Message from the Chairman

This Annual Report indicates the activities and achievements of the Foundation during the financial year 2017-18. During the year, Livolink Foundation continued its effort in implementing a wide array of development projects across thematic areas like Agriculture, Rural Livelihoods, Health, Migration, Urban Habitat, Geriatrics and Skill Building. The Foundation had chosen a conscious strategy of diversifying into project implementation over the past few years. Our workforce has also diversified and today we have a competent team of professionals and staff who stand dedicated to achieve the goals of the institution.

The Foundation is grateful for the generous financial support provided by the Tata Trusts, Mumbai and other stakeholders in pursuit of our objectives and mandate. We stand to work with different institutions and agencies towards operational excellence and extend sincere thankfulness to the communities we serve, our partner organisations, agriculture departments, universities, vendors, other agencies and independent professionals for their kind contribution. We will continue our journey to bring in technology based, market linked and community centric institutions for eco-friendly, equitable and sustainable socio-economic development of communities.

Prof. Haribandhu Panda
I feel delighted to share the Annual Report of Livolink Foundation for 2017-18 financial. The document broadly encapsulates key achievements and milestones of the organisation across this period. The initial years of Livolink Foundation was one that marked the emergence of the organisation as a technical resource agency providing expertise to partners in agriculture and rural livelihood.

Over the years we have diversified our areas of intervention and now the organisation implements a range of development initiatives. We have continued to work in the SRI and DBI programmes, our holistic regional intervention in South Odisha, Malaria prevention in Western Odisha, the Migration initiative in source and destinations and Skill development. Newer sectors where we have forayed in this period include the Odisha Urban Habitat programme and an even newer initiative for Elderly Care and Wellness.

We are now happy to have dedicated teams across the projects we work. Our staff members and professionals have played a critical role in carrying forward the organisational objectives. My note of appreciation to the Tata Trusts for providing financial support to Livolink Foundation for its existence and progression. I convey gratitude to all esteemed stakeholders for their unstinted support to Livolink Foundation. I also acknowledge the timely support of our Governing Board in guiding us throughout our journey.

Jitendra Kumar Nayak
In 2017-18 Livolink Foundation was managed by a team of 94 professionals located at the field offices and head office. The team consist of professionals from multiple background such as agriculture, civil engineering, technology, and related subject of development. The team members served as backbone of our field implementation as most of our intervention are concentrated in the hard to reach villages of Thuamul Rampur, Kotagarh, Lanjigarh, Muniguda, and Bissamcuttack. We appreciate the efforts of our team to address some of the critical issues in places where development intervention is urgent.

Our Board of Trustees

Prof. Haribandhu Panda (Chairman)
Mr. Manas Sathpathy (Trustee)
Ms. Rekha Panigrahi (Trustee)
Mr. Biswanath Sinha (Trustee)
Mr. Biren Bhuta (Trustee)
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Auditors

M/s Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP - Statutory Auditors
M/s PKF Sridhar and Santhanam LLP - Internal Auditors
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Taking Odisha towards elimination of Malaria

Malaria continued to be an area of concern in the state of Odisha as evident from the statistics. Odisha accounted for 23-25% of India’s malaria burden in 2011-13, which increased to 36.9% in 2014 and 38% in 2015 (DAMaN operation guideline, NVBDCP, Government of Odisha). Further, 27.8% of the total malaria deaths in the country was from the state itself in 2015. The significant burden of malaria led to the selection of the state by Tata Trusts for changing the malaria landscape. Efforts towards this were strengthened by signing of a MoU with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Odisha for tackling Malaria. The programme is being implemented by Livolink Foundation (An initiative of Tata Trusts) and five partner organizations.

The objectives of the initiative have been to bring down:

- Annual Parasite Incidence (API) to less than 1,
- Malaria death by 100%
- Slide positivity rate (SPR) by 40% and
- Incidence of disease by 40% in 5 years together with generating evidence through high end malarial research.

The program is nested under the South Odisha initiative of the Tata Trusts, wherein 5 blocks in 3 districts of Kalahandi, Rayagada and Kandhamal are direct implementation sites, covering a population of 99,355 in 22,729 households of 547 villages. The indirect outreach of the program is expected to touch 8 million individuals across 8 districts through communication strategies.

- Baseline study conducted in 143 villages with the support from NIRTH-ICMR.
- Cadre of more than 500 Village Health Volunteers (VHVs) completed certified training from (NVBDCP)
- A total of 138 sensitization camps held, more than 5,400 village level awareness meetings and more than 28,000 interpersonal communication visits undertaken
- The audio spot on malaria awareness and a short film on malaria has been aired in All India Radio and local TV channel from 15th to 31st March 2018
- Quality IRS has been ensured in 250 villages and LLIN has been distributed to each of the 22,729 households in operational areas
- A total of 44,369 people have been screened for malaria through active screening and treatment camp (mass screening) in 537 camps. A total of 7,597 positive cases have been treated
- Over 21,000 fever cases tested and 7,739 malaria positive cases treated successfully through passive surveillance under parasite control.
- 44,369 people screened for Malaria through 537 mass screening camps.
Way forward

