



TROCAIRE
Working for a Just World

SHANTI KUTIR PROGRAMME



Shanti Kutir of Subash Raito, Baghamari village

FIELD EXPERIENCES OF SACAL
-A PARTNER OF TROCAIRE

The use and sharing of information contained in this document is encouraged, with due acknowledgement of the source.

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SHANTI KUTIR PROGRAMME

(Global Gift of Trócaire, Ireland)

FIELD EXPERIENCES OF SACAL -A PARTNER OF TROCAIRE



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PREFACE

I am very glad to know that 'SACAL' (Social Action for Community Alternative Learning), Berhampur, Odisha is going to publish a document for its very successful implementation of the Shanti Kutir Programme (SKP) in operational area of TROCAIRE supported project.

The programme implemented under the second global gift of 'TROCAIRE', Ireland has great significance in supporting poorest families through their active participation and contribution during the implementation of SKP. The local Community Based Organisations (CBO) has a very vital role in the selection of beneficiaries through a vulnerability analysis and facilitated the SKP successfully, which was a part of their village development process.

We must acknowledge the role played by the staff and volunteers of SACAL in enhancing the socio-economic conditions of the women, Adivasis and Dalits of the community in helping them build their own houses with the help of CBOs and other members of the community. Now the beneficiaries will be able to save expenditure on regular thatching of their mud houses and get better hygienic facilities like ventilation, and have little bother about collecting the housing materials from forests for frequent repairs of the houses.

I must appreciate the role played by 'SACAL' team for this initiative and in publishing this booklet for sharing their good learning and experiences with other development actors of the state.

Mr. Nagendra Nandi, Secretary of the Organisation 'SACAL' has inspired and encouraged everyone to make this dream a reality.

My sincere thanks to Mr. Eoin Wrenn and 'TROCAIRE' for their extensive support in assisting 'SACAL' for implementing the livelihood programme and their valuable assistance for implementing the SKP. I and my fellow Board Members are proud to be a part of this journey.

Suresh Bisoyi
President
SACAL

FOREWORD

Trócaire is delighted to have supported SACAL in the implementation of the Shanti Kutir Programme. This programme was launched with all our partners in Orissa in 2008 and in the two years the programme was operational over 3,000 poor and marginalised households were supported.

I congratulate SACAL for taking the time to review the programme and to ensure the voices of all those involved in the progress are listened to – especially the local community for whom the programme was developed. The transparency in how the programme was managed, in how decisions were made and this frank reflection on the overall process is admirable. More of this openness and a willingness to reflect on what has worked well and what hasn't worked well is needed if development interventions are to make a true impact on the lives of the most poor. The programme was designed and implemented in such a way so that the very poorest families could play an active, not passive role in their own and in their village development processes. Selected beneficiaries were involved in all decisions made throughout the project cycle. The programme facilitated local communities and village committees in coming together to undertake a vulnerability analysis and in consultation with the entire community, identify those who would most benefit from the scheme. Now that the project is over, it is timely to look back at the impact of the scheme and to get the views of those who participated so that SACAL and the communities they work with can build on the achievements experienced under the programme.

I hope that other organisations and institutions can also learn by the experiences of SACAL so that similar initiatives can take on board these learnings, ensuring that local communities benefit to the maximum from such processes. It is by sharing of such learning and experiences that development projects remain relevant as they strive to meet the real needs of local communities for whom we work.

Again, I would like to congratulate SACAL for this initiative and I hope that it is a very useful resource document for many others working in Orissa.

Eoin Wrenn
Livelihood Programme Officer
Trócaire, Maynooth
IRELAND

INTRODUCTION

Trócaire's Global Gift Scheme has been an effective fund raising mechanism for development interventions for many years. In February, 2005 this concept was introduced to Trócaire's partners in Orissa. The logic for introducing this scheme to Orissa was to reach the poorest and provide them with direct livelihoods support. The first Global Gift Scheme was **Shakti Sahaya Scheme** which was implemented during February 2005 to November 2007 was a great success. The second Global Gift Scheme was named as **Shanti Kutir Programme** and it was implemented during December 2008 to November 2010 aiming at providing housing support to the poorest of the poor.

