

On Response for COVID-19 and Migration in Komna and Nuapada Blocks of Nuapada district

Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth Programme

Project Period; 7th May to 7th August 2020

Reporting Period; 7th May 2020 to 7th July 2020

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1. Introduction

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 program, 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, and 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 shading, 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 Panchayat 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.

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.

2. Project area outreach

Sl No.	District	Block	N of GP	No of Villages	No. of Households Covered	No. of Migrant person
1	Nuapada	Nuapada	10	40	4000	4327
2	Nuapada	Komna	11	38	3800	4100
	Total		21	78	7800	4427

3. 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 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 (MNREGS)' 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.

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.

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.

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.

Impacts of the intervention

The intervention was taken up to provide employment to unskilled returnee migrant who comes back to their native place after losing job due to the lockdown. The intervention guarantees to provide 200 working days employment to the beneficiaries and if not then the beneficiaries will be enlisted in unemployed allowances. Its impact can be clearly seen; Due to the intervention many people got a source of income, they were able to sustain both their life and livelihood. The intervention as attracted many unskilled labourers towards MGNREGS as they were sensitized by the intervention

Table;1(Comparison between Baseline and End term Data)

SL No.	Particular Details	Baseline Data			End Term data			Difference made (Changes seen)
		Komana	Nuapada	Total	Komana	Nuapada	Total	
1	No. of New HH Joined	43	75	118	192	189	381	263
2	No. of New Labour Joined	2201	8204	10405	7628	8250	15878	5473
3	Total No. of HHs Engaged	5487	6788	12275	4170	3809	7979	-4296
4	No. of GPs where MGNREGS work started.	11	10	21	11	10	21	0
5	No. of villages where MGNREGS work started.	38	39	77	38	40	78	1
6	No. of Community works in Progress	25	25	50	26	25	51	1
7	No. Individual works in progress	27	39	66	53	113	166	100
8	No. of HHs Complete 100 Days	1	8	9	110	145	255	246
9	Person days Generated	38228	48934	87162	135940	129556	265496	178334
10	Expenditure incurred in Lakhs	105.8	158.2	264	445.57	418.71	864.28	600.28

11	% of SC / ST Participation	56.4	69.6	63	61.17	55.13	58.5	-4.5
12	% of Woman Participation	40.9	40.6	40.75	42.12	45.02	43.57	2.82
13	% of NRM expenditure.	50.65	66.58	58.615	58.67	75.09	66.88	8.21
14	% of Timely Payment (T+5)	97.34	98.45	97.89	99	99	99	1.11

Photos of the intervention





4. Response to covid-19

Rationale of taking this intervention

- 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.

The above measures are as a shield to us during the pandemic situation of covid-19. Practicing the entire above thing will prevent us from getting contaminated from both covid-19 and covid-19 infected persons.

- 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, and market complex, weekly and daily market place on use of face mask, social distancing and frequent hand wash
- The project team has 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.
- 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 organization conducted trainings for 3 SHG and 1 FPO where 22 trainees were trained on manufacturing of mask.
- In response to covid-19 masks were manufactured by OLM SHGs and distributed in community workplace under MGNREGS.

Impacts of the intervention

- The ICRG team facilitated for preparation of mask through selected SHGs and FPO.
- In manufacturing of mask activities there are SHGs and FPO involved in pandemic situation of covid-19.
- Distributed 2000 mask to labours those who are involved in community works which was completed in 4th week of June 2020 in the pandemic situation of covid-19.
- The organization has ensured social distancing, use of mask and hand wash in community work place and common gatherings of village.
- Awareness has been created in all 78 operational villages through IEC activities and organizing meeting at common gathering place.

After the outbreak of covid-19 the whole world has took a turn. Both upper class and lower class people have faced the hardship. During the pandemic situation most of the people got panicked of covid. Due to the implementation of the project the people had developed confidence to face the outer world. They feel protected by practicing the above practices including using mask, social distancing in community places, and frequent hand wash. Covid-19 is an airborne disease which makes it more furious. The intervention has act as barrier to covid-19 as most of the people follow social distancing and hand wash. Many marginalized people were sensitized about the covid-19 counter measures. They developed habit of following all the above mentioned three practices.

