presentation made by Mr. Rehman, he shared information on the vital linkage between energy and development. He talked about how energy as an enabler impacts livelihood, education, health and overall quality of life. His subsequent slides focused on the status of electrification in Odisha and he particularly highlighted the plight of school children, who tend to drop out in the absence of integrated smart education. On the issue of extensive usage of biomass by rural women for cooking, he observed that indoor air pollution is a major concern. On the availability of energy for industrial use, he appealed for the introduction of energy efficient technology so that energy could be saved for use in other productive purposes. While speaking about the ecosystem for clean energy promotion, Mr. Rehman talked about bringing in innovative financial instruments and a rationalization of the tax structure. Further, the importance of capacity building for technology providers and rural entrepreneurs was also listed as a key part of the agenda. While giving the economic and energy indicators for Odisha, he outlined the importance of linking energy provisioning to poverty reduction.

Mr. Amit Kumar spoke about TERI's intervention in the MSME sector and informed the participants about the imperatives of bringing energy efficient technology in the MSME sector. He talked about TERI's approach in furthering energy efficiency in the MSME sector and how it was vitally linked to the growth of the economy.

Mr. Rehman spoke about the success of TERI implemented SMART Mini Grids and shared information about the cost and energy savings this system could make. He shared how these grids were operable in varying conditions and improved efficiency and flexibility in addition to ensuring the supply of good quality power. As Mr. Rehman was discussing the success of this small scale technology, he particularly, highlighted the success of micro-grids in Odisha.



After the thematic presentation, Chief Secretary opened the floor for discussions and questions and particularly stressed on the challenge of promoting non-conventional energy and how it could be instrumental in employment generation in rural areas.

S & T Secretary highlighted issues associated with forced draft cook stoves and gave importance on the aspects of customization and making it affordable for the rural poor.

Principal Secretary Energy, talked about the need to connect the 5000-6000 villages, where grid electrification would be costly, as they were tail end areas. Hence focus may be laid on different interventions to energize those villages. He mentioned that under the RGGVY scheme, 10,000-15,000 villages were already under focus and previous efforts had led to increased connectivity across the state.


District Magistrate, Koraput echoed her concern about the maintenance of the solar micro-grid and also laid stress on making the maintenance affordable so that the entrepreneur has the intent to provide quality service.

Chief Secretary highlighted importance of the role of the entrepreneur and in this regard he stated that the models evolved by TERI could be applied, if it is viable economically for the entrepreneur. On the low cost forced draft chullah for the schools, Chief Secretary stated that it is doable, but the issue of continuous feeding of fuel wood needed to be tackled. However, he stated that such interventions like solar micro grids and improved chullahs had an excellent scope for application in rural areas.

In response to the points raised, Mr. Rehman informed the participants that the provision of a regulator had been made in the TERI designed ICS and it helped in simmering the flame in improved Chulla, thus saving fuel to the extent of 50 percent. He talked about higher subsidies on cooking fuels for the urban population. According to Mr. Rehman, focus on entrepreneurship development, assembling of solar product involving rural women and CBOs would be advantageous and in that regard TERI's open source technology could be one option for customization and production.

Principal Secretary Energy, stated that the technology proposed by TERI could be implemented in remote villages of the state, which found agreement from S & T Secretary and he said that the guidelines under Decentralized Distributed Generation may be followed to connect the remote villages with the available technology. However, his concern was that affordability would remain an issue, which needs to be addressed. He narrated his experience about the common understanding of rural masses about grid electrification and how the provision of off-grid energy will face opposition from them because there would be an anticipation of further grid electrification.

Chairman, HDF, Mr. D.K. Ray highlighted the need for renewable energy policy so that compliance could be ensured and sustainability achieved in energy management. He stated that the use of DDG facility and micro-grids would go a long way in ensuring sustainability in energy provision in urban and rural areas.



Managing Director, Gridco supported the idea of a dedicated renewable energy policy, wherein hostels and schools could be taken up for prudent use of energy, thus minimizing energy use in the evening hours. He said that a mixed system of grid and off grid electricity would help save these institutions on energy consumption. For rural areas, he suggested that street lights could also be made solar based so that the state could save a lot of energy. By this solar energy could be used for consumptive purposes. While saving conventional energy, it will reduce evening loads and furthermore, higher consumptive use could be good business for renewable energy.