The term "Shanti" means "Peace" and the term "Kutir" means "Cottage". Thus the programme was rightly named as "**Shanti Kutir Programme**" which means a Cottage of Peace for a household that otherwise has no proper shelter for its members.

The programme mainly aimed at the following two aspects

1. To support the CSOs and the community to generate an attitude of help and shoulder the responsibility to support the poorest in the community who otherwise tend not to be included in any development interventions of Govt.
2. Strengthening the GP level organisation – Panchayat Development Committee (PDC) and the Village Level Organization – Village Development Committee (VDC) through their involvement in the implementations of this programme.

The main objective of Shanti Kutir Programme was to reach out to the poorest 10% of the families in the programme villages. SACAL reached out to 181 such families covering 54 villages in 4 Gram Panchayats. Among the 181 families were 10 widows, 7 single woman households and 10 PwDs (Persons with Disability) benefitted from Shanti Kutir Programme implemented by SACAL. All the 181 beneficiaries are from BPL families.



BACKGROUND

Shelter is a basic human need. A large number of people living in the Trócaire supported project area live in mud houses with thatched roofs. These houses have no proper doors and windows. The thatched roofs need to be repaired every year and this is a big financial burden to a poor household. Thus housing for the poorest was selected for Global Gift Programme in the Trócaire supported project area by Trócaire's NGO Partners during a planning workshop in April 2007. The programme was named as **Shanti Kutir Programme**.

The concept of Shanti Kutir Programme was initially discussed at a **One Day Interactive Workshop** conducted at Youth Hostel, Gopalpur on 8th, February, 2008. This workshop was facilitated by Mr. Suresh Chandra Bisoyi, a Consultant for Trócaire. There were 25 participants in the workshop representing 8 Partner NGOs supported by TROCAIRE. All the participants unanimously agreed that the housing programme is a need based intervention for empowering the rural poor. They all also decided together that the programme should help the poor to have a house of his/her own. The programme support should include provision for a mud walled house with tin roofing and there should also be proper doors and windows. It was also decided that a total unit of **3,421 houses** could be provided in the TROCAIRE project support area covered by 21 NGOs. Leaders of the NGOs agreed to complete the implementation of the programme in 2 phases during December 2008 to November 2010. The 1st phase aimed at completing construction of 40% of the houses and the rest 60% in 2nd phase.

Price range per unit of Shanti Kutir



The unit cost of assistance was worked out at Rs.11,200/- (rupees eleven thousand two hundred only) out of which Rs.10,000/- (rupees ten thousand only) was towards the core cost of Shanti Kutir and Rs.1,200/- (rupees one thousand two hundred only) for the implementation cost for the concerned NGO to cover transport of the material and other associated expenses.

PROCESS OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

The NGO Partners of TROCAIRE with due technical support from **Mr. Suresh Chandra Bisoyi**, Consultant – TROCAIRE, identified the following as the logical sequence for the implementation for Shanti Kutir Programme

1. Staff selection and orientation on programme concept
2. Interaction with PDCs and VDCs on programme concept
3. Village level survey through wealth ranking
4. Selection of the beneficiaries
5. Verification of documents like BPL Card, Voter Identity Card, Plot document
6. Formation of G.P wise Purchasing Committee (Core Committee)
7. Signing of agreement between concerned beneficiary and VDC
8. Bhumi Pooja
9. Foundation work
10. Purchase of materials by Purchasing Committee
11. Distribution of materials through the VDC
12. Completion of house construction in 3 months
13. Issue of completion certificate
14. Monitoring and evaluation of the house construction by PDC
15. Gruha Prabesh (house entry ceremony)

CBOs – the Key Player in programme implementation

It was decided by all NGO partners that the CBOs with whom they work should have the major role to play for the implementation of SKP. Accordingly the major responsibility of the implementation of Shanti Kutir Programme was entrusted to the panchayat level organisation PDC (Panchayat Development Committee). Thus the PDC became the nodal body in the Gram Panchayat to ensure effective programme implementation. The village level organisation VDC (Village Development Committee) played the programme support role at the village level by directly interacting with the beneficiary and supporting the process of implementation and reporting the matter to PDC.

