

Revisiting Our Experience and Excellence



Human Development Foundation
Centre for Development Action & Research



Mission Statement

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

Vision Statement

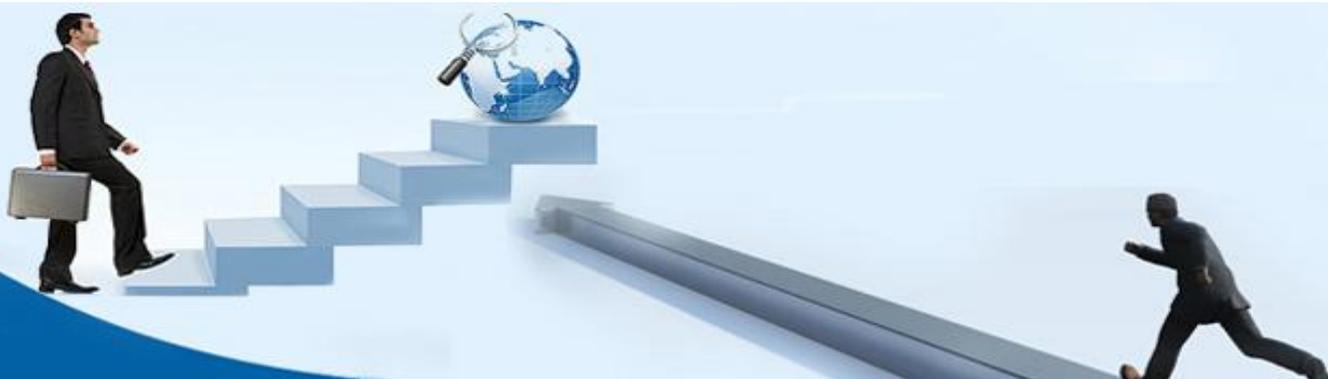
To build empowered and proactive community enriched by high quality human resources to transform the society with inclusive development.

Value

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

The Development Approach

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





D K Roy, IRS (Retd.)
Chairman

FOREWORD

The year 2016-17 was very eventful at HDF-cDAR and I am pleased to present before all concerned the Annual Report with hope that it will give them a glimpse of the major activities undertaken by this organisation.

As a leading organization in voluntary sector, HDF-cDAR has dedicated itself for nearly a decade to achieve significant results in vital areas of development in the state of Odisha. It has positioned itself in the forefront of civil society entities by involving itself in varied aspects of development such as providing health care in PHCs located in under served remote areas and in activities in the field of public health, nutrition, livelihood, skill development, water and alternative energy resources. It has the unique distinction of organizing Odisha Environment Congress as an annual event for the last seven years without break. This annual event has been providing a platform for academicians, researchers, government agencies, industries, civil society organisations, farmer representatives, students and the public. The grand success of 7th edition of OEC in 2016 on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) with participation of Govt, NGOs, R7D Institutions, academia, students etc. is a matter of satisfaction for all of us involved in the process.

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

A glance at the brief report on various activities in 2016-17 as presented in this Annual Report should enlighten the reader on the commitment of HDF-cDAR on wide ranging issues of development.



Dr. Manmath K. Mohanty
Director

Director's Message

Again, the year 2016-17 was quite eventful at HDF-cDAR in the way of achieving it's objectives of building empowered community. In health sector the project under Private Public Partnership (PPP) achieved many milestones in providing health care services to the people in the inaccessible areas where we have been managing Primary Health Centres (PHCs). The number of outdoor patients (OPDs) as well as Indoor Patients (IPDs) has substantially increased compared to the previous years. Record number of deliveries has been conducted by professionally trained ANMs and doctors. The outreach programmes were also conducted to reiterate our focus on public health. As good health is a misnomer in absence of nutrition, water and sanitation, the organisation had undertaken many activities in these areas also.

Odisha Environment Congress (OEC) was organised this year with renewed vigour and spirit. Taking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) as the focal theme we could involve institutions like, Xaviers University, Bhubaneswar, Institute of Materials and Minerals Technology (IIMT) apart from our usual partners like Centre for Environment and Development (CED), Regional Museum of Natural History (RMNH), Regional Centre for Development Council (RCDC) etc. In collaboration with Govt of Odisha and UNICEF, WaterAid and UDRC, New Delhi the Children, OEC's activities could reach in all districts and nook and corner of the state. The Proceedings released during the OEC and discussions held in three days were the testimony of the quality aspect of the programme which we have been doing since 2010.

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

In the way of empowering the adolescent girls the activities in the previous year were quite encouraging. In 4 blocks of Mayurbhanj we could help in empowering nearly 1200 number of girls through life skill training and exposure visits.

