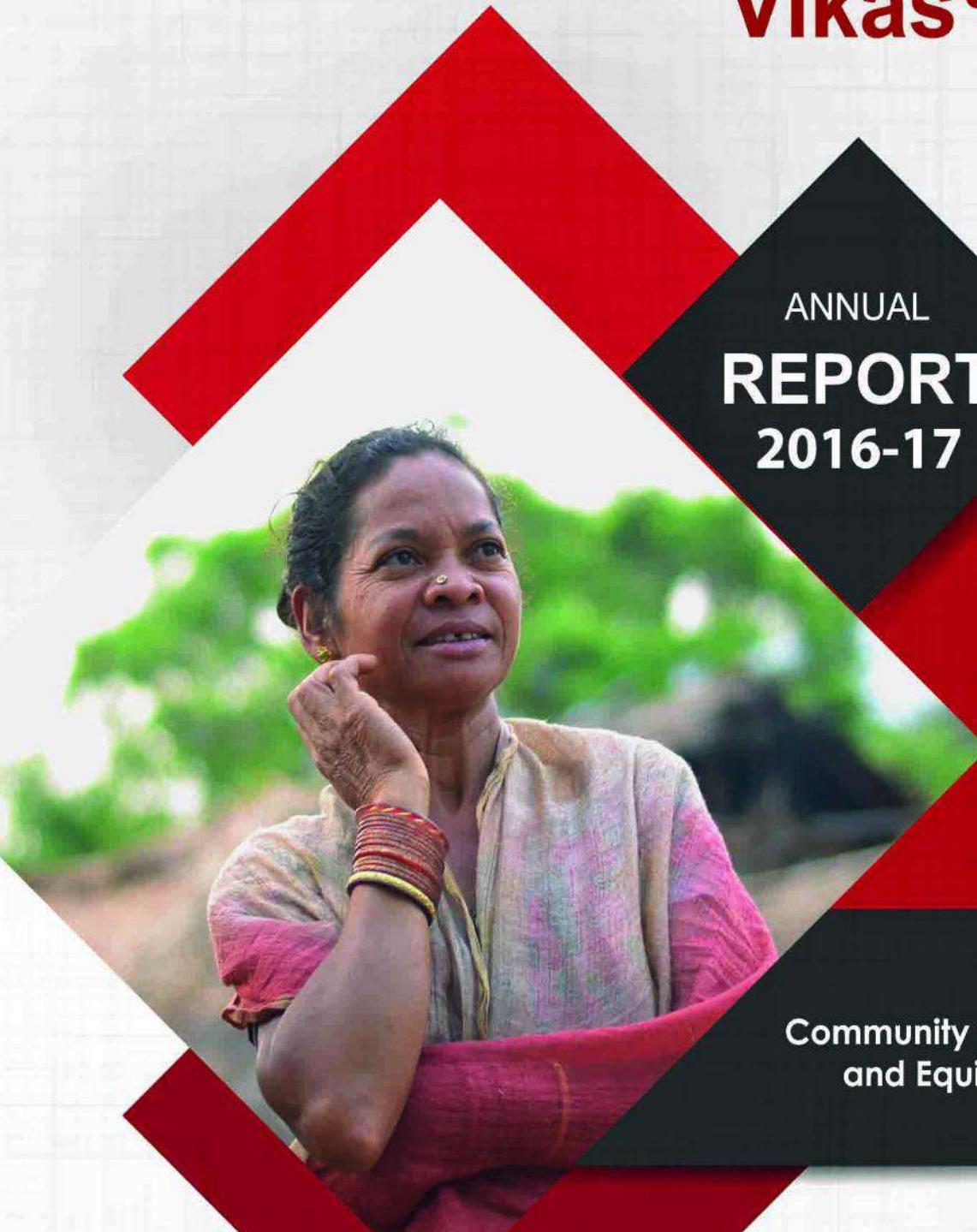


**Gram  
Vikas**



ANNUAL  
**REPORT**  
**2016-17**



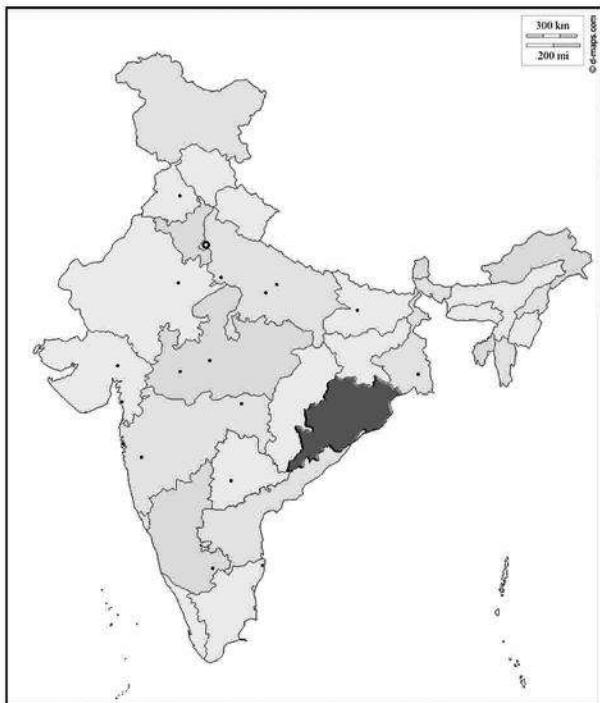
**Investing in  
Community for Sustainable  
and Equitable Solutions**



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# ODISHA AT A GLANCE



Area- 1,55,707 Km<sup>2</sup>  
Population- 42 Million  
ST Population-23%  
SC Population-17%  
Rural population – 83%  
Rural Grid Connection- 4.5 Million

Sex ratio- 989/1000  
IMR- 51/1000 live births  
MMR-222/100000 live births

**Literacy**  
Total- 73%  
Male- 82%  
Female-64%

Dropout rate  
Primary level- 5.37%  
High school level- 24%

**Households** having-  
Access to Toilets- 41.58%  
Access to safe drinking  
water-22.4%  
Access to Tap Water- 13.8%

**Schools** having access  
to Toilets- 94%

## About Us:

Gram Vikas has spearheaded the movement of bringing about sustainable change for the last 38 years. As a non-profit organization it has brought to the forefront the challenges faced by remote communities due to lack of access to basic minimum facilities and has strived to assist them in countering the same through its innovative group of solutions. It has been recognized as an important partner in the development ecosystem of India and continues to stride towards its goal to create sustainable impact in the verticals of water and sanitation, social housing, livelihood, education, skill development and sustainable energy. Gram Vikas has chosen to work in remote and mostly in tribal and difficult to reach pockets of Odisha. These areas have the least infrastructure and facilities.

### Vision:

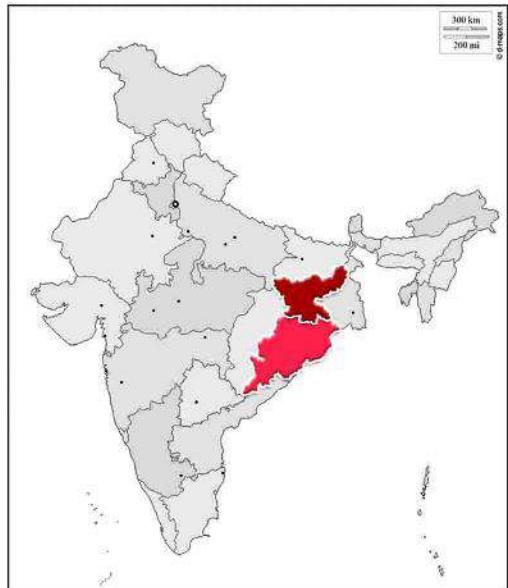
To build an equitable and sustainable society where people live in peace with dignity.

### Mission:

To promote processes which are sustainable, socially inclusive and gender equitable to enable critical masses of poor and marginalized rural people or communities to achieve a dignified quality of life.



# COVERAGE

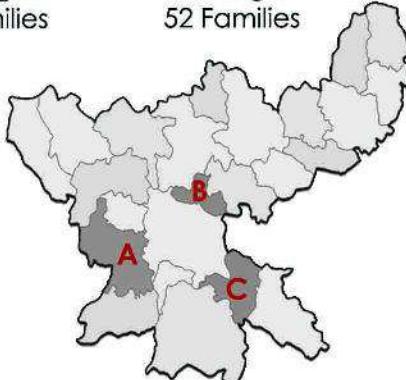


**A. Gumla**  
1 Block  
5 Panchayats  
12 Villages  
757 Families

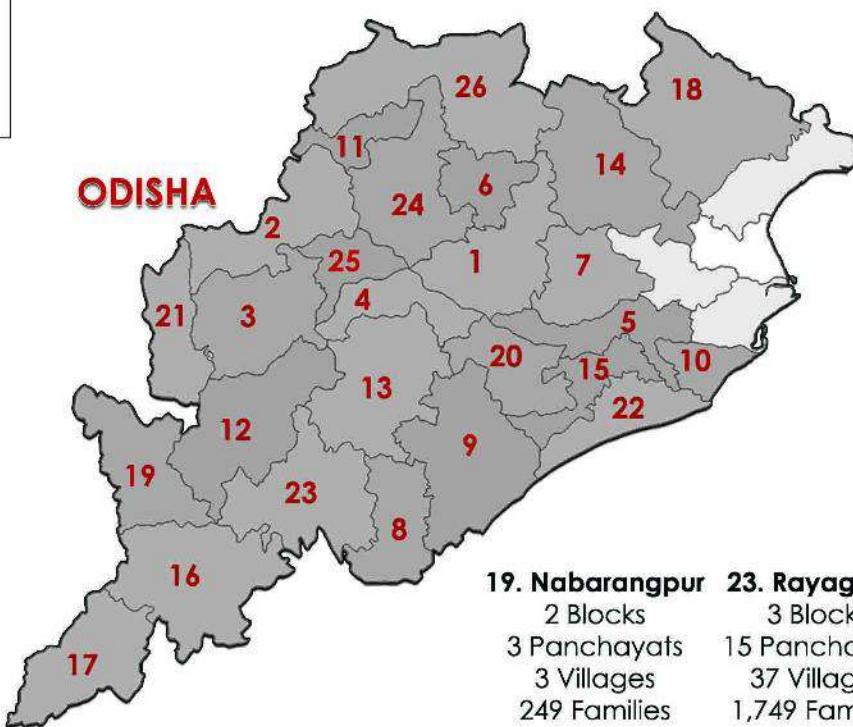
**B. Ramgarh**  
1 Block  
1 Panchayat  
1 Village  
52 Families

