This Annual Report chronicles activities and achievements of the Foundation during the financial year 2016-17. I am glad that the organisation during the past year has expanded its scope of activities and project implementation across varied geographies and themes.

Today we have a diversified workforce that works across multiple thematic areas in the development sector. We have continued our efforts on well-being of poor and marginal farmers by providing technical support to the System of Rice Intensification and Diversion Based Irrigation programmes financed by the Tata Trusts. New initiatives on Migration theme in Odisha and Telengana has been grounded. Health interventions focused on malaria eradication in collaboration with Trusts and state government across interior tribal pockets of Western Odisha has been one of the notable achievements of our field teams. We have successfully implemented different livelihood development activities under regional project interventions in South Odisha. We have also focused on training and entrepreneurship development of unemployed youths through a Trusts supported skill building project in Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.

The Foundation remains grateful to different donors and stakeholders for their generous support in our journey towards achieving our mandates and goals. We sincerely thank the Tata Trusts, Mumbai, for their support to implement an array of development initiatives across sectors. We also thank the Government of Odisha, NABARD, Nalanda Foundation who have supported us over the year. We thank the rural communities, partner organisations, agriculture departments, universities, our vendors, independent professionals and other agencies for their kind contribution. Our journey to bring in technology based and community centric institutions for sustainable socio-economic development to serve the underprivileged will continue and we seek greater cooperation of like-minded individuals and organisations.

Prof. Haribandhu Panda
I feel glad to present the Annual Report of Livolink Foundation for 2016-17 financial year, which encapsulates the organization's achievements and initiatives during the period.

The organisation has dedicatedly worked over the past year in core thematic areas like agriculture and SRI promotion, integrated rural livelihood development, irrigation development through DBI promotion and skill employability projects. Over the past one year we have been implementing a health project that seeks to eliminate malaria in collaboration with Government of Odisha. We have also grounded a migration project seeking to improve the quality of life of migrant workers. Our projects supported by the Tata Trusts form an integral part of some of the key thematic interventions of the Trusts implemented through Livolink as an associate organisation.

Our work-force has increased and we have been putting in place systems for institutional strengthening. Establishing convergence and linkages with Government and other agencies has been one of the key areas emphasized upon in our programmatic interventions. Our activities have been diverse and we remain committed to our objective of improving the quality of life of the rural poor. We have brought out few thematic publications and resources for disseminating practices and influencing policy.

I convey gratitude to all esteemed stakeholders for their unstinted support to Livolink Foundation. The contribution of team members of Livolink Foundation in building the organization's accomplishments deserve acclaim. I also acknowledge the timely support of our Governing Board in guiding us throughout our journey.

Jitendra Kumar Nayak
The skill project, was piloted in two locations – Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. It is a unique project focusing on providing education, training and agriculture-knowledge to un-employed youth from rural settings and in turn grooming them as agriculture experts. The initiative over the past two years addressed multiple agriculture-related issues through adoption of right package of practices by farmers. It has resulted in enhanced crop productivity and returns per acre. Moreover, the intervention has provided a positive learning opportunity for Trusts to undertake and replicate such initiatives across different geographical locales. With support of Rallis India Limited at the grassroot level, the project has been successfully implemented, with youths getting employability opportunities in the agriculture sector.

**Project Geography**

In Madhya Pradesh, the project was implemented in Sagar district and in Jharkhand, it was implemented in Ranchi district. Trainees mobilized from these districts and adjacent regions were imparted skill development training on agriculture and allied subjects. Under-graduate and un-employed rural youths were trained in specific agriculture-related skills and facilitated with employment support. As a result of this initiative, 64 youth completed training in both the locations across a period of one-year. Most of these youth have now become agriculture experts providing services in rural areas; benefitting 1000 families directly and another 2000 families from 100 to 200 villages through ripple effect.
Project Progress

A. Madhya Pradesh

In Madhya Pradesh, training for youths was conducted at Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Saugor. The trainees belonged to the tehsils of Deori, Khurai, Saugor, Bina and Rahatgarh. 28 students completed the one-year training programme.

B. Jharkhand

In Jharkhand, training was conducted at the Divyayan Krishi Vigyan Kendra under aegis of R K Mission in Ranchi. At end of the project period, 36 youths completed training. Trainees were mostly from Ranchi, Khunti, Hazaribagh and Ramgarh districts.

Training Content and Delivery

The training programmes have been conducted by Rallis India Limited in collaboration with Krishi Vigyan Kendras at local level. Resource persons and scientists from KVKS were sourced for the lectures during training programmes. The sprawling agro-farms of KVKS also provided the trainees with good learning opportunity as part of practical demonstrations.

The role of subject matter specialists from Rallis India Limited having expertise on agriculture and allied subjects have been critical in imparting training. Guest trainers were periodically invited from local universities and research stations. Scientists and experts from Agri Institutions like the one from Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University, Jabalpur and the Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, have been invited for lectures.

All regular trainees were paid a monthly stipend. Youths completing at-least 6 months of training were given bi-cycles with an intention to increase their mobility across villages.
Contents of TRAITS Trainings:
- Importance of scientific methods and Packages of Practices
- Soil testing and seed quality
- Nursery care and transplanting methods
- Nutrient Management
- Crop protection, use of mulch
- Importance of micro-irrigation
- Effectiveness of timely input usage
- Poly-house and Water Management
- Profit ratio and analysis
- Training on seed, fertilizers and pesticides
- Training on lentils, black-gram, soyabean, vegetables and other crops
- Vermi-composting
- Training on plant varieties and characteristics done at field level
- Training on soil microbes and herbicides
- Insect and Disease identification; symptoms
- Comparative crop analysis
- Crop care for economic yields
- Yield analysis methods
- Mass communication to farmers at village level

Program Review and Documentation

An internal review of TRAITS was taken up by Tata Trusts during September 2016 in Sagar district. Another programmatic review was done during early 2017 at Ranchi. The findings were documented by Trusts programme team.

As part of process documentation, a video shoot was conducted by Karmyog for Twenty First Century Foundation at the KVK in Ranchi, during March 2017. In addition to videography in classrooms and centre campus, the documentation was extended to selected villages of Jharkhand where few TRAITS trainees had demonstrated exemplary work on agriculture and off-farm activities like vermi-composting and apiculture (bee-keeping). The documentation event and related activities captured in Jharkhand, was facilitated by Livolink Foundation.