Major activities like purchase of materials, technical inputs, setting of criteria for selection of beneficiaries, financial decisions and the overall supervision of programme implementation were entrusted to the PDCs. The VDCs were requested to select and recommend the beneficiaries based on wealth ranking exercises, ensure the timely distribution of materials and report the utilization to the concerned PDCs. The programme management skills of the CBOs were visibly enhanced by taking up these responsibilities.

One Day Workshop

REFLECTION ON THE IMPACT OF SHANTI KUTIR PROGRAMME

25th May, 2011

At – Govindpur, Dhadiamba Panchayat, block – Mohona, Dist - Gajapati

A one day workshop was conducted on 25th May, 2011 to ascertain the views of the beneficiaries and the leaders of the PDCs on the impact of Shanti Kutir Programme and on its future.

80 participants joined this workshop to reflect on the impact of Shanti Kutir Programme. There were 28 PDC Leaders representing the Core Committees from 4 G.Ps, 32 VDC Leaders and 20 SKP beneficiaries. All the Trocaire project staffs of SACAL were also present in the workshop to assist in writing the views expressed by the participants and to help in logistic support.

The workshop was conducted at Govindpur village in Dhadiamba Gram Panchayat. The Secretary of SACAL Mr. Nagendra Kumar Nandi welcomed all the participants and explained the objectives of the workshop. The main purpose of the workshop was to reflect on the implementation of Shanti Kutir Programme and to understand how it has been helpful for the beneficiaries. It was also important to know how similar programmes could be done in a better way in future.

Ms. Nilima Biswal and Mr. Sunand Maharana facilitated the workshop. After the formal inauguration of the workshop they divided the participants into five small groups and assigned one of the following questions to each group to reflect for 45 minutes and make a presentation.

1. What was the main purpose of Shanti Kutir Programme? What were the main activities?
2. How the beneficiaries were identified and how the programme was implemented? What was the role of the VDCs and the PDCs in the programme implementation process?
3. What was the condition of the beneficiaries before the implementation of the programme? What difference did the programme make in the lives of the beneficiaries?
4. What types of problems were faced by VDC/PDC/Beneficiaries while implementing the programme?
5. What are the future thoughts for sustaining the positive outcomes of the programme?



Workshop conducted on 25th May, 2011 at Govindpur

VIEWS OF PARTICIPANTS

1. What was the main purpose of Shanti Kutir Programme? What were the main activities?

Views expressed by the beneficiaries

Beneficiaries said the purpose of the programme was to

- Identify and help the poorest of the poor
- Provide a permanent house to the household who do not have one
- Help poor live with a sense of dignity and respect

The following were identified by the PDC leaders as the main activities of the programme

- To discuss about the programme in the PDC/VDC meeting
- To identify the right beneficiaries through proper survey in the programme villages
- Mobilization of support and services from the beneficiaries and village people for implementing the programme by explaining them the programme implementation guidelines
- Formation of groups of the beneficiaries
- Identification of land and conducting Bhoomi Puja
- Procurement of materials required for the construction of Shanti Kutir
- Ensure proper maintenance of bills and vouchers
- Monitoring timely implementation of the programme activities
- Discussing the progress of the programme implementation in the VDC/PDC meeting and taking proper actions in time

2. How the beneficiaries were identified and how the programme was implemented? What was the role of the VDCs and the PDCs in the programme implementation process?

