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END OF PILOT PROJECT REPORT

ORISSA

DEMONSTRATING
COMMUNITY CAPACITY
TO PROGRAM AND MANAGE

COMMUNITY DISASTER
RESILIENCE FUND (CDRF)

IN
INDIA

Submitted to

National Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction

by

UDYAMA

Network Partners

SWAYANSHREE, ABLE, APOWA, HRDC, DSRD, SECURE

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ACRONYMS

ABLE	Action for Better Living and Environment
APOWA	Action for Protection of Wild Animal
BDO	Block Development Officer
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDRF	Community Disaster Resilient funds
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSRD	Digha Society for Research and Development
HRDC	Human Resources Development Center
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IGP	Income Generation Program
LIC	Life Insurance Corporation
MLP	Micro Level Planning
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NREGA	National and Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NREGS	National and Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
OSDMA	Orissa Disaster Mitigation Authority
SWSM	State Water And Sanitation Mission
PDS	Public Distribution System
PNGO	Partner Non Government Organisation
PO	Participatory Organisation
PRIs	Panchayat Raj Institutions
SHGs	Self Half Group
UGC	University Grant Commission
UN	United Nation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Demonstrating Community Capacity to Program and Manage Community Disaster Resilience Fund (CDRF) In India is being carried out in the 08 State of India reaching to 77 villages. The objective is to reach 2682 villages of 29 districts by December 2009. UDYAMA a Participatory Organisations (POs) facilitated with support from the Partner NGOs to carry out this resilience process at community. This end of pilot Project report is the summary of the project implemented in Orissa.

A community disaster fund that brings local priorities and capacities of disaster prone vulnerable communities to DRR programming was one of the key recommendations Made by National Frameworks to Local Action during workshop organized by ProVention Consortium, GROOTS International and Huairou Commission at the First Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva in June 2007. The initiative was formally announced by the National Disaster Management Authority, India with ProVention at the Plenary Session at the Second Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held on November 7-8, 2007 in Delhi. On Dec 9-10 2008, New Delhi, National Planning Workshop with NGO Partners from various states facing multiple hazards from coastal, hilly terrains and drought prone areas across India attended the workshop and contributed to the lively debate. In this workshop proposal formulation formats were finalized for proposed community pilot projects and sent and submissions expected by December 31st, 2008 and since February the proposal become reality

The proposed activities are those linking-community livelihoods and supporting at-risk community for socio-cultural-economical and ecological safety, security and accelerating sustainability. There are continuity of several hand holding Orientation/ Communication on Disaster loss minimization and mitigation and Preparedness by local traditional folk through initiation of folk-dance, Palla, Public Rally and Advocacy, review and reflection. Concept outreach is to 52 GPs covering 25 CBOs. in Cuttack, Kendrapada, Balesore, Mayurbhanj, Districts of Orissa

The Project Components include are baseline established by the women community, resilience mapping and planning, capacity development of the women group and brining the women group to the main stream development program. Management of the CDRF funds in development of the village and surroundings.

A. Project Background

A Resilient community is capable of bouncing back from adverse situations. They can do this by actively influencing and preparing for economic, social and environmental change. When times are bad they can call upon the infinite of resources that make them a healthy community. A high level of social capital means that they have access to good information and communication networks in times of difficulty, and can call upon a wide range of resources. Joseph S. Mayunga define **Community Disaster Resilience** is the capacity or ability of a community to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover quickly from impacts of disaster"¹. <http://www.huairou.org/assets/download/nps234.pdf>

Resilience can be understood as Capacity to absorb stress or destructive forces through resistance or adaptation capacity to manage, or maintain certain basic functions and structures, during disastrous events capacity to recover or 'bounce back' after an event '**Resilience**' is generally seen as a broader concept than '**Capacity**' because it goes beyond the specific behavior, strategies and measures for risk reduction and management that are normally understood as capacities. However, it is difficult to separate the concepts clearly. In everyday usage, '**capacity**' and '**coping capacity**' often mean the same as '**Resilience**'.

Focused was on resilience means putting greater emphasis on what communities can do for themselves and how to strengthen their capacities, rather than concentrating on their vulnerability to disaster or their needs in an emergency. The terms '**resilience**' and '**vulnerability**' are opposite sides of the same coin, but both are relative terms. One has to ask what individuals, communities and systems are vulnerable or resilient to, and to what extent. Like vulnerability, resilience is complex and multifaceted. Different features or layers of resilience are needed to deal with different kinds and severity of stress. The 'disaster-resilient community' is an ideal. No community can ever be completely safe from natural and man-made hazards. It may be helpful to think of a disaster-resilient or disaster-resistant community as 'the safest possible community that we have the knowledge to design and build in a natural hazard context', 2 minimising its vulnerability by maximizing the application of DRR measures. DRR is therefore the collection of actions or process undertaken towards achieving resilience.

A community disaster fund that brings local priorities and capacities of disaster prone communities to DRR programming was one of the key recommendations Made by National Frameworks to Local Action during workshop organized by ProVention Consortium, GROOTS International and Huairou Commission at the First Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva in June 2007. The initiative was formally announced by the National Disaster Management Authority of India with

¹ Joseph S. Mayunga

ProVention at the Plenary Session at the Second Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held on November 7&8, 2007 in Delhi. On Dec 9&10 2008, New Delhi, National Planning Workshop with NGO Partners from various states facing multiple hazards from coastal, hilly terrains and drought prone areas across India attended the workshop and contributed to the lively debate. In this workshop proposal formulation formats were finalized for proposed community pilot projects and sent and submissions expected by December 31st 2008 and since February the proposal become reality.

The main purpose of the CDRF is to demonstrate community led initiatives in DRR; initiatives that are designed by communities and which enable them to increase their awareness of their vulnerabilities and to address these vulnerabilities through collective risk mapping, identification of priorities, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. <http://www.huairou.org/assets/download/nps234.pdf>

Process of NGOs selection:

A consultation meeting of the partners held at UDYAMA where the objective of the pilot was discussed and requested to suggest the area where we can implement the project looking vulnerability and disaster risks.

- Must be a Local partner having grip over community development process
- Formation of group initiatives
- Maximize importance on Women leader
- Linkages with Local PRIs and understanding on vulnerability
- After selection of the project area partner from this area was selected based on their previous experience in the development sector and DRR.

Role and Responsibility of Partner in the network

ORGANIZATION	RESPONSIBILITY
Facilitating partner UDYAMA <i>(for organization profile refer Annex-I)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program planning processes, Co-ordination, Organize the review meeting and update on the progress and reporting to Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP)/National Alliance for Disaster Risk reduction (NADRR) on behalf of all the partners. • Consult Govt., private, public, corporate, institutions and other resource organization for support, leverage resources, hand hold partners for greater lobby and advocacy for pro people initiatives relating to DRR, livelihoods, climate justice & community resilient development. • Organize symposium and seminars, undertaking action research study for inclusion of value added themes, • Strategic direction for quality service delivery for replication and sustainability, Opportunity Scanning for micro-macro linkages.

ORGANIZATION	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Network Partners (Swayanshree, ABLE, APOWA, HRDC, DSRD, HRDC. Secure)</p> <p><i>(for organization profile refer Annex-I)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to facilitating organisation on process, progress, financial and physical status and report monthly and quarterly. • Develop space & advocate for linkage with MGNREGA/NRHM/Food security mission/Bamboo Mission/SWSM/State disaster mission linking DRR & climate change adaptation and vulnerability reduction on disaster for community resilient initiatives. • Promote MLP & prioritize, validate in PRIs system, Identify community human resource, generate case studies on environment, promote social entrepreneurs, good teacher, ICDS, potential farmers, youths, women, SHGs and students for DRR & adaptation resilience process. • Promote education and awareness on safe motherhoods/ nutrition, health, water sanitation related programs, Promote environment friendly conservation, restoration, regeneration & save energy and biodiversity conservation and induce a healthy environment. • Implementation of the program as per the design, Coordination with local administration and local PRIs for generating awareness on social security schemes, draw support and leveraging resources from line departments, hand hold PRIs/ CBOs/Groups on the implementation process, organize capacity building programs for reducing gap and resolving local issues, promotion of model villages putting DRR & resilient community and creating avenues for further networking. • Opportunity Scanning for micro linkages, Develop culture of humanitarian response, inform the local authority, PRIs and state disaster management authorities towards quality service delivery for replication and sustainability.
<p>Federations/ Groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the program as per the design. • Practice Micro Level Planning (MLP) & priorities & validate in Pallisabha & Gramsabha • Linkage with potential resource at community, send case studies on environment, social entrepreneurs, good teacher, ICDS, select potential participants, youths, women, SHGs and farmers. • Coordination with local administration and PRIs for generating awareness on social security scheme, draw support and leveraging resources from line departments, minimizing risks, and linkages between village institutions/groups for reducing gap and resolving local issues thru reflections on the programs for accelerating group based business/IGP. • Undertake total sanitation & drinking water initiatives, education & awareness on safe motherhoods/ nutrition, health related programs & other social security schemes, environment friendly conservation, restoration, regeneration and save energy & biodiversity.

Activities Undertaken

The key activities have undertaken in the project area of Orissa in order to link-community livelihoods resilience and supporting at-risk community for socio-cultural-economical & ecological safety, security and accelerating sustainability. These are based on production & food security, Resource conservation, income generation and natural resource management, further to enhancing adaptation ability looking at disaster risks..

These are few prominent activities i.e. Agriculture development fund, Grain banks revolving, Coastal plantations, nursery raising, Community pisciculture for income and nutrition, Paddy cultivation by SRI method, eco-farming, Small vending, Handicrafts, Group vegetable cultivation, Micro-business as per local needs, Rural sanitation, water, health and employment issues.

All the 12 villages have included Orientation/ Communication on Disaster Management and Preparedness by local traditional folk dance, Palla, Public Rally and Advocacy, review and reflection. In all the Villages, two numbers of wall printing have been done in order to create easy connectivity to specific authorities to transform the critical messages relating to development and disaster risks to the entire community.

B. Project Objectives and Rationale

Objective:

- The objective of the CDRF in Orissa (India) are few proposed activities that linking-community livelihoods and supporting to at-risk community for socio-cultural-economical & ecological safety, security and accelerating sustainability further to enhancing adaptation ability.
- Inclusion of Women groups and strengthening the women group initiatives in DRR and to involve in the resilience base line preparation, village Mapping (Location Map, Social Map, Resource Map, community Capability Map and Vulnerability Map) and preparation of disaster risk reduction plan and advocacy at GP, Block and district to incorporate the plan for village developments.
- Promotion of Eco-Agriculture development fund, revolving Grain banks, Coastal plantations, nursery raising, Community pisciculture for income and nutrition, Paddy cultivation by SRI method, eco-farming, Small vending, Handicrafts, Group vegetable cultivation, Micro-business as per local needs, MTFP procurement and marketing, Rural sanitation, water, health and employment issues.
- All the 12 villages will Orientation/ Communication on Disaster Management and Preparedness by local traditional folk dance, Palla, Public Rally and

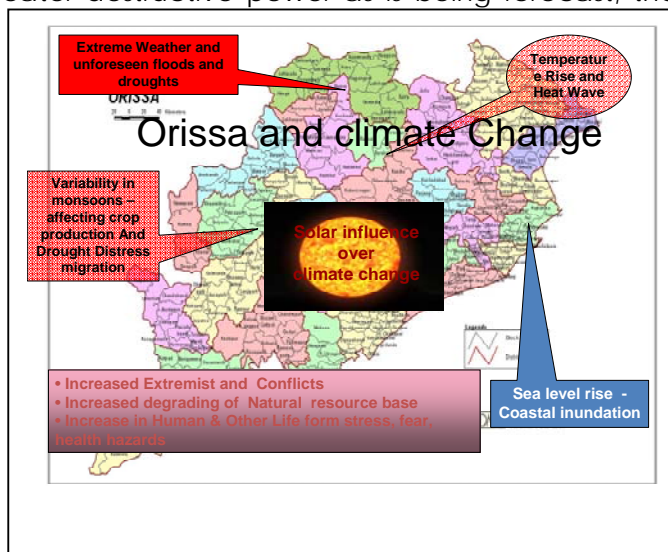
Advocacy, review and reflection. In all the Villages two numbers of wall printing will be done to send the message to the entire community member.

- Concept outreach to 52 GP in Cuttack, Kendrapada, Balesore, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Bolangir and Keonjhar Districts of Orissa

Rationale

Rich state Orissa unfortunately is in the path way of depressions and cyclones formed in the Bay of Bengal during south west monsoon. With advance in global warming if sea storms acquire greater destructive power as is being forecast, the state will be required to bear the brunt of such storms which means all the gains of development will be washed away in flood/storms waters.

The project idea is to work in a network, partners are from vulnerable areas (Cuttack, Kendrapada, Balesore and Mayurbhanj) where high magnitude of at-risk communities & distressed migrants. These are victimized by recurrent floods, droughts cyclone, heat wave and other natural and human made disasters. There are several existing actions, ideas and coping initiatives in the community towards self reliance crating community resilience. Few are still occupying central to floods and drought management leading to micro-level development and few are yet to renew, looking at the spirit of groups and changing of development dynamics, community cohesion and togetherness, political will, and linking livelihoods in long term rather than giving only funds but to be equally thought of right kind of entrepreneurships with value addition followed by adequate capacity and institution building and partnership based on skill and right kind of business.



CLIMATE CHANGE ,VULNERABILITY AND ODISHA

With rising temperatures, pest population will significantly increase because generally warmer and moist conditions are highly conducive to them.

Higher temperatures also speed up the life cycle of both the mosquito and the disease organisms they harbor and make adult mosquitoes bite more often.

The state accounts for 15-22 per cent of malaria cases in the country and 40-50 per cent malaria related deaths. At 20°C, mosquitoes take 26 days to breed.

This period reduces to 13 days when the temperature rises to 25°C, which is also the average temperature of Orissa now.

A possible increase in cyclone intensity of 10-20 per cent against a rise in sea surface temperature of 2 to 4°C is very likely to happen.

Climate change has already intensified the Asian monsoon and increased river flows.

Experts say Orissa should brace itself for more severe flooding in years to come because of deforestation, faulty flood control planning and global climate changes.

Disasters have a long-term impact, as people are forced to spend more of their earnings on basics like home and agriculture. The already stressed ecosystem is made even more fragile with each disaster.

And the poor living on the margins of subsistence are forced into greater penury. With each disaster their capacity to rebuild is reduced.

Udyama
Local Initiatives for Global Prosperity

For example in Nayagarh district as part of hilly region, community water & Forest conservation and management, benefit sharing, conflict resolution, community worshipping *Vana debata* that matters in managing CPRs despite a cross-cultural society and varied political affiliations. Benefit accrued from various sources spends on community assets creation, tank renovation, making bath complex in ponds and many others. Even schools, temple, roads, medicals and other evidence based community assets that community has made it, now govt. is running. Few systems are still working. Now CBOs are undertaking pond renovation, tank-pisciculture, vegetable cultivation, rice & puffed rice selling, NTFP procurements and selling, vending and dry fish selling, grain and seed-bank formation, MF and small lending, leaf stitching, pottery, bamboo mat making, mahua flower and sal seeds procurements and selling, gottery, piggery and cow rearing, bamboo product other craft-business are few prominent initiatives supported by NGOs, BABARD, SIDBI, BASIX, private banks other MFIs etc.

In southern tribal hilly areas another culture is to pay best homage to: *Dharni Penu*", the conservation of bio diversity and preserving the hilly terrain with adequate vegetal cover is one of greatest coping initiatives that prevents from droughts, hunger and stress. Herbal medicines, fruits, roots, leaves, nutrition and regulating water regime and availing perennial harvests due to crop and plant diversity is another important food basket in the hilly terrain. Now the situation is different because of more revenue from mining.

In coastal- mounds development, making sand dunes close to community, creeks for water disposal, raising platforms of bore wells, coastal wind break and mangrove plantation preservation are few prominent ideas for floods control & NRM strategies linking DRR strategies. Majority is still in working and community is taking advantage. After super cyclone-99 there are external supports for construction of multipurpose cyclone shelters (Govt-99+100 by INGO/NGO). That helps at-risk communities right now a lot during high floods and severe cyclonic storms. Schools, daily and weekly markets/hats are running at MPCs in other seasons getting revenue too. Few are in community managed and few are PRIs and school managed. Training and capacity building has been imparted to various DMTs/groups by both NGOs/INGOs and OSDMA for enhancing coping ability in due course. UNDP has also supported the district administration at local level and extending critical backups as reported.

