

Preface.....

I must convey my sincere regards to our esteemed donors and benefactors, our caring partners in the district and the state, and our innumerable friends and promoters, on this auspicious occasion of releasing the Annual Report of our Organization for the year 2009-10. It is under their steady patronage, warmth and friendliness that we have succeeded in making over to this place, signaling an ongoing process of peace and progress in our native district.

For the past long years, we have been addressing a variety of sectors, from governance, livelihood, health and education and skill development in the district. This had at a time, strained our administrative resources, over burdening our monitoring mechanism beyond capacity. We have dealt with the problem by making extensive modification in the administrative structure and have come over it successfully. This includes an elaborate design with representative setups at the head office level looked after by experienced staff of the organization, a free flow of communication between the field offices and the head office, ramification of the MIS and an integrative technique working directly under the office of the Chief Functionary. In any case, the multi-sector approach has immensely multiplied our responsibilities inducing a stimulating strength and efficiency into our workspace, and we enjoy working with it more than ever before.

The multi-sector approach has another great advantage; since, there are certain unique substratum level realities which are sought to be addressed through interventions in a number of sectors. Targeting the same realities with different strategies opens up ways for comparative analysis and evolution of better strategies for adoption. It also gives an insight into crucial substratum realities and helps to chalk out better proposals to deal with developmental issues in general. A health related intervention in a Slum, for instance, might prove ineffective without tackling commensurate infirmities in livelihood, education and gender sectors, including that of advocacy drives. Moreover, such an approach promotes emergence of a body of multi-grade community workers having capability to render a wide range of specialized services to the target population.

The Millennium Development Goal, 2001 seeks to create social and economic conditions for growth and development by addressing several key issues, one of which is gender disparities. An initial strategy to shuffle the gender equation is to promote girls' education in primary and secondary schools. In our country, progressive legislations like free and compulsory education, equal wages, and the proposed 50% reservation for women in rural Panchayats etc. are signs of forthcoming wide changes in the gender scenario. The SHG movement has contributed immensely to this end, and incidentally, we have been brought together as partner in this process. Under the Mission Shakti Programme, we are providing technical counseling to SHGs, ASHAs, women PRI representatives and hundreds of novice women entrepreneurs active in all parts of the district. On the basis of participant-response and field dynamics, we believe, the gender imbalances in the district are shrinking qualitatively and quantitatively, transforming the society and institutions correspondingly. A favorable gender balance has proven to be the key to many, formerly unyielding developmental issues in livelihood, health and education sectors.

May we find more noble grounds for struggle in days to come!


Fr. Ajaya Kumar Singh,
 Secretary-Cum-Director
JANA VIKAS

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JANA VIKAS AT A GLANCE

JANA VIKAS is dedicated to the uplift of the underprivileged and marginalized people of Kandhamal district in Orissa for nearly two decades now. It started with the vision "Society for Peoples Development and Empowerment" and with the philosophy "Break the unjust fetters of oppression and remove the yoke of injustice and let the oppressed go free". The primary community based activities were undertaken by the organisation with Community Health program in the year 1988, in 30 villages of Sonapur and Tajungi Gram Panchayats of Daringabadi Block. In 1990 the activities were extended to 98 villages of 4 G.Ps of K. Nuagam Block. On September 16, 1992 with the able leadership of Fr. Augustine K it got its registration under Society Registration Act 1860. After its registration the organisation expanded its operational area to 154 villages of 5 Gram Panchayats of Baliguda Block and scaled up its activities under the Project: "Rural Community Health Education Movement". In the same year, the formation of credit unions and farmers cooperatives (Vikas Dhara Multi-purpose Cooperative Society) was initiated in Baliguda and K. Nuagam. Later in 1993, the activities again were extended to 41 villages of 2 G. Ps of K. Nuagam Block. It was an integrated programme and the activities encompassed People's organisations (POs), Health awareness and education, Primary and non-formal Education, Government sponsored Poverty Eradication Schemes and Issue based movements such as rehabilitation of the landless farmers, Implementation of Minimum Wage Act, Anti-alcohol Campaign, Community based Economic Programme and Economic Self reliance programme for women. In the year 1994-95, the project titled 'Community organisation and community Health' was started in three Gram Panchayats of Phiringia Block.

