

**Mid-Term Report**  
**On Response for COVID-19 and Migration in Komna and Nuapada Blocks of Nuapada district**



**Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth Programme**

**Project Period; 7<sup>th</sup> May to 7<sup>th</sup> August 2020**

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### III. Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>List of Acronyms</b>	
<b>G.P</b>	<b>Gram Panchayat</b>
<b>ANM</b>	<b>Auxiliary Nursing Midwife</b>
<b>AWW</b>	<b>Anganwadi Worker</b>
<b>WSHG</b>	<b>Women Self Help Group</b>
<b>OLM</b>	<b>Odisha Livelihood Mission</b>
<b>BDO</b>	<b>Block Development Officer</b>
<b>HHs</b>	<b>Households</b>
<b>MGNREGA</b>	<b>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act</b>
<b>APO</b>	<b>Additional Programme Officer</b>
<b>PD</b>	<b>Project Director</b>
<b>DRDA</b>	<b>District Rural Development Agency</b>
<b>ICRG</b>	<b>Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth</b>
<b>LTD.</b>	<b>Limited</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nation Development Program</b>
<b>CSO</b>	<b>Civil Society Organisation</b>
<b>SHG</b>	<b>Self Helping Group</b>
<b>DFID</b>	<b>Department For International Developmet</b>
<b>SC</b>	<b>Schedule Caste</b>
<b>ST</b>	<b>Scheduled Tribes</b>
<b>GRS</b>	<b>Gram Rojgar Sevak</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	<b>Department</b>

#### **IV. Executive Summary**

India is threatened by climate change, which may lead to large variations in how frequently the country suffers from a lack of rain (drought) or heavy rainfall that leads to floods. This is a concern, as more than half of its population depends on rain-fed agriculture culture. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has huge potential to help if MGNREGS works are selected and undertaken in ways that allow both natural resources and the communities that depend on them to cope better with climate change and extreme weather events. It is a technical assistance programme, which is seeking to help fulfill MGNREGS potential in relation to climate change. The goal of Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth (ICRG) is to ensure that the poorest and the most vulnerable people are able to tackle impact of climate extremes through a better understanding of climate factors and building capacities of field practitioner. The project is synergizing its resources with MGNREGS in building climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities. This will be achieved by improved quality and climate resilient assets under MGNREGA

The project on response for Covid-19 and Migration is a 3 month programme being implemented in partnership between UNDP and CSO Pallivikash. Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth Programme is playing a key role on providing technical support to CSOs to improve the design and implementation of Natural Resource Management activities under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

Migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic have faced multiple hardships. With factories and workplaces shut down due to the lockdown imposed in the country, millions of migrant workers had to deal with the loss of income, food shortages and uncertainty about their future. Thousand of migrants came back to their native place by walking from work place with no means of transport due to the lockdown. In response, the Central and State Governments took various measures to help them and later arranged transport for them. The migrants and common people also faced similar problems. As a result the socio-economic and cultural status has been affected due to covid-19. So the project has given focused on two major components i.e migration and covid-19. The objective of the project is to strengthen awareness and health systems in rural areas of Komna and Nuapada Block for better preparedness of COVID 19. The ICRG program covers with an aggregate of 2 blocks, 21GPs, 38 villages, 3800 migrants and Job Card holders of Nuapada district, Odisha.

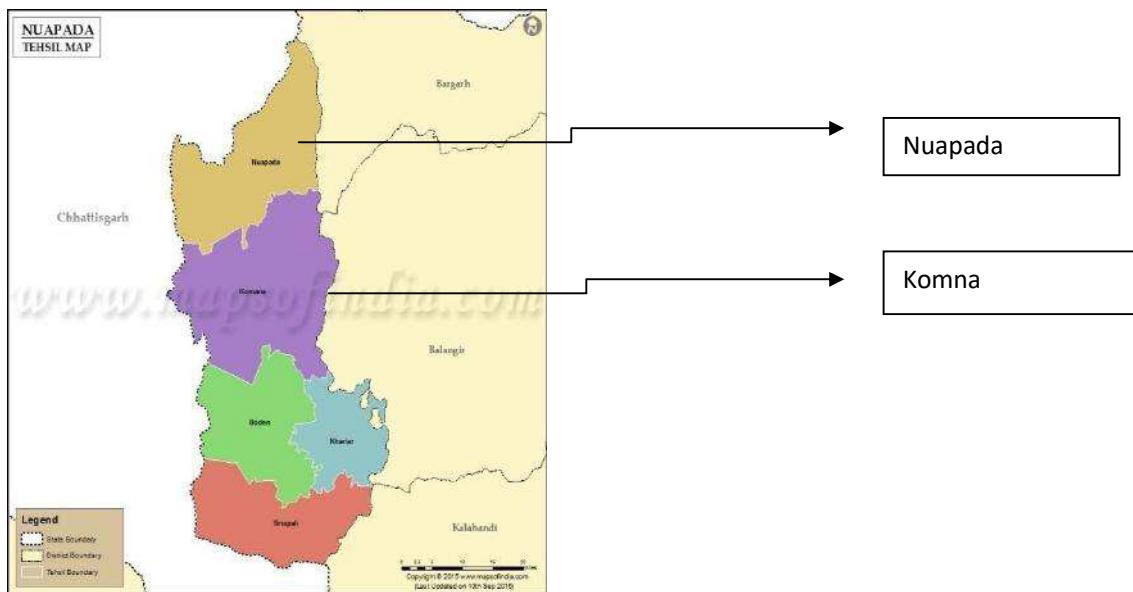
The organization has created awareness in community place such as gatherings near pond, tube-well, temple, market complex, weekly and daily market place on use of face mask, social distancing and frequent hand wash. The project also spread the same awareness and demonstrated the three practice in community workplace of MGNREGS i.e. use of mask, social distancing and frequent hand wash to control the spread of corona in project area. Face mask has been manufactured by SHGs and other institution which was distributed to labourers who were engaged in community work under MGNREGS. As a result the above institutions were empowered and developed social responsibility in

pandemic situation of Covid-19. This limited intervention of the project has a great impact on community to spread awareness towards the above mentioned practices.

The project has distributed agriculture culture kits containing vegetable seeds(Tomato, Brinjal, Ladyfinger, chili, bitter gourd, and others), certified organic manures and nutrient supplements to 100 selected migrants and vulnerable families in 2 model GPs i.e. Motanuapada and Deodarha for increasing food security and sustaining livelihood.