Certification Program

Trainees successfully completing the one year training at Ranchi, Jharkhand were provided with certificates by our partner Rallis India Limited. Gracing the event, Mr N K Uppal, Vice-President, Agri-Services of Rallis India Limited interacted with the students skilled as part of the training programme. The event was also attended by Mr Nishant Maloo from Tata Trusts, Mumbai. The students briefed the officials on their post training engagement. They remarked that the initiative has helped them in shaping their career and assisting farmers and rural communities to adopt improved
agricultural practices.

Youths completing training from Madhya Pradesh earlier on, were also given out certificates as part of the project.

**Best Practices**

Manoj Patel is a dynamic youth in the village Odamad of Sagar District, Madhya Pradesh. The village is located at a distance of 13 kilometers from Khurai taluka. During June 2016, Manoj decided to join the program which he came to know from one of the field staff of Rallis working in his village. During his training, he liked the field visit part which eventually became the turning point for him. In Bardha (Bina District) he visited a progressive farmer who was commercially producing vermi-compost. Looking at that, he realized that he can also start this in his own village as he had the resources. He also got impressed by one of the modules on seed business under the program and decided to try it in his own field.

Manoj got the full support from his father, uncle and his cousin brother who is also a young Sarpanch of the village. He managed to get the earthworms as well as technical support from one of his relative who has a business of vermi-compost in Uttar Pradesh. Currently he is producing approximately 2-3 quintals of vermi-compost in a month and has also given training to some of the farmers in his village. He has distributed the samples in his village and farmers and now he has started getting the orders.

Manoj also produced black gram seeds in his own farm and sold it at Rs.18,000 per quintal. The prevailing rates in the market are in the range of Rs.12,000 to Rs.15,000 but villagers are preferring his seeds as germination rates are high and the quality is really good. He is now planning to finish his diploma in Agriculture so that he can open a shop and start the business of vermi-compost, seed, pesticides, etc.

He has also given his full support to the farmers in his village and trained them on the best techniques like intercropping, crop diversification, seed treatment, mechanized farming, appropriate and timely dosage of insecticides, fertilizers etc. One of the farmer claimed that he followed the suggestions provided by Manoj that helped him increase his per acre productivity of soyabean from 2.5 quintals to 4 quintals. Manoj today, is well regarded by fellow farmers for bringing in new ideas in agriculture practices.
Overview

The South Odisha initiative supported by Tata Trusts was operationalised in March 2015 in five blocks of South Odisha viz. Bissamcuttack and Muniguda blocks of Rayagada district, Lanjigarh and Thuanul Rampur blocks of Kalahandi district, and Kotagarh block of Kandhamal district. The initiative aims to improve the overall quality of life of 25,000 families while integrating the thematic intervention of education, livelihoods, health, water and sanitation. Over the last two years of intervention, the South Odisha Initiative has created significant level of impact in the life of people through enhanced level of household income, children’s access to quality education and people's access to health, water, and sanitation facilities.

Livolink Foundation hosts the Program Management Unit (PMU) of South Odisha Initiative for multi-thematic program coordination and convergence at block and district levels. Apart from program coordination and convergence, the PMU plays critical role in developing model villages in five blocks of South Odisha. Livolink Foundation also implements the livelihood project in three Gram Panchayats spread across 42 villages of Muniguda block and four Gram Panchayats across 42 villages of Kotagarh block. During the reporting period, the project in South Odisha was in its second year of intervention. So far, over 2100 families have been covered with various forms of farm-based interventions such as Kharif vegetable cultivation, round the year vegetable cultivation, fruit orchard based interventions. The livelihood intervention in Kotagarh is in nascent stage in terms of visible impact, hence a dedicated team leader was appointed to lead the livelihood intervention in Kotagarh. The geographical concentration in Kotagarh block is shifted towards the plain area as per the suggestion of the District Collector, Kandhamal. In Muniguda block, the concentration was in the same Gram Panchayats as in the previous period.
Livelihood Models Adopted

Livolink Foundation's interventions concentrated on three models in line with the livelihoods intervention strategy of South Odisha Initiative. These models are Kharif vegetable cultivation in 10-15 cents plus half-acre food crops/cash crops, half-acre integrated vegetable cultivation and half-acre fruit orchard development. Capacity building of the team was a pre-requisite for implementation of the above models. The field teams were trained through classroom trainings as well as through exposure visits to successful areas. The other important aspect has been on convergences for irrigation infrastructure. The field team explored block and district level convergence platforms to an optimum level. As a result, many farmers now have access to irrigation facilities.

Key Highlights

Household and crop coverage: The second year of livelihood intervention in Muniguda and Kotagarh block was concentrated on consolidation of three models of livelihoods intervention, to enhance the household income of the targeted families. Overall, 2172 families have been covered through livelihoods intervention in 679 acres of land. High value crops like pointed gourd, bitter gourd were promoted to provide additional income to targeted households. The income potential of pointed gourd has motivated over 120 farmers to grow the vegetable during this year of intervention. Maize, Arhar and Turmeric were key food/cash crops promoted along with the kharif vegetable cultivation. Drumstick wadi and banana cultivation were introduced for the first time through the project intervention in Muniguda block. The success of drumstick wadi is expected to contribute significantly to household level income of targeted families with very low investment. The half-acre integrated vegetable cultivation model introduced during the first year of the project has resulted in good local demand due to high potential of increasing family income from just half-acre of land. So far, 125 farmers have started half-acre integrated vegetable cultivation.

In our effort to promote other need-based interventions, the teams promoted nutritional garden in Singari village of Muniguda block. The field team noticed low quantity of vegetable consumption during a meeting with the people of Singari village and the observation translated into promotion of one cent nutritional garden. A deep bore-well was made for household level water connection to promote nutritional garden, barbed-wire fencing was ensured for protection. The nutritional garden is expected to fulfil vegetable consumption needs of families of this village.

![Coverage by models of intervention](image)
Irrigation infrastructure development

Irrigation creates sustainable farm-based livelihoods for rural dwellers. Hence our efforts were directed towards irrigation infrastructure development with active participation of communities. The current year of intervention resulted in good outcomes as a number of water sources were created, renovated and made available to communities for high-value vegetable cultivation. The following water sources were created/renovated during the current year of project intervention.

Diversion Based Irrigation (DBI)

The South Odisha region has multiple perennial streams but limited use in irrigation. Four such perennial streams were selected for diversion based irrigation infrastructure development in partnership with NABARD. The DBI work was completed during this year in Barmaha and Gahirgaon village in Kotagarh block, and Sanabankli and Karomohana village in Muniguda block. The completed DBI structures are expected to irrigate 30 acres of land.