At present, Jana Vikas is actively involved in 1596 Villages under 67 G.Ps of such 10 Blocks as K. Nuagam, Balliguda, Kotagarh, Daringbadi, Phiringia, Chakapada, G. Udayagiri, Raikia, Tikabali and Tumudibandha in Kandhamal district of Orissa.

Objective

Creation of sustainable people's organizations, by way of identifying active and motivated community leaders inspired with social concern and commitment; Training and equipping them with knowledge and skill through capacity building programmes for the 'lead and interface role.'

- ◆ Promote the growth and development of the co-operative and micro-finance programme for economic and social betterment of communities.
- ◆ Encourage sustainable livelihoods grounded in a gender perspective, free from poverty and hunger, through management of natural resources with focus on watershed programme.
- ◆ Advocacy for suggestions and policies in favor of the poor, indigenous groups and others.
- ◆ Promote values of universal brotherhood, cooperation, peace and social justice.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Jana Vikas has lost its own spacious building along with property, assets and imperative documents during the violence against Christians on 23rd August 2008. At present the office runs in the damaged building with minimum assets and resources.

OPERATIONAL AREA

District	Block	Nos. Of Gram Panchayat	Block	Nos. Of Gram Panchayat
KANDHAMAL	1. Tikabali	03	6. Phiringia	15
	2. Raikia	06	7. Tumudibandh	03
	3. Kotagarh	08	8. Baliguda	04
	4. K-Nuagam	09	9. Daringbadi	14
	5. G.Udayagiri	03	10. Chakapad	02
				TOTAL

PROJECTS PROFILE:

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Supporting Partners	Block/GP Covers
1.	Exploring People-led Peace Building and Development in Phiringia and Kotagarh	MISEREOR	5 GPs in Phiringia Block & 8 GPs in Kotagarh Block.
2.	Civil & Political Empowerment	Belgium	7 GPs of 7 Blocks in Kandhamal district
3.	Preservation & Promotion of Dalit & Tribal Cultural Centre, K. Nuagam	MISEREOR	
4.	Civil Society Empowerment through Socio-economic Development (Trocaire)	Trocaire	5 GPs in K. Nuagam block.
5.	Micro-finance Intervention for Dalit & Adivasi in 8 GPs of Kotagarh block	Manasunidas	8 GPs in Kotagarh Block
6.	Rehabilitation initiative for communal violence affected communities in Kandhmal	Trocaire	12 Blocks in Kandhmal District
7.	Legal assistance & recovery support to the victims of Kandhamal violence.	Manasunidas	12 Blocks in Kandhamal District
8.	Support to construction measures for violence affected people in Kandhamal district.	MISEREOR	
9.	Emergency Assistance and Recovery Support for Violence Affected People in Kandhamal, Orissa.	Cordaid	
10.	HIV & AIDS mainstreaming at Jana Vikas.	Cordaid	
11.	Manglorian emergency relief	Manglorian Catholics	

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS:

1. LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION:

1.1. Promotion of livelihood through Civil Society Empowerment:

Assisting poor farmers to access improved seeds, building their capacity through training, information access and knowledge and skills sharing and mobilizing and assisting local people to establish community groups in order to take advantage of economies of scale etc are of great importance felt need by the Jana Vikas. In the year 2009-10 Jana Vikas staff especially the Project "Civil Society Empowerment through Community Development" of Trocaire support intensified their on-site and hand holding support to accelerate community access to MNREGA, FRA, and Food and Social Security schemes were paid back with creditable achievements. The right based approach to livelihood results that at least 60% people in the operational area able to access MNREGA, effectively implemented the Public distribution system that reached out in every corner of the area and the information system watchful in great extend by the duty bearers.



1.2. Farmers-led approach:

Farmers-led approach is also known as Farmers-led farm approach. Prime aphorism of intervention with the concept is to promote indigenous food system and be protected from genetic modified/hybrid seeds and onslaught modern agricultural control. The strength of the operational area is 2 women cooperative that is emphasize to integrate in a broader community organization aimed to strengthen and build indigenous social structure and capacity to advocate for their own development, tapping whatever appropriate government programme. During 2009-10 the team members of the project conducted on organic farming practice, exposure visit and seed festival. At present 60% farmers comprehend that how the multi-national companies slowly motivate the people to adopt genetic/hybrid seeds in their agriculture system and also food practices. Hence the farmers use to practice the indigenous farming practice and also preserve the grains in their community and continue the process to cover whole district of Kandhmal, and proves available from the sharing and exchanging of culture of the community among themselves. The preserved seeds are i.e Paddy (15 varieties), Judhung(Cow Pea-3 varieties), Biri (Black Gram-2 varieties), Muga (1 varieties), Bean (2 varieties), Kandula (3 varieties), Mandia (Raggi-3 varieties), Kangu (2 varieties), Chilly (2 varieties), Brinjal (4 varieties), Sunflower (1 varieties), Koloth (2 varieties), Jhata (2 varieties), Ground nuts (2 varieties), Jana (1 varieties), Jada (1 varieties), Tila (1 varieties), Mustard (2 varieties).