Views expressed by the beneficiaries and PDC leaders

Indicators for identification of the poorest of the poor were discussed in VDC and finalized in the PDC meeting. There after the beneficiaries were selected through PRA conducted in the programme villages in view of the wealth ranking indicators. There were differences in the opinion of village people in some places while identifying the beneficiaries. The programme was implemented through the following steps–

- SACAL staff helped in discussing the programme in PDC/VDC meeting
- Indicators for identification of beneficiaries were worked out
- Beneficiaries were identified by conducting PRA in the villages
- Village meeting was conducted to explain about the programme to all
- Land was identified and dates were worked out for conducting Bhoomi Puja
- Men and women of the village took different responsibilities as per their skills
- It took three to four months to complete the construction of the house
- Dates for house entry (Gruha Prabesh Ceremony) was decided by the beneficiaries

- In some villages people contributed to have a feast in the village for the house entry ceremony
- In some villages people contributed to present a gift to the beneficiaries during the house entry ceremony as per local tradition

Role of PDC was important on the following aspects

- Formation of a Core Committee for programme implementation
- Facilitating PRA in the programme villages for selection of beneficiaries
- Discussing the programme implementation
- Visiting the construction sites for monitoring the progress
- Ensuring purchase of quality materials
- Delegation of programme implementation to concerned VDCs

Role of VDC was important on the following aspects –

- VDC Members for helping the core committee
- Identification of beneficiaries
- They were looking after the safe keep of construction materials
- They were discussing in the VDC meeting the progress of the work
- They were presenting all important information in the PDC meeting

3. What types of problems were faced by VDC/ PDC/ Beneficiaries while implementing the programme?

Views expressed by the beneficiaries and PDC leaders

The following are some problems that emerged during the implementation of the programme

- Some villagers were unhappy with the selection of beneficiaries as many were in need of housing support. This is why selection was managed by the communities themselves. When conflict did arise SACAL staffs were able to work with the communities to overcome the problem.
- It was sometime difficult to prioritise who should get the house due to the high levels of poverty
- In some case the VDC members were identifying their relatives as the beneficiaries and when this happened PDC staff had to intervene to ensure the most needy were identified
- Some of the beneficiaries did not have legal documents for the identified land
- Sometimes there was a problem in the bank in relation to cheque transactions. When such problems arose SACAL staff assisted the VDC.
- In some villages people were unwilling to cooperate with the beneficiaries out of jealousy.
- Some beneficiaries were worried if their name was on the list of people entitled for Indra Awas Yojana. The local Sarpanch had to verify the list and give clearance

4. What was the condition of the beneficiaries before the implementation of the programme? What difference the programme made in the lives of the beneficiaries?

Views expressed by the beneficiaries and PDC leaders

The following was the condition of beneficiaries before programme implementation

- Being poorest of the poor had low self-esteem
- They were feeling small
- They had frequent health problem in the rainy season
- They had problem in preparing food
- They were borrowing money from the local money lenders for repairing their house

- They were spending Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 8,000/- every year for house repair
- Every year it was not easy to get materials for house repair
- Apart from money they had to spend lot of time in repairing their shelter
- Many of them were not able to repair the house they lived in

The following are the conditions of the beneficiaries after the programme implementation.

- They are happy with their house
- They have a good shelter for their protection
- It has enhanced their self-confidence and self-esteem
- They are participating in the Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha
- Shanti Kutir Programme has helped in enhancing the quality of Indira Awas
- They are guided by the VDCs for regular saving
- The local banks are considering them credit worthy
- There is growth in the unity and motivation of women since 50% of the beneficiaries were women
- There is a visible improvement in their health standard
- The beneficiaries are regularly sending their children to the school
- Many beneficiaries have started income generation programmes like – poultry and goat rearing closed to their house
- Some of them have purchased bullocks
- They are interacting regularly with the VDCs and PDCs

5. What are the future thoughts for sustaining the positive outcomes of the programme? Views expressed by the beneficiaries and PDC /VDC leaders

The following are the future plan as reported by the beneficiaries and PDC/VDC leaders-

- To link the beneficiaries with all available Govt. schemes
- To guide them for representing their claim under FRA (Forest Rights Act)
- To provide them knowledge and skill for SRI, vegetable cultivation and share cropping
- To regularize the education of their children



