

YuvaVikas Foundation

Annual Report - 2020-21



YuvaVikas Foundation

Surya Nagar, Baleshwar Sadar, Baleshwar, Odisha - 756001

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1. About YuvaVikas Foundation

YuvaVikas Foundation is a non-partisan, secular, voluntary organization working in rural-tribal Odisha. The foundation is a not-for-profit social enterprise registered as an NGO under 80G. Our main branch is in Balasore, Odisha. YV is working on projects in rural health, water resource recharge, sustainable agriculture methods, alternative energy, and village infrastructure issues. These activities are undertaken in synergy with programs in areas of livelihood promotion – by giving employment to rural youth, education – through awareness generation programs, rural health with proper eye care and treatment, and cleaning and recharging the water sources.

Registration Details

Organization Name	YuvaVikas Foundation
Address	YuvaBhawan, Manikhamb, Balasore, Odisha - 756001
Website	https://yuvavikas.org/
Legal Status	Registered under Indian Trust Act 1882 Vide Registration No. 4671/ 28.06.2019
NGO Darpan Id	OR/2021/0283398
80G Registration	Under 80G with the Unique Registration Number - AAATY7168FF20227
12A Registration	Under 12A with CIT(EXEMPTION),HYD/12AA/2020-21/A/10533 DIN & Order No: ITBA/EXM/S/12AA/2020-21/1032043170(1)
CSR Registraton	Registration of Entities for Undertaking CSR Activities – CSR00028356
PAN	AAATY7168F

The Board of Trustees is comprised of the following persons—

1. Ms. ChumkiDatta – Chairperson
2. Mr. GobindaBallava Dalai - Executive Trustee
3. Mr. DinabandhuRaut – Trustee
4. Mr. Pravin Kumar Mitkar – Trustee
5. Mr. Vinit Kumar – Trustee

2. COVID-19 Relief Work

1. Ensuring Food and Cloth Security of landless, small & marginal Farmers and laborers through Ration and cloth Distribution in remote parts of Balasore and Mayurbhanj Districts

The pains of the urban distress in the wake of the COVID-19 lockdown have surpassed the age-old rural difficulty. Thousands and lakhs of migrants with uncertainty, emotional estrangement, and financial distress are returning to their natives in large numbers. Villages are left with very little or no remittance that could have been used for small investments for agriculture purposes.



Pic 1 – Tribal People Living in remote locations are badly impacted by COVID Lockdown

After the long period of lockdown, Balasore and Bhadrak districts come under Red Zone and Mayurbhanj in the green zone. There is widespread stigma, blockade, problems in vehicular movement, and movement of drivers of combined harvesters. This situation is further aggravated by the issues of unemployment, malnutrition, health hazards, loss of livelihood opportunities, and so on. The most affected are the landless, agricultural labourers,

migrant youths, village-based microentrepreneurs, sharecroppers, small and marginal farmers, etc.

Target Population:

The most affected are the landless, agricultural laborers, migrant youths, village-based microentrepreneurs, sharecroppers, small and marginal farmers, etc. They were extremely vulnerable; with very limited life chances as they are completely cut off from the job market and don't possess the requisite skills to work in the conventional sectors. We have worked with 3000 families in 30 villages in Balasore and Mayurbhanj for the food and cloth security program in COVID. As these are remote villages, we also helped to have a grocery shop. With the support from Balasore residents as YVF volunteers, we have organized these camps on weekly basis.

2. Child Nourishment & Cloth Program in COVID

According to a report by CRY- Child Rights and You, in India more than 50% of India's children are malnourished. While one in every five adolescent boys is malnourished, one in every two girls in India is undernourished. During the times of COVID, this has further been accentuated, coupled with the economic distress. As per the online tracking portal of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), 1,47,492 children lost parents in India since April 1, 2020, of them, 10,094 children have lost both parents which has put them in a very vulnerable spot. (Press Trust of India, New Delhi, Dated – January 16, 2022).



Pic 2 – A Snap from COVIDSupport Program organized by YVF

The healthy physical growth of the children is the precondition for their development. This depends upon the fulfillment of basic needs in terms of adequate nutrition and physical exercise. It is also required that other psycho-social needs of the students should be addressed.



Pic 3 –Child Nourishment & Cloth Program in COVID organized by YVF

Our goals are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including Goal 1 of No poverty, Goal 2 of Zero Hunger, Goal 3 of Good Health and Well-being, Goal 4 of Quality Education, and finally Goal 10 of reduced inequality.