1.3. Micro-Finance is a way to Sustainable Livelihood:

Quality and institutional sustainability based cooperatives have been promoted since last 12/15 years at Kotagarh (Jeevan Vikas Multi-purpose Cooperative Ltd.), Phirngia (Mahila Vikas Multipurpose

cooperative Ltd.) and K. Nuagam (Jyoti Vikas Multi-purpose cooperative Ltd.) respectively. The members of the SHGs can access of its saving from loan funds or cash credit limit at best interest. The functional mechanism and its result prove women power in various forms. The women involve in every part of social structures and function starting from economic empowerment to community development bustle. The linkages of SHGs in cooperative respectively 371, 141 and 109 till the year 2010. The reason behind the unvarying of SHGs in cooperative is due to violence continue from the year 2007 and 2008. The function of cooperative resumed effectively since 2009 January. At present there are regular meeting, record keeping and information sharing flows impulsively. The groups saving, loan and pay back persists. The members of the SHGs engaged in various income generation activities i.e (farms and non-farms), turmeric cultivation/business, cabbage cultivation, cucumber cultivation, tomato and potato, brinjal, Bricks making, petty business, soap making bullock business and poultry and goatery farms. The status of the Cooperative is as follows.



SL. No	Name of the Cooperative	No. of SHGs	Total Members	Total Savings	Loan Disbursed	Loan Refund	Outstanding Loan
1	Mahila Vikas Multi-purpose Cooperative Ltd. At Pabingia, Phiringia, Kandhmal	371	4263	320459.00	1191300.00	687359.00	503941.00
2	Vikas Jyoti Multi-purpose Cooperative Ltd. K. Nuagam, Kandhmal	109	1284	520376.00	310600.00	119485.00	192115.00
3	Jeevan Vikas Multi-purpose Cooperative Ltd. Kotagarh, Kandhamal.	141	1528	952874.00	360500.00	271925.00	88575.00

COOPERATIVE AREA PROFILE

Sl. No.	Title of the Cooperative	Name of Block	No. of G.Ps	No. of villages	Population Covered
1	Mahila Vikas Multi-purpose Cooperative Ltd.,	Phiringia	13	345	37897
2	Vikas Jyoti Multi-purpose Cooperative Ltd.,	K. Nuagam	5	108	20604
3	Jeeban Vikas Multi-purpose Cooperative Ltd.,	Kotagarh, Daringbadi Balliguda	8	213	26236
		Total	26	666	84737

1.4. Watershed development:

Poor management of irrigation water and inadequate drainage system in particularly selected watershed development area such as Patamaha of Mahasingh gram panchayat and Bikangia of Sinpada GP of Kandhamal have made vast tracts of agricultural land unproductive. The watershed approach has conventionally aimed at treating degraded lands with the help of low cost and locality accessed technologies moisture conservation measures, afforestation etc. and through a participatory approach



that sought to secure close involvement of the user communities. The broad objective was the promotion of the overall economic development and improvement of the socio economic conditions of the resource poor sections of people inhabiting the programme areas. During 209-10 A check dam has been constructed in Dopakia village of Mahasingh watershed area. All the 50 STs and SCs families are getting benefits under this check dam. 27 nos. of gully plugs have been constructed in Sainpada watershed area. Due to construction of this gully plugs flow of water is blocked, water level has increased, erosion of soil has been reduced to a great extend and waste land has become cultivable and also constructed earthen canal form Rinda bali to Baisoru. In Sainpada watershed area 350 feet length machinery earthen cement canal has been constructed. Due to the construction of the canal 60 hectares of land has been irrigated. People are cultivating vegetable and making good amount of profit. The irrigation through the canal has raised the family level income and has provided better opportunity for livelihood. The marginal farmers have become self reliant and do not succumbed to debt net of the Sahukara. Migration of the people to different areas in search of livelihood has been checked to a great extend. The pipeline form Dalemaha & Bengeshpanga has been installed. It has provided the people better irrigation facilities. Earlier the people had to lift the water through the pump set for which they had to pay heavy amount of money in the diesel. This installation has made cultivable the upland and it too has promoted the good cultivation.