Workshop conducted on 25th May, 2011 at Govindpur

LIST OF BENEFICIARIES FOR SKP

(Global Gift, TROCAIRE)

Implemented by – SACAL (Social Action for Community Alternative Learning)

For the years 2008 – 2010

Sl. No.	Name of the GP	Name of the village	Name of Beneficiaries	Gender	Category
1	Karachabadi	Gudaripada	Keshana Raika	M	ST
2	Karachabadi	Gudaripada	Praphulla Raika	M	ST
3	Karachabadi	Gudaripada	Kuni Raika	F	ST
4	Karachabadi	Gudaripada	Sandha Sabar	M	ST
5	Karachabadi	Gudaripada	Birsinga Sabar	M	ST
6	Karachabadi	Gudaripada	Galu Raika	M	ST
7	Karachabadi	K.Adava	Bhakta Nayak	M	ST
8	Karachabadi	K.Adava	Horsa Beherdalai	M	ST
9	Karachabadi	K.Adava	Sripati Pujari	M	ST
10	Karachabadi	K.Adava	Panchanan Patra	M	ST
11	Karachabadi	K.Adava	Damadora Nayak	M	ST
12	Karachabadi	K.Adava	Tabatia Nayak	M	ST
13	Karachabadi	K.Adava	Ganapati Nayak	M	ST
14	Karachabadi	K.Adava	Kumari Nayak	F	ST
15	Karachabadi	A.Khajuripada	Judi Sabar	F	ST
16	Karachabadi	Budapanka	Reena Behera	F	ST
17	Karachabadi	Patulibandha	Anita Mallik	F	ST
18	Karachabadi	Patulibandha	Rabi Mallik	M	ST
19	Karachabadi	Patulibandha	Kumudini Mallik	F	ST
20	Karachabadi	Karachabadi	Jayaram Mallik	M	ST
21	Karachabadi	Karachabadi	Neela Beherdalai	F	ST
22	Karachabadi	Santi Nagar	Premananda Nayak	M	SC
23	Karachabadi	Gopatima	Pandav Mallik	M	ST
24	Karachabadi	Gopatima	Samanta Mallik	M	ST
25	Karachabadi	Gopatima	Sukanta Mallik	M	ST
26	Karachabadi	Gopatima	Malati Mallik	F	ST
27	Karachabadi	Gopatima	Gudu Mallik	M	ST
28	Karachabadi	Palligajapati	Lata Nayak	F	SC
29	Karachabadi	Palligajapati	Ritika Nayak	F	SC
30	Karachabadi	Ramanuju	Mandi Mallik	M	ST
31	Karachabadi	Ramanuju	Gurudev Mallik	M	ST
32	Karachabadi	Ramanuju	Rajendra Mallik	M	ST
33	Karachabadi	Mukti Nagar	Pranchiska Nayak	F	SC
34	Karachabadi	Mukti Nagar	Puspalata Nayak	F	SC
35	Karachabadi	Mukti Nagar	Manoj Nayak	M	SC
36	Karachabadi	Chaptipanka	Geeta Mallik	F	ST
37	Karachabadi	Chaptipanka	Rajakumar Mallik	M	ST
38	Karachabadi	Chaptipanka	Rela Nayak	F	SC
39	Karachabadi	B.Raising	Laxmi Mallik	F	ST
40	Karachabadi	B.Raising	Sarswati Mallik	F	ST
41	Karachabadi	B.Raising	Dudi Majee	M	ST
42	Karachabadi	B.Raising	Hemalata Nayak	F	SC
43	Karachabadi	B.Raising	Gunjulala Mallik	F	ST
44	Karachabadi	B.Raising	Andriala Mallik	F	ST
45	Karachabadi	B.Raising	Kunialu Mallik	F	ST
46	Karachabadi	Raldipanka	Arajuna Sabar	M	ST

