

1ST SEPTEMBER 2020 TO
31ST MAY 2021

Narrative Report



For a world without hunger



IMPLEMENTED BY
**PRAYOG SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHA,
TILDA-NEORA, DIST. RAIPUR,
CHHATTISGARH**



Description

- 1.1. Title of the Action:
Strengthening food & nutrition security and WASH systems to mitigate COVID-19 Pandemic_SEWOH
- 1.2. Start date and end date of the reporting period: **1st September 2020 to 31st May 2021**
- 1.3. Target country(ies) or region(s): **India**

Brief Description of Project

1.	Title of the Action	Strengthening food & nutrition security and WASH systems to mitigate COVID-19 Pandemic_SEWOH
2.	Implementing Agency (Project partner)	Prayog Samaj Sevi Sanstha, Tilda-Neora, Dist. Raipur, Chhattisgarh, Pin 493 114, India
3.	Location(s) of the action	All India, with focus on the backward and vulnerable districts of Central and East Indian States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar and Jharkhand.
4.	Total Duration of the action	9 months (1 st September 2020 to 31 st May 2021)
5.	Reporting period	1 st September 2020 to 31 st May 2021
6.	Objective of the action	To addresses immediate and short term needs of the target groups on food and nutrition, WASH and small livelihood support.
7.	Target Groups	Rural vulnerable tribal and Dalit people, Landless farmers, Marginalised farmers, SHGs groups
8.	Results	R1: Food security, climate resilient agriculture and economic development. R2: Water, Sanitation, and hygiene R3: : Gender and rights R4: To conduct a study on labour and migrants' rights- content analysis of existing data, analysis of wages across states, entitlements to labourers.
1.9	Main activities	1.1 Provision of agricultural inputs to 600 Families 1.2 Provision of nutrition garden to 360 families 1.3 Food for work to revive 269 traditional water bodies(Shramdaan) 1.4 Support for small animal breeding to 95 families 1.5 Strengthening local seed bank in 2 areas. 1.6 Awareness on MIYCF 2.1: Mass awareness through risk communication and community engagement in 4 areas. 2:2 Provision of hygiene materials to individuals 2.3: Repair of 89 defunct hand pumps 3.1 Leadership trainings with federation leaders, community leaders, SHG office bearers, PRI members others. (Gender perspective building) 3.2 Orientations and trainings of youth and adolescent girls and boys on gender sensitization. 4.1 To conduct a study on labour and migrants' rights- content analysis of existing data, analysis of wages across states, entitlements to labourers.

2. **Assessment of implementation of Action activities:**

Executive summary of the Action- (please provide the summary of the action- what was the situation when the project was planned and what is the situation now. What are the key changes that the project has been able to establish. What is the situation of COVID-19. How the project has helped the community to overcome the challenges

Background The first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in china by the end of December 2019. The first case in India was detected in Kerala on 30th January among the Wuhan evacuee student. On the same day WHO declared COVID outbreak as public health emergency of international concern. But on 11th March 2020 WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic. However the screening and testing of international passengers formally started in India from 6th March. At that time we did not have enough testing hits.

On 19th March 2020 PM Modi while addressing the nation called for Janta Curfew on 22nd March and from 23rd morning the country went into a nation-wide lockdown with night curfew. Industries were shot down, commercial institutions, shops were closed down, and all public transport stopped plying including trains. First time this happened in India. Everywhere there was panic and a chaotic condition. Everybody was asked to stay at home. Educational institution were also closed. By 11th of April the number of COVID patients crossed 7000 and death 200.

People were horrified when they knew that it has no medicine, no vaccine. The country was not at all prepared to face such a situation. Though WHO recommended using mask, to stay home and sanitize hand, sufficient mask was also not available in the market. Hospitals were sanitised, Quarantine centres were created, and temporary hospitals were also established to meet the emergency situation which was not sufficient. The sufferings of the people infected were being taken care of by the government but this is not the end. The novel Coronavirus pandemic has structure the world- economy in a way that no other crisis has done if before. Earlier pandemic like the Spanish flu during 1918 had struck the world which was far less integrated today but the supply chain did not then spam the planet. The medical impact of the pandemic has itself a major challenge, but the economic impact of the lockdown is much more badly. Hundreds of hunger deaths started reported and migrant labourers dying while trying to walk their way home. As per the survey report of Jansahas on NGO, 90% labourers lost their source of income within three weeks of lockdown 33workers said they did not have money to buy food. 14% mentioned not having ration card and 12% said they do not have access as they are migrants and their cards at home. 31% mention that they have loans which they can't pay back at present situation.

In this situation Ekta Parishad being a national level Jansangthan could not and didn't sit silent. Started feeding the migrant workers coming back home on the streets and at some points provided vehicles. Contacted migrant workers of different states in distress condition and send them money to purchase food particles. Also provide transportation information and co-ordinated with different social networks as well as individual activists. Organisations like prayog requested the funding agencies to come forward and support to philanthropic cum relief activities. Due to long time lockdown, and communication facilities stopped, with a fear of the killer disease rural communities mostly wage earners, marginal farmers and petty business community were in extreme distressed, and hunger like situation. The migrants who came back to home were also jobless in the village. Gradually the rural folk ate away whatever they had. We also anticipated hunger deaths at that time.

Fortunately WHH came out with this relief project with the support of BMZ. They project "Strengthening Food and Nutrition Security and WASH systems to mitigate COVID-19 Pandemic". It is an integrated project where prevention parts are well taken care of through WASH. Social distancing, hand wash and using mask to defeat CORONA was also taken care off. Awareness among woman folk and children of nutritional value of foods through MIYFC, Gender sensitisation, and gender equity, were given reasonable space. Besides instant relief through food for work which we termed as Shramdaan, nutrition garden programme, seed kit distributions, were done. Goatary given as income generating activity to extremely poor families. Also hand pump repair activities were taken up. The project for implementation was planned in the month of Sept. and a standard operational process was prepared in the month of October 2020 and shared to WHH.

In this project we gave economic benefits to the beneficiaries as a part of relief and generate awareness on the preventive part of the COVID-19 i.e. social distancing, using mask and washing hand. Besides we generated euphoria in the community to work respectfully as a Shramdanees get some ration kit and built up community resources.

Present situation and key changes: The community is united and interested to involve in such projects more. They have an understanding of COVID and developed a sense of taking preventive measures like hand wash, use of mask and social distancing. Due to continuous activities with them we could see less domestic violence and law and order situation in the community as visible elsewhere. Community mostly the youth are less interested to migrate elsewhere.

