ANNUAL REPORT

(2017-2018)

AT A GLANCE

SHAKTI's Inception: Shakti Organisation was formed in the tribal dominated Ramanaguda Block of Rayagada district in 1992 by a Group of educated and highly motivated persons who belong to the same locality. It was formed with a vision to address the underlying causes of poverty, poor health care and various environmental concerns. Focusing the local problems of shortfall in agriculture, education, health and socio-economic situation it has taken an integrated and innovative developmental approach to solve the problems of social and economic backwardness. The main concerns of the organization are to work as bridge between the needy and down trodden by enabling them to utilize the available resources. Ever since its inception, the organization has touched many frontiers and evolved itself as a full-fledged development agency both institutionally and programmatically. Its intervention started with youth promotion programmes and today after two decade, it has broadened its scopes of work by venturing into women empowerment, Childcare, Livelihood Security and environmental concerns, Strengthening of Panchayatiraj Institutions and owns the confidence of the community as well as the Government agencies. Although the organization is yet to cover numerous unaddressed issues and concerns, with community's support and experience of the yesteryears, it is committed to leave no stone un-turn.

SHAKTI's VISION:

"To work as resource center, catalyzing sustainable development to build a society where every person is healthy, economically well off and literate".

SHAKTI's MISSION:

"To facilitate the development process to improve the Quality of the lives of the deprived class of the society , especially the tribal, marginalized and women through particularly action and to enhance the capacity of the people's organization, ensuring Sustainability."

What We Do:

Shakti Organisation has been working as a bridge between the needy and backward people of the society and the available resources for them. We always put efforts to reduce the margin of exploitation and deprivation by bringing about reasonable balance of the society. We place ourselves in the role of promoter of social Welfare justice through participatory efforts and well planned approach to development. We have been initiating long term

goal oriented activities for sustainable development. Our commitments for the development goals comprise functional literacy to tribal people, Women empowerments, Community health care, environment promotion, sustainable livelihood, animal welfare and care of old persons. SHAKTI works with an experienced, committed and professional team and string group of committed volunteers to execute various Development programmes.
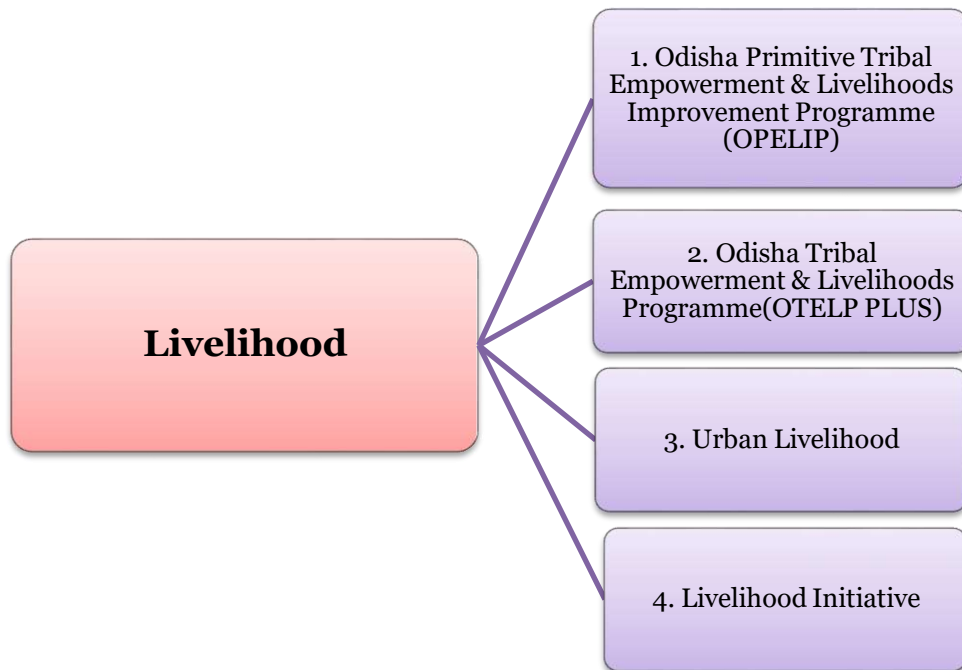
We believe to work on these principles:

- Sustainable social and humandevelopment lies in helping thehelpless and working with marginalized groups and weaker section of the community.
- Promotion of equity, accountability and transparency through community partnership.
- women should have more than an equal share/say which strengthens our democratic processes
- Respect for people's knowledge,systems and abilities in the Development process.

SHAKTI's focused areas of interventions:

- Community Health care
- Livelihood
- Women Empowerment through SHGs
- Child Rights
- Strengthening of Panchayatraj Institutions
- Senior Citizen Care
- Land Rights
- Water & Sanitation

SHAKTI's Area of Operation:

1. INTERVENTIONS UNDER LIVELIHOOD

Livelihood
1. Odisha Primitive Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP)
2. Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme(OTELP PLUS)
3. Urban Livelihood
4. Livelihood Initiative

1.1 ORISSA PRIMITIVE TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (OPELIP)

Rayagada district is having full of forest coverage and hilly terrain. The communities basically depend on the cultivation, collection of NTFPs, wage labour, livestock rearing and migrant labour. The PVTGs are the most disadvantaged even among the Scheduled Tribes in the State. The extreme poverty and malnutrition that characterises the PVTG population in Odisha is the principal rationale for OPELIP. The livelihoods of PVTGs are overwhelmingly dependent on an ecologically complex natural resource base and they are highly vulnerable to variability in weather and climate shocks.In this context, SHAKTI organization in collaboration with OPELIP(a government programme of ST & SC Development Department) has initiated the implementation work towards building the capacity of Primitive tribal groups, improving their agricultural practices and ensuring their access to health, education, land, forest and other services in LSDA and DKDA of Puttasingh and Chatikana respectively.

Goal of the Project: The overall goal of OPELIP is to achieve enhanced living conditions and reduced poverty of the target group households. This is sought to be achieved through realizing the development objective of enabling improved livelihoods and food and nutrition security for PVTG households, tribal households, SC households and other poor households.

Objective:

- Build the capacity of the target households
- Secure them their entitlements over land and forests
- Improve their agriculturalpractices for higher production
- Promote income-generating micro-enterprises as alternate livelihoods
- Ensure access to education, health and other services
- Improve community infrastructure

Area of operation:

Sl.No	Project Area	Name of the VDA	No. of villages
1	LSDA, Puttasingh	Sagada VDA	6
2		Keraba	2
3		Tarbel	4
4		Abada	3
5		Regadsing	2
6		Sinduba	1
7		Kurudi	1
8		Abati	1
9	DKDA, Chatikana	Dhepaguda	2
10		Badamanjurkupa	1
11		Panimunda	1
12		Sibapadar	1
13		Kebedautala	1
14		Sitarampur	1
15		Maguni	1
16		Dhandra	1
17		Lataguda	1
18		Pajibali	1
19		Gandichuan	1
20		Sanamanjurkupa	3
21		Gaudaguda	1
22		Khuntabadi	1
23		Durkilima	1
24		Dambesi	2
25		Hatadahikhal	1
26		Bijabandali	1
27		Kardanga	2
28		Badadahikhal	1
29		Asurpada	1
30		Bandhaguda	1
31		Kudulima	3
32		Hatipadar	1
33		Jhilipadar	1
34		Munikhol	1
35		Bhaliapadar	1

Interventions:

Concept Sharing meeting: The project is being implemented in a participatory approach and the community has the responsibility to execute the programme through Village Development Association. So before execution of the work, Concept sharing meetings were organised for the community members to make them understand about the objectives, programme implementation strategies, role of the Village Development Association and Community. Also discussed on different social security schemes and development programmes in the target village, existing status of natural resources and

their management at community level, different sources of food security program and identified the prioritised and need based community infrastructure. For better understanding of the community support of local translators was also taken who presented the theme in local dialect.

