

**Project Completion Report**  
**FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAMME IN NORTH ORISSA – 2008**  
**(Project No. INDC- 37)**

**Project Period- 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2008**



**Implemented by: UNNAYAN**



**In Partnership With: OXFAM & ECHO**



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**



**Humanitarian Aid**

**Context:** Between July and September 2007 people of North Orissa met with 4 consecutive floods with high intensity and devastation. Unnayan, in collaboration with Oxfam took up humanitarian response programmes in the worst affected villages of Basta, Jaleswar and Sadar blocks of Balasore district and Rasgobindpur block of Mayurbhanj district. The flood washed away the standing kharif crop in many areas thus adding woes to the wound and disparaging the livelihood support system as agriculture and agricultural labour is the main stay of living of the people in this area. Thus there was an obvious situation of food insecurity and lack of income avenues particularly for the landless, wage labourers and marginal farmers. Unnayan also conducted a food security assessment during the response programme with the following objectives:

- To understand the food availability among the flood affected communities, their access and affordability to food and nutritional requirements in flood period
- To understand the different coping strategies and mechanisms adopted by the community to meet their basic food requirements
- To explore opportunities to enable the flood affected communities to meet the food requirement without any increase in harmful coping strategies that would affect dignity of people

It was observed through this assessment that the tribal families, the landless and waged labourers were the worst affected in this flood. The general consumption of food, which is also nutritionally deficient under normal circumstances, had been reduced by almost half due to the effect of flood. Women were also most affected as availability of less food had substantially reduced their consumption as it is the general practice that women eat in the last after feeding the male members and children in the families. There was no special provision of food for pregnant women, lactating mother and small children for marginalized people even under normal conditions except few exceptional cases of well off families under general caste (other than ST and SC). It was observed that above 50% of deserving families had not been issued the BPL (Below Poverty Line) card. The BPL rectification and fresh issue of card to deserving candidates has not been done since last 7 years. Supply of rice through BPL has not been implemented yet in Balasore district. Only 10 kg of rice was being provided to the poor above 65 years of age under Annapurna Yojana. Very less households have been covered under Antadoya Yojana who get 35 kg of rice per month with a price of Rs. 3 per kg. Midday meal programme had been stopped in many schools. Facilities through Anganwadi Centres are not being provided properly. Balasore district was included under NREGA (National rural Employment Guarantee Act) only few months back. But no work had yet been done under this scheme. Thus in reality, though some schemes were there, many of them had not being implemented.

Rice and other grocery items were available in the market. The price of rice had been increased by 25%. Price of other grocery items has remained the same or marginally increased in comparison to prior to flood situation. The flood adversely affected the livelihoods in another way, i.e. the food grains (particularly rice) that the marginal farmers, waged labourers and other marginalized people used to get on loan from the medium and large farmers and well off families was not available. The landless and waged labourers who used to do share cropping had been badly affected by this situation.

Mid-August to Mid-November was the most food scarce period during this year. Usually this is the food scarcity period every year. But people used to manage this as under normal circumstances they get wage labour in agricultural fields (Kharif crop) during this period. They also keep some stock of food grains (by saving from earlier period) for use in this lean period. But these food grains (mainly paddy/rice) was either washed away or totally damaged for most of the families. Hardly there was

any family under our study who was able to shift his/her stock of food grains to safe places. Since agriculture had been damaged, availability of wage in the locality was substantially reduced. In normal period people used to get 20 days of work per month, but in the post flood period, it was reduced to about 8 days a month on an average.

Priority wise the following population groups required support for food and income:

- Tribals
- Landless
- Waged labourers
- Marginal farmers

### **Evidence Of Food & Income Scarcity:**

We got practical evidence of food scarcity by visiting many households in the villages. We also studied the case of 20 households very minutely by taking note of the food items available in the respective families, members in the families, looking in to the food containers and also observing the quantum of food intakes while eating. We made case studies of these people. We selectively made these case studies of the most vulnerable families. We also informally cross checked between the facts given by the people during FGD and practical observation at their home. Almost all the members of the families in the village were available. This indicated non availability of wage. Almost all people were looking sick. Malnutrition was quite evident among the children (pot bellied). In none of the houses could we see food stock.

## **Recovery Programme**

In the above context, it was planned to conduct recovery programmes in terms of agriculture support and cash for work for most vulnerable families which were implemented subsequently with the support of ECHO & OXFAM. It is proposed to provide agricultural support to 1350 beneficiaries and CfW programme for 2000 beneficiaries as per the details mentioned below. Apart from these livelihood recovery programmes it was also planned to conduct the Public Health Promotion activities and Capacity building of the village communities and implementing staff as well with the aim of linking the programmes with Disaster Risk reduction thus leading to long-term impact of the programme.