**C. Sareikela Khasuan**  
1 Block  
1 Panchayat  
2 Villages  
132 Families

## JHARKHAND



## ODISHA



**1. Angul**  
4 Blocks  
13 Panchayats  
20 Villages  
1,444 Families

**7. Dhenkanal**  
5 Blocks  
13 Panchayats  
19 Villages  
1,174 Families

**2. Bargarh**  
7 Blocks  
33 Panchayats  
53 Villages  
3,898 Families

**8. Gajapati**  
7 Blocks  
71 Panchayats  
331 Villages  
13,435 Families

**3. Balangir**  
9 Blocks  
41 Panchayats  
85 Villages  
10,735 Families

**9. Ganjam**  
22 Blocks  
128 Panchayats  
403 Villages  
35,243 Families

**4. Boudh**  
1 Block  
3 Panchayats  
4 Villages  
257 Families

**10. Jagatsinghpur**  
1 Block  
1 Panchayat  
1 Village  
63 Families

**5. Cuttack**  
1 Block  
2 Panchayats  
2 Villages  
150 Families

**11. Jharsuguda**  
2 Blocks  
16 Panchayats  
42 Villages  
2,827 Families

**6. Deogarh**  
3 Blocks  
6 Panchayats  
11 Villages  
612 Families

**12. Kalahandi**  
7 Blocks  
27 Panchayats  
168 Villages  
6,876 Families

**13. Kandhamal**  
8 Blocks  
11 Panchayats  
8 Villages  
512 Families

**14. Keonjhar**  
10 Blocks  
43 Panchayats  
89 Villages  
6,350 Families

**15. Khordha**  
2 Blocks  
18 Panchayats  
65 Villages  
278 Families

**16. Koraput**  
4 Blocks  
6 Panchayats  
7 Villages  
394 Families

**17. Malkangiri**  
1 Block  
1 Panchayat  
1 Village  
70 Families

**18. Mayurbhanj**  
17 Blocks  
40 Panchayats  
61 Villages  
4,661 Families

**19. Nabarangpur**  
2 Blocks  
3 Panchayats  
3 Villages  
249 Families

**20. Nayagarh**  
7 Blocks  
17 Panchayats  
48 Villages  
2,113 Families

**21. Nuapada**  
3 Blocks  
3 Panchayats  
3 Villages  
265 Families

**22. Puri**  
1 Block  
2 Panchayats  
2 Villages  
217 Families

**23. Rayagada**  
3 Blocks  
15 Panchayats  
37 Villages  
1,749 Families

**24. Sambalpur**  
2 Blocks  
6 Panchayats  
10 Villages  
677 Families

**25. Sonepur**  
2 Blocks  
7 Panchayats  
10 Villages  
765 Families

**26. Sundergarh**  
8 Blocks  
12 Panchayats  
25 Villages  
2,239 Families

## **1970-The Doorway**

Following a major cyclone in Odisha, Joe Madiath with a group of student volunteers from Young Students' Movement for Development (YSMD, Chennai) arrived in Odisha to serve the devastated cyclone victims.

## **1979-The Formalization**

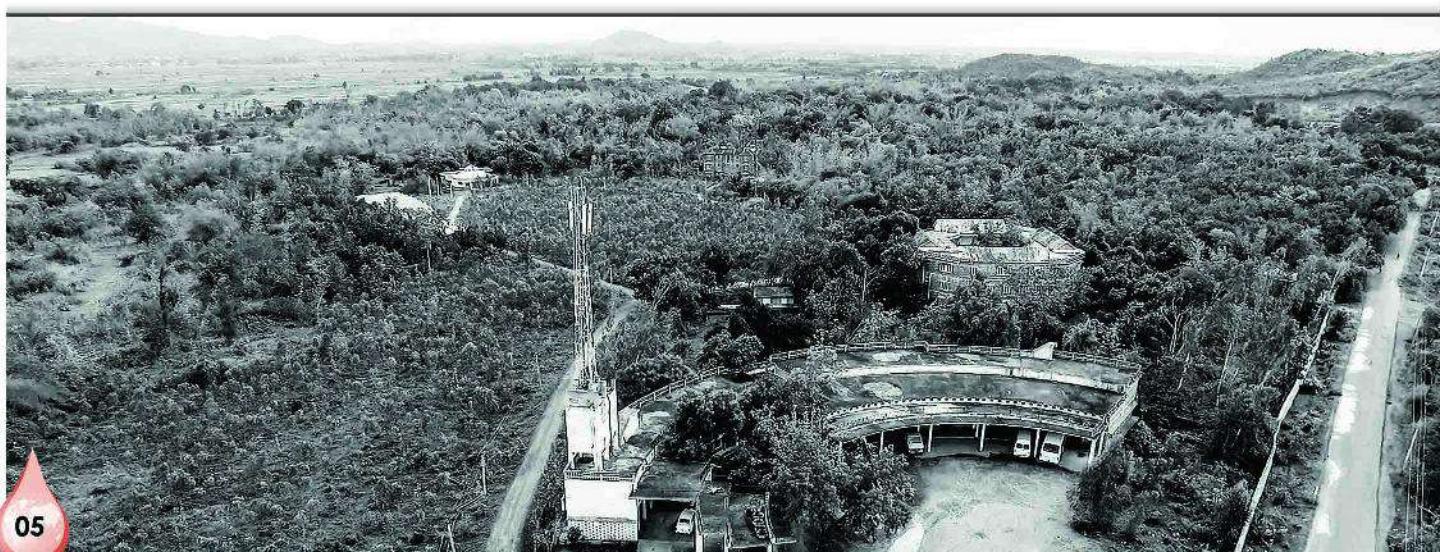
Gram Vikas registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The registered office was stationed at Mohuda, Ganjam district, Odisha. Gram Vikas worked for indigenous and landless Adivasi families for securing their livelihood and handled issues relating to liquor merchants and moneylenders.

## **1981-1982-The Education venture**

Gram Vikas ventured into non-formal education and an adult literacy programme was attempted in the remote tribal villages. Then the need was identified to mainstream drop out and never enrolled children whose parents meander to shape their family's livelihood in the most arduous situations. It was in the year 1982 when Gram Vikas set up its first residential school in Kankia, Ganjam district.

## **1985-1995-The Formative Decade**

Gram Vikas undertook Social Forestry programme in which it helped community in developing 10,000 acres of barren land. Gram Vikas constructed around 54,000 biogas plants across all the districts of Odisha, benefitting communities. Gram Vikas became an active member of the Odisha Drought Action Forum (later known as Odisha Development Action Forum) in the year 1987. In the year 1992, the Mahendra Tanaya Ashram School was established in Koinpur, Gajapati district. The Rural Health and Environment Programme (RHEP) was launched in the year 1993. In 1995, Gram Vikas initiated its Housing Programme, facilitating construction of 3,600 disaster resilient houses. The residential school at Thuamul Rampur was established in 1998.



## **1999-2000-Reaching the Unserved**

Following the devastating super cyclone of 1999, Gram Vikas extended relief assistance to 24,000 families across Ganjam, Kendrapara and Jagatsinghpur districts of Odisha.

## **2000-2010-New Millennium-New Vision**

Gram Vikas opened its third school-Vidya Vihar in the year 2001 at Rudhapadar, Ganjam to cater to tribal children. The Movement and Action Network for Transformation of Rural Areas (MANTRA) programme was launched in 2004 to attain holistic development of project areas. Also pilot programmes on renewable energy such as biodiesel, microhydro etc. were executed in the same year.

## **2012-2016-Growth and Expansion**

The MANTRA model was taken abroad and replicated in Gambia and Tanzania in Africa in the year 2012. In 2014, Gram Vikas engaged as a Socio-Technical partner for Odisha Disaster Recovery Project with OSDMA. By the end of the project period in 2016, Gram Vikas had supported in construction of 17,000 dwellings in the Owner Driven Construction of Houses (ODCH) methodology. Gram Vikas ranked 24th in the list of Top 500 NGOs in the world and 2nd in India in the ranking of NGOs by Global-Geneva in the year 2015.