Deep bore well scheme of OLIC

Jalanidhi scheme of Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC) is one of the important schemes for irrigation. During the first year of the project, farmers were facilitated to access the deep bore well scheme under the Jalanidhi scheme of OLIC. As a result, 55 farmers in Kotagarh block and 38 farmers in Muniguda block applied for the bore well schemes. In Muniguda, 23 bore wells were made. Electrification has been started by the government for lifting the water from the bore wells. In places where electricity in not available solar pumps were was installed by the Government.

Renovation of River lift points

River Lift Point is one of the main activities of Lift Irrigation Department for providing irrigation facilities to the villagers near river bank. Recognizing this, the project teams approached the department to revive non-functioning river lift points. As a result, 7 new river lift points in the project villages have been approved by lift irrigation department. Additionally, lift irrigation points in three villages (Pandari, Bhandri and Sraliguda) have been taken up for repairing.
Program Convergence

Establishing convergences has been one of the key features of the livelihood intervention under South Odisha Initiative. As part of this, a MoU has been signed with Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM) for convergence at state, district and block level. Livolink as an implementing partner of South Odisha Initiative, participated in district and block level meetings and explored convergence opportunities. Our field teams established reliable network with various government departments in Muniguda and Kotagarh block. Snapshots from our convergence efforts across interventions are highlighted as under:

Convergences: A Snapshot

- 325 farmers were linked with the Horticulture Department, Kandhamal. These farmers were supported with 40 cashew plants and a subsidy amount of Rs.2360 each
- 13 farmers have been linked with Horticulture Department, Kandhamal for construction of shade-nets to promote protected farming
- 97 farmers were linked to formal financial institutions through LAMP and received loan amount of Rs.7700 each towards cost of seeds. These farmers were linked with a local NGO for buyback assurance of turmeric
- 31 farmers were facilitated to apply for 3 H.P. solar system from State Government to lift water for irrigation
- Kandhamal district administration sanctioned 48 dug wells under the MGNREGA with an estimated cost of Rs.1.6 lakhs per dug well
- Out of the 23 successful deep bore-wells dug during the first year of intervention under OLIC, electrification was completed in 14 bore-wells and solar-pump was installed in one bore-well
- In partnership with NABARD, four Diversion Based Irrigation structures were completed, two each in Muniguda and Kotagarh blocks
- Overall, an approximate amount of Rs.16.30 lakhs was leveraged through convergences from various Government schemes
Capacity building of farmers and field teams

Capacity building is an essential area of intervention for proper implementation of farm-based livelihoods. Systematic approach has therefore, been adopted for capacity building of project team as well as for farmers. The following activities were conducted:

- Residential training was organized at IMAGE Bhubaneswar for the project team.
- Non-residential trainings were organised by internal agriculture experts for community resource persons and project executives. A total number of 18 such trainings were conducted for project executives and 24 trainings were conducted for community resource persons.
- Package of practices for selected crops have been developed in the form of flip-charts. Orientation program was organised for the project executives and community resource persons for using flipcharts for field level trainings.
- The field level trainings include field demonstration to make farmers understand about package of practices. During the reporting year, 38 field level trainings were conducted in Muniguda block where 648 farmers participated. Similarly, 32 trainings were conducted in Kotagarh block where 601 farmers participated.

The outcome of the capacity building events has been impressive as most of our field teams are independently managing extension services in their areas. Our field teams are now applying learnings from the trainings to ensure quality of implementation.

Way forward

The field implementation teams have been trained and experienced to undertake intensive livelihood intervention with 3000 families during last year of project implementation. The focus in next financial will be on consolidation of interventions done in previous year and integration of learnings to enhance household level income. The livelihood interventions will concentrate on half-acre integrated vegetable cultivation, fruit orchard and kharif vegetable cultivation. Irrigation and farm protection will be the focus area in project implementation.

SRI PROJECT

SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION PROJECT

Overview & Background

The System of Rice Intensification program aims to enable small and marginal farmers to adopt and practice SRI principles as a yield enhancing and input-saving sustainable technology. Since 2008, the SRI program supported by Tata Trusts has covered more than 1.7 lakhs farmers in 3500 villages through 167 partner organization across 104 district in 11 states of the country. Currently, we are in the third phase of implementation focusing on enhancing nutritional security and income of targeted families through promotion of aromatic paddy, millets, pulses, vegetables and focusing on value-chain interventions.
Program Objective

To enhance nutrient sufficiency and income of 2.8 lakh households covering 2000 villages in 100 districts of Odisha, Jharkhand, Assam, Manipur, Bihar and Chhattisgarh through system of crop intensification technology.

The objective includes -

1. 30-50% incremental yield in paddy and millets over conventional practices by reducing 30% cultivation costs
2. Enhancing days of food security and improve nutritional security of 2.8 lakh households
3. 30% income enhancement through proper market linkage, value chain interventions and farm mechanization
4. To strengthen community institutions/Entrepreneurs for program ownership and sustainability

Program Approach

Livolink Foundation adopted a two-pronged approach to implement this programme -

Saturation approach - This approach will focus on covering more than 80% household in a village, bringing saturation of the existing area covered under SRI in previous phases

Focused Geography approach – Under this approach, the program will be implemented in the selected focused blocks as per the state strategy; it will bring more convergence with the existing programs of Tata Trusts to create a larger impact

Key Program interventions

1. Focus on millets, aromatic paddy and pulses for income enhancement and nutritional security
2. Seed village programme for reducing dependency on external sources for good quality seeds
3. Promotion of farm mechanization by setting up Agro service centres across six states (7 agri business centers in Odisha, Assam, Manipur and Bihar) for promotion of mechanized farming among small and marginal farmers
4. Promotion of innovations in irrigation in SRI (drip in sugarcane and vegetables)
5. Market study and value chain intervention for linking FPOs to organized markets for ensuring premium price for surplus produce;
6. Institutional Research with SAU, ICAR and CAU for standardization of location specific packages of practices
7. Sustainability of the programme through strengthening local resource persons and FPOs

Under the SRI extension work, other than expanding work done during last phase, the program also witnessed emergence of a successful alternative model for agriculture extension. In this phase, attempts are being made to leverage mainstream funding in all the States, where SRI has been adopted as part of government programmes.
Research and Advocacy

Apart from extension services, Livolink Foundation is also anchoring a multi-location research trial on SRI that includes agronomic, soil health, farm mechanization and social aspects of practicing System of Crop Intensification. The main objective of the research program is to –

• To identify and popularize best practices
• Standardize location specific package of practices maintaining soil health
• Ensuring efficient weed and water management practices
• Developing farmers' friendly farm implements for crops grown by SRI principles
• Analyze efficiency, adoptability and sustainability of SRI methodology.

