



# ANNUAL REPORT 2019 – 20





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# Letter from Unnayan Team

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Greetings from team Unnayan!

As we present you with this year's annual report we cannot help but look back and reflect on our journey so far. Over the years we have grown and evolved, adapting to the changing demands of society but our core values still remain the same. Empowerment of the marginalized communities through livelihood generation, with the vision of a greener and sustainable future is something that has always driven us. Our experiences with women have shown us how their vision of empowerment, social justice and access to opportunities align perfectly with ours. It is from them that we derive most of the strength and push to dream of a better world. Our work with the communities have enabled them to become self-reliant by providing them better access to the market, institution building, skill development and scientific management of production.

This year, cyclone Fani was the biggest challenge to not just us but the whole state. Having worked in disaster management in the past we could shifty take to action for relief and rehabilitation. Though Puri was a completely new target area for us, we could successfully mobilize the local volunteers and reach out to the most vulnerable communities.

The path ahead of us is long and our work has just begun. Each year proves to be an exciting one for us, with its own lessons and challenges. What keep us driven are the dreams we have woven together of a better and just world. And it is a reminder that we have miles to go before we sleep!



# About Us

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UNNAYAN, meaning 'development', was founded in the late 80's by an enthusiastic group of youth who shared a vision of a prejudice-free, vibrant, self-reliant and value-based society; a society free from the web of poverty and hunger.

It was formally registered on 16th April 1990 under the Societies Registration Act. Subsequently it got registered under FCRA on 25th May 1998. The organization recognizes that the process of development is as important as the outcome. It firmly believes that development is a process beginning and ending with the human self, requiring people's active and conscious participation.

Unnayan, the organization has been working on issue-based, need- based as well as rights- based development since its inception.







## Our Mission

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To enable absolutely poor people to achieve sustainable improvement in their lives with a process of self-help. Over the 25 years we have worked to integrated and holistic development of rural communities through capacity building and institutional arrangements. To generate means and taking measures for promotion of livelihood options of poor people in rural areas through people's action and initiative.

## Our Vision

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A strong, vibrant, cohesive, and progressive society founded on egalitarian and democratic principles; ecologically sound management techniques, and mutual cooperation; where every individual reaches her/his full potential and informed choice is a matter of right.

# Our Reach

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- 60+ programs initiated
- 50,000+ people served
- 250+ volunteers across
- 15+ prominent associations
- 10+ project districts







# OUR WORK IN GLIMPSES





**HATCHING HOPE INITIATIVE  
(HHI), Mayurbhanj**



**HHI** is an initiative supported by Heifer International and Cargill to improve the nutrition of households through backyard Poultry Production and consumption.

Backyard poultry is an effective intervention for improving nutrition and creating socio-economic transformation. A study conducted in Odisha a positive correlation between backyard poultry production and livelihood indicators, including gender equality, insurance, savings, food security, and nutrition (Singh et al. 2017). Scholars maintain that partnering with women to implement backyard poultry has successfully led to enhancing nutrient quality and household food quantity, managing and preventing anemia and micronutrient gap, improving access to commodities, education, and sanitation for women healthcare in vulnerable communities (Sethi et al. 2017).





## Approach

Phase 1: Implement poultry programs in targeted communities that encompass high standards of poultry

Phase 2: Provide open-source availability of knowledge, resources and technical information on poultry production and consumption that can be easily and readily accessed by producers and communities.

Phase 3: Create new business solutions for producers and farming households, including low-cost feeding technologies, high-quality low-cost poultry housing solutions, and new models of productions, poultry health and breeding, processing and marketing.







## Key Highlights

- 670+ SHGs were formed and successfully managed with savings and credits with collective work in the villages
- Improved income of 7500+ families through poultry production (30,000 People)
- Enhanced consumption of chicken and eggs in the community
- Enhanced awareness of best practices of BYP management in the community
- Improved understanding of the nutritional benefit of poultry consumption in the community
- Market linkages of the producers and FPOs for sustainable trade of poultry
- Developed an evidence-based model of Community Hatchery to improve BYP production at the community level
- Production capacity and sale capacity were increased by 30% after two years.