- Dissemination of the experience, learning and finding of the studies and baseline survey
- Sharing of experience of the pilot on digital micro-scope for scaling up.
- Continuation of the on-going malaria elimination activities (EDCT, Mass screening, IRS, community mobilization, campaign at village and school level).
- Liaisoning with the government to support efforts on supplies and logistics for joint ownership of the program.
The population in the state of Odisha is ageing rapidly. The number of senior citizens has grown from 22.81 lakhs in 1991 to 30.39 lakhs in 2001 and 39.8 lakhs in 2011. The present proportion of 9.5 per cent of senior citizens is estimated to reach 13.8 per cent, numbering 62.69 lakhs in 2026 (Odisha Senior citizen policy, 2016). The average life expectancy has grown by 12-13 years from 1990 to 2016 (Year 1990 Females: 55.3 years Males: 53.7 years and Year 2016 Females: 68.6 years Males: 66.1 years- Source icmr.nic.in) and so are the healthy years of life.

The Government of Odisha has taken several initiatives in this regard. The State has its own Senior Citizen Policy 2016 laying emphasis on health care, security, housing and emotional needs of the senior citizens. Other initiatives include old age pension schemes, day care centres, senior citizen security cell and so on. In addition to the efforts made by the government and other institutions working on elderly care, focused intervention is required around the following areas:

- Awareness, preparation and acceptance for happy and healthy ageing
- Elderly-friendly public spaces and investment for the elderly
- Service providers and human resources for geriatric care
- Re-skilling, Engagement and Re-employment opportunities for the elderly.

In the given context, the Elderly Care, Wellness and Engagement Program in the capital city of Odisha is an attempt to make it an 'Age-Friendly City' providing “an inclusive and accessible community environment that optimizes opportunities for health, participation and security, ensuring quality of life and dignity for people as they age”. Livolink Foundation received a grant of Rs.42.67 lakhs from the Tata Trusts in November 2017 for implementing the said program in collaboration with Social Security and Empowerment of Person with Disabilities (SSEPD) Department, Government of Odisha.

The program aims to create a comprehensive model of elderly care through demonstration of model activity centres, primarily to increase awareness of the elderly on health and health facilities and to develop platforms to keep the elderly engaged and happy, thus keeping them healthy for a longer period of time. While the Hub will be an integrated centre for senior citizens and other socially dis-advantaged groups, the Spoke or the neighbourhood centres will be developed to cater to elderly population within a radius of 2-3 kilometres and belonging to different economic groups.
A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the SSEPD department, Government of Odisha by the Tata Trusts in January 2018 to provide technical support for demonstration of a Hub and Spoke model for senior citizens in Bhubaneswar.

A Detailed Project Report (DPR) on the hub and spoke model for the senior citizens including the budget was approved by the Department.

Collaboration with Symbiosis Statistical Institute, Pune for carrying out a city-wide survey to assess the need for activity centres and to identify the activities of interest by the elderly in such a facility.

Way Forward

- Baseline survey across the city of Bhubaneswar to assess the need for activity centres and to identify the activities of interest by the elderly in such a facility.
- Setting up of the Hub and Spoke centres
- Operationalization of one Spoke Centre in the next one year.
South Odisha Initiative

The South Odisha initiative supported by Tata Trusts was operationalized in March 2015 in five most underdeveloped blocks (Bissamcuttack, Muniguda, Lanjigarh, Thuamul Rampur, and Kotagarh) of South Odisha. The initiative aims to enhance the household level income through improved agricultural practices, thereby improving the quality of life of 25,000 families. Over the last three years of intervention, the South Odisha Initiative has created significant impact in the life of people by enhancing their household income. Gradually, the targeted families have been adopting improved agriculture practices for major crops like millets, pulses, maize and paddy, resulting in better yield rate. The basket of intervention includes improved practices for existing crops, taking up high value crops like banana, pointed gourd, capsicum, kharif vegetables together with fruit orchards serving as an asset for the family.

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 unit also implements the livelihoods project in 3 Gram Panchayats (42 villages) of Muniguda block and 4 Gram Panchayats (49 villages) of Kotagarh block.

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 the State, District and Block level. Livolink Foundation as an implementing partner of South Odisha Initiative, participated in all district and block level meetings of Muniguda and Kotagarh blocks for possible network and collaboration at the local level.