Chief Secretary suggested introduction of an innovative tariff policy, in which he said supply side aspects have scope. On extension of grid to connect the remote villages, he said it would increase losses and in this regard capital subsidy had no meaning. He wanted the integration of grids, for which policy on decentralized grid along with grid extension policy may be formulated. He encouraged the entrepreneurship models can be promoted by the Distribution Companies and a mixed system of grid and off grid may stabilize the system. He also stated that the

franchise model is one kind of model which could be promoted as a general policy and implemented in the state.

Responding to the observation by participants from the Government, Mr. Rehman wanted to focus on the policy aspect, in which he suggested that the integration of renewable energy in the overall scheme would be beneficial. In this regard, he wanted the government to focus on the energization of remote villages using the available renewable technology. He also said that off grid energy provision with cooking and lighting solutions was required for the institutions. In this regard, TERI would work towards an integrated solution for schools, health centres, panchayat bhawans and community centres, in which the government needed to take a step forward. He also stated that choices in technology could also be made available so that consumer convenience and affordability issues were addressed.

Commenting on the need for an off grid policy, Mr. Amit Kumar said steps towards setting up a renewable energy management centre could be thought of, in which OREDA could take the lead. Aspects relating to roof top solar and other renewable energy solutions could be taken up for implementation by the agency. While speaking about such an institution, he insisted on developing a web based tool for roof top solar installation, monitoring and its management.

On the basis of the points made by the Government's representatives, TERI's representatives and the HDF Chairman, Chief Secretary suggested some policy measures as below, which are essentially the outcome of the meeting.

- A Technology Support Group to be formed by S & T Department involving experts/officials from IIT, TERI, S & T Dept. Energy Department and GRIDCO.
- Draft Off-grid Policy to be developed by the Government under the chairmanship of Mr. D. K. Roy, former Chairman OERC and Chairman of HDF-cDAR with the support of TERI which will be submitted to Govt. and OERC for approval.
- A Taskforce may be formed in S & T Department to develop models and modules for specific energy solutions in the fields of agriculture, education and other sectors.
- Separate committee to be formed to work out household level energy solutions such as solar water heaters in the urban areas with the involvement of OREDA & TERI. This committee would also look into the IEC training and capacity building needs for creating demand for sustainable energy at the community/household level.
- S & T Department would be nodal Department for the purpose.

By Order of Chief Secretary

COMMISSIONER-CUM-SECRETARY

Campaign on Green and Clean Diwali in Bhubaneswar

HDF-cDAR, Odisha Environment Congress and the GreenInDiya Campaign organised a walkathon titled 'Green and Clean Diwali in Bhubaneswar', from the Biju Patnaik Park to Jaydev Bhavan on 9th November 2015 to create awareness among people about negative impact of blasting of firecrackers.

Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation Anant Narayan Jena flagged off the walkathon in the presence MP Dr Prasanna Patsani, MLA Priyadarshi Mishra, MLA North Bhubaneswar,



noted freedom fighter Bhabani Pattnaik DK Roy, Prithwiraj Harichandan, Abasar Beuria and many eminent citizens.

Jena received a specially made environment friendly Diwali hamper from the organisers and led the participants in taking a pledge for clean and green Diwali.

The GreenInDiya Campaign, a forum of environment-friendly citizens has been creating awareness about how cracker blasting impacts climate and batting for cracker-free Diwali.



Under the campaign 1 lakh clay-made Diyas as gifts to the citizens of Bhubaneswar were distributed. Over 30,000 Diyas have been distributed among school students by the campaign team and GreenInDiya.

Awareness camps and mass meetings were held at different schools in and around Bhubaneswar to create massive awareness about environment and importance of clean and green Diwali under the campaign made under the joint initiative.



Reducing Vulnerability among Migrant Laborers in Western Odisha

Migration to brick kilns from Odisha particularly from western parts of the state has alarmingly increasing over last five year. The total number of workers going from the state to other states during last 5 years including brick kiln migrants is 6,03,229 as per official sources.

The workers, especially from Western Odisha, migrate at a young age, **without acquiring much skills and education**. They get employed in the lowest niches of the informal and unorganized labor market where they engage in heavy physical labor at lower wages and limited scope of further advancement. The **work arrangements are highly exploitative**; more so in sectors such as brick kilns where the workers raise advances against labor, and often end up in **bondage**.