The project has result in strengthening the overall situation of society. Due to the intervention people developed enough confidence to fight against the outbreak.

Photos of the intervention





3. Community Nursery

Rationale of taking this intervention

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 helps 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.

- The organization has conducted 5 nos. of both theoretical and technical training on different model of nutritional gardens for beneficiaries who have received seeds from OLM.
- In the training program the organization has covered land preparation, fencing, sowing, disease and pest management, use of organic manure and pesticide, the team has also facilitated demonstration of nutritional garden in the field of farmers.
- Organized 5 training on Community Nursery Development and trained 65 members of 5 SHGs by the support of horticulture and OLM in 2 Blocks i.e. Komna and Nuapada. As a result some leader come forward and took responsibilities for management of community nursery.
- The organization also trained the same 4 SHGs on cost benefit analysis of Drumstick and Papaya saplings and developed a small business plan including profit distribution among members for collective marketing of saplings.
- For capacitive development of SHG members, the ICRG team provided hand holding support with horticulture department.
- Also provided learning materials including leaflets, book on management of profitable community nursery.
- The intervention was carried out under the convergence with OLM, SHGs and ICRG programme for promotion of community nursery to provide quality saplings to block administrations under MO BAGICHA and MGNREGS. The block administration has selected experienced SHGs for promotion of community nursery and in this process the organization mobilized and strengthen the SHGs on community nursery rising. In consultation with Block administration of Komna and Nuapada, the organization has made convergence in this intervention and provided required equipments like shade net, sprayer, polyethene bag, rain cover and other materials to 5 SHG. On behalf of ICRG programme both technical and handholding support has been provided to produce qualitative saplings and profitable business. 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). Out of 6 Nursery under this project 4 nurseries has made convergence with OLM.

Beneficiary list (Community Nursery and nutritional garden List)

Sl No	Name of SHG	GP	Name of the Village	Remarks
1	Maa Patghatren	Jhagrahi	Barandapat	2 nursery is managed by Pathagharen
2	Maa Parbati	Nuagaon	Nuagaon	
3	Laxminarayana	Tanwat	Ratipali	
4	Radha Krishna	Dharambandha	Dharambandha	
5	Maa Chhutibudhi	Deodarha	Deodarha	

Distribution of sapling by ICRG programme

SI. NO	Block	GP	Village	No of pepole distributed with plants	No of plant distributed
1	Koman	Jharahi	Malimunda	20	40
2	Koman	Jharahi	Barandapat	20	40
3	Koman	Jharahi	Kotribhal	36	72
4	Koman	Jharahi	Khambahi	86	172
5	Koman	Deodhara	Deodhara	69	138
6	Koman	Deodhara	Malikamund	15	30
7	Koman	Deodhara	Malpada	15	30
8	Koman	Deodhara	Dhorlamunda	17	34
9	Koman	Deodhara	Kunjalpada	18	36
10	Koman	Deodhara	Badi	7	14
11	Koman	Deodhara	Chhata	49	98
12	Koman	Jharahi	Dangarpali	48	96
Total				400	800

Impacts of the intervention

As per the plan, ICRG programme team had developed strategy with 5 SHGs and implemented the community nursery. The 5 SHGs constructed 6 community nurseries on papaya and drumstick in 2 Blocks of Nuapada districts out of which 2 nurseries were developed under this project and rest 4 were under OLM and ICRG support. Till now 24000 saplings have been grown in 4 nurseries of 2 Blocks and 900 saplings were grown by rest of 2 nurseries. Maa Gharen SHGs has planted drumstick and papaya in a common land as an innovative approach under this intervention.