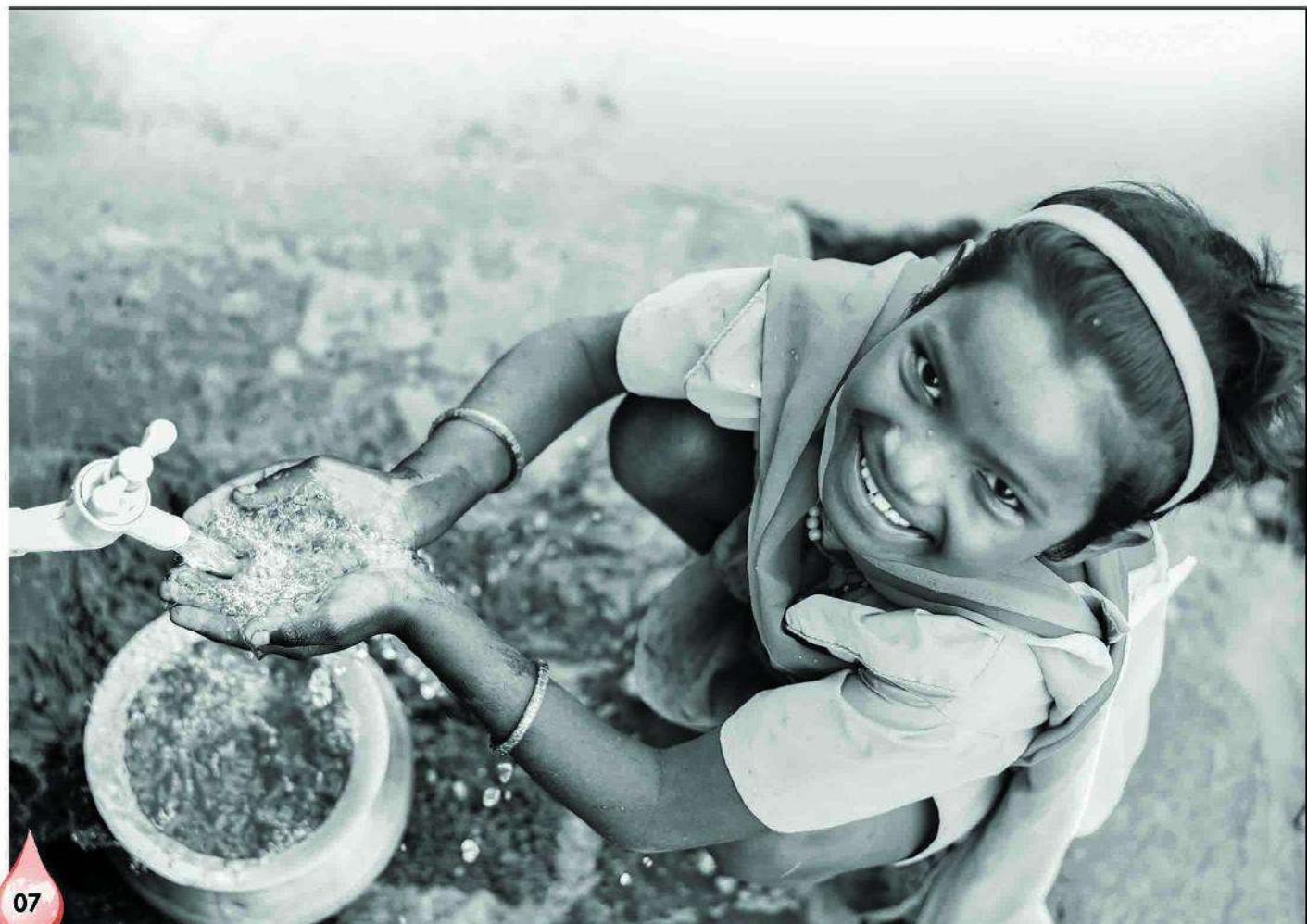
**MANTRA**

A Safeguard to Life

Movement and  
Action

Network for  
Transformation in  
Rural  
Areas

Since 2004 MANTRA has been the overarching strategic rubric of Gram Vikas' human habitation development initiatives. This happens to be an integrated development framework with a set of core values that guide the communities leading towards sustainable development. This framework rules out social exclusion by bringing together communities otherwise fragmented by caste, class, gender and economy. It pulls them together to a common platform through which people are empowered to meet their own development needs through community based inclusive self-governing institutions where Water and Sanitation is taken as an entry point activity. By harnessing this experiential learning, communities develop a socially inclusive, gender equitable, people friendly and financially viable model of sustainable and holistic development which benefits all.



## Core Values of MANTRA

**100% inclusion:** The policy of 100% inclusion is the first step in breaking down caste and gender barriers, and allows the underprivileged families to ascertain equal rights within the community. Unless every existing household is convinced and is ready to participate, the project does not move forward.

**Ownership & Cost Sharing:** Commitment and ownership is represented towards the project through community contribution, either in the form of cash, construction materials or labour. Also a fixed amount is collected from each household in the village which is raised as corpus fund and supports the new families of the village at a later stage.

**Social & Gender Equality:** Equal representation is maintained throughout implementation of the project with regard to gender, caste and economic category. The Village Water and Sanitation Committee is also formed in a manner so that people from all sections of the society are able to participate in a proportionate manner. Also following the mandate there happens to be 50% women members who join hands to contribute as partners in development.

**Sustainability:** Throughout the project period community is thoroughly mobilized and trained to look into the sustainability of the project. Institutional and financial modalities are established to ensure sustainability within changed time, social, economic and political contexts.

Coverage	During 2017	Total so far
Number of Villages	105	1,311
Number of Households	6,115	75,334
Total Population Covered	30,290	402,415
Toilet & Bathing Rooms Completed (Villages)	105	1,311
Water Supply System Commissioned (Villages)	46	1,151
Village Water & Sanitation Committees Registered	69	813
Corpus Fund Collected & Deposited (INR Millions)	6.1	97.0

## Highlights of the year

- Sanitation units constructed in 6,115 families, spread over 10 districts of Odisha and Jharkhand.
- A population of 30,290 have now secured access to a toilet and bathing room.
- Potential for attaining "Open Defecation Free" status in 105 villages by providing access to safe sanitation.
- 46 Water Supply Systems commissioned in as many rural habitation of 8 districts of the State.
- 69 VWSCs incorporated as Community Based Organisations.

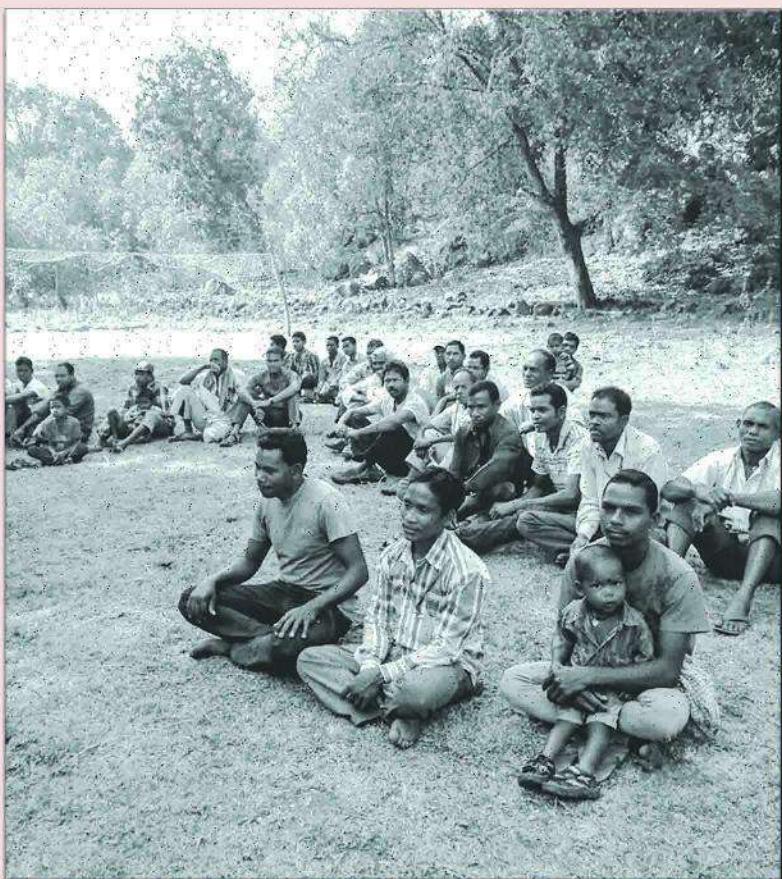
## The Poor too have a Right to Quality & Privacy

Gajapati being one of the southernmost districts of Odisha, is predominantly inhabited by tribals. Sauras form the largest tribe of the district who are further subdivided in to Bhima Sauras and Lanja Sauras. Gram Vikas has been working with these tribals since the last 25 years, covering over 300 habitations in the district with its Integrated Tribal Development Programme and the Water and Sanitation programme. In few of the Panchayats, 100% coverage Gram Vikas' Water and Sanitation Programme could be witnessed. One such panchayat is the Tarava Panchayat under Gumma Block. 100% of the families in the habitations of this Panchayat, with an exception of one village called Ashrayagarh, has adopted the MANTRA Programme of Gram Vikas. Every family has constructed a toilet and a bathing room and have running piped water supply through three taps.

The Lanja Saura tribals are gifted with different skills like masonry, carpentry, brick moulding etc. They are very adoptive to new ideas, progressive thinking and development oriented. This community also have systems like helping each other in providing skilled and unskilled labour to the family which is in need of it in the village.(mutual help) This system has enabled the communities to implement the WATSAN Programme of Gram Vikas which is an infrastructure intensive intervention. The habitations in this Panchayat has motivated many other habitations in the nearby other panchayats in the district and today it is a model panchayat for Water and Sanitation.

Simian Bhuyan, the Sarpanch of Brushava Panchayat under Gumma Block came in to contact with Gram Vikas and its WATSAN programme. The panchayat has 670 households spread over 8 revenue villages and 12 hamlet villages. Bhuyan is under pressure from the Block Development Office and other officials to implement the toilet programme under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. He, however has seen the difference in implementation strategy of Gram Vikas with that of DWSM (District Water Sanitation Mission) and understood that most of the toilets constructed under this scheme are either half built or are constructed having some technical slip-up. He was self-convinced and motivated enough with the Gram Vikas model and core values of 100% inclusion and ownership.

Now Simian Bhuyan and other elected members of the panchayat are conducting community meetings to ensure consent of all by convincing them about the values associated with Gram Vikas. To our surprise, a team from this panchayat went on an exposure trip to perceive the good work done under Tarava Panchayat. From this it is evident that the poor tribals who live in the hinterlands of Odisha too aspire for a better quality of life with dignity. Though a parallel running 100% free Government programme is knocking their door steps on a regular basis, this particular community is hell bent on adopting the Gram Vikas approach. This reinforces Gram Vikas' conviction that the "poor can and will pay for quality services", and " the poor too have a right to quality and privacy".



## Women Power - An Exemplar

**Gram Vikas** in collaboration with **PRADAN** and Women's Federation is implementing PoWER (Partnerships for Women's Empowerment and Rights) project in the state of Odisha and Jharkhand. The project aims at strengthening and creating awareness among women so that they take lead in the community. The Water & Sanitation programme, as one of the core thematic area has marked considerable change in women's participation.



The Mahila Vikas Mandal is a registered organization supported by **Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS)**. It operates with Village Organizations (VOs) representing different Self-Help Groups from Raidhi block of Jharkhand district. These women happen to be the beneficiaries of PoWER project and also representative of the Village Water & Sanitation Committee(VWSC). As part of social mobilization and sustainability of the project, Corpus Fund of a minimum INR 1000 on an average per household is collected and fixed deposited in the bank. This transparent model of intervention raised concerns to dominant fraternities like the contractors and local politicians who otherwise found it difficult to penetrate as middle man, which happens to be the scene in every other village.

The local administration had set a goal to certify Raidih block as Open Defecation Free area by the month of March 2017. For this reason the private contractors had tendered with the government for construction of toilets to meet the deadline. Seeing the VOs' dedicated involvement, they played the dirty trick of accusation against misappropriation of funds. The indecent accusation to VOs brought over 3000 women from the Raidhi block to make a rally to the District Collector to demand for their rights and justice. The accusation was taken to an extent of publishing in local dailies. These humiliations compelled those silent souls to voice out their right. The protest started with mass rally and picketing of the office of the District Collector.

Some women representatives also approached the Water & Sanitation Commissioner in the Secretariat explaining about the model of intervention. They demanded that the Raidhi block should not be declared ODF unless there is 100% coverage and usage of toilet in the real sense. They also demanded for no private contractors' intervention and requested that work order be issued to VOs only. The organization needs timely release of subsidy for smooth work progress. Seeing the dedication of the mass, a circular was sent to government offices stating that the work order be given to only Village Organizations active in the area. Also, advance Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) subsidy of INR. 29 Million. were released immediately with a promise to release the rest amount soon. The water and sanitation program entirely managed by women with support from Gram Vikas has become a prototype of its own in those areas.