Looking at the situation of Brick Kiln migrant workers in western Odisha HDF-cDAR with the support of ILO undertaken **massive awareness campaign** in four migration prone districts of Odisha



namely Balangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada and Sonepur on safe and informed migration under the ambit of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda for 2030 and ILO's 'Decent Work Country Programme' for ensuring welfare and social security of migrant workers particularly in brick kilns. The campaign was conducted during **2016** in the above mentioned districts, 12 selected blocks and 60 grampanchayats to sensitize different stakeholders on the issues of safe migration, workplace conditions & rights, social security provisions etc. particularly for the migrating families who migrate for working in the brick kilns. The overall objective of the project was to promote decent working conditions, improve the well-being of migrant workers and their families and enhance the development benefits of migration.

The following organization undertook the co-ordination and supporting role for driving the district and block level activities.

List of District and Block Level Support Agency

District	Blocks	Agency
Balangir		Palli Alok Pathagar
	Belpada	Balangir Gamodyog Samiti
	Muribahal	SEWA
	Khaprakole	Gaon Mukti Sangathan
	Titlagarh	Palli Alok Pathagar
Kalahandi		Jana Kalyan Sanstha
	Golamunda	SEBAJAGAT
	Dharmgarh	KARTABYA
	Bhawanipatana Sadar	Jana Kalyan Sanstha
	Narla	JANASHAHAJA
Nuapada		AHEAD
	Boden	AHEAD
	Khariar	ADARSH
Sonepur		RARE
	Sonepur	RARE
	Binka	AYESA

Coverage and Scale

The campaign activity was undertaken in 4 districts of Western Odisha namely **Balangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada and Sonepur** in 12 blocks (4 each in Balangir & Kalahandi and 2 each in Nuapada and Sonepur) and 60 GPs. A total of 379 villages are covered under the campaign.

A total of 60 GP co-ordinators/local volunteers were engaged to drive the campaign and helped in reaching the villages and people.

A total of 379 villages covered during the campaign and nearly 30,000 people were reached through group meetings and delivering messages through audio systems besides massive print and electronic media coverage. The GP level campaign included announcement of messages and slogan through song and loud speakers, pasting of posters in walls of key spots like hats, anganwadis, GP office, religious places, youth clubs, house near the major roads approaching villages etc., distribution of leaflets, group meetings and collection of migrating people and families of the villages. The campaign at the GP/village was held between 10th to 14th April 2016 in Balangir, Nuapada and Sonepur districts and 13th to 17th April 2016 in Kalahandi district.

The campaign chariot was the core attraction of the GP level campaign. 12 campaign chariots (one for each block) were engaged for creating massive awareness in the villages. The campaign chariot named as “**(Dadan Shramikar Lagi) Samajik Surkshya Rath**”.

Highlights of GP level campaign in Balangir district

The GP level campaign in Balangir was launched by the Representative of Hon’ble MLA, of Titlagarh on 10th April 2016 and continued till 14th April 2016 in selected four blocks namely Titlagarh, Muribahal, Khaparakhole and Belpada. Four campaign chariots were engaged. The campaign was undertaken in 20 Grampanchayats covering -





145 numbers of villages, conducted village meetings involving more than 10000 persons of different age groups. Besides poster pasting and distribution of leaflets wall writing is undertaken. Through group discussion and survey it was found that out of 27113 number of household a total of 5168 (19%) number of

households are migrating seasonally. Majority of them belong to SC/ST (70%). The family members from these villages migrate to states like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra. Most of them 2089 (40%) don't have job cards, 2004 (39%) do not have PDS card and 2201(43%) are landless.

Highlights of GP level campaign in Kalahandi district

The GP level campaign in Kalahandi was launched by the NAC Chairman, Bhawanipatana Shri Aditya Nanda on 13th April 2016 and continued till 17th April 2016 in selected four blocks namely Bhawanipatana Sadar, Narla, Golamunda and Dharmagarh. Four campaign chariots were engaged. The campaign was undertaken in 20 Grampanchayats covering 130 numbers of villages, conducted village meetings involving more than 10000 persons of different age groups. Besides poster pasting and distribution of leaflets wall writing is undertaken. Through group discussion and survey it was found that out of 23115 number of household a total of 2753 (12%) number of households are migrating seasonally. Majority of them belong to SC/ ST (53%) The family members from these villages migrate to states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Most of them 946 (34%) don't have job cards, 573 (21%) do not have PDS card and 190 (7%) are landless.