47	Karachabadi	Raldipanka	Karna Gamango	M	ST
48	Karachabadi	Raldipanka	Mangi Gamango	F	ST
49	Karachabadi	Raldipanka	Premi Gamango	F	ST
50	Karachabadi	Raldipanka	Esraila Sabar	M	ST
51	Karachabadi	Dagariga	Rutu Mallik	F	ST
52	Karachabadi	B.Khajuripada	Kuturumanga Mallik	F	ST
53	Karachabadi	B.Khajuripada	Patangalu Mallik	F	ST
54	Karachabadi	B.Khajuripada	Minati Mallik	F	ST
55	Karachabadi	B.Khajuripada	Rama Mallik	M	ST
56	Karachabadi	T.Raising	Narbhes Nayak	M	SC
57	Karachabadi	T.Raising	Pancha Nayak	M	SC
58	Karachabadi	T.Raising	Puspa Nayak	F	SC
59	Karachabadi	T.Raising	Kutelda Nayak	M	SC
60	Karachabadi	T.Raising	Palmina Nayak	F	SC
61	Karachabadi	Bramandei	Subasini Nayak	F	SC
62	Karachabadi	A.Khajuripada	Rajati Sabar	F	ST
63	Karachabadi	Ramanuju	Sukumari Mallik	F	ST
64	Chandiputa	Landaguda	Subasini Mallik	F	ST
65	Chandiputa	Landaguda	Jhampi Mallik	F	ST
66	Chandiputa	Landaguda	Parabati Mallik	F	ST
67	Chandiputa	Landaguda	Srimati Mallik	F	ST
68	Chandiputa	Landaguda	Brundaban mallick	M	ST
69	Chandiputa	Jodipathar	Kalabati Raita	F	ST
70	Chandiputa	Jodipathar	Gudi Gamango	F	ST
71	Chandiputa	Kharidhep	Sulachana Mallik	F	ST
72	Chandiputa	Kharidhep	Arkhita Mallik	M	ST
73	Chandiputa	Kaliapata	Upendra Nayak	M	ST
74	Chandiputa	Kaliapata	Binodini Nayak	F	ST
75	Chandiputa	Kaliapata	Bilash Nayak	M	ST
76	Chandiputa	Kaliapata	Rebati Gouda	F	ST
77	Chandiputa	Kaliapata	Laxmi Dalai	F	ST
78	Chandiputa	Kaliapata	Sibani Mallik	F	ST
79	Chandiputa	Ghaibali	Kasturi Sabar	F	ST
80	Chandiputa	Ghaibali	Sutoka Dalabehera	M	ST
81	Chandiputa	Ghaibali	Damba Sabar	M	ST
82	Chandiputa	Naradiguma	Panchanan Paik	M	ST
83	Chandiputa	Naradiguma	Bipini Bijuli	M	OBC
84	Chandiputa	Naradiguma	Lily Paik	F	ST
85	Chandiputa	Naradiguma	Gopal Paik	M	ST
86	Chandiputa	Naradiguma	Pari Paik	F	ST
87	Chandiputa	Naradiguma	Subash Mallick	M	ST
88	Chandiputa	Jakarapali	Karnarathi Raita	M	ST
89	Chandiputa	Jakarapali	Kartika Sabar	M	ST
90	Chandiputa	Jakarapali	Sankar Raita	M	ST
91	Chandiputa	Jakarapali	Arjuna Sabar	M	ST
92	Chandiputa	Jakarapali	Manika Sabar	F	ST
93	Chandiputa	Jakarapali	Puri Raita	F	ST
94	Chandiputa	Jakarapali	Laxman Raita	M	ST
95	Chandiputa	Chadiapada	Haba Majhi	F	ST
96	Chandiputa	Chadiapada	Ritanjali Majhi	F	ST
97	Chandiputa	Chadiapada	Ramesh Majhi	M	ST
98	Chandiputa	Bankijhola	Kaousalya Paik	F	ST
99	Chandiputa	Bankijhola	Dashami Paik	F	ST
100	Chandiputa	Bankijhola	Kuri Paik	F	ST
101	Chandiputa	Kusumapur	Yumuna Mallik	F	ST