Potable water is increasingly becoming a challenge since groundwater sources are being polluted and water needs to be drawn from greater depths, often not accessible by ropes or manual pumps. Unreliability and poor quality of power supply from the central grid has led to below average performance of electric pumping systems. In this context, solar water pumping systems have risen to the challenge and Gram Vikas has installed over 100 such systems across Odisha, bringing clean drinking water to rural households.

The installation has been possible with generous support from Government and CSR banner of Grundfos Foundation. The communities contribute a pre-installation payment and a monthly fee towards maintenance and sustainability of the installed systems.

Communities are prioritized on the basis of accessibility to the central grid. Preference is given to communities, which are yet to be connected to grid or have inadequate/poor quality power supply in the remote interior regions where grid has already arrived.

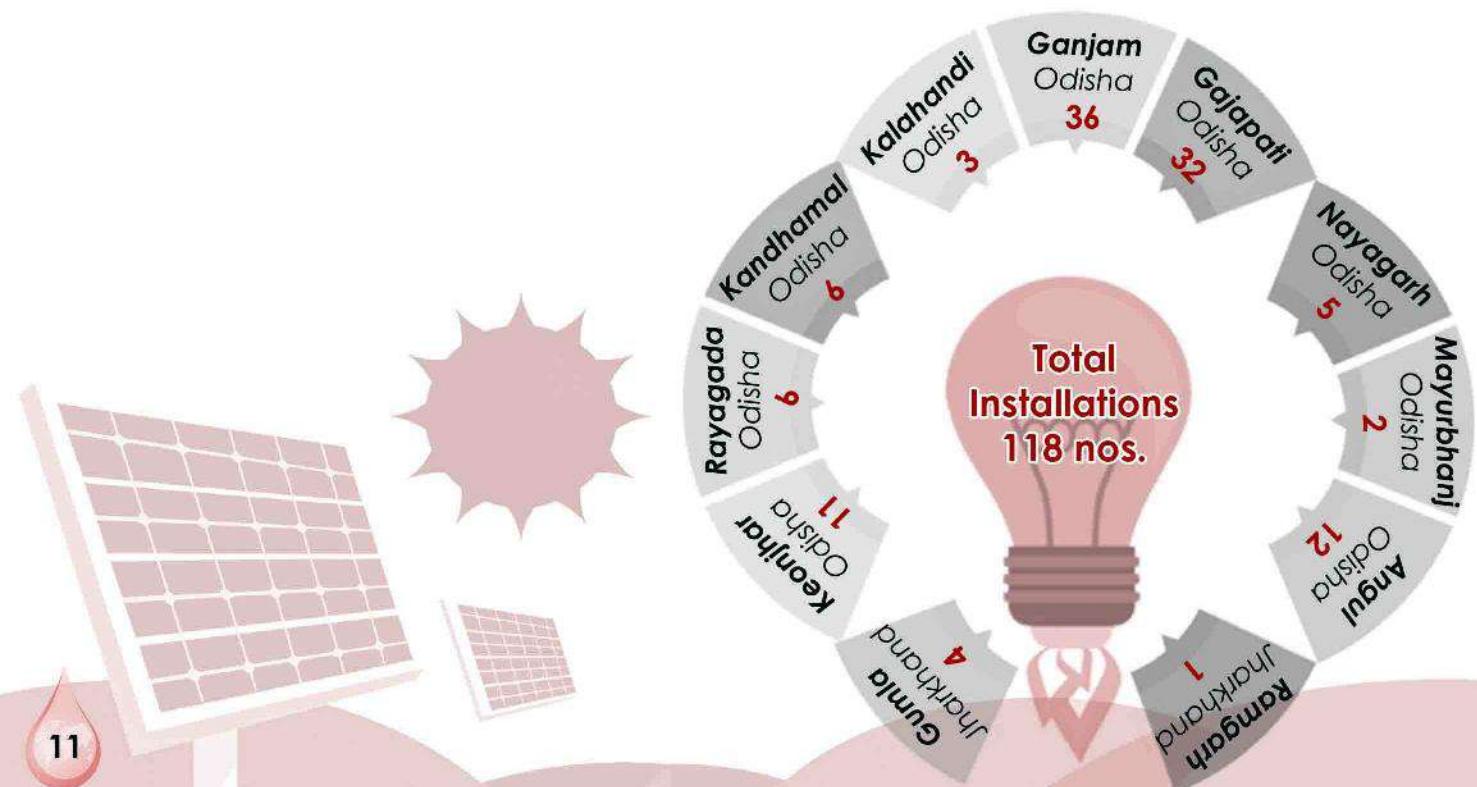
## New Initiatives in the Year 2016-17

### **Remote Monitoring Systems:**

Although there has been continuous and frequent visit to the field, it's practically not possible to touch every project often enough to ensure that water is flowing all the time. Now Gram Vikas is exploring the use of remote sensor technology that notifies whether water is flowing at any of the projects, at any given time. Under this initiative, one such sensor has been installed in the village of Adivasi colony in Ganjam district to keep track of functionality of the water pumping system and to also monitor the water usage at community level.

### **Key Attributes:**

- To track the functionality and status of PWSS.
- Pilot project started in Rudhapadar, Ganjam in February 2017.
- Able to track the quantum of water pumped, parameters like voltage, current, total power generation, rate of discharge of water etc.



## Partnership with AguaClara, USA

Access to safe drinking-water is essential to health, a basic human right and a component of effective policy for health protection. As a means towards life sustenance, a satisfactory (adequate, safe and accessible) supply must be available to all. Improving access to safe drinking-water can result in tangible benefits to overall health. Those at greatest risk of waterborne disease are infants and young children, people who are debilitated or living under insanitary conditions and the elderly. Striving to secure appropriate quality of drinking water has emerged as an added thrust in our programmes.

Gram Vikas in partnership with Agua Clara<sup>1</sup>, is trying to implement this idea by incorporating water treatment technologies in the Piped Water Supply Systems at community scale which are easy to operate, maintain and troubleshoot with minimum training unlike other complicated technologies. Gram Vikas in collaboration with AguaClara is piloting the community pro technology in Keonjhar district of Odisha to facilitate provisioning of clean drinking water at house hold level.

### Key Attributes:

- In partnership with Agua Clara, a modular Chemical Dose Controller (CDC) was designed. This unit functions as a Chlorinator and doesn't need any external power input to carry out the dosing.
- The CDC can be locally fabricated with the parts and fittings available across Odisha.
- Requires minimal maintenance and little or no supervision for operation once the system is calibrated.

**"Water is life, clean water means healthy life"**

Rural communities are home to 80 % of the 663 million people worldwide that do not have access to safe water and sanitation.

Running water is very unusual here in Sartili, a remote tribal village of Gajapati district in Odisha. Jaya Mani Mondalo and her family have running water and toilet facilities, something very rare for the area.

The water is lifted to the village at the hilltop by solar energy set up by Gram Vikas. Jaya Mani Mondalo used to spend two to three hours a day fetching water for her family. Most days she would have to make the trip to the well seven or eight times. When she had filled her water jugs she had to climb the hill back to the village balancing the heavy pots, weighing 20-25 kg, on her head. Today, Jaya and all other villagers have running water at their doorstep. In this remote tribal area around nine hours of uncomfortable driving from the capital of Bhubaneshwar, running water is not an everyday commodity.

"Even though Sartili is almost as far away from modern life in India as you can get, all 43 households in the village have running water, toilets and bathrooms. In Odisha this is extremely unusual," says Jaya.



<sup>1</sup>AguaClara is a multi-disciplinary program at Cornell University, New York, USA, that designs sustainable water treatment systems committed to long-term environmental, social and economic sustainability, using gravity power and electricity-free technology.

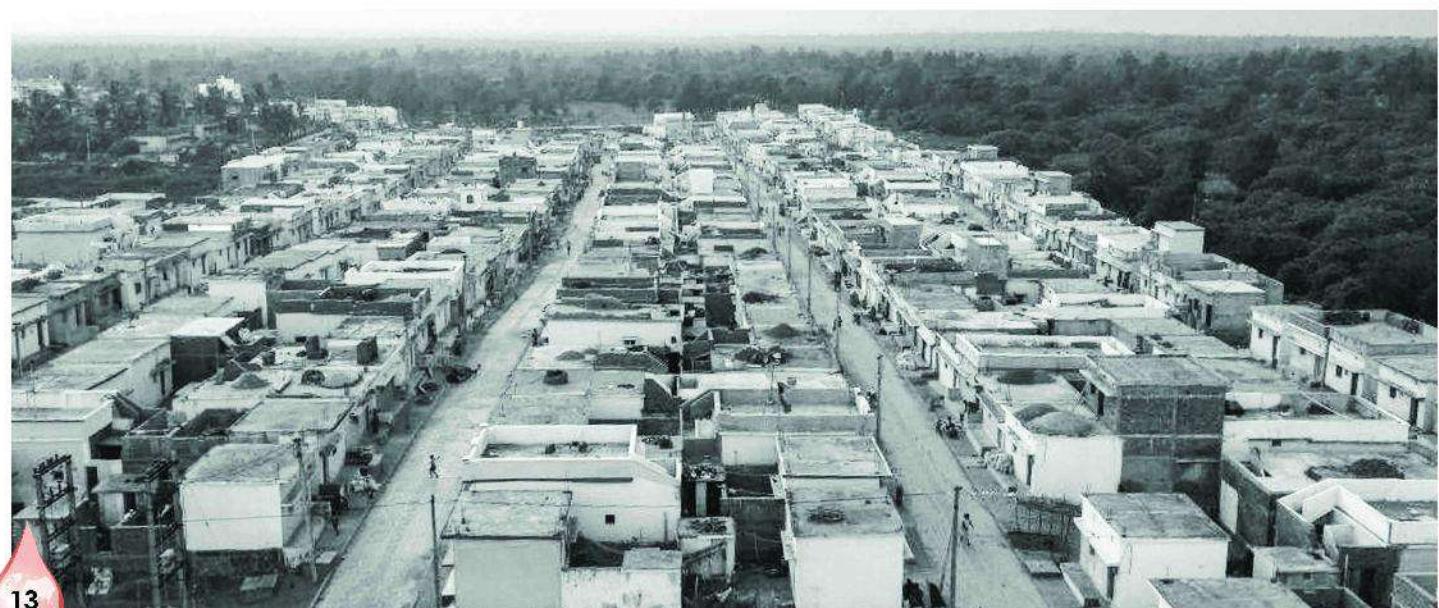
# DISASTER RESILIENT HOUSING

Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (ODRP)