How the project helped the community to overcome the Challenges: The novel Corona is a virus with multiple mutant capacity and spreads very fast from one corner to another. It transfers human to human through air. We built up awareness among the community which yield result and help in lesser infection. But the other challenge was economic.

With less resource and limited time period we in 5 states could cover 14000 families gave direct economic benefit to 65000 population which include children, adolescent, youth, old, and both men and women. Through our awareness campaign during Shram-Shakti Yatra and other activities we could generate awareness among 20000 people. Large scale distribution of mask, sanitizer, has also helped the community to overcome the situation.

Though the project was for a short period of 8 months, we faced 2nd waves of Corona. The second wave was more furious for which we failed to achieve our target in R-3. However, we have successfully completed the project and prepared ourselves to implement such harder project in extreme situations also we were able to involve different stake holder like, Govt. administration, political people, intellectuals, media, and social organisations. We worked with tribals, dalits and very few OBCs. And our measure participants were women.

Objective:

To addresses immediate and short term needs of the target groups on food and Nutrition, WASH and small livelihood support.

Impact:

Migrant workers and vulnerable communities are better placed to cope up with the negative impacts of the economic loss of earnings and food and nutrition security is improved at household level.

2.1. Results and Activities

Result 1: food security, climate resilient agriculture and economic development.

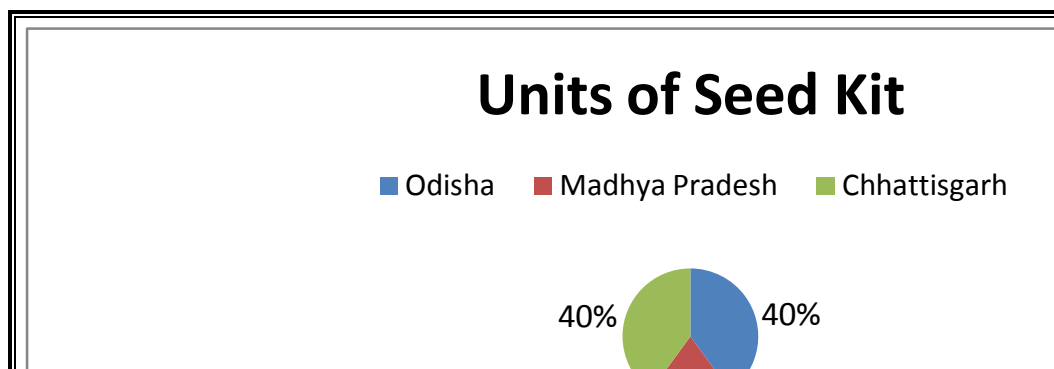
Activity 1: Provision of agricultural inputs

- Name of Activity: **Seed Kit Distribution**
- Target: **600**
- Achieved Nos: **600**
- Implementing Areas: **Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh States**
- Brief Information: **Prayog covered 11 district and 34 villages of 3 States under activity**

States	Units of Seed Kit	Target Population	
		Male	Female
Odisha	240	175	65
Chhattisgarh	240	174	66
Madhya Pradesh	120	96	24
Total	600	445	155

- **Indicator achieved-** as per log frame.
 1. 40% of households reporting increased number of days per month with adequate food.
 2. Targeted farmers committed to start new practices of seed storage and have demonstrated seed conservation for next crop as they have gave willingness letters to Prayog organization.
 3. Up to 30% women selected as beneficiary and engaged in best management work of agriculture in their own field.

- **What were the criteria of selection of beneficiaries-** identified and selected Rural small marginal tribal farmers who has not more than approx 1^{1/2} acre land (specially women headed families) and they were very poor and their family affected with Migration problems. More focused on women who are widows, single headed in family. Emphasized on farmers, who could not able to purchase Seeds from market.
- **How the activity was completed- process, any deviations from the targets-** Initially Project planning team prepared a SOP and as per SOP achieved all activities. We approached in village on the basis of migrant's survey report made by Ekta Parishad in between April 2020 to June 2020. With supported by Ekta parishad Unit held a formal discussion and more meetings with community people for identification of vulnerable tribal marginal formers and took knowledge on required seed for agriculture purpose. Distribution of seed kit was done during Oct. and Nov. 2020 this was the time to go for pulses. It was coordinated with PRIs then this activity organized in three states namely: Odisha, Madhya and Chhattisgarh, selected 11 districts and no's of 600 Seed Kit were distributed to 600 target families in 34 villages.



Organization provided 240 kits of Seed for Odisha and Chhattisgarh and rest 120 seed kits had given for Madhya Pradesh State. 155 out of 600 beneficiaries were female and for better implementation and reliability Prayog made a willingness letter in which Beneficiaries put their demand of seeds (Chana, Makka, Sarso, Mung, Mater (Pea), Mustard and Coriander) & agree to restore the seeds. The beneficiaries expressed that "The kit they received will not solve all their problems, but it is an important contribution to help us restart our food production with varieties" During this activity all poor tribal farmers committed that they will be keep safe and restore the seeds stock for sowing process for next year. The awareness on precaution against COVID-19 gave to community people while all activities of Seed Kit Distribution. All beneficiaries sowed seeds and enjoyed the harvesting process of agriculture. All beneficiaries have used millets and cereals for their family and this year they could fulfilled hunger of family members as well as can support to others in difficult situations. Many of them generated income by selling seeds and leafy vegetables. For transparency of work, Prayog displayed a banner of detail information on quantity and quality of seeds in a single kit in each village. After few month of activities volunteer of Prayog monitored the activity and took information on availabilities of food through FGDs and field observations. Most of beneficiaries shared that the consumed food for more days of month. This was highly appreciated and the marginal farmers took it happily. We got 90% result which can be seen through photographs and our volunteer's report. As reported they got additional protein in their lunch and dinner besides they sold a smaller quantity in the market and used the money for their household work as told by the beneficiary farmer.

- **Is the activity able to achieve its objective- community perspective, linkages with government schemes, other stakeholders** – Yes, This seed kit distribution activity has little controlled Migration and the "Panchayat Gram Sevak", who direct staff of from **Agriculture department** gave information on Process and management of sowing the seed, harvesting process with organic farming by preparing homemade Organic Manure.
- **What were the challenges faced and how you have overcome the same-** A first constraint was the limited Seed Kit available for community members (Beneficiaries) so the selection of beneficiary were so challenging but on the fix and transparent selection process it could solved smoothly .COVID infection was high among people In month of October and November 2020 and also stuck second wave of CORONA in April to May 2021 so moving from one place to field area was challenging and there was very rare transportation options but by taking many precautions and safety measures it could succeed.