Several micro-level institutes have come up for micro- business that helps immense benefit to CBOs living at-risk areas for life and livelihoods. Boat making and repairing, dry fish processing, fresh fish marketing, and betel leaf, Seed & grain banks, contract paddy cultivation and rice processing and selling, small vending shops, cycle repairing and milk parlors, agarvathi a, soaps, candles making phenyl preparations, tailoring, rural sanitation and latrine making, thrifts and savings are few micro-level business models for economic gain in coastal areas.

There are substantial numbers of SHGs in Orissa around 2, 50,000 have been registered besides cooperatives and federations developed at community and urban areas. Here has a huge potential to bring the women community in the development process.

Overview of Disaster Risk Reduction in Orissa

The State of Orissa is located in the eastern coast of India at 17 Degree 49' N - 22 Degree 34' N Latitude & 81 Degree 29' E-87 Degree 29' E Longitude. Orissa is surrounded by Andhra Pradesh on the South-East, Madhya Pradesh on the West, Bihar in North, West Bengal in North-East and Bay of Bengal in the East. The state occupies a total area of 155,707 square kilometers. It is bound on the east by the 450 kilometer coastline of the Bay of Bengal. Climate of the Orissa is usually humid or hot & moist. Average rainfall in Orissa is 1482 mm, whereas, annual average temperature is 26.2 Degree Centigrade. The state is divided into five morphological units. These five units are Mountainous and Highlands Region, Coastal Plains, Western Rolling Uplands, Central Plateaus and Flood Plains.

Disaster during last 10 Years	
Year	District Affected
1999	Super Cyclone
2000	Drought in 29 District
2002	Drought in 29 District
2003	Flood in Districts
2004	Drought in 10 District
2005	Drought in 30 District
2006	Flood in 10 District
2007	Flood in 06 District
2008	Flood in 19 District
2009	Flash floods

pushing state development more backward. Magnitude of fear deprivation, powerlessness, poverty, hunger, trafficking, feticides, distress migration and distress sale followed by social exclusion has widened the development gap manifold,

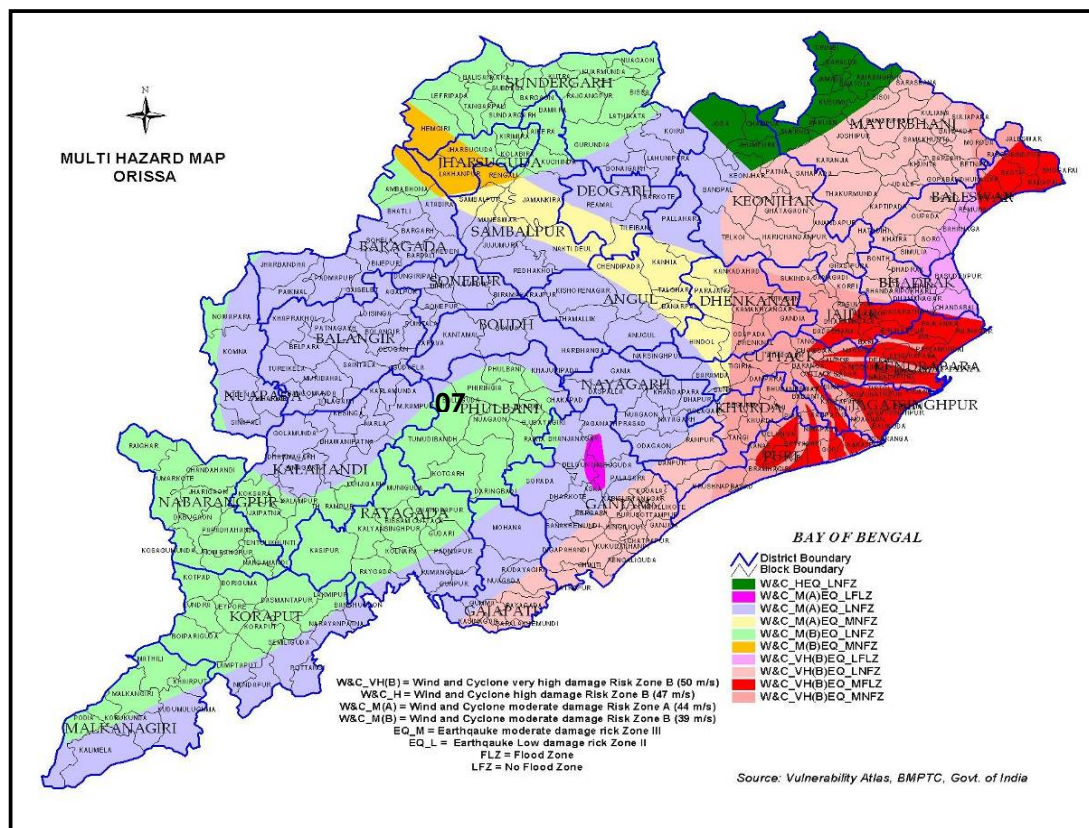
despite rich resource base. The Disaster history of last 100 years shows the state experience floods 55 times, Drought 40 and Cyclone 11 times. The most part of the state is vulnerable to natural disaster. Every year people experience at least a single. During some of the years more than one disaster also have experienced by the state. The state is the most disaster prone state in the country.

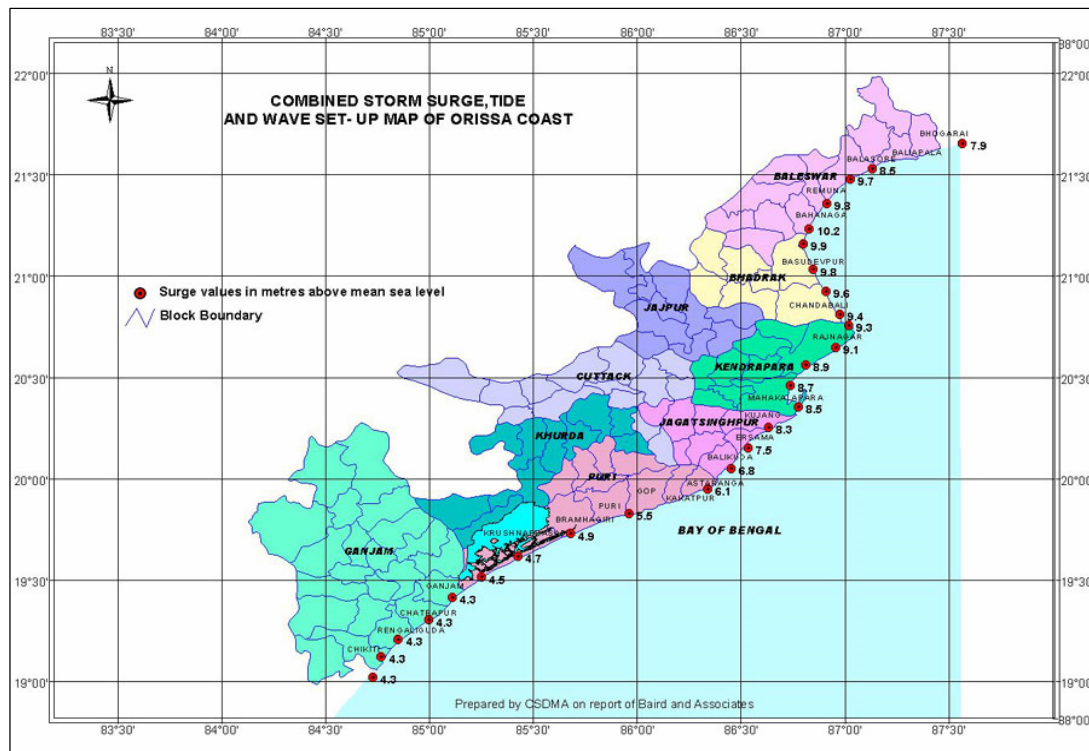
Orissa is the hub of disasters recurrently victimized by climate chaos (floods, droughts, flash flood, cyclone, heat wave, high risk zone for earth quake, lightning, communal riot, extremist and conflict,) causing people more vulnerable and

Major Drought in the State	
Year	District Affected
1987	13
1996	28
1997	16
1998	26
2000	29
2002	29
2004	10
2005	30
2009	25

Coverage of Geographical hazards

Hazard	Name of the District
Drought:	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Maurbhanj, Nawrangpur, Nayagarh, Nuapara, Sundargarh, Kendrapada, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Khorda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur and Sonepur.
Flood	Puri, Jajpur, Kendrapada, Cuttack, Kalahandi, Bhadrak, Nayagarh, Anugul, Jagatsinghpur, Khurda, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Sonepur, Bargarh and Boudh.
Cyclone	Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Balesore, Bhadrak, Jajpur, kendrapada, Khurda, Puri, Ganjam, Gajapati and Nayagarh, Cuttack.
Sunstroke	Balasore, Bolangir, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Khurda, Nayagarh, Sambalpur and Sundergarh.
Lightning	Puri, Balasore, Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara, Cuttack.





The state has commissioned Orissa Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA) in December 1999, just after the Super Cyclone with the main objectives is to Act as the nodal agency for disaster reconstruction works, Coordinate with the line departments involved in reconstruction, Coordinate with bilateral and multi-lateral aid agencies, Coordinate with UN Agencies, International, National and State-level NGOs, Promote disaster preparedness at all levels in the State, and Network with similar and relevant organizations for disaster management. Number of INGOs, NGOs, and CBOs are working in the state for the DRR program.

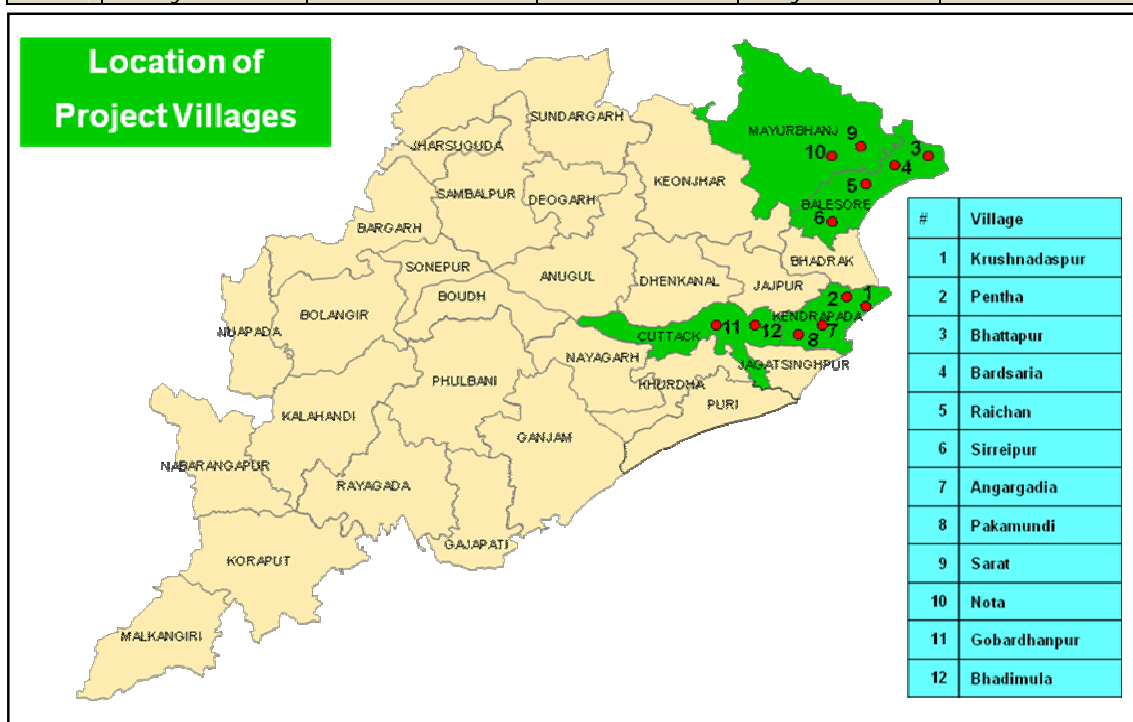
C. Project Components

Preparation of project work plan, participatory resilience mapping and preparation of baseline report by women's groups:

In the initial stage, the partners NGOs were selected on the basis of their willingness to work on the CDRF objective. After the selection of the NGOs for the implementation of this project, each organization were requested to select 2 villages from two different gram-panchayats on the basis of the vulnerability and presence of women organization,

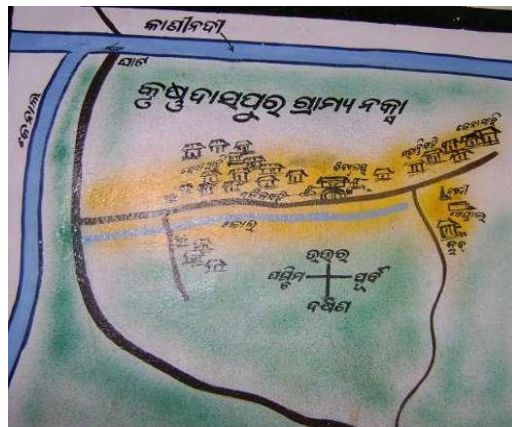
Following were the villages and gram panchayats selected for the implementation of CDRF.

SI #	Partner NGO	Village	G.P	Block	District
1	APOWA	Krushnadaspur	Singhagaon	Pattamundai	Kendrapada
2	APOWA	Pentha	Brahmansahi	Rajnagar	Kendrapada
3	DSRD	Bhattapur	Hoogly	Bhogorai	Balasore
4	DSRD	Bardsaria	Hoogly	Bhogorai	Balasore
5	ABLE	Agarbindha	Jamapada	Marsaghai	Kendrapada
6	ABLE	Patana	Jamapada	Marsaghai	Kendrapada
7	HRDC	Angargadia	Ambagadia	Betnoti	Mayurbhanj
8	HRDC	Pakamundi	Badas	Baliapal	Balasore
9	Secure	Sarat	Sarat	Kaptipada	Mayurbhanj
10	Secure	Nota	Nota	Kaptipada	Mayurbhanj
11	Swayanshree	Gobardhanpur	Gopalpur	Badamba	Cuttack
12	Swayanshree	Bhadimula	-	Naya Bazar	Cuttack



Village Profile:

Krushnadaspur: Krushnadaspur is located 10 kms from the block head quarter, Pattamundai and 25 km from the district headquarter Kendrapada. There is no road connection to the village. However, the state highway passes through the district is 10 km distance from the village.. The nearest railway station, Cuttack is 90 km distance from the village. Krushandaspur is a remote village of Singhagaon Gram



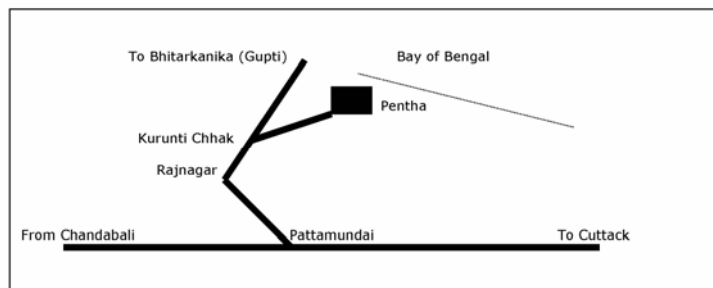
Village map of Krushnadaspur village

Panchayat under Pattamundai block of Kendrapara district. It is traversed by major rivers like Kani and Kanthia nala, which are formed it as delta area. The population of Krushnadaspur is 851. The Scheduled Castes (mostly fishing community) constitute nearly 91% of the total population of the village. The overall literacy rate is 56% at present. The economic status of the people is quite poor. After 62 years of independence, there is no road connectivity to village, Health centre, and high school in the village. There is no safe shelter during the time of disaster in the village. The Disaster History of last 25 years the village shows that this village is more vulnerable to flood (14 times) and cyclone (4 times, including super cyclone 1999)

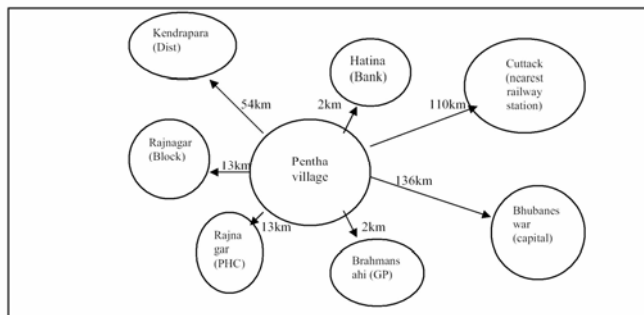
Pentha: Pentha is located 13 kms from the block head quarter Rajnagar and 54 km from the district headquarter, Kendrapara. The road connection to the village is poor. However, the road passes near the village is 5 km distance. The nearest railway station, Cuttack is 110 km distance from the village.