Towards successful implementation and sustainability of any community driven development initiative, active participation of people is a critical prerequisite. Building a sense of disaster resilience amongst the vulnerable communities in the disaster prone areas is a requisite too to combat disaster and contribute in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Subsequent to Phaillin in 2013 which affected a sizeable population of 4.5 million residing in the coastal regions, the Ganjam district itself had 90,000 houses which were vastly affected. Based on the findings of a Joint Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (JRDNA), World Bank agreed on a framework for assistance in collaboration with Government of Odisha for disaster recovery and future risk reduction. Hence the inception of ODRP (Odisha Disaster Recovery Project) where Gram Vikas was engaged as the socio-technical partner and the target was for reconstruction of 17,000 disaster-resilient houses and thereby largely reducing the vulnerability of affected villages to natural disasters. This happens to be the third successful year of project implementation in collaboration with OSDMA (Odisha State Disaster Management Authority) in the designated coastal belt 5 km from the High Tide Line (HTL) in Ganjam and Khordha districts of Odisha. Gram Vikas has been able to devise Habitation Plan for all 143 relocation sites taking into consideration all facilities like basic infrastructures, civic amenities, community facilities, sewerage & waste management, plantation etc. So far Roof Casting has been completed for 16,084 houses; 14,667 houses ready for occupation out of which 12,515 houses already occupied. Total 11,703 Toilet & Bathing Room units have been completed and 4,080 are under construction. Extension of houses through own contribution done in 6,308 cases, accounting to 38% of the total. Apart from these, 103 VWSCs (Village Water Sanitation Committees) formed out of which 100 have been registered; 3,040 no. of kitchen gardens promoted and petty business for landless and unemployed has been initiated in 115 cases.

The striking feature of the project happens to be the ODCH (Owner Driven Construction of Houses) approach to ensure acceptance, accountability, involvement and ownership. Gram Vikas acted a conduit between the community members, informing and sensitising people with its ability to mobilise and intervene in conflict resolution. Also through the process large-scale mason training programmes were conducted by Gram Vikas increasing capacity of people as skilled labour thereby providing an alternate source of livelihood.

Given the enormity of the project, an exceptional Management Information System was established to take care of the beneficiary records. Trained technical specialists maintained and updated records. This provides periodic progress in terms of basic information of each beneficiary, land allotment details, land acquisition, different stages of construction, status of fund release and occupation status in the new settlements.



## Highlights of the year 2016-17

- In the year 2016-17, roof casting is completed for 2,127 houses; 9883 houses have been occupied by owners
- Total 6210 Toilet & Bathing Room units have been completed
- Registration done for 41 new VWSCs (Village Water Sanitation Committees)
- Out of the total 103 VWSCs formed so far, 56 no. of VWSCs have been handed over to the community this year.
- After relocating households, promotion of 3,040 kitchen gardens done to add up to the family nutrition.
- Initiation of 115 petty business for landless and unemployed.
- All the houses whether completed or under construction have been insured for a period of 10 years against multi hazards.
- Internal & peripheral plantation creating green corridor & ensuring adaptable climate & healthy atmosphere have been developed in the habitations.



### Voice it and get it

There were a total of 700 households in the disaster-prone village of Nolia Nuagaon but only 421 were allotted houses under the ODRP and it was challenging for the Government to allocate suitable land for all the villagers. Originally the house owners were allocated land at a distance of 20 km from their village which they refused to accept as it affected their daily livelihood. Ultimately, the Government Officers reallocated another land in the same village but at different site which was only 1 km away from their original village. After the land allocation issue was solved, another dispute cropped up.

The original space allocated was 1000 sq ft and the relocated land was 800 sq ft and the house owners were unwilling to accept the small plots. Community Mobilisers from Gram Vikas intervened and the construction work started. Gram Vikas and RWSS ensured adequate water supply and the concerned authorities electrified the area.



## **Revival and resettlement- "I am just trying to get back to normal life"**

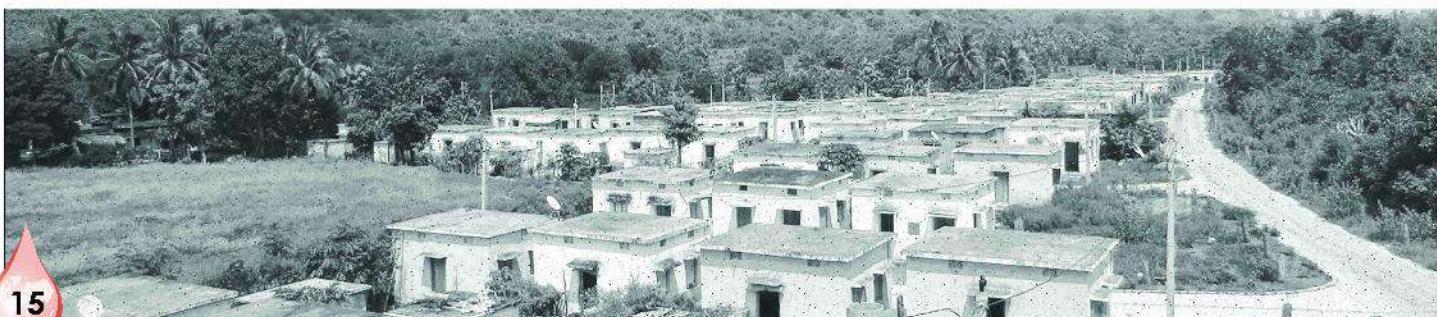
When all doors are closed one new door is definitely opened by Lady Luck. This exactly happened in the life of 30 year old Kuni Behera a beneficiary of Kaitha village, Chikiti block of Ganjam. Married at an early age she lost her husband rather untimely to HIV. Because of this stigma she was blamed for no rhyme and reason and her in-laws put all the blame in her for the tragedy. All the money that she and her husband had taken as a loan was spent on the last rituals and the husband's family disowned her and her son completely. Though her paternal family supported her, the financial crunch burdened Kuni and her son enormously. She continued fishing to earn livelihood but was not able to earn much because she was both mentally and physically disturbed.

This was the time when Gram Vikas came to her rescue. The Gram Vikas community mobilisers helped her to get a house. Unfortunately the land allocated to her had lot of issues and all 132 beneficiaries from this habitation had reservation in shifting to the relocation site which was at a low lying area and required investment for levelling by beneficiaries. Apparently, Government was left with no choice and was forced to allot another patch of land for all 132 beneficiaries. Being illiterate, Kuni had to take help from her brother who supported her with her finance matters and community mobilisers from Gram Vikas helped her with all related paperwork.



Through continuous capacity building, she empowered herself to deal with sourcing of raw materials for construction of her house, resolves issues relating to theft of raw materials, securing water supply to her house, negotiating with masons and wages and also efficiently handles bank transactions.

She juggles well between her fishing activity, oversees construction work of her house and looks after her school going son. Soon she would shift to her newly constructed house and lead an independent life. She thanks Gram Vikas with all her heart for transforming her life and finally helping her get a roof above her head.



The regions are dominated by marginal land holders and mostly the tribes. Hence, strengthening livelihoods through a programmatic approach aims to enhance economic capabilities and social security of the vulnerable communities, particularly the small, marginal and women through participatory action; training & capacity building and evidence based research & advocacy initiatives. Enhancing the productivity of small holders for adequate and nutritious access to food through adoption of sustainable agricultural practices is the focus area. Several models have been introduced like community farming, kitchen garden, and farm pond, land development, horticulture.

Our sustainable livelihood programs mostly centred on (1) Increased access of small holders especially women to mainstream development programmes, (2) increased resilience and improved incomes of small holders through viable and sustainable production systems and (3) enhanced access to public investment by small holders. Ensuring decentralized planning process and raising awareness of the community regarding the various mainstream development programmes and facilitation of necessary process to access the same has been focused in our programme.

Partnering with the Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP) and Karl Kübel Stiftung für Kind und Familie, a German agency (KKS), Gram Vikas has made an outreach to 155 communities with 11,372 families. The principal thrust in both has been to enhance soil-moisture quality by adopting a micro-watershed approach and to introduce crops that become

consequently possible. It also builds the capacities of the community members to enhance their participation in the preparation of village development plans and make the governance system more accountable in the implementation of the same. Emphasis is laid on strengthening community institutions, enhancing the ecosystem services and convergence of activities, particularly for vulnerable communities entitled under various schemes.



## Impact

OTELP: 128 communities | 10,069 Families

KKS: 27 communities | 1,303 Families

WADI: 24 communities | 500 Families

During the year, the focus continued to build on soil-water conservation efforts to generate and sustain agricultural productions. Doing these within a pre-defined community organisation framework also contributed to building local capacities for governance. About 720 hectares of land were treated with adequate land-water design approach for productive use and sustained productivity and through 318 community capacity sharing processes.

## Highlights of the year

- > enrolment of 235 tribal families under Pradhan Mantri Bima Yojana (PMBY),
- > 105 vulnerable HHs received ration cards under National Food Security Act (NFS)
- > 50 masons benefitted through Nirmaan Shramik Yojana (NSY)
- > 10,801 nos. received NREGS Job Card and INR 4 Million funds mobilised

District	Operational Villages	Key Activities
Gajapati	30	Institutional capacity building; SWC activities; agriculture and horticulture production enhancement; goatery & poultry, tailoring, grocery shops, irrigation services.
Ganjam	24	Institutional capacity building; WADI – Cashew and Mango plantation; intercropping of brinjal, bee keeping; goatery & poultry units; FPO formation & operations
Kalahandi	126	Institution strengthening; SWC activities; irrigation services; technological interventions for yield increase; skill development Training; support to artisan;

## Type of Work during 2016-17

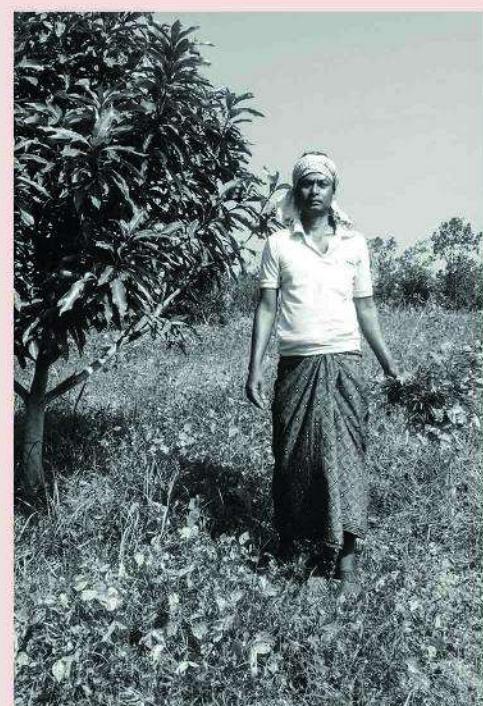


## WADI Programme

WADI was a comprehensive orchard based livelihood enhancement programme supported by NABARD under Tribal Development Fund (TDF). Gram Vikas in association with NABARD has been implementing WADI project across 24 villages of Jagannathprasad block of Ganjam district, aiming to bolster sustainable livelihoods of tribal families. This has been the closing year of the six year project, spanning 2011-2017. A total of 647 families have directly benefitted through income generated from cashews, mangoes and inter crops in their respective WADIs. This initiative has been successful in engaging the farmers yearlong and benefit them with substantiate rise in income.