**Cash For Work:** **Objectives:** Overall objective of cash for work is to create income-earning opportunities for flood-affected people to meet their basic food and non-food needs.

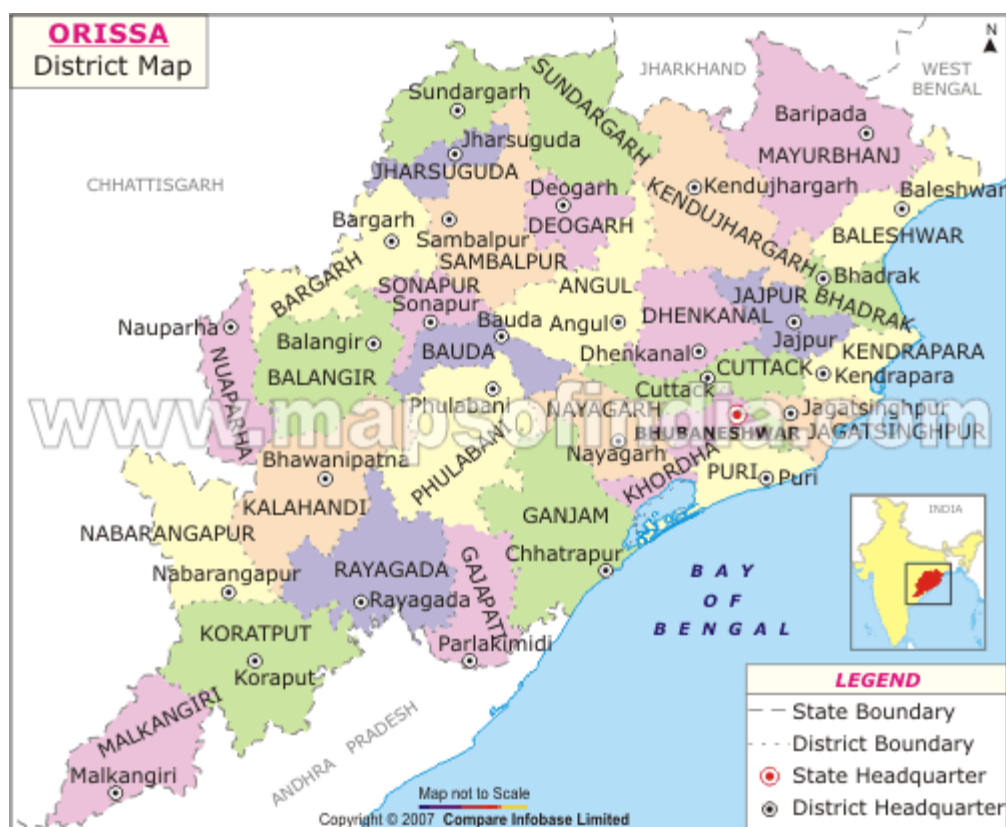
Other objectives are as follows;

- Employment generation for affected people those who have less scope to get employment at local level.
- Rebuild /repair individual and community level flood affected structure like homestead (at individual level), local market, school, religious places etc (at community level)
- Elevate eroded homestead and infrastructure like local roads; embankments etc above flood level to reduce future flood risk.
- To reduce vulnerability of women and men and help them regain self-sufficiency.

## Geographical area of intervention for CfW:

Particulars of Recovery Programme	Dist	Block	GP	Villages
CFW	Balasore	Basta	Raghunathpur, Churmara, Santoshpur, Kulida	Gilajodi, Ambakuduchi, Gopinathpur, Asti, Machhranka Churmara, Chaughari Vellora, Gangadharpur, Chalanti, Santoshpur, Dhitpura, Baitpada, Chandipur, Benapura Belagaon, Junbalada, Dhuliuda, Garipur
		Jaleswar	Paiksida	Gadasahi Baliapal, Balikbad, Paiksida,

