



Response for Covid-19 and Migration- Project **End Term Report**

Submitted to:
Climate Change, Resilience and end
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Submitted by:
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Part A: Cumulative report of monthly Reports

- CSO : Kalp Samaj Sevi Sanstha
- Name of the State: Chhattisgarh
- Project Period : 21st May 2020 to 20th August 2020
- Reporting Date :

1. Introduction

March 25th 2020 total lockdown the most heart-breaking aspects of the century that began nationwide to control the spread of the highly infectious Covid-19. Worst affected are the millions of migrant laborers, no jobs, shelter and money, the marginalized communities and large section of the society that is very dependent on daily earnings, effecting the livelihood of lacks of families. KALP working at grass root level organisation for last fifteen years on various social issues, and for the rights of distressed community where “PEOPLE and COMMUNITY” are the key focus areas have come forward in these incidents of collective distress and shared pain to help society in many ways. KALP under its Immediate Covid-19 Response project with support of UNDP-ICRG have responded 10,000 (Ten Thousand) families of 100 villages from Janjgir champa and Balodabazar districts of Chhattisgarh state.

It is an effective way to contribute during the on-going Covid-19 crisis. Extensive capacity-building of all staff, volunteers and stakeholders have played important role in managing the situation established in 100 villages with in these two districts. They are playing very active and key roles to inform people about the Covid-19 pandemic and provided relief to all those who were in dire need. The level of awareness created through announcement, various messages through wall painting, trainings to frontline health workers, mitanins, anganwadi workers, PRIs, community and coordination meetings with various stake holders has shown fruitful and meaningful results as all of the members are directly engaged with their village people. Trainings were organised on a various topic from basic of Covid-19, social protection, hand washing techniques, use of masks, quarantine, isolation, infection prevention and control continuation of essential health, food security, addressing stigma and discrimination and much more.

Daily updates from ground staff have kept organisation connected with the community and helped to plan further strategies like active surveillance at quarantine centres, PDS shops, community involvement, addressing the needs of the vulnerable population by employment generation through NREGA, strengthening social safety networks etc. We are constantly supporting the needy community to get connected with the local administration and helping the community people to get connected through CBO members for awareness and the right information regarding Covid-19.

KALP have responded with relief work by distributing dry ration kits **to 300 to the most marginalised families** in target intervention villages of both the districts till middle of the August 2020. They are migrants, landless, women headed families, single women, handicapped old and deserted people. These beneficiaries were identified with the help of the CBO members and stake holders of the community. Guild lines of the social distancing, safety issues and hygiene were strictly followed during the distribution.

Major Achievements of the Project

- 522 capacity building trainings have covered 5523 PRI members, front line health workers, SHG members, teachers; aganwadi workers are capacitated to fight this pandemic.
- We were able to reach more than 25000 populations through audio announcement.
- Total 602 awareness and 409 hand washing demonstration programmes were conducted comprising 1,37,676 participants from all the blocks.
- 235 Walls of 100 villages are painted with slogans and precautionary measures to spread awareness regarding Covid-19 and unnecessary fear among community for corona infected person.
- CBOs at the village level are taking the initiative for disseminating the importance of social distancing, and also making social distancing circles at the public spaces.
- 2920 individuals specially migrants have been supported under this program to receive employment under MGNREGA. Also facilitating the issuance of 22 new job cards to the returnee migrants.
- In collaboration with Krishi Vigyan Kendra, NREGA and other department's 351 farmers of 26 villages has provided vermin composts beds, kitchen garden seeds, agriculture inputs etc. as source of income.
- Community members and Project staffs monitoring have helped 2476 families under various social security schemes like pensions, ration card, kisan pension, jandhan yojana, kisan sanman yojana, pancard, matru vandana yojana, kcc, PM jyoti bima registration and at labour department for various schemes, etc. so that everyone receives their entitlements.
- 107 families received training on cultivation of mashroom and presently earning of Rs. 4 to 5 thousands per month.
- 318 migrants' families not having ration card have helped to get dry ration. Knowing effective social protection systems are crucial to safeguarding the poor and vulnerable when crisis hits.
- Our surveillance and follow up with quarantine centres have helped to get 6269 masks, soaps and toiletries for 980, phenyl bottles in 07 centres, brooms and dry ration for 167 migrants, breakfast for 197 migrants in quarantine centres. Mixture and biscuits for 708 migrants and milk for 18 children, special care for pregnant women, availability of generator and health check-ups of newly arrived migrants.
- Health check-ups of 365 newly arrived migrants in jajajipur and dabara blocks were helped to do health check-ups before entering in quarantine centres.
- On field mask distribution to 1050 NREGA labourers.