- **Successful Case studies- please keep it as annexure-** Annex 1.1, 1.2,

Activity 2: Provision of nutrition garden to 360 families

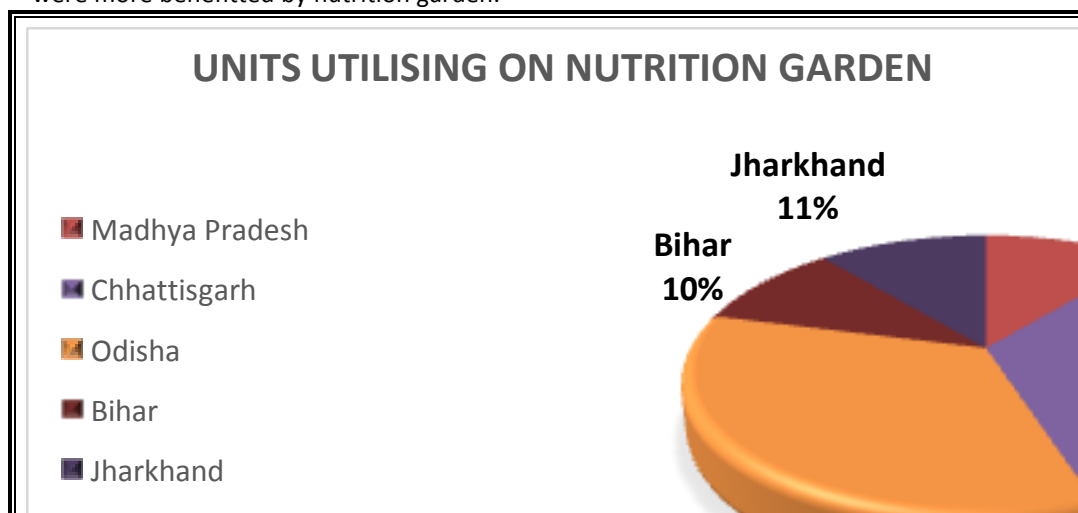
- Name of Activity: **Nutrition Garden Activity/ Kitchen Garden**
- Target: **360**
- Achieved No's: **370**
- Implementing Areas: **Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Jharkhand (covered 13 districts and 31 villages)**
- Brief Information- **Prayog covered 13 district and 31 villages of 5 States**

States	Units of vegetable's Kit	Target Population	
		Male	Female
Odisha	130	79	51
Chhattisgarh	120	79	41
Madhya Pradesh	40	9	31
Bihar	30	00	30
Jharkhand	40	1	39
Total	360	168	192

Indicator achieved- as per log frame.

1. 35 % of households reporting increased income opportunities as result of project activities
2. 85 % of households reporting increased number of days per month with adequate food.
3. 90 % beneficiaries use varieties of adequate vegetables by their kitchen garden

- **What was the criteria of selection of beneficiaries-** Prayog selected rural landless tribal community people especially who were migrants and affected by Covid19. As per data of anemic women and malnourished children which collected from Anganwadi Centers, Prayog selected these families for equipping kitchen Garden. Emphasized on single headed and window women of community.
- **How the activity was completed- process, any deviations from the targets.** – The procedure of planning and implementation followed as per SOP. With the help of Ekta parishad Village Units and their survey analysis report, Prayog collected information on identification and selection of villages where landless and very poor tribal lives in worst conditions of health. As it was the winter season, the nutrition garden was also very much affective. We gave 12 type of vegetable seeds of local variety and small hay to operate by women. In their small backyard they could get a lot of vegetable and that too variety. During lockdown period their dependency on the market also reduced and they could enrich their food basket with more nutritional food. Tribals have a tradition of sharing. They also share a part of their produce with their neighbour. They also sold the product and got some money. Children and women were more benefitted by nutrition garden.



We selected beneficiaries in all respective implementation States: MP, CG, Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar and distributed variety of Seeds are cluster beans, bottle gourd, bitter gourd, sponge gourd/ridged gourd, cauliflower Tomato, Red Spinach, Cowpea, Ladyfinger, Cabbage, Bottle gourd, Pumpkin, Spinach, Brinjal, Coriander, Radish with required equipments were Spade, Pick axe, Shovel, Panja, Pick- Mattock, Trowel. The training of process of management of Kitchen Garden with organic manure provided by team and others experts like stakeholder of PRIs. This all activity implemented in 13 districts and 31 villages of five states Prayog distributed no's of 360 Kits of vegetables to 360 beneficiaries. Organization provided vegetable's kit 130 for Odisha, 120 for C.G. 40 for M.P. and Jharkhand and rest 10 for Bihar. The involvement of Women was 53% and 192 out of 360 beneficiaries were female. During the implementation of activities some areas are infected and high risk of infection of corona

- **Is the activity able to achieve its objective- community perspective, linkages with government schemes, other stakeholders—** Yes, the Developed Kitchen Garden in Backyard played an important and vital role in supporting regular food and improved health conditions of poor women and children. The objective fulfilled with supported by “Panchayat Gram Sevak” from agriculture department who gave information on Process and management of sowing the seed, caring and management process with trained on preparation process of homemade Organic Manure.
- **What were the challenges faced and how you have overcome the same-** A first constraint was the limited vegetable Kit available for community members (Beneficiaries) so the selection of beneficiary were so challenging but on the basis of transparent selection process it could solved smoothly. The second challenge was risk of COVID infection was high and also stuck second wave of CORONA in April to May 2021 so moving from one place to field area was challenging and there was no sufficient transportation options but by taking many precautions and safety measures it could succeed.
- **Successful Case studies- please keep it as annexure.-** Annex 2.1, 2.2

Activity 3: Support for small animal breeding to 95 families

- Name of Activity: **Goat (Pair) Distribution Activity**
- Target: **95**
- Achieved no's: **95**
- Implementing Areas: **Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh State**
- Brief Information- **Prayog covered 12 district and 28 villages of 4 States**

States	Units of Goat -Pair Goat	Target Population	
		Male	Female
Odisha	40	10	30
Chhattisgarh	40	8	32
Bihar	5	0	5
Jharkhand	10	1	9
Total	95	19	76