In a bid to enhance the capacity of the field team, a series of 22 training and exposure were conducted for them. A pool of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) were also created through ToT. Exposure to the following successful practices were taken up during the year:

- MGM, Boudh to understand the package of Practices for Banana, Guava, Papaya, and Gourds
- CINI field in Keonjhar for quality seedlings production and vegetables cultivation using drip irrigation.
- IISR Calicut, Kerala to understand the PoP for Vine and Bush variety of Pepper cultivation, Ginger, Turmeric, and Banana Cultivation
More than 2,900 families engaged in farm-based interventions such as Kharif vegetable cultivation, round the year vegetable cultivation, and fruit orchard based intervention

Technical support extended towards quality execution in constructing 220 Diversion Based Irrigation structures and command area of about 19,000 acres developed benefiting more than 14,700 families organized into 152 Water User Groups

Way forward

- Reaching out to more number of families for undertaking intensive livelihood interventions.
- Promotion of millets and pulses through Farmers Producer Company
The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) program aims to enable small and marginal farmers to adopt and practice the SRI principles as a yield enhancing and input saving sustainable technology. Since 2008, the SRI program of the Trusts has covered more than 1.7 lakhs farmers in 3,500 villages, through 167 partner organizations across 104 district in 11 states; namely, Odisha, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Manipur, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Currently the third phase of SRI program is ongoing, focusing on enhancing the nutritional security and income of 2.4 lakh households through promotion of millets, pulses, aromatic paddy, focusing on value chain interventions in high value paddy and millet. Livolink Foundation function as SRI technical support team providing guidance to the implementing partners in promoting SRI principles.

The program has reached out to 1,01,348 farmers through a network of 16 partner organizations till the Rabi 2016-17 season covering an area of 45,049 acres of land in 33 districts of 4 states. The entire area is spread over 1,692 villages of 88 blocks. The area coverage per farmer during the Rabi season has also increased substantially from 0.22 acres during 2008 to 0.71 acres in 2016-17. In the third phase, the programme has covered 1,31,798 farmers till date. The Emphasis was on promotion of farm mechanization, seed village, market linkage of aromatic paddy and millets. Aromatic paddy is mostly promoted in Odisha with local and High Yielding Varieties like Gitanjali.

A special programme called Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative (SSI) is being implemented in Nayagarh district of Odisha in 500 acres of land covering 800 farmers. During 2017-18, 335 farmers have grown sugar cane in 179 acres of land. Mostly the farmer of SSI programme have gained benefits not only from the sugarcane but also from the intercrops like greens, okra and radish. A Jaggery extraction unit has been established at Nayagarh with modern technology to retain the golden colour of the Jaggery produced, which fetches good market price.

Livolink Foundation provided technical support in establishing three Agri-business centres in Odisha and one each in Assam and Bihar. The objective of these centres is to promote farm mechanization among small and marginal farmers at nominal fees.

One Agri-business centre was established at Fatehgarh, Nayagarh district (Odisha) during April 2017 for the benefit of SSI farmers. The centre is being managed by Krushi Jivika Producer Company Ltd. Over 800 farmers are getting benefit from the centre. Margin earned by providing the services is being used for maintenance and operation of the centre. After one month of its successful implementation, another two such centres were promoted; one in New Bongaigaon and two in Munger. All the centres are being managed by the registered FPOs catering to the farm mechanization need of around 200-300 farmers per centre.
A national level seminar on “Sustainable Rice Production Technology for Enhancing the Farmers' Income” was organized at Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (IGKV), on January 20-21, 2018 at Raipur. It was attended by the State Agricultural Minister of Government of Chhattisgarh, the Vice Chancellor of IGKV, senior officials from the Tata Trusts, Mumbai, scientists representing the agriculture university, and the DGM, NABARD, Raipur. More than 400 scientists, engineers, professionals, researchers, NGO personnel, entrepreneurs, manufactures of farm machineries and research scholars from across 18 states participated in the event. On this occasion, a Souvenir and a book titled “Rice Production Technology” was released.

In order to demonstrate the vermi-technology to farmers and to multiply earthworms, a vermi-hatchery was established at CORCC, Bandhpari by Livolink Foundation. The centre is supplying vermi worms to the farmers of south Odisha for promotion of organic farming. It is being managed by a farmer producer organization (Niyamgiri FPO promoted by COFA). The capacity of this hatchery is 900 kg worms and 25 ton vermi compost per year. The centre was worst affected by a cyclonic hailstorm, so production till date is not at par. So far, 18 quintals of compost along with 12kgs of worm produced from one tank out of total five tanks.

The System of Rice Intensification Program has reached out to 131,798 farmers during the third phase of intervention- This year, a total of 21,711 households covered in SRI, 1992 households covered under Aromatic paddy adopting SRI principles, 13,051 households covered under millets, and 8630 households covered under SCI.

Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative (SSI) has been continuing in Nayagarh district; A total of 335 farmers have applied SSI in 179 acres of land.
The third phase of Diversion based Irrigation (DBI) programme supported by Tata Trusts over a period of three years targets to reach 75,000 small and marginal farmers in the three states of Odisha, Assam and Manipur. The project focuses on the construction of 295 DBI structures (Pipe line based gravity fed irrigation, river based earthen channel irrigation system and solar based irrigation projects) in focused geography 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 to benefit directly from irrigation facilities and rest 30,000 families to be covered under agricultural extension and institutional building activities. Livolink Foundation provides the techno- managerial support to all the partner organizations in implementing the DBI program. During the third phase, 15 NGO partners have been supported to create 295 DBI structures across the targeted geography. By March 2018, a total of 220 DBI structures have been completed by partners with the consistent technical support from Livolink Foundation.