Project Coverage:

- State : Chhattisgarh
- District : Janjgir Champa and Balodabazar Bhatapara
- Block : Bamhanidih, Jaijaipur and Dabhara (Janjgir Champa) and Kasdol (Balodabazar Bhatapara)
- Gram Panchayat : 100 Gram Panchayats
- Villages : 100 Villages

Table 1.1: Outreach in GPs selected					
District	Block	GPs		Villages reached	
		Total no of GPs identified	Total no of GPs Reached	No of villages identified in the GPs	Total no of villages reached
Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	25	25	25	25
	Jaijaipur	25	25	25	25
	Dabhara	25	25	25	25
Balodabazar	Kasdol	25	25	25	25

2.1 Training Programs

A driving component of our Covid-19 response is empowering community stakeholders and partners with information and encouragement about the role they play as community leaders and elected leaders in stopping the spread of the virus. Capacity building trainings have equipped PRI leaders and stake holders with information to help their constituents to support government programs and to disseminate correct information and proper prevention methods. Interventions, approaches, contact tracing, infection prevention and control, surveillance in quarantine centres and discrimination were stressed during these trainings. Risk Communication and Community engagement and group discussion on key issues on the prevention of this disease was taken with all participants for awareness purpose. 5523 were capacitated during this period. While this has helped to improve significantly, it still needs to be strengthened considerably, particularly from the quality aspects as well.

Table 2.1: No. of training conducted				
Name of Block	No of Trainings conducted	No of Participants		
		Total	Male	Female
Bamhanidih	137	1492	658	834
Jaijaipur	126	1346	627	719
Dabhara	138	1415	596	819
Kasdol	121	1270	563	707

Table 2.2	Block
Total no of trainings organised	522
Total participants	5523
BDC Members	213
No of Sarpanch	92
PRI members	824
Panchayat Executive Officer (PEO)	67
Anganwadi worker	139
Mitanin	414
GRS	82
Mate	368
VMC	1107
Line department	130
SHG Leaders	2087

2.2 Orientations/Awareness of Community

Under the Response for Covid-19 and Migration project supported by UNDP-ICRG, we launched efforts to raise community awareness programme on Covid-19 pandemic of the disease. During this three months' period organisation used different ways of sensitisation like:

- Key messages are organised in different localities in 100 villages of both the block with different key messages in local language.
- Mike announcement this was also done in local language, theme based songs and slogans were included in the announcement.
- Conducted various activities for raising awareness about safety precautions, usage and availability of face masks, hand sanitisation, distancing and discrimination.
- Awareness on the usage of mask for rural and nearby tribal community in the Balodabazar.
- The team also sensitized community on social distancing, hand hygiene and mental health emphasising on vulnerable target group.
- Home visit for home quarantine patients on how it is transmitted, explanation of hygiene practices that prevent transmission and protect people. Hand washing practices, such as the use of the 20 second rule was demonstrated in the community.
- Wall painting in the intervention villages. **At the end of the project we were able to reach 1,37,676 people through 1011 programme.** People often have questions about common myths circulating within the community, which largely concern the use of alternative medicines and natural remedies to cure Covid-19.

Wall painting campaign

235 Walls of 100 villages are painted to create awareness on dangers of coronavirus and precautionary measures to be taken to contain spread of the highly contagious infection. Messages like maintain social distancing, wear mask, stay indoors, use soap and

sanitizers in washing hand etc. adorn the walls of individual houses and public places. Slogans and precautionary measures to spread awareness regarding Covid-19, fear among community and to fight the discrimination.

Table 2.2.1: No of Orientation/Awareness programmes conducted				
Name of district	No of Orientations conducted	No of Participants		
		Total	Male	Female
Janjgir Champa	722	111487	52985	58502
Balodabazar Bhatapara	289	26189	12079	14110

Table 2.2.2	Block
Total no of awareness Programmes	1011
Total participants	137676
SC	62146
ST	19001
Others	56546
PVTG	0
Women headed hhs	1023
Disable HHS	216
Senior Citizen above 65	7132

3. Support to MGNREGA

The combined effect of Covid-19 and long stretched lockdown have impacted employment very hard and have widen the existing distress for community and migrants. A return of these workers, who have no rural work were identified and supported in these three months with the goal to provide employment in this pandemic period to support the livelihood security of people specially the migrants.