- **Indicator achieved-** As per log frame.
 1. Some targeted families have benefited by kid and ensured little income generation.
- **What was the criteria of selection of beneficiaries-** Landless rural people from tribal community more focused on women who are widows, single headed in family.
- **How the activity was completed- process, any deviations from the targets-** Goat can be reared and multiplied with minimum expenses and thus it is called the poor's cow in rural tribal areas, these also can be an alternate source of livelihood so the Prayog made this available on people's demand in this pandemic situation. Village leaders helped volunteers identifying the most underprivileged people in the village after that the livestock business Vendor was coordinated to supply goat to the selected beneficiaries. Local Veterinary Surgeon (VS) was also taken on-boarded and

coordinated with in order to medically examine the health of individual goat. On examination, he certified about their health and fitness to reproduce. Based on the health certificate given by VS, each goat was insured and can easily processed in Chhattisgarh Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha states. The goat-pair was handed over to the beneficiaries after a brief orientation on how to rear them properly. These women and few men earn sustainable little income by selling milk of the goats as well as they are producing compost manure by organic waste which is very useful for farming. They shared can also compost manure to other farmers which not only increase the income of these women but also increasing the agricultural produce. The project is based on the concept of cooperation in which – when goat reproduces, one of the goat-kid has to be shared/gifted with their neighbour while retaining one for herself. Prayog provided 190 (95 pair goat- units) Goat to 95 Families, among the 95 beneficiaries, 76 were women. Prayog selected most of women beneficiaries, who are widow and migrants.

- **Is the activity able to achieve its objective- community perspective, linkages with government schemes, other stakeholders** – Definitely Prayog helped by providing alternate source of income to the tribal and Dalit who are adversely affected by the pandemic for securing livelihood of the families selected by the project on long term basis. The PRI members, animal husbandry department and life insurance corporation involved and help in achieving the objectives of Goat Distribution Activity.
- **What were the challenges faced and how you have overcome the same** – Due to pandemic situation, beneficiary identification was difficult, as reaching remote locations posed risk of covid infection and more people came forward demanding their inclusion in the beneficiary list. This created difficulties during selection but the community member and the village leaders were given responsibility to select the beneficiaries for the project. Community leaders were asked to intervene and settle the matter and Veterinary Surgeons could not be reached due to pandemic, moreover they were initially reluctant to come to the villages for pandemic situation but Veterinary professionals were persuaded to come to the village for certifying health of the goats, after which insuring them was possible. It could successfully be completed by transparency of work and clear selection process.
- **Successful Case studies- please keep it as annexure** – Annex 3.1, 3.2

Activity 4: Food for work to revive 269 traditional water bodies

- Name of Activity: Shramdaan Programme
- Target: 260
- Achieved no's: 269
- Implementing Areas: Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh State, Bihar and Jharkhand
- Brief Information: Prayog covered 47 district and 240 villages of 5 States

States	No's Shramdaan	Target Population		
		Male	Female	Total
Odisha	61	1171	1879	3050
Chhattisgarh	60	1420	1580	3000
Madhya Pradesh	56	1162	1643	2805
Bihar(Included JVS organization's Shramdaan)	78	1987	1870	3857
Jharkhand	14	236	414	650
Total	269	5976	7386	13362

- **Indicator achieved-** as per log frame.
 1. Immediate food support (Dry Ration) used by all 269 families- Shramdaani (participants) were not dependant for essential food to others sources for 15 days of a month.
 2. Water holding capacity of the ponds have been augmented which lead to improvement of ground water content.
- **What was the criteria of selection of beneficiaries-** Tribal migrant's people excluded from the benefits of other activities and are more prone to the risk of food insecurity. More focus on women beneficiaries.
- **How the activity was completed- process, any deviations from the targets.** – The “process learning by Doing” through Shramdan, collective efforts were directed to conserve and protect water bodies in the villages. This included excavating new ponds and restores the defunct water bodies. Earthen check dams were constructed to harvest the rain water and use it to recharge the underground water table. Volunteers initially travelled to all such villages where the pandemic has substantially impacted livelihoods of the people, and where the migrants, who have returned to the village are comparatively high. The volunteers met individual community members and jointly evaluated the nature and quantum of work needed in the village to leverage the local economy. Micro plans were made which helped identify ideal assets such as dried ponds and water bodies which could renovate and its productivity could be raised. The same was presented before the community and ratified by the PRI members, official of the line departments, who had participated in the meeting and had unanimously supported the villager's decision to implement the work. Further work chart was prepared with a plan to engage at least 50 men and women for 5 days in a week to renovate the existing water bodies and to create other such resources based on the immediate need. Due to Covid 19 followed by lockdown, the activities strategy was completely changed. The rural poor's and the migrants who have come back to home were the steamily need of work as well as food. To need the challenge we did not venture to provide them free kitchen, instead we went for Shramdaan against dry ration. The village communities whole heartedly come in participated in Shramdaan camps though this we could take up 269 community structures against distributing dry ration. Prayog addressed Participants as “Shramdaani” not Labor. In lieu of the labor contributed by the community members, each of them was provided with a **Dry Ration Kit** (food pack for approx 15 days) - Rice/wheat flour, pulses, edible oil, soya bean chunks, gram/ peas, salt, turmeric powder, Dhaniya powder, chilli powder, onion, potato, Sugar and soap for hand wash. More than **50%** participants were women in shramdaan. The process of community engagement during the work strongly encouraged participation of women members. The entire process of shramdaan strictly followed SOP for preventing spread of Covid infection. In many shramdaan work mask were distributed to all participants and for their **behavioral change practices**. The Details of Shramdaan mentioned in below tables.

No's of areas and participants covered in Shramdaan programme

Districts	Villages	Male	Female	Total beneficiaries
47	240	5976	7386	13362

269 Water bodies structures were rejuvenated

State	Shramdaan Activity					
	Digging Pond	Check Dam	Well	Canal	Ahar pyne	Total
CG	60	0	0	0	0	60
Odisha	59	1	0	1	0	61
MP	31	13	10	2	0	56
Bihar	1	1	0	1	10	13
JH	8	1	0	3	2	14
TOTAL (Prayog Only)	159	16	10	7	12	204
TOTAL (JVS Org Only)	7	0	0	0	58	65
Status of SRD	166	16	10	7	70	269