There are 4 SHGs selected by Odisha Livelihood Mission, Nuapada to promote community nursery rising as per the “Mo Bagicha” under MGNREGS. The organization has sensitized to concern SHGs on role and responsibilities in regards to promote community nursery which includes papaya, and drumstick through convergence between OLM and ICRG Project support. The organization also facilitated training for SHGs members on promoting community nursery covering land preparation, design of shadeing, fencing arrangement of equipments seedling, use of manures, pesticides and irrigation facilities. The project supported shade net and equipments to 4 nos. of concern SHGs as per their requirement. These SHGs are also promoting vegetables nursery of brinjal, tomato and chili for distribution among targeted beneficiaries of the project.

Migrants including vulnerable communities became jobless after returning from quarantine centers in Covid-19 pandemic situation and are forced not to work due to lockdown. In such situation organization has sensitized labors to work with MGNREGS in pandemic situation for employment and sustaining their normal life. In response to Covid-19, the organization has developed strategies with district and block administration including panchayati raj institution field functionaries to provide 200 days regular employment to job card holders under MGNREGS in a year. The block administration selected low performing GPs of MGNREGS work where the project is being implemented by the organization to expedite labor force.



## V. Background

ICRG is a technical assistance program of DFID with Ministry of Rural Development and aims to enhance capability of vulnerable groups for addressing climate change risk. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, largest employment guarantee program of the world, provides safety net to poor HHs of rural area through provision of 100 days unskilled employment and creating durable assets. ICRG program supports project implementation agencies of MGNREGA to plan, design and implement NRM works considering the climate change projections and implementation.

PALLIVIKASH is actively working to reach out of the poorest of the poor in the most inaccessible corners of districts and have addressed a number of emerging issues of the district. The organization has involved and implemented different program like special project for promotion of millet in tribal area of Nuapada for promotion and consumption by tribal people, social audit of MGNREGA. Eco-farming through traditional farmers and value chain development of agriculture culture and horticulture produces.

Nuapada and Komna Block is one of the poorest of the poor block and migration rate of both blocks are almost high in comparison to other blocks of district. The reason of large scale migration of unskilled people is poverty and hunger. There are 90% HHs belong to small and marginal farmers and they goes to seasonal migration to nearby cities like Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chennai and others with their families through Dalal /contractor. Irrigation is one the major challenges for farmers to cultivate seasonal vegetable and sustaining livelihood. There are different issues on employment, food and nutrition security including service delivery in the district. Most of the labourers are not interested for migration registration of their name in GPs. But, as per the government order, the migrant people are registering their name in government web portal and panchayat office to return back their natives villages.

The Central and State Government of India has taken several measures to combat the spread and effect of COVID-19 pandemic. During the period of time Government has declared relief measures and series of Covid-19 economic packages for vulnerable people of rural odisha to tackle the current situation. In this situation, migrant's people have lost their employment and are returning back to their villages. The migrant's people are belonging to agriculture culture laborer and they are now dependent on government employment schemes and food security schemes. Health security and livelihood are two major challenges for government.

In comparison to other district of Odisha , Nuapada has poor health services, less health infrastructure, logistic status, poor nutritional status, insufficient manpower, higher rate of migration, high poverty, less employment opportunities and poor sanitary conditions which are reasons for vulnerable Nuapada and Challenges of Nuapada district people.

## The project is working with following strategies

- i. To assist the local administration especially the Gram Panchayat and the Block in accelerating the service delivery- ensure reach of ration and other relief programmes to all, especially the most vulnerable group like women headed households, SC/STs, etc.
- ii. In conjunction with district administration, provide authentic and right kind of information about the decisions of the state government and local administration
- iii. Spread awareness about the social distancing and preventive measures of COVID-19 among the various target groups like migrant households and potential population, front line health workers (ANMs, ASHA workers, etc.)
- iv. Collection and compilation of relevant information for ground level preparedness to combat the spread of COVID-19 disease as well as improving the effectiveness and reach of various Govt support programmes.
- v. Support local administration in developing a Readiness/Preparedness Plan – for incremental requirement of quarantine facilities, number of hospital beds, ventilators, etc.

## VI. Objectives

The objective of the project is to strengthen awareness and health systems in rural areas of Komna and Nuapada Block for better preparedness of COVID-19.

## VII. Project area- Block, GP, Villages and HHs

Sl No.	District	Block	GP	Village	No. of Households Covered	No. of Migrant person
1	Nuapada	Nuapada	Tanuwat	Tanuwat	150	163
2	Nuapada	Nuapada	Tanuwat	Ratipali	100	76
3	Nuapada	Nuapada	Tanuwat	Khoksa	90	55
4	Nuapada	Nuapada	Tanuwat	Godra	80	43
5	Nuapada	Nuapada	Tanuwat	Mahuabhata	150	113
6	Nuapada	Nuapada	Motanuapada	Motanuapada	120	215
7	Nuapada	Nuapada	Motanuapada	Sath Jampani	70	86
8	Nuapada	Nuapada	Motanuapada	Torra	105	265
9	Nuapada	Nuapada	Motanuapada	Kalmidadar	90	112
10	Nuapada	Nuapada	Motanuapada	Kukrimund	90	135
11	Nuapada	Nuapada	Kermeli	Pethiapali	50	46
12	Nuapada	Nuapada	Kermeli	Golabandha	50	24
13	Nuapada	Nuapada	Kermeli	Kankerkmanji	60	79
14	Nuapada	Nuapada	Kermeli	Kermeli	80	55

15	Nuapada	Nuapada	Kendubahara	Kendubahara	140	300
16	Nuapada	Nuapada	Kendubahara	Sirigidi	100	240
17	Nuapada	Nuapada	Kendubahara	Farfaud	25	30
18	Nuapada	Nuapada	Kendubahara	Gidhnipani	100	235
19	Nuapada	Nuapada	Dumerpani	Haldi	80	68
20	Nuapada	Nuapada	Dumerpani	Dumerpani	110	89
21	Nuapada	Nuapada	Dumerpani	Kolda	100	65
22	Nuapada	Nuapada	Dharambandha	Dharambandha	270	261
23	Nuapada	Nuapada	Dharambandha	Kodopali	60	114
24	Nuapada	Nuapada	Chulabhata	Chulabhat	130	164
25	Nuapada	Nuapada	Chulabhata	Gangadigadh	150	147
26	Nuapada	Nuapada	Chulabhata	Supli	100	200
27	Nuapada	Nuapada	Chulabhata	Pandripani	190	185
28	Nuapada	Nuapada	Chulabhata	Bhaisadarha	80	165
29	Nuapada	Nuapada	Bharuamunda	Lodra	90	60
30	Nuapada	Nuapada	Bharuamunda	Bharuamunda	110	88
31	Nuapada	Nuapada	Bharuamunda	Chhotludra	20	55
32	Nuapada	Nuapada	Bharuamunda	Katingpani	60	75
33	Nuapada	Nuapada	Amsena	Gotma	180	12
34	Nuapada	Nuapada	Amsena	Thelkobeda	80	28
35	Nuapada	Nuapada	Amsena	Amsena	60	27
36	Nuapada	Nuapada	Amsena	Kalyansinghpur	160	32
37	Nuapada	Nuapada	Amanara	Daldali	20	48
38	Nuapada	Nuapada	Amanara	Darlipakhan	60	56
39	Nuapada	Nuapada	Amanara	Khalna	70	75
40	Nuapada	Nuapada	Amanara	Amanara	170	114
	<b>Total</b>				4000	4327