102	Chandiputa	Kusumapur	Kamala Mallik	F	ST
103	Chandiputa	Kusumapur	Sudunsta Mallik	F	ST
104	Chandiputa	Kusumapur	Sukumari Mallik	F	ST
105	Chandiputa	NayakSahi(Ranikhama)	Kali Mallik	F	ST
106	Chandiputa	Nayak Sahi	Dukhi Mallik	M	ST
107	Chandiputa	Nayak Sahi	Hadiani Mallik	F	ST
108	Chandiputa	Nayak Sahi	Pankaj Nayak	M	ST
109	Chandiputa	Rajpur	Sobha Mallik	F	ST
110	Chandiputa	Rajpur	Pramila Mallik	F	ST
111	Chandiputa	Rajpur	Sumati Mallik	F	ST
112	Chandiputa	Kapuripatna	Saibani Mallik	F	ST
113	Chandiputa	Kapuripatna	Malati Nayak	F	SC
114	Chandiputa	Kapuripatna	Vikari Dalai	M	ST
115	Chandiputa	Kapuripatna	Gurubari Dalai	F	ST
116	Chandiputa	Inderabash	Lalita Paik	F	ST
117	Chandiputa	Inderabash	Bhanumati Paik	F	ST
118	Chandiputa	Inderabash	Kumari Paik	F	SC
119	Chandiputa	Manikapur Sabar Sahi	Raibari Sabar	F	ST
120	Chandiputa	Manikapur Sabar Sahi	Sukadev Sabar	M	ST
121	Chandiputa	Manikapur Sabarn Sahi	Kuntala Paik	F	ST
122	Chandiputa	Manikapur Sabarn Sahi	Nila Paik	M	ST
123	Chandiputa	Manikapur Sabarn Sahi	Sahi Paik	M	OBC
124	Chandiputa	Mallik Sahi	Santi Paik	F	ST
125	Chandiputa	Mallik Sahi	Ujala Paik	M	ST
126	Chandiputa	Chanabani	Mitu Gouda	M	ST
127	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Rajani Paik	F	SC
128	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Kuntala Paik	F	ST
129	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Dhukhi Paik	F	ST
130	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Jhara Bisoyi	F	ST
131	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Pata Paik	F	ST
132	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Tangura Mallick	F	ST
133	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Arjuna Mallik	M	ST
134	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Manik Mallick	F	ST
135	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Abaduta Paik	M	SC
136	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Govinda Paik	M	ST
137	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Kumari Raning	F	ST
138	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Devraj Bisoyi	M	ST
139	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Markand Mallik	M	ST
140	Dhadiambo	Govindapur	Siri Nayak	F	ST
141	Dhadiambo	Polabandha	Padmabati Dalai	F	ST
142	Dhadiambo	Dhimirijhola	Jhosoda Dalabehera	F	OBC
143	Dhadiambo	Dhimirijhola	Kuntala Dalabehera	F	ST
144	Dhadiambo	Dhanapota	Tulasa Mallik	F	ST
145	Dhadiambo	Dhanapota	Siri Gouda	F	ST
146	Dhadiambo	Dhanapota	Punia Mallik	M	ST
147	Dhadiambo	Dhanapota	Srihari Mallick	M	ST
148	Dhadiambo	Jagannathpur	Kanchanan Sabar	M	ST
149	Dhadiambo	Jagannathpur	Jumuna Karjee	F	ST
150	Dhadiambo	Jagannathpur	Sambari Sabar	F	ST
151	Dhadiambo	Kankorada	Nila Sabar	M	ST
152	Badasiridhara	Ruambo	Suriya Joni	M	ST
153	Badasiridhara	Ruambo	Sridhar Sabar	M	ST
154	Badasiridhara	Ruambo	Jayanta Mandal	M	ST
155	Baghamari	Nilakuti	Balakrishna Sabar	M	ST
156	Baghamari	Nilakuti	Jibayi Sabar	M	ST