Kalp's initiatives have helped to generate 2920 families in safeguarding the livelihoods of villagers through MGNREGA even during the lockdown. On sits visits by field team were sensitising the workers for using the mask, cleaning the hands with soaps and sanitizers and to maintain safe distance as much as possible. Meetings with stakeholders have helped to arrange soap/sanitizer, masks and hand cleaning to the labourers on site. At initial phase of this uneven situation of lockdown, workers had difficulty due to not being in the habit of applying mask added with heat, but as a result of making them aware of every category at every level, gradually started applying self-masks and washing hands and public willingly. Individual works were promoted in this period.

Table 3.1: Status of MGNREGA works

Name of Block and GP	Name of work	Total Number of works supported	Total Amount (in lakh)	Numbr of sanctioned	Ongi ng	Comple ted	Not started
Bamhanidih - Taldevari	Pachari and Nali	2	10.62	2		Yes	
Bamhanidih - Semariya	Pachari	1	1.50	1		Yes	
Kasdol - Sinodha	Gothan	1	10	1		Yes	
Kasdol - Chhachhi	Gothan	1	10	1		Yes	
Dabhara - Khondhar	Nali Nirman	1	1	1		Yes	
Kasdol	Anganwadi bhavan	1	6.45	1		Yes	
Kasdol	Nali Nirman	4	5.39	4		Yes	
Kasdol – Pisid	Kuva nirman	3	7.89	3		Yes	

4. Convergence and Livelihood Promotion

KALP has taken several steps to help the rural specially excluded and migrant communities in janjgir champa and Balodabazar district for containment of Covid-19 and rejuvenation of livelihood activities while following all safety measures. The women SHGs in the surrounding areas were trained in making of cloth masks. 1000 such face masks along were distributed in Dabhara block. Another 10 SHG members are trained in cultivation of mushrooms who now earn minimum 5 to 6 thousands per month in this season acting as alternative source of income to the rural families during Covid-19. Employment generation of unskilled workers in agriculture and allied sectors for farm operations were done. Steps are being taken to make the village self-sufficient in animal fodder by increasing the fodder quantity and quality within the village itself through measures such as increasing number of Azolla beds and intervention for gaathan for animals in NREGA. Our interventions have helped to complete the work of six gaathan in our working areas. All these activities are being carried out as a rural enterprise model. Agriculture department was concerned for agriculture seeds, fertilisers, spears pump and vermin compost units. These initiative, which has provided a

source of income to 351 families to as it has been crucial in sustaining livelihoods during the lockdown. The livelihoods of 462 families are thus protected from the impact of outbreak.

A work plan for creating resilience and livelihood rejuvenation of rural and tribal through integrated cultivation of fish and fox nut in relict and abandoned ponds, horticulture, small animal husbandry etc. has been framed.

5. Social Protection Schemes

With the lockdown and Covid-19, since large numbers of people have suddenly become unemployed and the income levels of individuals and families have dropped, many have seen their families uprooted, and most of them have seen their incomes fail. Knowing social security schemes contributes not only to food security, but also to boosting the productivity of the poor.

Under the project KALP made every effort to reach beneficiaries, spread information and mobilize relief measures in the wake of the Covid-19 crisis. Project staff and Volunteers have worked to circulate relevant information through home visit, during awareness programme and in a small group discussion. This exercise includes prioritization of social security benefits and providing of social security to as many people as possible in due courses and implementation was also monitored regularly.

Our interventions was able to support and helped 2476 families to cover under various social security schemes of various pensions, ration card, kisan pension, jandhan yojana, kisan sanman yojana, pancard, matri vandana yojana, KCC, PM jyoti bima registration at labour department for various schemes, etc. 318 migrants' families not having ration card have helped to get dry ration.

It was observed that when community volunteers intervened in escalating complaints about public schemes, there was an improved turnover in response from administrators. However, it is strongly felt that more can and should be done, to protect the most vulnerable group of the community.

6. Support to Surveillance

The field team in coordination with the GP functionaries to ensure that all necessary required things and facilities are provided to the migrants in the quarantine centres.

Our surveillance and follow up with quarantine centres have helped to get 6269 masks, soaps and toiletries for 980, fennel bottles in 7 centres, brooms, dry ration generator for 167 migrants, breakfast for 197 migrants in quarantine centres.

