

ANNUAL REPORT 2015-16



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Life Academy of Vocational Studies (LAVS)

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From the Chief Executive



Life Academy of Vocational Studies (LAVS) has scaled new heights of excellence and achievements as it enters 24th year of vibrant operation positively impacting social engineering and rural infrastructure development in Odisha mostly benefiting the poor and vulnerable sections of our society. I share my sense of joy and pride with all of you who became a part and patron of

this glorious journey. There have been times of challenge and tribulations but our collective endeavour and determination to serve with transparency and sincerity has strategically positioned the organization to play more productive innings in times to come contributing to the shared cause of inclusive and sustainable development.

I am full of optimism as I see the turn of events globally and in our country unleashing new ideas and opportunities for development. Technology and enterprise has become buzz words driving innovation and distribution across countries. Structural reforms, policy changes, programmatic direction and government's drive to promote governance accountability are welcome signals for rapid socio-economic transformation. Building right connects with the masses and stimulating their participation in this dialogue and change process is a big task which civil society must come forward to shoulder and deliver. With your continued support and encouragement, LAVS shall supplement all efforts that aim to improve quality of life through good governance.

Fiscal year 2015-16 added diversity and depth to our operations as we expanded our outreach to more number of habitats, clientele and thematic domains. LAVS became the privileged State Nodal Agency (SNA) of VIKASPEDIA a

multilingual web portal dedicated to development communication supported by Ministry of Information Technology, Government of India. We continue as state project implementation consultant on ADB supported PMGSY roads programme. Our engagements have extended further in rural, tribal and critical backward areas of the state thanks to the support from donors and government agencies. I am indeed happy to share that we have been able to provide value added services and consultancy support in sensitive themes like social/ environmental impact assessment and implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plans.

I present a summary of our achievements during the year 2015-16 in this report with a promise to do better as we move forward with a shared vision and mission. Finally, I thank all those who have supported us all through and helped us to grow from strength to strength. I place on record our sincere gratitude to government bodies, donor institutions, subject experts and above all the communities but for whose support it was not possible to reach where we are. I also thank staff members and consultants for their dedication and solidarity and join them in the silver jubilee celebration of the organization.

Regards

President

Acronyms

ADB :	Asian Development Bank
CBO :	Community Based Organization
CBP :	Capacity Building Phase
CIG :	Common Interest Group
CPF :	Community Participation Framework
DFID :	Dept. for International Development
DIFD :	Development Initiative Fund
ECOP :	Environmental Code of Practice
FIG :	Farmers Interest Group
FIP :	Full Implementation Phase
FNGO :	Facilitating Non-Governmental Organization
GS :	Gram Sabha
LWE :	Left Wing Extremism
MKSP :	Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana
NABARD :	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NHM :	National Health Mission
NRLM :	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
OSRRA :	Odisha State Rural Roads Authority
OTELP :	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
PMGSY :	Pradhan Manti Gram Sadak Yojana
PACS :	Poorest Area Civil Society
PP :	Pani Panchayat
PPDT :	Pani Panchayat Development Team
PRI :	Panchayati Raj Institution
RKVY :	Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana
RTI :	Right to Information
SHG :	Self Help Group
SHPI :	Self Help Promoting Institute
UG :	Users' Group
UNWFP :	United Nations World Food Programme
VDA :	Village Development Association
VDC :	Village Development Committee
WDC :	Watershed Development Committee
WHS :	Water Harvesting Structure

LAVS An Overview

Life Academy of Vocational Studies (LAVS) is a multi-thematic research, action research and field implementation focused registered Society based in the state of Odisha. Registered under Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860, it has entered 25th year of its operations with a mission to bring positive change and impact community life facilitating faster rate of human development. Its strategic programme cycles have witnessed increasing number of projects in the areas of surveys, studies, asset verification exercises, impact assessment and evaluation assignments over the years.

Community health, nutrition, water & sanitation, education, rural livelihoods, natural resource management, skill development, financial inclusion, enterprise promotion and good governance initiatives form the core functional areas of the organization for improving the access to rightful entitlements. It caters to the needs of a broad range of target groups including children, women, youth, scheduled population, minorities and vulnerable sections of the society. Its engagements involve consulting and advisories besides ground implementation of schemes and programmes in partnership with government and donor agencies.

The organization is taking up assignments in Odisha and different states in the country as well. In Odisha, it operates in all 30 districts with a focus on southern and coastal districts for direct implementation. Inclusive and sustainable development has been a major theme of its engagement as it has implemented a number of assignments in the sector with the support of UN, Donors and Government agencies. The organization has prominent presence in the field of surveys and studies supported by government and other development actors.

The organization aspires to be a catalyst of change, change management and sustainable development impacting lives of communities through innovation, linkage, technology transfer, extension and

customized solutions. By virtue of a long diversified field implementation and professional exposure, the organization is able to win and implement projects supported by clients including World Bank, DFID, UNWFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IFAD, ADB, State and Central Government agencies. Transparency, accountability, quality assurance and client compliance are key values the organization upholds and practices.

Registrations/Accreditations :

- ◆ Registered under Societies Registration Act -XXI of 1860 No-3710-384/91, Dated-28.11.1991
- ◆ Registered under FCR Act 1976 bearing No-104830015 Dated-22.01.1999
- ◆ Registered under 12 (A) of I.T. Act
- ◆ Registered under donation deduction Act 80 (G) of the IT Act 1961 Dated 18.06.2003
- ◆ Income Tax PAN Number AAATL 3043 L
- ◆ Registered u/s 69 of Finance Act 1994 - Service Tax Registration No AAATL3043 L ST 001
- ◆ TAN No. BBNL00375E
- ◆ Registered with National Commission, Income Tax Department for exemption under 35 AC of Indian IT Act
- ◆ Accredited with the UNCCD, Germany
- ◆ Accredited with Credibility Alliance, India
- ◆ Accredited with Guide Star, India
- ◆ Accredited with National CSR Hub, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)
- ◆ Empanelled with Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority, Govt. of Odisha
- ◆ Empanelled with Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium, Govt. of India
- ◆ Registered with Consultant Management Services, Asian Development Bank
- ◆ Empanelled with Govt. of Odisha as SIA for socioeconomic survey
- ◆ Empanelled with State Institute of Rural Development for conducting surveys, studies etc.

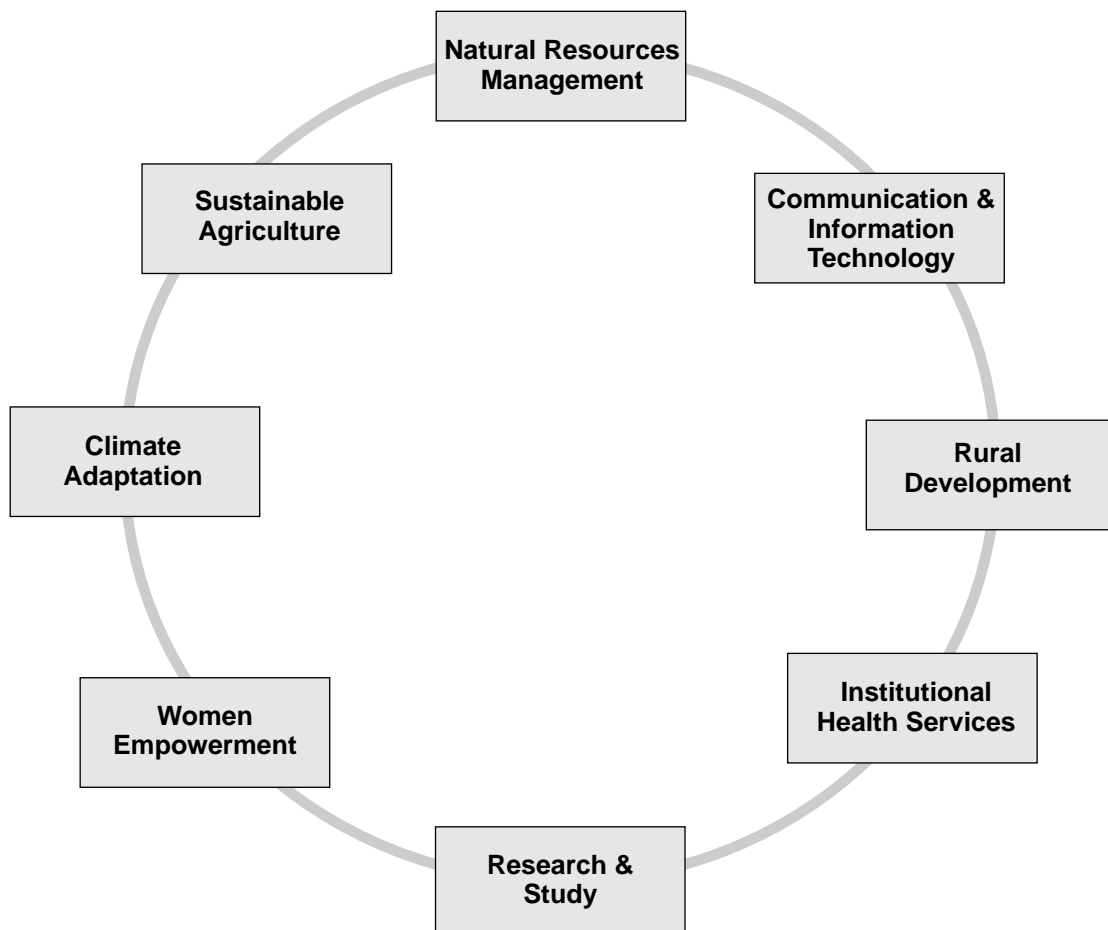
Vision

A society where peoples' action is given priority for benefit and betterment of children, women, poor and marginal sections of the community, guaranteeing eco-friendly sustainable development based on equity, empowerment and initiatives for selfreliance by the target clients.