The activities pertaining to reducing distress migration in Western Odisha in the year 2017 needs special mention. Along with local NGOs and district administration we could organize consultation on relevance of mathadi like elements of Maharashtra to reduce the vulnerabilities among brick kiln migrant workers in 3 districts of Western Odisha like Balangir, Bargarh and Nuapada. More than 400 people were involved in the consultations undertaken by us in collaboration with ILO.

We would like to thank all those who were very much supportive in making the year 2016-17 meaningful. We extend sincere gratitude to all the funding organisations for their resource support to us. I must also thank all the members of the HDF-cDAR Trust and staff members for their support and help without which we would not have completed all those activities.

Broad Activities in the year 2016-17

PHC Management under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode:

Health care in inaccessible areas has been a major challenge and HDF-cDAR has been providing health services by managing Primary Health Centres (PHCs) located in very remote and inaccessible areas of Ganjam and Kandhamal Districts of Odisha under Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme of the Govt since last 8 years. This is being carried out in collaboration with Karuna Trust, a nationally reputed NGO based at Bangalore. The objective of the PPP scheme of NHM is to provide quality health care to the people in the remote and inaccessible areas by scaling up effective partnership between Govt and NGOs/Corporate bodies.

There is a wide range of services offered at PHCs under the PPP mode and these

are strengthening referral services, encouraging/ensuring institutional delivery for pregnant mothers, capacity building of SABs, community health workers, ASHAs, AWWs, etc. and undertaking outreach programmes such as organising RCH Camps, Focus Group Discussion, immunization camps, VHND Camps etc, for preventive health care. The presence of regular staff round the clock is the key to good health care services in PHCs which has been ensured in all the PHCs. The support and cooperation of Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) in the management of the PHCs also plays a catalytic role in the programme and attention has been given to strengthen the RKSs of the PHCs though regular monitoring and hand holding.



Table 1: Coverage of health care services

Sl No	Name of the PHC	Name of the Block	Name of the District	No of Personnel Engaged	Patents OPD/IPD during 2016-17	No of Delivery during 2016-17
1	Goudagotha	Sorda	Ganjam	7	18951	181
2	Baranga	Patrapur	Ganjam	7	19518/375	20
3	Manitara	Buguda	Ganjam	7	22551/428	22
4	Rahada	Khalikote	Ganjam	7	20542/510	20
5	Pandirpada	Polsara	Ganjam	7	29236/755	102
6	Lankagarh	Tumulibandha	Kandhamal	6		

Table 2: Outreach Programmes undertaken

Sl No	Name of the PHC	VHND	School Health
1	Goudagotha	48	12
2	Baranga	42	10
3	Manitara	46	10
4	Rahada	42	12
5	Pandirpada	48	10
6	Lankagarh	24	4

Table 3: RCH Camps

Sl No	Name of the PHC	RCH Camp conducted 2016-17 Mini Health Camp	No of Patient Treated	RKS Conducted	GB/EB
1	Goudagotha	3	538	1/6	
2	Baranga	5	767	2/6	
3	Manitara	4	827	2/6	
4	Rahada	4	682	1/6	
5	Pandirpada	4	464	2/6	
6	Lankagarh	3	486	1/3	

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

- ❖ Observation of “ Vasectomy Fortnight” from 21st November to 4th December,2016 for revitalizing NSV Programme by ensuring improved participation in reproductive health
- ❖ Observation of Mother’s Day
- ❖ World Population Day. Was observed in all PHCs on
- ❖ Breast Feeding Week
- ❖ Dengue Awareness Campaign and Rally

- ❖ World AIDS Day
- ❖ TB Day
- ❖ Safe Motherhood Day
- ❖ Anti Malaria Day
- ❖ Hand Washing Day

Innovative Programmes:

Some innovative programmes were taken up in all the Six PHCs of Ganjam and Kandhamal district like improving on the quality of health services for mothers and adolescents. The young mothers and adolescent girls were given training/exposure on life skills and reproductive health. SAB training to ANMs, promotion of contraceptives and healthy sexual behavior.



SABLA:

HDF-cDAR with support of DWCD, Mayurbhanj under W&CD Department, Govt. of Odisha implemented the SABALA Programme in 4 blocks namely Badasahi, Betnoti, Suliapada and Morada of Mayurbhanj during the year 2016-17. This is supported by Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). HDF-cDAR had developed and published Life Skill Training IEC material for SABALA Programme to make the programme more effective.