During the pandemic situation of covid-19 the marginalized community has faced various types of hardship. The outbreak of covid-19 has resulted in loss of employment, poverty and hunger in most of the rural areas. The project was undertaken to sustain the life and livelihood of poor marginal people by developing community nursery. The project team has supported the beneficiaries by providing shade net, small tools and promoted organic manner of developing community nursery. After the implementation of the intervention the beneficiaries learnt the modern technique of nursery development and faced almost no loss in

productivity. They were able to develop a business plan to collectively sell the surplus product in nearby market to get an income. Due to the intervention they were able to sustain both life and livelihood.

Photos of the intervention





4. Agri kits Distribution

Rationale of taking this intervention

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.

- 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 organization has made convergence with horticulture department for hand holding support in farmer's field.
- The project team has demonstrated on soil preparation, seed sowing, seed germination, use of organic manure, disease and pest management and nursery rising for farmers by the support of horticulture department.

Agrikits Distribution

Sl No.	Block	Name of the GP	Village	No. of Beneficiary
1	komana	Deodara	Deodara	26
2	Komana	Deodara	Dharabhata	24
3	Nuapada	Motanuapada	Kalmidadar	22
4	Nuapada	Motanuapada	Kukrimundi	19
5	Nuapada	Motanuapada	Sethjampani	4
6	Nuapada	Motanuapada	Motanupada	5
Total				100

Nutritional Garden under OLM

Sl No.	Block	Name of the GP	Village	No. of the Beneficiary
1	Komana	Deodara	Dharabhata	7
2	Komana	Deodara	Malikmunda	15

3	Komana	Deodara	Malpada	15
4	Komana	Deodara	Deodara	18
5	Komana	Dhorlamunda	Dhorlamunda	40
6	Komana	Dhorlamunda	Chhata	10
7	Komana	Jhagrahi	Barandapat	20
8	Komana	Jhagrahi	Khambahi	31
9	Komana	Kureswar	Ghotsar	17
10	Komana	Kureswar	Kureswar	34
11	Komana	Kureswar	Dohelpada	14
12	Komana	Kureswar	Khairbhadi	15
13	Komana	Nuagaon	Kalimati	22
14	Komana	Nuagaon	Nuagaon	31
15	Nuapada	Amanara	Amanara	42
16	Nuapada	Dharambandha	Dharambanda	50
17	Nuapada	Tanwat	Tanwat	52
			Total	433

Impacts of the intervention

- The project team has distributed 100 agriculture kits including vegetable seeds and fertilizers in 2 model GPs of 2 Blocks to enhance the food security through promotion of vegetable cultivation.
- Distribution of saplings among the beneficiaries was completed on 27 June 2020.
- The saplings distributed are now in fruiting conditions and the beneficiaries have started the consumption.
- Through convergence with OLM and MGNREGS, 430 nutritional garden has promoted in 2 operational Block.

Many marginalized returnee migrant faced various challenges during the pandemic situation of covid-19. One of them is nutritional security. They struggled hard to meet their 2 times meal per day. In such a drastic situation the project team has provide agrikits including various vegetables like tomato, chili, and organic manure to develop a backyard garden for their own consumption. They followed the organic technique and got pure substances as result. They are no more relaying on nearby market to meet their nutritional requirement. The project team has helped the marginalized community by sustaining both life and livelihood.

Photos of the intervention





5. Data analysis of end term with mid term

Table; 1 (Analysis of end term with Midterm)

SL No.	Particular	Mid Term Data			End Term data			Difference made (Changes seen)
	Details	Komana	Nuapada	Total	Komana	Nuapada	Total	
1	No. of New HH Joined	113	107	220	192	189	381	161
2	No. of New Labour Joined	6166	7050	13216	7628	8250	15878	2662
3	Total No. of HHs Engaged	3499	3127	6626	4170	3809	7979	1353
4	No. of GPs where MGNREGS work started.	11	10	21	11	10	21	0
5	No. of villages where MGNREGS work started.	38	39	77	38	40	78	1
6	No. of Community works in Progress	38	16	54	26	25	51	-3
7	No. Individual works in progress	46	105	151	53	113	166	15
8	No. of HHs Complete 100 Days	39	93	132	110	145	255	123
9	Person days Generated	101071	104695	205766	135940	129556	265496	59730
10	Expenditure incurred in Lakhs	545.29	626.62	1171.9	445.57	418.71	864.28	-307.63
11	% of SC / ST Participation	60.13	55.16	57.645	61.17	55.13	58.15	0.5
12	% of Woman Participation	41.58	45.02	43.3	42.12	45.02	43.57	0.27
13	% of NRM expenditure.	56.48	73.27	64.875	58.67	75.09	66.88	2.0
14	% of Timely Payment (T+5)	99.92	99.89	99.905	99	99	99	-0.905