1.5. Develop Kitchen garden and Nursery Plant:

One central nursery has been raised at Dandimaha in Kudutuli G.P. for the smooth distribution of saplings for the WVSs to cater to the needs of the community. The total area of the nursery is 100 ft X 100 ft. The size of the beds is 2 ft width and 20 ft length. There are 12 beds in the nursery. 5000 papaya saplings, 3000 drumstick, 4500



mango, 1500 lemon, 12000 chili, 6000 cauliflower, 18000 tomato and 22000 brinjal saplings are raised in the nursery. 42 quintals Zinger has been supplied to 15 SHGs and 22 individuals beneficiaries in 5 GPs. 1500 mango saplings has been distributed to 35 SHGs and 160 individual people. Pumpkin, beans, radish, cucumber, Janhi, bitter guard, maize, onion, ladies finger, pea, tomato, brinjal, cabbage, cauliflower, carrot seeds have been distributed to 3836 beneficiaries for Kharif crops. Brinjal, tomato, chilly, cabbage, pea and onion seeds have been distributed to 166 beneficiaries for Rabi crops.

1.5. Construction of compost pits "Jala Khata" in 5 GPs:

Earlier altogether 108 Jala Khata has been dug in the 2 watershed area i.e Sinpada & Mahasingh. Only one was left and it was dug in patamaha in the month of April 2008. The left beneficiary is Mr. Mahisa Digala. The size of the pits is 5'X5'X4'. 30% fertility power of the soil is increased. Yield of grain increased up to 30%. Unnecessary waste of cow dung has been reduced to 70% in the Watershed area.



1.6. Natural Resource Management:

Sustainable livelihood could ensure the role and importance of local and traditional knowledge in areas such as agricultural practices, land and water management, food processing, medicinal plants and environmental sustainability. During the year the staff and community capacitated with on agro-forestry, agro-horticulture and social forestry that resulted practice of organic fertilizer, compost pits, jala khata, seed treatment and preservation, soil treatment, a forestation, social forestry, bamboo plantation etc. Around 40% farmers



increase double income annually as realized from the past result. The use of land improves due to the support of watershed area as 10 hector of upland is levelled in Mahasingh watershed area. Gadipadar and Dapakia villages are the beneficiaries. In a same way in Sinepada another watershed area 10 hector of upland is leveled. The people of Sitapadi, Padripada & Gochapada are the beneficiaries. In Dopakia watershed area 7 hectors of medium land have been levelled. In the same way in Sainpada another watershed area were 15 hectors of medium land has been levelled. The people of Gochapda, Balipadara, Meonpada are the beneficiaries.

2. GOVERNANCE:

2.1. People's Organisation:

Jana Vikas believes that the community development efforts could be successful once the civil society organization of that particular area are strengthened and empowered. During the year 2009-10 the strategies of people's empowerment is shifted to right-based approach to

development. Since 2003 the community leaders CBOs, Intellectuals and PRI members sensitized and capacitated with various programme, scheme, function and administrative mechanism of Government offices and duty bearers. It is observed that the CBOs and CSOs could speak and understand their needs, role and responsibilities of different departments of Govt. and service providers. Hence the Civil Society organization starts tapping the resources through right-based approaches. The existing civil groups like WVS, PVP, and SHGs played a pivotal role for their development. At present people conducts regular review and planning meeting monthly basis at local, GP and Block level. As results the function of MNREGS, NRHM, PDS etc are targeted to ensure effective Implementation. The active CBOs existed in the operational areas are such as 602 SHGs, 68 CLC, 204 WVS, 13 VDC, 58 SSD, 56 GLC/HRPC and 4 BLC



2.2. Awareness Campaign MNREGA and FRA:

With an objective to empower the Dalit and Adivasi to get their 100/130 days of employment conducted several awareness programme for WVS, PVP, SHGs and Forest Protection Committee members. Taking advantage of favorable government policy potential beneficiaries assisted to file application under Forest Right Act (FRA).



