



Annual Report

2010-11





Vision

An equitable society where men and women can freely realize their full potential, fulfill their rights and responsibilities and lead their life with dignity and self-respect.

Mission

To enable marginalized men, women and children to improve their quality of life. To this end, CYSD uses issue based research to influence policies from a pro-poor and rights based perspective. It also works to ensure transparent, gender sensitive, accountable and democratic governance by building the capacities of people and organizations through participatory planning.

Our Core Values

- Transparency & Accountability
- Integrity
- Gender Equity
- Social Justice
- Participatory Action
- Peace & Harmony



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Foreword

It gives us immense pleasure to present this Annual Report of CYSD for the year 2010-2011. CYSD now turns thirty. The thirtieth year marks a critical turning point in the life of an organisation. It offers a wonderful opportunity to reflect back, to revisit the roots, to consolidate experiences, to celebrate and scale-up successes and learn from failures. It is again time to look to the future, to reassess priorities and strategies and to renew capacities so as to appropriately reposition itself in the context of the landscape evolving with time.

The development context and issues, as well as the NGO environment in India have significantly changed during the last years. The growing regulatory heat, changing legal framework (such as the new FCRA or the new Tax regime), the hegemonic influence of the new-liberal ideology over donor thinking and the funding climate, increasing stakeholder demands for greater transparency, accountability and impact- all these create complex challenges for NGOs. It is no more business as usual for NGOs. The great thought-leader of our times, David Korten, in one of his brilliant analyses, constructed the typology of Four Generations of NGOs; but we have arrived at a time when we have to design the Fifth Generation NGOs appropriate for meeting the difficult challenges of the 21st century.

We are extremely happy that CYSD and its Board are proactively responding to the future. The process of organisational renewal and restructuring has been key point of reflection with a central focus on relooking at our governance structure, management system, major policy framework, etc. towards Institutional Rebuilding.

We take this opportunity to profusely thank our donors, Government agencies, Partners, and all Stakeholders for their continued trust and support in our journey to realise our vision of a good society ensuring wellbeing to the people.

Anup Dash (Prof. Dr.)
Member Secretary

P. K. Sahoo
Chairman



CYSD- An Expedition

In its third decade of dedicated developmental action, CYSD has been persistently swearing the oath of restoring and strengthening the lives of the poor, deprived, under privileged and the marginalized in their struggle for survival

Since its inception in 1982 when rural Odisha was in the grip of a grim and alarming situation of dwindling village economy, mounting poverty and widespread illiteracy, CYSDs journey of unswerving action, successfully build synergies across decentralized interventions, re-establishing itself on pedestals of convergence, at the grassroots.

With the vision of facilitating a society where communities are able to make their own informed" choices, meet their survival needs and lead a self-reliant and sustainable life with dignity, CYSD avowed to improve their quality of life, as an enabling institution, by reaching out to the remotest of villages in the State.

The long journey of integrated, inclusive and sustainable development with extensive research studies to influence the public and policy makers to initiate change, along with thorough action research, policy analysis and advocacy, is backed by strong local regional and national networks of collaborated endeavor of CSOs, as a major agenda in CYSDs operational strategy.

CYSD propels its vision of an equitable society with its mission of transparent, gender-sensitive, accountable and democratic governance, through its three inter-dependent interventions of participatory action, resource support and policy research and advocacy at different levels, for a pro-poor policy regime based on a Human Rights perspective.

Elementary Education

Education is the principal device of developing human capabilities and personalities that provides the instruments for liberation from ignorance and oppression, with early childhood education as the critical base for learning and development in later years.

Elementary Education is the foundation on which the development of every citizen and the nation as a whole hinges. CYSD makes an effort to ensure quality education to the rural and tribal children, especially girls, in the backward tribal Districts of the State as an extension to their right to free and compulsory education.



Community Empowerment

The District and State Resource Centres, the Sishu Bikash Kendras (SBKs), the Special learning programmes for children in difficult circumstances, the Special learning centres for Girls, the Child Peer Groups and Children Consultations, all ensured quality education as a means to empower the community. Sishu Bikash Kendras (SBKs) were set up in villages with no Anganwadi or Mini-Anganwadi Centres. The Special Learning Programmes for Children in difficult circumstances mainstreamed the children into regular schools by helping issuance of medical certificates and by distributing aids and appliances.

The 30 Special Learning Centres for Girls in Thakurmunda Block of Mayurbhanj, ensured basic primary education access to out-of-school girls through a fun induced initiation of play way techniques and teaching through poems, songs, physical and mental exercises. Processes were developed to enable school-going children to raise their voices through campaigns, Children Consultations, Picturesque Presentations and Role-Plays, literary and socially useful and productive activities, helping them get involved in decision-making. Individuality of children was recognized and respected when they were formed into 155 child-peer groups for field-exposures to work with key duty-bearers as partners in action.

Training and exposure programmes were organized for teachers, AWWs and facilitators of the SBKs. Gram Panchayat level ECE Melas were organized for children, parents, adolescent girls, EWG and PRI members, wherein pre-school children performed and participated in games, local songs, action songs, group dance, and fancy dress. The different stalls hosted activities and health check-up camps, showcasing TLM used in Anganwadi Centres, Immunizations Chart, baby food preparation, and weight measurement, encouraging parents to share their views on child care, social taboos, childhood illness, personal cleanness of the child and on home based care.

The 16 Learning Resource Centre (LRC) developed by CYSD as a successful transition strategy to demonstrate the potential success of MT based ECE transition in tribal areas, provided joyful learning opportunities to the poor disadvantaged tribal children through play, stories, action songs and dance. Personal hygiene and sanitation, social behavior, concept of colors and numbers and general science were shared with the young kids. The basic focus of such pre-school education on the one hand was the successful transition of young tribal children to primary education, their participation and retention in the school, and on the other hand was prevention of violence, discrimination and child labor in the community. The model LRCs, seen now as a knowledge management hub for the entire Panchayat in the context of ECE, created a platform for the Anganwadi workers to share and learn from the co-workers and for support in implementing the ECE activities. The centres were monitored and managed both by the project and the community.

Advocacy

To bring about relevance, quality and efficacy of elementary education in the context of the needs and convenience of the learners, CYSD steers the citizenry process bringing educationists, teachers, civil society organizations (CSOs), media, government functionaries and others together in improving the quality of elementary education in Orissa. CYSD has been implementing its Education Programme through the DRCs covering 12 districts in the State in convergence with 60 partner NGOs. The representatives from the partner organizations were oriented on Child Rights and RTE Act. The master trainers gained a functional literacy on the quality package, thematic competence on the management of communities for building up cadres, and on monitoring and evaluation of Education Watch Groups for the cadres. Strategic linkages to mainstream education were weaved into the warm blanket of education, to ensure innovative and quality education. CYSD's endeavors at empowering the community through a series of advocacy mechanisms inclusive of:

- Reality Checks of Elementary Schools
- Review of Village Education Plans
- Citizens' Overview on Education/Education Watch-the State level Forum
- District Level Consultations

Quality Experimentation: As a well-accepted innovation, CYSD's Quality Experimentation Laboratories intensified the quality education process in its identified primary schools. Primers were developed in tribal languages, a Quality Index was formulated and a cadre of teachers was trained to pre-test the quality package. While the process aimed at increasing the participation of teachers, students and the community in the schools, the assessed impact was shared in a series of consultations with various stakeholders, including the government.

Laboratories were set with local-specific and subject-specific teaching learning materials from their surroundings. To address the issues of quality in primary education, the quality experimentation laboratories were equipped with:

- nine training modules (each of which could be used as an exclusive training guideline)
- suggested assessment formats
- monitoring and evaluation packages
- observation schedules
- check lists
- guideline for use of teaching-learning materials
- a vision document

Pedagogy

- context-specific supplementary primers in Munda & Santhali languages
- tri-lingual text books/worksheets in Kui- Desia- Oriya and Munda-Sundargadi-Oriya (Class I & II and ECE)
- entry level course books (TLMs) with numerous pictures, poems, stories, puzzles, mazes and templates for writing and drawing for cognitive skills
- entry-level 90-days' curriculum NUA KATHA NUA KAMA as a teacher's handbook
- textbooks for Classes I-III
- compendium of activities (10 stories, 6 songs and 20 popular sayings) on ECE for Anganwadi Centres, prepared involving the Anganwadi workers, NGO workers, Language specialist and cadres to facilitate mother-tongue based ECE of the tribal children
- Sambhabana-CD on inclusive education
- Ama Gnuar Kathaa-booklet on storytelling
- bi-lingual picture book Amari Sabada Amari Bhasa for ECCE students
- Gramya Sikhsha Kamiti Margo Darshika -a guidebook for SMC used in 9 model schools, well accepted by the teachers as well as students

Let's have the 'Right' Right !