Mixture and biscuits for 708 migrants and milk for 18 children, special care for pregnant women, availability of generator and health check-ups of newly arrived migrants. Health check-ups of 365 newly arrived migrants in jajajipur and dabara blocks were helped to do health check-ups before entering in quarantine centres.

Table 6.1: Support for surveillance

Name of block	No of GP	No of quarantine centers	Total no of Migrants	No of Migrants present in centre	No of migrants received Health checkup	No of migrants identified as Corona positive	No of migrants left
Bamhanidih	25	25	1876	70	1876	4	1896
Jaijaipur	25	25	2512	962	2512	0	1550
Dabhara	25	25	2430	1478	2430	5	952
Kasdol	25	25	6168	4331	6168	1	1837
 Please specify above if there is any out migration from the block							

Part B: Coverage of HHs in the given table

S. No.	Details	Total HHs	Number of PVTG HHs covered	Number of SC+ST HHs covered	Number Single women HHs covered	Number of Land less HHs covered	Number of Migrant HHs covered
1	Number of HHs covered through awareness/ Training	34660	0	23590	1023	472	21385
2	Number of HHs covered through social protection scheme (get at least additional one entitlement/Benefits from government schemes)	2476	0	2426	368	36	1959
3	Number of HHs worked in MGNREGA	2920	0	2351	402	472	2007
4	Number of HHs worked more than 35 days in MGNREGA	469	0	469	0	62	294
5	Number of HHs completed 100 days	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Number of HHs got new/activate Job Card	22	0	18	0	0	22
7	Number of HHs linked with individual assets (work started/ approved)	738	0	738	183	76	580
8	Number of HHs received sanitisation/food kits from the project fund	300	0	300	173	189	218
9	Number of HHs received sanitisation/ food kits from other sources/support	159	0	159	52	45	68
10	Number of HHs surveyed for surveillance for govt. agency	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Number of HHs surveyed for assessment of situation	360	0	268	28	22	282
12	Number of quarantine facilities supported in kind	14	0	-	-	-	-
13	Number of quarantines facilitates supported under surveillance	106	0	-	-	-	-
14	Number of HHs provided agriculture inputs	351	0	351	58	0	227
15	Number of HHs linked with livelihood inputs/ activities from departments/ other sources	2476	0	2476	103	168	1735
16	Number of HHs provided agriculture/ NTFP/other livelihood training	107	0	107	2	0	0
17	Number of HHs supported for marketing of their produce like NTFP, vegetables etc	107	0	107	2	0	0
18	HHs covered with any other support/ services (please mention)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total HH covered	43662	0	29844	2394	1542	28777

KALP under its Immediate Covid-19 Response project with support of UNDP-ICRG have responded 10,000 (Ten Thousand) families of 100 villages from Janjgir champa and Balodabazar districts of Chhattisgarh state.

Part C: Best Practices, Learning, Challenges and way forward

An awareness campaign was successful in promoting the importance of hand hygiene, physical distancing and use of mask to break the chain. The time of the hour is to take the measures for strengthening surveillance, community engagement, early detection and social support. We need to protect the most vulnerable in a crisis that are more vulnerable to the various excluded communities, people in isolation, the elderly and those who are prone to disease are more vulnerable and thus need to be contacted separately to ensure that their physical and medical needs are met.

Organisation have bridged the gap between government agencies and the most vulnerable by generating awareness on relief measures of the government, and helped to facilitate access to these schemes of food security, livelihood options etc. We have also helped in building trust and a 'connect' with the local functionaries, who play a key role in facilitating access and entitlements to the rural poor. After putting so much inputs and support the trained volunteers in the districts will work with the district administration and gram panchayat level community functionaries to support local level response to Covid-19 to take it forward so as to keep community safe and sound. Organisation will support to disseminate updated correct information on Covid-19 and on the government's relief measures and ensure smooth delivery of these schemes.

At the same time, we are assessing the economic impact of Covid-19 on livelihood and people's employment and are looking for ways to support them.

Part D: Case studies of impact/ best practices

Case Study 01

Introduction

The 90 days nationwide lockdown to contain the spread of Covid-19 has led to a loss of livelihood for those who either work on short term contracts or those who are without any job contracts in various manufacturing industries, hotel industries tourism and so on. These have led tremendously to the cut down of job market and also make hardship for job creation. The pandemic has exposed many weaknesses but the most noticeable is the plight of working people in the informal sector in urban areas, particularly metros, who are normally employed but with precarious livelihoods. This has become most visible among migrant workers. They are worst hit of this crisis, who do not have either security of employment or any social protection. A large number of migrant workers and workers in informal sector just have been surviving on subsistence wages. The Corona virus outbreak and subsequent lockdown have affected them badly leading to their further impoverishment due to loss of livelihood. This has also affected hugely their food and nutritional intake, access to health care and education of children.