Community interface with PRI and other representatives of Govt. department:

The representative of the CBOs, PRI and Govt. department representative have the opportunity to review and analyze of the status of livelihood and health programme (MNREGA, NRHM, PDS etc.) in the district of Kandhmal. All functioning institution realized their responsibility and transparense role model. All of them agreed to ensure their duty and allocation of fund in time and implementation was comprehended.

2.3. Awareness building on Promotion of RTI Booth:

As it is the best practice to ensure role, transparency and accountability of the duty bearers and power holders towards community development. The staff of Jana Vikas strengthened through training and workshop for effective implementation of RTI in Local level functions. The continuous opportunity on RTI education the community realized to have the right to get information with regards to education health and livelihood. As a results there are more than 80 RTI case filed in different department at local level. Apart from the CBOs have designed to promote RTI Booth at village, GP and Block level for easy access to information.

2.4. Community resource and information centre:

A Community Resource & Information Centre was promoted with an objective of dissemination of information to all community in an easy process. The resource centre provides the following facility:

- ◆ People realize it as a common devotion place for all religious communities
- ◆ Available and access to information through Internet
- ◆ Available of information related to all Govt schemes and provisions
- ◆ Providing the NREGA and RTI Act form by taking minimum amount of rupees
- ◆ Facilitation to fill up all kinds of forms right from NREGA, RTI, govt. And bank loans.
- ◆ Providing all necessities govt and private office phone numbers apart from the concern ministers and their departments
- ◆ Facilitate to the community people to tap the govt programs and its process and contact persons of the govt and private departments.
- ◆ Providing all necessities leaflets, news papers and magazines
- ◆ Facilitate to avail the community television
- ◆ Providing legal counseling to the needy
- ◆ Providing carrier counseling to the school going children and parents
- ◆ Play for peace initiative.

2.5. Education on People's Rights:

Principal aim of Jana Vikas is to perceive people's rights entitlement and individual dignity. It refers to one's sustainable livelihood, quality education, good health and peace life. The trance is that an individual should get a legitimate calorie of food at least thrice in a day i.e. rice, dal and vegetable curry. Apart from access to good health services, access to free and quality education and justice is important being a citizen of the country. To address the issues a collective effort made since 2004 with local level NGOs Network called Dalit Adivasi Vikas Initiative (DAVI).



Davi Network:

A collective effort is more powerful than an Individual. Jana Vikas explored with his preliminary study some likeminded NGOs in the district of Kandhmal working with the matching goal and object of the organization called for a discussion to form a network to initiate collective effort to ensure dignified life of the people in Kandhmal. Since 2004 the selected NGOs such as Pallishree Janaseva Samitti, AJKA, LOVE INDIA, KARUNA and MOOTHA have been working with right based approach for development taking of various components in the areas. During the

year 2009-10 the group worked on particularly for the victims who were still deprived to get compensation, land, housing support, recovery of lost documents and records along with Peace and conflict resolution.

2.6. Lobbying, Advocacy and Networking:

Lobbying both at the State and Central level is one of the inbuilt mechanisms of NGOs partner in fulfilling its long cherished objectives. Lobbying basically aims at highlighting the emerging issues related to Dalit/ Tribal rights as Human Rights/ fundamental Rights. Besides that, lobbying at the different levels, efforts are being made to high light and table the issues related to Human Rights & Fundamental Rights among the national and international bodies, thereby involving the groups / organizations with similar objectives to fight for justice. During the violence all the rights of the people have been violated. And the project staffs of ENTRATAIDE have organized 3nos.Rally at Bhubaneswar and submitted memorandum to the Governor of Orissa & Home Minister Govt. of India.

2.7. Promotion of Dalit and Adivasi Culture:

One's life is directed and shaped according to what ones value most. When it is collective, it gets manifested as culture. Value system gets expressed in culture. Culture is a way of life, collective consciousness. Cultural ethos, values to be experienced, lived, shared and relived. It is dynamic and gets enhanced and reaffirmed with each interaction. Culture cannot be separated from community as dance cannot be separated from the dancer. We visualize a platform as to bring the dance and dancer so also the communities and cultures. It is a platform, a sort of telephonic exchange (If our allegory closer to the comparison!), where by communities get occasion to celebrate and rejuvenate their sustaining and humanizing cultures. It is an event centre. Here, we do not refer to the structures, but the life that evolve around the communities coming together to celebrate and uncover through sharing. It would be community-to-community contact.