SHAKTI has facilitated in organising and conducting 17 nos. of Concept sharing meeting in the operational area of LSDA, Puttasingh and 27 nos. of Concept sharing meeting in DKDA, Chatikana operational areas respectively.

Institution building:

Required by the community to execute or implement the works at village level , Village development Associations are formed consisting of max. 10 members in each VDA. It's a registered body registered under Society Registration Act 1860. Each VDA has selected their signatories through whom Bank transactions are done. In the whole process of VDA formation, registration and facilitation to the VDA, Shakti organisation has provided hand holding support to the community. Discussions were made on Roles and responsibilities at community level for different development work such as-bank account opened by VDA and accounts managed by the VDC , Village development plan(VDP) preparation by village development committee (VDC)and approval by village development Association (VDA), overall program Monitoring and management by VDC and preparation of progress report on different development Programme at village level.To a total of 36 VDAs have been formed @ 8 in LSDA, Puttasingh operational area and 28 in DKDA, Chatikana operational area.

Promotion of Women Self Help Groups is also one major part of institution building. The project staff are always made efforts in providing technical and management assistance to strengthen the SHGs, linking them with social security schemes and different income generating activities, legal aid support in order to ensure the socio-economic justice to poor women members. SHAKTI-OPELIP has promoted 104 no of SHGs in the project operational area of DKDA,Chatikana and-------- nos. of SHGs in LSDA, Puttasingh. we have provided regular training on *(five Mantras)* of SHGs(Regular Meeting, Regular Savings, Regular Loan Transaction, Regular book keeping and regular rotation of Leaders) along with importanceand preparation of business development plan, identification of income generation activity.

Selection of Community Resource person and preparation of Village Development Plan:

In view of developing the local youths or volunteers as Cadres who will support the community as well as can be able to incur income through providing support to the community , Community resource persons were selected from the local community.The Community Resource person has the responsibility to provide hand holding support to the community and facilitate the work in the villages covering minimum 120 households. In case of LSDA,Puttasingh 6 CRPs and in case of DKDA-Chatikana, 16 CRPs are selected.

Any work requires proper planning to get scuccess. Before implementation it was required to prepare the Village Development plan of each operational village. So, with support of our organisation, the VDP of the villages are prepared where a detail planning on institution building, Capacity building, Natural resource management, livelihood enhancement plan, etc. were made .

Entry point activities: As an Entry point activities different types of works like Social mobilisation works (Wall painting, Display Board, Hoarding board,etc.), Construction works (Threshing Yard, Drain, Community Dustbin, Bathing steps,etc.) and provision of materials as per individual and community need (Agricultural implements, Vegetable seeds, Tarpolin, Water filter, Solar lanterns, Samiana, Kitchen articles, etc.) were undertaken.

Welcome Board

Drying Yard

Solar light distribution

Tarpaulin distribution

Water filter distribution

Community dustbin

LSDA, Puttasingh:

Activities / Interventions	Nos.
Provision of vegetable seeds kit	339
Agriculture implements	44
Water filter	111
Veterinary kit	1
Tarpolin	27
Solar lantern	11
Construction of Community Dustbin	6
Installation of Travish with platform	5

DKDA, Chatikana:

Activities / Interventions	Nos.
Provision of vegetable seeds kit	158
Agriculture implements	228
Tarpolin	13
Wall painting	192
Hoarding Board on OPELIP concept	16
Threshing Yard	16
Village Drain	1
Protection wall	1

Capacity Building programme: As developing the capacity of the community is the first and primary factor of the project, different training and exposure programmes such as training on preparation of Village Development Plan, training on Annual Work Plan

&Budget (AWP&B) and training on book keeping for the community members were organized by SHAKTI organisation. The trainings helped the community to gain more skills and knowledge about the project guidelines and implementing process, major activities of the project, it's time line and major roles and responsibilities of the VDA, etc.

Animal Vaccination Camp:

Prevention is better than cure - As the tribal poor are mainly dependent upon their livestock animal for meeting the emergency need, it would be better to keep the livestock animals safe and live. Due to lack of awareness, community is not taking proper health care of their livestocks due to which mortality rate is so high. So, to reduce the livestock mortality we have organised Animal vaccination camps where Poultry birds,Goats and Cattles were vaccinated.

1.2 ORISSA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVEIHOOD PROGRAMME (OTELP Plus)

Rayagada district is having full of forest coverage and hilly terrain. The communities basically depend on the cultivation, collection of NTFPs, wage labour, livestock rearing and migrant labour. In spite of these, the moments come sometimes where ,it's difficult for rural tribal poor to have a square of meals. In this context, SHAKTI organization in collaboration with OTELP (a government programme of ST & SC Development Department) has initiated technology basedenterprise farming through building the skills of local youth andpromotion of different micro enterprise/ business in KashipurBlock. Initially the programme was implemented for a period of 7 years(2009-2016) and after completion of the project, it was extended for a period of 5 years as OTELP Plus programme.

GOAL OF OTELP Plus:

To ensure the livelihood and food security of poor tribal households through promoting a more efficient self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the Natural Resources and through off farm/non-farm enterprise development.

OBJECTIVES	→	↓ Building the capacity of marginal group as individual and grass root institution. ↓ Enhance the access of poor tribal people to land water and forest and increase the productivity of these resources in environmentally sustainable and socially equitable ways. ↓ Encourage and facilitate off-farm enterprise development focused on the needs of poor tribal households; ↓ Monitor the basic food entitlements of tribal house and ensure their access to public food supplies; ↓ Build on the indigenous knowledge and values of tribal and bland these with technological innovations to ensure a speedier pace of development.

The programme adopts an integrated micro watershed management approach covering a cluster of 10 to 12 micro watersheds situated contiguously with an approximate area of 500 ha per micro watershed. The selection of the micro watersheds is made basing upon the boundary of one set of 10-12 micro watersheds which is coterminous with the Gram Panchayat. Over the past seven years we are happy to reach with 1337 households in 16 villages under 10 Micro watershed and served the community. In our constant effort to make our communities more empowered with secure livelihood, again we got a chance to extend this project for five years.

Micro watershed Name	Total Ha.	No. of villages covered
Budharaja	192	1
MaaSatabhauni	224	1
Chakadola	150	1
Jay Hanuman	140	4
Tijraja	128	1
MaaGayatri	180	1
SahidLaxmanNaik	74	2
Jay Jagannath	93	2
Nabadiganta	75	1
Sri Ram	81	2

The programme aims to enhance the natural resources based livelihood activities of the poor tribal community with the available skill. The work participation of the tribes in the programme areas include wage labour, agriculture, sale of NTFPs, migration etc. and the intensity of the above activities are different basing upon the family economic status. The programme constantly endeavors to enhance all kinds of livelihood creating wage employment. However the programme constantly tries to improve each section of the livelihood option of the poor by creating maximum opportunities for wage employment for the poor people, where the people get direct cash income from the wage employment and vis-a-vis created community assets for conservation and development of Natural Resources.

Area and Coverage:

The programme is being implemented in 10 Micro watersheds of Kashipur block covering 16 villages. The table below depicts the no. of Micro watersheds and villages undertaken in OTELP Plus.