Surendra, a frail 52 year old father of three sons, who lost his wife after seven years of marriage, is a seventh standard drop-out from school. He grew up as an agricultural laborer, with no land to claim as his own. Surendra maintains a beautiful handwriting in both English and Odia, has a keen interest in current affairs, and vehemently opposes injustice met against ignorant people. Surendra managed to raise his voice at one of the Panchayat Level Education Watch Group meetings in his Birkaldihi Gram Panchayat, against the school management. As a result, monetary corruptions, corrupt head of the institution, exploitative teachers, were all dealt with in one go, gradually increasing the attendance in the school. Now a known person in his locality, Surendra is thanked by many for his reflection.

Sustainable Rural Livelihoods

Education Livelihoods are an indomitable set of physic-economic precondition for continued existence that encompass psychosocial dimensions of the experience of living. Sustainable Rural Livelihood at CVSD embarks upon households vulnerable to assets and resources to thrive and survive policies and institutions that weigh down their livelihoods. Agriculture and allied activities support livelihoods of nearly 70 percent of India's rural population. In recent years, land based livelihoods of small and marginal farmers has increasingly become unsustainable, incapable of supporting the family food requirements and cattle fodder, forcing rural households to consider alternative means for appendage.

CYSD empowers the rural poor with the power to make informed choices for self-sufficiency towards their livelihood security, promoting the adoption of innovative agricultural practices and farming techniques, for sustainable income source for small and marginal farmers in the tribal belts of populations in the State; for community led initiatives for production and preservation of crops, water and soil, gainful trade promotion of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and for building Farmers Federations through networks for better access to market.



Sustainable Agriculture

- Grain Banks: Grain Banks were formed as a means to guarantee year long food security to farmers, with CYSD encouraging communities to save food grains in these banks, to arrest the propensity to migrate during parched times as well as seizing the scamper to moneylenders. During the reporting year, 104 grain banks were formed where 3468 quintals of rice could be stocked for accessibility of 4604 households to fall back upon as their own buffer.
- Community Farming: Group Farming, alternatively known as community farming, is a livelihood approach conceived by CYSD that entails better utilization of Common Property Resources. Under-Utilized Lands/Cultivable Waste Lands were utilized by landless poor or a group of small and marginal farmers, to earn their livelihoods. Participating farmers either took community or individual land on lease, or pool land of individual farmers in a contiguous patch, for such farming. Emphasis was laid upon

active participation of members in identifying beneficiaries, and for planning crop cycle, for coming years. This year, 1567 new farmers in 4 project areas on 480 acres of land, ventured into this farming arrangement where they cultivated vegetables like cabbage, cauliflower, onion, brinjal, green-chilly, tomato beats, carrot, beans, spinach, etc. and grew marigold crops in between, through multi-cropping.

- **Horticulture & Kitchen Garden:** Horticulture and kitchen gardening activities ensure food security of poor and marginalized farmers during lean season. In CYSD-PLAN Karanjia Project, 480 households practiced backyard horticulture this year, covering an area of 327 acres. 180 beneficiaries were trained on backyard horticulture with sapling support. Seed-support was provided to practicing beneficiaries. 2262 households took up kitchen gardening in an area of 380 acres. In total, 4120 community members benefited from horticulture & kitchen garden activities.
- **Organic Farming:** Popularizing organic farming forms a part of CYSD's strategy to promote sustainable agriculture. This improves the productivity of soil by reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides while emphasizing upon the use of bio-manure and vermin-compost instead. Efforts were made to scale up the use of vermin-compost methods in operational areas. Organic farming was adopted by 337 households in 17 new villages, using 495 acres of land. 89 villages in Koraput produced a total of 274 cartloads of vermin-compost out of 72 pits.
- **Productivity Growth:** Sustainable agricultural practices like upland paddy (3.5 to 4 quintals per acre), low land paddy (11 to 15 quintals per acre), Ragi (2.8 to 3.5 quintals per acre), and Maize (5.5 to 11 quintals per acre), have been adopted over a period of last four years, with more than 30% increase in yield of major vegetables this year, raising productivity of major crops grown, by 20-30%.

Entrepreneurship Development

- **Self Help Groups & Federations:** The women members of SHGs were capacitated for efficient management of the groups, credit planning, accessing credit, taking up micro-enterprises, bargaining for better prices, and for convergence with mainstream development programmes while participating in decision making processes, raising their voice for policy advocacy. 3074 SHGs were formed empowering women through Self Help Groups (SHGs) at the grassroots, with a total saving of Rs. 5.9 Crores and an internal lending of Rs. 5.6 Crores among its 37303 members.
- **Farmers' Groups & Federation:** CYSD promoted the 3858 Farmer Groups formed with 27122 farmers this year, helping them analyze situations of local farming, resources, production, markets and challenges faced by them as producers. The Farmers' Federations rose from 49 to 75 continuously strengthened to anchor the development programmes, marketing, credit linkage, entrepreneurship development, and to monitor different Community Development Plans.
- **Training on Income Generation Programs (IGP):** During the reporting period the projects trained 453 entrepreneurs on animal rearing (goat/sheep & poultry), 196 people on Agarbati making, and 315 people on mushroom cultivation.
- **Training on Micro-Entrepreneurship and Business Development Plans (BOP):** To promote SHGs to build micro enterprises this year, the projects organized a number of training/orientation programmes on the concept of Micro-Enterprise, Bank Linkage and Business Development, Profile Preparation, BDP Profile Assessment, etc., along with exposure visits, in which 125 (including 19 male) SHG members & cadres attended.

Models and Approaches

- **Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP):** The Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP), implemented by the ST & SC Development Department, Government of Orissa, aims at enhancing the food security of the Tribal through efficient natural resource management on the principles of improved Watershed Management, environmental-friendly Productive Agricultural Practices, and Non-Farm Enterprise Development. Integrated and participatory watershed management is integral to Natural Resource Management and hence, promotion and regeneration of natural as well as village forest areas in the upper region of the watersheds is significant. CYSD, as the Field NGO (FNGO), in partnership with Government of Orissa, implements the OTELP programmes in 3373 households in the two Blocks of Laxmipur and Dasmantpur in Koraput District.
- **The IGASA Project:** The IGASA project is an initiative of the Orissa Forest Department being implemented by CYSD and MART in six Forest Divisions of Odisha namely, Paralakhemundi, Rayagada, Phulbani, Baliguda, Rourkela, and Bonai. The main objectives of this project funded by JICA, are:
 - Build the capacities of the SHGs/CIGs in handling microfinance & Micro enterprise process, project staffs, Van Sangrakhyana Samitis (VSS) & Animators in facilitating and managing Income Generation Activities (IGAs),
 - Assist cluster IGA & develop Micro-Enterprises, facilitating the clusters in moving up the value chain, and
 - Provide market linkage to facilitate better designing of different intervention strategies for support to the three different categories of SHGs categorized as New-IGA, Continued IGA and Cluster IGA.

- The IGASA team organized meetings with new and continued IGA SHGs, identified potential activities, facilitated the preparation of business plans for sanction of loan and provided handholding & market linkage support for their business growth. The teams visited different VSS and facilitated VSS members and continued IGA SHG members to update their books of accounts and suggested new activities for their business growth.

Research and Advocacy

CYSD undertakes evidence based research to influence policies in favor of the community people. Its research publications include Social and Economic Justice of Farmers, Farmers Access to Credit, Farmers Access to Market Facilities, Farmers Access to Minimum Support Price, Nutritional Surveillance etc. The research and advocacy initiatives taken up by CYSD during the year under the livelihoods theme include the GRANITE Project and a Perception Survey on market regulation, apart from a competition conducted by CIRC.