Key Objectives of the DBI programme is to:

- Increase crop productivity by providing protective irrigation during dry spells of kharif season and enhance irrigation potential in Rabi & summer season using DBI, thus ensuring food security and nutritional intake of the participating households.
- Enhance crop productivity by promoting scientific package of practices, introducing high value crops and increase in cropping intensity through command area development program.
- Demonstrate efficient water use irrigation technology like drip, low cost fencing, high value cropping in every DBI sites.
- Ensure access to safe drinking water/domestic water at the household level by installation of water filters.
- Capacity Building of farmers and building their institutions for program ownership and sustainability.

The programme follows the following approach:

(1) Feasibility study of DBI sites

Feasibility study of more than 80 percent DBI sites were taken up by the Livolink team before the sanction of work to partners. Aspects looked into during the feasibility study include source discharge, static head, site selection of intakes, command area assessment, positioning of irrigation points, and community voice with respect to the programme.
(2) Capacity Building of the project team

Continuous effort towards the capacity building of different stakeholders were taken up in the form of workshops, partners' meet, training and exposure visits. The team conducted a few Capacity Building programmes for partners during the reporting period which includes one programme organized at IISR, Calicut Kerala on 6th and 7th December 2017 involving 24 participants.

(3) DBI command area development

- Regular handholding support has been provided to the partner organisations for developing the DBI command area by introducing high value crops, piloting protected cultivation, introducing water use efficient technologies like Drip irrigation.
- All the partner organisations in Odisha have been provided with IEC materials (flip charts) on scientific PoPs of the major crops planned in a half-acre model. Additional PoPs on vegetables like brinjal, tomato, okra and other crops have been provided to Community Resource Persons (CRPs).

(4) Innovation/ linkage with mainstream programmes

- Five beneficiaries of Girinda village of Ranpur block in half-acre model has installed drip irrigation for mango plantations through MGNREGS scheme of Horticulture department
- A total of 3,600 Tissue Culture planted in 6 villages of K. Nuagaon and Tumudibandha Block
- Solar based safe drinking water project was operationalised in the field of partner organization (Pragati) in Koraput district.

- 152 Water User Groups have been formed (one in each DBI site) and three Farmer Producer Cooperatives/Companies have been registered
- 220 DBI infrastructures (pipe, channel and solar-based) have been constructed and remaining 47 structures are under construction.
- Command area of 18,962 acres has been developed benefiting more than 14,712 families directly. In 102 DBI sites, water is also being used for domestic consumption and usage.
- Revenue generating self-sustainable vegetables models has been promoted such as half acre remunerative model, crop cultivation by SRI principles with more than 1,400 farmers.
- Kitchen Garden is being carried out in 454 acres with 3,555 farmers.
Water bodies in the form of pond play a significant role in the life and livelihoods of rural dwellers in Odisha. They provide partial or full irrigation, economic opportunities through pisciculture, water for domestic use as well as for drinking after treatment. In Balangir district, almost all the villages have one or more ponds which are used by the people for gap irrigation, bathing, and domestic purposes. Despite being such a useful source of life and livelihoods, the existing ponds are filled with a large amount of silt due to inadequate maintenance. As a result, the water storage capacity of these ponds has substantially reduced, thus impacting the lives of people living in rural communities.

The Pond desilting and livelihood promotion project aims at desilting and/or excavating the ponds to enhance their water storage capacity. Subsequently, effort will also be made to strengthen agriculture and fish farming.

- As a pilot, pond desilting work undertaken in the drought prone district of Bolanagir for more than 19 ponds and geo-tagging of ponds demonstrated for 55 ponds.
- Critical funding provided for 114 farmers to avail of OLIC scheme providing critical irrigation for crops.
- Farm mechanization promoted through six Agri-business centres catering to about 12,700 small and marginal farmers in 381 villages and 30 producer organizations have been established for sustainability of the system and collective marketing.
Thematic Intervention - Urban Poverty and Livelihoods

Migration

The Migration program aims to bring sustainable positive change in migrant communities and to mitigate distressed migration through various livelihoods strategies. The growing number of urban poor indicates that migration failed to receive due attention from the policy makers, researchers and development agencies. The vulnerability associated with migration are residential, occupational and social by nature, that led Tata Trusts to focus on migration as a core issue to intervene. Elimination of cause leading to bondage, improving the work site facilities, ensuring support and rescue of migrant population by government during emergency and education for children of migrant labourers are the key focus areas of Livolink Foundation’s intervention under the Migration initiative.

Project Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targeted Output Indicators</th>
<th>Achievement 2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of the State</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Brick Kilns</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Male</td>
<td>1804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Female</td>
<td>1105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Children (Male female)</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of owners, supervisors &amp; others</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base line Survey at Karimnagar</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving the work site facility in the kiln (Housing, Toilet and water facility)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of house hold received services (Health check-up facility)</td>
<td>3253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of people referred</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of people provided medication</td>
<td>2404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Children covered through Anganwadi</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Lactating mother linked through AWC</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Households</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of Males under the pilot</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total women</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of children</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creche is another component of migration program in the destination to focus on infants, toddlers, pregnant and lactating mothers. This has been piloted for the first time. Training has been given to care-takers on imparting quality service to the young children and to give them enabling atmosphere both in terms of health and hygiene. Two creches have been established in 5 kilns covering 50 children below the age group of 6 years. Four caretakers are engaged in the creches and 22 people are trained on quality delivery of services to run the centre successfully.
MOU signed with the Labour Department, Government of Odisha. 5 Labour help desks in 5 destination states along with a tool-free number has been operationalized.