Natural Resource Management/ Soil and Water conservation measures:

To increase the moisture level of soil during rainy season for better agricultural cultivation, field bund was constructed for 5 acres of land through MGNREGA which also provides the source of wage income to the people. Requirement of water body/water source for human being as well as livestock directs to have one Farm pond in Adiguna village. Similarly due to Gully erosion, soil erosion causes which hampers agricultural productivity, so, 38 nos. of Gully plugs are constructed in Kantamal village covering 1 km. of area.

Structures through MGNREGA (Convergence with DRDA):

Sl. No	Village	Activity/Assets	Nos./ Area	Wage days generated	HHs benefited
1	Adatakiri	Field Bunding	3 Acre	412	75
2	Adajore	Field Bunding	2 Acre	234	192
3	Adiguna	Farm Pond	1	466	25
4	Kantamal	LBS	38	915	128
5	Podapadar	WADI Plantation	15 Ha	832	136
6	Musatakiri	WADI Plantation	5 Ha	363	30
7	Karnikhal	WADI Plantation	5 Ha	330	20
8	Dalguma	WADI Plantation	5 Ha	602	45
9	K.Marapas	WADI Plantation	5 Ha	696	65
10	Barangpas	WADI Plantation	5 Ha	543	63

Livelihood enhancement activities:

Livelihood is a means of "Making a living". A livelihood is sustainable when it enables people to Cope up with and recover from stress and shocks. Agriculture, Horticulture and livestock are the main source of income in rural area. So keeping in view of this, We have always focused on implementing these activities in the field along with liasioning the community with concerned department for sustainability purpose. Under this component, 359 nos. of beneficiaries or farmers of 6 remote villages got the opportunity to plant Mango and Cashew trees under WADI plantation(MGNREGA) which can serve them as a livelihood source with future financial support. In collaboration with Agriculture department, 100 Mushroom units were done for--------- households. For providing hand holding support to the community, the Community mobilisers were trained at Agriculture office on Mushroom cultivation as well as oriented on different schemes of the agriculture department. Also two Insect trap devices and60 kg of zinc provided to -------- beneficiaries for enhancing the productivity.Similarly in convergence with Veterinary department, 4 nos. of Animal Health Camps were conducted where 215 small ruminants and 125 large ruminants were vaccinated as well as provided with vitamins.

Animal Health camp in convergence with Vet.dept.

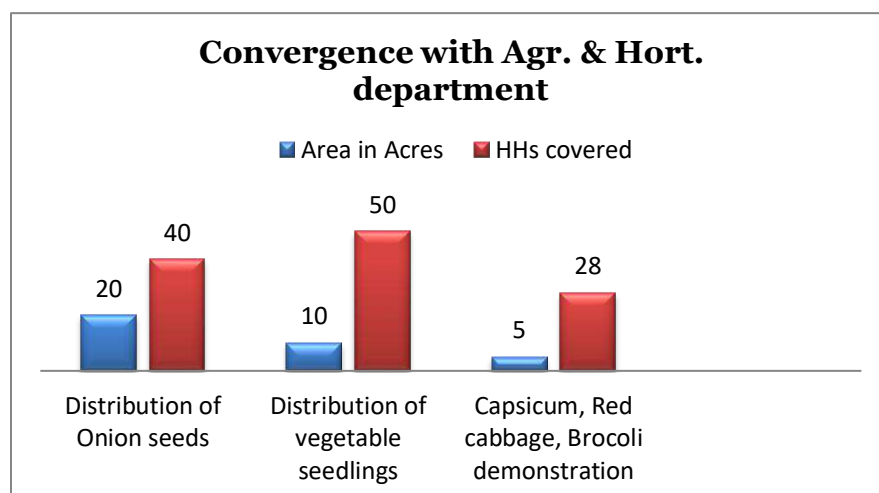| Activity	Villages covered	Small ruminants	Large ruminants
Animal Health Camp	3	215	125

WADI Plantation through MGNREGA:

Village	Species	Nos	HHs covered
Podapadar	Mango, Cashew	2250	20
Barangpas	Mango,	750	5

	Cashew		
Musatakiri	Mango, Cashew	750	10
K.Marapas	Mango, Cashew	750	5
Dalguma	Mango, Cashew	750	5
Karnikhal	Mango, Cashew	750	6

Convergence with Agriculture & Horticulture Department:

SI. No.	Activity	Scheme	Department	Area in Acres	HHs covered
1	Distribution of Onion seeds	State Plan	Horticulture	20	40
2	Distribution of Vegetable Seedling	NHM	Horticulture	10	50
3	Capsicum, Red cabbage, Broccoli	Demo	Agriculture	5	28

Convergence with Agr. & Hort. department

Social sector interventions:

Under this sector, 80 nos. of toilets and Bathrooms were constructed with support of RWSS. It helps the community to be in cleanliness and maintaining sanitation. Due to lack of awareness mostly the rural people are habituated with open defecation which causes health hazards. Now construction of toilets led all the villagers to use latrine for avoiding health problems. Along with these 52 nos. of PMAY were constructed and beneficiaries got the shelter to stay.

SI No.	Village	Toilet & Bathroom	PMAY
1	Adatakiri	17	1
2	Adiguna	13	7
3	Adajore	9	8
4	Sindurghati	13	4
5	Barangpas	13	----
6	Musatakiri	15	----
7	Kantamal	------	12
8	Kuliapadar	------	12
9	Podapadar	------	3
10	Kmarapas	------	2
11	Dalguma	------	3

Socio-Economic empowerment of Women members:

Poverty and unemployment are the major problems of our country. Organising the women into Self-help groups is the most effective tools to remove the poverty as the women are more entrepreneurial in nature. In rural tribal area, women are the real workforce , they are taking the responsibility of to improve their living conditions.

As children and women are always the focus of our intervention, SHAKTI has also taken steps for promotion of self help groups in OTELP Plus are for Socio – economic empowerment of the women members. In 14 villages 89 women SHGs are promoted and 944 women are members of the group. They make regular meeting,

1. 944 women member contribute saving of Rs 9.20 lakhs for their household in the form saving in the group.
2. 8 SHGs are involved in different non-farm and off-farm activities which supports to their household income.
3. ----------members are involved in internal lending out of their own saving to meet consumption needs as well as soft loan for agricultural activities.

saving,etc. Savings made by members are pooled and loaned to another ,i.e. internal lending is happening within the members of the group to meet the consumption needs of the families. Working in a group also developed self confidence and decision making capacity of the women members. Including self in the SHG fold created awareness about own rights and opportunities for development of women as we organize different awareness programme in a regular manner.

1.3 Urban Livelihood Mission

Economic Development and Urbanisation are closely linked. Poor specifically women are entrepreneurial by nature and have innate desire to come out of poverty. It is believed that any livelihood promotion programme can be scaled up if driven by the poor and their institutions.