Pentha is also now under high threat due to sea erosion. Starting from Gahirmatha to Barunei confluence point, 25 km of the coastline is getting eroded. These poor villagers do not know why this is happening but climatologists say it because of Global Warming. Ironically these poor villages hardly contribute to global warming; they hardly emit any greenhouse gases. The devastated cyclone in 1971 had claimed 131 lives in the villages. Economic condition of the village is ordinarily affected because of the continual occurrence of natural calamities like: cyclone and tidal waves, heat wave, causing devastation in the fertile area as well as loss of properties every year. About 95% of the population in the village depends largely on agriculture for their livelihood, which controls the socio economy of the village.

Location Map

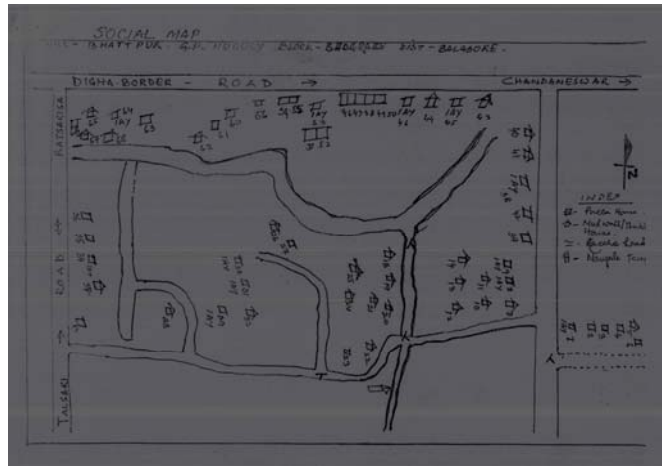


Accessibility map or Chapatti diagram

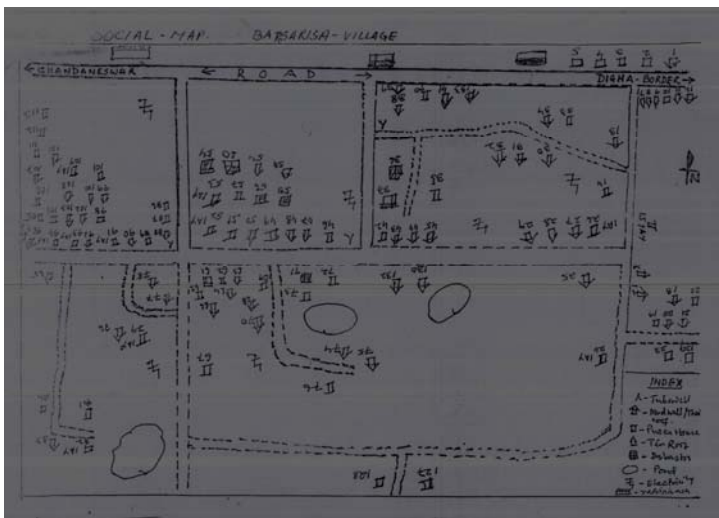


Bhattapur: Bhattapur is a coastal village of Huguly GP, Bhogorai block of Balasore district. The distance from the sea is just 3 kms which is consisting of 78 households and population of 510 (male-270, female-240). More than 90% belongs to backward caste.

The village is vulnerable to cyclone and flood, mainly flash floods. Due to the recurring flood and cyclone, people of this villages loose crops and loss of employment and health hazards. The houses are made of mud wall and thatched roof compounding the vulnerability of the people.

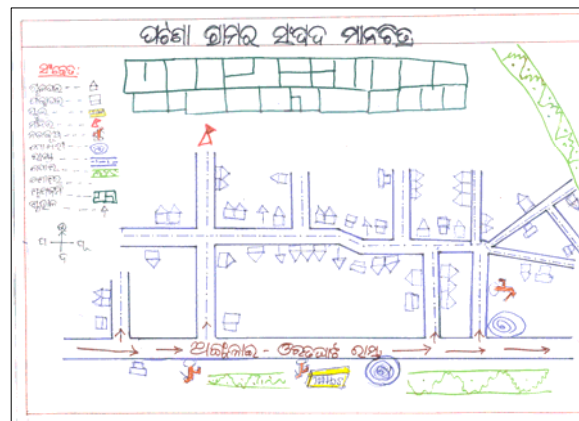


Bardsaria: Barsarisa is a coastal village of Huguly GP, Bhogorai block of Balasore district. The distance from the sea is just 3 kms which is consisting of 129 households and population of 1065 (male-598, female-467). Most of the populations are backward class (750) followed by Schedule castes (200) and schedule tribes (13)

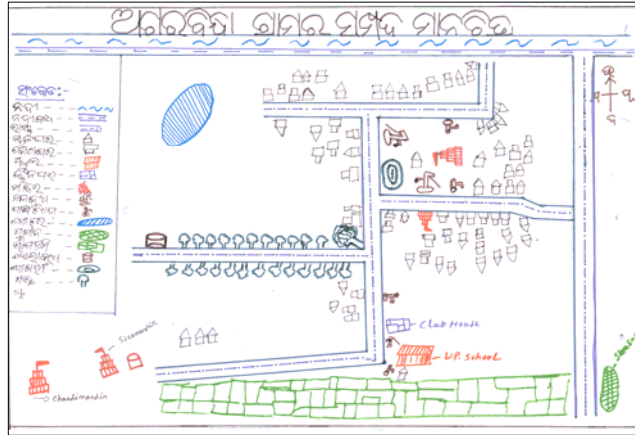


The village is vulnerable to cyclone and flood, mainly flash floods as it is located in a low laying area. Due to the recurring flood and cyclone, people of this village loose crops and loss of employment and health hazards. The houses are made of mud wall and thached roof compounding the vulnerability of the people.

Nachhipada Patana (Patna): Patna is a coastal village of Kendrapada district is vulnerable to many natural calamities. The village consists of 70 HH with a total population of 346 (male 182, female 182), 85% of the women and girls are illiterate. Cultivation is the main occupation of this village. Since post super cyclone some initiative are taken by the local NGOs in the capacities building of these women.



Agarabindha: Agarabindha is one of the vulnerable villages in Marsaghai Block of Kendrapada district. Flood, drought and cyclone are the main disaster followed by heat wave make the village more miserable. The village is consisting of 131HH with a population of 385 (male 205, female 280). OBC and SC are populations dominating the villages.



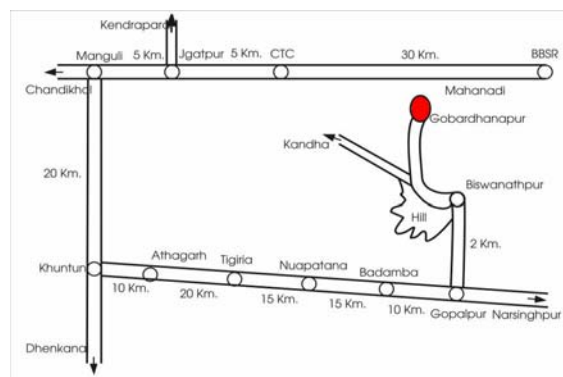
Angargadia: Angargadia village is a tribal village located at Ambagadia GP of Betnoti block in Mayurbhanj district. The village is consisting of 200 household and the total population is 2500, where the male population 1300 and female population are 1200. Caste wise this one of the pure tribal village where 100% population belongs to tribals. The main occupations of this village are Agriculture and NTFP collection.

Pakamundi: Pakamundi in Badas GP in Baliapal block of Balesore district. The total household is 150. The total population is 1800, where male population is 1000 and female is 800. The village is dominated by the other backward caste and the Schedule caste. This village is vulnerable to flood and cyclone.

Sarat: Sarat is the GP headquarter village of Sarat GP in the block of Kaptipada block of Mayurbhanj district. The village consists of 34 household with a population of 215 persons where male populations are 99 and women are 116 persons with population is 58.60% and rest are the backward community. The main occupations of this village are agriculture and collection of Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP). This village is vulnerable to forest fire, snake bites and droughts and flash floods.

Nota: Nota village is the GP headquarter village of Nota GP in the block of Kaptipada block of Mayurbhanj district. The village consists of 22 household with a population of 105 persons where male populations are 59 and women are 46 persons. The total population in this village is backward class; their main occupation is agriculture and small business.

Gobardhanpur: Gobardhanpur the village is located on the river bank of Mahanadi River of Gopalpur GP of Badamba block of Cuttack district. The village is consisting of 253 household and population of 1285, where male population is 750 and female is 535. The OBC population is 53.15% and SC 46.84%. The main occupation of this



village is agriculture and bidi making. As the village is located on the Mahanadi river bank recurring floods are noted in most of the year.

Bhadimula: Bhadimula is a sub urban village of Bidyadharpur block of Cuttack is situated on the bank of river Mahanadi. The village consists of 227 households: and a total population of 1605, where Female population-706 and Male population: 899. In this village 80% of the villagers are Labor working in the construction work in the Cuttack. This village is vulnerable to flood.



SI No	Village	HH	Population	Male	Female	OBC	SC
1	Krushnadaspur	142	1114	632	482	42	1072
2	Bhattapur	78	510	270	240	480	-
3	Pentha	107	412	217	195	350	-
4	Bardsaria	129	1065	598	467	750	200
5	Raichan	112	507	236	271	448	37
6	Sirreipur	120	553	272	281	493	57
7	Angarbindha	131	385	205	180	120	150
8	Patana	70	346	164	180	-	-
9	Sarat	34	215	99	116	90	-
10	Nota	22	105	59	46	105	-
11	Gobardhanpur	253	1285	750	535	683	602
12	Bhadimula	227	1605	899	706	399	1062

Baseline established by women's groups and available to all community members:

The Partners and the CDRF community of the villages collected and kept the baseline information with them and the same is available to the community. The base line data are collected by the committee in the prescribed format developed by the NADRR CDRF partner during Workshop on **"Resilience baseline"**, dated February 24-25, 2009 at New Delhi (for detail baseline format refer Annexure-II). And latter translates the same in to Local language (Orissa) the baseline schedule format was consisting of 10 thematic sections these are as follow:

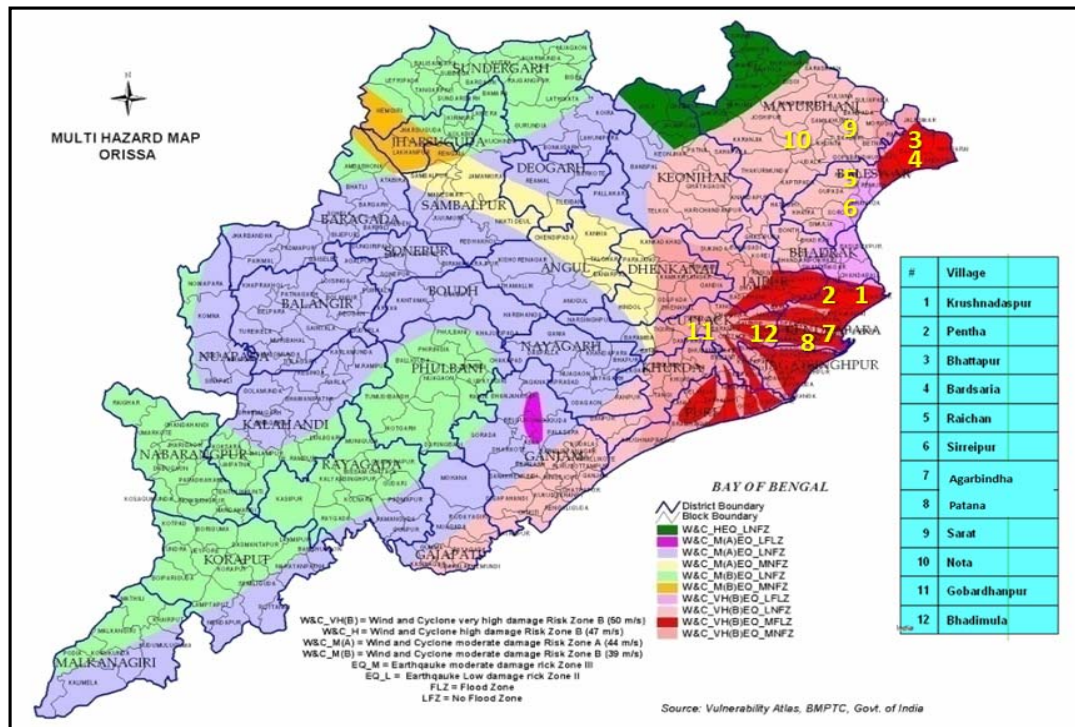
- 1. Project Information;**
- 2. Community Information;**
- 3. Livelihoods Data (number of households dependent on);**
- 4. Status of Public Structures;**
- 5. Access to Health Care Services, Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation;**

6. Social Security/Financial Inclusion;
7. Productive assets;
8. Community Based Disaster Risk Management;
9. Levels of Community Awareness on DRR;
10. Roles of Women in DRR and Resilience Building.

At central level, data based has been developed using Microsoft Access to store the data. Data has been readjusted as and when required for better clarity. Simple statistical methods are used for the interpretation of the data to prepare the baseline findings. Again the fill up baseline data is available with the community in local language.

Vulnerability mapping of the selected village by the women Community:

Location of Village in Multi Hazard Zone



Vulnerable Group:

Sl No	Village	Population	Female	SC	ST	+60_age	<14_age	Differently abled
1	Krushnadaspur	1114	482	1072	-	71	315	6
2	Bhattapur	510	240	-	-	40	150	12
3	Pentha	412	195	-	-	45	121	3
4	Bardsaria	1065	467	200	13	100	254	10
5	Raichan	507	271	37	-	67	82	2
6	Sirreipur	553	281	57	-	36	78	1

7	Angarbindha	385	180	150	-	70	85	3
8	Patana	346	180	-	-	90	60	1
9	Sarat	215	116	-	126	-	101	-
10	Nota	105	46	-	-	8	26	1
11	Gobardhanpur	1285	535	602	-	112	146	40
12	Bhadimula	1605	706	1062	40	180	1000	13

Selection of women groups and resource persons and completion of planned trainings, developing Disaster Preparedness plan:

During May 2009, a one day review reflection was done at UDYAMA office with an objective is to share the knowledge among the partners on disaster planning and mapping with reference to Community Disaster Resilience. In this workshop entire partner of CDRF partners representative were present to discuss on this issue and to come up with a dummy model (annexure-III) and drafted guideline to facilitate the CDRF committee to plan their village accordingly.

CDRF community partnership established and capacities developed:

The CDRF project has worked with well defined partnership, bonded by trust and affiliation such as at the global level Groots International and Provention, at national level NADRR and at State level UDYAMA and with network partners (implementing partner) Swayanshree, ABLE, APOWA, HRDC, DSRD, HRDC. Secure are working in such a partnership that everyone is responsible to the jobs assigned to them. At the grassroots level women groups, SHGs, women leaders and Mahila Mandals are working with the community for the resilient building, the technical support has provided by the UDYAMA and the network partner are the real facilitators.

Women of these project villages have been trained in the baseline data collection, documentation, mapping, planning and advocacy at the grassroots governance to achieve the objective design by the women group. Thematic training on SRI, organic farming, entrepreneurship development program have been undertaken to build the capacities of these women group.

Organizing learning exchanges on CDRF community partnerships and participatory resilience mapping

February 24-25, 2009- Resilience Baseline, New Delhi: This is of the mile stones in CDRF. Two days workshop was held at Delhi, where participants from different state NGOs, representative from NADRR, SSP, SEEDs India, Knowledge Link and NDMA. During these two days program, every organization shared their project objective and the method of implementation followed by the drafting of baseline format and monitoring



indicator and reporting format.

August 14, 2009- Block Level workshop- Batsarisa, Balesore

The Block level workshops were organized to delineate Role of Resilient Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction". It was organized by UDYAMA in association with DSRD in Huguly G.P. of Bhograi Block at "Shelter Home cum Yatrinibash" Batsarisa on 14-08-2009. There were total 33 participants from different villages consisting Members from SHG, PRI, village Development Committee, representatives from Block and Sarpancha from the Grampanchayat Participate and facilitate the process. From UDYAMA, Mr. Manoj Meher, Coordinator, CDRF Project, Mr. A.K.Dey, Vice President, DSRD were also facilitated the process. The participant discussed on different issues on sea inundation, floods fear, other vulnerability and future plan how to address these issues and presented in the workshop. This was intensive learning for them to cope with future Disasters.