Mission

Supplement Community capacity building and skill up-gradation to inculcate in them a sense of ownership and active partnership with government and development agencies in decision making and programmes affecting their development and well being.

Thematic Thrusts



Head & field Offices:

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Projects during 2015-16

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Key Components
1	Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Project (OTELP)	Community Development - health, nutrition, water & sanitation, Livelihoods, NRM and facilitation to access benefits of government schemes and programmes
2	Watershed Development Fund (WDF)	Socio-Economic Surveys, Capacity Building, NRM initiatives, Promoting rural and forest based livelihoods.
3	Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)	Raising income, improving access to basic amenities, reduction of drudgery and gender discrimination
4	Project Implementation Consultancy for ADB assisted PMGSY Roads	Field Surveys for Finalization of alignment, preparation of Social & Environmental Safeguard documents and Road Safety Audit and Maintenance Audit Reports
5	Assessment of Panchayats for RGPSA Awards	Assessment and recommendation of GPS, Intermediate and District Panchayats for RGPSA Awards
6	Implementation of Resettlement Plans for Machhagaon, Pattamunde and HLC Range-1 subprojects	Surveys and public consultations for identification of Affected Persons, Issuance of ID Cards, Grievance redressing, Payment of compensation
7	Formation and Election of WUA	Formation and Election of WUA for in Upper Indravati Left Canal Extension System in the District of Kalahandi as per PP Act.
8	Formation and Election of Pani Panchayats	Formation and Election of WUA for in Upper Indravati Right Canal Extension System in the District of Kalahandi as per PP Act.
9	Baseline Survey for assessment rural energy needs	Survey of identified villages in the TSP areas of Odisha for implementation of solar electrification project
10	OTELP-LAP	Ensuring land rights of especially of tribal population through building awareness, interface and access in Koraput District

ACTIVITY REPORT: 2015-16

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Sustainable Agriculture is the key to food security and prosperity of farming communities. It has the potential to address the adverse effects of climate change through appropriate coping and mitigation mechanisms. There is an urgent need to blend new knowledge and technologies with the time-tested productive indigenous practices for boosting farm yield without recourse to perilous methods of green revolution.....

LAVS has promoted interventions with focus on increased crop production and diversification under rain-fed and irrigated systems to improve household food security, nutrition and incomes with reduced risk of climate change. Agro-forestry, conservation agriculture and use of organic manures have been integrated with these interventions to ensure sustainability and to enhance profitability by reducing labor and input costs. Improved land and water management practices are being promoted with through farmer's clubs, producer groups, SHGs, and other community institutions.

Interventions for promotion of sustainable agriculture were components of different projects/programmes supported by different agencies/departments such as Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP), supported by ST & SC Development Dept., Govt. of Odisha;



Key Components

- ? Capacity Building
- ? Interventions for Sustainable agriculture
- ? Supportive Interventions
- ? Production & use of vermicompost
- ? Application of bio-pesticides
- ? Convergence
- ? Impact documentation

Watershed Development project supported by NABARD and Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana supported by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

The farmers as well as the community level volunteers were imparted training to build up their capacities to undertake sustainable agriculture.

Table 1: Capacity building on Sustainable Agriculture Practices

Name of Training	No. of Trainings & Category of Participants/Trainees				
	CRPs	PRPs	PRI Members	PG Leaders	Community Members
Trg. On Soil & Water Conservation Practices	3	3	3	6	34
Demonstration on Soil Sampling	1	2	0	6	34
Demonstration on Composting	1	2	0	6	34
Trg. On Seed Treatment	2	2	0	6	34
Trg. On Integrated Pest Management	3	3	3	7	35
Trg. On Integrated Nutrient Management	3	3	2	7	32
Demonstration on Plant Extract Preparation	2	2	0	6	35
Trg. On Seed Management	3	3	3	6	35
Trg. On Post Harvest Management	3	3	3	6	35
Trg. On Food & Nutrition Security	3	3	3	6	32
Exposure Visit to Immersion Sites	8	7	3	4	4
TOTAL	32	33	20	66	346

Further inputs were also given under this broad head:

Table 2: Interventions on Sustainable Agriculture

Stages of Operations	Activities	Practices Promoted	HHs Covered/ Adopted
Pre Cultivation Stage	Soil Testing	Soil Sample collection for testing	154
	land preparation	Summer Ploughing	1823
	Crop Selection	Crop Planning at HH, group and community level	456
	Seed Selection	Local & indigenous variety and breeder seeds	576
	Seed Treatment	Seed treatment with Beejamruta & cow urine	1278
Cultivation Stage	Sowing	Line sowing with proper spacing in SRI Method in Paddy & Vegetable	687
	Transplanting	Raising Seedlings in raised bed & transplanting	36
	Weeding	Manual & mechanized weeding as per crop requirement & weed intensity	687
	Water/ Moisture Conservation/Management	Mulching, ridge & furrow method	894
	Soil Fertility management/ Soil Health Enrichment	Application of bio-fertilizer, Compost, Hadari, Jeevamrita, Amrut Jala etc.	1464
	Insects/ Pest Management	1. Application of bio-pesticides, Handikhata, Neem Oil etc. 2. Trap crops, Pheromone traps etc.	1236
Post Cultivation Stage	Seed Collection	Marking & covering the plant/fruit with a cotton or net to protect from external pest attack	34
	Threshing, sorting and grading	Practice of sorting and grading after threshing and washing	678
	Storage & preservation	Storage of balance produce to reduce distress sale and preservation of seeds with red color soil/Ash	548

Table 3: Supportive Interventions on Sustainable Agriculture

Stages of Intervention	Area of Intervention	Coverage/Achievement	
		No. of Villages	No. of Women Farmers
Pre Production	Training on sustainable agriculture protocols	76	1876
	Soil Testing	10	154
	Crop Planning	18	456
	Seed Treatment	48	1278
During Production	Promotion and supply of HYV seeds	45	600
	Promotion of women friendly Tools for drudgery reduction and higher productivity	88	500
	Application of Bio fertilizer	38	1236
	Application of Bio pesticides	38	987
Post Production	Collection/Aggregation of produce	14	328
	Sorting & Grading of grains	14	328
	Preservation/Storage of produce	6	58

Impacts of intervention:

- ◆ 850 ha of land covered under intercropping benefiting 1136 farmers
- ◆ 140 ha of land covered under sequential cropping benefiting 310 farmers
- ◆ 87 ha of land cultivated under crop diversification covering 212 farmers
- ◆ 4 No. of poly houses installed in 4 villages for ensuring timely and healthy vegetable seedlings

Production & use of Vermicompost

Vermin-composting is the usage of earthworms to convert vegetable waste to a 100% natural plant fertilizer. The use of worm farms for vermin-composting is becoming a favorite way of converting waste to a valuable product while also growing more worms to increase the capacity of the worm farms. The most important aspect of compost produced by earthworms is that it is 100% organic.

There are no harmful chemicals and it does not need to be mixed with anything. The most significant benefit is that the nutrients in earthworm compost are very easily absorbed by the roots of plants. Unlike chemical fertilizers, vermin-compost is not easily flushed from the soil because of the worm mucus that it contains. LAVS has, by demonstration and training, has popularized production and use of vermin compost both for crop and vegetable cultivation in



its project areas. Witnessing the benefits from this application, farmers are lining up to take advantage of this method and product. It has already initiated sale of the compost produced by SHGs and producer groups through community

Convergence with MGNREGS

Facilitation of efficient implementation of MGNREGS projects has been a major engagement of LAVS during last year. Its efforts have been fruitful as the list of permissible works under MGNREGA has been expanded through revision of Schedule I of the Act with special focus on works that impact directly agriculture and allied activities. Thanks to this, it has been possible make tangible contribution in following areas:-

- ◆ Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment and improve groundwater like earthen dams, diversion channels, check dams, farm ponds with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources
- ◆ Watershed management works such as contour trenches, terracing, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures and spring shed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of a watershed
- ◆ Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canals and drains
- ◆ Renovation of traditional water bodies including de-silting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies
- ◆ Afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts.
- ◆ Land development works in common land



Impact documented on Sustainable Agriculture Practices

- ◆ Soil health improved and the soil is protected against impact of rain & erosion
- ◆ Improvement in retention of soil moisture, nutrients and soil properties
- ◆ Maximized effectiveness of rainfall and infiltration of water vs. runoff into rivers and lakes
- ◆ Practice of early planting to maximize yields
- ◆ Effective in suppressing weeds, pests and diseases
- ◆ Reduction in the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides
- ◆ Increase in yields and incomes at lower costs.
- ◆ Increasing preference and practice of sustainable agriculture norms
- ◆ Greater readiness to address adverse climate change effects

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Agricultural productivity depends on quality and availability of natural resources like soil and water. Agricultural growth can be sustained by promoting conservation and sustainable use of these scarce natural resources through appropriate location specific measures. Indian agriculture remains predominantly rain-fed and hence is more prone to climate change stress such as increase in weather variability, higher temperatures; greater seasonal variance; increased intensity and variability of monsoons; and higher frequency of extremes. About 62 percent population (as per 2011 census) of Odisha still depend in varying degrees on agriculture sector for their livelihoods making it the backbone of the State's economy. LAVS works with mostly landless and poor farmers who are more vulnerable to vagaries of nature. Apart from raising awareness and imparting training, LAVS has initiated processes to introduce climate smart agriculture. It also has attached highest priority for NRM activities through watershed projects.