- **GRANITE Project:** Grassroots Reach-out and Networking in India on Trade and Economics (GRANITE) was an awareness generation and capacity building project undertaken by Consumer Unity Trust Society (CUTS) in eight states with CYSD as the State partner for implementing the project in Odisha, with Project support by Royal Norwegian Embassy, New Delhi and Oxfam India. With focus on the National Foreign Trade Policy (NFTP) of India, the project fostered equity and accountability in economic governance in India, in context of the impact of globalization on the livelihoods of the poor and marginalized sections of society, through generation of economic literacy and a more coherent civil-society voice. Project specific research was undertaken by CYSD on organic spices and Niger to study the impact of trade liberalization on the export of these products and whether it had led to employment generation at the grassroots owing to such an increase in exports.
- **Perception Survey:** The joint implementation of a research project by CUTS Institute for Regulation and Competition (CIRC) and CUTS International to prepare a biennial report, christened as the "India Competition and Regulation Report-III (referred to as ICRR III), was supported by Royal Norwegian Embassy, New Delhi. The Report Competition and Regulation in India, 2011 includes a survey component designed to gauge perception of informed stakeholders on competition and regulation scenario in the country. CYSD's Perception Study integrated :
 - Policy-Makers/ Government Officials (parliamentarians, officials of central or state government departments/ agencies)
 - Regulatory Commission Representatives
 - Representatives of Business (manufacturers, service providers, business chambers/ associations, service provider's association)
 - Civil Society Organizations (consumer organizations, advocacy groups)
 - Academia and Researchers (academic staff/ researchers at universities/ business schools/ research institutes); and, Media (economic journalists, editors of newspapers and business magazines).

Six into Six !

41 year old Raimati Mali and her landless husband had been working as daily laborers in their village Dadhiapadar in Boipariguda Block of Koraput, to support their family of six (with two sons and two daughters) with their insufficient earnings, until Raimati became a member of Ma- Tarini SHG. CYSD Prayas extended Income Generation Programme Support to Ma-Tarini SHG with Sheep Rearing as one of the schemes. Raimati availed the sheep rearing scheme, accepting to rear 6 sheep on loan. The family of six took collective care of the six sheep that gave birth to many lambs in rotation as they grew up. Raimati sold ten sheep for her son's marriage, fourteen later to repair her house with asbestos, and now retains 10 with a lifelong smile that struck her with little effort. Raimati happily involves herself in village development activities that were earlier beyond her reach and capacity, with heightened enthusiasm of a successful entrepreneur.

La' Saga IGASA

The Santimayee Self-Help Group was formed with 16 members on the 3rd of September, 2006, with an inspiration of a field organizer of NIRR (an NGO), in the Tumusingia VSS of G. Udaygiri FMU of Phulbani DMU. Under the active leadership of Kumuna Pradhan and Bisarja Pradhan, the president & Secretary respectively, the group was involved in trade of tamarind, turmeric, and other agricultural products. The SHG was popular for BASMATI rice as its signature product in AD/BASIMELA in the State capital since 2009. The Group wished to generate similar demand for their local products in the AD/BASIMELA in Bhubaneswar. Santimayee SHG was categorized as a NEW IGA SHG, after IGASA's intervention for having expressed its interest during discussions. Along with financial support (RF of VSS) and operational arrangement support to participate in the event, IGASA helped the group to prepare Business Development Plan & Rs. 12000.00 was sanctioned by the VSS as revolving fund out of their total budget of Rs.34,000. With technical guidance from IGASA the group collected 4 quintals of BASAMATI, 4 quintals of RICE, 2 quintals of LOCAL PATATO & quintals of TURMER/C-2 I. They cleaned, graded, powdered, packaged, leveled and branded the products for sale in the MELA. IGASA also supported the group in proper display of products in the stall, ways of bargaining with consumer, consumer satisfaction & behavior. As expected, in the seven day-duration of the MELA, the group made a transaction worth Rs. 50,000/- selling off their products completely, making a clear profit of Rs. 10,000/- after calculating investment costs in transportation and operational expenses.

Participatory Governance

Playing the catalyst in accelerating the process of making the government more accountable by charging up the community to question and seek information, CVSD's appeal was targeted at being responsive to public demands, being transparent in the allocation of resources and, being equitable in the distribution of goods. CVSD highlighted the engaging and significant correlation between compliance and performance of governance mechanisms, reinforcing the articulation of community interests towards exercising of legal rights.

In its efforts to ensure that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision-making over allocation of development resources, CVSD aimed at provided for an environment conducive to sustained development. It facilitated the process of building up a harmonized consensus on issues pertaining to rights. CVSD tried incorporating good governance practices into the development strategies by making it participatory, transparent, accountable, effective and equitable, while promoting the rule of law.



Social Mobilization

- Promotion of Gram Sangathans: For transparent and accountable grass root governance, CVSD promoted Gram Sangathans to work as an apex body with a dictum to ensure entitlements to all eligible under various developmental schemes, and to strengthen village level institutions such as Forest Right Committees, SHGs, Youth Club members and Vigilance Monitoring Committee members. Gram Sangathans acted as an advisory body of the Panchayat, resolving conflicts and building on new leaderships guarding against exploitation, and linking village level development with mainstream agencies.
- Promotion and Strengthening of Gram Sangathan Federation: Gram Sangathan Federations were formed with two members from each Gram Sangathan, for advocating claims of individual and community land rights under FRA and of work under NREGS, while taking forward the local issues like irregularities of PDS, MDM and wage payment under MGNREGS to the Block and District administration for appropriate solutions.
- Promotion of Panchayat Resource Centres: The PRCs are well stocked with information in the form of booklets (Gaon Sathi, Ame O Ama Adhikar, Janile Jiniba, Ama VikashJojana), guidelines for Account opening at Post Office, Leaflets (on Social Audit,

Gram Sabha, Palli Sabha, Power of Gram Panchayats, Training kits (flip books) on the Role of PRI members, Flex (on Bansudhara, Power Devolution, Mo Jami Mo Diha), Posters (on Neta Bachhiba Kahaku, Ama Samba!), the bi-monthly Odia magazine Gram Swaraj, and with Job demand application forms, the PRCs in Ramgiri, Lima, Ghumar and Kundra of Koraput provide for a place for interaction among the community people. Numerous instances of encouraging queries have been addressed on RTE, Quantity of MDM, FRA and Land rights, Health and Agriculture, in the PRCs.

- **Promotion of Rural Solidarity Groups:** The year 2011 saw its new innovative intervention gearing pace through a series of activities through Rural Solidarity Groups that brought in more unity among them, devising novel means of problem solving, demanding jobs collectively, for easy and regular access to due wages. The Gram Sangathan as the apex body of the village was assigned the key role for the formation of the Rural Solidarity Groups in the village, through organized meetings, with the Programme Level Organizer (PLO) as the facilitator, and the job card holders as the key members. The appointed leader, also called the labor leader, took charge of the Rural Solidarity Group after being trained on taking up Works under MGNREGA.

Advocacy

• Micro-Level Planning

The Process:

Tentative plans of villages were shoved through Village level planning meetings for village resource mapping. Labour Budget, Government and Line Department Plans, and details of Job Card holders were assembled before prioritizing Projects/Works under NREGS. Each village prepared their respective plans for Panchayat Level Micro-Planning. Trainings were facilitated at the Panchayat Level familiarizing the community members on preparation of estimates and rechecking all Works/Projects as per the Labour Budget, and on the procedure of applying for the job with detailed inputs for the same. Focus Group Discussions were carried out for District level reviews among functionaries of Technical Support Institution, district planning offices and line departments for progress and appraisal of the status.

The Achievement:

The Micro-Planning process was facilitated as a participatory and need based planning to equip people to prioritize and formulate their own development agenda. The Community gained knowledge on resource management and realized the need of linkage of schemes into village plans to address both individual vulnerability and community issues.