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



Details about the training and exposure visits conducted for the participants

SI No	Name of the Block	No of Training	No of Participants	No of Exposure visit	Participants
1	Badasahi	6	253	159	
2	Suliapada	6	253	155	
3	Betnoti	6	253	150	
4	Morada	6	253	150	

Policy Seminar on Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security for All

Good nutrition, health and environment have the power to transform and empower present and future generations. The state can remove the age old poverty and backward tag that has plagued it for centuries. There is a need for policy makers on preparing a development roadmap through the nutrition route to find a sustainable solution to poverty, hunger and poor health for the state of Odisha.

Taking that in view HDF-cDAR in collaboration with “The Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security, India” organised a one day seminar on Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security for all in which more than 250 participants representing state and central Govt. experts from different parts of the country, NGOs, academicians, activists etc took part. The key points discussed were sustainable Nutrition



Security with Focus on Food Security Act, Food and Nutrition Commission, ICDS Supplementary Nutrition, Mid-Day Meal and Targeted Public Distribution System(TDPS), Climate Smart and Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture etc. The



seminar came up with a set of recommendations which was subsequently disseminated with various stake holders.

The key recommendations of the seminar were as follows:

- 1. Critical and Core Nutrition Interventions (NI):** There were concerns over the high prevalence of stunting and wasting among children below 5, anemia among women and children, poor antenatal care, diluted synergy and convergence on nutrition at all levels. The poor nutrition status significantly controlled state's progress, growth & economy. The Seminar recommends following measures and institutional arrangements to tackle malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency.
- 2. Improving Food Safety, Quality Assurance and Quality Control:** The Seminar recommends establishment of a Centre of Excellence on food and nutrition safety standards and regulations to control food adulteration.

3. Food fortification, recommended dietary intake of micronutrients :

Promotion of double fortified salt to be implemented as a special program to tackle anemia and iodine deficiency. The food fortification programs can be taken up after a systematic micronutrient survey. OMFED can play a major role in fortifying milk. This needs to be backed by strong regulatory enforcements and monitoring mechanism.

4. New Generation Nutrition Interventions: Seminar recommends investments and research pilots on new generation nutrition programs like animal nutrition, soil nutrition, and nutrition dependent upon costal ecosystem to tap the potentials available on organic agriculture and in its eco-system.

5. Nutrition and Climate Sensitive Agriculture and Food Security System: Poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition are results of frequent disaster and emergencies in Odisha. In order to meet dietary diversity, the state needs to promote self-sufficiency in minor millet and other fruit and vegetable production considering the rich flora and fauna in Odisha.

6. Addressing Underlying Drivers of Nutrition: The state needs to increase to 150 days work per household under MGNREGA , introduce maternity benefit equal to 1 month's wage for female MGNREGA job card holders and promote safe drinking water, hygiene and work towards an open defection free Odisha.

7. Nutrition and Food Security during Emergency, Disaster and Seasonal Migration: The forced and seasonal migration upsets the livelihoods system and state's economy. The Seminar deliberated on these areas and recommended a) Migrants to take ration during migration and arrangement of free meals up to 3 months during disasters through emergency relief operations b) Provision of advance Take Home Ration(THR) for the residents of geographically cut off area during natural disaster based on the assessment by the district administration every year.

8. Supportive Policies and Legislations:

Seminar recommends the state to formulate a people friendly and an updated – STATE NUTRITION AND CLIMATE SECURITY ACT. The state needs to urgently formulate THE SAFE FOOD ACT with strong regulatory and enforcement mechanism. The Seminar strongly recommends emergent Odisha Right to Food and Nutrition Act that guarantees each household access to safe and nutrition rich food.



9. Knowledge Assimilation and Transfer across Clientele

The state needs to initiate participatory and decentralised bottom up planning process in close cooperation with Panchayat Raj and urban local bodies.

10. Use of IT in ensuring transparency and accountability:

The role of science, technology, IT enabled system and business sector as potential change leaders were recognized. Integrated management of acute malnutrition-- (IMAM) - can be done using the android based mobile platform or tablet compatible to android programming with suitable Java application for data collection. Data from the ICDS cluster can be collected on three different aspects of malnutrition-- a) SAM - severe acute malnutrition without complication, b) SAM with complication, and c) moderate and acute malnutrition. The dash board should collect the data, analyse and send feedback to the service providers through mobile, then the service providers can track the cases on priority basis. The dash board can also be designed to collect data on provision and treatment of malnutrition, so that the block / district officials can monitor the supply, treatment, visit protocol, improvement of the nutrition status of the children through the dash board. The dash board may be open for public scrutiny and accountability showing the trend of progression or regression on

malnutrition trend in the block/cluster/dist. The platform can also accommodate specific / concise nutrition education for the parents which the service providers can disseminate to the parents / elder siblings through video APPs/ voice messages in the mobile. In order to increase transparency and public accountability, the seminar urges creation of Ration Card Database (public scrutiny of all records) & call center for lodging complaints along with end-to-end computerization of TPDS operations. It also urges strong Social Watch Bodies, ethical and accountable standards so that businesses, government, people and civil society can work together on a sustainable public interest.