Creation & development of irrigation infrastructure:

To ensure proper utilization of water source & to meet the water scarcity in agriculture and domestic level efforts have been made. In the operational villages under OTELP 3 nos. of DBI, 6 nos. of small lift irrigation systems, 1 hydram under developed to be utilised by community. 10 water lifting device were provided to selected beneficiaries to use the same in cultivation.

Similarly, under the Watershed Development Project at Turia and Taupadar Watersheds the following activities were undertaken:



Table 4: NRM based activities in watershed areas

Activities	Taupadar Watershed		Taupadar Watershed	
	Target in CUM/ RM/Nos./ha.	Achievement	Target in CUM/RM/Nos./ha.	Achievement
NRM Based Treatment Intervention in Cultivable Area				
Field Bund	21896	12934	35635	13700
Stone Bund	4284	877	6810	2108
Farm Pond	18	12	14	14
Variety Replacement	840	0		
NRM Based Treatment Intervention in Forest/Gochar Land				
Contour Trench (CCT)	13780	13374	22065	16004
WAT	16934	10055	24581	14223
Staggered Trench	12820	9121	14955	7948
Contour Bund	675	567	11303	2601
Avenue Plantation	0	0	5500	2000
Plantation	26	24	120	82
NRM Based Drainage line Treatment				
Gully Control(GC)	40	37	45	12
CD Small	12	6	20	6
Field Channel	0	0	150	150
Diversion Weir(DW)	1	1	1	1
WHS	1	1	1	1
Non-NRM Based Intervention for livelihoods promotion				
Mushroom Cultivation			3	0
Bee Keeping	7	7	5	5
Vermi compost	2	2		
Leaf Plate	0	0	5	0
Goatery	20	20		
Grain Bank	2	2	3	3
Threshing Floor	1	1	2	2
Small Farm Implements	1	1	5	5

Impacts of the intervention

Checked soil erosion, increased irrigation outreach to 73% land targeted for cultivation during Kharif 2015 and cropping area increased by 68%

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

Poverty is highest among the Scheduled Tribes (STs) with more than 75% households are below poverty line. LAVS has been at work to strengthen community-based institutions, promote improved natural resource management, enhance productivity and up-scale proven market-oriented production models for socio-economic empowerment of tribal people. Due emphasis is laid on remunerative farm, off-farm and non-farm activities pertaining to agriculture, allied sectors and NTFP. As tribal communities live in small hamlets in relatively inaccessible areas, the strategy is to maximise their access to ongoing govt. schemes and programmes.

Institution building/ Capacity building

- ◆ Promoted & strengthened 10 No. of VDCs, 3 WDCs, 10 No. of VLSCs, 160 No. of SHGs across 13 Micro Watersheds (MWS)
- ◆ 322 No. of training programs, awareness camps and Exposure visits organized for the members of different CBOs under community empowerment and management initiatives
- ◆ 128 No. of training and exposure visits on different livelihoods activities organized for beneficiaries
- ◆ 34 No. of training programs conducted for FNGO Staff at ITDA/District level
- ◆ 62 No. of training programs conducted for Community Service Providers(CSPs)

Table 5: Community assets created

Sl. No	Name of Infrastructures	Nos.
1	Mandap (Community Meeting Pendants)	23
2	Farm Pond	47
3	DBI	4
4	Check Dam	25
5	Hydram	1
6	Dug well	53
7	Drinking Water Project	42
8	Godown-Cum-VDC Office	10
9	Mother Chick Unit	4
10	Drying Yard	4
11	Multipurpose Community Centre	4
12	Poly House	4
13	Village Drain	6
14	Field Channel	1
15	WHS	1
Grand Total (Physical units)		229

Support to ultra poor/vulnerable family:

Vulnerable group targeting is a major agenda in implementing tribal development activities. The top-up financing is continuing to support the on-going development interventions of OTELP. Under IFAD TOP UP Assistance, vulnerable HHs are supported guided & encouraged to have change in livelihood for a living with dignity in community. Support for setting up rice huller units, grocery shops, tailoring units, cycle/motor cycle repairing centres, vegetable vending & low cost housing were provided to vulnerable HHs based on the recommendations of concerned Village Development Committees (VDCs).

- ◆ Focus livelihood intervention gave opportunity to 51 HHs beneficiaries supported for goat rearing unit which is

suitable to all for income generating.

- ◆ 20 no. of beneficiaries are supported for commercial vegetable cultivation (with raised bed and drip irrigation).
- ◆ Through 8 nos. of economic activities unemployed youths are supported to bring changes in the life and livelihoods.
- ◆ 2 No. of Mother chick units constructed in 2 villages benefiting 214 families
- ◆ 100 No. of Backyard poultry firms created in 10 villages covering 100 families
- ◆ 51 No. of HHs assisted under Goatery rearing in 11 villages
- ◆ 20 No. of Farm Ponds utilized for Pisciculture benefiting 200 HHs in 12 villages

Farmers Club Programme (FCP):

As part of an attempt to promote village level institutions to work on the principles of “Development through Credit” by the community level Farmers, LAVS have partnered with NABARD in the implementation of Farmers Club Program in Pottangi Block for the last four years benefiting mostly tribal communities. During the past four years, LAVS have promoted 13 Farmers Clubs in its program area which are actively functioning for the interest of the Farmers and farming at the community level. Under this program, 430 farmers have been brought into the fold of Farmers Clubs in 13 villages in Pottangi Block which are recognized and approved by NABARD. Through facilitation by LAVS, base level orientation training programs and *Meet with Expert* programs are being conducted for club members periodically.

The basic functions of the Farmers Club are:

- ? Enroll the farmers as members, draw up



annual calendar of various agricultural events

- ? Coordinate with banks to ensure credit flow among members/farmers
- ? Arrange interface with subject matter specialists in the various fields of agriculture and allied activities
- ? Undertake socio-economic developmental activities etc.

Table 6: Details of Farmers Clubs

Sl. No	Name of FCs	Village	GP	Bank A/C Number
1	Utkal FC	Basuguda	Pukali	30840918883
2	Shiva Shankar FC	Mulasankar	Pukali	30838330818
3	Asha FC	Maliguda	Pukali	30868865953
4	Shaktiman FC	Maksapondei	Sambai	30875825717
5	Lukapani	Karanjaguda	Kotia	30874196006
6	Banadurga FC	Kusuma	Sambai	30888030190
7	Maa Santoshi FC	Gudiambaguda	Sambai	30874183961
8	Maa Durga FC	Kartoloba	Rallegeda	30866723919
9	Indira FC	Gugaguda	Chandaka	12258010234
10	Bada Debata	Phatu	Pukali	30840916818
11	Jharana FC	Mulaguda	Pukali	30817570210
12	Deomali	Turia	Kotia	30874198457
13	Kandhmali	Taupadar	Kotia	30874196823

Habitation improvement and sanitation

Morbidity and mortality burden is high among tribal population due to lack of access to basic amenities and services. There is an urgent need to improve their habitat and living condition. Towards this end, LAVS has mobilized resources under ongoing projects to create community awareness and provision basic services.

- ◆ 45 No. of Villages out of 51 program villages are covered under piped water supply to ensure round the year availability of safe drinking water at door steps
- ◆ 4 No. of multipurpose community centers constructed in 4 villages
- ◆ 125 No. of families assisted with Toilet and Bathroom covering 5 villages under total sanitation.
- ◆ 125 No. of families provided biomass cook stoves
- ◆ 303 No. of smokeless chullahs supplied to individual HHs for ensuring drudgery reduction of women
- ◆ 178 No. of families allotted with house site land and 814 No. of HHs with farm land

Investment under Development Initiative Fund (DIF)

This is an additional and flexible funding to address the area of demand as expressed by communities through the participatory process during the course of program implementation and also to supplement those components/ interventions of the program that yield very good results. It also enables the communities to implement activities which are not funded in other program components. Under this program, provisions has been made for targeting the traditionally excluded households e.g. single women headed households, landless, destitute, physically challenged and those who are not a part of SHG or other groups formed for income generating activities.