- Is the activity able to achieve its objective, community perspective, linkages with government schemes, and other stakeholders**— This project is a Corona relief project but we gave the distressed people relief as food kits against their labour i.e. Shramdaan to help increase or betterment of a community resource. The Shramdaan has helped in renovating ponds and water bodies there by increasing the water reservoir capacity. It will help in increase of agricultural production which is a great achievement. Shramdaan work gave benefit on food security to 13407 poor tribal people as immediate help and it effectively implemented with the help of various stakeholders and linkages. Prayog with Ekta parishad organized “Shramshakti Yatra” for sharing an important and massive message that “Public work can be done by public resources. **Annex 4.1- Shramshakti Yatra Abhiyan**
- What were the challenges faced and how you have overcome the same**- During the pre shramdaan period, PRI members were initially against the launching of community work because of fear of spreading the infection but later on convinced when it was agreed that in respective villages strict adherence to the Covid prevention norms will followed in works. When operationalisation started, other community members also demanded to include them, which was beyond the scope & mandate. Also, community showed interest in continuing the work for more days which was also beyond the scope & mandate and more over the program has been designed in order to support/relief the people in time when their requirements of basic necessities were very high. Initially during the Shramdan movement of volunteers in field and FS was very limited due to unavailability of transport and mobility restriction due to lockdown. Ensuring adherence of Covid guidelines among the community members were difficult initially but later-on with regular interpersonal communication and awareness they have adopted the COVID appropriate behaviours. The community members were informed and made understand the objective of the program and its relevance for food security of approx 15 days of a month for each shramdaanis in the livelihood context, which they accepted and willingly came forward to take the work further.
- Successful Case studies- please keep it as annexure**- Annex 4.2, 4.3, 4. 4

Activity 5: Strengthening local seed bank in 2 areas

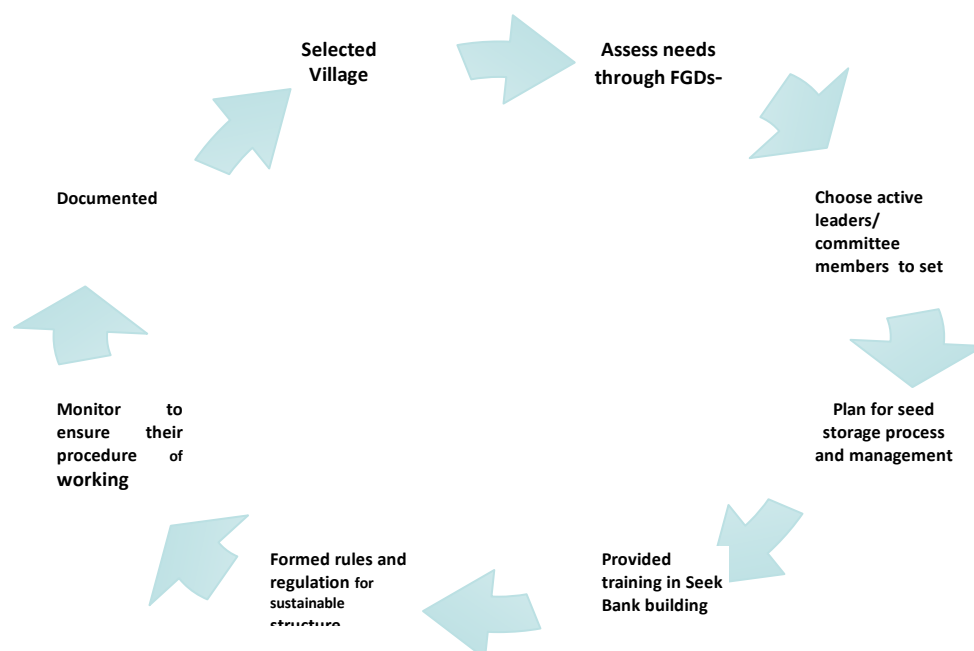
- Name of Activity: **Seed bank**
- Target: **02**
- Achieved no's: **02**
- Implementing Areas: **Odisha and Chhattisgarh State (covered 16 Villages)**
- Brief Information: **Prayog covered 2 district and 16 villages of 2 States**

States	Units of Seed bank	No's of covered Village in Seed Bank	Members in Committee	
			Male	Female
Odisha	1	10	40	60
Chhattisgarh	1	06	55	45
Total	2	16	95	105

- Indicator achieved**- as per log frame.
 - Committee active members are trained.
 - Seed bank Strengthened
 - Community members provided resources for seed Storage security.
 - Decrease dependency of borrowing seeds from moneylender and Reduces risk of insecurity of food.
- What was the criteria of selection of beneficiaries**- Selected 16 numbers of villages, where are needy and poor farmers live and are totally dependent on cultivation and 80% of Village population are tribal families and poor.

- How the activity was completed- process, any deviations from the targets –** Community seed banks have the potential to achieve their goals in sustainable way as they prevent the seed shortages on one hand and provide opportunity to identify and conserve important traditional seed varieties on other. Community seed banks are a step towards the identification and conservation of important traditional seed varieties. Community seed banks provide an opportunity for seed security, which is the basis of food security. Seed bank save poor farmers from the exploitative role played by the businessman, a seed bank has a greater role to play. Two seed banks one in Odisha and another in GG were established by Prayog during the operationalization of the project Process started with calling of a meeting of farmers (small and marginal) and sharing of the idea with them. While discussing it was very clear that they liked the idea very much and ready to implement it as soon as possible but few apprehension around its management, infrastructure were there in mind. It was proposed and agreed that local SHG groups would be involved in the process and with their help managing committee for the seed bank would be formed. The structure of the committee would be like it would have participation of both male and female members. Resolutions were made and passed by the committee to establish the Seed Bank in both the village. Resolution was passed by each executive committee members and in meeting one president, one secretary and one treasurer were nominated. Total 105 female and 95 male were engaged in selected two Seed Banks which was Sonjhari village of District Dhamtari (CG) and second in Dhanrabhata village, Kalandi district (Odisha). Indigenous seeds like Paddy, Wheat, Arhar, Mustard, Gram, Black gram, and Kulthi all were kept in bins made of bamboo by local nearby artisans and approx 35 quintal seeds were stored also committee decided that the seeds loaning will return the seeds after harvesting with additional amount of 15%. The committee members' role was to collect, multiply and exchange traditional seeds and orient other community members on indigenous methods of seed storing. Members of the community seed bank were given responsibilities for conservation of indigenous crop varieties. Each farmer conserving seeds is called as Seed Keeper. Farmers who are interested in growing indigenous varieties are also given technical know-how on cultivation of these crops, raising seeds and pest management organically.