### My Wadi (Orchard)-My Pride

Durjadhan Jani of Tirigoccha, with his determination and keen understanding has helped not only him but also the 10 families whom he guides and leads in his village. People of the village cultivated black gram in their WADIs. Having learnt the systematic processes of cultivation and ample administration of fertilizers from the project personnel, villagers led by Durjadhan harvested staggering 7 quintals of black gram from 10 acres of land. Off the total harvest, 3.5 quintals were sold in the market at a rate of Rs.65 per kg, while the remaining 3.5 quintals stored for self-consumption and for future seedling purposes. The 3.5 quintals sold at market fetched Rs. 23,000, with each family getting Rs.2,300. During the winter, potato, lady's finger and onions were raised. The potato was indeed a boon for all the farmers, yielding an output of 4 quintals. 50 kg each of lady's finger and onion were harvested and stored appropriately by all the farmers following the advice of Durjadhan and sold later when market prices were higher than normal. An innovative approach was used by Durjadhan for irrigating the fields, deploying a kerosene fuel based pump to tackle erratic supply of electricity.

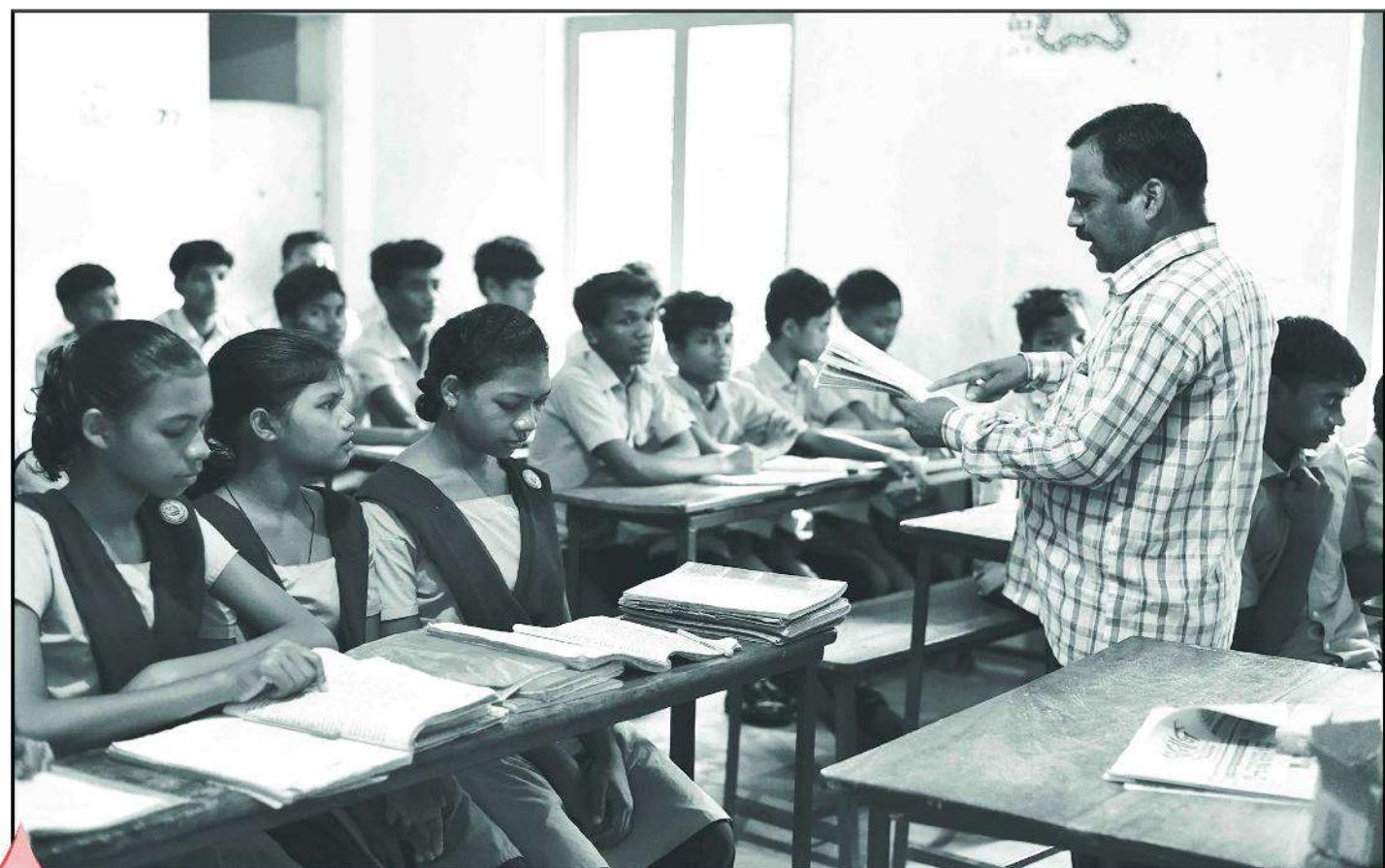


Education is the key to all developments and act as a catalyst of change. As one knows, it happens to be a very vital tool used in the contemporary world to achieve and succeed. With the universalisation of elementary education, Odisha is witnessing a rapid transformation and has fared reasonably well in terms of literacy rates. The literacy rate of Odisha stands at 72.87% which is marginally behind the national average of 74.04%.

It has been a continuous effort of Gram Vikas to provide Education and Water, Sanitation & Hygiene facilities to children from socially and economically backward regions of Odisha. Over the years Gram Vikas has set up four residential schools in three districts of Odisha covering over 300 villages to harness the value of education in overall development. The first residential school was set up at Kankia in Ganjam in 1982, followed by similar schools in Koinpur in Gajapati (1992), Kumdabahal in Kalahandi (1998) and Gayaganda in Ganjam (2002).

For enrolment into these institutions, priority is given to Adivasis and Dalits from the poorest of poor families. The current year enrolment shows a figure of above 81% tribal children out of the total 1538 students, spread over the four schools that are being managed by Gram Vikas. A group of 56 dedicated teachers work relentlessly to ensure the best of support towards the wholesome development of students. This has resulted in academic achievements, scholarships and accolades received by students from diversified spheres.

The high school examination result shows a 100% rate of success with Dillon Gamango, a tribal boy, leading at 80%. Other 47 students have qualified in different state and national level scholarship examination such as National Rural Talent Search, Pathani Samanta Scholarship and also 14 students have qualified entrance test for enrolment in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.



## Achievements in the year

Well-furnished Computer lab set up in residential schools at Kankia and Koinpur.

Subash Mallik, student of Class-VII, Kankia School received Gold Medal in International Child Art Exhibition organized by Odisha Modern Art Gallery, Bhubaneswar.

Sukumari Mandal, student of Class-X Kankia School, bagged 1st prize in State Level Athletics Championship and 4th prize in National Athletics Championship.

Four students received Gold, five students-Silver and other five students received Bronze medals in the Odisha Weightlifting Championship held at Chatrapur.

Pradiel Sabar, Class IV, Koinpur School, awarded for Best Tribal Art, Gajapati district, organized by Lalita Kala Academy.

Baidehi Majhi, Asst. Teacher of Gram Vikas School, Kalahandi, (an Alumni from the same school) received a cash prize of Rupees One Lakh from Kutchina Foundation Award towards undertaking development work for women in her locality.

Johan Sarkar Bhuyan, Koinpur School, awarded 1st prize for Best Artist in the district level competition organised by The Samaj, a leading media house.

## Facilitating E-Learning with support from Oracle

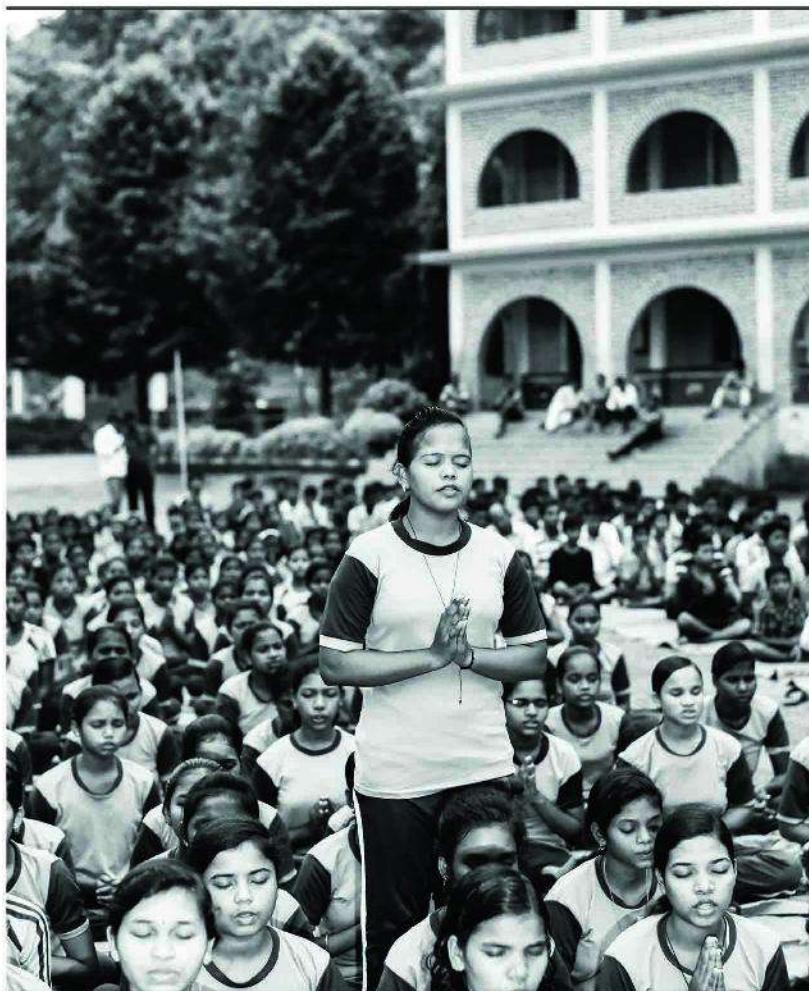
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is an important tool for bridging social divides. Oracle supported "Interactive Learning through ICT", started in April 2015 has directly benefitted 1538 tribal students and 56 teachers in the four Gram Vikas Residential Schools across three districts of Odisha. This happens to be the third successful year of project execution and besides the e-learning centers in the schools, a well-equipped centre has been established at Gram Vikas Mohuda campus, which acts as the Resource Hub to supplement the four ICT labs with ready-to-use teaching aids.