The activities under DIF are broadly divided into four categories such as;

- ◆ Supplementary/ Gap-up funding for taking up additional activities
- ◆ Experimenting and/ or up scaling innovative activities for livelihoods security
- ◆ Promotion of low cost, time & labour saving technologies for reduction of drudgery
- ◆ Resource and extension support to the vulnerable and destitute households living in the program villages

Impacts of the interventions:

- ◆ Drudgery of families reduced leading to healthy and quality life.
- ◆ Food security ensured for round the year in program area.
- ◆ Communities have added knowledge and skills.
- ◆ Increased access to financial services.
- ◆ Increased community participation for collective and common interest.
- ◆ Accessibility to piped drinking water, sanitary latrines increased
- ◆ Women's health improvement due to smokeless chullahs

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

LAVS has taken several initiatives for development and empowerment of women because they are disproportionately affected by poverty and discrimination; and suffer abuse and violations in the realisation of their rights. Economic empowerment has been the buzz word for which it expanded outreach through SHG programming and IG activities under various projects. Introduction of technology and tools in farm practices reduced drudgery of women to a great extent. Cultivation of cash crops, vegetables and value chain interventions added to the remunerative engagement and economic return to women.



audio-visuals besides using the kits already available with the organization. It deployed a pool of community resource persons, para professionals and vocational trainers to conduct the programmes at village, GP, Block and district levels. It also facilitated direct learning and cross learning exercises through experience sharing workshops and exposure visits of women leaders/ farmers.

Initiatives undertaken by LAVS opened up new opportunities in agriculture and other allied activities like bee keeping, livestock management and micro-enterprise development. Some of the most striking evidence of productive engagement of women came from the livestock sector as it was adopted as the mechanism for meeting both regular and emergency needs. Restrictions on access to CPRs have encouraged the move towards fodder cultivation and stall feeding for both large and small ruminants. Grain banks, livestock improvement and apiary have been taken up as livelihoods activities in the project villages. The activities such as hill broom making, vegetable vending, flour milling, candle making, grocery shop, chicken centre, tailoring unit, goatery, sheepery, leaf plate making, Irrigation Pump set for cultivation etc have been supported to initiate and empower women in new vocations.

LAVS has extended capacity building support in multiple fields including social mobilization, SHG management, Leadership, record keeping, vocational skills etc. It has developed comprehensive training content- 12 in print and 4

Table 7: Achievements to empower women

Sl No	Particulars	Number	Remark
1	No of WSHGs formed and strengthened	467	All are functional with active leadership, member participation a
2	No of SHGs supported for Income Generation Activities	324	In farm, off farm and nonfarm sectors
3	No of SHG Federations promoted	5	At cluster/ GP and Block level
4	No of Producers Groups promoted	87	Fully functional
5	No of Marketing Society Promoted	5	Fully functional
6	No of Farmer's associations formed	152	Fully functional with 50 % women members
7	No of Farmer's associations supported for sustainable agriculture practices with 50 % membership for women	89	Being used as lead farmers to up-scale the practices
8	No of Grain Banks formed with 50 % membership for women	78	Fully functional
9	No of Water User Associations promoted with 50 % membership for women	21	Fully functional

Financial Inclusion Initiative under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Districts

LAVS is engaged as NGO-SHPI to promote credit linkage of WSHGs with banks and besides acting as banking/business facilitator for providing, tracking, monitoring these groups for loan repayments. This approach is also part of the attempt to facilitate sustained financial inclusion through bank loan, promote livelihoods security and improved wellbeing of hardcore poor families.

Table 8: Women SHGs savings/ credit linked with Banks

Name of Block	Name of Bank Branch	Target	WSHGs Savings Linked till March-2016 (Cumulative)	WSHGs Credit Linked till March-2016 (Cumulative)
Pottangi	State Bank	15	11	09
	UGB	15	24	24
Semiliguda	State Bank	15	12	11
	UGB	15	13	07
TOTAL		60	60	51

Impact of Intervention

- ? SHGs formed and strengthened in rural hinterlands drawing members from BPL/ poor households and their access to sustainable banking services facilitated.
- ? The members of these groups made aware about benefits under relevant govt. schemes for which they were eligible and facilitated to avail such benefits.
- ? Members of these groups accessed bank loan, started IG activities and earned additional income
- ? Increased awareness, exposure, interfaces and achievements raised confidence and participation

Access to Entitlements under Different Social Security Schemes

Women are subject to oppression through various means, e.g. right over Common Property Resources, exclusion from different social security schemes and many other discriminative and subjugating impositions. In presence of these factors empowerment shall remain a far-off dream. Addressing these issues are crucial to elevation of women's status. LAVS undertook various measures to minimize these gaps hindering women empowerment; resulting in the following

Table 9: Women's access to Social Security Schemes/ CRP

Name of Block	No. of GPs	No. of Mahila Kisans	Coverage of HHs/Mahila Kisans				
			KCC	Fasal Bima Yojana	Farm Pond Under MGNREGS	Vermi/NADEP Compost	Job Card
Pottangi	6	1802	1364	326	14	109	1219
Semiliguda	4	1213	376	0	24	121	1050
Total	10	3015	1760	326	40	230	2269

Impact of Intervention

- ♦ The productive capacity of women increased through access to capital, resources, credit, land, technology, information, technical assistance and training.
- ♦ Women especially poor and under-privileged facilitated to access official scheme benefits in sectors like housing, drinking water, sanitation, health, nutrition, literacy, education and credit.
- ♦ Village communities and families sensitized on gender disparities and violence against women through legal literacy and family life education.

Development of Women in Agriculture

India has a predominantly agrarian economy. 70% of her population is rural; of those households, 60% engage in agriculture as their main source of income. It has always been India's most important economic sector. In this important agricultural sector woman plays a vital role, because it is largely a household enterprise. Women in India are major producers of food in terms of value, volume and number of hours

Key Activities:

- ❖ Profiling & database of 3000 targeted Mahila Kisans (Households)
- ❖ Prepare Inception Report, DRP, Technical Protocol and undertake Value chain and livelihood opportunity studies
- ❖ Baseline survey of 300 Households and End line survey of 3000 Households

worked. Nearly 63 percent of all economically active men are engaged in agriculture as compared to 78 per cent of women. Almost 50 percent of rural female workers are classified as agricultural labourers and 37% as cultivators. About 70 percent of farm work was performed by women. It is observed that women play a significant and crucial role in agricultural development and allied fields including, main crop production, live-stock production, horticulture, post-harvesting operations, agro/social forestry, fishing etc.; it is a fact long taken for granted but ignored since ages.

Rural Women form the most important productive work force in the economy of majority of the developing nations including India. Rural women often manage complex households and pursue multiple livelihood strategies. Their activities typically include producing agricultural crops, tending animals, processing and preparing food, working for wages in agricultural or other rural enterprises, collecting fuel and water, engaging in trade and marketing, caring for family members and maintaining their homes. Many of these activities are not defined as "economically active employment" in national accounts but they are essential to the wellbeing of rural households.

- ❖ 300 WSHGs to be strengthened
- ❖ 60 number of producer groups to be promoted and strengthened
- ❖ 2 number of producers federations to be promoted and strengthened with 3000 MKs as members
- ❖ 1 Marketing Society to be promoted and strengthened for looking after the marketing support

- ❖ 160 number of landless Mahila Kisans to be covered under backyard poultry and goat rearing
- ❖ 3000 HH level micro planning to be undertaken
- ❖ 2500 Mahila Kisans to undertake vegetable cultivation and paddy cultivation adopting sustainable agricultural protocols
- ❖ 30 number of Community Resource Persons(CRPs) to be promoted and capacitated to extend handholding support to women farmers
- ❖ 30 number of Para Resource Persons(PRPs) to be placed to provide extension services to Mahila Kisans
- ❖ Capacity building of 3000 Mahila Kisans on various package of practices (PoP) of sustainable agriculture to be undertaken
- ❖ Distribution & dissemination of different drudgery reduction tools to 500 Mahila Kisans

Key Components

- ? Profiling of women in agriculture
 - ? Capacity building
 - ? Extension Support
 - ? Value Chain Analysis
 - ? Institution building
 - ? Community Support Investment
 - ? Drudgery Reduction
 - ? Value Chain Analysis
 - ? Market Promotion
 - ? Income Generation
- ❖ Construction of 30 Vermi Compost units under community investment support fund
 - ❖ Web based MIS & database



Table 10: Target vs. Achievement under the intervention

#	Activities	Target	Cumulative Achievement
Geographical/Institutional Outreach			
1	No. of Districts Covered	1	1
2	No. of Blocks Covered	2	2
3	No. of GPs Covered	10	10
4	No. of Villages Covered	88	88
5	No. of Mahila Kisans Covered	3000	3015
6	No. of SHGs Covered	300	222
7	No. of Block Level Federations	2	2
8	No. of Marketing Society Formed	1	0
9	No. of Producers Group Formed	90	70
10	No. of CRPs Engaged	30	30
11	No. of PRPs Engaged	30	30
Project Inception Interventions			
1	Mahila Kisan Profiling	3000	3015
2	DPR Preparation	1	1
3	Technical Protocol Documentation	6	6
4	Value Chain Studies	6	5
5	Livelihood Opportunity Studies	2	2
6	District Level Workshop	1	1
7	Block Level Workshop	1	1
Institution Building Interventions			
1	SHG Formation & Strengthening	300	226
2	PG Formation & Strengthening	90	70
3	Formation & Strengthening Federations	2	10
4	Formation & Strengthening Marketing Society	1	0
Capacity Building Interventions			
1	Training Module Developed - Print	6	12
2	Training Module Developed - AV	5	4
3	Training Material Developed	70 Set	40 set
4	No. of Trainings Conducted for CRPs	50	32
5	No. of Trainings Conducted for PRPs	50	32
6	No. of Trainings For PG Leaders	120	58
7	No. of Trainings For PRI Leaders	180	42
8	No. of Trainings For Community MKs	600	332
9	No. of Trainings For Fed/Society Leaders	60	0
10	Exposure Visits Of CRPs	30	9
11	Exposure Visits Of PRPs	30	9
12	Exposure Visit of Community	60	12

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Human Development

Literacy initiative pays off

The literacy rate of Odisha as per 2011 Census is 72.9 per cent. In rural areas the literacy rate is 70.2 per cent whereas in urban areas it is 85.7 per cent. The male rural literacy rate is 79.6 per cent whereas the female literacy rate in rural area is 60.7 per cent. The lowest literacy rate of 43.9 per cent is recorded in the rural areas of Nabarangpur district whereas the lowest urban literacy rate of 74.5 per cent is recorded in the district of Malkangiri. Literacy rate is poor in the backward programme villages of LAVS. Hence, community resource persons and piad volunteers were trained to run literacy classes in such villages. This move has paid off since there is a good turn out in those classes and more number of illiterates especially women (126 males and 721 females) are able to acquire functional literacy skills.