Urban Local Body (ULB)	No.of Wards covered	No. of SHG formed & strengthened	No.of women members included in SHG fold	No. of SHGs having Bank a/c
Gunpur	22	40	407	30
Gudari	12	07	72	11

With this view, SHAKTI has undertaken socio-economic empowerment process of women members of urban area under the DAY-NULM with the support of State Urban Development Agency(SUDA). Under this project, SHAKTI facilitated the women members to form Self Help Group, a group of mutual understanding and a group of peer pressure. A Self Help Group consists of women members (10-20 members) where 70% members are of BPL category. The groups are now in nurturing stage which will be federated at area level for sustainability in terms of getting better livelihood opportunities, better governance, social recognition,etc.
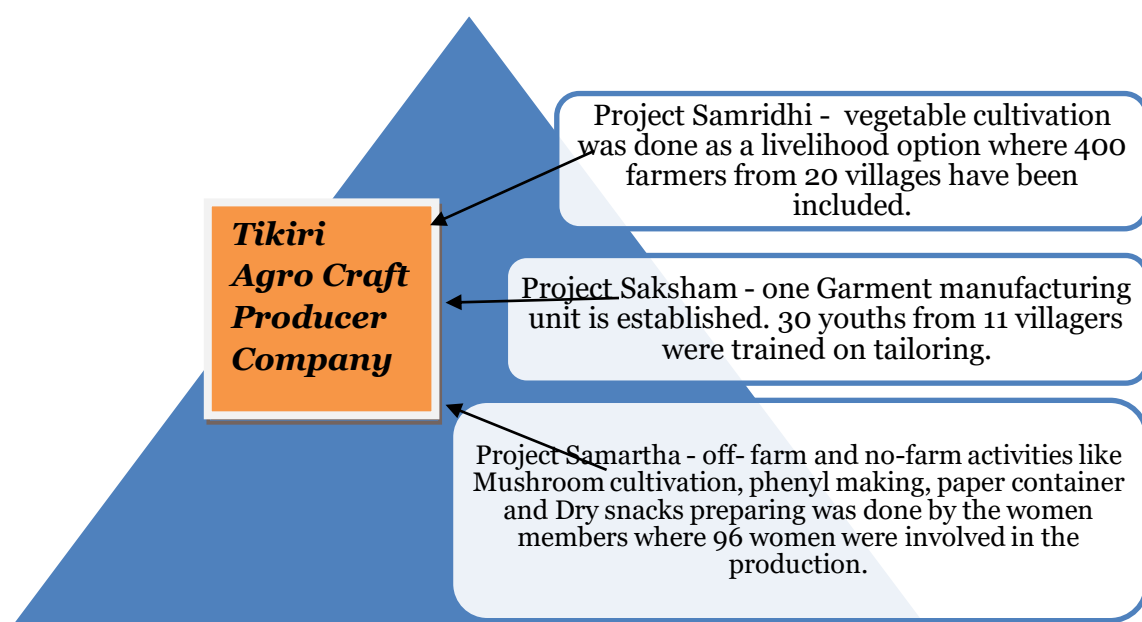
The activities under this project:

- Formation and strengthening of Women SHGs
- Opening of saving bank a/c of SHGs
- Facilitating SHG-Bank linkage
- Facilitating in providing Revolving Fund
- Conducting training programme on SHG promotion, Revolving fund Management, Income generating activities.
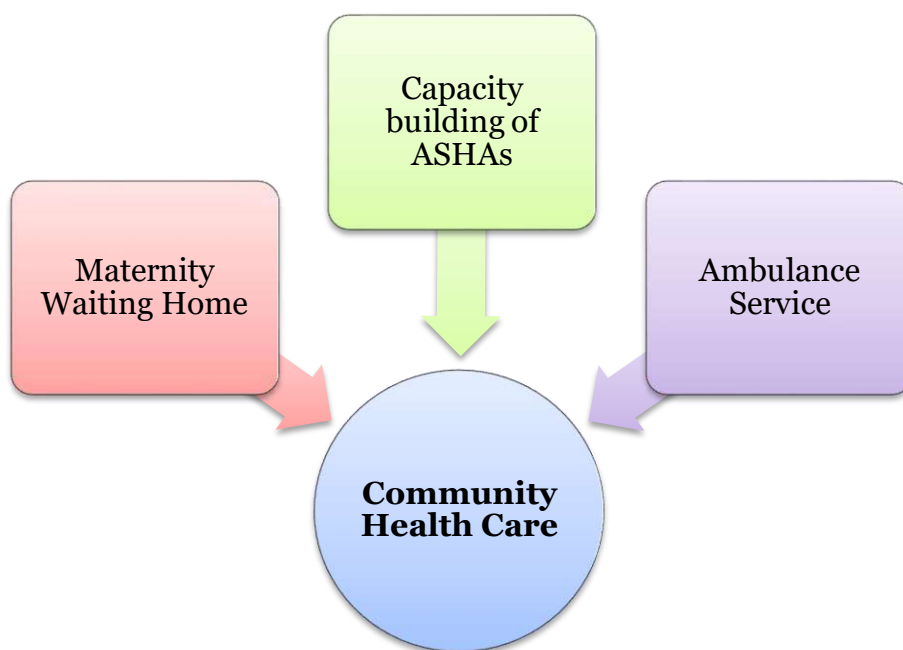- Formation of Area level Federation of SHGs.

1.4 Livelihood Initiative

In view of building a better and sustainable way of life for the weaker sections of the society, SHAKTI has got an opportunity to implement livelihood promotion activities under CSR project of Utkal Alumina, Doraguda, Rayagada. For livelihood enhancement of the tribal poor, SHAKTI has been engaged in implementation of Project Samridhi, Project Sakhyam and Project Samartha.

For sustainability of the projects one Producer Company, i.e. Tikiri Agro Craft Producer Company is formed which is facilitating the community in marketing of the produces.
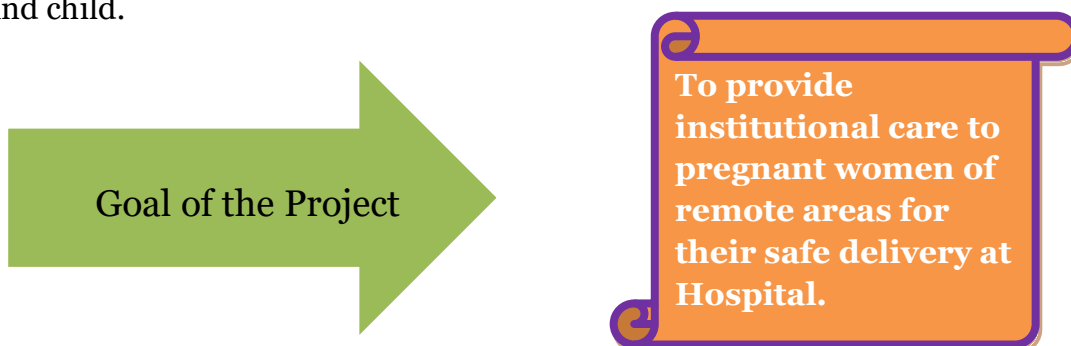
Tikiri Agro Craft Producer Company

Project Samridhi - vegetable cultivation was done as a livelihood option where 400 farmers from 20 villages have been included.

Project Saksham - one Garment manufacturing unit is established. 30 youths from 11 villagers were trained on tailoring.

Project Samartha - off- farm and no-farm activities like Mushroom cultivation, phenyl making, paper container and Dry snacks preparing was done by the women members where 96 women were involved in the production.

2. INTERVENTIONS UNDER COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE

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                    ┌──────────────┐
                    │  Capacity    │
                    │  building of │
                    │  ASHAs       │
                    └──────┬───────┘
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 ┌──────────────┐          ▼          ┌──────────────┐
 │  Maternity   │                     │  Ambulance   │
 │  Waiting Home│                     │  Service     │
 └──────┐───────┘      ┌────────┐     └──────┐───────┘
        ▼              │Community│         ▼
                       │ Health  │
                       │  Care   │
                       └────────┘
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2.1 Maternity Waiting Home

Making motherhood safer is a human right imperative.Most of these deaths and injuries are entirely preventable. Since 1990, the world has seen a 44 per cent decline in the maternal death ratio – an enormous achievement. In spite of having a declining trend in the maternal death ration, women still die every day from causes related to pregnancy or childbirth.In order to provide accessibility to primary health care services to the pregnant women, government initiated a programme, i.e. Maternity Waiting Home where SHAKTI organization along with support of NHM extends support to the expectant mothers of far flung and hard to reach areas. Maternity Waiting Home of Kashipur block covers 168 villages of 6 GPs with a promise to provide health facility with safe delivery to the expectant mothers.