**Map of Orissa**



**Number of beneficiaries under CfW = Male: 1470    Female: 530    Total 2000**

### Cash for Work Activity and Payment Details

SL.N o	Type of Construction/site-villages	Number of person days involved	Total number of beneficiaries involved from the concerned village	Payment done for CFW (Rs)
1	Earthen road in Totasahi (Adibasi Basti) in village Gilajodi including homestead rising of 9 families.	625	21	39360/-
2	Construction of earthen mound in the village Gilajodi	4085	136	332880/-
3	Renovation of pond in village Ambakuduchi	4500	150	359920/-
4	Construction of flood protection embankment in the river Subarnarekha of village Gopinathpur	1950	65	156000/-
5	Earthen road in village Asti (Colony sahi) with homestead rising of 23 families	1470	49	117600/-
6	Cleaning & washing the channel in Kunkuni Nallah of village Machharanka	2880	71	235200/-
7	Earthen road in village Churmara	5662	257	454160/-
8	Construction of flood protection Bandh of village Gadasahi Baliapal	12008	274	959340/-
9	Construction of village road embankment in village Balikbad	2100	70	167800/-
10	Construction of earthen road in village Paiksida	1800	60	1,43680/-
11	Earthen road in village Vellora with homestead rising of 12 families	3956	89	412520/-
12	Earthen road in village Gangadharpur with homestead rising of 21 families	2291	65	170960/-
13	Renovation of Canal in village Chalanti	4163	80	336840/-
14	Rising of homestead land in village Dhitpura	2020	69	152440/-
15	Earthen road in village Santoshpur	1616	72	116440/-
16	Earthen road in village Baitpada	1644	38	75760/-
17	Earthen road in village Belagaon	2633	102	235040/-
18	Earthen road in village Junbalada	2646	95	228560/-
29	Earthen road in village Dhuliuda	900	30	62380/-
20	Earthen road in village Garipur	1051	14	43120/-
	Beneficiaries from Gosainpatna Village	-	37	The beneficiaries worked in the activities undertaken in their nearby villages under CfW
	Beneficiaries from Benapura Village	-	77	
	Beneficiaries from Chaughari Village	-	46	
	Beneficiaries from Chandipur Village	-	33	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60000</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>4800000</b>

*(Photographs of CfW programme are attached in annex-1)*



### **Processes adopted for implementation of CfW:**

Prior to implementation of CfW a feasibility study was done by Unnayan. (*Report of the feasibility study and technical report are attached in annex – 2 and annex-3 respectively.*) Guideline of Oxfam GB and ECHO was followed in implementing the programme. Step by step Cash for Work (CFW) procedure followed under this programme are given below:

#### ***Identification of Villages:***

- Oxfam and partners supported with relief work this year.
- Most flood affected villages in critical vulnerable clusters.
- Villages pre-dominant by Scheduled Castes, Backward class, Dalits and minorities
- Villages where similar support has not been provided by other agencies/government.
- Villages are in clusters and from point of view of monitoring are manageable.

#### ***Identification of beneficiaries***

- Families without sufficient sources of income (such as daily wage labourers) and lack of food stock
- Lack of income sources and employment options, landless laborers.
- Families who are forced to migrate for income.
- Families with damaged houses, assets and lack of money to recuperate.
- Fully Damaged or partly destroyed structures/houses that need support.
- Families headed by women.
- Families with physically and mentally challenged persons, elderly, sick persons, pregnant and lactating women
- Families that are social and economic minorities (dalits, etc)

#### ***Process of identification***

- Setting up of Village committee (local leaders, beneficiaries including women and men, Site supervisor) in each community/village.
- Explaining the project plan and NREGA guidelines for CFW.
- Brief on beneficiary guidelines and targeting criteria.
- Discussions about the guidelines with community.
- Community involvement for the preparation of the list of beneficiary.
- Transparency about package/ cash payment modalities.
- Baseline information about the beneficiary households

#### ***Area selection for cash for work:***

##### ***Processes:***

- Unnayan and Oxfam staff, and local government (PRIs) agreed and specified their programmes and areas of intervention. This was facilitated through discussions at the local coordination meetings. Overlap of areas and communities as well as dis-similarities while doing the same programme (e.g. different day rates for CFW activities, etc) was avoided.
- The decision for targeting villages was made according to observations during the relief response period, as well as from discussions with Oxfam field staff, partner staff and local administration where feasible.
- Selected villages were part of the relief operation.
- Village Committee consisting of local leaders, key people like teachers and people influencing change, beneficiaries were formed that decided and facilitated planning, set-up, targeting (beneficiary survey), monitoring and distribution for the programme.

- List of beneficiary was prepared before the starting of activity.
- Unnayan's staff responsible for this area supported with the set up and running of the programme.
- The community took ownership of the programme and therefore was highly involved in all activities since the beginning till end.
- To identify the community level work to be done under CFW, a Rapid Rural Appraisal was conducted in each target village with Social map. On the basis of RRA CFW list of activities were prepared.
- On the basis of beneficiary survey (individual level) and RRA (at community level) scheme list for cash for work should be prepared by partner staff and verified by Oxfam Monitors.