The Guarantee:

Micro Plans prepared at District level were approved at Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad, and by the District Collector through the Block Development Officer (especially on NREGA) to fasten the process. The people centric advocacy process of CYSD strived at ensuring availability of proper work place facility, with the promised 2% of total wage for unskilled laborers, as instrument maintenance.

The Endorsement:

- DRC, Koraput
9 out of 17 Micro-Level Planning developed by 174 participants at the Gram Panchayat level, were endorsed at the Palli Sabha. Consultations were carried out with 17650 members of the community on their needs and aspirations. 76 GP plans from different blocks were developed GP level plans and submitted to Technical Support Institution (TSI) for consolidation this year.
- DRC-Keonjhar
12 out of the 27 Village level Micro-Plans have been approved by the Panchayat mobilizing Rs. 60 Lacks of Government Fund. 10 Work Plans worth 35 Lacks were approved by the Block Development Officer with special approval from the District Collector through two Block level Micro-level Planning Integration programmes conducted at Banspal and Sadar Blocks in Keonjhar District. DRC-Keonjhar developed and integrated Micro Level Planning with and for the communities in 86 villages to make the villagers own the process of MGNREGS, prioritizing the need for proper utilization of funds. It monitored the structured volunteers in each step of implementation from project initiation to wage payment at the Gram Panchayat level.
- CYSD-Prayas, Koraput
14 Micro-Level Plans were integrated into the Panchayat Plans witnessing an accomplishment of 60% of activities, by CYSD-Prayas, Koraput. Two training programmes were conducted this year to build the capacities of 62 Panchayat Elected Representatives towards their roles and responsibilities.
- CYSD-Prayas, Sundergarh
34 village-level Micro Plans were developed with 1292 community members participating of whom 708 were community leaders. 15 cadres of 68 facilitators were trained in two training of trainers' programmes in the Sundergarh (CYSD-Prayas) project.

• Formation of Social Audit Committees:

The Social Audit process was conducted by the "Social Audit Committees" with an aim to identify gaps, enable provisions and carry out mid-course corrections through a mechanism of participatory review, from the initiation of the process through completion, ensuring a vigilant and socially accountable process, credible and answerable to the beneficiaries.

• Re-affirming through the Right to Information:

The RTI Clinic was proposed as a progressive intervention at the grassroots, with a purpose of increased use of the RTI Act as a tool for addressing accountability and transparency issues, pepping up transparency in all developmental activities by the line departments. CYSD's RTI Intervention aimed at:

- capacity building of barefoot practitioners from among partners,
- extending resource support for qualitative functioning of RTI clinics run by partners,
- creating a platform for exchange of ideas of different actors engaged in RTI promotion, and
- initiating micro studies on field realities to influence the mainstream stakeholders for pro poor policy and decisions.

• Rights and Entitlements (Forest Protection and Land Rights):

The poor, illiterate and innocent inhabitants of Koraput are jovial and lively people who are culturally bound together on the principles of nature. They have been living in their lands since ages; on lands they cannot claim their own. An understanding of rights and entitlements does not take them anywhere away from the forests.

The tribal households of Keonjhar, a place known for its bounty of mineral resources, face the same plight. Engaged in scooping the tribal inhabitants out of their ignorance towards entitlements, CYSD continued its efforts by training PLOs, strengthening GS/SHGs, facilitating form fill-up camps, and linking the cause with progressive CBOs in their community. Promotion of Forest Protection Committees, appointing of an Amin to fasten Map preparations to tell apart individual and community claims, and, the appointment of a Technical Assistance to accelerate the joint verification process, were amongst the few initiatives taken this year.

• Right to Work-MGNREGS:

Rich mineral reserves of Keonjhar contributing towards the largest revenue of both the State and Central Governments, is however unfortunately struck tough with exploitative government officials, politicians, and the corporate world. The NREGS that came as a dream come true to the ignorant tribal poor, corroded with the estranged attitude of the Implementing Authority which never ensured that wages reached within 15 days of completion of Work, nor checked the lure of direct cash payments of contractors creeping in with Ghost Job Cards, intending to make lavish profits with the use of machines.

CYSD's community consensus on NREGS directly involved the community in the Micro-Level Plans. Further constant lobby and advocacy on the issue of delayed wage payments reduced its occurrence. The programme was intervened in both the intensive and extensive operational areas where community level volunteers (updated on new policies from time-to-time), were engaged to track the status of NREGA, visit worksite, help GRS to maintain different Registers, interact with job card holders etc. Having persuading the Bank to provide Zero Balance accounts for the Job Card holders, CYSD also ensured Worksite facilities like work shed, water and first-aid, and an increased payment on wage basis of Rs. 125/-.

DRC-Keonjhar succeeded in ensuring:

- working on Chowka basis,
- Rs. 145/- with Rs.2.90 for instrument charge to dig soft soil of 10x10x8
- Rs.160/- for hard soil
- 2% of their wage in addition for instrument
- Rs.180/- for use of instruments in harder soil
- 2% for instrument maintenance.

The Rationale

CYSD's approach towards ensuring transparency and accountability in Governance was Participatory to every extent, as it concentrated on introducing RTI and Social Audit as accountability tools through the formed RTI and Social Audit Cadres, before facilitating the process of Social Audit

- to make functions and functionaries of government accountable on public spending,
- to create a deep sense of accountability and transparency in the minds of the public,
- to initiate an independent process of Social Audit and accountability in all Gram Panchayats in program operational areas,
- to develop partnership with the mainstream agencies for successful implementation of the Social Audit, and strengthening &
- further the process of decentralized governance.

Woman Against Corruption



65 job card holders from the village applied for job to the Panchayat Extension Officer. After some days they were informed to renovate a village approach road under NREGS from Baraguda to Massigaon. 42 workers (F-20, M-22) were engaged in the work for 15 days. During these days, neither the Junior Engineer (JE) nor the Panchayat Extension Officer (PEO) came to the worksite to see the progress of the work. When the work was completed, they contacted them for their wages as per measurement. However both the JE and the PEO refused to pay without citing any reason for the same. Repeated visits of all the workers requesting their due wages, yielded no results whatsoever. Under the leadership of Smt. Subhadra all the job cards were collected from the laborers, cross-checked and complaints were raised against the faulty projecting of information in the job cards. The improper maintenance was taken up to the Block Level, with adequate proof. This was recorded by the Block Development Officer (BOO), who immediately ordered corrections and requested the JE to pay their due wages as per norms. Smt. Subhadra had not only highlighted the corrupt practice in Massigaon Gram Panchayat, but also brought up a smile in the faces of their women, after the entitlements of equal wages for the first time in Massigaon.

The Koraput Scenario

The two RTI Clinics under the purview of CYSD-Prayas have been engaging volunteers and disseminating information on the provisions under the Act, creating awareness through community meetings, making application forms available for use, with booklet, leaflet, training kits and posters on RTI for reference. As a platform, the RTI Clinics have been providing immediate support to the people intending use of the Act.

By 31st of March, 2011, 977 RTI applications were filed with desired information received against 63 applications. 17 cadres have been developed on RTI under two training of trainers programs, which further oriented 33 community members to carry forward the process under DRC-Koraput. Following the baseline studies and orienting of selected volunteers on survey formats, the awareness campaign on RTI was carried out through five rallies with 427 people of the community including students and teachers. Various Posters, Placard, Slogan, Leaflet & other IEC materials were used in the Rallies. The Suchanaa Sibir and the Public Hearing in Koraput endorsed the availability of application formats for the users. In Prayas Koraput, the current financial year saw seventy RTI applications filed against 36 last year (of which twenty-one have by now been solved), with four cadres comprising of 261 members of community, actively working hind-screen.

Village level campaigns were promoted at Dasamantpur Block of Koraput district to ensure land entitlement of the tribal. Village levels volunteers were involved in this process to build up a public consensus amongst people regarding the Act. DRC-Koraput sensitized the community on their habitat rights, facilitated the process of demarcation of land encouraging plantations under OTELP, Forest, Soil Conservation and Community), and generated community resources through MGNREGA Work.