August 14, 2009- Block Level workshop- Navada, Balesore

DSRD organized one awareness workshop cum reflection programme with the support from "UDYAMA "in which Tahasildar, Baliapal Tahasil was the chief guest and Mr.Pradeep Mohapatra, chief functionary, UDYAMA was the chief speaker. Journalists, Sarapanchs from two GPs along with hundred twenty Mahila members from different SHG, school children's and villagers were present. The participants were vividly discussed the rescue factors and the possible solution on various disasters and vulnerabilities and allied risks which the community had been facing all the season on regular basis.

September 16, 2009- Cuttack- District level Workshop:

on 16th September 2009, One day district level workshop at Sri Ramchandra Bhawan, Choudhury Bazar, Cuttack was organised by Swayanshree, Cuttack where more than

100 women leaders from different part of the district participated. In the workshop expert in DRR from different organizations participated and discussed on the present issues and the role of women in resilient building. The experts participated and contributed in the workshop were Sj. Sachidananda Rout, Deputy Collector(Emergency Officer), Cuttack – Chief Guest, Sj.



Sachidananda Pati, OSDMA, Bhubaneswar- Guest of Honour, Sj. Pradeep Mohapatra, UDYAMA - Honorable Speaker, Smt. Arati Das, Chairperson, Swayanshree – President, Smt. Hemalata Swain, President, Swayanshree Mahila Samabaya Ltd., Smt. Nayana Mohanty, Chief Executive, Swayanshree, Sj. Manoj Kumar Meher, UDYAMA.

Issues on vulnerability and allied risk at Gobardhanpur and Bidyadharpur were shared at length with members present. It was felt that CDRF has open eye to take care own community towards more resilient to address the forth coming recurrent disasters.

October 31, 2009, Kendrapada- District level Workshop:



A District level Workshop on "Role of Women in Disaster Risk Reduction" was Organised by UDYAMA/ABLE/APOWA at Baladev Jew B.Ed. College, Kendrapara. In the workshop participants were from different sections of community particularly the women leaders and other sectors. Chief Guest Mr. Akula Chandra Bhuian, the ADM Kendrapara, emphasized on disaster risk reduction as important and imperative in

the context of coastal district like Kendrapara where cyclone, flood and drought have been making havoc over the last four decades. Guest of Honour, Mr. G.C. Sar, CDVO focused his talk on the importance of animal resources in coastal livelihood system. Mr. Sar highlighted the activities of his office during last flooding situations. Besides, he said that community should be more responsive toward the domestic animals before, during and after happening of any kinds of disasters. Mr. Pradeep Mahapatra, UDYAMA highlighted the strength of group to address the disaster. Mr. Jyotiraj Patra, Research fellow OXFORD University, addressed the participants for collective and persistent efforts in the community rebuilding and resilience direction is a noble cause towards disaster risk reduction.

November 05, Community-Policy Maker dialogue - New Delhi

On November 05, 2009, Mr. Manoj Kumar Meher participated in the 'Community Policy Make Workshop at India Islamic Centre, Lodi Road, New Delhi. He presented the approach, methodology, achievement of the project and the learning from the project before different stakeholders through NDMA, Govt. of India, UNDP and other National and International Organisation from UN-ISDR participated in the workshop. (Detail presentation Annex- IV). He also learned from other stakeholder.

National Disaster Congress, dated 04-05, 2009, Bigyan Bhawan New Delhi:

In National Disaster Congress, abstract of UDYAMA was accepted on topic "Community Based Risk Reduction and Livelihoods protection and Promotion of the Marine Traditional Fishing community in Orissa coast through Information, Communication and Technology". Mr. Manoj Kumar Meher, UDYAMA had participated two days workshop and highlighted the Community Disaster Resilience Fund Process.

Review and Reflection:

March 04, 2009- Udyama Office, Bhubaneswar

The 1st meeting of the CDRF partner organization was held at UDYAMA office where representatives from all partner organization were participated. During this meeting following were the topics discussed and come up with a decision:

- Concept of CDRF
- Objective of the Community Disaster Resilient Fund (CDRF),
- Role of Udyama and Network Partner,
- Budget of the Pilot project,
- Time line and component of the project,
- Monitoring and Evaluation,
- Orientation on the baseline Format by Mr. Manoj Kumar Meher,
- Formal MOU was signed and fund was also transformed instant.

June 11, 2009- Udyama Office, Bhubaneswar

This was the first Review and meeting of the CDRF project where following matters are discussed:

- Availability of base line data with community
- Village mapping and planning by community
- Poor participation of women in the CDRF project
- Income generation program by WSHG.
- Delay in some component of the activity
- Scaling of the project from village to Gram Panchayat level for better visibility.
- Organization FCRA status
- Periodical Reporting, collection of Case study and photograph.

During Planning Session all the organization jointly plans activities as per the milestone fixed by the project.

October 07, 2009- Udyama Office, Bhubaneswar:

Following were the topic discussed:

Progress Report: Mr. Pradeep expressed the importance of report and contents .He requested all to send the report in time and the report must be contained the activity undertaken, achievements and the learning, case study, photo etc.

Consultation Meeting: The proposed two consultations meeting at Kendrapada district headquarter and the States level consultation at Bhubaneswar should be finalized as quickly as possible. For district level consultation at Kendrapada the date will be finalized by Mr. Susil Parida, of ABLE and Mr. Bijaya of APOWA. Once the date for district consultation will finalized the state level consultation will be finalized and the responsibility lies with Mr. Manoj. For a better output from the Kendrapada district consultation both the organizations were advised to work jointly.

Visit of UNDP Delegates:

A delegate from United Nation Developmental Program (UNDP) will be visiting the project area during last week of October or first weeks of November with an objective is to know the process and the output. So Kendrapada project area would be best for the visit looking at vulnerabilities and allied risks and ABLE and APOWA should be prepared accordingly.

Advocacy to leverage mainstream resources: Mr. Mohapatra Requested all partner to start advocacy at GP, Block and district level to leverage more resources and to link the project with other developmental program running by the states and center. He requested all the partners to collect information and requested to mainstream CDRF in DRR with ongoing activity..

Innovation: As all partners working with different community their socio-cultural-economy are different from one to other. Though the objectives and activities are same to all, the approaches are different.

Seeds banks for nutrition security: Mr. Mohapatra expressed his willingness to support SHGs towards the Seeds Banks at community levels and the proposed activity will be revolving in nature, for which Udyama will be providing minimum support to the organization. He requested all the partners for the amount required for this activity. The partners in response to the initiative were Rs. 5000.00 minimum to start with this activity. Again he said that this will only be materialized when the partner will send their request in consultation with community and CDRF committees

Discussion on the activity undertaken by the partner during last month and the result achieve.

Following are the activity which are discussed

- a) Awareness camp on disaster organisad by the HRDC at Badas.
- b) SRI and Vegetable cultivation undertaken by the Community at Balesore.
- c) Pisci-culture by community at ABLE project area in Kendrapada district.
- d) Cashew nut plantation in ABLE and APOWA project area.
- a. Advocacy program made by ABLE to construct household latrine at the CDRF project Village.
- e) How the Agarabindh (A CDRF Project Village) in the selection of beneficiary for compensation towards crops losses during last floods.

November 27, 2009- Udyama Office, Bhubaneswar

During this review reflection following are the topic discussed

Progress Report: Mr. Pradeep Mohapatra (Udyama) expressed the importance of a report and the contents of the report. He requested all to send the report in time and the report must be containing the activity undertaken, Output, Outcome, Outreach, Learning/Gaps and case study and photograph. Every organization should submit a copy of village plan and village mapping (Social map, Resources

map, Vulnerability map and capacity map). He again requests all to submit a comprehensive report at the end of December 2009.

Seeds Banks for Nutrition Security: Mr. Meher started the discussion referencing to the previous meeting dated October 07, 2009 at Udyama office. Some organization submitted the resolution of the WSHGs those are interested in the Seeds bank at their village however the maximum amount of Seeds to an organization should not be more than Rupees. 5000.00. All the organizations interested in it and expressed that it is very much worthy as the nutrition intake was already disturbed due to the floods followed by drought and the rising food price particularly the vegetable price. He called Mr. Biswanath Behere, Managing Director, Sreema Seeds Pvt. Ltd. to join the meeting to provide his expertise for selection of seeds varieties and the required quantity as per the requisition made by the women.

During post lunch session Mr. Behera joined the meetings and discussed with the PNGOs and finalized the kits contains. The final kits should consist of

1. Greens- koshala- 2. Cucumber, 3. Dhnania, 4. Pumpkin, 5. Bitter gourd 6. Beans.

Scaling Up: Mr. Meher started the discussion and asked partners on their outreach. Everyone shared their achievements, after that Mr. Parida expressed people from other villages are interested in this program and expressed their interest on it. Mr. Mahapatra asked all the partners to collect information on area profile, disaster and climate, women and children for scaling up the project and wrote interest letter to the concern Grampanchayat for partnership in development process, grampanchayat resolution for participation in development process is required.

Advocacy and Exposure visit: Mr. Mohapatra Requested all partners to give more effort in advocacy at GP, Block and district level to generate more resources and to link the project with other developmental program running by the states and center. It will be better to incorporate village planning /vulnerability assessment report in the GP planning and work schedule. Partners made resolution to carry out the exposure visit and learning exchange program



Innovation: As all partners are working with different community their socio-cultural-economy are different from one to other. Though the objectives and activities are

same to all, the approaches are different. All are requested to document all for future prospective said by Mr. Mahapatra. Adding to Mr. Mahapatra's opinion Mr. Kabi expressed about a case where he expressed a student has developed a model on 'Safety at Buffer Zone' where he lighted the demarcation of route for vehicular movement in the buffer zone. It was selected by the State Children Science Congress for 17th National Child Science Congress.

Community to Community Cross Learning Initiative

June 3-5, 2009- Learning Exchange, Bhubaneswar

National Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction (NADRR) had organized a workshop on CDRF pilot in Bhubaneswar on June 3 to 5th 2009. This program was hosted and partly supported by UDYAMA. A total of 52 participants representing grassroots women's groups and NGO representatives from Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat and Rajasthan had been participated in this programme. Following were the outcome from Learning Exchange workshop:

Multi-hazard cross learning: Communities involved in the initiative are from disaster prone regions of the states of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat and Rajasthan. They come from multi hazard prone areas, including those affected by flood, flash flood, cyclone, drought, earthquake, salinity ingress and tsunami. During and post disaster, these communities faced a multitude of difficulties such as securing assets and livelihoods, accessing basic services and facilities, especially safe drinking water and sanitation facilities as well as health services.

Hazard Mapping: As critical first steps, grassroots women and communities have led hazards mapping processes in their villages in order to identify key community vulnerabilities and capacities, thereby resulting in the definition of community priorities in DRR. Priorities fall under the following two categories: better preparedness, early warning and emergency response measures; and stronger community resilience practices, focusing on improvement of livelihoods and access to basic services, particularly health services and sanitation and drinking water facilities.

Community Practices: Women's Amar Bazar (Our Market) from Assam, a women-managed weekly market, wherein women sell their products and have a ownership over the income they earn. The emergency fund regularly maintained by women SHGs from Bihar who save 5000 Rs. in the group leaders' homes as an emergency health and disaster fund during flood season (July to September) and who maintain the fund at Rs. 500 for any health emergencies during non-flood season. Government linkage and resource mobilization by women of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Bihar, who collaborated with the government to access government schemes, resources, and improve basic service delivery; Disaster Task force formation by women groups from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu for emergency response; safe and accessible storage of grains, fuel, and stoves for use

in emergencies in Bihar; employment of teachers on contract for 3 months during flood season in Bihar; and, finally, the zero-interest loans given by women self help groups, in Orissa for community members who are particularly vulnerable, especially in disaster situations are some of the initial learning. This sharing of this effective community practices occurred in a timely manner, with flood and cyclone season fast approaching in various parts of the country.

Knowledge Transfer: Women from Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have shared how they are transferring knowledge and sharing best practices in accessing basic services, organic agriculture and other resilience building measures with other communities in their districts, states and beyond. These same women, who have mapped their vulnerabilities and organized as part of a network of community trainers, effectively responded to the recent cyclone in 2008 in Tamilnadu by better coordinating within and between communities and with the government to effectively address communities' most pressing needs, during and post-cyclone. The strength and effectiveness of this network in improving post-disaster response and community resilience to disasters highlights the importance of horizontal and grassroots knowledge and skills transfer; a critical component of the CDRF. The Community Fund is engaging grassroots women to move beyond current preparedness practices towards long term, community-led resilience building through in depth mapping processes and the creation of community institutions for management of funds for DRR and resilience. <http://www.disasterwatch.net/update/wks-orissa.pdf>

Initiatives designed by communities will leverage CDRF funds to improve preparedness and emergency response measures of multi-hazard prone communities, increase water, food and fodder security in drought and flood prone areas, strengthen women's livelihoods in multi-hazard prone regions and reduce the physical impact of cyclones and floods. Community initiatives include disaster prevention strategies such as the construction of shelter belts, vulnerability reduction through strengthening of livelihoods

Learning Process: The initiative had already generated a breadth of learning by grassroots women. They learnt from one another about effective community resilience practices and related challenges and have exchanged ideas on how to overcome such challenge. At the national level, NADRR has recognized the importance of the community planning process and the creation of community fund management institutions for establishing community ownership and achieving grassroots advocacy goals. This will place women as major leaders in the process of resilience building to ensure that their priorities lead in community action. The CDRF is envisioned to generate and circulate the lessons learnt and best practices emergent from this pilot phase at local, national and global level in the hopes of

fuelling the formalization of the critical roles of women who are already involving in DRR and resilience building.

March 7 & 8, 2010: Community Disaster Resilient Fund Learning Exchange Workshop

Two days learning exchange workshop was held at CYSD, Bhubaneswar. More than 75 participants joined the workshop from different disaster domain, apart from CDRF women leaders, PRIs, INGOs, NGO, CBOs, and Government Officials, representative from ICCO, SPHERE-India, OSDMA, Commissioner RTI, Advisor, Right to Food campaign, Delegate from Reach-India, delegates from drought prone areas also participated.



During Day One Mr. Pradeep Mohapatra, team Leader Udyama started the workshop with his welcome address where he expressed the objective of the workshop, DRR and the role of the women in the CDRF project. Followed by self introduction of the participants. Mr. Manoj Kumar Meher, Program Manager, Udyama presented the achievement of the CDRF project where he discussed the vulnerability of the Orissa in general and project in particular, process of the CDRF project, output/ outcome of the project, learning and challenges.

After his presentation, representative from the implementing NGOs/CBOs (HRDC, DSRD, APOWA, Swayanshree, Secure) expressed their opinion and their learning from this project. Mr. Pravat Ranjan Mohapatra, Dy. General Manager, OSDMA delivered his speech on the government activities to reduce the disaster risks in the states and said we are all way with the community to promote this types of activities.

During 2nd Session women leaders from the project village expressed their opinion highlighting the process, activity and the learning from this program. A film of Disaster was screened to the participants.

Day II was started with the presentation of the Pradeep Mohapatra where he presented the achievement of the ongoing project "Capitalizing Opportunity of NREGS to Impact Livelihoods of Poor" in drought condition. Where he highlighted how the community can be resilience with leveraging resource from the mainstream development program. Followed by the presentation of Manoj Kumar Meher on the

CDRF project achievements and how this can be scaled up in the states. Ms Rita from CYSD presented her presentation was on the provision of RTI and the application of the RTI in the disaster risk reduction activities, followed by value addition of M.K. Meher on RTI.

Session 2nd was started with the presentation of the baseline findings of “Capitalizing Opportunity of NREGS to Impact Livelihoods of Poor”- disaster condition by Mr. N.Swain, he said on his presentation that though there are number of pro-poor programs run by the center and the state government, the access to these program are very poor due to lack of knowledge regarding this program.

Mr. Rajkishor Mishra, discussed on the social audit, its application, modalities and procedure for a social audit is necessary be it development or disaster. He said that this is a wonderful tool to access the development program and to monitor and evaluate it.

Mr. Jagadananda, RTI Commissioner Orissa spoke on the RTI as a tool to address the poverty, disaster and development, he expressed with example from his experience how the RTI has helped the proper implementation of a government program making community vibrant and resilient.

Other Activities undertaken:



Medicines supplied to flood victims of Krushnadaspur village

The women in the project villages had undertaken activities which are grouped in to mainly in to two categories i.e. Economic activities for Income generation and DRR Activities. In the economic activities they undertake Grain bank, coastal plantation, nursery raising and community pisciculture, Paddy cultivation by SRI method and group vegetable cultivation. Where as in DRR activities they undertaken are plantation, tube wall repairing, disaster related message at village through wall painting and meeting, resilience baseline, village mapping and planning etc. following are the detail of activities undertaken individual village.