***Type of activities under CFW:*** Final selected activities for cash for work were endorsed by respective village committee, and approved by Unnayan. Selected activities for construction were kept in mind the value addition to preparedness to villages. The work corresponded to work of public or community interest, which is related to the implementation of humanitarian projects showing components relative to reducing vulnerability and helping communities to regain a minimum level of self-sufficiency.

***CFW Package/benefits:*** A total of 30 working days was available per household. Daily rates were paid for a maximum of 30 working days for each targeted household. Average wage fixed as per NREGA was Rs.80/- per person/day.

Norms:

- 8 hours working day including one hour for lunch. Start time of working activities were agreed with the beneficiaries and the village committee.
- The working period was defined for one month plus 2-3 weeks (45 –60 day) to complete the work but to enable the beneficiaries to fulfil other commitments and obligations.
- Units of earthwork for each working day was defined as 70 cft with 10% flexibility, to ensure similar working commitment for all participants and throughout the programme in all areas of implementation. This was facilitated in close cooperation with the partner staff and Village committee who defined the average size of a house and community structure construction.
- The beneficiaries were obliged to attend awareness meetings, covering subjects like hygiene and health, community disaster preparedness, women's role in disaster, savings and micro finance, vegetable gardening, government schemes and entitlements, etc. These meeting were facilitated throughout the ongoing programme.
- Involvement of elderly, weak and disabled persons was considered; therefore special working units, with less physical work input were devised such as supporting ongoing activities with providing and distributing water, cutting or arranging grass or materials, providing baby sitting services for active mothers.
- Onsite monitoring was done to enable the most affected and vulnerable households to participate.
- After completion of the village raising or plinth construction, planting materials (bushes, or grass types) to console the raised plinths against erosion was planted.

***Community/Individual contribution and sustainability issue:*** To ensure individual/community contribution, following steps were taken;

- All CFW work ran under an agreement between village committee and Unnayan to ensure commitment, individual contribution (in terms of labour), protective measure (slope, turffing, plants) and future maintenance.
- Working tools like shovel, hoe etc. was provided by beneficiary.

**Implementation of the programme:** Implementation of the programme activities has to be under supervision of partner staff (animators/field organisers, Gram Panchayat Supervisors) and the Oxfam staffs. Other considerations were as follows;

- The communities identified a person from the village committee who was in charge of recording the attendance sheet. This person was part of the cash for work programme, e.g. a person who is unable to fulfill physically hard work but provides the ability to oversee activities.
- All programme activities were facilitated in the most accountable and transparent way on all levels and for all involved.
- Before engaging in activity, Unnayan carried out an analysis concerning the viability of the work and how the project will affect the most vulnerable groups.
- The activity ensured that an adequate follow-up is made in order to minimize the risks and dangers of double financing and misuse of funds and/or beneficiaries.
- Training imparted on CfW and NREGS.
- Visibility and transparency: Each project site had a bill board with Partner, Oxfam and donor logo and name, established at central location with target criteria, guidelines, package, payment and set up of the programme activities.

**Payment procedure:** All payment and distribution mechanisms (as below) were carefully and exactly explained to the beneficiaries to avoid any misunderstandings and problems. Procedures for payment were as follows;

- Unnayan staff with representation from village committee facilitated and monitored the distribution of cash.
- The cash was distributed on a weekly basis as agreed in the village committee. (every 7-10 days). This enabled the beneficiaries to respond to their financial needs in a timely appropriate manner. The payment days were recorded on the beneficiaries ID card and muster rolls.
- The distribution place was selected looking into the safety of place and easily reachable for all beneficiaries.
- The beneficiaries were given ID payment cards, on which their name, serial number (as on the muster roll) and days and amounts of cash paid was documented.
- Ensure small notes/denominations of cash for beneficiary.
- The person who was registered for work received the payment. If more than one member of the family/household had contributed, the woman in the group received the payment. If the contributing person could not come for the payment session, he/she was entitled to nominate another person to receive the payment.
- Payment sheets for each distribution in each community with name and ID were prepared. Beneficiaries signed or fingerprint when receiving the money and all payment sheets were countersigned by field officers, partner staff and village committee member.
- Insurance for cash in transit was done.