Government of India has initiated several programs and policies to uplift the conditions of livelihood sources of its citizens. MGNREGA which was legislated in 2005 by the Parliament of India is also such kind of initiatives. The Act ensures 100 days of employment to rural households under the employment guarantee scheme to uplift livelihood condition in rural India.

On 15 April, 2020, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued an order allowing select activities to be restarted from 20 April onwards. This included activities related to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) or NREGA. Since the partial lifting

of the lockdown in some parts of the country, various state governments have started NREGA activities in some measure.

Background

The outbreak of Covid-19 followed by lock down has brought the life of the lakhs of migrants to the stand still. The migrant workers have rushed back. Where they are heading may be home but there are no jobs there.

38 years old Ramsharan Dhruv having three children is one of them. He is from village Aamgaon in Jaiaipur block which comes under Janjgir Champa district of Chhattisgarh. It is one of the highest migrated populations in the district. People from this locality are agri based. Agriculture and labour work is the prime source of income in the survey areas the main constraint to agriculture of the locality is scarcity of water. The rain fed agriculture does not give the security of consistent income and livelihood opportunity. Agro-eco System analysis followed by PRA method conducted by KALP in the said village revealed that if the heavily silted water harvesting structure in the village could be re-excavated then the water



Photo 1: Ramsharan Dhruv

body would have substantially solved the problem of water scarcity in order to go for higher cropping intensity and other agricultural ventures and other livelihood option will reduce the migration. People from this block migrate for more than four to six months in the various parts of the country even many times out of country in search of livelihood. The labourers go without proper registration falls back to the pray of the contractor, without social security, long working hours, unhygienic living condition and fails to various exploitation. This has become the on-going lifecycle of the migrants from not only this block but much more than one can think.

Ramsharn back to the home with his family and his siblings has returned from Jammu Kashmir in April 2020. His family i.e. his old father and mother has surveyed behind had little land but did not have access to irrigation and hence the productivity of the land is low now have to feed the 14 members of the joint family. Looking at the agriculture income his joint family is totally depended on the earnings from the migration was not knowing where to go and what to do as everyone was worried about their own bread in this situation. During his field visit to Amgaon Mr. Gorelal field worker from jaijaipur block came across this family. He heard about Ramsharan from anganwadi worker who requested to KALP to support this migrated family in this distress situation. Hearing his story Mr.Gorelal immediately rushed to visit Ramsharan who was totally down with lose of job, no income, load of big family and bleak future. While discussing the tragic incident with him It was known that the family have travelled from Jammu Kashmir by any kind of vehicle and many times by foot by risking the lives of whole family just to reach at home by anyhow. After being quarantine for 14 days in various centers he was totally shaken not only by the life time experience pandemic but also the days he has sent in quarantine centers, and the discrimination he and his family was experiencing from neighbors due to this. He also explained how during their travel family have exusated savings and whatever they have earned with in these few days. During discussion Mr. Gorelal came to know that family is having ration just for 4/5 days. Looking at their condition Gorelal Ji suggested Ramsharan to go and meet the rojgar sahayak at once to get the work in NREGA. He made him aware about rights and process of getting work in NREGA. Along with Ramsharan field staff went and met rojgrsahayak and sarpanch who were explained about the condition of him.

Interventions

Knowing the condition Mr. Gorelal took up this case to the concern officials of the KALP working under ICRG programme. Sensing the gravity of the situation KALP immediately provided one month's dry ration kit to the family. The kit was consisting of Rice, two types of dal, oil, sugar, tea powder, spices, bathing and washing soaps, salt, onions, and potatoes. Looking at the number of women in the family organisation also provided sanitary napkins to them.

Knowing that this pandemic situation is not going to finish soon, and this family spends significant amount on daily vegetables, 10/12 kitchen garden seeds were given to the family which will be helpful for them to get good amount of vegetables throughout the season.

On the request of organisation Ramsharn family was given two months ration in advance from PDS. On the other hand, field staff had the discussion with village sarpanch, on the priority basis two members of Ramsharn and his brother received work for a week on a construction site of C.C road in the village.