Sl.#	Village	DRR Activities	Economic Activities
1	Krushnadaspur	<p>-Availability of First Aid box with the community.</p> <p>-Disaster Risk Reduction messages through wall painting</p>	<p>The Women group in this village started pisci- culture at village pond. People opt this as most of the people engaged in this activities and the main source of income. pisci -culture has a long tradition in this village,</p> <p>-Promotion of Seeds bank(House hold Nutrition kit) at village which will support to backyard horticulture through supply of a Kits containing</p>

			Greens koshala (50gms), Cucumber (05 gms), Dhnania (20gms), Pumpkin (10gm), Bitter gourd (15gms) & Beans (50gms).
2	Pentha	Disaster Risk Reduction message through wall painting	<p>To increase income or provide alternative sources of income, cashew plantation have been established by community. Although all families or community will benefit directly from the income, 15-20 families benefit by being paid for their labour and other sources of the trees planted.</p> <p>Promotion of Seeds bank at village which will support to backyard horticulture through supply of a Kits containing Greens koshala (50gms), Cucumber (05 gms), Dhnania (20gms), Pumpkin (10gm), Bitter gourd (15gms) and Beans (50gms).</p>
3	Bhattapur		<p>-To Provide alternative sources of Income, a few initiatives have been taken by the resilient committee as per the feasibility, interest of the committee, besides their traditional activities. The group members have started 'Grain Bank' as economic Activities. They have also started for preservation of vegetable seeds as 'Seed Bank' in their villages. Gradually, they will do pisciculture and animal husbandry</p> <p>-Grain Bank: During the reporting period, both the villages have been developed nearby 10 quintal of paddy and rotating to the target</p>

			<p>families through Versa rice. The profit from the activities depositing in the committee accounts and re-investing in the trade for increasing the revolving fund. They also are supporting the facilities to the members and other vulnerable families in the village.</p> <p>-To provide and facilitate nutritional food security, diversification of vegetable crops in the home stead land a vegetable seeds kit containing Beans, Leafy vegetable, Bitter guard, pumpkin and cucumber were supported to 100 target beneficiaries, During the period of reporting, the committee has created a sum of Rs.750/- as revolving fund under "Seed Bank".</p>
4	Bardsaria		-do-
5	Agarbindha	Raised the height of the hand pump as well as platform	<p>-The committee has developed the school orchard by planting fruit bearing and fuel generating plants. This will help the community generate some income after five years along with enhancing village biodiversity, breaking wind speed and flood water and availability of fuel wood</p> <p>-Promotion of Seeds bank at village which will support to backyard horticulture through supply of a Kits containing Greens Koshala (50gms), Cucumber (05 gms), Dhnania (20gms), Pumpkin (10gm), Bitter gourd (15gms) and Beans (50gms).</p>

6	Patana		<p>-The money is kept at the community level and provided to the member of the community with a minimum interest rate for the purpose of income generation only.</p> <p>-Promotion of Seeds bank at village which will support to backyard horticulture through supply of a Kits containing Greens koshala (50gms), Cucumber (05 gms), Dhnania (20gms), Pumpkin (10gm), Bitter gourd (15gms) and Beans (50gms).</p>
7	Angargadia	<p>- Community plantation and more importantly they have showed their curiosity to form a sub team whose continuous work to aware the objective of disaster programme and past among school children and women.</p> <p>-Disaster Risk Reduction message through wall painting</p>	<p>-Promotion of Seeds bank at village which will support to backyard horticulture through supply of a Kits containing Greens koshala (50gms), Cucumber (05 gms), Dhnania (20gms), Pumpkin (10gm), Bitter gourd (15gms) and Beans (50gms).</p>
8	Pakamundi	<p>- Community plantation and more importantly they have showed their curiosity to form a sub team whose continuous work to aware the objective of disaster programme and past among school children and women.</p> <p>-Disaster Risk Reduction message through wall</p>	<p>-Promotion of Seeds bank at village which will support to backyard horticulture through supply of a Kits containing Greens koshala (50gms), Cucumber (05 gms), Dhnania (20gms), Pumpkin (10gm), Bitter gourd (15gms) and Beans (50gms).</p>

		painting	
9	Sarat		-Promotion of Seeds bank at village which will support to backyard horticulture through supply of a Kits containing Greens koshala (50gms), Cucumber (05 gms), Dhnania (20gms), Pumpkin (10gm), Bitter gourd (15gms) and Beans (50gms).
10	Nota		-Promotion of Seeds bank at village which will support to backyard horticulture through supply of a Kits containing Greens koshala (50gms), Cucumber (05 gms), Dhnania (20gms), Pumpkin (10gm), Bitter gourd (15gms) and Beans (50gms).
11	Gobardhanpur		<p>- Pond Fish Culture was initiated by the community in the village as it is suitable and profitable.</p> <p>-Promotion of Seeds bank at village which will support to backyard horticulture through supply of a Kits containing Greens koshala (50gms), Cucumber (05 gms), Dhnania (20gms), Pumpkin (10gm), Bitter gourd (15gms) and Beans (50gms).</p>
12	Bhadimula		<p>- Production and marketing Organic Compost by the women group.</p> <p>- Promotion of Seeds bank at village which will support to backyard horticulture through supply of a Kits containing Greens koshala (50gms),</p>

			Cucumber (05 gms), Dhnania (20gms), Pumpkin (10gm), Bitter gourd (15gms) and Beans (50gms).
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Training and Capacity Building: Three day ToT program on SRI to begin with was held during 22- 24 March 2009 was held at Sambhav, Nayagarh. Total 26 members are participated on the Training from which 05 member from CDRF project Villages. The CDRF operational area representative ware

1. Shyam Sundar Parida
2. Umakanta Parida
3. Lilabati Mallik (W)
4. Smrutirekha Mohanty (W)
5. Sri Lambadhar Mohanto

During the training trainer Exposed to various methods on sowing, preparing seedling, fields, shown the video, interacted with farmers at SAMBHAV, Interacted with trainers and community member Undertook responsibility to accelerate in operational areas.



Learning Exchange & Consultation	
Date	Place
03 to 05 June 2009	Bhubaneswar
14-08-2009	Lauda
14-08-2009	Chandaneswar
16-09-2009	Cuttack
31-09-2009	Kendrapada

Advocacy and resource Leverage:

- Horticulture-in Baliapal
- Pacnayats-Kendrapada
- District Administration- Kendrapada and Cuttack
- Water and Sanitation-Kendrapada
- Program briefing with –OSDMA & UNDP
- Livelihoods linkages with in Mayurbhanj -NABARD

Sustainability & Replication:

The CDRF initiative is still in cognitive process, after pilot project end at December; UDYAMA, presently planning for the scaling up the same with the network partners i.e. both CDRF and others project partner area at zero cost. Again for the

sustainability of the project we are monitoring the activities of the women community and we have planned to provide technical service to the community as and when they demanded.

The sustainability is again divided into two groups based on their characteristics; the DRR activities are linked with the panchayat and the different department like water and sanitation, rural development, tribal development, health etc. to leverage resources for the village as per the planning done by the community. 06 villages' income generation programs are linked with the Banks and Micro Finance Institution (MFI), Rests are under process to link with the bank and MFI.

Media coverage:

ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀଗତ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ସୁରକ୍ଷା କର୍ମଶାଳା

ପଟ୍ଟା: ବିଲ୍ୱାପ ଦାସ

ଲଙ୍ଗଳେଶ୍ୱର- ୧୬/୮ (ସ.ବୁଧ.) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । ଏହି ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ ପାତ୍ର, ତରୁଣା ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତର କର୍ମଶାଳାରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ନିଜ ନିଜ ଆଗ୍ରହୀ ସ୍ୱେଚ୍ଛାସେବୀ ସଂଗଠନ କର୍ମଶାଳାରେ ଏଚ୍.ଆର୍.ଡି.ସି.ର ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପ୍ରଶମନ କମିଟିର ସଦସ୍ୟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ହେଉଥିବା ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ଆଗ୍ରହୀ ସଂଗଠନର ମିଳିତ ସହଯୋଗରେ ସମ୍ପାଦକ ଶ୍ୟାମସୁନ୍ଦର ଦାସ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଶାନ୍ତା ରାଣୀ ମଣ୍ଡଳ, ବଡ଼ାସ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ସମୟରେ ମହିଳାମାନଙ୍କ ରୁମିକା ସଂଗଠନର ମିଳିତ ସହଯୋଗରେ ସଜାପତିତ୍ୱ କରିଥିଲେ । କର୍ମଶାଳାକୁ ସମ୍ପାଦକ ଶ୍ୟାମସୁନ୍ଦର ଦାସ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଶାନ୍ତା ରାଣୀ ମଣ୍ଡଳ, ବଡ଼ାସ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ସମୟରେ ମହିଳାମାନଙ୍କ ରୁମିକା ସଂଗଠନର ମିଳିତ ସହଯୋଗରେ ସଜାପତିତ୍ୱ କରିଥିଲେ । କର୍ମଶାଳାକୁ ବାଲିଆପାଳ ବ୍ଲକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ବଡ଼ାସ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ନାଗଡ଼ା ଛିଡ଼ ବହୁମୁଖୀ ବାଘୋ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଉଦ୍ଘାଟନ କରିଥିବା ବେଳେ ଆଶ୍ୱିନୀକାନ୍ତ ପରିସର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଉଦ୍ଘାଟନ ସମ୍ପାଦକ ପ୍ରଦୀପ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଦୟାନିଧି ପରିଡ଼ା, ସାମ୍ବାଦିକ ବିଲ୍ୱାପ କୁମାର ଦାସ, ସାମ୍ବାଦିକ ସୁକାନ୍ତ ଗିରି, ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ଶତାଧିକ ମହିଳା ଏହି ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ ପାତ୍ର, ତରୁଣା ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତର କର୍ମଶାଳାରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ନିଜ ନିଜ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପ୍ରଶମନ କମିଟିର ସଦସ୍ୟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ହେଉଥିବା ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ଆଗ୍ରହୀ ସଂଗଠନର ମିଳିତ ସହଯୋଗରେ ସଜାପତିତ୍ୱ କରିଥିଲେ । କର୍ମଶାଳାକୁ ବାଲିଆପାଳ ବ୍ଲକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ବଡ଼ାସ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ନାଗଡ଼ା ଛିଡ଼ ବହୁମୁଖୀ ବାଘୋ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଉଦ୍ଘାଟନ କରିଥିବା ବେଳେ ଆଶ୍ୱିନୀକାନ୍ତ ପରିସର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଉଦ୍ଘାଟନ ସମ୍ପାଦକ ପ୍ରଦୀପ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଦୟାନିଧି ପରିଡ଼ା, ସାମ୍ବାଦିକ ବିଲ୍ୱାପ କୁମାର ଦାସ, ସାମ୍ବାଦିକ ସୁକାନ୍ତ ଗିରି, ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ଶତାଧିକ ମହିଳା ଏହି ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ ପାତ୍ର, ତରୁଣା ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତର କର୍ମଶାଳାରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ନିଜ ନିଜ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପ୍ରଶମନ କମିଟିର ସଦସ୍ୟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ହେଉଥିବା ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ଆଗ୍ରହୀ ସଂଗଠନର ମିଳିତ ସହଯୋଗରେ ସଜାପତିତ୍ୱ କରିଥିଲେ । କର୍ମଶାଳାକୁ ବାଲିଆପାଳ ବ୍ଲକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ବଡ଼ାସ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ନାଗଡ଼ା ଛିଡ଼ ବହୁମୁଖୀ ବାଘୋ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଉଦ୍ଘାଟନ କରିଥିବା ବେଳେ ଆଶ୍ୱିନୀକାନ୍ତ ପରିସର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଉଦ୍ଘାଟନ ସମ୍ପାଦକ ପ୍ରଦୀପ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଦୟାନିଧି ପରିଡ଼ା, ସାମ୍ବାଦିକ ବିଲ୍ୱାପ କୁମାର ଦାସ, ସାମ୍ବାଦିକ ସୁକାନ୍ତ ଗିରି, ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ଶତାଧିକ ମହିଳା ଏହି ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ ପାତ୍ର, ତରୁଣା ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତର କର୍ମଶାଳାରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ନିଜ ନିଜ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପ୍ରଶମନ କମିଟିର ସଦସ୍ୟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ହେଉଥିବା ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ଆଗ୍ରହୀ ସଂଗଠନର ମିଳିତ ସହଯୋଗରେ ସଜାପତିତ୍ୱ କରିଥିଲେ । କର୍ମଶାଳାକୁ ବାଲିଆପାଳ ବ୍ଲକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ବଡ଼ାସ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ନାଗଡ଼ା ଛିଡ଼ ବହୁମୁଖୀ ବାଘୋ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଉଦ୍ଘାଟନ କରିଥିବା ବେଳେ ଆଶ୍ୱିନୀକାନ୍ତ ପରିସର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଉଦ୍ଘାଟନ ସମ୍ପାଦକ ପ୍ରଦୀପ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଦୟାନିଧି ପରିଡ଼ା, ସାମ୍ବାଦିକ ବିଲ୍ୱାପ କୁମାର ଦାସ, ସାମ୍ବାଦିକ ସୁକାନ୍ତ ଗିରି, ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ଶତାଧିକ ମହିଳା ଏହି ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ ପାତ୍ର, ତରୁଣା ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତର କର୍ମଶାଳାରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ନିଜ ନିଜ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପ୍ରଶମନ କମିଟିର ସଦସ୍ୟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ହେଉଥିବା ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ଆଗ୍ରହୀ ସଂଗଠନର ମିଳିତ ସହଯୋଗରେ ସଜାପତିତ୍ୱ କରିଥିଲେ ।

ସମୁଦ୍ର ଉଗ୍ରମୁଖା: ପେଣ୍ଠରେ ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ଉଦ୍‌ବେଗଜନକ

ବାଜନଗର, ୧୦।୭(ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟନାରାୟଣ ଲେଙ୍କା) : ସମୁଦ୍ର କୂଳ ଲଘୁଛି । ବନବନ୍ଧବର ସାବଧାନ ଓ ପେଶ ଅତି ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସମୁଦ୍ରର କରାଳ ଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ହେଲେ ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ ଅଂଶେ ପାଇଁ ନୁହେଁ, ସମଗ୍ର ରାଜନୀତିରାସନୀ ପାଇଁ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ କାରଣ ପାଇଲେ । ସୁନାମ ଅଧିବା ପରାଗ୍ରସମୁଦ୍ର ଅଧିକ ଉପକର ହୋଇପାରିଛି । କମ୍ବୁ ଜୁଆର ଗଲେ ପୂର୍ବପକ୍ଷ ୨ ମିନର ପାଖପାଖି ବୁଡି ପାଇଛି । ସାବଧାନ ୬ଟି ଗାଁ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ୬ଟି ଗାଁ ଏବେ ସମୁଦ୍ର ଗର୍ଭରେ । ୧୯୭୧ ମସିହା ମହାବାତ୍ୟା ହେଲେ ଚାରିଦିନ, ମଳପୁର, କୁନିଆରା ଶିଳିଙ୍ଗ, ସରପଦା ପ୍ରଭୃତି ୫ଟି ଗାଁ ସମୁଦ୍ର ବନ୍ଧନେ ଲାଲ ହୋଇପାଇଥିବା ବେଳେ ୨୦୦୦ ମସିହା ସୁନାମ ପରାଗ୍ର ସମୁଦ୍ରର କରାଳ ଗର୍ଭରେ ବାଜପୁର ଗାଁ ଲାଲ ହୋଇପାଇଛି । ସାବଧାନ ସାହସ ଲେଙ୍କାଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଏପାଁ ଲେଙ୍କାସି ଯେକାର ହୋଇପାରିନାହିଁ । ଏବେ ପେଶାରେ ଉଦ୍‌ବେଗନଳ ପରିସିଦ୍ଧ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଛି । ଦୁଇ ହଜାର ମସିହାରୁ ପେଶ ଗାଁ ନିକରେ ଥିବା ବାଲିପାଠ ଖାଇ ଏବେ ଗାଁ ମୁହାଁ ହୋଇଛି । ୯ ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଜିଲୋମିଟର ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ସମୁଦ୍ର ଖାଇପାରିଛି । ୨୦୦୩ ମସିହାରେ ପେଶାଠାରୁ ସମୁଦ୍ରର ଦୁରାଣ ୩୪୦ ମିନର ଥିବା ବେଳେ ୨୦୦୪ରେ ୨୬୦ ମିନର, ୨୦୦୫ରେ



୨୦୦୮ ମିଟର, ୨୦୦୭ରେ ୧୩୦ ମିଟର,
୨୦୦୬ରେ ୨୦ ମିଟର ଏବଂ ୨୦୦୮ରେ
ପେଣ୍ଠ ନିକଟରେ ଥିବା କୁଣ୍ଡାଘୋରୀ ବନ୍ଧକୁ
ଭୁଲି ଯାଇଛି। ସମସ୍ତ କୁଆର କୁଣ୍ଡାବନ୍ଧରେ
ପିଟି ଖୋଳ ଥିବାରୁ ସମୟରେ ଗାଁ ମଧ୍ୟକୁ
ପ୍ରବେଶ ହେଉଛି। ଏଥିପାଇଁ ଖାଲି ପେଣ୍ଠ ଗାଁ
ନୁହେଁ, ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ସାହି, କୁରୁଷ, ତେରା, ଗୁପ୍ତି,
ନନ୍ଦକାନ୍ତ ଓ ଖିରାପାଞ୍ଚାଳ ଗାଁରୁ ବିପଦ
ସମ୍ଭବ ହୋଇ ପାରୁଥିବାରୁ ପେଣ୍ଠ ନିକଟରେ
ଥିବା ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ କୁଆର ପ୍ରତିରୋଧ ବନ୍ଧ
ବିପଜନବ ଅଘୋରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୪

କଟାକ୍ଷ
କିଶୋର



ଉତ୍କଳ ଉଗ୍ରମୁଖା: କେଶବେ ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ଉନ୍ନେୟନନକ...