In this programme process, the research and documentation play the key role to accumulate the primitive cultural information, which has been dormant and degenerated. For the process of documentation print or electronic media takes into account of the promotion, preservation and protection of indigenous cultural practices.

The team of the research and documentation has collected data as the source of secondary information from state archive, state library and media house. On 2010 the data are arranged thematically considering the issues and cultural relation publication.

2.7. Celebration Human Rights Day:

Celebration of Human Rights day itself result the respect to the human dignity. All people of faith, following conscience over custom and convenience, have cause to celebrate this occasion, especially we Unitarians with our early history of persecution in the cause of free life, religion and our long heritage of espousing civil and religious liberty.



On 10th of December 2009 Jana Vikas observed a district level Celebration of Human Rights day with a collective effort of Civil Society Organization, women, youth and intellectual. It was begun with rally early at 9.30 am from Police public field to district headquarter field nearby in Phulbani, Kandhmal. The invitees were Ram Krishna Panda, youth representative of C P I, Dhiren Panda , HR Activist, Dr. Ajay Singh Director cum secretary Jana Vikas and also Human right activist, Prasanna Bisoi, HR Activist Sashi Bhusan Pradhan, Adivasi leader and Junash Pradhan, Jilaparishd member.

All the guests of honor reflected the status of rights and justice of the people even though after 63 years of independence. Mr. Prashana Bisoi sited on how the Dalit and Adivasi deprived from all the schemes and provision of Government, as an encouragement he stimulated people to be unite and raise voice against the exploitation, racial discrimination and injustice. Mr. Ajaya Singh presented his view with statistical data of the streak of poverty and health. He inspire the gathering that this is the time to fight against those forces to delivery their duty and responsibility for the wellbeing of the people in Kandhmal. Mr. Dirandra Panda a Human Right activist directly find fault of the district administration with an instance of Kandhamal violence. Mr. Panda said that there are many fundamental forces (Hindu, Muslim or Christian) whose plan is to destroy the social system and let the power be with them; hence they create such prospect to take conflict place in the name of religion, race, and ethnicity. Krishna Panda through on light with an example that when student revolution started the Government declared that all students will have the right to education, hence in the year 1993 govt. pass the right to Education Act bill. But it is a question mark for everybody present over here that, how far the act is implemented successfully. Still you can look the educational status of Kandhamal till today they are deprived from the benefit. In many places if you find teacher no student is there, if there is a school building no teachers are available, even in some cases Oriya teacher teaches the Math, sports teacher teaches the English, Drawing teacher teaches the Geography, so in this circumstances how education is improved. In case of Health services the unavailability of doctors and poor function of medical institutions results the violation of health rights of the people. Mr. Padna also focuses the livelihood scenario of poor family. He said that the market rate is so high a BPL family cannot take onion as a ingredient in their dish, that indicate only the reach can take whatever they want and they have the right to live then what about the poor?. In the same time a bottle of water cost Rs. 10 whereas the cost of milk of the farmers is the same. It denotes how the Govt. exploits the poor. In case of land the orginal inhabitant of the Dalit and

Adivasi deprived to holds at least 10 acre land as per govt. provision but the industries, corporate and other multi-national company gets 4000 to 8000 acre of land. At the end he through on light on the religious fundamental forces that how it works in different segments to destroy the society especially those Dalit and Adivasi. For instance he over eye view on the issues of Gujurat where a girl was raped amongst women gathering over there and they encourage the rapist to do so since she was not belongs to Hindu. And the same was happened in Kandhamal during violence. At the last the vote of thanks was given by an activist and the programme was winded up.

3. CONFLICT RESOLUTION & PEACE INITIATIVE:

Emergency assistance for the victims of Kandhamal was the way to re-entered in the community of course, yet it was difficult to bring normalcy within some moths. Therefore Jana vikas strategically intervene to re-organize the community through various forms. Due to hard efforts lobby and advocacy the migrants returned to their village, still the victims deprived from to get compensation, benefit from the govt. Play for peace activities one of the way to bring brotherhood and sorority among different community, still the effort is on to bring 100% peace in the community.

3.1. Training on Communal harmony & peace building in GP level:

Outdoor games and spots in the form of cricket tournaments were conducted in 5 GPs of the operational areas. Through this tournaments youth committees were formed which paved the path for promotion of better relationship among the youths. the activities enable the youth to inculcate sports man spirits. For the first time village youth got involved in project activities.