Livolink Foundation hosts the SRI Secretariat which is working as the technical resource organization since inception of the programme. Role of Livolink Foundation includes-

• Technical handholding support to implementing partners
• Training and capacity building of PNGOs and lead farmers
• Data management and analysis of key programmatic indicators
• Monitoring and documentation
• Coordinating the research projects in different states
• Exploring and establishing avenues for technical and financial convergences

Achievements and Progress

With an intention to promote high value crops to maximize farmers' returns, total 2481 households and 3322 acres was covered under aromatic paddy by adopting SRI principles, 20770 Households and 6972 acres covered under millets, 19821 HH and 7353 acres covered under SCI and 58277 households covering 27400 acres adopted SRI in paddy.

• The programme is being implemented in 1677 villages of 94 districts of 5 programme states through a network of 18 partner organizations.

• Mostly the programme focuses on nutritional security and income enhancement of the small and marginal farmers.

• Demographically the programme covers 58.52%, 32.95%, 6.86% and 1.66% ST, OBC, SC and other communities respectively.
Key Outcomes

- A detail analysis of collected data reveals that, by adopting SRI principles in paddy there is an average incremental productivity of 34.55% and for aromatic paddy it is 48%.
- Adopting SRI principles in Millets yielded 40% more than from traditional practices.
- By adopting SRI principles in Paddy, on an average generates incremental income of Rs. 5000 per acre and it goes up-to Rs. 10,000 in case of other crops.
- The Cost Benefit Ratio of adopting SRI principles in Paddy is 1:1.47 and in Millets is 1:1.72.

Symposiums & Workshops

Our team represented in national, state and regional workshops and symposiums with thematic focus on SRI.

Convergences

Livolink Foundation and its partners have been successful in establishing convergences with Government departments at various levels and routed benefits to its targeted communities.

Project Innovations

Developing Power Weeder

Under the ongoing research programme, a single row power weeder was developed by IGKV (Raipur). This has been tested under different agro climatic conditions across Assam, Odisha and Bihar. Convinced with the effectiveness of the weeder, the Chhattisgarh Government has declared subsidy for this weeder.

Jaggery Processing Unit

On 27th December 2016, a Jaggery processing unit has been established at Karabara village of Nayagarh district in Odisha under ongoing SSI programme of NIRMAN. Livolink Foundation facilitated capacity building of the farmers’ group which manages the unit. More than 300 sugarcane farmers are getting benefit from the jaggery unit. Around 150 tons of sugarcane is being processed, producing more than 10 quintals of jaggery. The value-addition facilitated by Livolink Foundation in terms of processing and cleaning, helped farmers realize more
than 60% higher returns. Within a year’s time, the FFS has been able to reach break-even point and generated a net profit of Rs. 13,170. The FFS is planning to scale-up this business and targets a turnover of Rs. 10 Lakhs in the coming financial year.

Promotion of farm mechanization

SRI Secretariat provided technical support for establishment of agri-business centres at three locations in Odisha managed by registered FPOs for strengthening farm mechanization services provided to farmers. This also included providing appropriate facilities at fair prices for facilitating timeliness of agriculture activities. These centres enable small and marginal farmers to adopt mechanization at low cost for boosting their agricultural productivity. The revenue earned by the FPOs for providing these services is being used for maintenance and operation of the centre. The surplus profit generated is being utilized for expanding the centres by adding more number of implements. Machineries are being used both for farm based and non-farm based activities. On an average, each of the centres have generated a net profit of Rs. 1,20,000/-till 31st March 2017. Apart from providing services, the centres also provide employment to rural youths. Each centre have an outreach of 50 villages.

Promotion of seed village

For expansion of the program and to address the issue of seed production, Livolink Foundation had focused on promotion of seed villages with more than 80 quintals of millets and pulses seed harvested and used for expansion program. Livolink Foundation focused on varietal standardization and promoted varieties based on market demand and suitability as per soil and climatic conditions.

Livolink Foundation promoted seed villages for pigeon pea and millets as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Variety Promoted</th>
<th>NGO partner</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Production (q)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finger millet</td>
<td>R-900</td>
<td>COFA</td>
<td>Lanjigarh, Kalahandi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger millet</td>
<td>Vairabi</td>
<td>PRAGATI</td>
<td>Kotpad, Koraput</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon pea</td>
<td>Pure line selection of local land races</td>
<td>Livolink, OPDSC</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above seeds are preserved for replication in current season. Planning is being done to promote more number of seed villages to reduce external dependency.
Programme Review
Livolink Foundation conducted periodic visits to partner organizations for reviewing programme related interventions and providing technomanagerial support to agencies for further improvement in implementation. We have periodically shared field observations, feedback, MIS analysis and recommendations of ongoing activities to our partners and other stakeholders.

Technical support
Livolink Foundation has organized regular training programmes for field personnel of partner organizations on various technical issues related to SRI/SCI. Also provided was strategic guidance for smooth progress of the programme.

National level partners' meet
The SRI Secretariat successfully organized a SRI Partners Meet from 16-18th March 2017 at Koraput, Odisha. The event was attended by 50 participants from partner NGOs, representatives from Government of Odisha and allied departments, research institutions and notable experts from the development sector. The theme of this partners' meet was on Agricultural Extension. Representatives from partner-NGOs working under the Tata Trusts-SRI programme were invited to share experiences on SRI from implementing regions for greater cross learning. Specific thematic discussions with focus on agricultural extension was focused during the sessions. An exclusive poster competition was co-currently held during the meeting in which partners displayed training and learning materials and other IEC materials on SRI for greater dissemination and cross-learning.

A book on “Growing Pulses with SRI Principles” was published during the annual partner's meet. This covers technical guidance for growing Greengram, Blackgram and Arhar applying SRI principles. It also covers methods and practices on disease pest management.

State level partners' meet
A one-day state level SRI planning meeting was held on 4th November 2016 at Bhubaneswar followed by a number of small group discussions. The said meeting was organized for taking stock of progress and achievements under the SRI programme in context of Odisha.
The participants discussed on exploring avenues to establish convergence with government programmes both at state and district levels. Major focus was on promotion of seed villages, farm mechanization and market linkage of surplus aromatic paddy and millets.