Maternity Waiting Home is a temporary home where we convince the expectant mothers to stay at the end of their pregnancy and await labour. On the onset of labour, they are shifted to Hospital having health facility for delivery by our staff of Maternity Waiting Home and assisted by a skilled birth attendant. The aim of the MWH is to improve accessibility to skilled care and thus reduce morbidity and mortality for mother and child.

Goal of the Project ➡️ To provide institutional care to pregnant women of remote areas for their safe delivery at Hospital.

Reducing Maternal mortality and Infant mortality:

Institutional care of mother is very much necessary in remote tribal belt areas for safe maternity where majority of the women are illiterate, believing in superstitions and facing hurdles to go to hospital due to communication problem. Two maternity waiting homes (MaaGruha) are running by SHAKTI Organization under NRHM Scheme at Kashipur and Puttasing of Rayagada District. These two places are dominated by rural indigenous tribal poor who believes in traditional superstitions and prefer to be treated by local quack rather than medical personnel or Hospitals. SHAKTI Organization has accepted the challenge in motivating the pregnant women of such villages to stay at Maa Gruha and to ensure their safedelivery at Hospital thereby reducing mother and child mortality.

379 pregnant women of Kashipur block from far flung and remote villages such as Mandibisi, Godibali, Siripai, Adajore, Gorakhpur, Renga, Talajhiri, Chandragiri, Manusgaon, Maikanch where road connectivity and access to medical facility is not so easy, were brought to Maa Gruha and stayed with all healthcare facilities like regular blood pressure check up, hemoglobin test, counseling through IEC materials, etc by ANM and Lady Health Assistant of Maternity Waiting Home till safe institutional delivery.

Services that we provide in Maternity Waiting Home ➡

- Accommodation facilities for expectant mothers & her escorts.
- Provision of food for expectant mothers, dependants& escorts.
- Lady Health Care Assistant for attending cases in shifts.
- Provision for shifting of cases from Maternity Waiting Home to hospital.
- Regular health check-up by ANM /Doctor.
- Health orientation through IEC materials.
- Recreation facilities at Maternity Waiting Home like TV, CD player etc.
- Client friendly environment & support.

MWH at Kashipur:

Block	No.of pregnant women admitted			No. of women delivered	No. of live birth
	ST	SC	Others		
Kashipur	259	93	27	379	378

MWH at Puttasingh:

Block	No.of pregnant women admitted			No.of women delivered	No. of live birth
	ST	SC	Others		
Puttasing	137	63	22	232	232

Maternity Waiting Home: The Best Shelter for destitute pregnant women

It's difficult for a pregnant woman of Ratuguda village of Mandibisi GP of Kashipur to come easily to the hospital for safe delivery due to lack of communication facility. MinatiMajhi, wife of DansinghMajhi, a pregnant woman with her little three and half years old daughter brought to Maa Gruha for safe delivery. As she doesn't have any body to take care of her daughter in home because her husband is a migrant labour working in Kerla, she stayed there with her daughter for 14 days and gave birth to a son. She returned with her new born son to her home having a smile on her face and said *"Even though without presence of my family members at this difficult period, I gave birth to a son with safe delivery and now me and my son both are safe. This happened due to MaaGruha only"*

Alone in the home with an older Mother-in-law and a small daughter where husband Kumar Jhodia is working in kerla far distance from the village as a migrant labour obviously creates hopeless in heart and mind. This is the case of Chita Jhodia, a pregnant woman who lives in Upermandijhala village of kumbharsila GP who was identified by the staffs of MWH and motivated to stay at Maa Gruha with free fooding, lodging and health care facilities upto delivery. Being motivated she stayed in MWH for 6 days and returned home with a new born girl child by safe and institutional delivery.

2.2 Capacity Building of ASHA

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) works as an interface between the community and Public Health System. They are being deployed for every 1000 population in the rural area under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).In collaboration with NHM, Shakti Organisation has been conducting ASHA Training on RMCH+ to develop the skill on Mother & child health care and NCD (Non-communicable disease) to develop the awareness and understanding among the community about Non-communicable diseases. The training also helps them to reach out the community of deprived section with better knowledge on health care. The training programmes provided 248 nos. of ASHAs from Ramnguda and Kolnara blocks with more knowledge on RMCH+ and NCD to transmit the information to the community which ultimately benefited the community. The training period for one batch is 5 days long and residential in nature with all facilities.

Training of ASHA on NCD(Non-communicable disease):

Non communicable diseases (NCDs) tend to be of long duration and are the result of a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental and behaviour factors.The main types of NCDs are cardiovascular diseases (like heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes. SHAKTI has successfully trained 248 ASHAs on NCD which enhanced their knowledge and helped in facilitating the community in a better way.

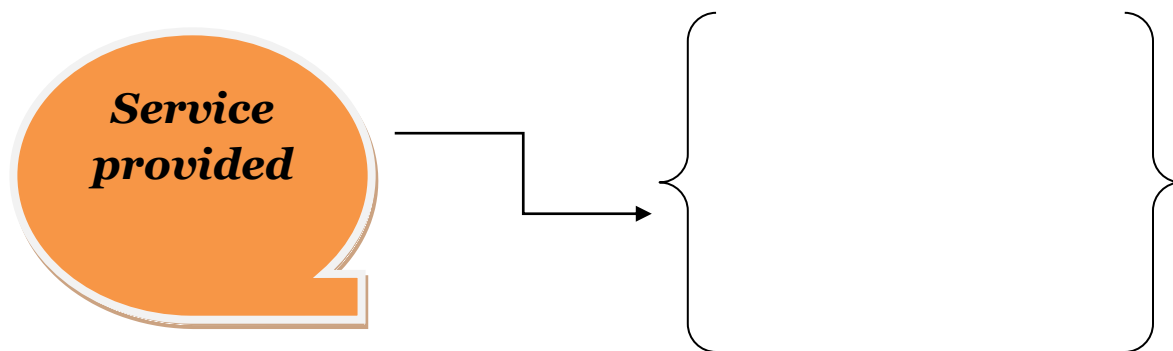| Batch	Block	No. of ASHA trained	Topics covered
1	Ramnaguda	32	• Types of Non-communicable diseases
2	Ramnaguda	29	• Importance of Health promotion.
3	Ramnaguda	26	• Risk factor for NCDs: Tobacco & Alcohol, Stress and Overweight, Healthy diet & physical activity.
4	Kolnara	33	
5	Kolnara	36	
6	Kolnara	36	• Heart attack & stroke, Cervical cancer, Oral cancer, Breast Cancer.
7	Kolnara	33	• Disease-specific health care services
8	Kolnara	23	• Key tasks of ASHA