Workshop on communal harmony & peace building:

On 12th August 2008 one day workshop was conducted on communal harmony & peace building in Pastoral Centre, K. Nuagm. Altogether 140 participants enthusiastically participated in the workshop. The resource person gave an in depth analysis on the topic peace and harmony. The participants were made understood on peace & communal harmony. They were also exposed to the suffering and devastation communal disharmony or communal tension could create in their locality.

3.2. Competition of volleyball, Cricket, essay, debate, song and quiz:

To create brotherhood and sorority among the different religion within the youths and school going students various competitions organized in the district of Kandhamal. The contest created an enthusiasm to perform their best and forum to prove the ability and oneness among themselves. Apart from these the youth and students share their feelings and communicate each other that observed a way of equality and fraternity. Mr. Dilip Tirki encouraged the youth in presence during the volleyball tournament at Raikia Block of Kandhmal District.



3.3. Confidence Building through Counseling:

The traumatized and mentally imbalanced are given counseling at village and block level. Besides selected leaders from CBOs and youth were being trained in trauma counseling who later start counseling to the client. As a result the mentally depressed and traumatized built self confidence that shows from their attitude and behavior among the people in the community. At present most of the people engaged in their domestic and productive work for further living.



4. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES:

4.1. Gender Mainstreaming:

Jana Vikas understands that as both men and women are construed to be unequal gender identities both have to be involved in the process of changing gender relations. Therefore Jana Vikas adopted the gender Policy in the organization and integrate the gender based working quality in the operational area to make a platform for both male and female for equal participation and involvement that led towards equal access and control over the resources.



4.2. HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming:

February 9th 2010 was the landmark event in history of Jana Vikas since its inception. The organization was lucky to have as a resource person in the workshop Mr. Niroj Mishara and Mr. Subash Panda the founding members of Kaling Network of HIV/AIDS with positive people. The purpose is to mainstream HIV/AIDS in Jana Vikas.

5. IEC MATERIALS:

5.1. Barefoot Communication is a power of women (dissemination to revive traditional culture through IEC materials):

The media and communication penetrates in to different fields like socio-economic, educational, environmental, political and cultural, etc. Basically it focuses on the concealed incident and reveals them to the public. It does the behavioural change of the people and stimulates the people to find the fact by producing and publishing newsletters, magazines in print or/and electronic media. In order to create a network of relationship with other like-minded agencies both government and non-government, for achieving the goal and objectives of the programme, the Media and Communication wing is a must. Through this centre, Electronic media will play a very crucial role in spreading the Dalit and Adivasi primitive culture. This cell would develop Audio-Video devices for the outreach program and promote the forgotten meaningful cultural songs and dance. The centre develops and produces documentary films on various aspects of Dalit-Adivasi life and other developmental activities. It would provide some outreach program, consisting of wall paintings, posters, folk songs and dance, folk stories etc. for sensitizing and educating the mass.