Highlights of GP level campaign in Nuapada district

The GP level campaign in Nuapada was launched at Khariar block office by Retired Principal Dr. Ramachandra Mishra on 10th April 2016 and continued till 14th April 2016 in selected two blocks namely Khariar and Boden. Two campaign chariots were engaged. The campaign was undertaken in 10 Grampanchayats covering 55 numbers of villages, conducted village meetings involving more than 5000 persons of different age groups. -



Besides poster pasting and distribution of leaflets wall writing is undertaken. Through group discussion and survey it was found that out of 11608 number of household a total of 4797 (43%) number of households are migrating seasonally. Majority of them belong to SC/ST (51%). The family members from these villages migrate to states like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Most of them don't have job cards, do not have PDS card and are landless.



Highlights of GP level campaign in Sonepur district

The GP level campaign in Sonepur was launched at Biju Patnaik Chowk, Sonepur by Additional District Magistrate, Sri Biswanath Barik on 10th April 2016 and continued till 14th April 2016 in selected two blocks namely Sonepur and Binka. Two campaign chariots were engaged. The campaign was undertaken in 10 Grampanchayats covering 49 numbers of villages, conducted village meetings involving more than 5000 persons of different age groups. Besides poster pasting and distribution of leaflets wall writing is undertaken. Through group discussion and survey it was found that out of 12215 number of household a total of 1184 (10%) number of households are migrating seasonally. Majority of them belong to SC/ST (38%). The family members from these villages migrate to states like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. More than one fourth of them 311(26%) don't have job cards, 491 (41%) do not have PDS card and 82 (7%) are landless.

Summary of GP Level Issues

The family members of migrant workers and migrant workers shared their views during the GP level campaign. It was found that

- ❖ Nearly 13 % of households members are migrating in the villages covered under the campaign.
- ❖ Many of them belong to SC/ST (58%)
- ❖ Most of the migrating families do not have Job cards (35%)
- ❖ The migrating families do not have PDS card (32%)
- ❖ Nearly 26% of them are landless
- ❖ Voluntary registration of interstate migrant workers at Gram Panchayat is not working.
- ❖ PRI members expressed their inability to check the migration and voluntary registration.
- ❖ People are either unaware of benefits of registering migrant Workers in Construction sector under Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers welfare Board (OBOCWWB) or facing lot of difficulties in registering as construction workers.
- ❖ Huge demand for registration of brick kiln migrant workers as construction workers as OBOCWWB
- ❖ Most of the released bonded labourers are yet to receive their benefits
- ❖ Due to non availability of employment in the village in lean season and delayed payment under MGNREGS people are forced to take advance from the Sardar.
- ❖ Sardar gives them an advance of Rs.15000/- to 50,000/- depending on the number of persons migrating from their family.
- ❖ Once they reach at brick kiln they were paid Rs.300/- to 500/- per person per week for food and end up in nonpayment of proper wages.
- ❖ They usually have to work for 14 to 16 hours a day and do not have access to health care facility.

Block Sensitization Workshop

A total of 12 block sensitization workshops (one in each block) were undertaken involving Government officials and other stakeholders to facilitate effective implementation of social security schemes. A total of 1251 participants participated in 12 block sensitization workshops organized in 4 districts of western Odisha. The workshops were organized between, 5th to 16th April 2016. The details of block level sensitization workshops are mentioned in the matrix below.

Summary of Block Level Issues

The following issues were highlighted in the block workshops

- Almost all blocks covered under the Campaign are migration prone block of Western Odisha.
- Lack of literacy and indifferent attitude of Government functionaries to proper implementation of welfare activities is a persistent issue for migrants, compromising their employment prospects at the destination, also forcing them to take up mostly manual, unskilled jobs in the lowest position of the labour economy.
- It has been shown in the block that the poorest among the poor in the village, especially the landless, Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and marginal farmer families every year move out during the lean season.
- They mostly migrate in search of livelihood too far off places. The most common destination regions are- Mumbai, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, Bangalore, Raipur, Durg, Surat, Goa, etc.
- They work on contractual basis after being hired by a certain labour contractor in lieu of advance payment received by the family.
- Majority of migrating workers work as construction workers, brick kilns, mason, garden worker, security guard and hotel boy and rickshaw pullers, Brick kilns.
- The performance of MGNREGS in almost all blocks covered under the campaign is poor.