## MSED, Mayurbhanj

**MSED**, "Mayurbhanj Socio-Economic development project through Livestock Support" was implemented in the district of Mayurbhanj, Odisha of India, within Heifer India's program framework.

The targeted community has minimum involvement in the livestock value chain and it is confined to farmer-to-farmer and local markets, which do not bring higher returns. The market is not yet commercialized as farmers lack formal aggregation points and have weak social cohesive ties. This is so for the goat and indigenous chicken value chains. There is no standard meat grading system for both value chains at both field and abattoir levels.



In addition, communities' access to viable markets is hindered by a lack of aggregation hubs, limited structured self-organization, minimum access to market information and financial capital. Poor livestock husbandry and health management practices due to inadequate extension services also limit their participation in the value chains.

The primary objective of this project is to empower the small and marginal holder farmers with sustainable livelihood opportunities. It aims to empower communities with Improved Animal Management practices and alternate livelihood sources like the goat value chain. Collective efforts of smallholder farmers with strengthened negotiating power to improve their sales and earnings will be promoted.

## Approach

In this project, 5,000 original families received goats so that each family was given a herd size of 4 goats. The original families receive goats, and after one and half years, when the kids are grown up, they pass them on to the POG group members. As a supplementary income source, the project participants were provided with vegetable seeds, seedlings, fodder seeds, and saplings. Priority was given for training to the participants to improve their skills and knowledge. All the groups (OG and POGs) members were given respective training on Heifer's Cornerstones, SHG management, Improved Animal Management, Gender Sensitization, Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction(CBDRR), Nutrition and Hygiene, Producer company/cooperative management, Kitchen Gardening and Fodder Production. All the project families were organized into community-based institutions such as SHGs, producer company/cooperative. Business hubs were formed, which acts as a center for business transactions and



strengthening farmers' position in the value chain. These business hubs facilitated goat selling and other products to the market.

## Key Highlights

- 20,000 families have increased income from the past level below the poverty line through strengthening the goat value chain and improved food security and nutrition.
- 20,000 women were empowered as leaders and entrepreneurs through organized community-led institutions to rise from poverty to sustainability.
- 20,000 smallholder families have increased production and supply 20K meat goats per year and 547 goats per day to market.
- Families/groups have adopted environment-friendly practices.
- Increased adoption of improved animal husbandry practices
- Increased access to up-to-date, relevant value chain information
- Improved adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices







## FANI RELIEF, Puri

Cyclone Fani was an extremely severe cyclonic storm that hit the coastal areas of Odisha on 3rd May 2019, leaving behind a trail of destroyed homes, power lines, vegetation, crops, and livestock. The cyclone affected the coastal district of Puri the most and destroyed about two lakh houses, affecting the lives of the poor.

Unnayan has been working on disaster management in the coastal districts of Odisha for the past two decades. In the aftermath of cyclone Fani,



Unnayan was involved in relief, restoration, and rehabilitation works in 15 villages of Chalisibatia, Ganganarayanpur, and Gopinathpur Panchayats in Puri district with support from various organizations and individuals. It mobilized resources and undertook immediate relief operations in these affected villages.

## Approach

Unnayan with support from SEEDS was able to build temporary shelters for safe living spaces and reduce the immediate vulnerability of 100 needy family's post-cyclone Fani. These shelters were kutcha houses with mud walls supported by bamboo/coconut trunk pillars and roofs made of bamboo cross members covered with tarpaulin sheets, coconut, and straw. It is expected that these houses would last several months or even years and act as transitional shelters until the rains end, and there is a more long-term solution.







Along with shelter building, Unnayan with the help of Arpan and Food Foundation conducted relief distribution drive which benefited around 1,000 families. The relief material included food items, clothes, mats, tarpaulins, buckets, sanitary napkins. Solar lanterns were distributed by the Rotary Club which helped around a hundred families without electricity.

## Key Highlights

- Three hundred households from 12 villages were supported with shelter assistance, which essentially meant shelter from the sun and the rains. This helped them to resume their livelihoods and pursue employment opportunities.



- In all villages, cleanliness drives have been undertaken by the community members. This has helped remove debris scattered all over the villages, thus helping the villages get back to normalcy.
- Unnayan established a rapport or relationship with the communities for undertaking future projects in the areas.