11. Food and Nutrition Financing: Budget and Investment:

The return of investments on nutrition, health and environment has a high cost benefit ratio. **The Seminar urges the state to invest 5% of the GDP in Nutrition Focused and Nutrition Sensitive Interventions. State will reap the benefits in years to come.**

12. Respecting Culture, Traditional Food Habit and Diversity:

It observed that there is very little choice for the community in food and nutrition entitlement programs to choose the recipe and food that suits to local need and habit. This is one of the major reasons why appropriate complementary feeding at household level is quite low. An urgent revisiting is necessary of the food recipes specifically for pregnant and lactating mothers and children to design appropriate nutrition rich safe recipes that suit their culture, context and food habit.



13. Institutional Arrangements at the State Level

The states can undertake convergence, coordination, implementation of program with transparency and public accountability. It can strengthen the capacity of structures and human resources at district, sub-district, and village levels. The states need to devolve functions, functionaries and finances to three tier Panchayat Raj Institutions and urban local bodies engaged in the field of women, child care, health, water, sanitation, education, food and social

protection. The seminar recommends following institutional mechanism at the state level.

State Food and Nutrition Mission: A strong political will is necessary in order to have a State Nutrition Mission chaired by the Chief Minister which will provide guidance and oversight to nutrition policies and programs.

Odisha State Food and Nutrition Commission: Following the mandate of the National Food Security Act, 2013, it is recommended to strengthen the State Food Commission as State Food and Nutrition Commission with an adequate focus and emphasis on sustainable nutrition security. Convergence of all the food and nutrition safety and quality control institutions under the State Food and Nutrition Commission is necessary..

Department of Nutrition and Food Security:

It shall work with other departments for better synergy, convergence and access to services & supplies.

14. Institutional Arrangements at the district, block and village levels:

Keeping in view the creation of the democratic decentralization set up in the rural and urban areas for the program and service delivery, the seminar recognized the paramount importance of the institutional arrangement at district and sub-district level. The following institutional arrangements at district and below are recommended:

- A. **Leadership of Zilla Panchayat:** The District Planning Committee should report to Zilla Panchayat on planning related to nutrition and food security.
- B. **District grievances Redressal Institution:** As the National Food Security Act mandates grievances redressal mechanism at district level, the seminar recommends the establishment of district grievances redressal mechanism at the Zilla Panchayat with adequate power and budgetary support to address food and nutrition grievances.
- C. **Strengthening of Institutions at the Municipalities:** The seminar appreciated the need for improvement of Municipal Institutions with manpower strengthening for food and nutrition service delivery mechanism.
- D. **Structure at Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Sector level:** Evidence suggests that convergence and coordination can be the most effective if the supervisors and extension officials at the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Sector are empowered to make the coordination of nutrition and food security services at the district level . It must be backed by a strong Management Information system.
- E. **Leadership of Block Panchayat:** Under the leadership of Block Panchayat, there is a need to have a team of trained women in food, nutrition, breastfeeding & lactation etc.
- F. **Strengthening Gram Panchayats in nutrition and food security:** Each

Gram Sabha must include nutrition and food security in its agenda for all meetings. The Village health, nutrition, water supply and sanitation day should be operationalized to attach importance on nutrition, health, water and sanitation. The Village Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) must have adequate capacity and budget support. The VHNSC should prepare the annual village food and nutrition plan which has to be duly concurred by the Gram Sabha.

- G. **Nutrition volunteers as change leaders:** Evidence suggests that voluntarism in India works. Complementing the efforts of the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and the Anganwadi Workers, women volunteers can spread nutrition awareness at the household level for social behaviour change and address the chronic issue of exclusion and gender disparity. The states can mobilize and build a cadre of change leaders (specifically marginalized women) at the hamlet level to inculcate behavioral change.



Odisha Environment Congress 2016:

HDF-cDAR has been organizing Odisha Environment Congress (OEC) every year as an annual event since 2010 onwards in collaboration with other reputed agencies of the country including Govt. of Odisha.