Applications were filed to the SDLC with the support of local volunteers. Apart from the micro-level sensitization programmes at the village level, DRC translated formats and documents for an understanding of the tribal. DRC established a long and strong partner-collaborated relationship with the 21 new Forest Protection Committees in 435 Revenue Villages, safeguarding 132 acres of forest land, before Consultations with the line departments putting across the demands pertaining to FRA put up at SDLC, seeking their cooperation for the same. 65 entitlements of legal rights (jointly in the name of men and women) in the form of 'pattaas' under the purview of DRC Koraput, have ensured a greater level of participation in cultivation towards sustainable livelihood practices, providing a level of confidence at the beneficiary level due to the end of non-interference from other encroachers and Foresters.

Buoyant Extension of Assurance

In the outskirts of Dasamantpur Block of Koraput district of Odisha, rich in natural bounty and scenic beauty, the inhabitants of the tribal populated Murkar Panchayat depend upon forest lands as their means of livelihood, with podu/jhoom cultivation as the only method of agriculture. Murkar Panchayat is far away from the Block Head Quarter. Long since decades, people have been depending upon the hilly lands as their chief source of livelihood with no proof as token of land security to ascertain their land rights. In context of this, CYSDDRC with ASHRA, a local voluntary organization, has taken up several activities for successful implementation of the Forest Right Act, initiating the formation of Forest Right Committees and capacitating them for effective implementation of the Act.

Late Trinath Muduli's 40 year old widow Rukuna, with her four daughters, lives in the 41 tribal household hamlet village of Totaguda, under the Murkar Panchayat. Her family has been completely dependent upon the forest land for their daily livelihood as their only source, with a constantly felt threat of seizure by Forest Officials due to non-possession of 'pattaa' against the land. Rukuna was one of the many villagers sensitized on FRA, who consequently demanded her rights on land. The District Administration provided her 'pattaa' against 1 Acre of Land. She now feels confident upon ensuring a secured livelihood to her family through the future. Moreover, identification of the Forest Land Dwellers to put forward land right demands through proper channel has been consequential in the issue of 'pattaas' to 595 individual/and right settlements in Murkar Panchayat.

National Social Watch Coalition (NSWC): The process of Social Watch is the collective response of a number of development organizations, social action groups, and citizens to ensure a critical engagement in the process of Governance. To make the principles of democracy meaningful and participatory, it tries to monitor the institutions of Governance and their commitment towards citizens and democratic principles. National Social Watch Coalition (NSWC) is associated with the International Social Watch. It establishes citizens' role in monitoring the performance of the institutions, promoting transparency in the realm of social development of the country. NSWC through its unified platform has succeeded in involving CSOs and Community Groups in spurring local monitoring processes in 14 States, by concerted pressure of the voices and concerns of the wider civil society on the Government.



Citizens' Report on Governance and Development 2010: Released in December by Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Honourable Minister of Urban Development, Government of India, the Citizens' Report on Governance and Development caught the eye of the Media this year. The report examined the performance of the institutions of Governance- Parliament, Judiciary, Policy and the Local Self Governments -through the lenses of the fundamental economic and social values of rights, development, freedom and security.

To create a discourse at the State level, Citizens' Report on Governance and Development, 2010 was released in different places in the country like Trivandrum, Bangalore, Mumbai, Raipur, Dharamshala and Patna during the reporting year. In addition to this, the Social Watch Reports of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh were released this year.

Mute Mutiny

Unconnected by roads, the Sadri-speaking tribal, as inhabitants of a small scattered village in the hilly slopes, with no written script of their own, communicate in Sundergari with outsiders. Living conditions were affected with large-scale trafficking, and due to dependence on collection of NTFP, agriculture and daily wages for livelihood. CYSD-Prayas, Sundergarh intervened at this critical juncture in the year 2004. Outright rejection at the starting phase of CYSD-Prayas-Sundergarh was very well overcome by gradual acceptance followed by cooperation towards the holistic development of the Gram Panchayat. Village level cadres were formed in 5 Revenue Villages of the Gram Panchayat, with an apex people's forum called Janasurakshya Manch at the Gram Panchayat level. Gradually people's participation in the decision making process increased, implementing and monitoring various developmental schemes autonomously. It was here when Suchita Kujur, a 35-year-old Panchayat Level Organizer (PLO) since 2006, who having developed her knowledge on the Panchayat Raj System, started a grassroots campaign for creating a good governance system in her Panchayat. Suchita contested as a Sarpanch in the 2007 Panchayat Raj Election. The opposition's back door campaign defeated Suchita with a few votes. She remained actively involved in Community activities despite her defeat, and re-contested in the Elections, winning as a Sarpanch this time. During her tenure, she spearheaded various developmental activities through MGNREGA, FRA, Social Audit and RTI. Her silent unaided mutiny against poverty, took her Gram Panchayat to a level higher than the heights of her hill-top house.

Analysis and Research

Budget Analysis: Public understanding and involvement in the budget process was vital for ensuring government's accountability to the public, in a democratic environment like India. Seeking a change in favor of the poor and the marginalized, CYSD's Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre (OBAC)'s State Pressure Groups (SPG) and District Budget Groups (DBG), conducted pre and post budget workshops bringing into light the promises and priorities of the Government to the lead of Finance Minister of the State, analyzing and providing essential information on the actual needs and demands from the community level.

OBAC looks over the three key issues of Budget, namely :

- appropriateness,
- responsiveness and,
- equity.

This year, OBAC carried out research on Periodic Analysis of Allocation and Spending in State Budget focusing on State government's policy priorities, sectoral analysis and overall fiscal scenario of the State, in order to examine whether adequate allocation has been made in the key departments of Agriculture, School & Mass Education, Women & Child Development, ST & SC Development, Panchayati Raj and Rural Development.

Apart from various Capacity building Programmes, OBAC carried out research on District Budget Tracking on Elementary Education and studies like, Transparency in State Budgets in India (Orissa context), and Financing Right to Education and Public Services in KBK Districts of Orissa.

Advocacy plays a pivotal role in OBAC's policy advocacy arena. Being one of its prime components, Advocacy was planned to be executed in three different manners namely, Community Advocacy, Legislative Advocacy and Citizenry Advocacy. Advocating includes campaigning, lobbying, utilizing the media to raise public awareness, and stimulating public pressure to achieve desired budget and policy reforms. Identifying allies and champions of reform within the government is another important advocacy strategy. Dissemination and circulation of key research outputs, holds immense significance, as it helps in verbalizing common man's needs before the Finance Department and similar functionaries. During the reporting year, the Centre carried out the following activities:

- The KBK Round Table members submitted a memorandum to Prof. Abhijit Sengupta, Member, Planning Commission of India, highlighting the needs of KBK region with necessary budgetary provisions to be made. OBAC took a lead role in preparing the memorandum on the eve of his tour to the Koraput district.
- OBAC ensured the flow of budget related information to reach at the doorsteps of the people via print media in both English & Oriya languages. Besides, the Centre mobilized the electronic media in organizing panel discussions on the basic issues of health, education and agriculture wherein the team also contributed in terms of joining the panel discussions.
- Two State level Pre-budget Consultations were organized in June and January with the objective to facilitate participant's face to face interaction with the State Finance Minister on the needful priorities of the State. Besides, OBAC formulated and supplied relevant questions to the MLAs on social sector issues to be asked during the Assembly's Question Hour.
- OBAC organized Post-budget Citizen's Consultation on RTE Act and Odisha Budget 2010-11 jointly in association with Action Aid and Sikshya Sandhan. It ensured larger civil society engagement in the context of RTE Act. Issues like deficiencies in the State Budget provisions for text books, teachers' appointment, etc were highlighted and communicated to the School and Mass Education Department.
- A three-day National Convention of Budget Centres was instituted all over the country with the objective to discuss relevant contemporary issues in regard to budget analysis and advocacy processes. Cross cutting issues like gender equality, community involvement, women empowerment, campaign on Right to Information (RTI) & Good Governance, participation of marginalized groups, education and health to all, environment sustainability, and sustainable development were given significant attention with issues addressed by the representative of various budget groups.
- Communication and Dissemination: OBAC emphasized on innovative communication strategies in budget advocacy. Dissemination of authentic and simplified information on budgetary processes and trends was conceived as a key strategy. Additional resolutions were made on communication of cogent discourses on budgetary issues to the civil society through pre and post budget panel discussions. OBAC also premeditated bilateral discussions with various stakeholders submitting it to the State Government highlighting neglected areas in Budget.