248 nos. of ASHAs were trained on Non-communicable diseases by SHAKTI with support of National Health Mission which benefited approx. 2 lakhs people in Kolnara and Ramnaguda blocks.
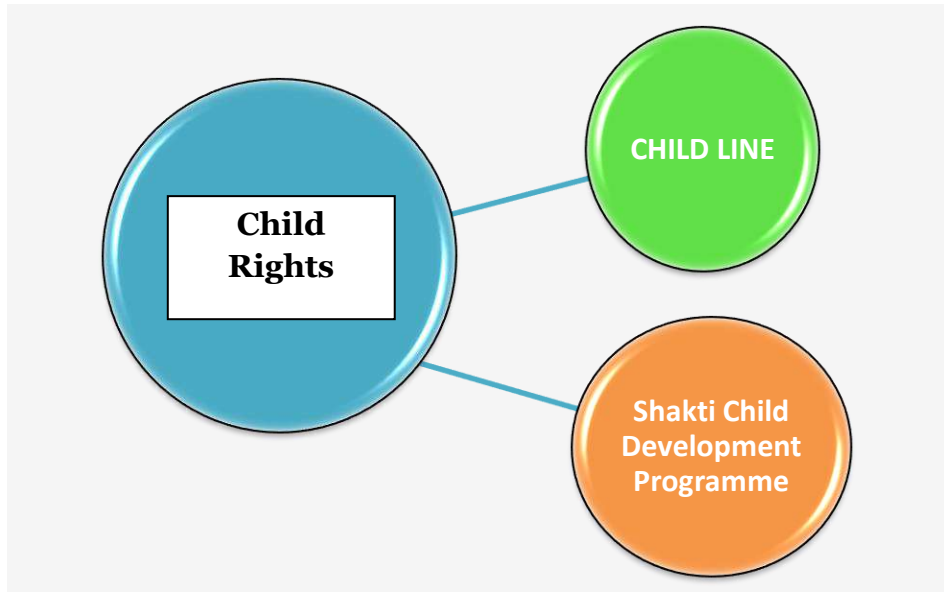
2.3 Free Ambulance Service

Emergency medical service is also known as Ambulance service. It is dedicated to provide out of hospital acute medical care, transportation of patients from or between places of treatment. In Rayagada district theambulance service is very poor due to its geographical situation. Manypoor people are not accessible to the ambulance service provided under government programmes.

Looking into this factor, Shakti has been engaging a free ambulance service with the philanthropic support from State Bank of India, Rayagada. The emergency health care servicewas provided on 24 x 7 for the underprivileged population at the same time other section of people can avail the same services by paying the fees as per the government norm.

Service provided

Total patients served	No. of service availed by general public	Category			No. of patients carried to out of district	Place to which transported
		Pregnant women	Child	Others		
221	146	13	45	17	123	Visakapatnam, Berhampur, Koraput, Cuttack.

3. INTERVENTIONS UNDERCHILD RIGHTS

3.1 CHILDLINE - Securing the Childhood

Children are considered as the nation's future and power of development.Without them, the country's development could not continue.Children are the future citizen of the country. As per Child protection Act, every child has the right to survive, protection, development and participation. To provide the security to the child is the duty of their parents but still it is a matter of concern where children are being neglected by their parents and guardians and it increases their vulnerability.

To rescue them, save them from hazardous conditions and support them to survive and grow is one of the best effort that could have supported to the development of the society as well as nation.Looking into this scenario, Shakti has been working in this in partnership with Child Line and Child Fund India to protect their rights to secure their future. Shakti Organisation, being the Collaborative Organisation of CHILDLINE for Rayagada District, it serves intensively in Rayagada & Ramnaguda Block as well as in

the entire district of Rayagada. The CHILDLINE is 24 hours (night & day) free phone outreach service, which can be accessed by a child or anybody related to child in distress or need to be supported.

The CHILDLINE service focuses on the needs of children living alone on the streets, child laborers working in an unorganized sector, domestic workers and sexually abused children. The child is rescued & referred to an appropriate organization for long-term follow up and care.

Awareness programmes and celebration of various events:

To create awareness among the community on child rights and to reach the community with this message, CHILDLINE, Rayagda has organised 183 nos. of Awareness programmes. The Outreach programmes are also conducted in different forums like schools, ICDS sector meetings, Haat, CCI outreach, PRI members meeting, etc.

Methods adopted for awareness programme:

IEC materials containing pictures and messages that attracted the crowd and children to hear, see and remember, printed pamphlets that also in Multilanguage, Pamphlets distributed through newspapers, CHILDLINE wall painting, etc. are being used as different methods for creating awareness programmes among the community.

Events organised: Different events were organised to keep the children and community aware on the Child rights. Different Sensitisationprogrammes, different competitions were conducted to keep the children as well as the parents/ guardians/ community to be aware on Childrights. The different events organised are:

- International Children's Day
- World Day against Child labour
- Awareness on child rights in Chaiti festival(through establishing stall)
- Celebration of RakshaBandhan with Childrens Club
- Celebration of "Child line se Dosti Week"
- SurakshaBandhan with CSW and DCPU staff
- Signature Campaign and SurakshaBandhan
- Sensitisation Programme for Adolescent Girls on Child Marriage Prevention.

Impacts of CHILDLINE works:

Case study - 1

Girl Child can't be A Bride

Child marriage – a marriage or union before the age of 18 years has a disproportionate impact on girls. It curtails their education, compromises their health, exposes them to violence and traps them in poverty, undermining their prospects and potential. Similar case happened with RashmitaKarkaria, a minor girl aged about 15 years of Puiguda village of K.Singhpur block of Rayagada district.

She was reading in class 9th at Majhiguda High School when her parents asked her to be ready for marriage. As the financial condition was not good, her parents wanted to marry their girl child. She and her family were unaware about the Child Marriage Act 2006. After getting knowledge about this, CHILDLINE-Rayagada intervened in this case and informed CDPO, DCPO, CWC, and police and rescued the child. After proper counselling of the girl child and their parents by CHILDLINE members, the parents of the girl child submitted an Undertaking to CDPO in presence of DCPU, police, CWC, AWW, PRI member and villagers regarding not to let her girl child marry before the ageof 18 years. Later during follow up, it came to the knowledge that the girl is going to school and living with her parents.

Case study - 2

No More Begging - It's time to go School

Anyone under the age of 18 is considered as a child. Child labour is illegal in India where asChild begging is not so.....In some cases the situation of the family, the incapability of the parents compel the child for begging which. Child begging is a means to support the family.

CHILDLINE- Rayagada has rescued a child beggar named HarisankarPattnaik aged about 6 years, son of SubratPattnaik and SadhadeviPattnaik of a slum area of Loca Colony near Rohit Colony under Rayagada Municipality and produced before CWC,Rayagada for proper action. At the age of childhood when he should have gone to school, he was dropped out from class-I and started begging with his mother. After getting involved into the matter, it came to our knowledge that the father of the child was a ex-police constable at Khurda district but due to his irregularity in working period, he was terminated and now he has been suffering from TB patient. Due to financial problem her mother started begging tomeet the household needs and

treatment of her husband and also engaged her child with her forbegging.During counseling of the child it is observed that the child is interested to continue his study, his mother also requested to CHILDLINE-Rayagada for admission of their child in any Child Care Institution (CCI) or Ashram School. After due consultation with CWC, Rayagada, the child has been sheltered at Balniketan Gunupur (CCI). Now he is regular in going to school.

It's quite pleasant and satisfactory by seeing the child (HarishankarPattnaik) going to school with his books as like as others without begging to others and her mother's relaxing face relieved from having the worriness for her child's study.......

3.2 Shakti Child Development Programme

SHAKTI has been working for DEV(Deprived, Excluded & Vulnerable) children by the support of ChildFund International in 36 villages of Rayagada &Kolnora Blocks of Rayagada District.Shakti Child Development Programme is a Child Development & Protection pogramme representing the voice of children which is working for the DEV (Deprived, Excluded & Vulnerable) children, their families and Community irrespective of caste, creed and religion.