Another state level meeting was organized from 10-11th November 2016 at Bhubaneswar to discuss tab-based SRI application developed by Karmyog Foundation. The event also witnessed distribution of 10 tablets to pilot the Tab-based MIS information collection by partners.

**Preparation of tab based SRI application**

With technical support from SRI secretariat, a tab based application and an audio visual training material of best practices on SRI and SMI was developed in association with Karmyog Foundation. It was documented at three locations in Odisha - Sambalpur, Kalahandi and Nayagarh.

**Systematic Approach to Research and Adoption of SRI (SARAS)**

Livolink Foundation along with SAU and ICAR institutes initiated a research programme on various technical and socio-economic issues related to SRI since July 2015. Each aspect of research is been carried out by one designated lead PI. Livolink Foundation is engaged in coordinating the project in consultation with a scientific advisor. After one year of successful implementation of on-station research, few selected treatments related to soil science and agronomic issues are being replicated in farmers' field through partner organizations in Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Manipur. This has been done under direct supervision of Livolink Foundation and technically coordinated by respective research institutes on the state. The results obtained so far is as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspects</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>Findings/Best practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agronomy</td>
<td>ICAR-RCER, Patna and CAU, Imphal</td>
<td>7 treatments of water management and 6 treatments of weed management</td>
<td>Use of cono-weeder thrice (15,30 and 45 DAT ) and saturation till PI followed by 1’ standing water till dough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On-farm trial: East Imphal (Manipur), Gaya (Bihar)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Science</td>
<td>IGKV, Raipur and OUAT, Bhubaneswar</td>
<td>9 treatments of different combination of organic manures, inorganic fertilizers, green manures and biological inoculants</td>
<td>STBR + 5t FYM + GM + Microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On-farm trial: Nayagarh (Odisha), Gariabandh (Chhattisgarh)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Mechanization</td>
<td>IGKV, Raipur and ICAR-RCER, Patna</td>
<td>Improvement of existing equipment, development of user friendly cost effective implements</td>
<td>Developed a power weeder, marker and manual weeder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multi locational trial in all programme states</td>
<td></td>
<td>Power weeder has been tested in program states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>OUAT, Bhubaneswar</td>
<td>Efficiency, adoptability and sustainability of SRI in East and NE India</td>
<td>Completed study in Odisha. Study at Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Manipur and Assam is under progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Review-cum-planning meet**

**Annual Meet**

For reviewing ongoing research activities, an annual meet was organized at Bhubaneswar from 16th-17th July 2016. The event witnessed active participation of all the PIs, co-PIs, research scholars and representatives from few selected NGOs and Tata Trusts. The objective was to review achievements of the individual research institutes and planning for next season. Based on findings of first year on-station research, it was decided to replicate few selected treatments in farmers' fields in Bihar, Odisha, Manipur and Chhattisgarh. Accordingly, the on-farm trials started with select partner organizations.

**Project Planning for next financial 2017-2018**

- Expansion of farm mechanization through establishment of five new agri-business centers in Odisha, Assam and Manipur
- Promotion of micro irrigation (50 acres of sugarcane, pulses and vegetables) and value chain intervention in aromatic paddy, millets and pulses (marketing of at least 10 tons of millets and pulses)
- Promotion of seed village program for ensuring availability of quality seeds and timely supply of pulses and millets. 50 acres of pulses (Pigeon pea and green gram) and 30 acres of Millets will be promoted under seed village program.
- Total 39050 households and 18300 acres will be covered under SRI Millets, Pulses, Paddy and SCI
Case Study: Innovation in sugarcane farming for improving quality of life

Lokanath Barik (45) is a resident of Nandabar village in Nayagarh district of Odisha. He is a marginal farmer with 1 acre of cultivable land. His five-member family includes his wife and three children. Lokanath was quick in adopting sustainable sugarcane initiative (SSI) in his region. When most farmers of the intervention area were apprehensive and reluctant to adopt the SSI method in sugarcane, he came forward, confidently and played an instrumental role in mobilizing others from his area. He not only played an important role in the establishment of Farmers Field School (FFS), but also enthralled the participants with good humour which made participation and learning both entertaining and interesting. During the first year of intervention, he decided to cultivate sugarcane under SSI method in 70 decimals on a pilot basis. Lokanath initiated selection of buds/sets and treated them; saplings were thereafter transplanted to the main field. Application of organic manure was done twice, proper care of the crop as per programme guidelines was maintained. During first year, he chose to grow CO-6907 variety and observed 15 to 18 tillers during initial stages. However, only 7-8 tillers survived till the final stage. During first year, he cultivated leafy vegetables as intercrop.

Lokanath earned an additional cash of Rs. 2500/- from the sale of leafy vegetables. He has harvested around 32 tons of sugarcane from the 70 decimal land. Lokanath chose to process around 6 tons of cane at the processing unit supported by the partner NGO - NIRMAN and produced 31 tins of improved Jaggery and 70 tins of conventional Jaggery from another private processing unit. Overall, he managed to produce nearly 25 quintals of Jaggery, he earned an estimated return of Rs. 91,000/- (Rs.38500+Rs.52500). This also enabled him to sell another 10 tons of cane to local vendors for juice purpose, earning around Rs. 30,000/-.

He says, as a master trainer, gaining knowledge on SSI was the key. Today, he is very proud to provide technical assistance to other farmers of his village as well as from neighbouring villages. During the last year, he was in a position to save around Rs. 50,000/- for his daughter’s wedding. After successful sugarcane production, Lokanath could expand the SSI method of sugarcane cultivation to 100 decimals of agricultural land. During the current year, he cultivated leafy vegetables and okra (lady’s finger) as intercrops in SSI method. He says that the growth of sugarcane under SSI method is very impressive and hopes for better harvest. Today, Lokanath continues to play a vital role in encouraging farmers to adopt SSI method of sugarcane cultivation. He says that he is grateful to the Tata Trusts and Livolink Foundation in supporting promotion of this innovative idea which changed his life and also many others from his community.
Overview

The third phase of Diversion Based Irrigation (DBI) programme supported by Tata Trusts over a period of three years targets to reach out to 75,000 small and marginal farmers in three states - Odisha, Assam and Manipur. The project focuses on construction of 310 DBI structures (Pipe line based gravity fed irrigation, River based earthen channel irrigation system and solar based irrigation projects) in focused geographies to create irrigation potential for larger impact.