Generating demand for education

Right to Education Act has entitled every child in 6 to 14 years age group the benefit of free and compulsory education but the ground reality present facts otherwise as enrollment; retention and completion remain challenges particularly in backward districts and remote villages. There are many issues on supply side related to infrastructure, logistics, teachers, books, learning aids etc. However, the most formidable challenge LAVS has identified is the lack of interest or



demand for education in the parents, families and communities. This is the root cause of high incidence of non-enrollment, dropouts and engagement of children in sundry jobs or other pursuits. LAVS address this challenge by conducting a number of community meetings, parent counseling sessions and interactive discussions with youth and younger children to reverse this trend. Thanks to these persistent efforts, it has been possible to see a remarkable improvement in key indicators. There is also an enhanced interest for secondary and higher education. Special efforts were made to drive the girls to schools leveraging support and space created under multiple government schemes.

Health & Nutrition

Despite a massive public health infrastructure that has been created over the years, the determinants of health have not been assigned the desired focus limiting the success that could have been otherwise achieved. Public health care facilities have been accessed and utilized differently depending upon the level of awareness and health seeking behaviour. LAVS has undertaken health and nutrition education in massive scale in all its project villages motivating communities to shun quacks, seek medical treatment for diseases accessing services offered by government. LAVS has followed up on the project implemented by it on child and maternal nutrition by leveraging support from grassroots health workers and institutions. It has also facilitated the coverage of beneficiaries under life and health insurance schemes meant for the poor. In association with



Odisha Voluntary Health Association, LAVS implemented the Poorest Area Civil Society (PACS) Programme which focused on Advocacy on Reproductive Health Rights.

Health Action Matrix

- ◆ Awareness generation and IEC activities taken up in a massive scale involving both primary and secondary stakeholders to remove ignorance and indifference on the part of community towards health hazards.
- ◆ CBOs, NGOs, Community leaders and NGOs are being mobilized in the health awareness campaigns.
- ◆ Health education made available to all critical target groups on a regular basis to bring about sustainable attitudinal and behavioral change.
- ◆ Special attention being paid to distant villages located far away from govt. health facilities for coverage.
- ◆ Community based vigilance mounted to address problems like dependence on Quack/black-magic for cure.
- ◆ Life skills and family health education imparted to adolescents
- ◆ Special drives launched to cover pregnant women under ANC, Natal and PNC services.



Water & Sanitation

Providing safe drinking water and ensuring improved sanitation services to the un-served and underserved has been seen as a most challenging and priority task by the organization. Inadequate coverage, poor quality as well as unreliable and unsustainable supply of water have an adverse impact on the socio-economic development of communities. Ensuring safe water alone will not be adequate if people do not have appropriate sanitation facilities or develop good hygienic



practices, as diseases can not only be spread through the contamination of water, but through other means. LAVS has worked hard to facilitate access to both potable water and environmental sanitation as a package. It has worked in coordination with concerned line departments to

WATSAN Action Matrix

- ◆ Facilitated availability of safe drinking water, especially during the summer months through stream based piped water supply in remote and hilly villages
- ◆ Imparted hygiene education at schools and to the community for safe usage and proper hand-washing practices.
- ◆ Motivated and organized community to protect, preserve and promote water bodies and ground water sources using appropriate water harvesting and conservation techniques.
- ◆ Trained communities to conduct regular water quality tests to check levels of chemical and bacteriological contamination.
- ◆ Launched campaigns with the help of CBOs and PRIs to persuade households to give up open air defecation.
- ◆ Mobilized support for sanitary construction of sheds for poultry, cattle and other domestic animals.

Communication & Information Technology Promotion of “VIKASPEDIA” (Odia)

LAVS is the State Nodal Agency (SNA) for content-development and dissemination of development information in Odia version of “Vikaspedia” portal developed by Center for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) under the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Govt. of India. Vikaspedia is a multi-lingual one-stop knowledge portal that targets specific information needs for

make adequate provisioning of these basic services in its project villages. Communities have been sensitized to raise their demand in Panchayat and official platforms as a result of which there has been asset creation both at community and household levels.

Youth Leadership & Transformative Change

Youth is the most productive resource of the society and ought to be harnessed to accelerate pace of economic growth and societal wellbeing. The youth need to recognize their potential and rise to the occasion to access opportunities given to them for development. But ironically, till date, neither centre nor states in India have fully understood the needs and aspirations of the youth. Despite recent proactive policy announcements there is a large area of disconnect between government and youth undermining or at times subverting the policy intents. LAVS has prioritized and intervened in following areas that concern development of youth and society at large:-

- ◆ Career counseling and opportunity for quality of education and skills development training
- ◆ Facilitate access to information on government schemes and programmes meant for youth
- ◆ Life skills education to prevent distress migration and connected chain of exploitation

Building confidence, self-esteem and positive attitude towards institutions offering opportunities



achieving inclusive social goals. It emphasizes key areas of social development, provides responsive and credible information products and services in local languages catering to the needs of underserved communities. The ultimate goal is to create a service-oriented, people-friendly and demystified Information Technology (ICT) for Development in service of communities through country-wide collaborations. It manages hoisting updated information on 6 exclusive development Domains viz., *Agriculture, Health, Education, Social Welfare, Energy, and E-Governance.*

Progress Highlights

- ◆ Selection Committee formed at headquarters level comprising of 16 Expert Members from

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Formation and Election of Pani Panchayats

The Dept. of Water Resources, Govt. of Odisha awarded an assignment to LAVS to undertake the implementation Plan for Project Affected Persons/ families in Upper Indravati drainage systems; both Right canal and Left canal. In

eight dykes to form an integrated reservoir having gross storage capacity of 2300 Mcum. The main dam is across the river Indravati. The project envisages both irrigation and power generation with installed capacity of 600 MW.

The Right Canal system comprises of Right Main canal of 84 Km length up to River Sagada, three distributaries of total length of 27 KMs and 69



6 Domains for “Selection of Volunteer and Service-Providers”.

- ◆ Engaged 217 Volunteers statewide: 171 Content Distributors and 6 Content Reviewers.
- ◆ Accomplished “Identification of Thematic Subject-Matter Specialists to serve and deliver as Service Providers (SPs)” in their respective domains /fields viz., Health, Agriculture etc.
- ◆ More than 5000 pages uploaded in the assigned “Odia Portal”
- ◆ Produced 3 Newsletters in Odia

participatory Irrigation Management, formation of WUA (Water User's Association) or Pani Panchayat is a vital part for implementation of CAD & WM programme. Upper Indravati Irrigation Project (UIIP), a part of Upper Indravati multipurpose project, is located in Nawarangpur and Kalahandi districts of Odisha. This multipurpose scheme comprises of four dams and



Nos. of Minor and sub – minors having total length of 335 KMs to irrigate an Ayacut area of 27, 195 ha. (CCA). The Left canal system comprises of one Main canal of 52 KMs of length ending at river Tel, two branch canals of length of 48.34 KMs, 11 Distributaries of total length of 147.34 KMs and minors and sub – minors of length 584.13 KMs to irrigate an Ayacut area of 49,085 Ha.

LAVS successfully completed the task of “Formation and Election of 23 Nos. of Pani Panchayats in Upper Indravati Left Canal Extension system” with an Ayacut area of 10224 ha. covering 46 villages of Dharamgarh & Golamunda blocks of Kalahandi in Left canal system and 36 Nos. of Pani Panchayats in Upper

Indravati Right Canal Extension system” with an Ayacut area of 115260 ha.(CCA) covering 78 villages of Bhawanipatna & Kesinga blocks of Kalahandi district. The implementation was done in a participatory manner with complete ownership of community under the mediation of PRI/CBO leaders and departmental functionaries.

Implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Plan

The programme was undertaken in a Joint venture, LAVS being the Lead Partner. Machhagaon, Pattamundai and HLC Range-1 subprojects of Tranche 2 are classified under category A for involuntary resettlement in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. The renovation work under the Machhagaon sub-project, under Jagatsinghpur Irrigation Division, administered by 4 sub-divisions is to be strengthened to provide irrigation to 34,870 ha benefiting 342 villages. The project would affect 900 structure units (comprising 338 residential and 473 commercial structure units representing as many households and 89 common property structures) located adjacent to the Machhagaon main and distributaries canal system. The land belongs to DoWR, GoO. But local people and some migrants are encroached upon and earning their livelihood through it. A detailed Encroachment Enumeration Survey (EES) as part of the census survey was undertaken between October to December 2012 covering all the structure units getting affected in Machhagaon canal system.

In the Pattamundai subproject the renovation work involves strengthening and widening of the existing embankment. The project would affect 864 households (Residential 131 units and 702 Commercial units and 10 common property



structures are standing on the canal embankment illegally) living on and adjacent to the Pattamundai canal system is falling under two divisions: Mahanadi North Division and Kendrapada Irrigation Division. A detailed EES census survey was undertaken between December 2012 and January 2013.

Also in the HLC-Range-1 subproject the renovation work involved strengthening and widening of the existing embankment to provide irrigation to 13,790 ha benefiting 112 villages. The project would affect 400 structure units (including 164 residential structure units, 138 Commercial structure units and 98 common property structure units) located adjacent to the HLC-Range-1 main and distributaries canal system. HLC-Range-1 subproject canal systems are falling under two irrigation divisions: Jaraka Irrigation Division and Mahanadi North Division. A detailed EES as part of the census survey was undertaken between March 2013 and April 2013.

PMGSY (ADB) Project Implementation Consultancy

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Program (PMGSY) is being implemented in the country for providing connectivity to un-connected habitations by construction of rural roads. The program includes construction of road, associated Cross Drainage structures protection work and up-gradation of roads to ensure full farm to market connectivity. LAVS has been providing consultancy services to the Dept. of Rural Development for ADB assisted PMGSY roads under Rural Connectivity Investment Programme (RCIP) in all the 30 districts of Odisha. As per scope of work LAVS has successfully implemented tasks related to preparation of social and environmental safeguard documents for each proposed road; road maintenance planning, training of engineers on maintenance and onsite inspections, road safety audits at different stages of construction, gender action plan and other assignments arising out of the mandate.

Specific tasks implemented

- ◆ Conducted maintenance inspections on a sample of post construction roads (at least two from each district with at least one road under the initial 5 year maintenance contract and at least one road under post 5 year maintenance and minimum 60 roads per year and prepared Maintenance Inspection



Reports for each road inspected and Annual Maintenance Audit Reports for the inspected roads in the state.

- ◆ Assisted pilot Rural Road Network Management PIUs to prepare comprehensive inventory of all PMGSY roads in pilot districts on yearly basis in the district.
- ◆ Assisted pilot Rural Road Network Management PIUs in preparing Annual Road Maintenance Management Plans for PMGSY roads, which will include both roads under initial post-construction five year maintenance contracts and roads under post five year maintenance.
- ◆ Provided training and support to PIUs for conducting inspections on road maintenance, and use of local labour for maintenance works
- ◆ Conducted RSA (Road Safety Audit) including mandatory field visits and prepared concise RSA reports listing road safety issues and proposed measures to mitigate / eliminate road safety issues.
- ◆ Conducted follow up desk review of final DPRs (Detailed Project Reports) to check how the issues identified by 60 RSAs are addressed and reported to PIUs.



- ◆ Based on the RSAs under the batch, prepared the summary of RSA issues and suggestions for the batch and submitted to PIU/ OSRRA for review and action
- ◆ Conducted Road Safety Inspections (RSI) during and post construction and submitted reports to PIUs for review and action
- ◆ Conducted on-the-job training of PIUs on conducting RSA and RSI during the joint road safety audits and inspections conducted together with PIU staff; provided dedicated training to PIUs on conducting RSA and RSI and implementing engineering road safety counter measures.
- ◆ Assisted PIUs in organizing the transect walk for documenting the social features and profile along the alignment for each sub project proposal prepare the record of community participation through the Field visits to the project affected communities to assess rather CPF requirements have generally met; ensured the involvement of the affected people and community groups in assessing the same.
- ◆ Identified the project affected persons based on participated techniques and secondary and other available data.
- ◆ Identified all the land and structures getting affected along the proposed alignment, prepare the detailed inventory of the same by means of resettlement, census survey, covering 100% affected household along the alignments.
- ◆ Prepared support/assistance provisions for the project affected persons with particular attention to the vulnerable groups.
- ◆ Assisted PIU and Panchayats and disseminating information on the land, transfer support/ assistance provisions and grievances procedure as prescribed in the CPF.
- ◆ Assisted PIU in preparing monthly reports in compliance with the CPF during the project implementation



- ◆ Prepared due diligence report of all the project tranches and implementation of earlier batches of RRSII-IP.
- ◆ Assisted PIUs in checking compliance of the sub project proposal with EAF (Environmental Assessment Framework) provisions during preparation and adherence to identified relevant provisions of the ECOP (Environmental Code of Practice) during construction.
- ◆ Provided on-the-job training and support to PIU's in implementing environmental safeguards.
- ◆ Prepared needed internal guide documents for PIUs in ECOP preparation and environmental monitoring.
- ◆ Assisted PIUs in organizing the transect walk for recording the environmental features/profile within the ROW (Right of Ways) of each sub project proposal.
- ◆ Determined the requirement of regulatory clearan (environment/forest/archaeological) to be sought from Govt. of India or State Govt. and provided advisory services to PIU on environmental aspect including implementation and monitoring of the identified provisions of the ECOP by the contractor.
- ◆ Prepared Due Diligence report of project tranches and implementation of earlier batches of RRSII-IP

Progress during the year

SI No	Item of Work	Target	Achievement
1	Preparation of CPF, ECOP, EMP Documents of road under RRSIII-IP Tranche I	295.19 KM	295.19 KM
2	Social Monitoring of Batch IV Roads	1446 KM	1446 KM
3	Environmental Monitoring of Batch IV Roads	1446 KM	1446 KM
4	DPR stage Social Monitoring of Tranche I Roads	1052 KM	1052 KM
5	DPR stage Environmental Monitoring of Tranche I Roads	1052 KM	1052 KM
6	Preparation of CPF, ECOP, EMP Documents of road under RRSIII-IP Tranche II	1296.58 KM	1296.58 KM
7	Road Safety Audit Year I	60	60
8	Road Safety Audit Year II	60	60
9	Road Maintenance Inspection Year I	60	60
10	Road Maintenance Inspection Year I & II	60+60	68
11	Road Safety Inspection	30	15
12	Social Monitoring of Tranche I Roads at during construction stage	284 Road	284 Roads
13	Environmental Monitoring of Tranche I Roads at during construction stage	284 Road	284 Roads

Study/ Research and Survey**1. Clean Energy:**

LAVS was assigned for undertaking survey of 123 identified villages in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Odisha covering Rayagada, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar districts in Odisha for implementation of solar electrification project sanctioned by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India.

A tribal village is a census village where provision of power through extension of the conventional grid has not been made so far and therefore proposed to provide non-conventional lighting facilities through solar PV route to the households & street lighting as well. Such villages and hamlets have already been identified through appropriate state agencies. Detailed survey of such identified villages is needed in order to understand the geographical features of the villages, type of social structure etc as well as to decide on the mode of electrification and capacity of the renewable energy systems to be proposed so as to prepare the detailed project report for the given village/hamlet. Thus it is imperative that the accuracy of the survey is maintained which will reflect on the correctness and accuracy of the DPR basing on which the projects will be implemented.

2. Study on livelihoods opportunity (Non-farm)

Agriculture, the single largest production endeavour in the country contributing around 16 percent of G.D.P. is increasingly being recognized

as a female activity. Agriculture sector employees 80 percent of all economically active women, they comprise 33 percent of agriculture labour force and 48 percent of self-employed farmers. Government of India has implemented "Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana" (MKSP), as a sub component of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) to acknowledge, improve the present status and build the capacity of rural women who are part of the agrarian system, and to enhance the opportunities for their empowerment. The core agenda of MKSP is to create sustainable institutions around agriculture and allied activities, create sector specific and geography-specific best package of practices and create a wide pool of community resource persons for scaling up livelihood interventions in the country. The socio-economic and technical empowerment of the small, marginal, landless and socially backward women is the motto of MKSP.

The objectives of the study were:

- ◆ To enhance the productive participation of women in agriculture;
- ◆ To create sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities for women in agriculture;
- ◆ To improve the skills and capabilities of women in agriculture to support farm and non-farm-based activities;

- ♦ To ensure food and nutrition security at the household and the community level;
- ♦ To enable women to have better access to inputs and services of the government and other agencies;
- ♦ To enhance the managerial capacities of women in agriculture for better management of bio-diversity;
- ♦ To improve the capacities of women in agriculture to access the resources of other institutions and schemes within a convergence framework.

3. *Study on livelihoods opportunity (On-farm)*

"Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana" (MKSP), is a sub component of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) supported by Government of India to improve the present status of women in Agriculture, and to enhance the opportunities for their empowerment. The core agenda of MKSP is to create sustainable institutions around agriculture and allied activities, create sector specific and geography-specific best package of practices and create a wide pool of community resource persons for scaling up livelihood interventions in the country.