Other Areas

Gender in the Operational Planning Process

For incorporating the Gender Component in programmes and activities of thematic areas, the Gender Unit organized 6 separate planning exercises for staff members to interweave the Gender perspective into the thematic areas. The aspects taken into account were:

- Addressing practical or strategic gender needs
- Finding out areas where women could benefit
- Provisions of access to and control over resources
- Formulating a mechanism to reduce Drudgery

This process was further strengthened through Gender Task Force (GTF), CASH, Gender Policy, and through events like Convention of Tribal Women Leaders and Celebration of International Women's Day, as platforms.

Disaster Response and Mitigation

CYSD has been taking up Disaster Response since its response to the 1999 Super-Cyclone. Since CYSD has constantly emphasized upon community ownership as the key to the success of any development initiative. It has been addressing various immediate and long-term effects of disaster by bringing back children to schools, erecting makeshift shades and structures, restoring schools taking children off the streets and saving them from disorientation caused by the depressive impact of disasters. In making efforts to facilitate the process of building disaster resilience of vulnerable communities in their access to entitlements before, during and after major disasters in Orissa, CYSD's disaster response programme intervenes at four phases of providing relief, restoration, reconstruction, rehabilitation and preparedness to reduce disaster risks and vulnerability through shared understanding and coordinated action. It develops appropriate disaster and mitigation strategies, and strengthens multi-stakeholder partnerships for emergency response and sustainable rehabilitation.

The Disaster Response and Mitigation activities undertaken this year are Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) with Community Contingency Plans, Training of Trainers Programmes (TOT), Formation of Disaster Mitigation Teams (DMTs), Durbipaka Mukabila Sena, Special Attention to Women, Development and Updating of CCPs, Disaster Management Resource Centres (DMRC), Developing IEC Processes and Multi-Action Coordination and facilitating Policy Dialogue on Disaster Management Issues.

CYSD's Emergency Response

- Community Assets' Reconstruction
- Creches for Children
- Community Kitchens equipped with ready-to-eat cereal powder for Babies
- Support to Artisan Groups
- Boat Deployment at strategic locations for Rescue Operations
- Health and Sanitation and Veterinary Care
- Kitchen Garden, Commercial Crops and Summer Crop Programmes
- Promotion of Disaster Mitigation Teams as Task Groups equipped with strategies for Disaster Risk Reduction

Health Interventions

CYSD's PLAN Project based in Karanjia, implements health programmes in Saharapada and Thakurmunda Blocks of Kendujhar and Mayurbhanj Districts across tribal-inhabited 95 villages, addressing health needs of mothers and children through health improvement. Largely, these two blocks are widely scattered, inaccessible and vulnerable to threats like Malaria and HIV/AIDS. Women of reproductive age group and children comprise the vulnerable segment of the population due to the risks like malnourishment and Anemia connected with childbearing, survival and growth, and development in case of infants and children.

More than 80% of the Project operational villages are remotely located from government health facilities including Government outreach services like the new PHCs and ANM Centres. Maternal and child health problems like communicable and infectious diseases continue to prevail, causing significant amount of morbidity and mortality. The adolescents are unaware of the reproductive health problems and the availability of the services. Only 8% of youths in the age group of 14-24 years have access to adequate information on reproductive & sexual health.

HIV/AIDS and Sexuality Education is on purpose an imperative intervention area in pact with health. CYSD intervenes systematically through Solidarity Group Action, exercises Behavior Change Communication, mitigates stigma and discrimination through well designed training modules, sensitizes Institutional Service Providers to bring about the necessary change, builds Communication Networks for sharing experiences, ensures linkages with various schemes, and takes up Advocacy Action on emerging issues. The Project implements to create awareness amongst people about the causes and consequences of malaria, facilitating vector control measures, improving knowledge and practice of preventive measures and to enhance the access of the people to timely testing and treatment. The Project emphasized the sharpening of ideas to undertake outreach delivery of health services through a series of interventions on priority basis. Continuous interaction with line departments to address the health related issues of the villages has been a regular practice of the project. The Project also facilitated increase in household access to micro health insurance services available through mainstream agencies.

Major Health Interventions This Year:

- Building Capacity of Community Health Volunteers (CHVs)
- Awareness Programme for community mothers on Nutrition & related Deficiency Disorders, Antenatal care, Immunization, Birth Spacing and Contraceptive Services
- Training Programme for ASHA, ICDS worker, CHVs on Safe Motherhood and Child Care
- Village level training Programme for Adolescent Girls on ARSH & HIV/AIDS
- Training and Practical exposure for Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs)
- Strengthening of Gaon Kalyan Samiti & Rogi Kalyan Samiti
- Health Check-up Camp
- Screening camp on RTI/STI and Venereal Diseases
- HIV and Sexuality Education
- Observation of World AIDS Day
- Orientation on Malaria and HIV/AIDS at Schools
- Capacity Building training program for the solidarity group Members
- Strengthening of Students peer group in selected schools
- Capacity building training programs for different stakeholders
- SRH Camps
- Capacity Building program for teachers for effective classroom transaction on life skill education
- Capacity Building programme for Staffs
- District Level Capacity Building program for partner organization on SRH & prevention of HIV & AIDS
- District level Sharing Workshop (AEP) and District Level Civil Society Forums Meet
- WASH Community level Training/Exposure Programmes, Workshops, Seminars, IEC Materials / Publication. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in schools is a globally recognized intervention to promote children's right to health and clean environment to influence a generational change in health promotion behavior and attitudes. CYSD in collaboration with PLAN India envisaged initiating the WASH programme in the Thakurmunda Block of Mayurbhanj district, for good hygiene practices amongst the rural/tribal school children, exercising their rights to adequate school Wash (Water Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities.

The Journey from a Neglected Non-Grant Institution to a Model Hub

Established in the year 1991, the R.N Girls' High School in Nuagaon of Champajhar Gram Panchayat in the Thakurmunda Block of Mayurbhanj District, functioned with private funds from generous individuals, teachers' contributions, and the stipends of children. Good results, pleasant student-teacher equations, and emphasis on Moral Education and Discipline, attracted more children to the school increasing the strength of girls to 139. In spite of a good school rapport, the non-grant institution lacked in terms of adequate infrastructure, sanitary facilities, health education and drinking-water facilities.

To address the issues and to promote Water, Sanitation and Hygiene practices, CYSD-Pian intervened to promote hygiene facilities through hygiene education, and Infrastructure support in school in collaboration with Plan India and Aus Aid. Student Health Club and Village Water Sanitation Committee were formed, with an aim to change WASH behavior of children in School, as well as in Community. School WASH Committee was formed and oriented to initiate leadership and accountability, supervisory monitoring of Sanitary Block Construction taking responsible for future sustainability. Awareness programs and puppet shows were performed in the school. IEC interventions for the students and school (WASH calendar, Leaf let, poster, Flex) on school WASH were carried out along with Competition on School WASH. Capacity building programme on WASH were conducted facilitating Inter-School exposure of students to model schools. As a result, the pro-active Students' Health Club members practiced and promoted WASH behavior among children in schools, supervising personal hygiene of all children, involving them in the school cleaning activities. They have been playing the peer role in promoting best practices in school environment. Participation of the School WASH Committee in addressing related issues, involvement of teachers in promoting a better environment, and the coordinating efforts of Mrs. Pramila Sahoo, Head Mistress, R.N Girls' High School, has today made it a model school for replication elsewhere.

Event of the Year : Foundation Day 2011



On March 24, 2011 CYSD celebrated its 29th Foundation Day, a day of awakening, a day of rededication and a day of remembrance to the sacred mandate. Remembering the suffering and sacrifice made by our forerunners, CYSDians introspected on the unfinished tasks as also the problems, constraints and challenges lying ahead to rededicating towards such tasks in a lesser amount of time and cost. CYSD was privileged to have esteemed Dr. Lakshmidhar Mishra, IAS (Retd.), Former Secretary, Labour, GOI, and Special Rapporteur of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) as the Chief Guest, who spoke on "**Current Challenges before Voluntary Organizations**", and on Democratizing Decentralization.