This congress provides a platform to academicians, researchers, scientists, planners & policy formulators, students and practitioners for learning, interaction and presentation on Odisha specific research based articles in the chosen theme related to environment. The themes of previous years were “Water and Environment” in 2010, “Forest and Environment” in 2011, “Energy and Environment” in 2012, “Agriculture and Environment” in 2013, “Climate Change and Environment” in 2014, and “Nutrition, Health and Environment” in 2015. The



focal theme of this year was **“Environment: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the Context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”**.

The new 2030 Agenda has water and sanitation at its core, with a dedicated Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 on water and sanitation and clear linkages to Goals relating to health, food security, climate change, resiliency to disasters and



ecosystems, among many others. Reaching the ambitious objectives of the 2030 Agenda demands that we address universal access to drinking water and sanitation along with issues of quality and supply, in tandem with improved water management to protect ecosystems and build resiliency.

The 7th edition of OEC was organized in collaboration with **CSIR-IMMT, Bhubaneswar** during 22nd to 24th December 2016 on the above theme and around 1000 researchers, academicians, administrators, activists, students, NGOs, Corporate Houses attended.

Various activities including, paper presentations on the theme, District Consultations, Children’s Environment Congress, Exhibitions, Swachha Ambassador Award for grass root workers, Competitions among school/college students, Young Scientist Award etc were undertaken during this three days.

A Proceeding of Odisha Environment Congress (OEC) 2016 was released containing articles of 41 researchers/scientists/activists during the OEC on the above theme. There were six technical sessions and two special sessions on various sub-themes in which



40 technical papers were presented and were debated.

The sub themes on which technical session were held and papers were presented include the following-

Sub Themes:

1. WASH, Gender and Climate Change
2. WASH and Health
3. Pollution and Preservation of Water Sources
4. Financing WASH
5. WASH for Agriculture- Nutrition link
6. Issues and Challenges of WASH in Urban Areas
7. Community action for WASH initiatives



Key Recommendations

Some of the major recommendations are placed below to facilitate the way forward. The suggestions relate to both rural and urban unless specified otherwise. These have been clubbed under water, sanitation and hygiene.

-Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all:

- **Universal access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all and end open defecation, paying attention to the needs of girls and those in vulnerable situation**
- If Odisha is to achieve open-defecation-free status by 2019, it will require 1.7 million household toilets annually besides providing similar facilities in all institutions like schools, Anganwadi, health centres etc. , and also toilet facilities on highways and for the floating population in urban areas. Side by side their use has also to be ensured.
- While Odisha has made a remarkable achievement in providing household toilet facilities

to 1.30 million rural households in 2015-16 (as against an annual average of only 1.25 lakhs during 2011-15), it is essential to understand the strategy adopted to make it happen.

- Adequate and Equitable Hygiene for all:

- Promoting hygiene in the community and motivating its members to have their own toilets is the crux of the problem.
- For open-defecation-free campaign, sanitation-health link should be the focus. While motivating a community, through a group approach should be developed.

Establishment of a Swachhta Manch:

- i) Sanitation and hygiene should not be considered as the responsibility of only Rural Development Department (for rural) and Housing and Urban Development Department (for urban). In the plenary session of 2016 OEC Meet.
- ii) There was unanimity among all to form an independent forum of civil societies, sector professionals and institutions involved in the areas of sanitation and hygiene for assisting the Government in their resolve to make the State ODF by 2019. The nomenclature suggested and accepted was Odisha Swachhta Manch (OSM) .



Consultation on Supporting Institutional Mechanisms in Western Odisha to address Brick Kiln Workers' Vulnerabilities Incorporating Mathadi Elements

More than 30 million people in India are seasonal migrant labourers (Srivastava 2005). Odisha's share is 2.5 million and considered as a key state for supply of migrant labour (Centre for Migration and Labor Solutions, 2014). While there are potentials for good remittance from migrants, every second day there are news about how migrant workers are harassed, abused and exploited in various parts of India. It is often seen that in most of the seasonal migration to the work sites such as brick kilns the employers prefer to have a contractual relationship with the workers and recruit workers through contractors or middlemen. This process of engagement ends up with exploitative relationship leading to distress and bondage and undermines social security of migrant workers including health and illness. There is a need for evolving and establishing institutional mechanism which will support strong linkages between workers and the employers in the unorganized sectors through a legalized institutional process.

The example of the head-load workers engaged in loading and unloading of goods in Maharashtra known as 'Mathadi' may be noteworthy. The 'Mathadi Workers' Welfare Board was created and a legislation passed to the effect in 1969 in the state. Since 1969, the Mathadi Tripartite Boards regulate the mathadi labour market. There are around 50,000 registered employers with 1,50,000 registered workers under 39 different Mathadi Boards in the state. The Board provides social security cover with respect to health and illness, accidents, injury and death, housing and education of children.