- People are not interested to work as labourers under MGNREGS due to non payment and delay in payment of wages.
- Most of the rescued bonded labourers are yet to receive their benefits from Government.
- Massive awareness is required for the registration of Migrant workers working as construction workers under BOCWWS.
- There is need for community monitoring to ensure proper implementation of social security schemes for migrant workers.

District Orientation Workshop

In order to create an enabling environment to address issues pertaining to migration to **brick kilns** and its effect on communities and making Government accountable for better implementation of social security schemes a one day workshop was conducted in four selected districts in Western Odisha namely Balangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada and Sonepur involving members from CSOs, PRI members, Trade Unions, District level Officials, Media, social activists, etc.

The details of the district workshops in the four selected districts namely Balangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada and Sonepur are presented in the matrix below

Issues Raised in District Orientation Workshops

Balangir

- The number of migrating persons as per the government documents is much less than the quantum of people migrating to the brick kiln from Balangir.
- The type of prevailing migration in Balangir district can be categorized as distress migration.
- Less irrigation followed by frequent droughts leads to higher migration and is no less than labour trafficking
- The MGNREGS is only able to cover 40 days of employment of mandated 200 days
- Trends in Migration from the district are rising. Violence against migrants especially women is also rising.
- Registration at panchayat level is not being undertaken due to several reasons.
- The MOU between government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Odisha is not working after the bifurcation of the state to Telengana and AP.
- The facilities at the work place (brick kilns) are miserable.

- The rescued bonded labourers are yet to receive their benefits.
- Massive awareness is required for the registration of Migrant workers working as construction workers under BOCWWB.

Kalahandi

- Large scale distress migration taking place from Bolangir & Kalahandi where Dalals are very active.
- It is difficult to keep track unauthorized/illegal labour contractors. The advances given to labourer by the labour contractors at the time of need forces them to go outside to work in most vulnerable conditions.
- Against a registration of 3 lakhs peoples under MGNREGS only 39 thousands have given any work during 2014-15. The average number of work days for workers are only 34 days in Kalahandi district.
- Delay in payment & uncertainty of work under MGNREGA also force people for distress migration.
- The actual number of migrating workers to brick kilns from Kalahandi district is much higher than as per the figures depicted in the government records.
- The registration process for migrant workers at grampanchayats is not working.
- Children are worst affected by the migration
- The seasonal hostels under SSA for children of migrant workers is not working in the district
- Massive awareness is required for the registration of Migrant workers working as construction workers under BOCWWB.
- The rescue of bonded labour by the district is very less. Since 1980 there was no rescue activity undertaken by Kalahandi District Administration till 2011. In 2011 there were only 3 bonded labourer rescued by the district administration.
- The rescued boded labourers are yet to be rehabilitated in the district.

Nuapada

- The migration in the district is in increasing trends. It is increasing by 20% during last year than the previous years.
- The payment to the workers under MGNREGS is getting delayed exceptionally for which workers are not interested to work under the programme.
- Against 215 bonded labourers rescued by the government only 91 have received benefits under the scheme.
- There are less training facilities and infrastructures in the district for skill development of the youths of the district. The current skill development programme in the district is not that effective. Hence many youths are migrating from the Nuapada district.
- There is need to train as many un-employed youths as possible and to link them with different schemes so that they can earn their own livelihood at source.
- Often the migrants, since they are contacted by the Dalals, try and leave for the destinations without informing anybody in the village or in the locality. The great allurements for them is the advance money. But they often do not get the full wage payment against the work they do. They are exploited by the contractor as well as employers.
- Massive awareness is required for the registration of Migrant workers working as construction workers under BOCWWB.
- Corruption restricts the registration process of construction workers. Genuine workers are getting harrassed.