SI No	District	Block	GP	Village	No. of Household Covered	No. of Migrant person
1	Nuapada	Komna	Budhikomna	Dhumabhata	40	22
2	Nuapada	Komna	Budhikomna	Pandrapathar	110	63
3	Nuapada	Komna	Budhikomna	Budhikomna	120	78
4	Nuapada	Komna	Budhikomna	Dongaripali	90	76
5	Nuapada	Komna	Budhikomna	Jalamkata	40	24
6	Nuapada	Komna	Komna	Biswanath pur	80	115
7	Nuapada	Komna	Komna	Komna	410	74
8	Nuapada	Komna	Komna	Bharuamunda	20	20
9	Nuapada	Komna	Konabira	Konabira	80	37
10	Nuapada	Komna	Konabira	Pandelbahali	70	51



11	Nuapada	Komna	Konabira	Dumberbahal	60	47
12	Nuapada	Komna	Konabira	Bilenjor	60	142
13	Nuapada	Komna	Kureswar	Kureswar	130	112
14	Nuapada	Komna	Kureswar	Ghatsar	50	34
15	Nuapada	Komna	Kureswar	Khairbhadi	90	70
16	Nuapada	Komna	Kureswar	Jandramunda	60	40
17	Nuapada	Komna	Kureswar	Dohelpada	40	25
18	Nuapada	Komna	Nuagaon	Kamkeda	130	399
19	Nuapada	Komna	Nuagaon	Nuagaon	140	272
20	Nuapada	Komna	Nuagaon	Thuthibar	80	219
21	Nuapada	Komna	Nuagaon	Kalimati	70	158
22	Nuapada	Komna	Rajana	Belgaon	100	91
23	Nuapada	Komna	Rajana	Rajana	110	49
24	Nuapada	Komna	Rajana	Mathiapadar	20	8
25	Nuapada	Komna	Rajana	Kalimati	20	6
26	Nuapada	Komna	Tikrapada	Tikrapada	130	266
27	Nuapada	Komna	Tikrapada	Jagannathpali	40	87
28	Nuapada	Komna	Tikrapada	Jethupali	60	49
29	Nuapada	Komna	Tikrapada	Patpani	20	7
30	Nuapada	Komna	Deodaraha	Deodaraha	160	360
31	Nuapada	Komna	Deodaraha	Dhnrabhata	20	39
32	Nuapada	Komna	Dhorlamunda	Chhata	330	138
33	Nuapada	Komna	Dhorlamunda	Dhorlamunda	360	305
34	Nuapada	Komna	Jhagrahi	Barandapat	100	217
35	Nuapada	Komna	Jhagrahi	Jhagrahi	150	269
36	Nuapada	Komna	Samarsingh	Samarsing	100	45
37	Nuapada	Komna	Samarsingh	Tegnabasa	90	49
38	Nuapada	Komna	Samarsingh	Khajurbahali	30	37
Total					3800	4100

### VIII. Key interventions:

#### A. Name of the interventions and its rationale:

##### MGNREGS Work

Development of the rural household is very crucial for the development of India as a whole by inclusive and equitable growth and doing so would unlock the potential of the huge rural household that are presently in a state where there is no access to basic amenities and they are deprived of their basic needs to survive in this world and to come out of this situation, the Government of India launched its flagship scheme 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)' through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 in 2006, which

provides 200 days of guaranteed work in a year to the rural household. The goals of MGNREGS are

- i) Social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by providing employment opportunities.
- ii) Livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity.
- iii) Drought-proofing and flood management in rural India.
- iv) Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged, especially women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the processes of a rights-based legislation.
- v) Strengthening decentralized, participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihoods initiatives.
- vi) Deepening democracy at the grass-roots by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions

Migration is the movement of people away from their usual place of residence, across the borders. The main reason behind migration is unemployment. Most of the migrants are unskilled labourers. They left their native place due to unemployment and went out in search of work. The migrant labourers face variety of problem in their migrated place such as

- Lack of social security, health benefits and poor implementation of minimum safety standards.
- Lack of portability of state-provided benefits especially PDS.
- Lack of access to affordable housing and basic amenities in urban areas.

Majority of the migrant workers are employed in the lowest niches of the unorganized economy at the destination. These are sectors requiring a large number of manual labour, with low and sometimes no entry barriers, for instance, construction, head-loading, mining, agriculture and similar. Migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic have faced multiple hardships. With factories and workplaces shut down due to the lockdown imposed in the country, millions of migrant workers had to deal with the loss of income, food shortages and uncertainty about their future. Thousand of migrants returned to their native place by walking from work place with no means of transport due to the lockdown. In response, the Central and State Governments took various measures to help them and later arranged transport for them. The migrants and common people also faced similar problems. As a result the socio-economic and cultural status has been affected due to covid-19. After completion of quarantine periods of 14 days the migrant came back to home without any job in pandemic situation of covid-19 as a result they were unable to fulfill their basic needs like groceries, medicines including daily running cost for families.

In this context MGNREGS is a rights-based, demand-driven, self-selecting, and labour intensive scheme for unskilled labours to provide 200 days employment in their locality on rural infrastructure and natural resource management. It was the only scheme to provide not only employment for larger scale of unskilled labour but also sustaining livelihood of vulnerable community including development of infrastructure for climate resilient growth. Some of the characteristic features of the schemes are:-

1. Right to Work – The Act provide employment to interested job cardholders in rural area
2. Time Bound Employment Guarantee – The Act provides for 15 day time period for providing employment to an applicant, if the applicant is not provided with a job, he is entitled to employment allowance.
3. Guaranteed Minimum 200 days of wage employment in a fiscal year, per household.
4. Decentralized planning – Gram Sabhas are the main actors in this initiative. They are given powers to recommend works.
5. Worksite Facilities – The worksites where the employment is provided under this scheme has various facilities such as drinking water, shades and first aid kits.
6. 6. Women Empowerment – At least one third of the total members employed must be women.
7. 8. Labour intensive works – At least 60 percent of the works are labour intensive and 40% are material intensive.
8. 9. Implementation – the state government is responsible for the effective implementation of this scheme

So the project has given focused on two major components i.e. migration and covid-19. As it is only one scope to provide employment to large scale of labour in their locality for sustaining their livelihood. So, the project has planned to undertake this intervention in pandemic situation of covid-19.