- ♦ To enhance the productive participation of women in agriculture;
- ♦ To create sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities for women in agriculture;
- ♦ To improve the skills and capabilities of women in agriculture to support farm and non-farm-based activities;
- ♦ To ensure food and nutrition security at the household and the community level;
- ♦ To enable women to have better access to inputs and services of the government and other agencies;
- ♦ To enhance the managerial capacities of women in agriculture for better management

of bio-diversity;

- ♦ To improve the capacities of women in agriculture to access the resources of other institutions and schemes within a convergence framework.

4. *Value Chain Analysis*

Value chain analysis normally shows the build-up of costs along a specific commodity chain. This can be complemented with an identification of the business service providers and what are considered to be the main determining factors in the external policy environment. Such analysis is well suited to understanding how poor people in rural areas can engage, or improve their terms of engagement with trade.

Value chain analysis focuses on segmenting the different activities that add value in the production and sale of a product or service. It differs from traditional industry sector analyses in many ways, including the following:

- ♦ Identifying dynamic linkages between productive activities, value chain analysis transcends traditional economic and industry sectors by showing where value is added in a production process
- ♦ Value chain analysis focuses on net value added instead of overall size and gross output
- ♦ Traditional industry sector analyses often do not sufficiently determine the distribution of value added between activities, both within and between countries, or a country's current insertion in local markets
- ♦ Value chain analysis thoroughly examines information flows among actors in the value chain unlike typical industry analysis
- ♦ Segmenting the value chain allows for better understanding of the constraints and opportunities within each segment, as well as the context in which the chain operates.

LAVS has conducted the following studies so far:

- ◆ Multi Disciplinary Support to Pani Panchayats under RKVY
- ◆ Survey of SCSP under SCA
- ◆ Evidence based Media Advocacy on Malnutrition and Stunting Child
- ◆ Efficacy Study and Evaluation of EDUSAT Programme in Odisha.
- ◆ Sexual and Reproductive behavior among slum dwellers in Bhubaneswar
- ◆ Baseline Survey for Peripheral Development in Balasore District
- ◆ Survey of SCSP Beneficiaries under SCA
- ◆ Comprehensive Annual and five-year District Plan
- ◆ Translation of books on relevant acts/ rules to tribal languages
- ◆ Study of Women centric Enterprises In Odisha
- ◆ Village Development Micro Plan

CASE STUDIES

1. Successful ginger cultivation

Janani SHG of Taupadar village is a role model for other SHGs with its innovative activities. It has now emerged as a progressive producer as well as community level change making institution with their collective and committed actions. The onward journey of Janani SHG from a mere saving mobilization group to a progressive women producer group is not without challenges coupled with several trials and turbulences. The group consisted of 14 members who used to hold their meeting once in a month with saving collection as the only business on agenda. The members never thought of anything beyond collecting monthly saving from the members and depositing with the Bank for future internal lending. The members of the group like other women in the community kept themselves engaged in the domestic as well as farm activities with their counterparts as supportive and secondary actors without contributing anything substantial to supplement to the family income.

Implementation of VWC by LAVS as Facilitating NGO in the Block brought to affect a twist and

turn in the functioning and thought process of the members of Janani SHG. Through different capacity building and SHG management trainings, organized at community as well as Block level under VWC, the group members understood and motivated about the scope of living an improved life through learning and earning. As a part of economic activity the SHG decided to take up ginger cultivation for income generation as a livelihood option. Ginger cultivation in Pottangi area has always become a profitable proposition as the climate, soil and marketing facilities have gone in favour of ginger cultivation. As the group members were earlier engaged as wage workers in the ginger farming being undertaken on a business mode by the outsider business people in and around their locality, they perceived less risk and more confident in choosing ginger cultivation as livelihood activity on collective basis. Credit availability, technical skill, availability of improved variety, use of other agro inputs and finally marketing of the produce after harvesting were the challenging areas that the members used to confront with. After the members thoroughly

understood and assured of required support under VWC, the members came forward with conviction of ginger cultivation in collective approach.

2. Market Promotion by Producers Group Leader

Radhika Pangi resides in Malipunga village under Kunduli GP of Semiliguda Block. She is one of the leading members in Bhagabati Women Self Help Group and also elected as the secretary of Malipunga Producer's Group, promoted under the LAVS-MKSP project. Previously, the women farmers of her village had to sell their agricultural produce to the local vendors who deceived them both in weight and price, but the women farmers were dependent upon the vendors as they could not access the market directly. After the formation of Malipunga Producer's Group under the project, Radhika, as the Secretary of the group, took the lead role for marketing of the produces directly, as the marketing federation under the project is not initiated yet. She collects vegetables, potato, onion, garlic etc. from the women farmers of her group and to sell in the local market, with a noble aim to provide appropriate price to her group members. Gradually she became an example to others in the producer group and other women farmers are also motivated to sell the vegetables, potato onion etc. in the market directly, carrying their produces in bi-cycles. Now, they do not have to depend upon the vendors and get better price for their labour.

3. Convergence with MGNREGS

Maliput is a village of Maliput Gram Panchayat situated beside the National Highway no. 26 (Vizianagaram-Raipur). There is a perennial source of water flowing near the village and a cement concrete drainage channel was

constructed under MGNREGS that crosses the main road from upper side to lower side of the village. At the lower side of the village more than 40-50 acres of land remained barren till yet as no one has ever thought of utilizing the land for agricultural purpose. On the other hand, the channel water was used for bathing, washing and other domestic purposes only. During the implementation of the MKSP project, the project team and volunteers identified the channel and discussed with the Agriculture experts about the possibility of promoting agriculture in the unutilized land. Subsequently, the team sensitized the women farmers of the village, motivated them and provided technical support to start agricultural activities in the land. Now, more than 100 women farmers associated with the project are cultivating 40-50 acres of land utilizing the water from the drainage channel adopting organic methods and produce vegetable like cauliflower, cabbage, *jhudanga*, cucumber and also cash crops like chilly, tomato, maize to fetch a good price of their produce in the local *haat*/markets. The villagers are thankful to LAVS-MKSP for showing them the path of utilizing the barren land properly and this has become a successful example of convergence under the project.

4. Adoption of Vermicompost production to enhance Agricultural Production

Chorimaliput village under Pitaguda Gram Panchayat of Semiliguda Block is well communicated by roads from the Block and District Head Quarter and the women farmers of the village covered under the MKSP project are very hard working and enthusiastic folk producing different agricultural produces like chilly, cauliflower, tomato, brinjal, potato, onion, ginger, garlic etc. apart from Rabi crops like paddy, ragi, maize, etc. They are also selling the produces in the local market/haat at Semiliguda.

These women farmers are promoted into five number of Self Help Groups and the group members are joined together to form one producers group in their village namely *Patakhanda Mallimala producers group*. Over a period of time, they observed that due to use of chemical fertilizers, production of agri-produces is declining and subsequently, fetching low price. During the demonstration of vermin compost production technology and process and use of the same for enhancing agricultural production, the groups took interest to promote it in their village also and subsequently, requested for construction of a vermin compost pit in Chorimaliput village.

As informed by the Secretary of the producer Group, Ms. Binati Nayak, the size of the constructed pit is 10'X6'X3.5' and 2.5 Kgs of earth worm is put in the pit along with agricultural residues for preparing compost. It is estimated that within a period of 60 days (2 months) 1.5 Qtl. of vermin compost (Organic compost) will be produced. Moreover, the group will get 3-4 Kgs. of earthworm from the same pit, which can be provided to other groups interested for vermin compost promotion as well. Now, the women farmers are enthusiastic to use the compost in their field for better yield with application of organic fertilizer.

5. Skill Development Training

Sl No	Trade/ Theme	Total Participants	Female	Male
1	Mushroom Production	31	19	12
2	Mobile Repairing	18	12	6
3	Food processing	22	14	8
4	Motor winding	09	00	09
5	Soft Toys making	11	11	00

LAVS IN LOCAL MEDIA

ଅକ୍ଷୟ ତୃତୀୟା ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ମୃତ୍ତିକା ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ କାର୍ଡ ପ୍ରଦାନ

କୋରାପୁଟ, (କା): କୋରାପୁଟ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସ୍ତରର ସମସ୍ତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସ୍ତର ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣାଳୟ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଅକ୍ଷୟ ତୃତୀୟା ଅଳ୍ପ ମୁଠି ଅନୁକ୍ରମ ଅବସରରେ ଏକ ସଭା ଆୟୋଜନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ସଭାରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୫ ପ୍ରାୟ ସଭା ସଭାରେ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସ୍ତର ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣାଳୟ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଅକ୍ଷୟ ତୃତୀୟା ଅଳ୍ପ ମୁଠି ଅନୁକ୍ରମ ଅବସରରେ ଏକ ସଭା ଆୟୋଜନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ସଭାରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୫ ପ୍ରାୟ ସଭାରେ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସ୍ତର ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣାଳୟ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଅକ୍ଷୟ ତୃତୀୟା ଅଳ୍ପ ମୁଠି ଅନୁକ୍ରମ ଅବସରରେ ଏକ ସଭା ଆୟୋଜନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ।