As part of the MOU with the Panchayati Raj Department, 40 Migration Resource Centres were established within the premises of Gram Panchayats, and tagging 4,142 entitlements for the migrants and vulnerable households.

A multi-dimensional android application has been developed for survey, so far survey conducted from 10,087 households.

Land based livelihood intervention pilot with 120 migrant families to provides an average kharif income of Rs.30000/ during the debt season enabling migrating households not to migrate under distress.

Basic facilities and health services have been ensured in 51 Brick kilns in Karimnagar covering 5,157 migrants. 18 worksite schools and 2 crèches were established. 1,204 migrant children connected to education system through 16 seasonal hostels in Odisha.

Solar system provided in 15 seasonal hostels and MRCs in partnership with Schneider Electricals.

Way forward

- 21 MRCs will be established in South Odisha.
- Rolling out of District Level Migration Resource Centre in Karimnagar district.
- Taking up Labour credit card as a policy initiative.
Over one fifth of Odisha’s urban population lives in a vulnerable condition in slums (census, 2011). These informal settlements get excluded from city planning and are characterized by poor living conditions having inadequate access to basic services like sanitation, regular water supply and effective waste disposal. While the local administration is striving hard for the overall development of the slum pockets, there are inevitable challenges in implementation, community-led development initiatives which are contextual and inclusive.

Tata Trusts, in collaboration with the Housing and Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha has been working in twin Cities of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, towards slum development. The focus is on creating access to water-sanitation-housing services and organizing effective waste management and livelihood opportunities. The project covers 1348 households in 15 slums of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack with an objective to make the pilot slums open defecation free and to ensure that every household has access to safe drinking water and effective waste management.

Expected outputs of the project

- Slum specific data analysis report and strategy note to improve access to water, sanitation and usage of safe technology
- Open defecation elimination in 15 slums of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack
- Scientific and safe disposal of faecal sludge and household waste water
- Adequate and safe water supply to all households in the selected slums
- Demonstration of at least 10 successful business models with slum communities
- Capacity building of different stakeholders for effective implementation of slum development initiative in the state.

Existing situation report prepared by both SPARC and KRVIA based on baseline survey and Cadastral survey reports. The document detailed the data of 15 slums of Cuttack and Bhubaneswar with a description of general action plan to each specific component with AUTOCAD drawings of each settlement

- 459 individual household toilet construction have been completed and 98 toilets are under-construction
- Onsite system was promoted by constructing a cluster septic tank at Maa Mangala Basti -14 for providing services to 40 households and 2 cluster septic tank at Godam Sahi connecting to 15 households, by mobilizing the community to avoid space issue
- Four slums (Dobandha, G type, Adeikhal, Maa Mangala-14) have been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) by the local corporator whereas in other 3 slums 95% households have been covered
- 474 households from Dobandha of Cuttack and G type, Adeikhal, Rasulgarh Sabar Sahi and Maa Mangala -14 of Bhubaneswar has been connected with drinking water supply under AMRUT program.
- Drainage facilities to the slums has been identified in 3 most vulnerable slums and work has been initiated in Godam Sahi for drainage
- 22 masons have been trained through on-site skill development training program on technology and design of toilets.
The project Tata Rallis Agriculture Input Scheme (TRAITS) of Livolink Foundation was implemented as part of the second phase of intervention. TRAITS, supported by the Tata Trusts was extrapolated to three states (Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand) in the second phase. It is a unique project focussing on providing education, training and agriculture knowledge to un-employed youth from rural settings with an objective to 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, piloting TRAITS has provided a positive learning opportunity for Trusts to undertake and replicate such initiatives across different geography. With the support of Rallis India Limited at the grassroot level, the project has been successfully implemented, with youths getting employability opportunities in the agriculture sector.

Extension of the second phase in Maharashtra under TRAITS project was taken up in five new centres in Nasik, Dhule, Wardha, Latur, Kolhapur, with 50 students in each batch. The project is also continued with fresh batches at Ranchi in Jharkhand and Sagar in Madhya Pradesh with 25 trainees at each of these two locations.