#### **B. Actions taken up and coverage**

1. The organization has presented the concept of project, activities, output, and impact to Collector and District Magistrate, Project Director, DRDA, Nuapada, and developed strategies to expedite the MGNREGS work in low performance GPs of Komna and Nuapada block.
2. The organization has shared the ToR of the project activities, funding pattern to all Block Development Officers, APOs, GRS, and all Panchayat Executive Officers including Sarapanch of concern GPs.
3. The organization selected 21GPs, 38 villages, 3800 migrants and Job Card holders of Nuapada and Komna block in consultation with block administration.
4. The organizations also organized orientation training program for volunteers and staffs of CSO on MGNREGS implementation procedure.
5. Wage seekers are the primary stakeholders of the MGNREGS Programme. So the organization has mobilized and sensitized for job card registration
6. The project team has organized meetings with job card holders not only to discuss the details of work but also to explain them about the entitlements of the workers and the expected benefits of the work and sensitized them towards the three major practices i.e. social distancing, use of mask, and frequent hand wash to dealt with the current covid-19 situation.
7. The project team helps the working community in measurement of their land with GRS of concern GPs.

### C. Progress made

- Project has given more focused on construction of individual private and public rural infrastructure to support long-term livelihood strategies and strengthen the local economy.
- The project has undertaken Water and soil conservation infrastructure — such as check dams, ponds, dug well and trenches- aforestation, land development, livestock development works under MGNREGS. Along with roads, footpaths, sanitation infrastructure and community buildings also constructed.
- The Project has given emphasized to create climate- resilient infrastructure by implementing activities related to integrated soil and water conservation, landscape management, climate-proofing existing natural resource management infrastructure and improving water efficiency. The project is in progress to create climate-resilient agriculture infrastructure, including agro forestry, kitchen gardens and community nursery.

### D. Convergence

There is no convergence made with other schemes as it is completely funded by MGNREGS.

### E. Outputs and impacts (in this section please use the baseline data. What were the situation and what changes are seen)

**(Table no. 1) WORK STATUS OF MGNREGS BY THE PROJECT**

Baseline Report						
Block	Name of GP	No of villages	No of community works in progress	Average number of community projects per GP	No of individual projects in progress	Average number of individual projects per GP
Komna	11	38	25	2.27	27	2.45
Nuapada	10	39	25	2.5	139	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Progress						
Komna	11	38	38	3.45	46	4.18
Nuapada	10	39	16	1.6	105	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>7.19</b>
Difference after intervention						
Komna	11	38	13	1.18	19	1.73
Nuapada	10	39	-9	-0.9	-34	-3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-1.67</b>

**(Table no. 2) LABOUR ENGAGED IN MGNREGS WORK**

Baseline Report					
Block	No of new HH joined under MGNREGS	Total No of HH engaged	No of labourer engaged	Person days generated	Average person days
Komna	43	5487	2201	38228	6.97
Nuapada	75	6788	8204	48934	7.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>12275</b>	<b>10405</b>	<b>87162</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Progress					
Komna	113	3499	6166	101071	28.89
Nuapada	107	3127	7050	104695	33.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>6626</b>	<b>13216</b>	<b>205766</b>	<b>31.185</b>
Difference after intervention					
Komna	70	-1988	3965	62843	21.92
Nuapada	32	-3661	-1154	55761	26.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>-5649</b>	<b>2811</b>	<b>118604</b>	<b>24.095</b>

[\(Table No.3\)PERSONDAY GENERATED](#)

Baseline Report		
Block	No of HHs completed 100 day	No of HHs completed 200 days
Komna	1	0
Nuapada	8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>
Progress		
Komna	39	0
Nuapada	93	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0</b>
Difference after intervention		
Komna	38	0
Nuapada	85	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0</b>

[\(Table No-4 \) EXPENDITURE OF TIMELY PAYMENT IN MGNREGS](#)

Baseline Report data				
Block	Expenditure Incurred	% of Payment within T+5 days	% of Payment within T+8 days	% of NRM Expenditure
	(in lakh)			
Komna	105.8	73.23	97.34	50.65

Nuapada	158.02	68.78	98.45	66.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>263.82</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>58.61</b>
<b>Progress of the Project against Baseline</b>				
Komna	545.29	90.52	99.92	56.48
Nuapada	626.62	97.84	99.89	73.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1171.91</b>	<b>94.18</b>	<b>99.92</b>	<b>64.87</b>
<b>Difference after intervention</b>				
Komna	439.49	17.29	2.58	5.83
Nuapada	468.6	29.06	1.44	6.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>908.09</b>	<b>23.18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.26</b>

[\(Table-5\) PARTICIPATION OF VULNERABLE OF MGNREGS](#)

<b>Baseline Report</b>		
<b>Block</b>	<b>SC/ST Participation in %</b>	<b>Women Participation</b>
Komna	56.4	40.9
Nuapada	69.6	40.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>40.8</b>
<b>Progress</b>		
Komna	60.13	41.58
Nuapada	55.16	45.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.29</b>	<b>86.6</b>
<b>Difference after intervention</b>		
Komna	3.73	0.68
Nuapada	-14.44	4.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>-10.71</b>	<b>5.1</b>

Table no.1 shows that individual work has been decreased by 15 projects.

And table 2 shows that no. of new HHs has increased from 118 to 220 during the reporting period in 2 Blocks. As a result 102 HHs newly joined under MGNREGS work. Mean while the no. of total HHs engaged decreased from baseline figure by 5649. Mean while the no. of labour engaged increased from 10405 to 13216 it means there is a total increase in the value by 2811. Which affect the person days generated.

Table no. 3 indicate that the participation of vulnerable groups has decreased by 10.71%

The above analysis shows that there is a decreasing trend in the progress as compared to the Baseline data. The main reasons behind it is

1. **Seasonal changes-** As per the data we can see that there is a increasing trend in the initial phase of the project. The project was continuing with nice performance. But, as the rainy season introduced in the work area many of the labourers got engaged

in their primary activity i.e. agricultural activity. They were working under MGNREGS but deep inside their primary activity is farming.

2. Due to rain many works were pending like dug well, renovation of tank work construction cannot be carried out as water gets filled in the project area. So, forcefully the work has been stopped.

## F. Success stories

### Success story-1

#### **MG-NRGES LABOURS RESPOND OF COVID -19**

Amsena Village is situated nearest of Nuapada district headquarters. The primary occupation of the villagers is farming and secondary is labor. In the time of lockdown period they are survived with innocent unemployed at their home that unable to fulfil their indispensable grocery materials for family but during this sensitive situation a new project renovation of tank work had started under MGNREGA. Pallivikash has mobilized and encouraged to labourers through inter personal communication at house hold level for engagement in tank work of the village.