**Key achievements of CfW with indicators:**



- All the planned activities with quality structures have been completed in due time and with active participation of village committees. The structures have helped substantially in preventing from the wreckage of the devastating flood in the month of June 2008. Despite of the flood that came in the month of June 2008 has caused damage to some of the activities done under CfW; our volunteers have motivated the village communities who have repaired the roads through labour contribution.
- Forceful migration of the target communities has been substantially reduced. An amount of Rs.2400/- has helped the beneficiaries in spending for food, clothes and other essential items thus providing food and income security during the lean season when people in this area usually migrate. It has been a great help for the poor beneficiaries to cope up with the stress period.
- Many beneficiaries have revealed that indebtedness would have increased with a very high rate of interest had there been no CfW.
- The project has been able to promote equal and fair payment to all participants, regardless of sex and ethnic and social differences.

Achievements	Indicators
<p>The work has been successfully implemented with proper orientation to the beneficiaries and the implementing staff.</p> <p>Transparency maintained.</p> <p>All the activities implemented are need based though challenging.</p> <p>Activities would help in disaster management.</p> <p>It fulfills the food and income security of the most vulnerable during the lean period for the wage earners.</p> <p>The basic objective of food security of the most vulnerable families especially the landless, tribals and wage dependent people through access to income has been achieved.</p> <p>Many beneficiaries have been able to repay their loan.</p> <p>Indebtedness reduced.</p> <p>Migration checked.</p> <p>Beneficiaries' access to credit from local shops and foodgrain lenders increased.</p> <p>Nutritional food intake of beneficiaries being done.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic CFW guidelines followed.</li> <li>• Village committees actively involved.</li> <li>• Participation of women is satisfactory.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries are clear and aware of work, purpose of work, number of working days and payments.</li> <li>• There has been no report of forceful migration among the beneficiaries.</li> <li>• People bought /consumed vegetables and pulses in their daily diet.</li> <li>• Grocers willing to give/ gave credit to the beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Many people have said that they have been able to get food grain on loan from well of households.</li> </ul>

**(A case study of Churamara Village)**

**Prepared by : Sudarsan Das**

“The devastating and unprecedented flood in 2007 had badly affected our life. The aftermath situation was overwhelmingly upsetting. Having fought a grim battle of survival for months together, we had to leave our home for Gujrat in search of work in the month of January 2008. We came to know from our family members and other friends that OXFAM-UNNAYAN is providing 30 days’ of work in our village at the rate Rs80/ per day. After hearing about this news we decided to come back and now we are in our village, thanks to OXFAM-UNNAYAN’s Cash for Work programme”, said Niranjan and Gunakar of village Churmara, under Churmara GP of Basta Block in Balasore district, Orissa. It is not only Niranjan or Gunakar, some 50 such youth have come back to the village after hearing that OXFAM-UNNAYAN is providing 30 days’ work under CFW.

Churmara village of Basta block is situated on the bank of the river Subarnarekha. The GP has around 750 house holds out of which more than 65 percent are of BPL category by and large belonging to SC and ST communities. Most of them are landless. Orissa is shabbily known for migration of people to other states and big cities. Migration generally takes place from tribal dominated districts in southern and western part of Orissa. But surprisingly in the village Churmara in the district of Balasore which is not only situated in the coastal belt of the state but also is regarded as one of the advanced districts of Orissa, migration is rampant, almost on an average, one person from each family. “Every year many youth of the village go to Hyderabad, Goa, Bangalore, Delhi etc in search of work, but this year quite a big number of youth including elderly persons have left the village... Commiserations to the devastating flood that had broken the backbone of the people”, said the people of the village in a meeting which was organized on 21<sup>st</sup> of March to observe the impact of CFW programme undertaken by OXFAM-UNNAYAN. This time, the people said, even many people have left their homes with the family which was not the case earlier. But Basanti Jena( aged about 65 years) had a different story to tell. She said, “My son, Chitta(32 years) got married just before 6 months and when he wanted to leave the house for Hyderabad in search of work, I requested him to take his newly married wife with him, he refused.....”, and after a deep sigh and with tears in her eyes she said,” How can I manage to keep the young married lady, my daughter-in-law in the house without a male member in the house ( Basanti is a widow)?,”.

By the time when I visited the village, 17 days’ work under CFW was completed. But the work was stopped since two days which had created dissatisfaction among them. It was revealed that due to some dispute over the patch of land from where the earth work was to be done and conflict between two political groups along with the Sarpanch for other reasons not connected with CFW , the work had been stopped. UNNAYAN team should have foreseen this situation and could have avoided the situation. However, the matter was resolved on 23<sup>rd</sup>.