Harnessing Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) to enhance the quality of teaching and learning in Science, Mathematics, English and Arts is the principal objective of this initiative. It also aims to make web-based knowledge resources accessible to students and teachers. This direct access to multimedia equipment with internet has encouraged the students to present their own experiences, and to explore their own creative imaginations. Extra emphasis on "Joyful Learning through e-Learning materials" has played an important role in creating interest in the children. It also helps in eliminating the fear of education from these first-generation school going children.

## Highlights of the year

Well-furnished computer laboratories have been set up in all four schools
Central hub has been established at Mohuda with the potential for production of educational materials appropriate for the curriculum.
Training sessions conducted for teachers on access and application of e-learning materials, use of lesson plans for effective class management.
Video tutorials have been created for science experiments for students of grade 6 through 10.
In line with the earlier Computer Books, an advanced computer reference book has been developed with the title "My Third Computer Book".
Audio-visual forms developed to facilitate teaching of Biology & Physics for grades 7 through 10.
Plans formulated for creating online database towards "Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation" of the students, which covers both scholastic, co-scholastic and health aspects of students.



Access to computers and internet has opened up new possibilities for the teachers and students. Progressively they are exploring the web of materials available online. YouTube videos have been of particular interest for the children. It is amazing to notice the growing comfort being acquired by students in watching videos in English language.

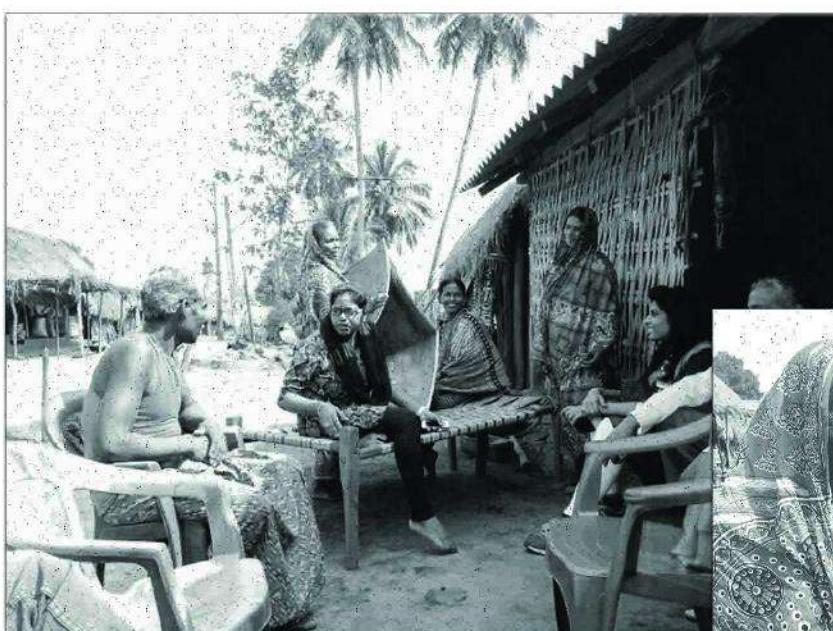
In addition, installation of e-Learning Centre has been helpful for teachers in organizing their lessons in advance. They have been surfing for newer concepts and methods to be imparted in class. Gmail, social media, Google, YouTube, and Wikipedia are now common names in schools. Teachers are now using Camtasia to make their own e-learning materials in Odia and sharing it among themselves.

### Toilet Champions: Community Leadership to Incentivize Toilet Use in Rural India- An Impact Evaluation

Gram Vikas joined a consortium led by Monk Prayogshala partnering **IRMA** to undertake an evaluation of Communication Strategies that have the potential to persuade households to adopt newly constructed latrines. Commissioned by the **International Institute of Impact Evaluation (3ie)** with funding support from the **Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation**, the study was aimed at finding pathways for greater adoption of household latrines being constructed under the **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**. In particular the research sought to understand and explain the role and efficacy of community leadership in their role as toilet champions. Gram Vikas as an implementing agency carried out the formative research in rural Odisha with two objectives. Firstly, it aimed at understanding the impact of community-led approaches to improve adoption of good sanitation practices in rural areas. Secondly, to assess the capacity of commitment devices such as fines or shaming to increase and help sustain toilet use over time. The sample was stratified to include both tribal and non-tribal villages of Ganjam and Nayagarh district.

#### Specific Outputs

- There is wide heterogeneity in the organization of the governance body in charge of promoting sanitation.
- Success in sustained usage largely depends on having a strong component of community mobilization. Where this component is not so strong, and motivation is mainly channelled at the individual household level by the SBM motivator or a contractor, uptake tend to be low.
- Moreover, where take up is low, the main barrier for adoption seems to be related to affordability and lack of information on the different options related to sanitation products. These issues seemed to be solved where strong leaders ("Sanitation Champions") or existing organizations promote community participation.



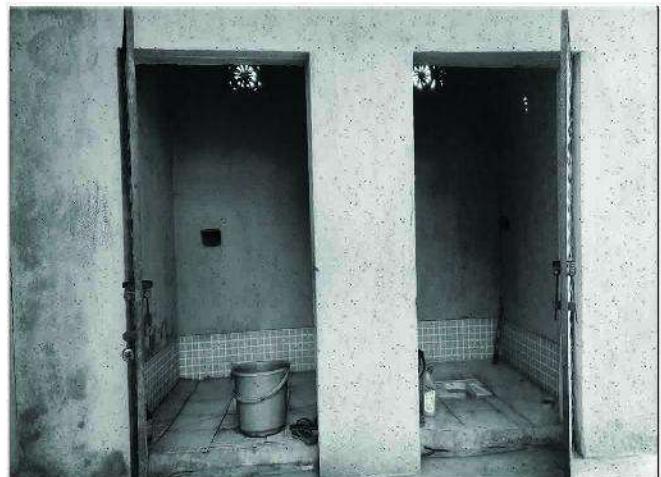
# Independent Verification of ODF Status of Gram Panchayats

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India along with Rural Development Department, Govt. of Odisha has been promoting sanitation coverage through Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) in rural Odisha. Gram Vikas was assigned with the responsibility for independent verification of self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of Gram Panchayats of Odisha.

A total of 22 GPs were independently verified by Gram Vikas in 19 Blocks of four districts in Odisha. A population of 24,804 was covered from 156 villages for the purpose of the survey. The final observations along with recommendations for conferring ODF status to the Gram Panchayats were submitted to Odisha State Water & Sanitation Mission (OSWSM), Rural Development Department, Govt. of Odisha.

## Specific Outputs:

- Progress Report on key health-water-sanitation and hygiene indicators.
- High quality objective primary data set from across four districts of Odisha about water and sanitation service provision, utilization and outcomes.
- Assessment Report on ODF status of 22 no. of Gram Panchayats as a Third Party Verification.
- High quality data on specific behaviour at the household and village level on water and sanitation generated, which can help understand the uptake of SBM (G).
- “Best Assessment” report on water and sanitation status of Odisha generated with respect to the identified Gram Panchayats.



## TRAININGS & CAPACITY BUILDING

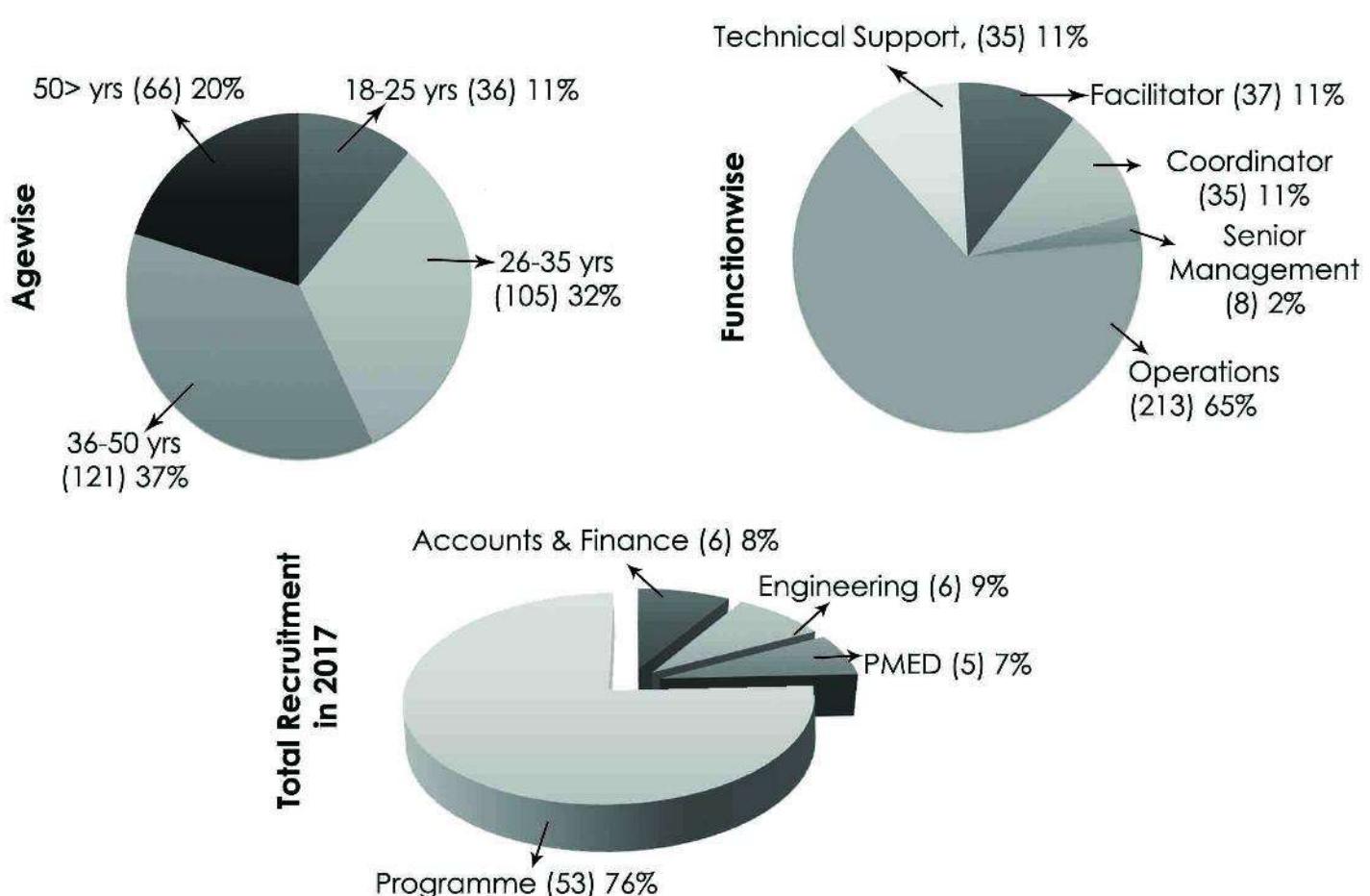
- School Sanitation Program conducted in nine schools covering about 400 students.
- Training on SHG Functioning and Management conducted for 420 members from different SHGs.
- 893 members from Village Water and Sanitation Committee trained on their Roles & Responsibility as well as smooth functioning of the committee.
- 47 no. of training programmes conducted on Operation and Maintenance of Chlorinators installed at water tank as a measure for water purification.
- 211 farmers trained on Land and Water Management techniques and Advanced Agriculture and Horticulture approaches.