- The skill training of youths successfully conducted across seven locations in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand during the year 2017-2018.
- Total 216 out of 300 candidates have completed the training program successfully.
- 60 candidates placed in Agro based companies.
- 21 youths have started their own business related to dairy farming, poultry, petty shop.
- Training program had good impact on candidates in terms of personality development, marketing skills and communication.
- Bicycles were provided to needy candidates adding benefit to the candidate's mobility in field-work around the villages.
- Skilled youth in rural areas has helped farmers to increase agriculture productivity in their respective locality and become an inspiration to other farmers.
Way forward

- Trained candidates interested to work in agriculture sector will be selected as crop advisors to work with Rallis Marketing Team.
- Candidates interested in doing some Agribusiness will be guided in Goat farming, Mushroom cultivation, nursery, poultry farming etc.
- Candidates who have their own farms and are interested in doing farming will be guided in advanced and improved agriculture practices, use of Agri-technology for enhanced productivity and income.
Success Stories

Carving the path for malaria elimination:
Sunakhadika village of Lanjigarh block, Kalahandi

Sunakhadika is an inaccessible village of Malijubang Gram Panchayat of Lanjigarh block. It is a small village with a population of around 197 (Male- 94, Female-103, ST-149 and SC-54) dominated by a particular type of scheduled tribe named Kutia Kandh. The village is deprived of basic facilities including road, electricity, transport facilities, and drinking water. Also, mobile connectivity is not available in the village. There is a mini AWC which operates from a rented house. The primary school existed in the village operates from a private place but there are hardly any activities in the school. The health sub-centre is around 3 Kilometres from the village without transport facilities as the condition of road is worst. The PHC (N) at Bengaon is around 14 Kilometres and is also not approachable. Under this backdrop people resort to traditional healing practices and hardly avail mainstream health care delivery.

Malaria remained as one of the major health issues in the village. Due to lack of awareness and availability of mainstream health care services people were resorting to traditional healing practices for malaria and the average out of pocket expenses ranged from Rs.500 to Rs.1500. The village had an ASHA but she was seldom involved in malaria activities. She did not have regular supply of rapid diagnostic kits (RDKs) and antimalarial drugs. The pregnant women who were highly vulnerable to malaria were not getting suggested schedule of malaria test. Availability of mosquito net was inadequate and there was very poor usage of the mosquito net. There was also no regular Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) in the village. The caste feeling deterred the entry of spray volunteers who belonged to the lower castes.

Under this situation we started our intervention from September 2016. The VHV Jama Majhi played a critical role in rolling out the malaria activities systematically by involving community during the following stages of intervention;

- **Routine fever Surveillance**: It was started from 19th of June 2017. A total of 43 cases have been tested from July 2017 to March 2018 of which 24 cases were found positive. All the malaria positive cases have been treated successfully.
- **Mass screening**: It was initiated on 12th September 2017. A total of 150 people were screened out of which 61 were tested positive. All the malaria positive cases completed the treatment. Subsequently there was another camp in March 2018 which focused on pregnant women, lactating mothers and under-five children. A total of 22 people were screened and there were no positive cases found
- **Indoor Residual Spray (IRS)** was conducted on 3rd of August 2017 where 121 rooms of 41 households were covered. There was also another spray on 17th December 2017 which covered 41 households and 121 rooms
- There was distribution of LLINs on 28th of May 2017 where 43 HHs were covered. A total of 51 double LLINs and 52 single LLINs have been distributed with support from the community
- A community oath taking process was initiated where the villagers took a formal oath in ensuring 100% usage of LLIN, quality IRS and availing test and treatment in case of malaria from mainstream health care service providers.
There was concerted community involvement at all the stages of intervention. The VHV was adequately supported by the villagers in forming a vigilant youth group for monitoring usage of LLIN. The villagers motivated the VHV in supporting the malaria activities and therefore there was regular routine fever surveillance, home visits for generating awareness on malaria and conducting larger village meetings. There have been no deaths due to malaria in the village after the intervention. There has been no single case of malaria positive since November 2017 to March 2018.

The village Sunakhadika has set an example of combating malaria through concerted community action. Jama Majhi- VHV of Sunakhadika village opines that “A responsive community and a mandate for eliminating malaria from the village has led to reduction in the malaria burden”. He foresees a village free from malaria in the coming years if there is sustained community involvement.
Migration in Western Odisha is seasonal in nature. People migrate during the month of October-November and return prior to agriculture season (June-early July). The farming during kharif season is prone to high agricultural risks and often result in low-yield or crop failure. The average land holding size of 1.5 Hectares (Agriculture Census, 2001) is typically used for subsistence farming to grow paddy. The Kharif period involves borrowing money from local moneylenders for Agri-inputs like seeds & fertilizers. The borrowing rate is pegged at exorbitant rate of 10-15% per month (100-150% per annum) due to lack of formal credit availability. The landless people look for work as agriculture labourers in the irrigated command area of Bargarh & Sambalpur. The borrowing of money is not restricted to Agri-input itself, but also includes for housing construction (over & above PMGAY subsidy), medical expenses, funeral, festivities & marriages. By the time, the month of September & October comes, they are already in serious debt and to repay these debts, take the economic decision of migrating through contractors by taking advances.

Often, the network of informal contractors & money-lenders is the same person owing allegiances to the bigger contractors having affiliations to local politicians. The labourers are given advances of Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 per labourer. This depends upon the demand of labourers by brick kiln owners, past performance of labourers and duration of stay at the destinations. They are given food expenses at the rate of Rs. 300-350 per labourers every week for their stay and the advance gets adjusted at the end usually. The farmer turned labourer, when returns in the month of June-July more often than not comes with empty pockets. The net economic surplus from the complete migration cycle is neutralized and leaves them to again turn to money lenders for the upcoming agriculture season. The life in kiln is with no dignity and under invisible bondage where the voices are hardly heard.