ପ୍ରକୃଷ୍ଟି । କୁମାର କୁଆର ଓ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ମଂଚ ଯୋଗୁଁ ଯେଉଁ ନିମନ୍ତରେ
 ଥିବା ଘେନିବନ୍ଧର ୭୦୦ ମିଟର ସଂପୃକ୍ଷ ଭୃଷ୍ଟି ପଡ଼ିବା ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ
 ରହିଛି । ଆଜି ତଟବନ୍ଧ ବିଭାଗ ଏହାର ବହୁ ଓ ବାଲିବସ୍ତ୍ର ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ
 ସମୁଦ୍ରକୁ ଅଟକାଇବାକୁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରୁଛି । କିନ୍ତୁ କୁଆର ମାତରେ ତାହା
 ଅନୁଭବ ପାଇଯାଇଛି । ଏହି ବହୁ ଓ ବାଲି ବସ୍ତ୍ର ନିମନ୍ତେ ଗତ ୧
 ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୪ରୁ ୫ କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ପ୍ରକୃତରେ
 ଏଥିରେ ବାରି ଉତ୍ତର ଭାଗେ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ହୋଇଥିବା ବେଳେ ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ ବିଭାଗ
 ଅଧିକାରୀ ଓ ଠିକାଦାରଙ୍କ ପକେଟକୁ ଯାଇଛି । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ପରିସିଦ୍ଧ ଏପରି
 ହୋଇଛି ଯେ, ଯେକୌଣସି ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ଉକ୍ତ କୁଆର ଆସି ବନ୍ଧ ଭାଙ୍ଗି
 ଖୁବ୍ ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ୩୫ଟି ଗାଁକୁ ଘୋଇବଦେ, ଆଉ କୁଆର ପକ୍ଷୀ ଗଣ୍ୟ
 ନେଇ ରାଜନଗର ବୁଲି ହେବକ୍ଷ୍ମିରକୁ । ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଲବ୍ଧ ତାପ କଳିତ
 ବର୍ଷ, ପବନ ଓ ବାତ୍ୟ ଆସିଲେ ସମଗ୍ର ରାଜନଗର ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଆତଙ୍କ
 ଶ୍ରେଣିପାଉଛି । ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ବାସ୍ତବ ଆଗରେ ବସି ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ମୂଳ
 ବନ୍ଧ ପ୍ରାଣରେ ଆଉ ଏକ ବନ୍ଧ କରିବାକୁ ଏହାଆଦି ଗ୍ରାହକ ୧ କୋଟି
 ୮୪ ଲକ୍ଷ ଟଙ୍କା ଅନୁଦାନ ଯୋଗାଇ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଏହି ବନ୍ଧ ପାଞ୍ଚ ମିଟର
 ବଜରା ଓ ସାତେ ସାତ ମିଟର ଉଚ୍ଚତା କରିଥିବା ସହିତ ସୁନା, ମୁକାବିଲ
 କରିସାରିବା ଭଳି କରାଯାଉଛି । ଏହି ବନ୍ଧର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ତଳେ ବର୍ଷ ମାତ୍ର
 ପୂଜା ଶେଷ କରାଯିବାର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ରହିଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଏତେ ମନ୍ଦର
 ରହିବେ ବାଲିକି ଯେ, ତାହା ଶେଷ ହେବାକୁ କେତେ ଦିନ ଲାଗିବ ଏବେ
 କହିବା କଷ୍ଟକର ହୋଇପଡ଼ିଛି । କୁନ୍ ମାସ ଶେଷ ରୁଣ୍ଡ ଏହାର ମାତ୍ର
 ୫୭ ଭାଗ କାମ ସରିଛି ।

ଅନୁଗ୍ରହରେ ଆଇଆଇଟି, ବେଙ୍ଗଲୁ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଏବଂ ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଉଚ୍ଚିତ୍ତ କରି ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ୨୦୦୮ ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ମାସରୁ ଦିନ ଦେବାଠାରେ ମାଟି ବନ୍ଧୁ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଯେବାକୁ ନିଷିଦ୍ଧା କରାଯାଇଥିବାବେଳେ ଏହା ଘୋଟି ଚଳାଇ 'ସି-ଆଇ' ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିଦିଲେ

ଏହିଭଳି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧର ଖୋଜିବନ୍ଧର ପ୍ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ପାଲଟି ଚାଲି ଯାଇଛି । ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ 'ଲିଓ ଟ୍ୟୁର ଟେକ୍ନୋଲୋଜି'ର ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ଯୋଜନା ଥିଲା । କୃଷୀପଣି ଦ୍ଵାରା ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ହେଉ ନ ଥିବା ଉତ୍ପାଦନର ବୋଲିବୁ କାରଣ ପରାଧିବେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ଜାଲି ଭିତରେ ବାନ୍ଧିବହା ଭଳି କୃଷାଦାର ବ୍ୟାପାର କୃଷି ଖେତର ଆଗରେ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ । ଏହାକୁ ଦଳ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ ଜଣାପଡ଼ା ପରିଣ । ମତ୍ତ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ସଫଳତା ପାଳନରା ରହିଛି । ଏକାକି ଯୋଜନା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଦୁଇଟି ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତି ଏହିପ୍ରକାର ସଫଳତା ପରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ପରାଧିବା ମୁକ୍ତ ଭାବେ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ଯୋଜନା ଥିଲା । ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ନିଶ୍ଚିତା ବଡ଼ ଓ ଶୋର କାରାଗୁଡ଼ିକର ପରିଣାମ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ, ଏକ ନିଶ୍ଚୟର କଥା । ଓ ବାହାମ୍ବର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଅଗାଧ ରହୁଥିବା କାରଣରୁ ଯାହା କୃଷକର ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାରଣ ହୋଇଛି । ସେହିପରି କୃଷକ ପ୍ରତିରୋଧ ପାଇଁ ବଡ଼ ନିକଟରେ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ କାରଣରୁ ଯାହା ପଥର ବେଳେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ଵରୁ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ପ୍ରାପ୍ତିରୁ କୃଷକ ବୋଲି ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ମତ ହୋଇଛି । ତେବେ ଏହା ଶେଷରେ ପାରାଧିବା ବନ୍ଧନ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ପରେ ଗାଜକରବର ସାତରାସ ନିକଟରୁ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ କୃଷକ ନିକଟରୁ ପ୍ରକ୍ଷା ଆଗ୍ରହ ହୋଇଛି ବୋଲି ସେମାନେ ମତ ହୋଇଛି ।

ଅନ୍ୟ ପକ୍ଷରେ କଳିତ ବର୍ଷ ଜାନୁଆରୀ ୩୦ ତାରିଖ ଦିନ ଓଡ଼ିଶା
ମାନ୍ୟବର ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଚରାନ୍ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ଦେଖିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ
ରକ୍ଷା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ତଥାକଥିତ 'ସି-ଡ୍ରାକ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ' ପାଇଁ ଅତି ମଜବୁତ
ନି କରି ଦେଖିବେ ପଛୁଆଁ ଦେଖି ଅବସରର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରଦାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ
ଏକ ଗିଳାଣିଆ କରିବା ଯତ୍ନେ ସାହସ ଅବସରରେ ଥିବା ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ
ମାନରେ ତାହା ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବା ପାଇଁ । ଏହି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଏପରି ମଜବୁତ
ହେଉନାହିଁ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପକାରୀ ବୁଦ୍ଧିରେ ଦେଖି ସହିତ ଦୂରଦର୍ଶୀ ଅବସରରେ ଥିବା
ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଦେଖିବେ ସୁରକ୍ଷା କରିବାକୁ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ତାହା କରିବାକୁ

Electronic Media Coverage;



D. Summary Cost Tables and Financing Plan (Unaudited)

Variable		2008-09	2009-10	2009-10	Total
		1st Installment	2nd Installment	3rd Installment	
Grant received	(A)	90,480.00	150,750.00	50,320.00	291,550.00
Direct Programme Expenses met by Udyama:					
Policy work with Govt. & Community		-	16,374.00		
Reporting & Documentation		-	2,602.00		
Review and Reflection		-	14,184.00		
Stationary, Postage, Fax, Phone, Hospitality		122.00	12,238.00	867.00	
Travel and Logistics		-	11,501.00	270.00	
TDS		9,319.00	-		
Supply of seeds to CDRF Committee towards promotion of nutrition security				25,000.00	

state level learning exchange workshop				55,382.00	
Fund Transferred to Partner Organisations:					
ABLE		10,898.00	18,164.00		
APOWA		10,898.00	18,164.00		
DSRD		10,898.00	18,164.00		
HRDC		10,898.00	18,164.00		
SECURE		10,898.00	18,000.00		
SWAYANSHREE		10,898.00	18,164.00	-	
Expenditure	(B)	<u>74,829.00</u>	<u>165,719.00</u>	<u>81,519.00</u>	<u>322,067.00</u>
Unutilized Grant	(A)- (B)	15,651.00	-14,969.00	-31,199.00	-30,517.00

Resource leverage *	
Programme staff support @ Rs.10,000.00 per month for 12 months	120,000.00
Udyama team leader support@ Rs. 5000.00 per day for 02 days / month for 12 months	120,000.00
Accountant @ Rs.300.00 per day for 10 days for 12 months	36,000.00
Partners' staff support - 1 staff per partner @ Rs.200.00 per day for 10 days in a month for 12 months	144,000.00
Partners travel cost@ Rs.200.00 per day for 10 days for 12 months	144,000.00
Resource leverage from mainstream development	1,119,000.00
Total Resource leverage	1,683,000.00

Resources Leverage from mainstream development Program:

Sl No	Village	Work	Amount in Rs.	Remark
1	Agarbindha	Construction of	200000.00	
2	Agarbindha	Installation of New Tube Well	70000.00	
3	Agarbindha	Construction of TW Platform	15000.00	
4	Agarbindha	Construction of Kitchen Room near School	50000.00	
5	Agarbindha	Game materials to Youth Club	3000.00	
6	Agarbindha	Observation of Quami Ekta Divas	5000.00	
7	Agarbindha	Bank Linkage		for loan to SHG
8	Agarbindha	Compensation for crop loss by flood	200000.00	
9	Patana	Building	150000.00	
10	Patana	Tube well repair	1000.00	
11	Patana	Govt. support to SHGs	10000.00	
12	Patana	Mushroom training to SHG members		Capacity building

13	Patana	Farmers awareness and sensitization training		Capacity building
14	Patana	Bank Linkage for loan		
15	Patana	National Health Mission	10000.00	
16	Batsarisa	Concrete Road- 50ft 13 No ward	50000.00	
17	Batsarisa	Earthen Road-1Km	5000.00	
18	Batsarisa	Repairing of Tube well 2 Nos.	50000.00	
19	Batsarisa	Nursery Development	50000.00	
20	Bhattpur	Concrete Road - 1Km	200000.00	
21	Bhattpur	Concrete Road - 1/2Km	50000.00	
	Total		1119000.00	

E. Work Plan and Implementation Schedule

Milestone	
Month	Activities
March	Preparation of project work plan, participatory resilience mapping and preparation of baseline report by women's groups.
Baseline established by women's groups and available to all community members	
April-May	Selection of women groups and resource persons and completion of planned trainings, developing Disaster Preparedness plan.
CDRF community partnership established and capacities developed	
June	Organizing learning exchanges on CDRF community partnerships and participatory resilience mapping.
Community to community cross learning initiated	
July-Aug	Grain bank, coastal plantation, nursery raising and community piciculture, Parry cultivation by SRI method and group vegetable cultivation.
Economic enhancement among the community initiated	
Sept-Oct	Market linkage, product marketing, and income generation.
Sustainability of income generating activities established	
Nov -Dec	Collection of good practices and replication of initiatives.
CDRF Committee Formalized	
Nov -Dec	State level advocacy workshop and impact assessment.
March	Learning Exchange

F. Project Outcome

1. Baseline at 12 villages established. Women in these villages collected the baseline information and established baseline of the village which can be use for the development monitoring and community resilience of the village.
2. 12 villages has developed Disaster Preparedness plan and mapping (social map, resources map, vulnerability map, hazard and risk map, capacity map) through the women participation, these are available with the community and shared with the village.
3. Organizing learning exchanges on CDRF community partnerships and participatory resilience mapping where more than 400 women from the Balesore, Mayurbhanj, Kendrapada and Cuttack were oriented on the disaster resilience and role of women group.
4. DRR activity like coastal plantation, drain repairing, increase of height of tube wall platform, first aid box at community etc were undertaken.
5. Income generation activity with the CDRF fund was undertaken. The main activities are small vending, rice processing, Cashew plantation, pond fish cultivation, SRI, processing of cow dung etc. the income from this activities were used in the development of the village.
6. Women exposed to the mainstream development program. Women from this village shift from the traditional money lending and saving to planning and decision making.
7. The CDRF concept outreached to 52 GP in Cuttack, Kendrapada, Balesore, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Bolangir and Keonjhar Districts of Orissa. Reached to 25 CBOs directly and another 30 CBOs indirectly in the states of Orissa.

G. Learning

- Throughout the implementation Partner NGOs are very much enthusiastic in the project concept and all partners are interested on the project to be on the ground, as a result the project activities are done in time. The CDRF concept has the potential to replicate.
- Increase in the knowledge of community on the new theme i.e. on Climate justice, Disaster risk reduction and resilient concept.
- Baseline data collection and establishment of the baseline by the women was one of the new learning. Women from the 12 project villages had collected and kept the disaster baseline for future use.
- Preparation of Disaster Resilient plan by the women, assessment of Risk and vulnerability and their capacity. The women group started advocacy at the government department for the economic and social development,

infrastructure creation, better service facilities and participation in the decision support system.

- Governance is one of the major issues in the implementation of the project.
- Swayanshree a network Partner of UDYAMA selected Station Bazar Kuli Sahi of Cuttack Municipality a more vulnerable in terms of flood, fire, cyclone and epidemic and has deprived of basic necessity like water, housing and sanitation. looking at vulnerability the areas was included
- Pentha a village under Rajnagar Village close proximity to Bay of Bengal and the Bhitarkanika Sanctuary is one of the village which has faced flood and cyclone frequently. The village economy is agrarian in nature. Most of their livelihood depends on the Agriculture and only. Women SHGs with support of village communities could lead the disaster risk reduction initiatives. The rural women had made a distinguished difference in saving the lives and livelihood with the support from the CDRF. This committee had plant cashew on a one hector land. According to the view of the committee member the community plantation will provide income to the village.
- Gobardhanpur Village of Badamba block in Cuttack district is located close to the River Mahanadi. The frequent flood in this region makes the people vulnerable. The village is male dominated where the decision of the male are final at the household level. At village level the participation of women were not found prior to the intervention of the CDRF pilot. After the intervention of this (Demonstrating Community Capacity to Program and Manage Community Disaster Resilience Fund in India) women started participating in the development process with the male member of the village. Now many miles to go to bring the women to the main stream where they can participate equally as the male counterpart at decision making and development process.
- During this month funds have transfered to the SHGs/committee for the undertaking of the DRR activity and Income generation activity. SHGs/committee started DRR activity like rise Tube well platform, plantation, and availability of first aids box at community. All these activities were selected by the women community themselves as entry to CDRF.
- The Women Self Help Groups are started advocacy at the Gram panchayat and Block to incorporate disaster related activity at their plan and to implement the same.
- These CDRF activities have reached to large numbers of nearby villages. This is because of the empowerment women leaders and use of CDRF funds and inclusion of WSHGs, engagement of CDRF Community the Disaster Risk Reduction activity undertaken by these women. The demands for the project are increasing day by day and this is the right time to include more areas and more community to scale of the concept.