Meeting and discussion with rojgar sahayak Mr. Gorelal also helped Ramsharan to receive employment for two him and his wife for fifteen days. Added 15 days of MGNREGA works for two family members has increased earnings of household income. The respondents said that they spent wages earned on regular food and consumer goods. The increased income locally available through MGNREGA work was helping to ensure at least two regular meals a day to his large family. That means employment in NREGA has helped to put cash incomes into the hands of this poor family. That has created a greater degree of economic independence during this hard time. Now he is more confident about his roles as contributors to family expenditure and their work decisions, and that they are also becoming more assertive about their space in the public sphere.

Case Study 02

Introduction

COVID 19 has affected each and every one in the society. Specially to the poor families and excluded community. As the lock down extended financial crisis were getting worst day by day. Looking at the overall situation and its effects on the vulnerable society, KALP working at grass root level for whom "Community and people "are first have come forward in many ways to support society. Under ICRG project KALP is working in Dabhara block of Janjgir-Champa district has come up with an idea of sustainable livelihood through mushroom training for SHG women. Since mushroom growing is one agricultural activity in which women can play a vital role without sacrificing their much time and household responsibilities and earn income with going out or risking their health specially in this pandemic period.

Objective

- The main objective was to develop another source of livelihood among SHG members by imparting hands on training in this economic crisis.
- This small intervention aims at providing sustainable livelihood to 63 families below poverty line in this pandemic and lockdown period.

Total participants- 63

Process

As the lock down prolonged the question of livelihood became serious day by day by everyone. People are getting restless, more the women who plays the main role in maintaining the household budget. Hence this lock down period helped to focus towards self-reliant sustainable livelihood program. This condition brought forward the idea of mushroom training to the SHG women's and community members. Immediate action was initiated by organisation. The details of the trainings were discussed with the participants of the ten SHG members but out of ten, interested members of six SHG groups approached KALP for the same. The beneficiaries are mostly from backward communities and hence are socially and economically deprived, doing hard manual work as the agricultural labourers to support their family financially. They are engaged in different types of farming activities without proper skill and adopting old traditional method.

After the detail discussion and proper planning three days training programme on Mushroom cultivation was organized at various residents of SHG members during SHG members of villages from Dabhara block of Janjgir district participated in this training. Kalp's field staff



Photo 2: SHG member with mushroom preparation

Virendra and Sumana patel supported and trained participants for mushroom cultivation to generate more income in short period to sustain the livelihood in periods of economic crisis like lock down.

Intervention

In the month of July 63 participants of five SHGs and other community members are trained about mushroom cultivation from bed preparation to harvesting. The seeds were brought from Virendra and Suman patel field staff of KALP from Dabhara block gave them practical demonstrator on bed preparation, cutting, wetting sterilizing straw. In the initial stage each participant contributed 150 to get the raw material. Field staff of the organisation KALP has arranged the supply of spawn and polythene. Skill

demos on mushroom production were arranged at selected member's residents. Video's shows on cultivation were arranged on mobile. Successful case studies were discussed and shared with participants. Proper follow and guidance was taken by the field staff for better management. This helped the members of SHGs to adopt the proper process. The trainee respondents were inspired greatly by the easy method of mushroom production.

Training has imparted to these groups to improve their knowledge and skill and to build their capacity of decision making power. Therefore the strategies of empowerment were different as compared to suburban areas. Thus the participatory role of KALP in increasing their awareness, motivating them, improving their skills and knowledge and above all directly assisting them to increase their income has paid rich dividends. Introduction of new technologies like Mushroom cultivation, vermicomposting and Value addition in are well accepted and effectively adopted by the women of SHG members of Dabhara block. The process teaches women the key areas of mobilization, self-awareness, self-efficacy, self-



Photo 3: Mushroom preparation by SHG Members

esteem and leadership development. These have helped for up gradation of their skill to manage the given asset for getting optimum return with practical know-how. Women are mainly growing Oyster white mushrooms because they are easy to grow. Oyster mushroom grows on almost all types of agricultural waste, which is locally available free of cost.

These activities have not only ensured nutritional security for women but also their families resulting in better use of household resources, but also generate additional income. For women looking to earn an income, growing mushrooms is a simple, viable and profitable venture. "I have encouraged women to grow mushroom in their houses with virtually no investment to begin with," field coordinator of KALP Virendra said.