A pilot was undertaken by Tata Trusts involving the brick kiln labourers who migrate seasonally every year to Telangana for labour work. In the month of October 2017, contracts were signed between the brick kiln owners of Karimnagar district of Telangana and 85 labourers from Bolangir and Nuapada districts of Odisha.

It was agreed in the contract that the employers will provide opportunity to the labourers from October 2017 to June 2018 to work in their brick kilns and against which the employers will pay the minimum wage to labourers at the end of every month. It was also agreed that the wages will not be paid in cash but directly to the bank accounts of the labourers. The employers did not pay any advance to the labourers before migrating. The labourers were rather provided with loan from a microfinance institution at 15% annual interest rate. Each of the labourers were provided on an average Rs 20,000 as loan based on the expected receivable wage over the next 8 months.

The labourers received proper basic facilities at kilns like worksite schools for their children, creche for children below 6 years of age and health check-up facilities. The pilot was successful to demonstrate outcomes. Firstly, labourer are not getting any feeling of the bondage as they haven't taken any advance from the employers and second they are upbeat about getting paid every month for the work they have performed. The loan from the microfinance institution is being repaid from the wage that these labourers are receiving every month from the brick kiln employers. There are instances where the labourers feel extremely sick and was treated with support of the employers. Two households could also visit their home
during the working period to certify their sanction of PMAY households. such improvement has set an example where landless labourers who have an assured income over the next few months have been able to avail credit and repay the same.

The Odisha Initiative aims to take this pilot as the corner stone to strengthen its policy note on Labour Credit Card (LCC). The LCC is envisaged as a financial product for the labourers who have assured income over next few months in line with the products like Kisan Credit Card and General Credit card for farmers and entrepreneurs respectively.
Mr Appi Tiaka of village Janisahiin Sikarpai G.P. in Kalyansighpur block of Rayagada dist. in Odishahas 6 members in his family. He is cultivating Ragi in 0.5 acre with SMI method (out of his total 6 acres agricultural land) since last year. Before adopting this improve method he had been growing Ragi with traditional method. In the time he had been selected through NIRMAN organization in SMI programme under the financial assistance from JTT. Very sincerely he prepared raised nursery bed & transplanted seedlings following SMI principles. Under the project support ragi seeds were supplied to him & regularly provided handholding support by NIRMAN staffs. His wife, Jia Tiaka also supported him in this.

The improved practices found to give more benefits in terms of crop production. It was very encouraging to see that the farmer had gained knowledge and skills, thereby improving an efficiency of farming and production, with relatively less inputs and expenditures. He is now very interested to scale up SMI in his agricultural field. The production rate of SMI is more than traditional methods. On an average, Mr. Appi harvested an additional yield of 2qtls / per acre more in comparison with the conventional farming. During the year he en have earned INR. 11250/ & motivated other farmers towards enhancing millet production.
The achievement of Livolink Foundation during the year 2017 – 2018 sounds quite prodigious. This could be possible only because of the significant support from our donors, implementing partners and resource organisations. Also, we acknowledge the support of various government departments at the state, district, and block level.

Our Partners

The achievement of Livolink Foundation during the year 2017 – 2018 sounds quite prodigious. This could be possible only because of the significant support from our donors, implementing partners and resource organisations. Also, we acknowledge the support of various government departments at the state, district, and block level.

Our Donors

Tata Education and Development Trust
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust
Sir Ratan Tata Trust
NavajbaiRatan Tata Trust
Nalanda Foundation (IL&FS)
Youth Council for Development Alternative (YCDA)

Our implementing partners

National Institute for Research on Tribal Health (NIRTH)
PatneswariAgri Producer Company Limited (PHOD)
Rallis India Ltd.
Seven Sisters Development Assistance (SeSTA)
Sutradhar
Youth Council for Development Alternatives (YCUDA)
Media Coverage

Tata Trusts join hands with Odisha government, declare war against malaria

Tata Trusts partner with the Odisha government to execute what could be considered the biggest private-public initiative against malaria.

In perhaps the biggest private-public initiative against malaria, Tata Trusts volunteers and the state’s community health workers organise screening camps, go around explaining the use of insecticide-sprayed mosquito nets, bury mosquito-breeding ditches and distribute medicine kits in 625 villages of Odisha’s Rayagada, Khandhwa, Kaharla and Jagatsinghpur districts.

“The human suffering from disease and death is overwhelming,” says Jaydeep Chowdhury, sectoral programme officer (Health) at Tata Trusts, who oversees the drive that covers 1,50,000 tribal people. A baseline survey Tata Trusts conducted in 2016 in certain blocks of these districts showed most households reporting an incidence of the disease and/or death. The slow-flowing and perennial streams in these forest lands, the paddy fields and the ditches are perfect breeding grounds for the anopheles fluviatilis mosquito, a carrier of plasmodium falciparum, the deadliest of malaria parasites. Characterised by fever, headaches and chills, the disease, if untreated, can proceed to severe illness, and can be fatal. Traditional treatments of tribal people using medicinal plants have proved inadequate.