On quality of work or the road-cum-embankment done in the village, the people said,” We did not imagine that this kind of work would be done in our village. We had thought that OXFAM-UNNAYAN, like any other NGO would come here and would go away after doing some low quality work. But the kind of work that has been done (of course! with the whole hearted effort of all of us), really surprised us. This kind of work had not been possible under Govt scheme and had it been so, the amount would have been more than 10 lacks”, said the villagers. ( The project cost here is Rs418000/- approx gone by the total person-days of work ).

On the question of payment to the beneficiaries, it was found that the people are satisfied. All of them said that the payment was timely and declared amount, ie, Rs 80/pd was paid to them.

The meeting continued for two hours. After the meeting, hundreds of villagers took me all along the newly constructed road/embankment with enthusiasm. While taking farewell from them, some women came to me and said,” Sir! Is it possible to arrange some more days’ of work, so that our sons, who have returned home from Gujrat would not have to go there again?” I apologetically expressed my inability but just thought about the prospects of NREGS.

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*Note: This report has been prepared by Sri Sudarsan Das; Advisor, Unnayan who visited Churmara village to see the impact of CfW. Mr. Das is the Secretary of Human Development Foundation, Bhubaneswar.*

### **More case studies of CfW Programme**

#### ***Embankment in Gadsahi Baliapal proved to be a boon: A case study***

The 2900 meter long flood protection embankment constructed under CfW in Gadsahi- Baliapal has directly saved about 800 houses from the ensuing havoc of flood in June 2008 where as many villages in the low lying GPs of Basta and Baliapal block namely, Putura, Naikudi, Nabra, Langaleswar have been indirectly been saved from devastation because the breach(s) usually caused on this particular point affect the said villages situated in the low-lying area. Apart from this the standing crop in Gadsahi Baliapal, particularly vegetables which was grown during this season have also been saved. At the time of flood, i.e. on 17/18/19 the villagers of Gadsahi Baliapal kept a close vigil on the embankment to prevent any breach to happen. Now people in this village say that the embankment has not only proved to be a blessing for our village, but also for a number of villages down this area.

#### ***Gilajodi villagers took shelter on the mound: A case study***

Before starting of CfW a meeting was organized in village Gilajodi to discuss about the activity that would not only provide income during their lean period but also help in reducing the risk in future disaster situations. The people of the village while explaining about their horrible experience during last flood in 2007 unanimously proposed for construction of a mound in their village for which a village common land was selected. Subsequently an earthen mound was built under CfW in the proposed place that was completed in May 2008. The mound proved to be very helpful during this year's flood in June 2008 which was much higher in terms of its intensity than last year. The villagers along with their cattle took shelter on it for 3 days when the whole village was marooned. The current of flood and incessant rain has caused some damage to the mound. The villagers are now planning to raise the height of the mound and make it a very strong one through proper compaction by contributing labour.

#### ***Raised embankment proves to be blessing for the people in Gopinathpur: A case study***

Village Gopinathpur situated on the bank of river Subarnarekha is very vulnerable and prone to the effect of flood. Through CFW a flood protection embankment of 1700 feet length and 4 feet height has been constructed which was completed just before this year's flood in June. This embankment proved to be blessing for 80 families of this village. This embankment prevented flood water affecting the people of these 80 families.

## Public Health Promotion

**Number of families/ beneficiaries benefited:** *The whole village communities in the targeted villages under this recovery programme are considered as beneficiaries. Thus there are about 5000 families have directly benefited through this programme where as indirect beneficiaries would be 10000.*

### Key activities and progress:

**Raising of handpump platforms:** 26 numbers of handpump platform raised under this project Following is the list of villages with number of platform raised:

Sl. No	Name of village	No of handpump platforms raised
1	Santoshpur	2
2	Gangadharpur	1
3	Chalanti	1
4	Belagaon	1
5	Ambakuduchi	2
6	Gilajodi	2
7	Machharanka	1
8	Gopinathpur	1
9	Goseinpatna	1
10	Churmara	2
11	Paiksida	1
12	Balikbad	1
13	GadsahiBaliapal	1
14	Benapura	1
15	Vellora	1
16	Baitpada	1
17	Chandipur	1
18	Asti	1
19	Dhitpura	1
20	Chaughari	1
21	Junbalada	1
22	Garipur	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>

**Bath cubicles:** 3 bath cubicles have been constructed 1 each in the following villages: Dhitpura, GadsahiBaliapal and Dhuliuda.