The overall goal of the initiative is to significantly improve the quality of life of 75,000 families, out of which 45,000 families are expected to directly benefit from irrigation facilities and rest 30,000 families to be covered under agricultural extension and institutional building components. During first year of the third phase DBI programme, 15 partners were identified for implementation. Livolink Foundation like in previous phases, is hosting the DBI secretariat to provide techno-managerial support to partner organizations.

Major Program interventions

- To increase land productivity by providing protective irrigation through DBI in dry spells of kharif and enhancing irrigation potential in rabi and summer season, thus ensuring food security and improving nutritional intake
- To enhance crop productivity by promoting scientific package of practices, introducing high value crops and increase in cropping intensity through command area development program
- To demonstrate efficient water-use irrigation technology like drip, low cost fencing, high value cropping in every DBI site
- To ensure accessibility of safe drinking water/domestic water at household by installation of water filters
- To institutionalize the farming community and strengthen their capacities towards program ownership and sustainability

Progress

Fifteen NGO partners have been supported under DBI phase-3 programme for 146 DBI structures in first year. With consistent technical support from Livolink Foundation, 107 structures have been completed till the reporting annum. Outreach during the year is tabulated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>No. of Structures</th>
<th>No. of villages</th>
<th>No. of districts</th>
<th>No. of States</th>
<th>No. of Households benefited</th>
<th>Irrigation potential generated (Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase-3 (Proposed for 3 years)</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30,437</td>
<td>36,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase-3 (Achieved till date)</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8,956</td>
<td>10,212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Accomplishments during this period

- By the end of the year, 136 Water User Groups have been formed (one in each DBI site) and three Farmer Producer Cooperatives/Companies registered.
- 107 DBI structures (Pipe, Channel and Solar based) have been constructed and remaining 41 DBI are under construction.
- Command area of 10,212 acres has been developed benefiting more than 8,956 families directly. In 60 DBI sites, water is also being used for domestic consumption and usage.
- Revenue generating self-sustainable vegetables models have been promoted. These include half-acre remunerative model and crop cultivation with SRI principles covering more than 1,700 farmers.
- More than thirty lakhs has been mobilized from sources like NABARD, State Departments, community contribution and other sources under DBI project

Programme Monitoring and Technical hand holding

Our team conducted pre-feasibility study of more than 80 percent DBI sites sanctioned to partner NGOs before initiation of work. During pre-feasibility studies, identification of source discharge, static head, site selection of intakes, command area assessment, positioning of irrigation points and community concerns regarding the projects were taken care of.

Through regular monitoring-cum-technical support visits, Livolink Foundation provided hand-holding support on varied domains like feasibility studies, survey, design and estimate preparation, intake construction, pipe laying and joining, community mobilization, institutional arrangements, agricultural planning and measures for sustainability of structures. Beyond this, extensive monitoring of 100 DBI structures sanctioned in the previous phase to partners like Harsha Trust, Pragati and OPDSC in Odisha was conducted. Repair and maintenance work required in these structures was identified and necessary initiatives carried out for durability of structures.
Pictorial Presentation of Programme Monitoring

Capacity Building Programmes

Livolink Foundation continues to network with all stakeholders and is involved in organizing workshops, partners’ meets, training and exposure visit programmes on DBI. The staff from DBI Secretariat have conducted the following Capacity Building activities:

- A three-day event on Technical Aspects of DBI was organized at Rayagada, Odisha from 20th - 22nd June 2016. Apart from in-house technical sessions, a one-day field exposure visit to DBI sites in Rayagada district was organized. 30 participants from different partner NGOs attended the programme.

- A four-day Exposure visit programme was organized by Livolink Foundation to Ranapur block, Nayagarh district and Bissamcuttack block of Rayagada district for North-East DBI partners from Manipur and Assam. Beyond technical sessions, an exposure visit to DBI sites in Rayagada district was facilitated. Ten participants from eight organizations represented at this event.

- On-farm training on flow and head measurement, site selection for intakes, pipe joining and laying, outlet fixation and estimation has been imparted to the staff of partner NGOs.
• On-farm training on water testing in two DBI villages of Nandapur block in Koraput district was conducted with water testing kits. A team from IIT, Bhubaneswar visited the locations to assess feasibility of installing water filtration units.

Agriculture development in DBI command area

• Livolink also rendered support to partners for developing command areas by introducing high value crops, piloting protected cultivation, water-use efficient technologies like drip irrigation etc. The partners were trained on Half-acre Integrated Vegetable model (IVM). Package of Practices of important vegetable crops were shared. Linkages have been developed in context of input procurement on pointed gourd root suckers, banana saplings, drip and fencing materials.

• All partner NGOs in Odisha have been provided with two sets of flip charts on scientific PoPs of major crops planned in half-acre model. Additional PoPs on vegetables like brinjal, tomato, okra and other crops have been provided to field-level CRPs.

Backyard kitchen garden has been promoted by our partners for additional nutritional requirement of rural communities at the household level.
Overview

The community based strategy for “prevention and control of malaria” was rolled out by Tata Trusts in 2012 in four districts of Odisha (Kalahandi, Rayagada, Gajapati and Rayagada) covering 12 blocks, 633 villages and catering to a population of 1.5 lakhs. It was implemented in partnership with 10 like-minded CSOs with the technical support of Mitra-Christian Hospital, Bissam Cuttack. The systematic intervention in the four districts with a well-defined strategy resulted in generation of evidences with respect to significant changes in various malaria related indicators including reduction in malaria parasitaemia rate in children under 5 years (%), under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births) and fever death rate (per 1000 population).

Scaling up the learnings- Recognition by Government of Odisha

The Government of Odisha has recognized the strategic interventions of the TATA Trusts- MITRA Malaria Control and Prevention Initiative. The Government expressed keenness in replicating the Mal-Mal strategy to reach out to the most inaccessible areas of the state where malaria is endemic with high mortality and morbidity. Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, also selected the Malaria Control and Prevention Initiative of Tata Trusts as the best practice on Tribal health in India.