In view of above International Labour Organisation (ILO) in western Odisha assigned HDF-Centre for Development Action and Research (HDF-cDAR) to undertake three district level consultations in Balangir, Nuapada and Bargarh districts of western Odisha and one state sharing workshop involving CSOs, PRI members, Trade Unions, Students, Migrant Labourers, District Level Officials.



District Consultations & State Sharing Workshops

The first district consultation was held at Balangir on 29th March 2017 followed by Nuapada on 31st March 2017 and Bargarh on 10th April 2017. Following the district level consultation a state sharing workshop was held on 12th April 2017.



Recommendations of State Sharing Workshop

The key recommendations emerged from the workshop and consultations are as follows

- Massive awareness generation and motivation is required at the grassroots level to organize the brick kiln workers.
- Pilot may be supported in 2-3 pockets in western Odisha by organizing the workers at the grassroots level and mobilizing few brick kiln owners in a time bound manner.
- A draft legal document for institutional mechanism to be prepared and discussed among the key stakeholder. The draft document with inputs to be submitted to Government of Odisha for consideration.
- Baseline survey to be undertaken in selected areas prior to the initiation of piloting.
- More consultations are to be made at block and GP level.
- Efforts are to be made to renew MoUs of Interstate Migrant Workers between Andhra Pradesh, Telengana and other states of destination of brick kiln workers.



Conclusion

In spite of the efforts being made by the Government several reports indicates deficiency in decent work conditions of the workmen working in the unorganised sector. The Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board (OBOCWBB) have initiated several social security schemes for the registered workers under this board. However these social security schemes have limited coverage and sporadic reach. Formation of something like Dadan Board and Sukhbasi Board could be an aspiration for these unorganised workers in line with Mathadi experience.

HDF Gramin ITC

HDF-Gramin ITC in Mayurbhanj district, the first of its kind of ITI in the state, having the concept of Green Technology Park as mentioned in the Agriculture Policy of Govt of Odisha, has made some remarkable achievement in furthering its envisaged goal in providing skill and showcasing the latest technology in agriculture and allied activities in the rural sector of Odisha. The ITC provides NCVT approved one year technical Certificate courses in Agriculture i.e. Horticulture and Floriculture & Landscaping and also various customised training progs in the sector like agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, landscaping, livestock management etc. This provides enormous opportunity to the local youths for wage employment / self employment which eventually helps them to earn a dignified sustainable livelihood. The Institute has boarding & lodging facilities for 50 girls & 50 boys as well at any point of time. Experienced faculty and trainers are

engaged to provide quality training to the students. The following are the training programmes provided in the centre-

Technologies used at Green Technology Park (HDF-GraTraining offered):

- Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables
- Seed Production
- Mushroom Cultivation & Spun Production
- Organic Farming
- Farm Mechanisation
- Medicinal Plants
- Nursery Management
- Gardeners' Training
- Supervisors' Training
- Agro-Forestry & Apiary
- Food Processing & Preservation
- Sericulture
- Agri-Enterprise Development
- Floriculture(open & Closed cultivation)
- Bio-fertiliser
- Livestock Management
- Poultry Farming
- Sheep & Goat Rearing
- Dairy Farming
- Entrepreneurship on Dairy Management



Customized Training Offered :

- Skill up gradation training of unemployed SC/ST youths under SCA to SCSP & SCA to TSP sponsored by OSFDC, ST & SC Development Department, Employment Mission, Horticulture Deptt. Govt. of Odisha and customized training programme for NGOs & CBOs.
- Skill Development Training Programm for Rural Youths in collaboration with IL&FS IIS, Bhubaneswar
- Self-help Assistance for Alternative Livelihoods for VRS employees of PSUs in Odisha
- Various short term skill training programmes including Modular Employable Scheme

Training Programme conducted at Gramin ITC 2016-17

2016-17	Horticulture (ITDA Sponsored)	Minimum Pass	10 th	Six months	20			
2016-17		Horticulture & Land Scaping (NCVT Approved)	&	Minimum 10 th Pass	One Year	21	One Year	21

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

An agreement was executed during 2015-16 by HDF-cDAR with IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Ltd. to set up Agri Skills Academy at Gramin ITC for imparting skill development training programme to the local tribal youths of Mayurbhanj & adjacent districts. This Agri skills Academy imparts skill development training programmes in agriculture and allied sectors. Besides skill training in agriculture and allied sectors it also imparts training in Non-Agri trades like Sewing Machine Operator, Solar technician and Welding (Arc & Gas) etc. trainings are being provided in partnership with many other training institutions across the state.