Before starting of work, labourers were sensitized on covid-19 to maintain social distancing, mask used and hand wash in community work place and distributed 100 masks with sanitizers to labourers who were engaged in the work. All labours were followed the rules and regulations of covid-19 respectively in the community work place.

After engaged they earned some money and living with pleasure .The case is encouraging to other for join in MGNREGS works and also created awareness about of COVID-19.

## Success Story-2

### **“A Case Study of an adventure village Kotenpada”**

An impact vision of a small village during pandemic situation of COVID-19, which is a source of inspiration for all rural people of the district. The beautiful small village name is kotenpada of Dhorlamunda GP belongs to Komna block of Nuapada district, Orissa. There are 100% HH belongs to schedule tribe in the village and they depend on agriculture culture and wage employment for their livelihood. The job card holders of village are working smartly for themselves to fulfill daily economical rate of their families with maintaining social distancing, use of mask and hand washing again and again at work place under MGNREGS.



But, before starting period of work, the job card holders did not show interest in work because of COVID-19. Regular awareness meeting dynamically created curiosity among them and made themselves engaged in work.

The renovation of water tank work is completed and 120 job card holders got employment opportunities during epidemic COVID-19 under MGNREGS by the PR. Department, Government of Odisha and fulfill their daily necessary grocery materials with normal life. The intervention of the villager has created better impact to nearby villagers on how to work and earn money with adventure in between epidemic COVID-19 under MGNREGS work. So the village is source of inspiration for rural people as well as Nuapada district.

### **G. Future plan**

- The organization will expedite convergence work of nutritional garden between OLM and MGNREGS.
- The organization will sensitize the job card holders and migrant to work in MGNREGS.
- More focus will be given on NRM based infrastructure development related to climate Climate-resilient infrastructure.
- The project will create climate- resilient infrastructure by implementing activities related to integrated soil and water conservation, landscape management, climate-proofing existing natural resource management infrastructure and improving water efficiency.
- The project has also planned to create climate-resilient agriculture cultural infrastructure, including agro forestry, kitchen gardens, technology transfer, and strengthening climate-resilient agriculture cultural practices such as pest management.



## NON MGNREGS WORK

### **A. Name of the interventions and its rationale: NON MGNREGS Work**

Under the NON MGNREGS work the organization has focused mainly on the current issues of covid-19. The project team has sensitized and spread awareness among the vulnerable groups about the three practices i.e. social distancing, use of mask and frequent hand wash. The socio economic status of vulnerable communities has been ruined and affected due to covid-19 and regular lockdown in project area. Even the vulnerable communities could not procure their groceries materials as they became jobless. It was so difficult to sustain life and livelihood simultaneously for a vulnerable family. The targeted vulnerable communities depend upon agriculture for their livelihood as it is their main occupation. It was also difficult during that period to procure their basic agriculture inputs like seeds, manures etc. In such a drastic situation the project has supported by providing mask, agriculture kits, community nursery, and seeds to targeted vulnerable communities. Convergence with OLM, MGNREGS and Horticulture department is our core strategies to provide support for their sustainable livelihood and employment in normal way of life.

#### **1. Response to Covid-19**

- Covid-19 is an infectious disease that primarily affects lungs and respiratory tract of the body. Several months were passed yet a single organization has not developed its vaccine. The no. of corona cases is increasing day to day. In such pandemic we can only take some measures to prevent it as it is already said “prevention is better than cure.”.
- **Social distancing-** Social distancing, also called “physical distancing,” means keeping a safe space between yourself and other people who are not from your household. To practice social or physical distancing, stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms’ length) from other people who are not from your household in both indoor and outdoor spaces. Covid-19 is not an air born disease so it can not transmit through air medium. The covid droplets from an infected person can projectile up to 1 meter distance. So it is recommended to maintain at least 2 meter distance in community gatherings. COVID-19 spreads mainly among people who are in close contact (within about 6 feet) for a prolonged period. Spread happens when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks, and droplets from their mouth or nose are launched into the air and land in the mouths or noses of people nearby. The droplets can also be inhaled into the lungs. Recent studies indicate that people who are infected but do not have symptoms likely also play a role in the spread of COVID-19. Since people can spread the virus before they know they are sick, it is important to stay at least 6 feet away from others.
- **Use of face mask-** The covid-19 droplets can enter in to the host through only one passage i.e. through our respiratory system. If we any how managed to seal that area than we make ourselves safe from the corona virus. Wearing masks is especially recommended for people living in densely populated areas. Wearing mask will reduce the chance of inhaling the virus. A double layer 100% cotton cloth is 70% as effective as that of a surgical mask. Homemade mask can be reuse by cleaning (with salt water) and heating.
- **Hand wash-** washing of hands using soap continues to be the one of the safest way to keep ourselves safe from corona virus. Frequent hand wash kills the virus by breaking its protective bubbles.

## **2. COMMUNITY NURSERY-**

Availability of quality planting is highly essential for successful vegetable cultivation. Farmers generally prepare traditional small nurseries in their backyard solely for personal usage it is known as nursery. However it is often observed in the villages that crop in early stages is lost due to pest and disease incidence or due to natural calamities. Under such circumstances the farmer does not have either sufficient time to raise new nursery nor would he get sufficient seedlings from his fellow farmers. In these situations the farmer is prone to lose a complete season. Such situations can be addressed by protected community nurseries managed by resourceful farmer-groups or trained SHGs for cultivation of high quality seedlings in protected structures like polyhouses using shade net. Such nurseries can provide sapling to farmers in their nearby village with no risk of crop failure. Implementing traditional nursery is full of risk due to low percentage of germination and chances of crop failure.

But, in response to covid-19 and migration, the project has introduced the use of shade net to produce quality and quantity saplings. The socio economic status of vulnerable communities has been ruined and affected due to covid-19 and regular lockdown in project area. Even the vulnerable communities could not procure essential vegetables from market. It was so difficult to sustain life and livelihood simultaneously for a vulnerable family. By the use of shade net quality of the sapling will increase, it also provides protection to the saplings from birds, insects, and direct sunlight. As a result it help in better germination of saplings. In general, shade net can create an isolated environment for the saplings which can be manipulated (controlling the moisture, humidity, temperature) as per the requirement of the saplings.

“Mo Upakari Bagicha” has been launched under MGNREGS in convergence with OLM/ATMA other funds of the line department as it is rainy season activity as per MGNREGS guideline PR-NREG-GUIDELINE-0009-2020 9840 dated 12/06/2020. There is provision of 2 community nursery in each block on nutritional and vegetable saplings by OLM SHGs It is purely a new activity the govt. has decided to undertake by SHGs and the SHGs are not trained on commercial community nursery raising.