Sonepur

- Though there is an increased rate of distress migration from 10% to 20 % in Subarnapur district in last 4 years according to the data of Civil Society Organisation, but the government documents mentions as no persons are migrating from Sonepur districts since last 4 years (nil).
- The Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha are being conducted in the absence of migrant workers, hence large number of migrants workers are excluded from their rights, entitlements and social security programmes meant for them.
- Funds have been sanctioned by the Government to the District for awareness generation programme but the utilization and impact of action is discouraging.
- Till date rehabilitation assistance is not provided to 65 released bonded labourer which is violating the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act.
- Under MGNREGS and told that in the last financial year 1574 people have completed their 100 days work in the district.
- The payment is exceptionally delayed to those who have received the work under MGNREGS.
- Lack of interest of District Administration and unavailability of information on social security schemes with the people causing increased migration in the district.
- Massive awareness is required for the registration of Migrant workers working as construction workers under BOCWWB.
- Need for registration of construction workers at the gram panchayat level

Key Recommendations of District level orientation workshops

- ❖ Massive awareness generation activity among the migrant workers and their family members about the consequences of migration, social protection schemes of government.
- ❖ Proper implementation of MGNREGS scheme
- ❖ Streamlining payment under MGNREGS
- ❖ Mandatory registration of migrant workers at village and panchayat level

- ❖ Greater involvement of community and panchayts in undertaking planning, monitoring and implementation of the schemes for migrant workers and other social protection schemes.
- ❖ Expedite the payment of benefit to the released bonded labours on a priority basis.
- ❖ Skill development of un-employed youths and link them with different schemes so that they can earn their own livelihood at source.
- ❖ Opening of more number of seasonal hostels near to the vicinity of the villages from where more number of people are migrating to brick kilns
- ❖ Massive awareness on provisions and benefits under construction workers welfare schemes and undertaking registration of brick kiln workers as construction workers under the OBOCWWB at GP level in a campaign mode.
- ❖ Advocacy efforts should be there to continue the MoU with Andhra Pradesh and other states for interstate migrant workers to universalize the social protection schemes for the migrant workers.



PPB & CO

Chartered Accountants

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Fax : (0674) 2545836
Email : ppbpkm@yahoo.co.in
ppbpkm@hotmail.com

AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Board of Trustees
HDF CDAR

Plot No- M-4, Samanta Vihar, Near Kalinga Hospital Square,
P.O- Mancheswar Railway Colony,
Bhubaneswar, Orissa, Pin- 751017

We have examined the attached "Income & Expenditure Account" & "Balance Sheet" of "(HDF CDAR)" Plot No- M-4, Samanta Vihar, Near Kalinga Hospital Square, P.O- Mancheswar Railway Colony, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, Pin- 751017 for the year ended 31st March'2016.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Organization's Trustees. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Further to report that.

1. We have obtained all the information and explanation, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our Audit.
2. In our opinion, proper books of account as required have been kept by the Organization so far as appear from our examination of books.



Branch Office : → Sanmach Business Centre, Mount Road, Chennai-6
→ Nima Sahi, Buxy Bazar, Cuttack- 1

PPB & CO

Chartered Accountants

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Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha-751007
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3. The "Income & Expenditure Account" & "Balance Sheet" dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
4. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accounts read together with significant accounting policies & notes thereon give the information in the manner so required and give a true & fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
 - a. in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the State of Affairs of the Trust as at 31st March, 2016 and
 - b. in the case of "Income & Expenditure Account", of the Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended on that date.

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date : 24.06.2016



For M/s PPB & Co.,
Chartered Accountants


(B.K Panda, FCA)
Partner

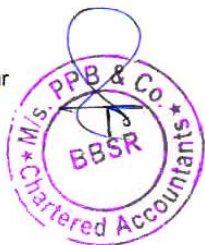
Branch Office : → Sanmach Business Centre, Mount Road, Chennai-6
→ Nima Sahi, Buxy Bazar, Cuttack- 1

HDF CDAR**Plot No- M-4, Samanta Vihar, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar****Balance Sheet as at 31st March,2016**

	Schedule No.	As at 31.03.2016	As at 31.03.2015
<u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u>			
1)Capital Funds:	1	1,040,000.00	700,000.00
2) Reserve & Surplus		-	-
3)Loan Funds:			
a)Secured Loans	2	-	-
b)Unsecured Loans	3	-	-
4)Current Liabilities & Provisions			
a)Current Liabilities	4	213,976.00	-
b)Provisions	5	25,000.00	40,000.00
Total		1,278,976.00	740,000.00
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>			
1)Fixed Assets:	6	200,933.94	253,320.66
2)Investments	7	-	-
3)Current Assets,Loans & Advances			
a)Inventories	8	-	-
b)Sundry Debtors	9	-	-
c)Cash & Bank Balances	10	931,186.14	448,043.00
d)Other Current Assets	11	133,589.00	30,000.00
e)Loans & Advances	12	-	-
		1,064,775.14	478,043.00
4)Miscellaneous Expenditure to the extent not written off or adjusted			
a)Pre-operative Expenses	13	-	-
5)Excess of Expenditure over Income		13,266.92	8,636.34
Total		1,278,976.00	740,000.00