The mass screenings, once a year before the monsoon (a pre-rain screening too is planned from this year) help identify those who are living with the parasite but have no fever. Special attention is given to children under five and pregnant women. In the past three months alone, 32,000 people have been screened. Further health check-ups are done by accredited social health activists through the year.

Already, the number of deaths from fever has dropped significantly, while incidence of malaria in children below five has reduced by as much as 90 per cent in some areas. The target is to cover eight million villagers by the end of 2018.

The biggest challenge is surveillance or mapping the disease burden in villages that are cut off, especially during the monsoons. For this, Tata Trusts is creating a database of villagers’ health, using volunteers with handheld devices, and synchronising the information with the state’s health database. It has teamed up with Mitrumne, a startup incubated at IIT-Bombay, which created an app that can transmit blood sample data to technicians in cities. A third initiative involves the setting up of the Tata Institute of Genetics and Society at the first tribal hospital at Khandwa.

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# Financial Report 2017-2018

Livolink Foundation

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Note No.</th>
<th>As at 31 March, 2018 (In Rs.)</th>
<th>As at 31 March, 2017 (In Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funds</strong></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>75,748,933</td>
<td>60,784,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Other Funds</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18,312,160</td>
<td>3,581,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Income and Expenditure Account</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(222,009)</td>
<td>[130,348]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>93,940,085</td>
<td>64,236,811</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Current Liabilities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>151,082</td>
<td>1,431,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>151,082</td>
<td>1,431,606</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>18,312,160</td>
<td>3,581,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Loans and advances</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,610,003</td>
<td>4,483,226</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>73,169,004</td>
<td>57,603,420</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>94,091,167</td>
<td>65,668,417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1-20

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

For Livolink Foundation

Joe Pritto
Partner

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

Place: Mumbai Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: September 8, 2018 Date: September 8, 2018
## Livolink Foundation

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Note No.</th>
<th>Year ended 31 March, 2018 (In Rs.)</th>
<th>Year ended 31 March, 2017 (In Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
<td>98,086,481</td>
<td>56,756,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from earmarked funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,802,726</td>
<td>2,220,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from fixed asset funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,937</td>
<td>1,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100,898,144</strong></td>
<td><strong>58,978,148</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</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>9,395,869</td>
<td>3,179,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Project Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>78,905,150</td>
<td>47,504,137</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii) Establishment Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,138,478</td>
<td>3,328,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Employee Benefit expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,647,582</td>
<td>2,897,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Depreciation expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,802,726</td>
<td>2,220,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100,889,805</strong></td>
<td><strong>59,130,275</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of Income over Expenditure/(Expenditure over Income)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,339</td>
<td>(152,127)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

1-20

In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Joe Pinto
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 8, 2018

For Livolink Foundation

Jitendra Kumar Nayak
Rekha Panigrahi
Haribandhu Panda

Executive Director
Managing Trustee
Chairman

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: September 8, 2018
Livolink Foundation

RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended 31 March 2017</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Year ended 31 March 2018</th>
<th>Payments</th>
<th>Year ended 31 March 2017</th>
<th>Payments</th>
<th>Year ended 31 March 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(in Rs.)</td>
<td>(in Rs.)</td>
<td>(in Rs.)</td>
<td>(in Rs.)</td>
<td>(in Rs.)</td>
<td>(in Rs.)</td>
<td>(in Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62,125,795</td>
<td></td>
<td>57,603,420</td>
<td>3,179,428</td>
<td>Grants paid</td>
<td>9,395,869</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Balance</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>51,341,363</td>
<td>Project Expenditures</td>
<td>76,405,261</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td></td>
<td>57,603,420</td>
<td>3,328,572</td>
<td>Establishment expenses</td>
<td>6,138,478</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grantees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,575,576</td>
<td>Employee Benefit expenses</td>
<td>3,626,784</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant received</td>
<td>56,479,274</td>
<td>128,355,266</td>
<td>8,424,941</td>
<td>Security Deposit paid</td>
<td>20,141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund Received from the Onward Grantee</td>
<td>643,773</td>
<td></td>
<td>251,900</td>
<td>Other Advance paid (Salary and Travel advance paid to Staff)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(284,148) Less: TDS Receivable</td>
<td>(359,041)</td>
<td>2,595,485</td>
<td>5,147,204</td>
<td>Fixed assets purchased</td>
<td>17,533,115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,983,852</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provident Fund Paid</td>
<td>99,684</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovered from Salary</td>
<td>9,969</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gratuity Paid</td>
<td>1,304,842</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax refund received</td>
<td>67,723</td>
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<td></td>
<td>TDS paid</td>
<td>27,080</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security deposits received</td>
<td>45,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Closing Balance C/f</td>
<td>73,169,004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>122,429,465</td>
<td>189,262,744</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bank Balance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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