3. Collaboration with Other Organizations and Awareness Sessions in COVID

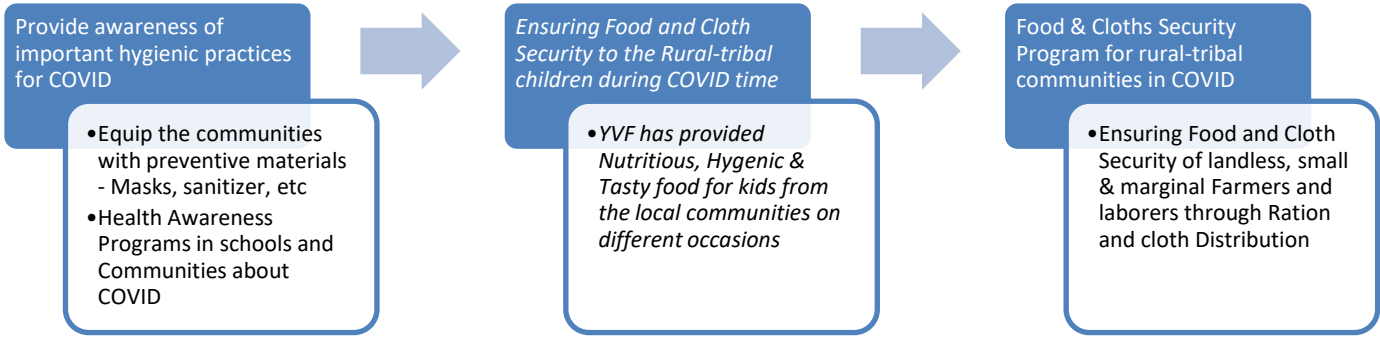
The outbreak of COVID-19, coronavirus disease, has been declared a Pandemic in March 2020 by the World Health Organisation. It is transmitted through contact or can also be spread by touching surfaces contaminated with the virus. COVID-19 virus could be controlled to a certain extent with awareness and adoption of hygienic practices. Communities must take preventive actions to avoid further transmission. The protection of children's health is particularly important in this context.



Pic 4 – The COVID Relief works of YVFare recognized by residents and highlighted by state media

The district has poor Health Indicators with high Infant and maternal mortality rates. Malaria, Malnutrition, waterborne, and other communicable diseases are the other common health issues. Lack of basic Health awareness is also a major challenge. Around 80% of diseases in Indian villages are due to our abysmal attitude towards water, sanitation, and hygiene. This can be avoided with awareness related to healthy practices.

Since many of the tribal people are unaware of many commonly found hygienic practices due to the lack of proper awareness programs and support systems. It is required to provide awareness among them about important hygienic practices and equip them with preventive materials (masks, sanitizer, etc).



It is important to remember that COVID-19 does not differentiate between borders, ethnicities, disability status, age, or gender. We all know that Precautions are essential to stop the potential spread of COVID-19 including the school and educational settings. Schools can serve as strategic tools to create an impact in the community. Students could be change-makers by creating health awareness among them and by proactively engaging with the community.



Pic 5 –YVF collaborated with other social organizations for awareness and Food & Cloth Security Program and hospital cleaning program during COVID – Some Snaps of our collaborated works

3. Project Updates

It is required to make the people aware & concerned about the environment around them especially water conservation, organic agriculture & forestry. Water is scarce resulting in droughts. Air pollution is rising due to the burning of agricultural residues. Chemical fertilizers are destroying our land and slowly poisoning our soil. These issues can be addressed in the communities so that people become aware of these concerns and participate in bringing positive change. YuvaVikas Foundation [YVF] promotes an environment of discussion on social issues. It encourages and supports an entrepreneurial culture in rural tribal Odisha.

Agriculture is undergoing a radical change in India with more rural people migrating to bigger cities for work. Skills of the group, involved in production through agriculture and local industry, are not recognized as highly paid skills by the market although it requires a long time to learn these skills and substantial physical strength to execute such work.

According to the Census of India 2011 (provisional), 68.8% population lives in rural areas while 31.2% of people live in urban areas. However, the urban population has been increasing its share steadily, from about 11% at the beginning of the twentieth century to about 28% at the beginning of the twenty-first century, an increase of about two-and-a-half times. Among the estimated population of over 10 crores in the country in the age range of 65 and above, at least 10 to 20% will be above 75 and face health problems to different degrees.

Year	Age Groups			Total
	0-14 Years	15-59 Years	60+ Years	
1961	41	53	6	100
1971	42	53	5	100
1981	40	54	6	100
1991	38	56	7	100
2001	34	59	7	100
2011	29	63	8	100
2026	23	64	12	100

Age Group columns show percentage shares; rows may not add up to 100 because of rounding

Source: Based on data from the Technical Group on Population Projections (1996 and 2006) of the National Commission on Population.
Webpage for 1996 Report: <http://populationcommission.ntc.in/facts1.htm>

1. Rural Livelihood through Micro-Entrepreneurship - Potato Project

The project aims to develop Self Sufficiency in Potato Production in Odisha. The funding is based on the area supported by NGOs. Farmers were given indigenous potato seeds. The seeds were given free of cost to the farmers with a condition that they would return the seed after their harvest. It saves them to fall into the trap of money lenders.