Mission ➡️ To help the deprived, excluded and vulnerable children have capacity to improve their lives & opportunity to become young Adults, Parent & Leaders who can bring lasting and positive changes to their Communities.

Shakti Child Development Pogramme has four pogramme interventions.
1. Health- Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health (ARSH),
2. Livelihood,
3. Education,
4. Sponsorship.

4. Interventions under Forest & Environment

4.1 Community Forest Rights

Forest dwellers should have the right to ownership of the forests they live in and depend on in order to effectively conserve and manage them, utilize their resources and have security of livelihood. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest dwellers Act 2006 gave recognition of these rights to the Scheduled caste and other Forest dwellers community. Community forest rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act are important for securing livelihoods of the forest communities and for strengthening local self governance of forests and natural resources.

Out of total 1095 FRC members, 511 members are women members. Also 7 women members represent Secretary / president in the Forest Rights Committee. Due to awareness of the community on FRA, -73 nos. of Community rights claims have beensubmitted.

Rayagada is a forest surface land and consists of forest fringe area. Forest contributes a major portion to the livelihood of the rural tribal poor. In collaboration with Sebajagat (one of the NGOs), SHAKTI has undertaken 150 villages of Padmapur and Gunpurblocks to facilitate the community in getting Community forest rights. SHAKTI has organized orientation cum training programme on CFR implementation, facilitated and provided hand holding support to the community from strengthening of Forest Rights Committee

till submission of claims. In every aspect of claiming and getting rights on their community rights, SHAKTI has extended its supporting hand to the community.

The Process we followed in preparingCFR:

CFR boundary of Kuradipsha village

1.Organising Gram sabha/ palli sabha for constitution/reconstitution of Forest Rights Committee
2.Forest resource assessment
3.Identification of traditional boundary of the village
4.Joint meeting with the neighboring villages
5.Providing the resource assessment list to the neighboring villages upon which the claimant village depends
6.Joint verification notice to theForest range office, Revenue/Tehsil office, Welfare/WEO office, neighboring villages along with a copy to Sub-Collector office.
7.With due approval of Gram Sabha along with the remarks of verification committee, submission of claims to SDLC

Implementation details:

Block	No. of villages undertaken	No. of FRCs strengthened	No. of CFR boundary identified	No. of claims approved by FRC/Gram sabha	No. of claims submitted	No. of claims approved by SDLC
Padmapur	36	36	36	36	22	--
Gunpur	37	12	37	29	18	--
Total	73	48	73	65	40	

Gunpur Block • Out of 555 FRC members women represent 259

Padmapur Block • Out of 540 FRC members women represent 252

4.2 ParishadaChullah

In rural communities more than 60% of the households use fire wood as cheap fuel for cooking. Basically they use traditional clay stoves. Every day 8 kgs of fire wood is required for consumption for a family holding size of 5-6 members which discharge 27 quintals of Carbon Dioxide in a year. Due to more consumption of fire wood, smoke comes out from that leads to indoor air pollution as well as health hazard.

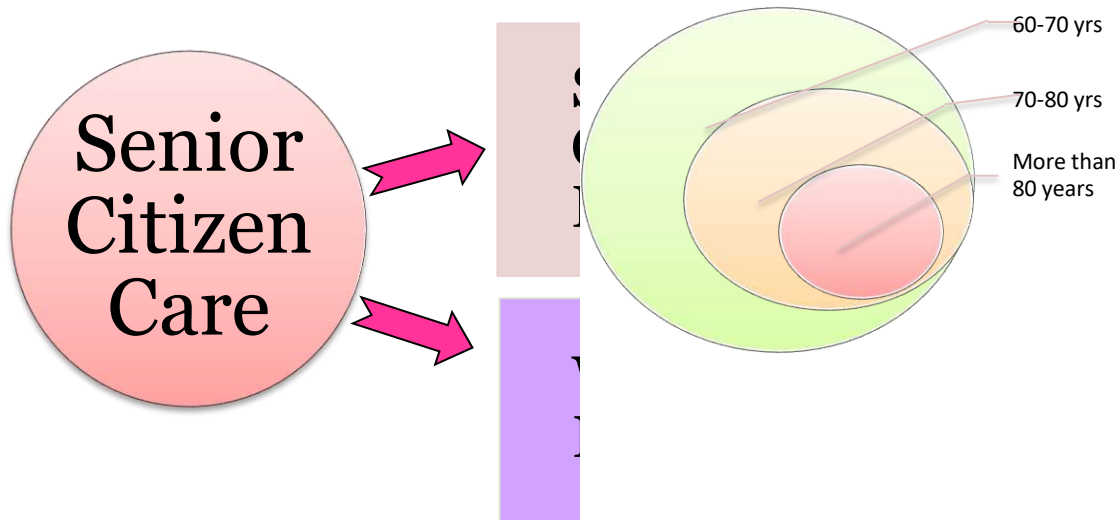| Characteristics of Smokeless Chullah		
Normal size fire wood used	Thermal efficiency better than traditional stove	Smokeless environment in kitchen and adjacent class rooms

In Schools also fire wood is used for cooking purpose which needs more firewood which also creates air and environment pollution. So, SHAKTI has thought to establish ParishadChullahwhich is a developed stove and can be used for reducing environmental pollution. SHAKTI has established93 no. ofParishadChullahin93no. of Primary, Upper Primary and High school in 2 blocks, viz. Rayagada &Kolnara with support of OREDA, District Rural Development Agency, Rayagada.

93nos. of schools, 9090nos. of students benefited in terms of good food and clean environment from installation of 93nos. of. Smokeless chullahs.

Block	No.of villages	No. of Schools	No. of chullah installed	No.of students benefited
Kolnara	61	61	61	5670
Rayagada	32	32	32	3420

5. Senior Citizen care

Senior
Citizen
Care

60-70 yrs

70-80 yrs

More than
80 years

5.1 SHAKTI SENIOR CITIZEN'S HOME

Improvement in life expectancy in our country has led to an increasingly large number of people over the age of 60. The majority of them are very poor and residing in rural set ups. The elderly have little hope of escaping poverty and their situation only becomes worse as they get older and areincreasingly plagued by chronic health problems. Ageing is also a time of multiple illness and disabilities. The aged parents are now-a-days undergoing great difficulties and are always subjected to mental stress due to negligence made by their children. And as they become unproductive at that age, they don't have the basic needs of life like food and shelter.

In this context, our Shakti organization has started managing an Old age Home since 2006 to provide food, shelter, clothing and medical aid to the destitute senior citizens with an objective to foster the welfare of the aged especially the needy aged and to create in the younger generation and in society a socialawareness about the problems of the elderly in today's Society.

Shakti aims at:
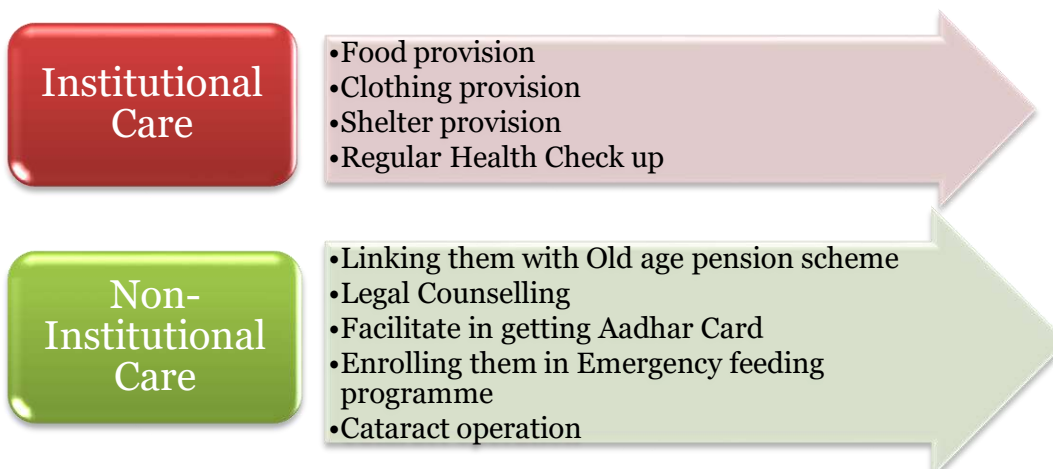1.Fosteringthe welfare of the aged especially the needy aged, irrespective of cast or creed.
2.Creating awareness among the younger generation about the problems of the elderly in today's Society.