**Wall painting for hygiene messages:** Pictorial wall paintings with hygiene messages in local language have been done in 24 strategic locations in 23 villages. In GadsahiBaliapal wall painting has been done in 2 locations. Painting could not be done in Belagaon village as there was no suitable place for the same in this village.

**Health awareness camps:** Through out the project period awareness camps have been conducted involving SHG and Youth group members and children in all the five GPs on the precautionary measures for common diseases during rainy season and preparedness in terms of public health in flood situation. Apart from these messages on the basic household cleanliness, preparation of ORS, personal hygiene was spread.

**Village PH Campaign:** The trained volunteers through Jatha (street corner play) have undertaken village level campaign in all the operational villages on PH issues and minimum basic preparedness by village communities in this regard.

**School Health Programme:** Rally, and competitions have been conducted among school children in the villages for promotion of personal hygiene and environment cleanliness.

**PH Training:** 2 Panchayat level training have been conducted where selected representatives from the operational villages of Raghunathpur, Paiksida, Kulida, Santoshpur and Churmara Gram Panchayats participated.

- The village level volunteers have been actively involved in PH promotion activities in the flood of June 2008.
- Competitions have been conducted among school children in the operational villages for promotion of personal hygiene and environment cleanliness.
- 35 village level volunteers have been given orientation on the PHP activities during flood time.

**PH Flex banners:** 30 numbers of Flex banners each 32 sq. ft. size with PH messages (with specific reference to flood situations) have been prepared and displayed at different strategic points such as village market place, schools and at training venues for awareness generation.

**First aid Training:** First aid training has been imparted to the volunteers. Resource persons from St Johns Ambulance were involved in this training programme.

PHP and PHE matrix

Sl no	Type of activity	Status & Procedure	Indicators
1	P.H. awareness	village level meeting involving SHG, VDC PRI	Safe drinking water used and demonstrated at all CFW worksites.
	a) Collection of safe drinking water & storage	Observe at water collection site & HH visit. Who's who contest, Question answer & ability test at community level.	More than 50% people follow this instruction.
	b) Use of safe drinking water	HH survey & visit. Who's who contest, Question answer & ability test at community level.	40-50% people use including children.
	c) Hand washing practice	HH survey & surprise visit. Who's who contest, Question answer & ability test at community level.	40% follow this
	d) Preparation of ORS by proportionate use of Salt Sugar & water.	Who's who contest, Question answer & ability test at community level.	Maximum people are equipped with knowledge on preparation of ORS
	e) Making of pit latrine	HH visit & liaison with RWS&S/BDO	18 at vill <b>Asti</b>

			<p>17 at Ambakuduchi 28 at <b>G.Baliapal</b> People in other villages exhibit an interest in construction of toilets. 272 nos of Latrine are sanctioned by water &amp; Sanitation Mission at <b>G.Baliapal</b> after initiative by Unnayan and RCC ring are supplies to all &amp; complete of digging earth at 42 and complet work at 8 HH. Village committee submitted resolution and memorandum to Block authority &amp; RWSS for implementation of Total sanitation prog in village <b>Gilajodi.</b></p>
	f) Cleaning of water sources	By PH volunteers and motivating village community	Mostly in Gilajodi, G.Baliapal, Asti, Ambakuduchi, Choramara, Chalanti.
2	Availability & activation of AWC	Aware the AWW by calling community meeting	All Anganwadi Center of project area are open & supply ORS/medicine as per the govt. provisions
3	Capacity building of SHG, VDC	By meeting with them	SHG women are leading to organize Competition, and generating awareness.
4	Acceptability among people	Put a stall at <b>Baruni mela</b> , a big local fair for 10 days held at <b>Benapura</b> to which. Campaign done on Safe drinking water, display all IEC material.	<p>* Thousands of people made a mass signature drive on message “Health is Wealth” on World Health Day, 7<sup>th</sup> April.</p> <p>* People spontaneously donated labour and cleaned the fair site after completion of the mela , damaged the waste product</p>

### Key achievements of PHP with indicators:

- As a key impact of the programme, there has been comprehensive reduction in incidence of post-flood diseases like diarrhea, food poisoning, skin diseases etc. This is attributed to the information and knowledge the people had gained through orientation and information campaign.
- Raised platforms have reduced the risk of getting safe drinking water during flood.
- Bath cubicles have ensured privacy of women thus protecting their dignity.
- General consciousness on basic hygiene practices and safe drinking water has been developed.

(Note: An impact assessment on PH programme has been conducted by a professional team named Margdarshak the report of which has already been submitted to Oxfam).