## E-SHAKTI, Mayurbhanj

The National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has launched a project titled “E-Shakti” for the digitization of all members of Self-Help Group (SHG) in India.

The absence of proper knowledge on SHG management can lead to making poor decisions that can adversely affect a group at the grassroots level. So, planning for financial issues and self-development in group activities is one of the major aspects of life, especially among the people in rural areas and the hinterland. E-Shakti aims to endorse Managerial skills among women self-help groups and give wide publicity of diversified

characteristic and important social security schemes under the ambit of PMJDY i.e., PMSBY, PMJJBY, APY and other savings and credit linkage with bank. The USP of E-Shakti software is 'one-click' availability of social and financial information of all the members of the SHG. The project aims to bring all SHG members under the fold of financial inclusion thereby helping them access wider range of financial services.

## Approach

The first stage of the project involves capturing master data of all the SHGs in a district that includes financial and non-financial information of the SHGs and their members. The SHGs are considered "on boarded" once the data is uploaded to the dedicated server for the project. The next stage is "on mobile" when financial data of the SHGs is downloaded and confirmed through "E-Shakti" App loaded on Android-based mobiles. The project reaches "go live" status when all the pending transactions are brought up to date. Subsequently, uploading of the current transactions takes place, regularly every month. The entire data of the digitized SHGs is available on the dedicated website

## Key Highlights

- The project was successfully implemented in 2 blocks of Mayurbhanj
- A total of 1004 SHGs were formed with a total of 37 animators
- Increased digitization of the SHGs helped link them to financial institutions efficiently









# CHSC, Mayurbhanj

(CHILD HEALTH AND SPORTS COOPERATIVE)

Since 2011 Unnayan has been implementing the Children's Development Khajana program, and recently in 2019, implemented the Child Health and Sports Cooperative as well. The project focuses on children and young people of 8-21 age groups, to provide them access to a safe and supportive space for their overall development in different aspects of life. With support from Butterflies , New Delhi and Comic Relief and Child Hope, UK, the project has 14 branches in 14 villages of Rasagovindapur block in Mayurbhanj District. There are 342 members who are children, of which 156 are boys and 186 are



girls. Almost all children come from marginalized families with parents who work as laborers or small-time sharecroppers. The tribal Shantal community has accepted this program as a new dawn of development for their children. Unnayan has received a lot of cooperation and support at the village level during the implementation of different activities





# Approach

## CHSC monthly meetings

Regular meetings were held to stimulate the children for more proactive and meaningful participation. As they were entirely children run, the children undertook leadership and initiative, boosting their learning process. Issues raised during the meetings were undertaken by CHSC members for resolution.

## Sports for Parents

For creating a conducive environment around sports parents had to be involved as well. They were taught about the importance of sports. They actively became a part of the project. With a little encouragement they also started playing alongside the children. Many sports activities and events were organized for the parents.

## Health Session

Health awareness sessions are conducted to make the children aware of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases, the benefits of hand wash, and the 6 step process to be followed for complete hand sanitization.





Through many practice sessions the children could preserve the understanding they have obtained and implement the same in their daily lives. Frequent examinations were conducted to monitor the progress and it was seen that the children had been imbued with a healthier mind-set for a healthy living.

### **Daily Sports**

Children were encouraged to participate in sports activities to improve their physical, emotional and mental well-being. As a result football is regularly being played by the community's boys for 5 to 6 days every week. Children also perform yoga under the guidance of the project staff.

The project has noticeably impacted young girls who were previously not allowed to play. We conducted many sessions for the parents where we taught them about the importance of play. Over time we saw a positive shift in the attitude regarding letting the girls participate in sports. The girls also engaged in social interactions with others and participated in the monthly meetings.





A photograph of three children standing outdoors on a dirt path. In the center is a taller girl with her hair in a bun, wearing a grey dress with a pink and red floral pattern. To her left is a younger child with curly hair, wearing a yellow top and a blue patterned skirt, smiling. To her right is a boy wearing a red t-shirt with the text 'Live every moments Laugh beyond words' and a blue skirt. A yellow soccer ball is on the ground in front of them. The background is a blurred green forest.