Enrollment:

Shakti organisation has always given focus for providing support to the needy senior citizens and support them in living with dignity and a comfortable life. There is never any caste, gender discrimination among the inmates. There are a total 25 inmates living in the Senior Citizens Home comprising of

13 male persons and 12 female persons where 2 persons from SC category, 6 from ST category and 17 from OBC/General category.

Services: Shakti has been providing two types of services to it's inmates, viz. Institutional Care and Non-Institutional Care.

Institutional Care
- Food provision
- Clothing provision
- Shelter provision
- Regular Health Check up

Non-Institutional Care
- Linking them with Old age pension scheme
- Legal Counselling
- Facilitate in getting Aadhar Card
- Enrolling them in Emergency feeding programme
- Cataract operation

Other facilities:

For recreations of the inmates Television, spiritual books, indoor games story books, odiyanews papers are available in the Senior Citizens Home.Along with these to keep them happy and healthy they do regular yoga, meditation, morning and evening walk. Outside picnic and celebrations of National festivals, memorable days are always organised there. For management of the day to day activity SHAKTI has always encouraged them to get involved in the activity. They have formed different Sub-Committees for food & cloth, social work, sanitation, health & personal hygiene, etc. who are there with our project staffs for smooth functioning of the Senior Citizens home.

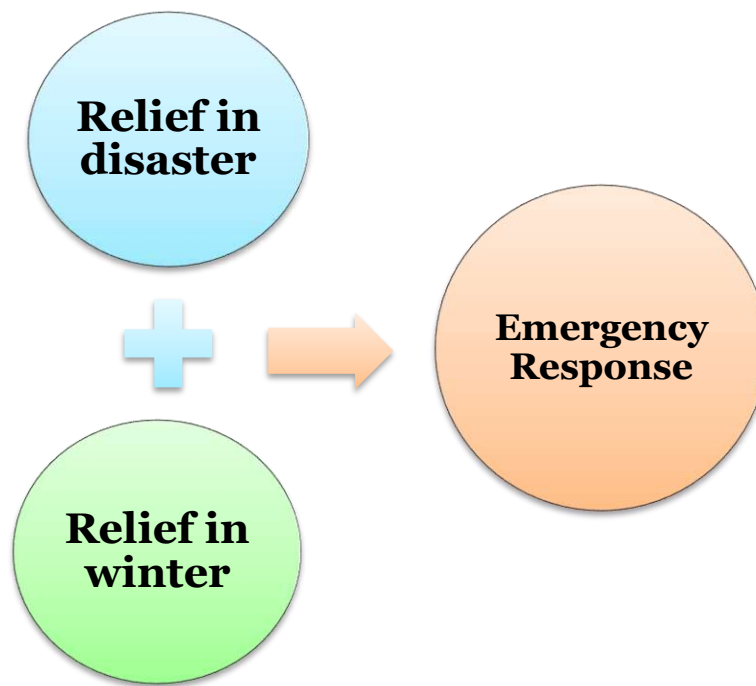*"LIVING ALONE IS BETTER THAN LIVING WITH CHILDREN"-A STORY OF K.SABITRI*

68 year old K.Sabitri, living in Shakti Senior Citizen Home seems like alone in the world. But behind her smiling face lies a horrific story of abuse and harassment. " My life had taken such a turn that I was ready to commit suicide" saidSabitri. She is originally from Bhawanipatna of Kalahandi district, Odisha. Sabitri was married at the age of 20. She was blessed with four sons and one daughter. After few years her husband tortured and hatred very badly. She left her house with four sons and came to Rayagada. She started working as maid in different houses. All the four sons grown up and married and settled their life in different places. But no one was taking care of her. Sabitri was staying with her second son named K.Ashoka. Soon after her second son and his wife also started quarreling and beating her. She came to Shakti old age home in 2008. After her husband's death in 2014,her elder son called her but she denied to go. In this home she found not only shelter and the means to sustain herself, but she also received medical aid. Today, Sabitri is happy and secure in her new found home away from home and says " The family I never had, I've found it here. We all live here like brothers and sisters, I'm not in want of anything now.

5.2 SHAKTI SENIOR CITIZEN'S HOME FOR WOMEN

Similar to Senior Citizens Home with an aim of fostering the welfare of the aged especially the needy aged, SHAKTI has also started and managing a Widow home where 50 needy oldage widow are being supported with food, clothes and shelter. Along with the support of basic needs to the widows, regular yoga, meditation, morning and evening walk, recreation activities, celebrations of National festivals, memorable days are always organised there to keep them happy and healthy.

6. Emergency Response

6.1 Relief in Disaster (Support to the flood affected households)

Providing support at the time of emergency need of people like people suffered from disaster is a Humanitarian Aid. During flood period, SHAKTI was associated with CASA and GOONJ in identifying 1800 nos. of flood affected households and distribution of relief materials.

A quantitative brief:

Blocks covered	GP covered	No. of Villages covered	No. of affected HHs served	Relief materials provided
K.Singhpur	Sikarpai	4	99	One relief set contains
	K.Singhpur	18	766	1. Tarpaulin - 1
	Budaguda	1	35	2. Plastic Mat - 1
	Pujariguda	1	14	3. Rice- 10 kg.
	Majhiguda	5	236	4. Dal- 2 kg.
	Dhamunipanga	1	90	5. Oil- 1 ltr.
	Singari	1	82	6. Other grocery items
	Kandhakatipadu	3	99	
Rayagada	B.Halua	4	224	
	Jamadeipentha	1	37	
	Kereda	3	90	
	K.Maligaon	1	10	
	Kotapeta	1	8	
	Pitamahal	1	10	

6.2 Relief in Winter (Support to the needy poor Households)

Supporting the organization i.e. CASA and GOONJ in identifying and providing relief material support to the flood affected Households not only helps the organization to reach the poor with supporting hand but also builds the relationship with the donor organisation. After working with CASA during relief work in flood affected areas, CASA

has selected SHAKTI organization for providing quilts to the destitute old age persons and children as winter support.

Block	Villages covered	No. of old age people supported	No. of Children supported	Material supported
Rayagada	24	90	60	Quilts supported @1 per each person.

GRATIFICATION:

The success of story of the year 2017-18 added another chapter to the glory of SHAKTI Organisation. It is of course true that the success, which we have achieved, still requires more perception. But this never kills our instinct and interest. We hail and shower gratification, to those persons and agencies, who have extended their support and help to us, which enable us to undertaken number of development activities. We hope similar co-operation in coming times, so that we will continue our services towards the oppressed and suppressed mass.

Date:25.05.2018
Place-Rayagada

General Secretary,
SHAKTI Organisation (SSCSO)
General Secretary
Shakti Organisation(SSCSO)