*(Photographs of PHP programme are attached in annex-4)*



## Capacity Building :

The following programmes have been conducted for capacity building of Unnayan and village community:

**ToT for partners, PRIs and other stakeholders:** ToT involving various stake holders such as PRI representatives, local Community Based Organisations, local administrative officials, opinion leaders and NGOs. Various issues related to flood in the operational area with specific reference to relief; rescue and DRR formed the components of this training. Experience sharing during response and recovery programmes was done. Orientation on devising a coordinated effort to tackle the issue of flood and its related consequences in a harmonized manner was dealt in this programme.

**Capacity building of village committees on Contingency Plan:** Training on Community Contingency Plan was conducted on 20 & 21 May 2008 at Unnayan's Kakbandh centre where staffs and volunteers participated. Resource person from Pallishree organisation facilitated the programme. Having been trained through this training the staff and volunteers imparted contingency plan orientations to the village committees in all the operational villages. A follow-up orientation programme was conducted on the Independence Day (15<sup>th</sup> August) involving 5 key members from each of the operational village. The draft contingency plan document prepared earlier at the villages were shared with them on this occasion and participants were oriented to further strengthen the contingency plans of their respective villages in line with the community preparedness for disaster situations, especially flood, in future.

**Mega Phone for each of the operational village:** Mega phones have been placed with the responsibility of village committees in the respective village with the aim of communicating warning and also campaign during disaster situation among village communities. Following is the list of villages where megaphones (1 in each village) have been distributed:

1. Belagaon	2. Garipur	3. Junbalada	4. Dhuliuda	5. Vellora
6. Santoshpur	7. Benapura	8. Chandipur	9. Chalanti	10. Dhitpura
11. Gangadharpur	12. Baitpada	13. Ambakuduchi	14. Gopinathpur	15. Gilajodi
16. Goseinpatna	17. Machharanka	18. Asti	19. Paiksida	20. Balikbad
21. G.Baliapal	22. Churmara	23. Chaughari	24. Tikayatpur	

*Note: Apart from this 3 megaphones have been kept with Unnayan as Contingency stock.*

**Distribution of boats to village committees:** As a preparedness measure boats have been deployed at village level which are most vulnerable. A total of 10 boats have been deployed out of which machine has been fitted in 1 boat and the remaining 8 are manually driven. Agreement has been made with respective village committees for the custody and management of these boats. Effort is also being made to influence the block officials to instruct the concerned Gram Panchayats to take responsibility for their maintenance from Panchayat fund. Following is the list of villages where boats have been positioned.

1. Dhuliuda	2. Dhitpura	3. Chaughari	4. Tikayatpur	5. Ambakuduchi
6. Balikbad	7. Benapura	8. Garipur	9. G. Baliapal	10. Bandhamundi

*Note: Apart from these 2 fibred boats have been provided by Oxfam to Unnayan for contingency requirements.*

**District level coordination meeting:** 2 district level coordination meetings involving NGOs, INGOs, Media, PRI and district administrative officials have been conducted (18.06.2008 and 2.7.2008) as a part of preparedness and developing agility among various stakeholders.

**Key achievements of Capacity Building Programmes with indicators:**

- PRA (Social map, vulnerability map) for contingency plan has been done in 24 villages
- Data on village profile (demography, resource etc.) collected for 24 villages.
- A marked interest among the villagers for disaster preparedness has developed. Young boys and girls, SHG members are oriented who are working as volunteers in the villages in promoting Public Health awareness.
- Volunteers at community level created to address the response and preparedness issues which have already been reflected in 2008 flood.
- Community Contingency Plan documents have been prepared in 12 villages.
- Risk to life during disaster has been reduced through provision of rescue and warning assets such as boats and megaphones at community level.

*(Photographs of capacity building Programme are attached in annex-5)*

## Advocacy

- The collector of Balasore, ADM, Tahasildars (Jaleswar & Basta), BDO (Basta), Chairman (Basta) and media (both electronic and print), Chairman- Zilla Parishad have visited the field and appraised about the activities. Meetings with village community were organized where people interacted with the authorities and made their demand in terms of disaster preparedness.
- A good number of people from various sections have been associated with Subarnarekha Surakshya Sena, a local informal body emerging as a potential forum for advocacy and disaster management.

*(Photographs of Advocacy Programme are attached in annex-6)*

## List of Annexure:

Annex-1: CfW Photographs  
Annex-2: CfW Feasibility Report  
Annex-3: CfW Technical Report  
Annex-4: PHP Photographa  
Annex-5: Capacity Building Photographs  
Annex-6: Advocacy Photographs