## Achievements in the year

- New Insurance policy formulated - all 328 employees and dependants covered in the GHI & GPA Policy.
- Over 20 Employees availed the benefits of the prevailing Insurance policy.
- HRMS (Human Resource Management System) software has been devised to maintain employee database.
- To maintain a coherent and secured work space, this year Gram Vikas has been able to revive with policies such as "Policy against Sexual Harassment at Work Place", "Child Protection Policy", "Policy on Furniture and Fixtures".
- "Employee Orientation Programmes" conducted in two batches for the new recruits.

## Gram Vikas Human Resources



# AUDITED ACCOUNTS

## INCOME AND APPLICATION ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017

Particulars		Year ending 31.03.2017 (in Rupees)	Year ending 31.03.2016 (in Rupees)
<b><u>INCOME</u></b>			
Donations		515,400	926,827
Interest Income	7,889,182		9,276,752
Add: Interest income reported to donor agencies	185,981		694,155
		8,075,163	9,970,907
Income from Investments		23,532,798	18,757,638
Profit on sale of assets		-	86,682
Contributions		75,172	697,968
Reimbursements		2,459,320	1,277,104
Miscellaneous Income		3,842,391	2,734,752
Overhead recoveries from the projects		2,771,328	4,281,719
Total		41,271,572	38,733,597
<b><u>APPLICATION</u></b>			
<b><u>Application - Programme - Revenue</u></b>			
Social Education & Empowerment	Annex - 1	2,689,469	1,814,822
Community Health	Annex - 2	265,520	-
Rural Sanitation & Drinking Water Supply Systems	Annex - 3	14,240,006	5,211,483
Natural Resources Management	Annex - 4	1,280,933	707,283
Sustainable Livelihood Programmes	Annex - 5	761,306	-
Livelihood Enabling Rural Infrastructure	Annex - 6	635,606	420,481
Programme Planning, Documentation & Dissemination	Annex - 7	1,698,126	577,450
Programme Coordination & Monitoring	Annex - 8	7,295,260	6,078,713
<b><u>Application - Programme - Capital</u></b>			
Capital Expenses	Annex - 9	287,666	26,988,151
Total		29,153,892	41,798,383
Excess of Income over Application		12,117,680	(3,064,786)

As per report of even date

For N R S M & Associates

Chartered Accountants

sd/-

(CA Nalini Ray)

Partner

Mem. No. 055448

sd/-

(Joe Madiath)

Chairman

sd/-

(R.Sankar)

Treasurer

sd/-

(Debiprasad Mishra)

Executive Director

Camp : Bhubaneswar

Date : 29.07.2017

Activities are under the limbs "Relief of the Poor, Education, Medical Relief & Preservation of Environment"

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2017

Particulars	Sch.	As at	
		31.03.2017 (in Rupees)	31.03.2016 (in Rupees)
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
General Fund	I	331,371,863	320,746,935
Project Funds	II	64,590,660	2,402,859
Capital Asset Fund	III	103,922,672	113,261,740
Dairy Development Fund		180,551	180,551
Other Funds	IV	121,392,344	120,995,834
Current Liabilities and Provisions	V	2,638,664	1,366,250
		<b>624,096,754</b>	<b>558,954,169</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Fixed Assets	VI	103,752,090	113,238,422
Investments	VII	219,003,631	216,682,061
Current Assets	VIII	301,341,033	229,033,686
		<b>624,096,754</b>	<b>558,954,169</b>

As per report of even date

For N R S M & Associates

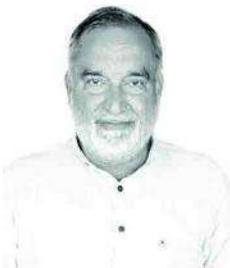
Chartered Accountants

sd/- (CA Nalini Ray) Partner Mem. No. 055448	sd/- (Joe Madiath) Chairman	sd/- (R.Sankar) Treasurer	sd/- (Debiprasad Mishra) Executive Director
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Camp : Bhubaneswar

Date : 29.07.2017

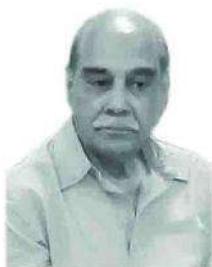
# GOVERNING BOARD



**Joe Madiath**  
Chairperson  
*Social Entrepreneur*



**Ram Sankar**  
Treasurer  
*Chartered Accountant*



**Ananta Mahapatra**  
Member  
*Dramatist-Producer*



**Anup Kumar Mohapatra**  
Member  
*Business person & Philanthropist*



**Damodaran Thankappan**  
Member  
*Social Worker*



**Meena Gupta**  
Member  
*Former Civil Servant*



**Saraswati Swain**  
Member  
*Physician*



**Sanjeev Nayak**  
Member  
*Institution Builder*



**Vijay Mahajan**  
Member  
*Development Management Professional*



**Debiprasad Mishra**  
Ex-Officio Secretary-cum  
Executive Director

**GRAM VIKAS (REGD. OFFICE)**

AT/PO.: MOHUDA VILLAGE  
VIA BERHAMPUR  
DIST. GANJAM - 760002

**GRAM VIKAS (ADMIN. OFFICE)**

PLOT NO. 72/B  
FOREST PARK  
BHUBANESWAR- 751009

**DHENKANAL**

AT: TARJANGA, PO: MOKAAKATNI  
VIA: BADASUHEL  
DIST. - DHENKANAL - 759039

**GAJAPATI**

AT.: PURUNAPATNA ROAD  
BACK SIDE OF DIST. HOSPITAL  
PO: PARLAKHEMUNDI  
DIST. GAJAPATI - 761014

**KARADASINGH**

AT/PO: KARADASINGH  
VIA: RAYAGADA  
DIST.: GAJAPATI-761213

**KOINPUR - ITDP & OTELP**

AT/PO.: KOINPUR  
VIA: NARAYANPUR  
DIST. GAJAPATI – 761212

**GANJAM**

GRAM VIKAS  
AT/PO.: HILLPATNA (NEAR GANESH  
TEMPLE)  
BERHAMPUR- 760006

**KERANDIMAL**

MOHUDA VILLAGE  
VIA BERHAMPUR, DIST.;  
GANJAM-760002

**RUDHAPADAR**

P.O. GAYAGANDA  
VIA : KULADA  
DIST. GANJAM – 761131

**TUMBA**

PURIASAHU VILLAGE  
P.O. TUMBA, VIA JARADA  
DIST. GANJAM - 761005

**JHARSUGUDA**

AT/PO: LAKHANPUR  
VIA: BELPAHADA  
DIST: JHARSUGUDA - 768219

**KANDHAMAL**

AT: BANDHASAHI – 2  
PO: BALIGUDA,  
DIST. KANDHAMAL – 762103

**KEONJHAR**

C/O: JOGENDRA BEHERA  
AT: BADAHALA, PO.: KEONJHAR  
DIST – KEONJHAR – 758074

**BILEIPADA**

C/O TRILOCHAN PALEI  
AT/PO: BILEIPADA, VIA: JODA  
DIST: KENOJAR-758038

**KALAHANDI**

C/O SRIKANTA MAHAPATRA  
AT: RADHAKRUSHNA NAGAR  
LANE-4, PARADESIPADA  
BHAWANIPATNA, KALAHANDI – 766001

**BAFLA**

AT : ADRI, PO.: GOPINATHPUR  
VIA : MUKHIGUDA  
DIST. KALAHANDI – 766026

**LANJIGARH - OTELP**

RUGHAGUDA  
PO.: LAKHBAHALI, VIA: LANJIGARH  
DIST. KALAHANDI – 766020

**TH. RAMPUR - ITDP & OTELP**

KUMUDABAHAL VILLAGE  
P.O. SIRIMASKA  
VIA : THUAMUL RAMPUR  
DIST. KALAHANDI – 766037

**MAYURBHANJ**

C/O MATIA HOUSE  
AT/ PO: JASHIPUR, BADAM ROAD,  
DIST. MAYURBHANJ -757034

**RAYAGADA**

C/O LILABATI SADANGI  
AT: AMALABHATA, PO: PENTA  
VIA: J.K.PUR, DIST: RAYAGADA-765017

**ROURKELA**

AT: CHUTIATOLA, PO: KUARMUNDA  
VIA: VEDVYAS  
DIST: SUNDARGARH-770039

**JHARKHAND**

GRAM VIKAS  
C/O HARILAL SAHU  
DSP ROAD,  
AT/PO/DIST: GUMLA-835207



RESULTS FOR  
DEVELOPMENT



Karl Kübel Stiftung  
für Kind und Familie

**CAF**

Charities Aid  
Foundation



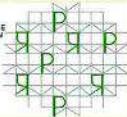
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GATES foundation

नालको NALCO

Stars  
Foundation



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# THANK YOU





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 Gram Vikas

**Gram  
Vikas** 

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Bhubaneswar - 751009  
Odisha, India

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