Juara 2011



Resource Providers: 2010- 2011

ORISSA FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY /MART
iiMPACT
INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY: KORAPUT
THE WORLD BANK
ORISSA STATE AIDS CONTROL SOCIETY
INDIAN SCHOOL OF MICRO FINANCE FOR WOMEN
UNICEF
UNDP
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (ATMA)
DISTRICT AGRICULTURE OFFICE, JEYPORE-KORAPUT
INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION (ISRO)
DISTRICT RURAL, DEVELOPMENT AGENCY: KORAPUT
OXFAM NOVIB
PLAN INTERNATIONAL
BERNARD VAN LEER FOUNDATION
WOMENS ORGANISATION FOR SOCIA-CULTURAL AWARENESS
CONCERN WORLDWIDE
FORD FOUNDATION
CUTS CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE, ECONOMICS & ENVIRONMENT
CENTRE FOR BUDGET & GOVERNANCE ACCOUNTABILITY

Compliance Report: Year 2010- 2011

CREDIBILITY ALLIANCE NORMS

1. IDENTITY (Minimum Norm Compliance)

- CYSD is registered as a non-profit Society under Society Regulation Act, 1860. (Reg. No. 804-591, dated the 24th March, 1982), with the RoC, Orissa
- MoA and AoA are available on request.
- CYSD is registered u/s 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (Reg No: Adm (GL) 7/12-A/84-85, dated the 21st February, 1985
- CYSD is registered under Section 6 (1) (a) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (Reg. No. 105020009).

Name & Address of main Bankers :

- a) State Bank of India, Bapuji Nagar, BBSR -751009
- b) AXIS Bank Ltd., Archbishops House, Satya Nagar, Bhubaneswar- 751007

Name & Address of Auditors :

- a) M/s. R.C.Lal & Co., 41, Ashok Nagar East, BBSR-751009
- b) M/s. SRB & Associates, 5th Floor, IDCO Tower, Janpath, Bhubaneswar-751022

2. Vision, Mission and Impact

Vision: An equitable society where women and men can freely realize their full potential, fulfill their rights and responsibilities and lead their life with dignity and self-respect.

Mission: To enable marginalized women, men and children to improve their quality of life. To this end, CYSD uses issue based research to influence policies from a pro-poor and rights based perspective. It also works to ensure transparent, gender sensitive, accountable and democratic governance by building the capacities of people and organisations in participatory planning.

Impact: CYSD in its near 3 decades of intervention has reached & uplifted a million people's lives. Our achievements are impressive in all thematic areas which in a way speak about the impact we have on the communities we work for. While working in the area of elementary education we made it sure that all children, specifically girls in the age group of 6-14 enrolled into school and retained there. Through our livelihoods intervention we helped people achieve economic self-reliance and livelihoods security. Similarly, through our decentralized planning and policy advocacy, we have empowered communities and made efforts towards ensuring governance accountability at various levels.

3. Governance- Details of Board Members : (as on March 31, 2011) (Minimum Norm Compliance)

| Name | Age | Sex | Position on Board | Occupation | Area of Competency | Meetings Attended |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Padmashri Tulasi Munda | 65 | F | Member | Social Work | Tribal Empowerment | 3 of 3 |
| Ms. Shanti Devi | 69 | F | Member | Social Work | Girls & Women Education | 3 of 3 |
| Ms. Bimla Chandra Sekhar | 54 | F | Member | Social Work | Gender & Development | 1 of 3 |
| Ms. Pravat Nalini Dash | 68 | F | Member | Former (Pro) Vice-Chancellor | Educationist | 1 of 3 |
| B. Sarangadhar Subudhi | 57 | M | Member | Entrepreneur | Enterprise Management | 1 of 3 |
| Bikram K. Sahoo | 56 | M | Member | Business | Trade & Commerce | 3 of 3 |
| Krutibas Ransingh | 56 | M | Member | Teaching | Educationist | 3 of 3 |
| Prafulla Kumar Das | 55 | M | Member | Banker | Accounting & Cost Control | 3 of 3 |
| Jagadananda | 57 | M | Member | State Information Commissioner | Governance, Accountability & RTI | 3 of 3 |
| Prof (Dr.) Anup Kumar Dash | 56 | M | Honorary Member Secretary | Development Sociologist | Development Microfinance | 3 of 3 |
| P.K. Sahoo | 57 | M | Chairperson | Social Scientist | Strategic Planning, OD & NGO Management | 3 of 3 |

4. General Council Members :

- Dr. Bhagbanprakash, Social Scientist
- Dr. D. N. Daschadhury, FRCS, UK
- Dr. Laxmidhar Mishra, IAS (Retd.), Rapporteur, Central Human Rights Commission
- Dr. Sruti Mohapatra, Secretary General, SWABHIMAN
- Prof. Debiprasad Mishra, Indian Institute of Rural Management (IRMA)
- Shri Nagendra Kumar Mishra, Entrepreneur
- Shri Santosh Kumar Pattanayak, Advocate
- Ms. Vijayalakshmi Das, Managing Director, Ananya Finance for Inclusive Growth
- During FY 2010 -2011 one (01) AGM was held on 31st October 2010 and two (02) Board Meetings were held on 31st October 2010 and 16th January 2011.
- CYSD will be implementing a Board Rotation Policy.
- The Board approves programmes, budgets, annual activity reports and audited financial statements. The Board ensures the organisation's compliance with laws and regulations.

5. Accountability & Transparency

No remuneration, sitting fees or any other form of compensation has been paid, since inception of the Foundation, to any Board member, trustee or shareholder. Chairman, a member of the Board works fulltime in the organization and draws monthly salary. (Minimum Norm compliance)

- The following reimbursements have been made to Board Members:
- Travelling Expenses (to attend Board meetings): Rs.27,680/-only
- No other reimbursements have been made to any Board member, trustee or shareholder.
- Remuneration of Head of the Organization:Rs 54,200/- per month
- Remuneration of 3 highest paid staff members:
Rs.54,200p.m, Rs.33,300 p.m, Rs 33,200 p.m)
- Remuneration of the lowest paid staff member:Rs 5,300/- p.m.
- Staff details: (as on March 31,2011)*

| Gender | Paid full time | Paid part time | Paid Consultants | Unpaid Volunteers |
|--------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Male | 123 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Total cost paid to be the consultants: Rs.15,81,77!¥'-

Distribution of staff according to salary levels (as on March 31, 2011)

| Slab of gross salary (in Rs.) plus benefits paid to staff | Male | Female | Total |
|---|------|--------|-------|
| <5000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5,000 - 10,000 | 37 | 18 | 55 |
| 10,000 - 25,000 | 79 | 20 | 99 |
| 25,000 - 50,000 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 50,000 - 1,00,000 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1,00,000> | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 123 | 38 | 161 |

The staff table includes only the salaries of the staff for the year ending March 31,2011. There are three paid volunteers who are paid monthly allowances not included in salary break ups.