Person days generated under MGNREGS work has been increased from 205766 to 2654976 due to more mobilization of returnee migrant and their involvement in community as well as individual work in the peak period of covid-19 pandemic situation.



Till the end term the participation of SC/ST is disappointing because during the project period they focused on their agricultural activities. As per the above representation the percentage of SCs and STs Participation has slightly increased from 57.64% to 58.5% as some of them joined MGNREGS work after completing their agricultural work.

6. Innovation taken up

World Environment Celebration Day Report

Everything in our surrounding collectively consist the environment. Environment plays an important role in our daily life. In consist of lithosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere. These three combine to form the biosphere where life has been originated and evolved. The World Environment Day is celebrated on 5th June every year and is the United Nation Principle Vehicle for encouraging awareness and action for the protection of the environment.

As per the instruction of ICRG programme Pallivikash has celebrated World Environment Day in Nuapada Districts. In the celebration the project team has conducted following events.

1. Plants are the ultimate reason of life in the world. They are the main source of all necessary things including oxygen and water, without this life cannot exist in the planet. So, on following day the organization has collected 100 plants from nurseries of Forest Department and distributed to all volunteers for plantation. The intervention has resulted in increase in number of plants in the event place which further lead to betterment of life.
2. The project team has facilitated the plantation of 20 no. Of plants in each 5 TMC of Komna Block such as Jhagrahi, Nuagaon, Komna, Dhorlamunda and Deodarha in the presence of local youth , Sarapanch and TMC in-charge
3. The planet is now suffering from illness like Pollution, Global warming etc. The main reason behind such issues is deforestation. People are cutting down trees and clearing out forest for their own requirement. Above mentioned problems can only be solved by mass action and therefore Pallivikash team has sensitized to local SHGs, youth and people representatives on environmental issues, impact and their possibilities action by the people.
4. The organization had also sensed the importance of awareness regarding the current pandemic situation of covid-19 and created awareness on social distancing, sanitizing, hand washing, and use of mask in community gatherings.
5. To develop social and environmental responsibilities among students the organization has planned a scheduled to organize different competitive events like Essay Writing and art competition among high school students at Block level on World Environment Day, in



which a total 20 no. Of student has participated out which 6 students were awarded by the organization.

The outbreak of covid-19 has bought hardship in life of many people. Due to the outbreak both the central and state government had imposed lockdown through the country. Many migrants became jobless due to the imposed lock down and return back to their native places by different means. Many people have nothing to do and faced hardship in procuring their basic needs. Non migrant people discriminated the migrants and stopped talking to them due to unemployment and social discrimination they faced various problems, they feel loss of pride in their work place as well as on community places.

Most of them faced depression and some even attempt suicide. Due to such outcome the ICRG team had organized a survey on psychosocial status of migrants to deal with their current situation. The objective of the study was to understand the psychosocial situation of returnee migrants in pandemic situation of covid-19 and conducted the study as per the prescribed questionnaires by researcher in 2 Blocks of Nuapada Districts i.e. Nuapada and Komna. Under the study the researchers has covered 355 returnee migrants as given below table.

SI NO .	Block Name	GP Name	No. of Males	No. of Females	Total no. of surveys
1	Komna	Nuagaon	78	33	111
2	Komna	Kandetara	37	27	64
3	Nuapada	Bhaleswar	57	46	103
4	Nuapada	Mota Nuapda	40	37	77
5	Total				355