H. Challenges

- Mainstreaming DRR in to development,
- Deepening Governance and Gender,
- Inter and intra coordination;
- Adequate development communication
- More citizen action on fixing responsibilities and accountability,
- DRR must linking to livelihoods resilience of rural and urban poor.,
- Demystification of technology: link to ICT
- Climate risk as human rights.

I. Recommendation

During the project implementation we have found that Women are less expose to mainstream development program, Program integration, less political will, need more deepening governance system, lasting solution of vulnerability reduction in regional priority, resource leverage from different program, replication and scaling up good practices and responsibility fixing and accountability.

Hence following are the recommendations:

Policy level: The CDRF should be included in the public policy for which more elaborate research and Action project be under taken in the country. The National Disaster Management Authority at the center and the Orissa State Disaster Management Authority at the province with the revenue, panchayatraj, rural development, urban development and science and technology should take necessary action to come up with a policy to include the CDRF in their activities.

Institutional level

- Research institution: the research institution like National Institute of Disaster Management at the apex with collaboration with Council for Scientific and Industrial research (CSIR) and University Grant Commission (UGC) should come forward to support further research on this initiative. The INGOs and NGOs should also undertake research in this.
- Civil Society Organisation: INGOs, NGOs and Civil society should undertake action research on CDRF to carry forward this initiative and resources should be mobilized for the implementation of the CDRF in a large scale. The whole country should be brought under by these organizations for a ripple effect at the universe level.
- Individual level: The women and the women leaders should be trained and their capacity should be built in such a manner that they can demand for a policy on it and come forward to participate in the development process. The women reservation from the local governance to the parliament has the potential to demand for such types of policy, if their knowledge and outlook can be enhanced.

Annex-I

Organisation profile in CDRF pilot

In Orissa CDRF pilot have been facilitated by Udyama with partner NGOs in Balasore, Cuttack, Kendrapara and Mayurbhanj districts.

UDYAMA

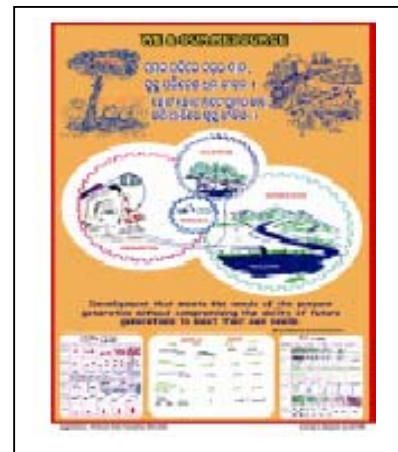
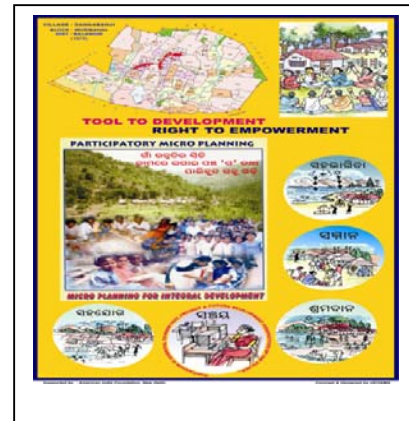
“**UDYAMA**” refers to keep on continuing efforts to work with vulnerable communities for searching the root causes of poverty and hazards, which has led to a rural urban divide, dreadful diseases and livelihood resilience. Founded in 1997 and registered as a society under Societies Registration Act, 1860; UDYAMA primarily aims to work towards strengthening capacity building of local communities with a view to **enhancing adaptive capability and community resilience towards disasters and climate variability & changing the culture of dependency to a culture of self-reliance.**

The program strategy is towards achieving acceleration of socio, economic change and environmental sustainability in promoting sustainable livelihood, asset creation and institutional building at the community level.

Mission: Make resilient and more preparedness towards drought, disaster and desertification towards protection, preservation and conservation of biological-diversity for a safe, secured and healthy environment and development diversity.

UDYAMA attempts consistently to stem the rot and build back the societal networks that can rejuvenate the resource base. Searching alternative means to live with dignity and take the **Next Development Challenges** for a lasting solution adaptation to disaster resilient development and variability through a process of **Gearing Greening and learning-linking-livelihoods**. UDYAMA as a professional organization aims to support people's institutions, to combat drought, disaster and assured livelihoods beyond.

Since inception the UDYAMA has made a small walk towards the implementation of diversity of action Programs that has reflected in ground. Creation of enabling Environment for community action, improving the capacity of participating community for drought mitigation thru regulated water management, forest preservation protection and utilization is the prime activity of UDYAMA.



With this steady work UDYAMA has challenged to put continuous effort to garner collective force in the few hinter lands of western, southern and northern Odisha. **DEEPENING GRASSROOTS GOVERNANCE & CAPITALIZING MAINSTREAM RESOURCES IN MINIMIZING RISKS-LINKING-LIVELIHOODS OF POOR AND ACCELERATING THE CITIZEN ACTION TOWARDS END WAER POVERTY & CLIMATE JUSTICE FOCUSSING HUMAN RIGHTS**— both are the successful beginnings involving CSOs first in kind in Orissa. Simultaneously UDYAMA has placed community resilient process and has initiated in Coastal and northern Orissa looking at magnitude of vulnerability. Consistent sensitization and community action, implementation, facilitation and reflection have started altogether. This has become possible only because of wider partnership with varied stakeholders.

The relentless work of UDYAMA has brought more pride to become one of the participating partner organizations of Global Network of Civil Societies for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change, SPHERE-India, Orissa State disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA), Ending Global Poverty ,End Water poverty, Campaign for MDGs, UN Climate CAUCUS, NGO Gateway, ProVentionWeb, Development from Disasters Network – Signatories and one of the enlisting members of UN ECOSOC, Corporate Disaster Resource Network(CDRN), National Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction (NADRR) ad one of the CSOs in UN- GLOBAL COMACT. Few evidence based programs on CDRF and allied sectors relating to DRR, Livelihoods Resilience water sanitation, environment and Citizen Action on rights based issues can be logged on:

[More results from udyama.org »](#)

http://www.unglobalcompact.org/ParticipantsAndStakeholders/civil_society.htm
http://www.preventionweb.net/files/8947_8947CDRFReport091.pdf ;
https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/online-services/index.cfm?ADSSChck=1251019017029&do=pador.F_Source
<http://www.susana.org/lang-en/partners/all-together>
<http://www.google.co.in/search?hl=en&q=pradeep+mohapatra,+udyama&start=10&sa=N>
www.karmayog.org/nonprofits/npoalphastatedisplay.asp?r...
www.huairou.org/assets/download/nps234.pdf ;
www.endwaterpoverty.org/members/
<http://www.disasterwatch.net/resources/En-Gendering-HFA.pdf>
<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/fromthefield/ssp/124340710124.htm>
http://dorabjitatrust.org/about/pdf/08-09/Annual%20Report_18_41.pdf
http://www.dorabjitatrust.org/NGO_Grants/grantdb_nrm.aspx
http://www.freshwateraction.net/web/w/www_251_en.aspx
www.dorabjitatrust.org/about/pdf/08-09/Annual_Report_21.pdf
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/contacts/v.php?id=6126>
<http://www.aif.org/livelihood/live-projects/funded-projects/default.htm>
[Look to Learn ----- to Know----- to Show----- to Grow The name ...](#)
www.karmayog.org/ngo/udya/upload/231/udyama-Brochure.pdf
[Education End of war and the Culture of Peace -- the impact of ...](#)

www.excelser.net/climatecaucus/water_minutes

Contact

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Facilitating Partners

Swayanshree

Swayanshree works in four districts of Orissa in microfinance and in providing financial to SHGs along with legal and livelihoods support as well as working on disaster risk reduction. The organization was formed in 1994, when no SHGs were present and SPARC visited slum areas of Cuttack and began forming informal groups of both men and women. The organization expanded to the peripheries over the past few years and has registered its microfinance activity under the cooperative act. In 2008, Swayanshree's operational area was severely affected, especially in terms of livelihoods. Within three to four months, the organization began a CBDR program. The organization works in 4 broad fields: microfinance, social issues, economic issues and livelihood issues. The purpose is to provide adequate, appropriate, simple financial and livelihood support services through a client owned MFI (cooperative bank). The organization is strongest in the microfinance sector. The SHGs with which it works total to 13000 members with an accumulated savings of 13 crores (1 crore and 8 lack is from banks, the remainder is their savings). Members take loans for purchase of livestock, seeds and agricultural materials, house repair, food, etc.

It is registered under Society Registration Act, 1860 and Orissa Self Help Group Co-operative Act, 2001. With help from organizations such as SPARK and DFID, it came into existence in 1994.

The organization works in four major areas:

- **Microfinance**
- **Health**
- **Legal service**
- **Micro enterprise training**

Till 16th January, 2009 the organization had economically empowered 3000 women, by providing them with loans/microfinance to start up their own business or enterprises. *Swayanshree* is more of cooperative providing microfinance/loans to the communities. There are total of 73 SHGs associated with it. At present it is working in two blocks covering 43 villages and 22 *Gram Panchayats*. There are total of 1285

members associated with it and there are a total of 3 staff members in Cuttak branch project office. For the *accountability, transparency and for an efficient, effective utilization of funds* a status report is made on the first week of every month and details of savings and expenditure are highlighted.

Association of SWAYANSHREE with CDRF Project: *Swayanshree*, has ventured out support to some of the most vulnerable disaster prone villages on experimental basis along with its microfinance, health and livelihood support program for mitigating disasters. Therefore for achieving the objective of making resilient communities, the CBO has collaborated with Udyama under the CDRF project. Under this program the CBO together with NGO UDYAMA selected *Govardhanpur village of Grampanchyat-Gopalpur, Block- Baramba, Cuttak* for CDRF.

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Action for Better Living and Environment (ABLE)

ABLE began in 1991 by conducting PRI's with communities. It looked at micro space management and community development to see how communities could maximize their utilization of space. Following the super cyclone, the organization promoted the formation of 92 SHGs which they linked with local banks. Beyond this, the organization has expanded to work on child rights and child labor, emergency response, reconstruction and rehabilitation, including housing and livelihoods support post disaster and looking at protective irrigation during drought. The organization has provided small livelihoods support (i.e. provision of small livestock and boats) to women headed households and the landless.

Contact

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District:Kendrapara
Orissa 754211
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Email : able.sushil@gmail.com

APOWA

APOWA, Action for the Protection of Wild Animals, was founded in 1999 with a mission of "building a community of people to support the welfare of animals and the environment and to improve relationships between man, animal and environment." The organization currently works in the areas of animal welfare, disaster response, conservation, education and water. APOWA has been partnering with the community from Krishnadaspur for the past 2 years. During and post-disasters, the organization provides relief, such as fodder, and medical care to affected animals. <http://apowa.org>

Contact

Bijaya Kumar Kabi

APOWA
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Website : <http://www.apowa.org>

Human Resource Development Centre (HRDC)

HRDC based in Balasore, HRDC works with disadvantaged communities on sustainable development. HRDC focuses on empowerment of the socially marginalised sections of the society through creation of additional means of livelihood for the resource and thus helping them to live a dignified life.

Contact

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Remuna
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Digha Society for Social Research and Development (DSRD)

Digha Society for Social Research and Development (DSRD) established during 1998-99 and located at Mandala of Digha PS, West Bengal to address the issue of degradation of environment, exploitation by middleman, to search of alternative livelihoods and to address the unemployment issue with an objective to bring back

competence of villagers keeping harmony between human and nature. Presently the organization is working in Balesore districts of Orissa and Mednapur Districts of West Bengal focusing on the sustainable livelihood, promotion of SHGs and IGP, Health, environmental protection and disaster management.

Contact

DSRD
Arun Kumar Dey
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Social Environmental Cultural Undertaking Rural Environment (SECURE)

Social Environmental Cultural Undertaking Rural Environment (SECURE) was established during 1999 with an objective to accelerate the process of developing social, cultural and environmental aspect of humankind. Presently the organization is working in tribal dominated Mayurbhanj District of Orissa particularly in the Kaptipada and Gopabandhu Nagar Block. The focus area of the organization are Health, Disaster Risk Reduction, Training and Capacity building, creation, promotion and development of SHGs and Farmers Club.

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ANNEXURE: II



Baseline Format

1. Project Information

Facilitating PO:

Name of CBO/NGO:

Project Title:

Project Area:	
Name of the Village/s:	
Name of the Gram Name of the GP:	
Name of the Block:	
Name of the District:	
Name of the State:	
PIN	

Name of Community Group/SHG/VDC/Any other:

	Name	Total Member
CBOs		
SHGs		
Mahila Mandals		
Youth Groups		
Cooperatives		
Livelihoods Groups		
Others (if any)		

2. Community Information

Demographic Data	
Number of households:	
Total population:	
Female population:	

Male population:	
Number of women/girls who can read, write, and count:	
OBC Population	
SC Population	
ST Population	
Number of old people:(+60 year)	
Number of children (<14 year)	
Number of differently abled/challenged people:	

3 (Livelihoods Data (number of households dependent on))

Cultivation:	
Horticulture:	
Fishing/Fisheries:	
Small enterprise:	
Government employment:	
Private sector employment:	
Agricultural wage labour:	
non-agriculture wage labour:	

Livelihood Profile

Category	Number of persons	Type of Activity	Number of days of work per month	Average Wage	In event of disaster, number of days lost	Alternate sources of employment/income
Extreme poor						
Poor						
Women headed households						
Not-poor						

3. Economic Condition

Category	Total Households	Living in unsafe houses likely to be damaged in event of disaster (i.e. low-lying, requiring repair, badly damaged)
Extreme poor		
Poor		
Women heading households		
Middle income Group		
Rich		

4. Status of Public Structures (Please ✓)

Public Structure	Available	Safe/Unsafe
Anganwadi		
Cyclone Shelter		
Community Hall		
Mahila Centre		
School		
Health Care Centre		
Gram Panchayat Office		
Public Water facilities		

5. Access to Health Care Services, Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

Regular visits by community health worker to village	Y/N
Access to emergency medical health care	Y/N
Percentage of families accessing govt PHC	%
Safe access to public drinking water point	Y/N
Percentage of houses with safe drinking water at household levels	%
Percentage of houses with toilets	%
Percentage of houses with garbage collection	%
Presence of open drainage system	%

6. Social Security/Financial Inclusion

Access to	No. of Households	Community led or insurance agency/government	Community level Facilitator

Savings			
Emergency Loans			
Productive Loans			
Life Insurance			
Pension scheme			
Crop Insurance			
Asset/Livestock Insurance			
Health Insurance			
Weather Insurance			
Rough Season Allowance (Fishing Community)			
Any other			

7. Productive assets

Category	<u>Highly vulnerable</u> to hazards such as earthquake, cyclones, floods, drought, forest fire etc.			<u>Vulnerable</u> to hazards such as earthquake, cyclones, floods, drought, forest fire etc.		
Land - individual	Land Use	Percentage of the area (% of the total land available)	Hazard	Land Use	Percentage of the area (% of the total land available)	Hazard
Land - community	Land Use	Percentage of the area (% of the total land available)	Hazard	Land Use	Percentage of the area (% of the total land available)	Hazard
Water (both drinking and irrigation water)	Number of water sources	Population served	Hazard	Number of water sources	Population served	Hazard
Forest (community/reserved)	Use (timber/non-timber)	Percentage of the area (% of the total area)	Hazard	Use (timber/non-timber)	Percentage of the area (% of the total area)	Hazard
Livestock (cow, buffalo, goats, pigs, chicken)	Category	Number	Hazard	Category	Number	Hazard

and others)						
Livelihoods equipments such as boats, nets, agricultural implements such as ploughs, threshers etc	Category	Number	Hazard	Category	Number	Hazard

8. Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)(Please ✓)

Disaster Task Force	Existing? (Yes/No)	Functional/Active? (Y/N)
Subgroup: Search and Rescue		
Subgroup: First Aid		
Subgroup: Monitoring, Coordination with government		
Subgroup: Early Warning System		
Gram Sabha(s) on Disaster Preparedness		
School Disaster Safety Program		
Mock Drill		
Community Preparedness Protocol (whom to contact, where to go in event of disaster/emergency)		
Designated and Known Evacuation Route		
Updated Community DRM plans (within past 12 months)		
Protocol for Ensuring Safety of Documents (I.D., ration card, birth certificate)		
Disaster Contingency Fund		
Coordination Relief Distribution		
Designated Volunteers for Emergency Response		