Signing of MOU with GoO- Taking Odisha towards Elimination of Malaria

An MOU was signed between Government of Odisha and Tata Trusts on 18th March 2016 for implementing malaria control and prevention activities. It also includes research and technological innovations with the aim of improving quality of lives of people in malaria endemic southern districts of Odisha. Livolink Foundation is currently implementing the project and has inducted a field-level team comprising of health professionals and specialists to carry forward the objectives of this initiative.
Program Goal, Objectives and Strategies

Goal: Reduce Malaria deaths by 100% in 5 years and incidence by 40% in Odisha

Objectives

- Bring down Annual Parasite Incidence (API) to less than 1
- Reduce malaria death by 100% in 5 years and incidence of the disease by 40%
- Reduce slide positivity rate (SPR) by 40%
- Generate evidence through high end malarial research

Strategies and Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduce parasite density from population</td>
<td>• Early diagnosis and complete treatment (EDCT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mass screening of malaria and malnutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Referral services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of Vector Density</td>
<td>• Indoor residual spraying (IRS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Long lasting insecticidal treated bed nets (LLIN)/ITN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Removal of mosquito breeding sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal protection/Behaviour Change Communication</td>
<td>• TEC/BCC at Village Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Capacity building of health functionaries (VHV/CC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Group / Community / Inter personal communication (continuous activity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence based program and operational research</td>
<td>• Baseline, midline and end line survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Study on HRP2 and G6PD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Research on safe repellant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integration of Technology</td>
<td>• Tab bases MIS using application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Use of portable microscopy in inaccessible areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Target Area and Population

The project implemented at the field-level aims at creating a lasting impact in lives of vulnerable tribal communities by reducing the burden of malaria in the three districts of Kalahandi, Rayagada and Kandhamal. This is spread across five blocks of Thumul Rampur, Lanjigarh, Muniguda, Bissamcuttack and Kotagarh. It reaches out to a population of 12160 spread over 625 villages.

Program Outreach:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Name of the CHC</th>
<th>Total Villages</th>
<th>Direct Intervention villages (LIVOLINK)</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaliahan</td>
<td>Th. Rampur</td>
<td>Th. Rampur</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>41926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lanjigarh</td>
<td>Bissanathpur</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>29283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayagada</td>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>Bissamcuttack</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>20839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>Muniguda</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandhamal</td>
<td>Kotagarh</td>
<td>Subarmigiri</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>7610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>120160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The five operational blocks of this initiative in South Odisha are highly endemic to malaria having high annual parasite incidence levels (API>10). Most of the villages are inaccessible and tribal dominated. These remain cut-off during rainy season. The communities are deprived of basic health care services and other entitlements.

**Major Achievements**

- **Positioning of Human resources** – 193 village health volunteers, 26 cluster coordinators, 5 block coordinators, 2 district coordinators, 1 manager (M&E) and 1 Programme Manager are engaged to support the initiatives.

- **Capacity Building** - 411 village health volunteers, 68 cluster coordinators and 9 core team members have been trained on malaria by NVBDCP and malnutrition by EKJUT.
• **Grounding of Project in inaccessible pockets**: 195 most inaccessible villages were identified and malaria prevention and control activities have been initiated.

• **Baseline study**: Base line study has been conducted by NIRTH in 143 sample villages.

• **Mass Screening Camp**: Mass Screening camps have been conducted in 62 villages of Bissamcuttack and Muniguda block of Rayagada district with logistics support from NVBDCP. 11085 people were screened for malaria, 1263 people were found malaria positive and have received treatment. In the inaccessible areas, malaria prevalence among the people was 32% and that of children below the age-group of five years was 49.6%.

• **Development of Communication Tools**: A short film on malaria, posters, outdoor hoardings, puzzle-solving for children, wheel reveal and cards have been developed for malaria campaign throughout the state.

• **Development of application for tab based MIS**: To record information related to health at the village level by Village Health Volunteers, a user friendly application has been developed in association with a technical agency - MOBILITAS. It has been piloted and shall be replicated in all the operational villages in next financial.

• **Portable digital Microscope**: The portable digital microscope has been presented to the Government and there is expression of interest for integrating it in the health system after a feasibility test.

• **Facilitating Quality IRS**: Our team facilitated IRS in 56 inaccessible villages covering 1781 households in collaboration with NVBDCP.

• **Sensitization of School Children on Malaria**: 64 school sensitization programmes were conducted on malaria where 2080 children participated.
• **Reduction of breeding sites:** A total of 72 breeding sites have been reduced covering 40 villages. More than one thousand individuals participated in the process.

• **Village level meetings:** A total of 2075 meetings have been conducted in 195 most inaccessible villages for developing their knowledge and understanding on malaria.

• **Management Information System:** The MIS formats including fever, birth and death and collection of regular information have been developed and data collection process has been initiated by our team.

# MIGRATION PROJECT

## Overview

While analysing the growing number of urban poor through various fact sheet and surveys it indicated that migration failed to receive due attention from the eyes of policy makers, researchers, funding agencies, and considered as unprofitable. The vulnerability of the migrant workers at the destination sites, led us to initiate an intervention for the migrant workers.

Thus, the intervention is targeted towards eliminating condition and mechanism leading to bondage, improving the work site facilities, ensuring proper education for children of migrating labours and providing alternative livelihood option to reduce distress migration from the source districts.

During the year, the focus was on identifying migrating households in Nuapada and Bolangir districts and working in collaboration with the district administration of Karimnagar district of Telangana state for improving the quality of life of migrant workers from Odisha at the brick kilns located in Karimnagar districts.

The migrating households were identified through a process of preparation of social maps in the entire Nuapada district and twenty GPs of Belpara and Khaprakhhol blocks of Bolangir district. Social maps of every village was prepared where the households who migrated last year or the current year were identified and marked on the map. A total of 750 villages with 2 lakh households were covered under the social mapping exercise. The social map revealed that around 36 percent of households in the above mentioned geographies migrate after the Kharif season. Workers from these districts migrate mostly to brick kilns and construction sector. This is a form of seasonal and family
migration, wherein the workers after the Kharif season travel along with the family members to work in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala etc. The migrant workers usually avail cash assistance as advance from the contractors / sardars / agents, before the season. Wages received are adjusted against the advance taken. The migrant workers return back to the villages after a period of 6-8 months.

The other work our team focused was on improving the quality of life of migrant workers from Odisha working in the brick kilns located in Karimnagar district. To begin with, for the brick making season (Oct 2016- May 2017), a plan was formulated to map the brick kilns with its facilities; set up cluster level worksite schools for the children of migrant brick kiln workers; organize health camps in the brick kilns and register the migrant brick kiln workers under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act of Telangana State.