Process of establish a Seed Bank



- **Is the activity able to achieve its objective- community perspective, linkages with government schemes, other stakeholders** – Yes, with these activity farmers re-think about their traditional knowledge of seed storing and built faith to revive the same. Seed stock has increased and poor farmers can now access the sources of seed supply even if they had no money at all. Social relationship has improved as now they can exchange it when they are in need. With the activity, farmers also show their confidence in selling the seed while keeping safe the seed and enhancing diversity. Acquiring seeds from formal sector was too costly and supply of seed were erratic also, now with this seed bank they can access them to grow crops during the next planting season or use them as an emergency seed supply when their crops are damaged and destroyed, for example, due to flooding. In this way, farmers do not need to buy seeds from external buyers and it helps them to diversify by cultivating several crop varieties that are highly adapted to the environmental conditions of their region, which builds up their resilience. For understanding the value of seeds and its sustainable plan committee planned rules and regulation on not to be free of cost. To benefit the small and marginal farmers at least one hundred with one seed bank are tagged. We have kept Paddy, Black gram, Mung, Gram, Mustard and other pulses seeds, which the farmers will take it on loan and after harvesting the crop, they will return it back to their seed bank with a small interest which is of their own. It will take them for felling land follow, and also save them from the exploitation of Sahukar.
- **What were the challenges faced and how you have overcome the same-** Prayog Successfully achieved target without any major challenges.
- **Successful Case studies-** Leaders of Seed bank gave Feedback on how much seed bank will helpful for them.

Feedback -

It is a wonderful step taken by prayog samaj sevi sanstha, tilda to establish a seed bank in dhanrabhata village as the village is full of farmer and most of them are tribal and needy farmers by establishing seed bank no farmer have to worry about seed, even they don't have money with them. Now there is no requirement of going to a landlord and ask for loan(money). It's a great thing now that by seed bank farmer will be able to cultivate more amounts of seed and can grow faster.

Budu majhi, President of Mahalaxmi Seed Bank, Dhanrabhata, Odisha

Thanks to prayog and ekta parishad for establishing seed bank here in sonjhari village with supported by WHH organization. Now farmers from 6 villages can take advantages of seed bank even they don't have money. People get benefitted with the local traditional varieties of seeds. Women empowerment will also occur by this process. As rainy season is about to come, will start farming soon and definitely farmers are going to be happy by the seed bank.

Jeevan Mandavi, Secretary of Annapurna Seed Bank, Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh

- **Activity 9: Awareness on MIYCF**
 - Name of Activity: Training cum Demonstration session on MIYCF
 - Target: 20
 - Achieved no's: 18
 - Implementing Areas: Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh State
 - Brief Information: Prayog covered 14 district and 18 villages of 3 States

States	No's of Activities/ Session	Participants			
		Children		Adolescent girl	Women
		Male	Female		
Odisha	11	145	173	25	459
Chhattisgarh	2	45	46	64	108
Madhya Pradesh	5	27	22	22	75
Total	18	217	241	111	642

- **Indicator achieved-** as per log frame.
 1. Tribal Women and adolescent girl of MIYCF training got trained on nutritious food and its preparation and its impact on life.
- **What were the criteria of selection of beneficiaries-** Selected and identified villages of Ekta parishad's working area after consultation with Anganwadi workers where needed these trainings for exploring knowledge.
- **How the activity was completed- process, any deviations from the targets-** Many tribal people especially women not aware practically to care the children and maternal mother's problem. It was very gainful for them as practical exercise with cooking and dieting with local market availability materials using. Prayog organised 18 training cum demonstration session on MIYCF in **18 villages of 14 districts of 3 states** namely: odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. It is not only a training programme indeed a demonstration of nutritious food. It collaborated with **ICDS department** and make provided important facts and information on required amount of food in their daily diet. The BDCS and Anganwadi Supervisor were presented in sessions. All the guest are requested to all participants to take care with proper understand the shown demo items like fruits, vegetables and Indian regular food etc and most of all participants prepared homemade dishes and shared with each other's participants with got knowledge on their nutrition value and amount. Adolescent girl participated in session and got aware on healthy food. Total **642** participants were women and **458** were Children where **241** girls & **217** boy and **111** adolescent girls in 18 training session. Prayog organized a rally on important of women and child care with nutritious food in some training session of Odisha.
- **Is the activity able to achieve its objective- community perspective, linkages with government schemes, other stakeholders-** Definitely this training cum demonstration session successfully achieved objectives to aware and trained tribe women and adolescent on importance of daily diet with traditional nutritious food. The ICDS and Education department get involved in awareness sessions.
- **What were the challenges faced and how you have overcome the same-** Yet Prayog successfully conducted all session in Tribal village areas but due to effect by COVID second wave and lockdown MIYCF activities could not organized largely and get not involved more numbers of participants in a single session but with strategies of small effective sessions with limited participants activities has been achieved. Most of time Anganwadi workers were engaged with other awareness activites of COVID-19 and , without anganwadi's help activities can be achieved so it took times.

• **Successful Case studies- Feedback of participants showed here.**

Feedback by a tribal woman a participants –

I attended one day training cum demonstration programme on the topic the importance and value of traditional food and how can it make be more nutritious and tasty and exclusive breastfeeding. I pleasantly surprised on what she learned. I now realized and know not to give a baby any food or drink other then breast milk not even water for the first six month and also I learned the importance of first milk "Colostrums" to a baby's growth and development. I decided to apply knowledge, which I got through training session. Thank you so much Prayog and Supporting organization WHH for giving such important on health and healthy food.

Malati bai, 35 age, Rosari village, Jabalapur

Result 2: Water, Sanitation, and hygiene

Activity 1: Mass awareness through risk communication and community engagement in areas

- Name of Activity: **Mass awareness on Hygiene**
- Indicator achieved- **As per log frame**
 1. Increased level of hygiene, people mostly using hand wash practices.

- **Brief Information on activity-** The awareness level of tribal people on getting aware about prevention measures against CORONA virus is very low. The need of create awareness among tribal people is very important and urgent because most of them not using mask and scarf for protecting themselves. The percentage of aware people is very down. Even they traditionally believed on prevention and cure treatment of many infections so In order to promote health and hygiene and raise awareness about good hygiene habits such as washing hands frequently, using a toilet for defecation and adopting safe drinking water practices, many awareness information shared with demonstration along with many activities under project i.e' Shramdaan work, MIYCF training session, seed kit and nutrition garden activities and others all in all five implementing states of activities. All demonstration on hygiene specially Hand wash practices influenced by encouraging villagers to adopt simple healthy habits that can prevent illnesses and demonstrated hand wash practices specially in Shramdanna activities and focused on their behavioral change by regular habit of pre and post hand wash activities.