9. Levels of Community Awareness on DRR (Please ✓)

Awareness on	Low	Medium	High
Risks			

Possible hazards and mitigation measures			
Early Warning			
Roles of disaster task force			
Safety protocols			
Food, Fuel and Fodder Reserves			
Emergency/Contingency Fund			
Schemes and Funds for DRR			

10. Roles of Women in DRR and Resilience Building

	Participation by SHGs/Women's groups	Initiated and Managed by SHGs/Women's groups	SHGs/Women's groups have formal roles and agreements to implement activities
Baseline resource survey			
Community Risk Mapping			
Community plans made for DRR			
Implementing development programs with resources to reduce risk			
Creating Awareness on Hazards and Mitigation measures			
Identification risk reduction measures			
Engagement with local authorities and government			
Agenda setting by women on allocations in Gram Panchayat			
Conducting Safety Audit of Public Structures (schools, health centres, etc)			
Collective Action to conserve natural resources (increased fuel and fodder)			
Increased access to safe			

water and sanitation			
Preventive health care and referral services for women and households			
Initiate measures to protect vulnerable housing			
Initiate one or more livelihood activities			
Preparation of community based disaster management plans			
Agreements with Panchayat/Govt. to ensure coordination in disaster response			
Accessing government programs to mitigate disaster risks			
Coordination of Relief Distribution			
Designated Volunteers for Emergency Response			

Annexure- III

Foreward
Acknowledgements
Tables and Figures
List of Acronyms
Executive summary

Introduction (1pages)
'Disaster Resilient Plan' - Background and Approach (1page)
Overview of Disaster Risk Reduction in Orissa (1 page)
About Village (1 pages)
Location of village (1 page)
Locational map
Accessibility map or Chapati digram
Village History (1 pages)
Demographic profile (1-2 Pages including table and graph)
Age composition

Sl. No	Age Group	Male	Female
1	0-5		
2	6-14		
3	15-45		
4	46-60		
5	above 60		

Socio-economic profile (3-4 Pages)

Religion

Sl. No	Caste	No of HH	No of person
1	Hindu		
2	Christian		
3	Muslim		
4	Bhudhist		
5	Others		

Caste

Sl. No	Caste	No of HH
1	Schedule Caste	
2	Schedule Tribe	
3	Other Backward Caste	
4	General	

Economic Condition

Occupation

Sl. No	Occupation	No of HH
1	Cultivators	
2	Agricultural Laborer	
3	Household industry	
4	Industrial worker	
5	Working in private Sector	
6	Govt. Employee	

Land Holding

Sl. No	Occupation	No of HH
1	Cultivators	
2	Agricultural Laborer	
3	Household industry	
4	Industrial worker	
5	Working in private Sector	
6	Govt. Employee	

House Types

Sl. No	House type	No of HH
1	Mud wall with Threshed roof	
2	Mud wall with Khappar/Tile roofs	
3	Mud wall asbesters	
4	Brick wall with Threshed roof	
5	Brick wall with Khappar/Tile roofs	
6	Brick wall with asbesters	
7	Brick wall with RCC roof	

Social Map

Disaster History (History of last 25 years)

Sl No	Month and year of occurrence	Types of Disaster	Direct loss (Human and economy)	Indirect loss (social stigma, psychological damage, loss of employment etc)
1				

Vulnerability (3-4 pages)

Physical Vulnerability
Human resources vulnerability
Social vulnerability
Economic vulnerability
Environmental vulnerability

Vulnerability Map

Capacity (3-4 pages)

Capacity of village
Locational capacity
Infrastructural Capacity

Stock piles
Human resources (Trained men and women)
Capacity Map

Village existing Coping mechanism (3-4 pages)

Coping mechanism for Flood
Coping mechanism for Cyclone
Coping mechanism for Drought
Coping mechanism for lightning
Coping mechanism for heat wave
Coping mechanism for other disaster (if any)

Village Planning (4-5 pages)

Planning for Social development
Planning for Economic development
Planning for Infrastructure development
Planning for emergency stock piles
Planning for human resource development
Planning for environmental development
Leverage from welfare program of Government and civil society

Annexure-IV

Odisha

On
Disaster, Vulnerability & Human
Adaptation to
climate variability and change

About the State

- Eastern Part of the Country
- Geographical area 197,827 *Sq.km*
- Population: Approx. 37 million
- 89% of total population lives in Rural Areas
- Percentage of S.T. Population - 22.1%
- Percentage of SC Population - 16.5%
- Type of Index 62

73 % of the tribal population and 52% of the SC population live below poverty line. South-western Orissa takes the maximum number of poor people with 87% of the people living in the area classified as poor.

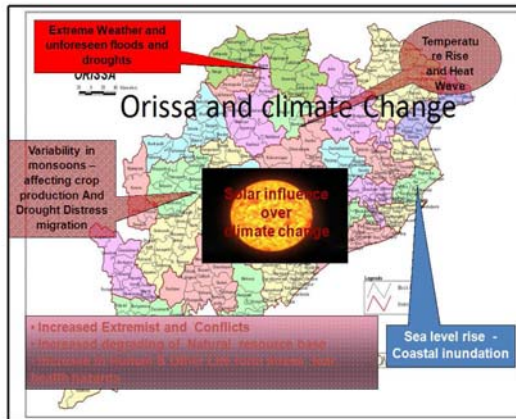
Orissa remains the poorest of the 11 major Indian states, with 47.15 % of the rural population (or 17.35 million people) living below the poverty line.

The per capita Income of Orissa was Rs. 8,547 compared to the all India figure of Rs. 16,487 in 2000.

The Infant Mortality Rate of the state is 87 per thousand in 2002 (the highest in the country) as against the national t of 65 per thousand.

This translates in to over 95,000 infant deaths every year. The State also accounts for about 50% of the malaria-related deaths in the country.

Udayama



CLIMATE CHANGE AND ODISHA

With rising temperatures, pest population will significantly increase because generally warmer and moist conditions are highly conducive to them. Higher temperatures also speed up the life cycle of both the mosquito and the disease organisms they harbor and make adult mosquitoes bite more often.

The state accounts for 15-22 per cent of malaria cases in the country and 40-50 per cent malaria related deaths. At 20°C, mosquitoes take 26 days to breed. This period reduces to 13 days when the temperature rises to 25°C, which is also the average temperature of Orissa now.

A possible increase in cyclone intensity of 10-20 per cent against a rise in sea surface temperature of 2 to 4°C is very likely to happen.

Climate change has already intensified the Asian monsoon and increased river flows.

Experts say Orissa should brace itself for more severe flooding in years to come because of deforestation, faulty flood control planning and global climate changes.

Disasters have a long-term impact, as people are forced to spend more of their earnings on basics like home and agriculture. The already stressed ecosystem is made even more fragile with each disaster.

And the poor living on the margins of subsistence are forced into greater penury. With each disaster their capacity to rebuild is reduced.

Udayama

Natural calamities during last 100 years in Odisha

Flood : 55 Drought : 39 Cyclone : 11

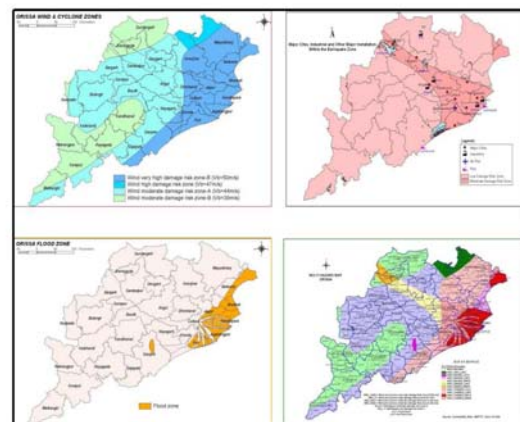
Odisha is most disaster prone state in the country

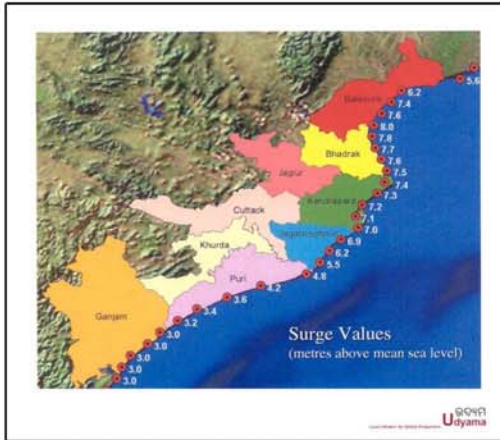
Year	Disasters
1999	Super cyclone
2003	Flood in 23 Districts
2006-	Floods in 10 districts
2007-	Floods in 06 districts
2008-	Flood in 19 Districts

MAJOR DROUGHTS IN THE STATE

Year	Districts Affected
1987	13
1996	28
1997	16
1998	26
2000	29
2002	29
2004	Drought in 10 Districts
2005	State wide droughts

Udayama





Everyday vulnerabilities:

- **Poverty:** "All poor people are vulnerable, but not all vulnerable people are poor."
- **Social exclusion:** caste, indigenous people....
- **Gender:** lack of access to or control over resources and opportunities (rights)
- **Age:** young girls, elderly
- **Physical / mental ability**

Risks & vulnerability

Exposed rocks

Climatic factors

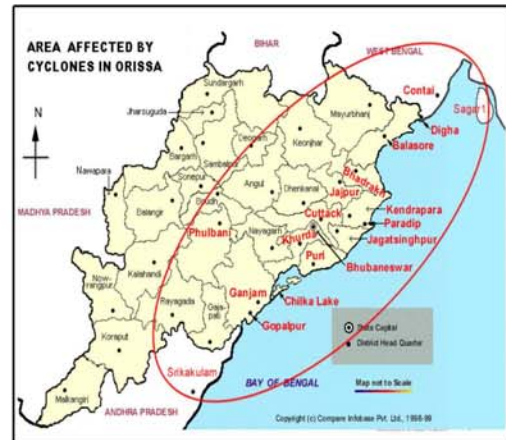
- Temperature rise - more than 50 degree Celsius
- Heat wave
- Scarcity of drinking water for human and animal

Natural Disaster

Human made factors

Deforested barren lands

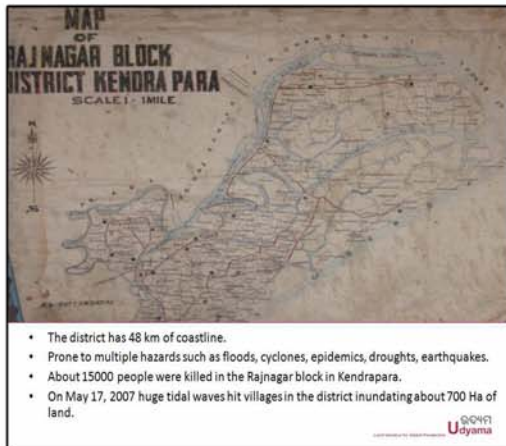
Maximum Temperatures during Summers in Orissa



Case study

- Climate change effects in Balasore and Kendrapada Districts studied.
- In Balasore Kirtanya village (Bhograi block) and Rasulpur village (Balliapal block) studied.
- In Kendrapada, Kanhupur and Satbhaya villages studied.
- Penthakata of Puri
- Gopalpur of Ganjam





<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 2.8 lakh people affected in the block of the district. About 1,50,000 cattle affected in the block. About 40 cases of diarrhoea reported after floods with 1 death. Block affected by 13 big and small floods in 2006. Cyclonic winds and storms experienced 3 to 4 times every year. Economic impact of climate change on Balasore could be to the tune of US \$ 75 million. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villages of fishermen and farmers located in Bhograi block of Balasore. Located between Subarnarekha river and Bay of Bengal. About 0.5 km. from the coast. Combined population about 10,000 Mud structures with thatched roof. Cyclone shelter 1km away PHC 7km or 8km away. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural land inundated. Continues to be flooded destroying agriculture. Crops destroyed 3 times. Input cost in agriculture rose from Rs.2000/acre to Rs. 5000-7000/acre. Damage to all katcha houses in the village. Disease of coconuts reducing them to dwarf size.
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Kirtaniya and Chandrabali villages.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located along Subarnarekha river. About 300 houses in the village. Farming primary occupation in the village. No health facility in the village. 75% of population from reserved category. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural land spared by floods submerged covered in sand. Loss of income has led to lowered disease resistance and inability to buy medicines due to poverty. Girls being married at the age of 14-15 yrs due to poverty. Children being sent for fishing resulting in lowered attendance in schools. Large-scale migration from the village.
--	---

Rasulpur village



Approach intend to

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking-learning-Livelihoods DRR for at-Risk community Technology demystification Gearing greening Networking Program leverage Grassroot Innovations Simultaneous Programming Supplement and complement Community led Programs changing the culture of dependency to a culture of self-reliance leading to resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand Driven Incentives to Women Groups, Youth, CBOs, CSOs, PRIs Flexible to some extent Grassroots plan, preparation, validation, monitoring intensification, Entrepreneurships promotion Capacity building IEC and campaign intensification Appropriate technology promotion Convergence
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Pro-people and people friendly

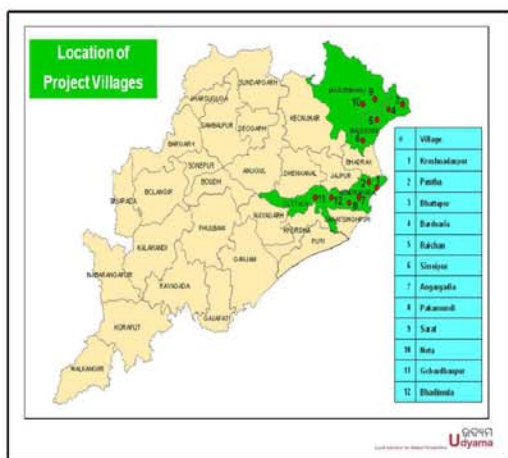
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CDRF: Pilot Project villages of Odisha

SINO	District	Block	Gram Panchayat	PNGO
1	Balasore	Baliapal	Badas	HRDC
2	Balasore	Bhogorai	Hoogly	DSRD
3	Balasore	Bhogorai	Saradhapur	DSRD
4	Cuttack	Cuttack	Belmula	Swayanshree
5	Cuttack	Badamba	Gopalpur	Swayanshree
6	Kendrapada	Rajnagar	Brahmansahi	APOWA
7	Kendrapada	Mahakalapada	Amaipal	ABLE
8	Kendrapada	Marsaghai	Karilopatra	ABLE
9	Kendrapada	Pattamunda	Singhagaon	APOWA
10	Mayurbhanj	Kaptapada	Sarat	Secure
11	Mayurbhanj	Betnoti	Ambagadia	HRDC
12	Mayurbhanj	Kaptipada	Nota	Secure

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Activity done so far in CDRF

- Baseline
- Committee formation
- DRR Activity with CDRF Fund
- Economic activity with CDRF Fund
- Village mapping
- Village planning
- Workshop (GP, Block, and District)
- Training and capacity Building

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Activity with CDR Fund (women Led)

SN	Village	GP	Life saving activity	DRR-Livelihoods-Linkages
1	Krushnadaspur	Singhagaon	First Aid Box Commissioned	Small business linkages
2	Pentha	Brahmansahi	Rise of tube wall platform	Cashew Plantation
3	Bhattapur	Hoogly	Drain repairing	Rice processing
4	Bardsaria	Hoogly	Rise of tube wall platform	Rice processing
5	Raichan	Karilopatra	Coastal Plantation	Small Vending business
6	Sireipur	Amaipal	Coastal Plantation	Small business linkages
7	Angagadia	Ambagadia	-	SRI and Organic Farming
8	Pakamundi	Badas	-	Vegetable cultivation
9	Sarat	Sarat	-	SRI
10	Nota	Nota	-	Pisciculture
11	Gobardhanpur	Gopalpur	-	Small business linkages
12	Bhadimula	-	-	Small business linkages

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Learning Exchange & Consultation

Date	Place
03 to 05 June 2009	Bhubaneswar
14-08-2009	Lauda
14-08-2009	Chandaneswar
16-09-2009	Cuttack
31-09-2009	Kendrapada

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Challenges

- Women are less exposed to mainstream,
- Program integration:
- Political will
- Deepening governance system
- Lasting solution of vulnerability reduction in regional priority.
- Resource Leverage
- Replication and scaling up
- Responsibility fixing and accountability

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