Output

For rising a bed, members of S.H.G spend Rs. 250/- towards purchasing straw, spawn and others. Average expenditure per kg in Rs.70/- and selling price in Rs. 200/- per kg- in local market. A net profit of Rs. 4 to 5 thousands one month was encouraging the SHG members. The processes will be repeated ¾ times during mushroom also and each family will achieve Rs. 4000/- from 5 no beds during the period of 15 days.

Mushroom production has become one of few enterprises which rural women of these villages has adopted in big way both at household level and as commercial at small level. Presently they have a source of income generation after the proper dissemination of technology through KALP.

Part E: Survey report (Other than base line survey)

Not Applicable

Part F: Detail about the IEC material developed

Not Applicable

Part G: Photos of the programmes



Photo 1: Hand Wash training 2



Photo 2: Hand Wash training 1

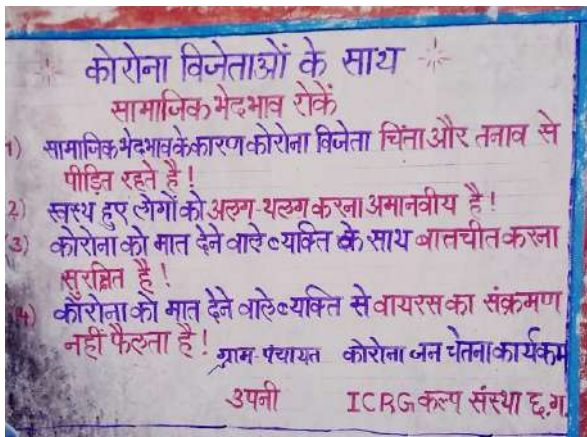


Photo 3: Wall painting 1



Photo 4: Wall painting 2



Photo 5: MGNREGA Work (Talab Nirman)



Photo 6: Discussion with MGNREGA labours



Photo 7: SHG members training on Covid-19



Photo 8: Submission of pension application



Photo 9: Supporting Covid-19 test in villages



Photo 10: Supporting Covid-19 test in villages



Photo 11: Supporting migrants labours in agriculture work



Photo 12: Coordination meeting with PRIs

Part H: Name of Block, GPs and villages covered

S. No.	District	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village
1	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Choriya	Choriya
2	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Parsapali	Parsapali
3	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Jharra	Jharra
4	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Bhavreli	Bhavreli
5	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Mohgaon	Mohgaon
6	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Afrid	Afrid
7	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Sonthi	Sonthi
8	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Taldevri	Taldevri
9	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Kapisda	Kapisda
10	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Pachori	Pachori
11	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Semariya	Semariya
12	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Devri	Devri
13	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Amruwa	Amruwa
14	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Baghauda	Baghauda
15	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Kachanda	Kachanda
16	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Rohada	Rohada
17	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Risda	Risda
18	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Sarwani	Sarwani
19	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Parsapali	Parsapali
20	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Kumhari	Kumhari
21	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Hanumanta	Hanumanta
22	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Jhharana	Jhharana
23	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Khamhiya	Khamhiya
24	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Lachhanpur	Lachhanpur
25	Janjgir Champa	Bamhanidih	Gidhauri	Gidhauri
26	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Sakrali	Sakrali
27	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Saradih	Saradih
28	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Upni	Upni
29	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Bhedikona	Bhedikona
30	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Putidih	Putidih
31	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Nawapara	Nawapara
32	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Jawali	Jawali
33	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Kotami	Kotami
34	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Baghaud	Baghaud
35	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Kataud	Kataud
36	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Chhuchhubhata	Chhuchhubhata

37	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Karari	Karari
38	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Kabaripali	Kabaripali
39	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Thangan	Thangan
40	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Chhuhipali	Chhuhipali
41	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Rambhatha	Rambhatha
42	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Basantpur	Basantpur
43	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Kosamjhar	Kosamjhar
44	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Khondhar	Khondhar
45	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Sapose	Sapose
46	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Medhapali	Medhapali
47	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Barapipar	Barapipar
48	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Latesara	Latesara
49	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Bagrail	Bagrail
50	Janjgir Champa	Dabhara	Kosamanda	Kosamanda
51	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Dataud	Dataud
52	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Kotetara	Kotetara
53	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Thhuthi	Thhuthi
54	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Khajurani	Khajurani
55	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Kalmidih	Kalmidih
56	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Kekarabhath	Kekarabhath
57	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Aamgaon	Aamgaon
58	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Belkarri	Belkarri
59	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Kashigarh	Kashigarh
60	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Chorbhatthi	Chorbhatthi
61	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Mukta	Mukta
62	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Arsiya	Arsiya
63	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Parsadih	Parsadih
64	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Nandeli	Nandeli
65	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Bhothidih	Bhothidih
66	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Guchkuliya	Guchkuliya
67	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Tushar	Tushar
68	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Padahardi	Padahardi
69	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Odekera	Odekera
70	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Thhathari	Thhathari
71	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Darra Bhatha	Darra Bhatha
72	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Akalsara	Akalsara
73	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Khamhariya	Khamhariya
74	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Chhita Pandriya	Chhita Pandriya
75	Janjgir Champa	Jaijaipur	Bhothiya	Bhothiya