Prayog emphasised on change the old unhygienic habits and practices and make learned the importance of good practices on health and hygiene. Prayog focused on importance towards controlling the infection of CORONA, diarrhoea and pneumonia and others skin infections especially with child and women. The community members were also made to understand the need of social distancing and how complacency at this end may create greater difficulties for them and their family members. Along with covid awareness, community members were also exposed to livelihood practices such as digging of soak pit and repairing of hand pump. The skill imbued by the participants could help people in managing organic waste generated in the household for converting it into manure for soil enrichment. This could aid supplementing the kitchen garden, instead of depending on inorganic fertilizers from the market. Hand pumps mostly get defunct due to constant use, there are dearth of hand pump mechanics in the village because of which hand pumps once it get defunct becomes useless. The skill of repairing hand pump was demonstrated. Interested community members were asked to reassemble the pump under our supervision. -Information disseminated on crucial health indices was eye opening for the villagers.

- **What were the challenges faced and how you have overcome the same-** The villagers in pandemic situation were afraid to come in contact with outsiders. Convincing them to attend meeting took lot of time. Community members showed reluctance in accepting the rigor of hand washing but were convinced of its benefit at the end. The community members were initially cajoled to participate in the awareness program but when the community leaders took part, they started joining. The strategy of involving community leaders worked during mobilization of the villagers.

Activity 2: Provision of hygiene materials to individuals-

- **Name of Activity: Distribution of Hygiene materials**
- **Indicator achieved- As per log frame**
 1. Tribal people using mask mostly and village leaders are promoting others the high risk of infection without mask.
- **Brief Information on activity -** During the pandemic situation, the Prayog Organization has distributed over approx 15,000 **Mask** to the underprivileged in different tribal villages of Chhattisgarh, Odisha **Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar** and along with many relief activities it has also given more than 12000 **masks, soap for promoting hand wash practices, as well as sanitary napkins for women and adolescent girls**. The Volunteer expert of Prayog shared information on how hygiene materials can prevent our health like hand washing is one of the most effective ways to prevent transmission of disease not just the coronavirus (COVID-19), but also diarrhea, cholera, and typhoid also Village community members were collectively addressed on the issue of Covid-19 awareness. Masks were distributed among the people, they were trained how to use the mask properly through demonstration and were also demonstrated on proper use of sanitizer. Prayog distributed approx 15000 mask and 13200 soap during shramdaan and others activities and sanitary kit to women in gender sensitization and MIYCF training. Prayog reach out near 12000 people and created mass awareness on hygiene in all implementing areas under project.

Activity 3: Repair of 100 defunct hand pumps

- Name of Activity: **Repair of defunct hand Pump and Soak pit**
- Target: **100**
- Achieved no's: **89**
- Implementing Areas: **Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh State and Jharkhand State**
- Brief Information- Prayog covered 18 district and villages 75 of 4 States

States	Total units of Work	No's of defunct hand pump repaired	Soak Pit construction
Odisha	40	13	27
Chhattisgarh	7	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	40	31	9
Jharkhand	2	2	0
Total	89	49	40

- **Indicator achieved-** As per log frame
 1. Community people target population have access the availability of water sources.
- **What were the criteria of selection of beneficiaries-** We selected hand pump in ekta parishad's working areas with most deprived area of village, where much requirement of water and need only repair of defunct hand pump .
- **How the activity was completed- process, any deviations from the targets-** Initially a survey was conducted from Prayog through the volunteers to identify the defunct hand pumps and soak pits where needed. It was done in the month of March 2021, as the pumps normally become defunct in summer season only. The volunteers in our project areas surveyed and send a list of defunct tube well, as well as where soak pit is needed. The standard of operation process was shared with the volunteers and the prepared list. One was of top priority and the other was of priority. As we got a list of 140 units we instructed the volunteers to go ahead with the work on fast cum fast service system. We did it as we did not have time in our hand and to speed up the process. Still we could not achieve the hundred percent targets due to the lockdown everywhere in 2nd wave of Corona.
- **Is the activity able to achieve its objective- community perspective, linkages with government schemes, other stakeholders.-** Prayog approached 89 units of activity out of 100 units and due to lockdown and second wave of CORONA volunteers of villages found challenges of searching a local technician and move in village for monitoring and supporting so Prayog could not complete rest 11 units of target activity.
- **Successful Case studies-Annexure 5.1 and 5.2**

Result 3: Gender and rights**Activity 1: Leadership trainings with federation leaders, community leaders, SHG office bearers, PRI members others. (Gender perspective building)**

- Name of Activity: **Gender and women Land Right with community and SHG leaders**
- Target: **07**
- Achieved no's: **03**
- Implementing Areas: **Odisha States**

Brief Information- Prayog organized three days training programme on Gender and Women's land right in Tribal village leaders as well as SHGs leaders of Odisha state for creating awareness among tribal and dalit community people. Prayog conducted sessions on Gender and Land right in 3 different district of Odisha. There were presented 59 female and 46 male in three trainings. PRIs elected members are involved and appreciated the training programme. Earlier it has decided to implement in all major 5 states but due to effect of second wave of corona virus and lockdown situation it could not to be achieved as planned.

As we know in many parts of the world, including India women's human rights adequate housing and land continue to be systematically denied. They are denied in laws, but even more so in practice, resulting in multiple human violence and depriving women of their means to survival. Women's inability to access, use and control housing and land entrenches their poverty, but also reinforces and relegates women to a subjugated position within their family, communities and society- both socially and economically. Gender sensitization refers to modification of behavior by raising awareness of gender equality concerns.

Especially the session was focused on to share the Forest right act with tribal women as well as men and leaders of training told them " They should check the name of her in entitlement (Patta) of legal paper of their land. Then shared gender sensitization theories because the theories claim the modification of the behavior of teacher and parents towards children can have actual affect on gender equality and shared that Indian ancient women enjoyed a very high position but gradually their position de- generated in to morally objects of pleasure to serve certain purpose. They lost their individually identity and even their basic human rights. So empowerment is a multifaceted, multidimensional and multi layered concept more over experts emphasized about the women rights from beginning to now a days. From very beginning we have bad concept that women has no right. She can neither move nor does anything at her will. Trainer explained old situation on right of women with a illustration and details that was " Dhol, Ganwar, Sudra, Pashu, Nari, ye sab Dandh ke adhikari" .So now it is the time we should change our behavior and mentality on equal right for men and women.

States	No's of Training	Male	Female	Total participants
Odisha	3	46	59	106

• **Successful Case studies- Feedback of participants showed here.**

Feedback by a tribal woman a participants –

A highly knowledgeable program was conducted by Ekta parishad and Prayog samaj sevi sanstha. Truly inspired by the wordings of mentor shri bharat bhushan thakur ji , main agenda of the training was to get motivated the people about gender sensitization and to know about their rights specially Land Right. By this program , all women got motivated and inspired. I was happy to join the training. First time we all women came to know about our rights of equality , dignity and decency, Which will act like a sword for the women and will protect them from anything which is wrong for them. We also came to know about the current pandemic and also gathered knowledge about preventing ourselves from corona. Literally the program will take the thought process of each participants to another level.