**Initiating worksite bridge schools**

Preparing the child's profile was a crucial activity that helped us to proceed a step ahead with plans on worksite schools. The list of the brick kilns and labour profiles prepared was a very important document. It reflected that there are 75 kilns in Karimnagar that has regular influx of intra and inter-state migrant labourers every year. Among which only 51 kilns had an inflow of seasonal migrant labourers from Odisha. Out of them 34 kilns were selected for the interventions through work site schools, 12 clusters were made. One of the prime reason for not including the 14 other kilns (where migrants from Odisha were working) was primarily because most of the children present in those sites did not fit into the age group of 6-14 years and with the few number of children present above 6 years it was difficult to start a school. The second reason was the distance of the respective brick kilns; the cluster was developed in a unique way to help every child in the cluster avail school in a stress-free way hence all the kilns within 1-2 kilometres of distance were identified together to form a cluster. Hence, taking all the 34 kilns together there were 12 clusters. However, among the planned 12 cluster level worksite schools, intervention was conducted only in 7 schools due to lack of availability of Odiya speaking Vidya Volunteers for all the worksite schools.

The details of the worksite bridge schools with number of children are given below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL. no</th>
<th>Name of the clusters</th>
<th>Location of the worksite Schools</th>
<th>No. of Brick Kilns</th>
<th>Total no. of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Chintakunta &amp; Malkapur 1</td>
<td>LBC Bricks</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kamanpur 1 &amp; Vaddipally</td>
<td>CBR Bricks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Gunturtally</td>
<td>BBI-1 Bricks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bommakal</td>
<td>Vengamamba Bricks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mugdumpur 1</td>
<td>NBC Bricks</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Charlabuthkur</td>
<td>KBC-2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Porandla 2</td>
<td>JNR Bricks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 265

The objective of the worksite school was also to provide inclusive education and an enabling environment for all the children in the age group of 6-14 years in their native language so that they can be at par with the source school once back after the migration.

Text books as per Odisha state syllabus for 3rd-5th standard, note books, stationaries and MDM were provided for the children between 6-14 years. To build the cognitive pillars of learning for children between 6-10 years, picture books, letter books and books on figures were arranged as learning materials for the worksite schools. The trained Vidya Volunteers conducted learning assessment for the children on Mathematics and Odiya (Regional Language) to know the learning ability of the children whoever attended the school. The standards of the Learning Assessment were decided and measured as per the standards of the Government of Odisha Elementary Education.
Health Camps at Brick Kilns

With support of the Health Department of Karimnagar district, a four-day’ free medical camp was organized in the 12 clusters of the brick kilns of Karimnagar. The health camps were organized with the objective of providing free medical examination/check-up to the labourers and children in the brick kilns. A total of 1904 migrant workers and their children were screened through a team of Doctors. Along with Comprehensive Health Services, awareness on Family Planning Methods and basic Hygiene and Sanitation were also given during these camps. Girls above 13 years of age were checked by lady doctors and were provided counselling on adolescent health issues. Families were advised on nutrition and health for children and pregnant women.

The analysis of the medical report reflects that majority of adults suffer from all forms of body pain and weakness. The report also reflects that majority of children suffer from cold, skin disease and anaemia at a high rate. Labourers and children who were suffering from chronic diseases were referred to district hospital.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Heads</th>
<th>Total no. of members screened</th>
<th>Total no. of members diagnosed with disease</th>
<th>Total no. of members referred for further check-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Adults</td>
<td>1160</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Children</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Pregnant Woman</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Lactating mothers</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1096</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registration under BOCWA

The BOCWA (Building and Other Construction Workers Act) is a registration done by the Labour Department in Telangana for providing entitlements to workers in construction sector. These inter-state migrant workers who work in brick kilns are also eligible to register under the Act and avail the facilities. The Labour Department of Karimnagar organized a 'Village Mela' - a kind of fair where the seasonal migrant labourers gathered with their Labour identity cards to get registered under the BOCWA, Telangana Govt. In the last migrating season, 308 members were registered under the Act.
Livolink Foundation

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Note No.</th>
<th>As at 31 March, 2017 (in Rs.)</th>
<th>As at 31 March, 2016 (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Corpus Fund</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>1,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Earmarked Funds</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>60,784,387</td>
<td>62,225,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Other Funds</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,581,771</td>
<td>655,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Income and Expenditure Account</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(130,348)</td>
<td>21,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>64,236,811</td>
<td>62,903,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Current Liabilities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,431,606</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,431,606</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>65,668,417</td>
<td>62,905,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Fixed assets</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3,581,771</td>
<td>655,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Loans and advances</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4,483,226</td>
<td>122,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>57,603,420</td>
<td>62,127,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>65,668,417</td>
<td>62,905,960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1-21

In terms of our report attached.
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Joe Pinto
Partner

For Livolink Foundation

Jitendra Kumar Nayak
Executive Director
Rekha Panigrahi
Managing Trustee
Haribandhu Panda
Chairman

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 September, 2017

Place: Bhubaneshwar
Date: 15 September, 2017
# Livolink Foundation

## Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended 31 March, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Note No.</th>
<th>Year ended 31 March, 2017 (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Year ended 31 March, 2016 (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from earmarked funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>56,756,232</td>
<td>17,719,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from fixed asset funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,220,906</td>
<td>351,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>230,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>59,978,148</td>
<td>18,301,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on objects of the Trust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Grants paid</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,179,428</td>
<td>2,397,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Project Expenses</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>47,504,137</td>
<td>14,279,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Establishment Expenses</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3,328,572</td>
<td>797,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Employee Benefit expenses</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,897,232</td>
<td>549,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Depreciation expense</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,220,906</td>
<td>351,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>59,130,275</td>
<td>18,375,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excess of Expenditure over Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(152,127)</td>
<td>(74,714)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1-21

In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Joe Pretto
Partner

For Livolink Foundation

Jitendra Kumar Nayak
Rekha Panigrahi
Haribandhu Panda
Executive Director
Managing Trustee
Chairman

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 September, 2017

Place: Bhubaneshwar
Date: 15 September, 2017
Livolink Foundation

RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended 31 March 2016 (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Year ended 31 March 2017 (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Year ended 31 March 2016 (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Payments</th>
<th>Year ended 31 March 2017 (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance B/f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,785,917</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>62,125,795</td>
<td></td>
<td>62,127,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,397,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grants paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,105,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Project Expenditures (Refer Note below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56,479,274</td>
<td></td>
<td>797,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Establishment expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(67,723)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>370,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Less: TDS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Employee Benefit expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,983,852</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,575,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(184,148)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,699,704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,294,344</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovered from Salary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,969</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151,225</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Income Tax refund received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Security deposits received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,294,344</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,969</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88,295,035</td>
<td></td>
<td>122,429,465</td>
<td>88,295,035</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>122,429,465</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Includes Rs. 3,947,178 on account of Prepaid Expenses.