ଗଣଜୁ ନେଇ ତାଲିମ

କୋରାପୁଟ, (କା): କୋରାପୁଟ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସ୍ତରର ସମସ୍ତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସ୍ତର ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣାଳୟ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଅକ୍ଷୟ ତୃତୀୟା ଅଳ୍ପ ମୁଠି ଅନୁକ୍ରମ ଅବସରରେ ଏକ ସଭା ଆୟୋଜନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ସଭାରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୫ ପ୍ରାୟ ସଭାରେ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସ୍ତର ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣାଳୟ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଅକ୍ଷୟ ତୃତୀୟା ଅଳ୍ପ ମୁଠି ଅନୁକ୍ରମ ଅବସରରେ ଏକ ସଭା ଆୟୋଜନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ।

Akshaya Tritiya marks the commencement of agriculture for the year. It is believed that tilling the field on that day shall result in the field yielding never ending (Akshaya) grains. It is an important day for the paddy cultivators. On that day LAVS conducted the camp to distribute the Soil Health Cards for the women farmers covered under MKSP. The Zilla Parishad member, Sukra Khara, the local Sarapanch stressed on the importance of soil health based on soil testing, use of chemicals & fertilizers judiciously and

ଲୀଭୁ ଆନୁକୁଲ୍ୟରେ ସଚେତନତା ଶିବିର

ପଟାଙ୍ଗି, (କା): ପଟାଙ୍ଗି ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଏକ ସଚେତନତା ଶିବିର ଆୟୋଜନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ଏହି ଶିବିରରେ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ମହିଳାଙ୍କୁ ଲୀଭୁ ଆନୁକୁଲ୍ୟର ଗୁଣାବଣ୍ଟା ବିଷୟରେ ସଚେତନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ଏହି ଶିବିରରେ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ମହିଳାଙ୍କୁ ଲୀଭୁ ଆନୁକୁଲ୍ୟର ଗୁଣାବଣ୍ଟା ବିଷୟରେ ସଚେତନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ।



ପଟାଙ୍ଗି ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଏକ ସଚେତନତା ଶିବିର ଆୟୋଜନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ଏହି ଶିବିରରେ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ମହିଳାଙ୍କୁ ଲୀଭୁ ଆନୁକୁଲ୍ୟର ଗୁଣାବଣ୍ଟା ବିଷୟରେ ସଚେତନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ଏହି ଶିବିରରେ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ମହିଳାଙ୍କୁ ଲୀଭୁ ଆନୁକୁଲ୍ୟର ଗୁଣାବଣ୍ଟା ବିଷୟରେ ସଚେତନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ।

ମହିଳା ସମାଜକରଣ ତାଲିମ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ

କୋରାପୁଟ, (କା): କୋରାପୁଟ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସ୍ତରର ସମସ୍ତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସ୍ତର ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣାଳୟ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଅକ୍ଷୟ ତୃତୀୟା ଅଳ୍ପ ମୁଠି ଅନୁକ୍ରମ ଅବସରରେ ଏକ ସଭା ଆୟୋଜନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ସଭାରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୫ ପ୍ରାୟ ସଭାରେ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସ୍ତର ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣାଳୟ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଅକ୍ଷୟ ତୃତୀୟା ଅଳ୍ପ ମୁଠି ଅନୁକ୍ରମ ଅବସରରେ ଏକ ସଭା ଆୟୋଜନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ।

National awakening from village awakening (Gramodaya ru Bharat Uday) was the theme of the awareness camp organized at Pottangi of Koraput district. The event targeted the women in agriculture covered under MKSP programme being implemented in Pottangi and Semiliguda of Koraput district. Rameswar Sahoo, Director, Sri Bansidhar Sadangi, Agriculture Extension Officer, and Pabitra Kumar Pradhan of LAV S conducted the camp.

Financial Health of LAVS



PARTHA S MISHRA & CO
Chartered Accountants

FORM NO 10B

[See rule 17B]

Audit Report under section 12 A (b) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, in the case of Charitable or religious trusts / institutions

We have examined the Balance Sheet of **Life Academy of Vocational Studies (LAVS)** as at 31st March 2016 and the Income & Expenditure Account maintained by the said trust/institution for the year ending on the said date.

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In our opinion, Proper books of account have been kept by the head office and the branches of the above named trust/institution visited by us so far as appear from our examination of the books, and proper returns adequate for the purposes of audit have been received from branches not visited by us subject to the comments given below:

Our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the information given to us the said accounts give a true and fair view-

- 1) In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named trust/institution as 31st March, 2016 and
- 2) In the case of Income and Expenditure account, of the Excess of Income over Expenditure of its accounting year ending on 31st March, 2016.

Date: 20/07/2016

Place: Bhubaneswar

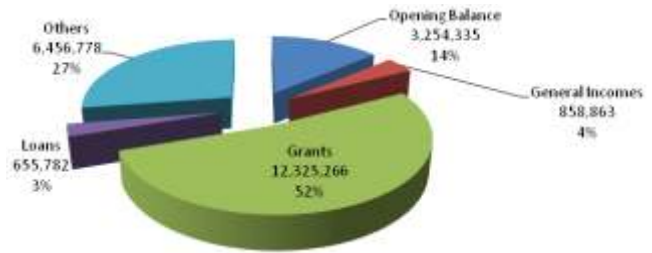


PARTHA S MISHRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
P. S. Mishra
P. S. MISHRA (FCA, DISA)
Partner

Plot No.4 (Back Side), SAHEED NAGAR, BHUBANESWAR-751007, Ph.: 0674-2548924(O), 9437044824(M)
email: parthamishra1@yahoo.com, psmeffiling@gmail.com, psm_caoff@rediffmail.com

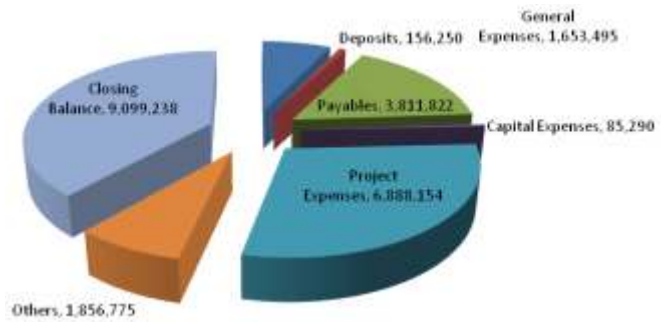
Receipts

Heads	Amount	%
Opening Balance	3,254,335	14
General Incomes	858,863	4
Grants	12,325,266	52
Loans	655,782	3
Others	6,456,778	27
Total	23,551,024	100



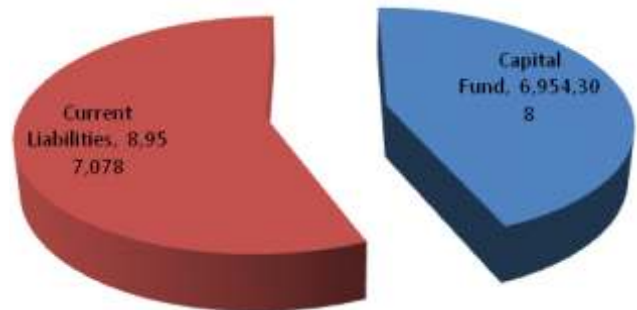
Payments

Heads	Amount	%
General Expenses	1,653,495	7.02
Deposits	156,250	0.66
Payables	3,811,822	14.91
Capital Expenses	85,290	0.36
Project Expenses	6,888,154	29.25
Others	1,856,775	9.16
Closing Balance	9,099,238	38.64
Total	23,551,024	100.00



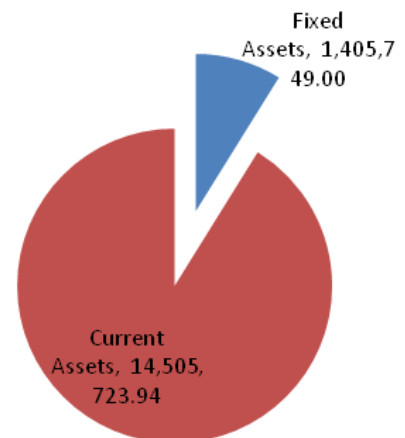
Liabilities

Capital Fund	6,954,308
Current Liabilities	8,957,078



Assets

Fixed Assets	1,405,749.00
Current Assets	14,505,723.94





Group leader Radhika Pangi vending her produce



An MKSP beneficiary in her ginger field



Nutritional value added to regular food: Impact of MKSP



The vermicomposting pit in Chorimaliput



Qualitatively superior grains produced in MKSP area, post intervention



Water channel in Maliput in convergence with NGNREGS



Ginger cultivation of Hira Hantal in Taupadar



Bee keeping training in Taupadar



Stone bunding at Pangi Sirama's field



Grocery shop of Ramesh Khosla



Tailoring unit of Jayanti Pujari



Floor Mill support to Hanuman SHG



Kuremeta VDC, Godown and Office, Kurialpadu



Check Dam at Gudiambaguda



Poly house at Sisaguda



Village Mandap at Rajshankar



Check Dam at Totavalsa



DBI at Bailpadu



PP Meeting at Turkel



Interface at Dalgaon



Interface at Dalgaon (1)



President, LAVS in discussion with EE, Pattamundai



ADB Visit to Machhagaon with project staff (1)



ADB Visit to Machhagaon with project staff (2)



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