Pic 6 – YVF believes that Value Add or making final product at the local level can provide more price for the farmer products

The YVF develops the mechanisms of financial sustainability through the formation of village development funds, corpus funds, and maintenance funds. The idea is to make rural people more productive with innovative methods (through skill training) and provide them an opportunity for supplementary income to improve their quality of life.

To support small-scale local entrepreneurship, the YVF provides financial training for basic record-keeping and encourages the group to undertake income-generating activities.

Value Add or making final product at local level can provide more price for the farmer products

Women, who mostly have the responsibility of taking care of their families, could get the economic opportunities

These small industries would also involve the local farmers who are mostly unemployed in every 4 months of year.

Local people could be engaged and it would stop the migration

Most of the industry by-products could be used in the villages as fertilizers or for some other purposes



Pic7 – YVF conducts community meetings to **Empower** the Local Leaders with Purpose, Process and Methodology

It is required to train the youths to utilize the power of “village economy” in a positive direction to create our villages as new market hubs. This also stops urban migration and releases them from a big burden.

2. Preserving & supporting the Farmers to grow Indigenous Paddy

Odisha is still a state where the livelihood of most of the rural population is directly connected with agriculture and related services and it has a strong cultural heritage of many different indigenous seeds and organic farming. But it is not untouched by the recent market attack of using chemical fertilizers and modified seeds for high yield and to get more money.

YuvaVikas Foundation believes in the Propagation of Organic Farming, Bio-fertilizer & Vermicompost, Bio-pesticides, etc. Eco-friendly, sustainable, participatory, farm-based Integrated Rural Development and Empowerment of People are the key to Sustainable Development and true Democracy.



Pic 8 –YV provides Technical, Material, and Marketing support for various farming units based on mixed agriculture, Horticulture, Pisciculture, Apiculture, etc.

YuvaVikas Foundation approaches habitat development with a community focus wherein all the families irrespective of caste and class are involved in the project. This allows for the entire habitation members to plan and implement programs based on their priorities.

At the same time, it is also required to Capacity Building of all actors of development, i.e., People, PRI members, Farmers, SHG Groups, Farmers Club, Government & NGOs through Training, Workshops, Seminars, Farm School, Field Demonstrations and Exposure visits.



Pic9 – Women groups have a key impact on the socio-economic development of rural regions

With the belief that sustainable habitat development will lead to improvement in the quality of life, the foundation engages in preserving the Village Tradition, Customs, and Language as well as Encourage Village Economy & Village Entrepreneurship.



Pic 10: A women's Group marching to speak with local authorities on development Issues

3. An Integrated Livelihood Hub for Visually Challenged Youth in COVID times

There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. Disability creates and exacerbates poverty by increasing isolation and economic strain. There is little doubt that Differently-abled people are among the poorest in poor countries.

It is required to understand that “Clinical care” alone is not sufficient for the PWD friends. It is also required to have a comprehensive rehabilitation program including skill training to make them economically independent. It would encourage the differently-abled people for social participation and independent dignified living as well as create a consciousness in the society for the social security and justice for the differently-abled people.



Pic 11 – Residential Livelihood Facility for visually challenged young people primarily from Adivasi and Dalit Communities

A group of 11 visually challenged young people primarily from Adivasi and Dalit Communities of North Odisha who are struggling to live a dignified living because of the sudden loss of livelihood due to the COVID pandemic. Their only occupation of music/ cultural programs was also curtailed because of the ban on such programs due to Corona. They were brought to our youth hostel for immediate shelter. Then they are shifted to a village building with campus donated at Raisuan Village in Balasore District.

Livelihood Support

- Provided basic machine and tools for groundnut processing
- A short training to use the tools
- Raw materials provided
- Product Processing Started
- Selling the kernel to the wholesalers and earning a small margin

4. Cyclone Yaas - Disaster Relief Work and Reconstruction work post-Yaas Cyclone

Cyclone Yaas, which intensified into a "very severe cyclonic storm", hit the states of West Bengal and Odisha in India as well as Bangladesh. It came when India was already struggling to deal with its Covid-19 outbreak. Yaas attacks coastal areas with ferocious wind and rain as it made landfall in India, damaging homes and bringing waves that swamp towns. More than one million people were evacuated in the country as the storm approached.

The coastal belt of Balasore and Mayurbhanj are flooded and most of the people staying in vulnerable places are in distress both physically and mentally. YuvaVikas Foundation worked to ensure the Food and Nutrition Security of people affected by the cyclone through Ration for work during post-cyclone relief support.



Pic 12 – YuvaVikas supported relief work after cyclone Yaas and post-cyclone also supported reconstruction work

4. Contact Us



You can reach us at

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