So, the project has felt the need of support both technical and financial to these SHGs for community nursery management. Along with this there was also scope to make convergence with ICRG project as per the need of SHGs for improvising traditional nursery to community nursery using modern techniques.

## **3. AGRICULTURE KITS-**

The impact of force lockdown can be clearly seen by us. We all are closed in our house and cannot go outside even to meet our daily requirements. In such condition the situation is harsh for the migrant returnee. They have no work to do and they are completely jobless. In response to this the project has decided to provide agricultural kits and certified organic manures including necessary equipments to these migrants for sustaining food security of their family. It is a pure innovative initiative taken by ICRG project.

They can produce vegetable from own backyard to meet daily vegetable need of family by avoiding procurement from market. As a result, their family food security status can be increased and sustain their livelihood. To tackle the current situation it is very important to build up our immune system to fight against covid-19. The project team has given focus on developing an individual nursery by the people to meet their requirement.

The project has given focus on use of organic manure instead of chemical fertilizers in the back yard. Use chemical fertilizers increase the rate of production but, they are nothing other than poison, use of chemical fertilizer gradually decreases the fertility of the soil and its continuous use lead to desertification of the land. In that case using organic manure gives us much more positive result as compared to chemical fertilizers. First of all organic manures are cheap, they can be easily produced by the farmer himself by dumping organic waste like vegetable peels, cow dung etc for few weeks. Use of organic manures is not effective as chemical fertilizers in production rate but it sustains the nutrient content of the soil forever. It increases the humus content and texture of the soil which is necessary for the growth of saplings. Excess use of organic manure is not harmful for the land as the chemical fertilizers do in fact it will build up the land for its future use.

## **B. Actions taken up and coverage**

### **1. Response to Covid-19**

- In response to covid-19 the organization has taken several steps like awareness generation in community place such as gatherings near pond, tube-well, temple, market complex, weekly and daily market place on use of face mask, social distancing and frequent hand wash. The project also spread the same awareness and demonstrated the three practice in community workplace of MGNREGS i.e. use of mask, social distancing and frequent hand wash to control the spread of corona in project area.
- **Mask Preparation;** the organization has mobilized 4 CSO (1 SHG from Komna and 2 SHG from Nuapada) i.e. Maa Durga Mahila Mandal, Torra, Maa Ambey SHGs, Amsena and Maa Chhutibudhi Dharabhata and Marjyada Farmers Producers Company to manufacture face mask according to their capability and strength. We have also developed a business plan on production of face mask including cost benefit analysis for ensuring to undertake this business by concern SHGs under this project. The organization also technically trained them on designing and production of face mask. A total 2000 nos. Of mask were manufactured by the SHGs and MARJYADA FARMERS PRODUCERS COMPANY LTD. and distributed among the labourers in the project area.

### **2. Community Nursery-**

- The organization has organized a meeting with involvement of DPM, BPM, and project staffs to develop strategy for convergence under “MO BAGICHA” and MGNREGS.
- The organization has selected 4 SHGs from 2 blocks for the development of community nursery by the support of OLM.
- The organization has developed plan of action with involvement of all SHG members on community nursery management, role and responsibility of members, site selection, arrangement of equipment ICRG support both technical and financial support.

- The organization has facilitated for site selection of nursery and provided technical supports for setting up nursery.
- The team has involved in beneficiaries selection process under “MO BAGICHA” and planned to make convergence for 600 HHs in 2 blocks.

### **3. Agriculture Kits-**

- The project team has selected 100 HHs from two model GPs of Komna and Nuapada and facilitated these groups to grow an individual vegetable garden in their backyard for their own consumption by providing both field and technical support in consultation with Horticulture department.
- The team has organized 2 nos. training on organic vegetable cultivation, nursery raising, soil management, disease and pest management for selected vulnerable group of model GPs Deodarha and Motanuapada in project area
- The project has distributed 50 agriculture kits per GP containing vegetable seeds (Tomato, Brinjal, Ladyfinger, chili, bitter gourd, and others), certified organic manures and nutrient supplements to 100 selected migrants and vulnerable families in 2 model GPs i.e. Motanuapada and Deodarha for increasing food security and sustaining livelihood.
- The organization has made convergence with horticulture department for hand holding support in farmer’s field.
- The project team is making a regular field visit and monitoring the progress of vegetable cultivation.

The entire project has been carried out under the convergence of MGNREGS, OLM and ICRG. Beside the 4 community nursery another 2 small scale nursery site has selected in 2 blocks.

## **C. Progress made**

### **1. Response to Covid-19**

- In the crisis of covid-19 and forced lockdown many unskilled migrant labour come back to their natives from hotspots zone of covid-19 and joined community work places under MGNREGS. In this pandemic situation there is threat to human due to covid-19. To maintain the continuity of life the project team has organized various activities to spread awareness about covid-19 among the people.
- The project has distributed 2000 mask to job card holders of 21 GPs who were involved in community work under MGNREGS work during the project period. And also ensured use of mask, social distancing and frequent hand wash in work place.
- The organization has sensitized the community about the use of face mask, social distancing, and frequent hand wash through IEC, templates, wall paintings etc.
- The project has sense the spread of corona from migrants to other labourer and ensured the use of mask, hand wash and social distancing in community work places like gatherings, shops, market place etc.

## **2. Community Nursery-**

- As per the project there are 4 SHGs selected by OLM for community nursery raising in two block to supply sampling of vegetables under “MO BAGICHA”.
- The organization has organized training on community nursery covering land preparation, design of shading, fencing arrangement of equipments seedling, use of manures, pesticides and irrigation facilities.
- Already two SHGs name Maa Parbati, Nuagaaon and Pat gharian, Bandapaat has got vendor from BDO, Komna for supplying papaya and drumstick under “MO UPKARI BAGICHA” (nutri garden) by establishing 2 community nursery.
- We have also prepared beneficiaries list of nutritional garden and submitted to BPM, OLM of 2 Blocks through MBK for distribution of seeds.
- The organization has conducted 4 nos. of both theoretical and technical training on different model of nutritional gardens for beneficiaries who have received seeds from OLM. We have also facilitated demonstration of nutritional garden in the field of farmers. In the training program we have covered land preparation, fencing, sowing, disease and pest management, use of organic manure and pesticide, weeding in response to Covid-19, our project staff has played key vital roles for distribution of covid-19 package in operational GPs of project.
- The team along with master book keeper has prepared beneficiaries list and distributed 14 varieties of seeds to 434 beneficiaries in Nuapada and Komna block under mission Samruddhi.