Banita Bag, Dhanrabhata village, Kalahandi, Odisha

Activity 3: Orientations and trainings of youth and adolescent girls and boys on gender sensitization.

- Name of Activity: **Gender Sensitization training with youth and adolescent girls**
- Target: **03**
- Achieved no's: **1**
- Implementing Areas: **Odisha States**

Brief Information- Gender sensitization training was successfully conducted in a tribal Dhanrabhata village of Kalahandi district of Odisha State. Due to situation of second wave effect of COVID-19 rest two training programme were not implemented. Prayog help this training programme for creating awareness about the gender issues and vulnerability of girls and boys of tribal area. Many important sessions conducted in training. This training was conducted with Youth and adolescent girls were participated actively because they have the energy, enthusiasm, and perspective to work and achieve something good and sustainable in the field of rural development.

States	Total units of Work	boys	girls	Total participants
Odisha	1	48	13	35

Trainer said Adolescence is a time to explore and experiment with beliefs about their important roles. It is necessary to reach adolescents to sensitize with this type of training that address gender equity and prevention of gender-based violence before expectations, attitudes, and behaviors are well developed. In training session shared discrimination with girls and women are mostly happened in all over areas of working and as well as home. The leadership qualities are same in girls and boys but due to old mentality and community environment we not realized her power and right to equality in society. The participants said that they first time learned knowledge on important and necessity of gender equality and its impact on development. Prayog were requested to organize more training in their areas.

Feedback by a tribal woman a participants –

A lot of valuable knowledge came to know by our speaker, truly full of inspiration and motivation. Training acted as a power of women empowerment among the women and created a socially developed aura. In this gender sensitization program, this presides over gender sensitivity, the modification of behaviour. This program also spread the awareness of propensity to behave in a manner which is sensitive to gender justice and gender equality issues. The program definitely make the villagers forward and self driven in each and every aspect of life.

Pinki bag, age 19, Dhanrabhata, kalahandi, Odisha

Activity 4: To conduct a study on labour and migrants' rights- content analysis of existing data, analysis of wages across states, entitlements to labourers.

A policy research on the issues of 'Rural Migration' has been conducted by Ramesh Sharma (Ekta Parishad) and Dr Shashi Singh (Cambridge University UK). The larger focus of this policy research is to understand the current situation of migrant workers in high out migration states. This review included secondary research as well as primary data collection through discussions with key stakeholders across government, non-government organisations, migrant workers and academia as well as data analysis of key sources.

Few Key Messages of this policy research are as follows:

- Migrant workers in India are not just numerically mapped in scientific manner, patterns of their migration are not properly known and social welfare programmes and economic policies do not recognize the realities of their precarious and vulnerable lives.
- India's development pattern has largely been uneven and seasonal migration has long been a livelihood strategy for the poorest households (primarily the marginalised communities- SC's, ST's and OBC's) through casual labour.
- The variegated experience of economic slowdown across people and places, coupled with the inadequacy of social protection policies for the most vulnerable populations, has revealed and enhanced existing inequalities in Indian society.
- There is an urgent need to develop robust institutional framework (migration hub) at the state and district level, that can act as repository of knowledge for successful policy formulation.
- To check rural-urban migration massive reforms will be required under MNREGS with respect to 'diversification of jobs' with high wages. Need conceptualization of NREGS 2.0

Considering the current pace of development and growth of urbanization it is likely that migration to urban areas will increase in future as also across the poorer economic classes. Policies should propose to not only to ensure employment opportunities but also increasing standard of living of the poor. The challenge for policy makers is to formulate migration policies that are linked to employment and well-being of the migrant families living in urban areas as well. Moreover, effort should make to generate employment and infrastructure base in rural areas to improve the living standard of rural people besides bridging the rural-urban gap. To start with states with high out migration rate needs to set up migration hub for registration and updation of migrant's data. The migration hubs at state and district level needs to work in co-ordinated manner for collection of data. Necessary policy reforms and

interstate co-ordination for jointly implementing programmes would require updated data with migrants' profile. The civil societies in the respective states have a critical role to play since they are well connected with the local communities and their way of living. Previous experiences from the State of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Kerala suggest that, state and civil society led institution can play a successful role in establishing migration hub and facilitating the implementation of the social welfare programmes for migrant workers. Considering the scale of internal migration in India, the challenges are humungous and the stakeholders (Central Government, State Governments, Line Departments, Civil Societies and Trade Unions) will have to work together for achieving the desired objectives.

Key points for follow up:

- Establish a Migration Hub as a joint collaborative effort between Ekta Parishad/ Social Organisations and State Government(s)
- Interface with the State for ensuring the Portability of Social Welfare Architecture
- Creating awareness for the Social and Economic Protection to migrant workers
- Building linkages with the existing Skill Development Centre
- Promoting voluntary efforts for setting up Labour Banks
- Building awareness for more Financial Literacy and Inclusion
- Integrate Migrants with the Development Process and Social Justice

Visibility- How is the visibility of the project being ensured in the Action?

During the project period we were very much conscious on its visibility. We put up banner in each and every programme where the logos of BMZ and WHH were prominently placed. We put up large size stickers on each and every food kit distributed to the Shramdanees and other beneficiaries. It has reached to more than 16000 families.

For more publicity, it has come in social media, print media and other electronic media. In each meetings the banner was prominent as well as it was told to the audience. During Shram Shakti Yatra also it got a larger publicity. Message of programmes and the funding agencies has reached in the community, media, administrators, and political people and other social actors.

3. Case studies

(Please provide at least two case studies per activity as annexure.)- Annexed success story of activities.

4. Lessons learned.

1. If you have a network and grassroots organisations then with short notice, limited time and limited resource also, larger result can be achieved.
2. If community is involved, and approach is transparent then anything big event can be done through them without it and but any if's and but's
3. Sincere and serious cadre can do anything big (Grassroots Implementation)
4. Gather strength and strategy to work in much harder and adverse situation like this pandemic.
5. Digital technology helped us a lot in managing, and communication at grassroots level.
6. MIYCF, Seed Bank, Nutrition garden like activities need follow up support.
7. Food for work instead of cash for work brought life and momentum to activity like SHRAMDAAN.

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