- **Total** cost of national air travel by all staff during the year:Rs.2,11,070/- (including Rs.Nil reimbursed to Board members as above)
- **Total** cost of international travel by all staff during the year: Rs.2,80,570/-

| Sl No | Name | Designation | Destination | Purpose | Gross Expense (Rs) | Sponsored by (Rs) |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Shri P K Sahoo | Chairman | Montreal, Canada | To participate In the CIVICUS (World Alliance for Citizen Participation) World Assembly on 'Acting Together for a Just World: Seeking Out Solutions from 20 to 23 August 2010 in Montreal, | 150,750/- Airfare and Related Expenses. | PLAN International |
| 2 | Shri Ganesh Parida | Programme Manager | Fortaleza, State of Ceara, Brazil | To participate in the International Conference on Climate, Sustainability and Development in Semi-arid Regions (ICID 2010), from 16 to 20 August 2010 organized by CGEE, Brazil. | 19,320/- (domestic travel cost) International airfare and related expenses borne by Host Organization. | CYSD CGEE, Brazil |
| 3 | Shri Himanshu Jha | Programme Coordinator | Mexico City, Mexico | Social Watch Coordinating Committee Meeting, 13-26 September 2010 in Mexico City | 129,820/- (Airfare) Hospitality borne by Host Organization | Social Watch International, Uruguay. |

Financial Summary

Balance Sheet For the Year Ended 31st March 2011
Amount in INR (Lakhs)

| SOURCES OF FUND | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| CORPUS FUND | 59.96 |
| GENERAL FUND | 297.61 |
| DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND | 358.42 |
| DESIGNATED FUNDS | 232.78 |
| COMMITTED RESERVE | 70.85 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | 20.35 |
| TOTAL | 1039.97 |
| APPLICATION OF FUND | |
| FIXED ASSETS | 603.63 |
| INVESTMENTS & FIXED DEPOSIT | 200.44 |
| CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES | 235.91 |
| TOTAL | 1039.97 |

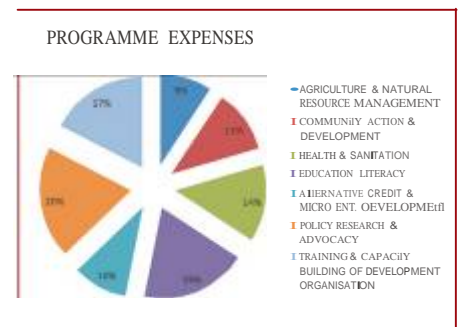
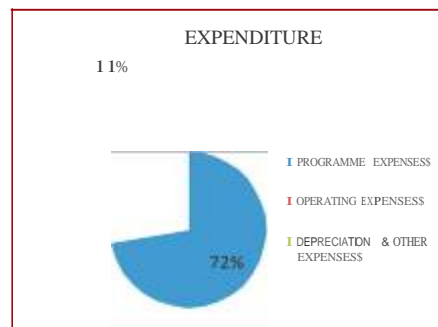
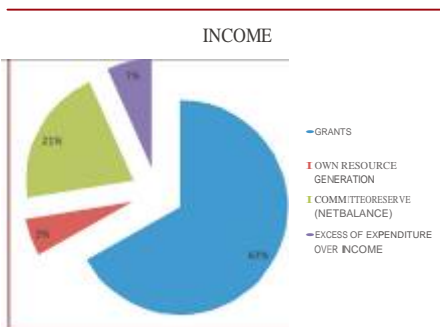
Income and Expenditure Account

For the Period from 1st April 2010- 31st March 2011
Amount in INR (Lakhs)

| INCOME | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| GRANTS | 526.03 |
| OWN RESOURCE GENERATION | 44.03 |
| EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME | 52.71 |
| COMMITTED RESERVE (NET BALANCE) | 164.07 |
| TOTAL | 786.84 |
| EXPENDITURE | |
| PROGRAMME EXPENSES | 567.78 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | 136.96 |
| DEPRECIATION & OTHER EXPENSES | 82.30 |
| TOTAL | 786.84 |

Source of Information : Audited Statement of Accounts 2010- 11

Financial Details



CYSDians ...

Chairman: Prafulla K. Sahoo

Member Secretary: Prof. Dr. Anup Dash

Senior Programme Managers: Purna Chandra Mohapatra, Jitendra Sundaray, Jayadev Dakua

Programme Managers: Kalpana Mohapatra, Premananda Mohanty, Prasanna Das, Shubhro Roy, Prafulla Kumar Moharana, Ramesh Chandra Swain, Maheswar Chhatoi, Minati Mallick, Udakar Samal, Dipti Ranjan Mohanty, Bholanath Dash, Ajit Kumar Bastia, Ganesh Parida, Binaya Kumar Rout, Pravas Ranjan Mishra, Ananta Kishore Swain, Rabindra Kumar Mohanty, Seema Gupta, Mamata Tripathy, Bisudhananda Mishra, Prakash Kumar Barik, Santosh Kumar Nayak

Associate Programme Managers: Ashok Kumar Pradhan, Bharati Mohapatra, Jagateswar Parida, Ananta Charan Sahoo, Pradeepta Kumar Nayak, Meera Mishra, Dambarudhar Sundaray, Sribanta Jena, Dr. Pramod Nanda, Prasanna Kumar Maharana, Lipika Mohapatra, Amit Kumar Mohapatra, Prafulla Kumar Rout, Basanta Kumar Nayak, Uppali Mohanty, Anindita Tripathy, Kishore Chandra Pattnaik, Mihir Ketan Das

Senior Programme Associates: Gourakrushna Mohanty, Brundavanam. Ananda Rao, Jiban Ballav Bal, Basanti Manjari Satapathy, Pitabas Barik, Anjali Dash, Gadadhar Sahoo, Anasuya Panda, Padma Pattnaik, Nirupama Rath, Bijaya Kumar Mohanty, Siba Prasad Mishra, Pramod Kumar Dash, Reeta Rani Das, Puspanjali Mohanty, Ajaya Kumar Mohanty, Sabita Subudhi, Alokjyoti Mohanty, Santosh Kumar Das, Santosh Kumar Behera, Pankaj Kumar Barik, Kamalakanta Barik, Sarat Chandra Maharana, Bijaya Kumar Panda, Sanjeeb Mishra, Rajesh Kumar Mohapatra, Sanghamitra Ray, Sunanda Sahoo, Tanmayee Mishra, Anupama Kumar Jha, Santosh Kumar Mohanty, Surendra Sahoo, Hemanta Kumar Rath, Ajit Kumar Mohanty, Pandit Kumar Panigrahi, Mishael Pradhan, Rashmi Ranjan Pasayat, Narendra Behera, Sanjib Kumar Sahu, Sarbeswar Behera, Milan Mohanta, Aditya Sahoo, Sandip Rout, Sibasis Sahoo, Ranjit Kumar Dash, Surendra Digal, Birendra G. Mohapatra, Mihir Kumar Das, Prasanta Behura, Raj Narayan Jena, Soumendra Nayak, Prangya Paramita Sundaray, Subhendu Ku. Patra, Satyapriya Mohanty, Srikant Rath, Hrudananda Senapati, Shiba Prasad Pattnaik, Mamatamayee Biswal, Kamalakanta Barik, Parsuram Pradhan, Uchhab Pradhan, Manika Pattnaik, Dharendra Rath, Basanta Behera, Dillip Ku. Basantray, Subash Ch Biswal, Manoj Ku. Swain, Srinibash Rath, Ajay Ku. Das, Khageswar Mohanta, Deepak Biswal, Reetanjali Mohanty

Programme Associates: Kalpana Manjari Pradhan, Bijaylaxmi Mahapatra, Kunimani Swain, Sanghamitra Singh, Sudhir Kumar Pradhan, Subash Chandra Sahoo, Dillip Kumar Rath, Barsa Rani Parida, Manoj Kumar Panda, Pansuri Murmu, Bijay Ku. Raul, Tapas Kumar Panda, Susanta Kumar Swain, Pandab Mallik, Minakshi Panda, Sasmita Balbantray, Lalita Samarth, Bibhisan Halaba, Rama Khilla, Suprava Pandit, Rasmita Harichandan, Tophan Sethy, Biplab Swain, Mukesh Kumar Bhatta

Support Staff: Madhu Sudan Jena, Duryodhan Swain, Biswanath Jena, Pratap Nayak, Bibhuti Bhusan Mohanty, Laxmidhar Sahoo, Chandramani Nayak, Srinibas Mansingh, Sitakanta Mohapatra, Prakash Chandra Behera, Gourishyam Mohanty, Kailash Chandra Nayak, Ramakanta Das, Rabindra Kumar Mallik, Benudhar Bhoi, Jagan Mohan Das, Prasant Kumar Routray, Murali Nayak.



Centre for Youth and Social Development

E-1, Institutional Area, Gangadhar Meher Marg

Bhubaneswar- 751013, Orissa, India

Tel: + 91 674- 2301725, 2300983, Fax: + 91 674- 2301226

E-mail: cysdbbsr@sancharnet.in, info@cysd.org

www.cysd.org