## **3. Agriculture Kits-**

- As per the project plan 100 agriculture kits with 6 varieties of seed, certified organic manure and nutrients for promotion of backyard vegetable cultivation in model GPs of two blocks.
- The project team has demonstrated on soil preparation, seed sowing, seed germination, use of organic manure, disease and pest management and nursery raising for farmers by the support of horticulture department.
- By technical support of project team, farmers have sowed the seeds in their own field in 15-20 decimal by organic way.

## **D. Convergence**

As per our plan the project has establishade convergence on two components i.e. Community Nursery Raising and Nutritional Garden by the support of MGNREGS and OLM. In this activity 4 SHGs has been involved in 2 Blocks and they will provided shade net and essential agriculture equipments as per their requirement. From ICRG project Rs10,000 per each SHGs has invested on OLM selected SHGs. The project will mobilize 600 unit nutritional gardens for farmers through convergence with OLM and MGNREGS. In response to covid-19 the project team made convergence with panchayat and block administration for distribution of PDS, Nirman Shramika supports, pensions, and special PDS during pandemic situation.

## E. Outputs and impacts

### MIGRATION RETURNS

Baseline report Data							
Block	No of migrants registered	No of migrants returned	% of Migrant returned	No of beds available for COVID care	% of bed available	No of migrants brought under TMC	% of returnee brought under TMC
Komna	4778	3201	66.99	2254	70.42	1796	56.11
Nuapada	5333	783	14.68	1545	197.32	443	56.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>10111</b>	<b>3984</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>3799</b>	<b>95.36</b>	<b>2239</b>	<b>56.2</b>
progress of the project against baseline							
Komna	5439	4978	91.52	2197	44.13	1896	38.09
Nuapada	5905	5012	84.88	2076	41.42	475	9.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>11344</b>	<b>9990</b>	<b>88.06</b>	<b>4273</b>	<b>42.77</b>	<b>2371</b>	<b>22.41</b>
Difference after intervention							
Komna	661	1777	24.53	-57	-26.29	100	-18.02
Nuapada	572	4229	70.2	531	-155.9	32	-47.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>6006</b>	<b>48.66</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>-52.59</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>-33.79</b>

The percentage of returnee brought under TMC has decreased because many of the returnee preferred to stay and also advised by panchayat administration to stay in home quarantine instead of TMC because, the availability of bed decreased by 52.59%.

### GOVT. COVID PACKAGE (A)

Baseline Report Data							
Block	No of migrants returned	No of migrants served with cooked food	% of migrants served with cooked food	No of migrants who received ration kit (Govt)	% of migrants served with ration kit (Govt)	No of migrants received Ration kits (others)	% of migrants received Ration kits (others)
Komna	3201	1709	53.39	4561	14.25	198	6.19
Nuapada	783	718	91.7	3479	44.43	22	2.81

<b>Total</b>	<b>3984</b>	<b>2427</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>8040</b>	<b>20.18</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>5.52</b>
<b>Progress of the project against baseline</b>							
Komna	4978	1896	38.09	1896	38.09	0	0
Nuapada	5012	475	9.48	475	9.48	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9990</b>	<b>2371</b>	<b>23.73</b>	<b>2371</b>	<b>23.73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Difference after intervention</b>							
Komna	1777	187	-15.3	0	0	0	0
Nuapada	4229	-243	-82.22	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6006</b>	<b>-56</b>	<b>-37.19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

In the initial phase of covid-19 cooked food were supplied by government and presently it is stopped.

### GOVT. COVID PACKAGE (B)

<b>Baseline Report Data</b>						
<b>Block</b>	<b>No of migrants returned</b>	<b>No of migrants benefitted under Nirman Shramik assistance</b>	<b>No of migrant HHs received special PDS support</b>	<b>No of HHs Provided with PDS</b>	<b>No of HHs received Rs. 1000 assistance</b>	<b>No of beneficiaries benefitted under social security schemes</b>
Komna	3201	4145	385	12971	12971	5261
Nuapada	783	4068	132	6788	6788	3602
<b>Nuapada Total</b>	<b>3984</b>	<b>8213</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>19759</b>	<b>19759</b>	<b>8863</b>
<b>Progress of the project against baseline</b>						
Komna	4978	136	0	0	0	0
Nuapada	5012	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9990</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Difference after intervention</b>						
Komna	1777	0	0	0	0	0
Nuapada	4229	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6006</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



## F. Success stories

### Success story-1

An initiative of rural women's impact on nation

The SHG women have come forward to help in the fight against corona virus by preparing low cost masks for distribution among lower income group labours of the district.

Maa Ambey SHG of Amsena nearby Khariar Road of Nuapada district are trained by Pallivikas on how to prepare the masks, and since then they have been stitching 300 of masks every day. The SHGs members said "With one meter of cloth, 23 masks can be made. If one improves her skill, then a mask can be stitched in 5 to 10 minutes. Pallivikas has been also encouraging to other local self-help groups (SHGs) of preparing face masks to fight the corona virus crisis.



"Women need not move out of their homes. They can sit at home and help the nation in the fight against corona virus." It is happened in small village of Amsena.

The SHG decided to join hands and provide masks to labours at affordable rates. The members of group agreed and within a few hours, they stitched around 2,000 masks which were supplied to MG-NREGA labours through Pallivikash under ICRG project .The masks are sold at Rs 10 per piece, with the women keeping minimum profit for themselves.

"In view of the current situation, the small initiatives of SHG are highly appreciated by the local peoples and administration of the district. As a result now, members of SHG empowered by their own dedication and contribution in epidemic situation of the nation.

### Success Story-2

#### **"A RURAL MIGRANT FARMER ON THE WAY OF SUCCESS "**

Migration is shift from a place of residence to another place for some length of time or permanently including different types of voluntary movements. It has great impact on economic, social, cultural and psychological life of people. It is also happened in the life of a migrant farmer.

Sri Birbal Chinda one of small seasonal migrant farmer of Deodarha village in Nuapada district belong to schedule tribe poor family. He has





been migrated to Raipur city for employment in agriculture culture commercial farm house. He has a good qualities that always curiosity to learn something new for livelihood. During period of working in farm house, he learnt agronomic practices on crop production and management.

One day, he thought deeply to utilize the knowledge and experience in own agriculture culture field for generate income with family members. Finally, he came back to own village before lockdown and started a small open well in traditional water sources with own contribution. Within his limited experience developed a business plan on agriculture culture based livelihood with utilization of own resource and low investment. The project has supported agriculture culture kits containing vegetable seeds(Tomato, Brinjal, Ladyfinger, chili, bitter gourd, and others), certified organic manures and nutrient supplements He cultivated varieties of vegetables and species by using agronomic practices and experience in patches wise.

He is well supported by his family members in farming activities. Today the local trades are making beeline to his farm to purchase his pride produces. Now his net monthly income is more than INR 12000 by which helps to food security of his family.