## Key Highlights

- The project was successfully implemented in 14 villages of Rasgobindhpur block of Mayurbhanj
- A total of 443 children benefitted from the project and there was a significant increase in physical activities of the children
- There was a noticeable positive impact on the mental well-being amongst the children after the initiation of the programme
- Significant participant from the girls who were previously restricted from playing rigorous sports
- Savings
- Sports sessions





# KITCHEN GARDEN, Mayurbhanj

Supported by OSA, Unnayan initiated this program to improve the nutritional intake of the deprived. Unnayan's experience of working with tribal communities in Mayurbhanj district has shown the need of nutritional self-sufficiency as a supplement to a diet which consists mainly of pakhala (watered rice) with a little salt. With COVID spreading in rural areas there are no jobs and therefore no money to buy any food items necessary for a balanced diet.



## Approach

After a series of discussions 200 beneficiaries from 45 villages were selected and a list of vegetables was prepared in consultation with the community. The final selection was based on the space available, the need of the household, the interest shown in understanding the idea of nutritional self-sufficiency and very importantly the willingness and eagerness to pass to another family the gift of vegetables and seeds so that the 200 families can double to 400 in a year, 800 a year after that and so on. Seeds distributed were of a hardier native variety which could be preserved for the next season. Emphasis was laid on use of natural manure.







## Key Highlights

- The project was spread across 7 panchayats and 35+ villages
- A total of 3000+ beneficiaries
- 200 people were given seeds packet for vegetation
- There was an increase in nutrition intake of the community and self-reliance
- Vegetation also added to the family income by selling surplus produce in the mark





# LIVPURE, Balasore

Oxfam and Unnayan partnered together with Livpure to providing access to safe drinking water in flood prone river basins in Odisha. The district of Balasore is highly vulnerable to flash floods during monsoon season. Its location on the drainage area of the Subarnarekha River causes it to flood every year, carrying in salt and sand inland. Through the LivPure project, Unnayan could desalinate drinking water for the people and reduce the concentration of iron in the water through the installation of Iron Removal Plants (IRP).

The overall goal of the programme was 'to develop the resilience of communities in the targeted villages located in selected river basins of Odisha against floods and other identified hazards, with a focus on women and marginalized groups.' Unnayan undertook measures to improve the



disaster preparedness and resilience of target communities, and build their capacity to manage shocks and stresses arising due to floods and other disasters. It also advocated for increased government actions on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development plans.

## Key Highlights

- Improved community access to water, sanitation and hygiene conditions before during and after emergencies - with particular focus women and girls' access and control of wash facilities in 10 flood prone villages Balasore district in Odisha.
- Low cost flood resilient community based water filtration and sanitation models were used and replicated in 10 villages whereby vulnerable communities engaged with Government for provision of at least 1 drinking water source which provides safe drinking water even during disasters.





# OTHER ACTIVITIES





# BARIPADA MUDHI

Mudhi (puffed rice) is a staple, ready to eat food product of Northern Odisha. The producers are mostly women, often belonging to marginalized groups. We have been engaged in transforming the process of puffed rice making more dignified, viable and commercialized livelihood option for women. We are involved in organizing women into SHGs, cooperatives and producer groups to maximize their strength, linking them with financial institutions and the market. Baripada Mudhi Mansa (puffed rice and mutton) is a unique delicacy which has reached from rural households in Mayurbhanj to the mainstream market. For the last 15 years, Baripada Mudhi has grown to be known as a signature food item, representing the spirit and culture of Mayurbhanj throughout Odisha.





# MAHILA SHANTI SENA

Mahila Shanti Sena (MSS) or Women's Peace Corps, is a peace movement conceptualized by the Late Acharya Ramamurti, a prominent Gandhian, in the year 2002 at the Buddhist City, Vaishali in Bihar. MSS works towards the capacity building of rural women in the areas of peace, non- violence, participatory democracy and human rights. MSS believes that peace can be achieved through democracy and development. MSS's efforts focus on empowering women to get actively involved in just and peaceful community-building. Women face various problems such as violence, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and neglect. MSS's approach is to enable women to realize their strength and power and build capacity to solve their own problems.