Schedule 1 to 13 form an Integral Part of this Balance Sheet

As per our Report of even date

For M/s. PPB & CO.,
Chartered Accountants(B.K.Panda, FCA)
PartnerPlace :Bhubaneswar
Date :24.06.2016

**HDF-CDAR
Secretary**

HDF CDAR

Plot No- M-4, Samanta Vihar, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar

Income & Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March' 2016

Particulars	Schedule No.	For the year 2015 -16 Amount (Rs.)	For the year 2014 -15 Amount (Rs.)
<u>Income</u>			
Income	14	6,822,060.00	2,850,939.00
Miscellaneous Income	15	36,906.00	13,101.00
Total Income		6,858,966.00	2,864,040.00
<u>Expenses</u>			
Project Expenses	16	3,918,614.00	1,019,693.00
Office & Administrative Expenses	17	2,892,595.86	1,749,950.00
Total Expenses		6,811,209.86	2,769,643.00
Net Surplus/ (Deficit) Before Interest Depreciation & Tax		47,756.14	94,397.00
Interest	18	-	-
Net Surplus/ (Deficit) Before Depn. & Tax		47,756.14	94,397.00
Depreciation	6	52,386.72	99,047.59
Net Surplus/ (Deficit) after Depreciation		(4,630.58)	(4,650.59)
Provision for Income Tax		-	-
Net Surplus / (Deficit) after Depn. & Tax		(4,630.58)	(4,650.59)
Retained Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year		(4,630.58)	(4,650.59)
Retained Surplus / (Deficit) at the Begining		(8,636.34)	(3,985.75)
Retained Surplus / (Deficit) at the End		(13,266.92)	(8,636.34)

Schedule 14 to 18 form an Integral Part of this Income & Expenditure Account

As per our Report of even date

For M/s. PPB & Co.
Chartered Accountants
 (B. K. Panda, FCA)
 Partner

Place : Bhubaneswar
 Date :24.06.2016



HDF CDAR
 Secretary

We acknowledge with whom we had the opportunity to work

- ❖ Govt of Odisha
- ❖ W&CD, GoO
- ❖ OSFDC, GoO
- ❖ University of California, Berkeley, USA
- ❖ TERI, New Delhi
- ❖ International Labour Organisation (ILO), New Delhi
- ❖ Center for Environment and Development, Kerala
- ❖ Karuna Trust, Karnataka
- ❖ NHM, GoO
- ❖ Food & Supply, GoO
- ❖ IL&FS
- ❖ GreenInDiya Campaign, New Delhi
- ❖ Keonjhar District Citizen Forum
- ❖ NTPC
- ❖ UDYAM
- ❖ SoA University
- ❖ RCDC
- ❖ Vasundhara
- ❖ Save The Children
- ❖ Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.
- ❖ Kalinga Hospital Ltd.
- ❖ Reliance Industries Ltd.
- ❖ Indian Oil Corp. Ltd.
- ❖ ORMAS
- ❖ ESSEL Mining & Industries Ltd.



Mr. Sudarsan Das : Managing Trustee
Mr. Premandada Parida : Secretary
Dr. Manmath K. Mohanty : Director

Advisors of HDF-cDAR:

Mr.A. R. Nanda, Former Secretary, Health & Family Welfare, GOI
Dr. Bhagaban Prakash, Former Advisor, MOHRD, GOI, WHO and Commonwealth
Dr. D. P. Pattanayak, Former Director, Indian Institute of Language
Prof. Srigopal Mohanty, McMaster University, Canada
Prof. Lalu Mansinha, University of Western Ontario, Canada
Prof. Annapurna Pandey, University of California, USA
Ms. Gayatri Das, Secretary, Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust
Mr Gopal Mohapatra, Texax USA
Mr Debasis Mohanty, Texas, USA

Our Auditors

M/S PPB & CO. Chartered Accountants

Our Bankers:

Bank of India, Saileshree Vihar,
Bhubaneswar





**Human Development Foundation (HDF)
Centre for Development Action and Research (cDAR)**

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