The following Agri and Non Agri courses have been undertaken for the local unemployed boys & girls during the year 2016-17 as detailed below:

Progress of IL & FS –HDF-cDAR skill Training at Agri Skills Academy during 2016-17 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Trades	No. of trainees Enrolled	No. of Trainees Completed
1	Sewing Machine operator	371	287
2	Garment Checker	28	12
3	Arc & Gas Welding	94	73
4	Solar PV Technician	90	90
5	Organic Grower	120	114
6	Dairy Farmer	120	111
	Total	823	687

Training Programme through Odisha SC & ST development Finance Co-operative Corporation Limited (OSFDC).

The HDF-cDAR has an agreement with the Odisha SC & ST Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Ltd (OSFDC), Govt. of Odisha to undertake skill development

Training Programmers like Tailoring, Data Entry Operator, Industrial Fitter & Machinist and Welder etc. (both SDT

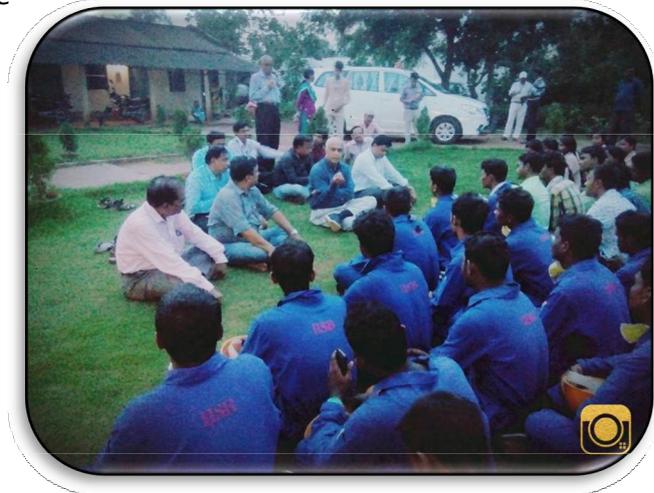
& PLET) of OSFDC for the unemployed marginalized and school/college dropouts SC & ST youths of the State at different Training Centers (District and Sub-divisional HQ). In the current year 30 ST/SC youth were given training in welding training.

The progress of skill training imparted through OSFDC assistance during the year 2016-17 is as follows:

Year	Name of the Course	No. of Trainees(both SCs and STs)
2016-17	Welder	30

Visit of Chairman of Odisha Skill Development Authority, GoO to HDF-cDAR Gramin ITC on 8th July 2016

Mr Subroto Bagchi, the Chairman of Odisha Skill Development Authority, Government of Odisha visited HDF-Gramin ITC on 8th July 2016, the first of it's kind in Agriculture Sector in Odisha along with the Collector, Mayurbhanj Mr Rajesh Pravakar Patil, IAS. The way he minutely tried to understand the training programmes, interacted with the trainees, wanted to know the critical areas of skill development in Agri Sector was different from usual type and away from any kind of formalities. His interaction with the students was unique and speaks a volume about his, "Down to Earth Approach". For the first time the team of HDF-cDAR had an opportunity to interact with him very intensely and it was quite motivating to listen to his ideas of skill development in the state of Odisha.



PPB & CO
Chartered Accountants

H.O. #97, 1st Floor, Near Water Tank
Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha-751007
Branches : Cuttack, Chennai

Ph No (0674) 2545836
Fax (0674) 2545836
Email pbbpkm@yahoo.co.in
pbbpkm@hotmail.com

AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Board of Trustees
HDF CDAR
Plot No- M-4, Samanta Vihar, Near Kalinga Hospital Square,
P.O- Mancheswar Railway Colony,
Bhubaneswar, Orissa, Pin- 751017

We have examined the attached "Income & Expenditure Account" & "Balance Sheet" of "(HDF CDAR)" Plot No- M-4, Samanta Vihar, Near Kalinga Hospital Square, P.O- Mancheswar Railway Colony, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, Pin- 751017 for the year ended 31st March'2017.

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

Further to report that.

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



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

PPB & CO

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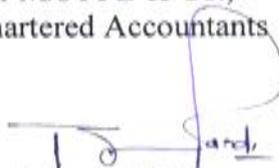
Ph. No : (0674) 2545836
Fax : (0674) 2545836
Email : ppbpkm@yahoo.co.in
ppbpkm@hotmail.com

3. The "Income & Expenditure Account" & "Balance Sheet" dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
4. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accounts read together with significant accounting policies & notes thereon give the information in the manner so required and give a true & fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
 - a. in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the State of Affairs of the Trust as at 31st March , 2017 and
 - b. in the case of "Income & Expenditure Account", of the Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended on that date.