76	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Mohtara-K	Mohtara-K
77	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Chantipali	Chantipali
78	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Charauda	Charauda
79	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Mudiyadih	Mudiyadih
80	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Sinodha	Sinodha
81	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Devrikala	Devrikala
82	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Kot	Kot
83	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Pisid	Pisid
84	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Chharchhed	Chharchhed
85	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Bhadara	Bhadara
86	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Chhanchhi	Chhanchhi
87	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Kharve	Kharve
88	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Kosamsara	Kosamsara
89	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Semariya	Semariya
90	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Narayanpur	Narayanpur
91	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Darra	Darra
92	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Bagaar	Bagaar
93	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Temari	Temari
94	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Kharri	Kharri
95	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Bilari	Bilari
96	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Baingan Dabari	Baingan Dabari
97	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Hataud	Hataud
98	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Bamhani	Bamhani
99	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Motipur	Motipur
100	Balodabazar	Kasdol	Putpura	Putpura

Part I: Team members details who worked in the program

S. No.	Name	Gender	Social Category	Designation	Contact No.
1	Abhishek Yadav	Male	OBC	Project Director	9770160847
2	Kavita Dive	Female	Gen	Project Coordinator	7747007148
3	Mahendra Kashyap	Male	OBC	Data Operator	7747007150
4	Motilal Jhalriya	Male	SC	Block Coordinator	7747007132
5	Sarita Rai	Female	SC	Block Coordinator	7566385388
6	Virendra Sarathi	Male	ST	Block Coordinator	6261473127
7	Prakhar Yadav	Male	OBC	Block Coordinator	7747007148
8	Jeevdhan Suryvanshi	Male	SC	Field Coordinator	9981630702
9	Radha Khunte	Female	SC	Field Coordinator	9301634056
10	Bhagwan Das Kariyare	Male	SC	Field Coordinator	6263772229
11	Rathbai Karsh	Female	OBC	Field Coordinator	9644777377
12	Rupa Manhar	Female	SC	Field Coordinator	6266370405
13	Ramlakhan Shriwas	Male	OBC	Field Coordinator	6260145433
14	Suman Patel	Female	OBC	Field Coordinator	7974081976
15	Santoshi Banjara	Female	SC	Field Coordinator	6265172445
16	Tosh Kumar Patel	Male	OBC	Field Coordinator	9754794653
17	Balkishan Kaiwartya	Male	OBC	Field Coordinator	8120427031
18	Sukhsingh Dhruv	Male	ST	Field Coordinator	7415894881
19	Kavita Nirmalkar	Female	OBC	Field Coordinator	9826834105

Part J: Expenditure Sheet (budget vs expenditure) with justification

Head	Budget amount (as per contract)	Expenditure (Actual)	Explanation/ Remark
(A) Human Resource Cost			
Project Coordinator	60000.00	60000.00	
Accountant cum Data Entry Operator	36000.00	36000.00	
Block Coordinator	84000.00	84000.00	
Community Coordinator	180000.00	180000.00	
(B) Other Expenses			
Staff orientation on project activities and role & responsibilities	4000.00	0.00	Due to lockdown and Covid-19 online orientation programs organized. Hence budgeted amount for this activity not used.
Awareness activities and social distancing measures including honorarium and prevention and demonstration kit to volunteers	160000.00	139100.00	Balance amount used in travel cost for the team.
Help to vulnerable HHs for food and other materials	150000.00	150000.00	
Travel cost for the team	15000.00	33500.00	Increased amount adjusted from the above activity.
Data Management, IT, Stationary & communication	10500.00	16915.00	Increased amount adjusted from the above activity.
Grand Total	699500.00	699515.00	