The success of farmer is an eye-opener to present educated youth as well as migrants for adopting farming as means of sustainable agriculture culture based livelihood.

#### **G. Future plan**

- In response to covid-19, the team will ensure social distancing, use of mask, and frequent hand wash in project area
- Establishing 4 nos. of community nursery out of 6 and supply saplings to Block Administration for convergence under “MO BAGICHA” and MGNREGS.
- The organization will provide technical support on crop production, use of organic manure and fertilizers, disease and pest management and agronomic practice for the higher production of vegetable.
- The organization will promote a producer group with involvement of farmers who were provided with seeds by the support of this project and they will sustain their livelihood through an institutional setup.
- The project will ensure to provide saplings and seeds to another 400 HHs along with 600 beneficiaries.
- Small scale nursery on Drum Stick and Papaya will be set up in 2 Blocks by the support of project which will be distributed directly to the beneficiaries.
- In response to covid-19, our team will support to Blocks and Panchayat Institution for distribution of covid-19 package declared by both the central and state govt.
- Submission of reports and documents along with final evaluation report to ICRG team, Block and district administration as per the contract of the project.
- Establish linkage with line dept. for continuation of project activities.

- Along with this the project has planned to promote nutritional garden nursery i.e. papaya and drum stick which will be supplied to targeted beneficiaries of the project

#### **IX. Innovations taken up in the project and their impact**

- Engaging SHGs for manufacturing of face mask in covid-19 and were empowered by taking social responsibility in their local area. They got opportunity to serve for their society and to make an income. This innovation can be replicate in other SHGs of District.
- Within short period of time, distribution of agriculture kits lead to sustaining livelihood of vulnerable communities is one of innovative in covid-19 pandemic situation which can be replicate in other part of District under MGNREGS. These small initiatives can build up a institution of migrants to sustain their livelihood after completion of the project by taking support from government.

#### **X. Key learning so far**

- The project has a coverage of 21 GPs in 2 Blocks, where we should have taken only 2 low performance migration prone GPs for its better impact on life and livelihood of migrant people in covi-19 situation. As a result it could be replicate more effectively in other part of district.
- There should have proper coordination and cooperation between different stake holders who are involved in the process from planning to implementation for timely provision of work and payment.
- There are different stake holders and there should have inter departmental coordination and cooperation from planning to implementation at grass root level.
- There is availability ample scopes on Natural Resource Management i.e. Water conservation, Soil conservation, Agro forestry along with climate resilient infrastructure
- There should have organizer with skill and ability for 3-4 GPs to handle PEOs Sarpanchs, and government officials instead of 1 volunteer per GPs appointed under the project.
- Engaging SHGs for manufacturing of face mask in covid-19 and were empowered by taking social responsibility in their local area.
- The project has supported agriculture kits to 100 vulnerable families which lead to increase in family food security and sustain their livelihood. The surplus vegetable can be sold collectively to get better price from their produces. The initiatives of ICRG project will sustain through formation and strengthening of farmer's producers groups in 2 Blocks of the Districts.

#### **XI. Response to COVID-19- Key role played, their progress and impact**

- Home quarantine in response to covid-19 the Pallivikash Project Team has taken several steps like awareness generation in community place on use of face mask, social distancing and frequent hand wash.

- In response to covid-19 both central and state government has declared different guidelines to control pandemic situation which was disseminated to different stake holders for higher level of awareness in the project area.
- in our operational GPs Pallivikash Team spread awareness about the three practice i.e a also Distributed 1574 mask to job card holders of 21 villages who were involved in community work under MGNREGS during the project period.
- Pallivikash team has helped Panchayat on registration of migrants, creating awareness through IEC materials, distribution of covid-19 package declare by both central and state government in response to covid-19
- As on dated 5/07/2020 3,500 migrant returnee has been tested covid-19 and out of that 1 person found positive in quarantine center of 11 GPs. The affected person has cured and returned to his place.
- The vulnerable communities got covid-19 packaged i.e. PDS, Nirman Shramika supports, pensions, TMC incentive (2000 Rupees only) and special PDS during pandemic situation from government in due time.
- After completion of 14 days in TMC the returnee came back to home without any job. To handle the above situation the organization has sensitized on scope of works for unskilled labours and facilitated to get engaged in community as well as individual work related to infrastructure for climate resilient under MGNREGS.

## **XII. Impacts at the policy level – engagement with block and district administration**

- In response to covid-19, MGNREGS work was only one opportunities for job card holders to get employments regularly but, there should have more options along with MGNREGS.
- Additional temporary staffs should deploy along with GRS in each Panchayat to expedite MGNREGS work and distribution of covid-19 packages timely.
- District administration should have setup Migration Information Centers in each block level to support migrant of the districts.
- There should have proper planning among interdepartmental convergence on MGNREGS work for rainy season to provide ample job opportunities for returnee migrants in pandemic covid-19 situation.

## **XIII. Future plan**

- Collection and compilation of relevant information to track the progress
- Registration, Awareness and Counseling of Migrants at GP Quarantine Center
- Mobilize the interested migrants and ensure job cards and opening of accounts
- Support the block/GP to ensure social distancing protocols at worksites
- Support the district administration in making post COVID 19 plan
- The organization will distribute poultry o 20 vulnerable families of 2 model GPs along with vaccination and feeding support.
- The project team will approach to government for replication of the ICRG model.
- Conducting psychological studies of returnee migrants in 2 GPs of each Komna and Nuapada block.

- As it is a short term project, collection and update of information regularly is challenging for project team due to covid-19 situation.
- Organizing physical meeting at village level with mass gathering also a challenge for the project. So, the team has developed strategies to overcome the pandemic situation and make the project successful in collective effort of team member.
- Collection of data in regards to ICRG project from pachayat, block and district administration is also a challenge in pandemic situation for the project team. But, the team will ensure timely collection of data from concern department as per the need of project.

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## MGNREGS WORK IN PROJECT AREA



Renovation of Tank in Amsena GP of Nuapada Block



Community Work in Motanuapada GP of Nuapada Block





**Awareness meeting on covid-19 in Deodarha of Komna Block**



**Mask distribution in Jhagrahi GP of komna block**



**Use of mask in community work place in Motanuapada of Nuapada Block**



**Community Nursery at Barandapat of Komna Block managed by Maa Patgharen SHG**





**Demonstration and training on Community Nursery Management**



**Distribution of Agriculture Kits and Demonstration of vegetable cultivation in Deodarha GP of Komna Block**



**Demonstration of nursery raising and training in Kalmidadar of Motanuapada GP, Nuapada**





**Distribution of agriculture kits in Kalmidadar of Motanuaada GP, Nuapada**



**Demonstration of nutritional garden in Motanuapada of Nuapada**





**Nutritional Garden Training for volunteer**