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date : 30.05.2017



For M/s PPB & Co.,
Chartered Accountants


(B.K Panda, FCA)
Partner

HDF CDAR

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

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March,2017

	Schedule No.		As at 31.03.2017		As at 31.03.2016
I SOURCES OF FUNDS					
1)Capital Funds:	1		1,682,315.22		1,040,000.00
Reserve & Surplus			-		-
2)Loan Funds:	2		-		-
a)Secured Loans	3		-		-
b)Unsecured Loans					
3)Current Liabilities & Provisions					
a)Current Liabilities	4	236,000.00		213,976.00	
b)Provisions	5	2,408,068.00		25,000.00	
			2,644,068.00		238,976.00
Total			4,326,383.22		1,278,976.00
II APPLICATION OF FUNDS					
1)Fixed Assets:	6		170,312.24		200,933.94
2)Investments	7		-		-
3)Current Assets,Loans & Advances					
a)Inventories	8	-		-	
b)Sundry Debtors	9	-		-	
c)Cash & Bank Balances	10	3,544,754.66		931,186.14	
d)Other Current Assets	11	343,085.00		133,589.00	
e)Loans & Advances	12	236,000.00	4,123,839.66	-	1,064,775.14
4)Miscellaneous Expenditure to the extent not written off or adjusted					
a)Pre-operative Expenses	13		-		-
5)Excess of Expenditure over Income			32,231.32		13,266.92
Total			4,326,383.22		1,278,976.00

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

For M/S PPB & CO

B.K. Panda, FCA

Partner

Place :Bhubaneswar

Date :30.05.2017



[Handwritten Signature]
HDF CDAR
Secretary

HDF CDAR

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

Consolidated Income & Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March' 2017

Particulars	Schedule No.	Current Year 2016 - 2017 Amount (Rs.)	Previous Year 2015 - 2016 Amount (Rs.)
Income			
Income	14	13,161,471.68	6,822,060.00
Miscellaneous & Other Income	15	39,535.53	36,906.00
Total Income		13,201,007.21	6,858,966.00
Expenses			
Project Expenses	16	5,337,974.00	3,918,614.00
Office & Administrative Expenses	17	7,849,781.56	2,892,595.86
Total Expenses		13,187,755.56	6,811,209.86
Net Surplus/ (Deficit) Before Interest Depreciation & Tax		13,251.65	47,756.14
Interest	18	-	-
Net Surplus/ (Deficit) Before Depn. & Tax		13,251.65	47,756.14
Depreciation	6	32,216.05	52,386.72
Net Surplus/ (Deficit) after Depreciation		(18,964.40)	(4,630.58)
Provision for Income Tax		-	-
Net Surplus / (Deficit) after Depn. & Tax		(18,964.40)	(4,630.58)
Retained Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year		(18,964.40)	(4,630.58)
Retained Surplus / (Deficit) at the Beginning		(13,266.92)	(8,636.34)
Retained Surplus / (Deficit) at the End		(32,231.32)	(13,266.92)

Schedule 14 to 18 & 6 form an Integral Part of this Income & Expenditure Account

For M/S PPB & CO

(B.K. Panda, FCA)

Partner

Place : Bhubaneswar

Date : 30.05.2017



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Trustees

Dr. D K Roy : Chairman
Mr. Swapan Mohapatra : Vice Chairman
Mr. Sudarsan Das : Managing Trustee
Mr. Premadada Parida : Secretary
Dr. Manmath K. Mohanty : Director

Advisors of HDF-cDAR:

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

We acknowledge with whom we had the opportunity to work

Government of Odisha (W&CD, OSFDC, NHM, Food & Supply, RWSM)
International Labour Organisation (ILO), New Delhi
Center for Environment and Development, Kerala
Karuna Trust, Karnataka
IL&FS
SoA University
RCDC
Vasundhara
Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.
Indian Oil Corp. Ltd.
ESSEL Mining & Industries Ltd.
UDRC, Bhubaneswar
XIM, Bhubaneswar
GAIL

Our Auditors

M/S PPB & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Our Bankers

Bank of India, Saileshree Vihar,
Bhubaneswar





M-4, Samanta Vihar, PO: Mancheswar Railway Colony,
Bhubaneswar-751017, Odisha, Phone/ Fax: 0674-2301019
Email: hdf@hdf.org.in, Website: www.hdf.org.in