The MSS movement under Unnayan has spread to 650 villages in 6 districts of Odisha, with a total number of 11,000 women being trained under the programme. They have formed 200 Dastas and 1000 Panjas. They are involved in peace building by solving different issues in village and block level. 110 MSS members have been elected as panchayat leaders.

The involvement of MSS members in the village level decision making in Palli Sabha has catalysed many village level activities like construction of roads, sanitation facilities and making available clean drinking water. MSS works actively against domestic violence and is a strong propagator of the anti-liquor movement.

This year, a 3 –days training of trainers (TOT) programme was conducted in Jagatsinghpur district involving all the block leaders to enable them as change agents and carry out further training programmes in their respective blocks.







# HANDICRAFTS

One of the key areas of Unnayan's intervention is generating livelihoods for marginalized people through utilization and promotion of available local resources of community, which includes traditional skills and knowledge. It has been working with women's groups on production and marketing of Golden Grass (Vetiver zizanoids), Sabai and jute craft products.

Unnayan has been working to revive traditional craft and enhance the capacity of women through improvement in knowledge, skills and market systems. Unnayan began working in Jagatsighpur district of Odisha after identifying 25 artisans. It formed self-help groups of women who underwent exposure visits, training on design, development and market linkage. Professional designers trained the artisans in techniques of contemporary design. These inputs enabled women transform kaincha (golden grass) weaving into an economic activity and create a source of income for them.

There are currently 500 women from 20 SHGs involved in making golden grass products. These SHGs are federated at the block level named 'Janani Maha Mahila Mandal'. The federation is responsible for marketing the products. The products are being sold both at national and international markets, boosted by online platforms.









# PARTNERS



**SEEDS, USA**

**Arpan Foundation, Mumbai**







**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD  
01.04.2019-31.03.2020**

EXPENDITURE	Annex ure	Amount (Rs)	INCOME	Annex ure	Amount (Rs)
Programme Cost	15	7035147.	Grant in Aid:	20	1156647
FC Project		24	FC Project		8.41
General Projects		1216489.	General Projects		650894.0
Personnel Cost	16	00	Bank Interest:	21	0
FC Project		2645345.	FC Project		100258.8
General Projects		00	FC Project		4
Administrative Cost	17	153060.0	General Projects		17312.00
FC Project		355055.8	Other Receipts:	22	
General Projects		0	Interest on FDR		41641.00
Depreciation FC Project	18	183000.7	interest on IT refund		273.00
General Projects		2	General Projects		477301.0
Unspent Balance	19	21514.75	Grant in aid receivable	23	0
FC Project		42634.16	FC Project		210944.0
General Projects		1842133.	Excess of income over unspent amount	24	8
FC Project		29	General Projects		426586.0
General Projects		12682.00	FC Project		0
			Excess of expenditure over the income		15373.63
		<u>1350706</u>			<u>1350706</u>
		<u>1.96</u>			<u>1.96</u>

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**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.03.2020**

LIABILITIES	Annex ure	Amount (Rs)	ASSETS	Annex ure	Amount (Rs)
CAPITAL FUND	25		FIXED ASSETS	29	909101.4
Opening balance		2039752.	Schedule- A		4
b/f		59			
Less: Excess of exp. Over income		-	INVESTMENT: FDR & LOAN	30	640528.0
		15373.63	FDR		0
Payable	26				



		335760.0		108369.0
FC Project		0	CDK FDR	0
General Projects		84065.00	Loan General Projects	36990.00
Unspent Balance			Security Deposit FC	30000.00
		1872133.		
FC project		29	CDK members adv	50133.00
General Projects		15793.44	CURRENT ASSETS	31
			TDS Receivables	253232.0
				0
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	27		General project	
			Grant in aid receivable:	
CDK & Seed Money Deposit		251431.3	General Project	32
		1		90850.00
Deposit	28		FC Project	210944.0
			Closing Balance	8
			Cash in hand	
			General Project	7547.50
			FC Projects	
			Cash at bank	
				185988.4
			General Project	6
				1966949.
			FC Projects	21
			CDK bank	92929.31
		<u>4583562.</u>		<u>4583562.</u>
		<u>00</u>		<u>00</u>

Bhubaneswar

Date: 09.01.2021

For B J P & CO.  
Chartered  
Accountants

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