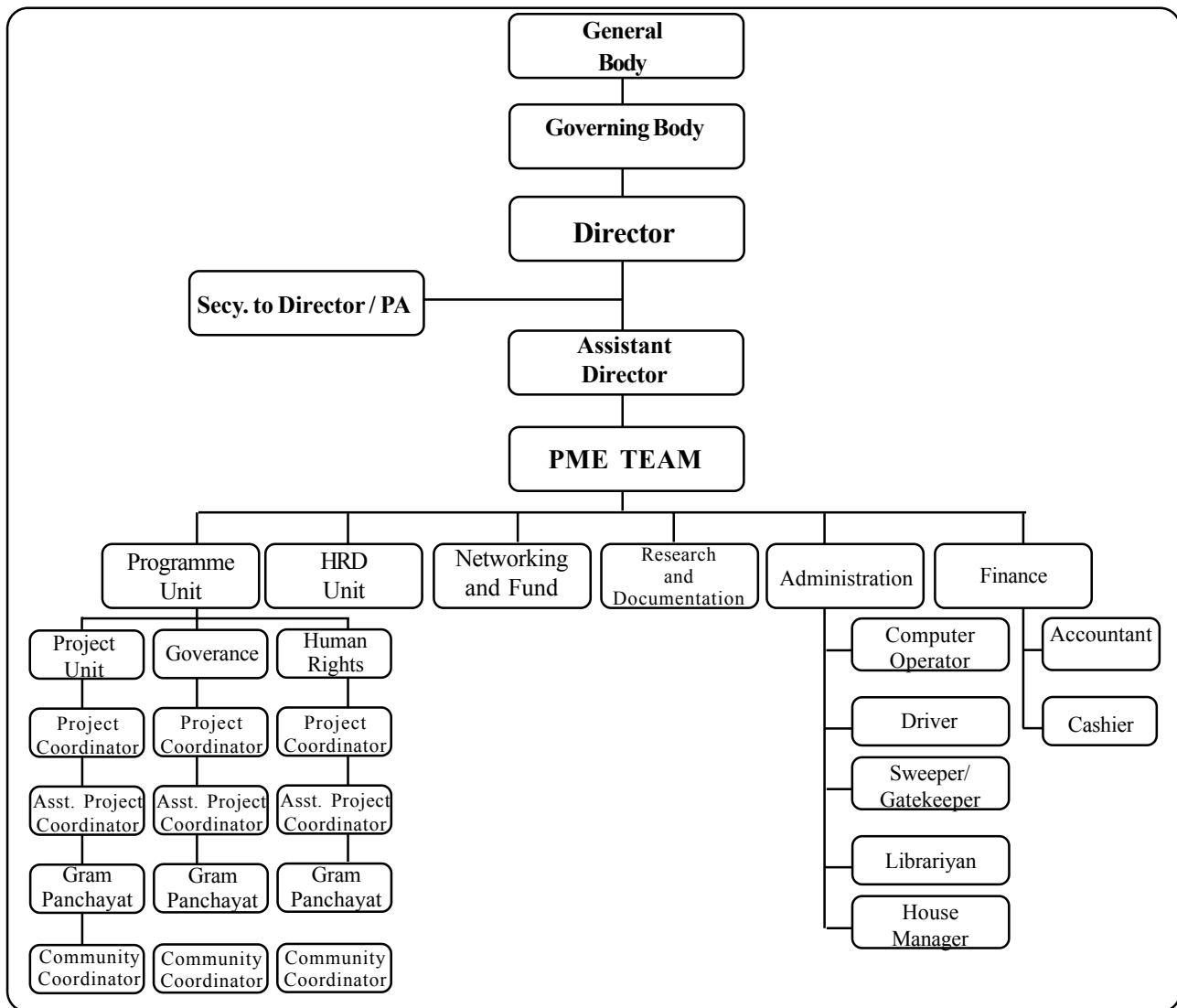


18 Dalit and Adivasi women in Kandhamal trained on film making (script writing, film shooting, editing). Till 2010 80% women are able to make documentary films considering different style of life of the people may relate to women, children and youth. There is a separate group expert in different skills, but due to their collective effort they decide themselves what and how the concept to be taken to make a document. As an example they have produced 3 documentary films on livelihood, education and women suffering during violence in 2008 august.

5.2. Research and Documentation:

Before intervention of any developmental work research and documentation is highly essential. Research is a systematic study on a particular subject matter whereas documentation mirrors to preserve it from dying or losing. In this programme process, the research and documentation play the key role to accumulate the primitive cultural information, which has been dormant and degenerated. The process of documentation be print or electronic media takes into account of the promotion, preservation and protection of indigenous cultural practices.

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
BALANCE SHEET OF F.C A/C AS ON 31ST MARCH 2009

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
Capital Fund Account:	
Balance B/F	13,106,737.28
Add Excess in Income over Expenditure	2,212,438.20
Total	15,319,175.48
PROPERTIES & ASSETS	
Fixed Assets (as per schedule-Gross Block)	5,293,679.75
Current Assets:	
Cash-in-hand	76,913.15
Cash at Bank	8,265,370.84
Cash at SBI ADB K. Nuagaon	1,065,449.24
Imprest A/C	598,441.50
TDS deducted from Interest	19,321.00
TOTAL	15,319,175.48

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2009

INCOME PARTICULARS	
Donations Received	20,785,119.30
Other Receipts	494,420.00
Interest from Bank	452,787.00
TOTAL	21,732,326.30
EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS	
Revenue expenditure	
As per Receipts & Payments A/c	19,067,462.10
Depreciation as per schedule	471,974.00
Excess of income over Expenditure Transferred to Capital Fund A/c	2,192,890.20
TOTAL	21,732,326.30