157	Baghamari	Suluba	Bailochan Karjii	M	ST
158	Baghamari	Suluba	Susama Paik	F	ST
159	Baghamari	Suluba	Braja Mohana Ghadai	M	ST
160	Baghamari	Suluba	Anusaya paik	F	ST
161	Baghamari	Buduni	Sulman Majhi	M	ST
162	Baghamari	Budini	Langa Rait	M	ST
163	Baghamari	Baghamari	Subash Rait	M	ST
164	Baghamari	Baghamari	Thomas Rait	M	ST
165	Baghamari	Baghamari	Lalita Gmango	F	ST
166	Baghamari	Baghamari	Gopal Rait	M	ST
167	Baghamari	Baghamari	Dauda Dalabehera	M	ST
168	Baghamari	Baghamari	Sisir Mandal	M	ST
169	Baghamari	Bhalia Sahi	Jona Rait	M	ST
170	Baghamari	Ramaka Sahi	Gurubada Rait	M	ST
171	Baghamari	Bahadapada	Bijaya Korada	M	ST
172	Baghamari	Bahadapada	Mohakali Paik	M	ST
173	Baghamari	Bahadapada	Sibaram Nayak	M	ST
174	Baghamari	Bahadapada	Gurubaria Nayak	M	ST
175	Baghamari	Bahadapada	Paula Sabar	M	ST
176	Baghamari	Bahadapada	Priyamanda Panda	F	ST
177	Baghamari	Jolibadi	Udhav Paik	M	ST
178	Baghamari	Jolibadi	Ramesh Ransing	M	ST
179	Baghamari	Andiragada	Ushabati Paik	F	ST
180	Baghamari	Andiragada	Laxmi Kanta Paik	M	ST
181	Baghamari	Andiragada	Bairagi Paik	M	ST

PROFILE OF A BENEFICIARY

Covered by Shanti Kutir Programme during December 2008 – November 2010



Name of the beneficiary - Anita Mallick

Village – Patalibandha, Panchayat – Karachabadi, Block – Mohana, Dist – Gajapati

Husband's name – Kambi Mallick,

Number of family members – 05, Male – 2, Female – 3

Family includes husband, one son, one daughter and mother.

Land holding – 1.5 Acre – Patta land – 75 cent, occupied forest land – 75 cent

Occupation – seasonal cultivation, shift cultivation. Both wife and husband work as daily labour for 3 to 4 months.

Contribution by SACAL – Rs.11, 200/-

Own contribution – Rs. 9,100/- (in terms of making bricks and labour for construction)

VDC Contribution – 10,500/- (in terms of labour, cost of carpenter and supply of wood)

Total cost of Shanti Kutir – Rs. 30, 800/-

LEARNINGS

Implementation of Shanti Kutir Programme was a very good learning not only for SACAL but also for the VDCs and PDCs. All of them realised through the implementation of the scheme that providing a house to a houseless poor is one of the most important development intervention for the poorest of the poor. Such type of activity was not done by any development organisation earlier in the region. They also realise that this was an act of reaching out to the most vulnerable in the area with a sense of respect and dignity.

Thus this programme helped in the inclusion and mainstreaming of the most vulnerable in the villages, who otherwise were left out. It helped in inclusive development. The specific learnings from this programme are –

- The staff of SACAL and the leaders of VDC and PDC could learn about conducting a survey for identification of beneficiaries for the programme. This survey was done in very participatory manner. After the survey all the members involved in the work experienced an enhanced sense of compassion and sensitivity for the people who do not have proper shelter. They also experienced a sense of caring for the poor.
- This programme generated experience in the community to make the Govt. scheme of IAY (Indira Awas Yojana) successful in the project area.
- Leaders of the VDC and PDC got recognition from the community and Govt. functionaries.
- The beneficiaries of the programme got an opportunity to interact and interface with concerned Govt. officials and PRI representatives.
- There is a visible growth in confidence and trust between the beneficiaries and the leaders of VDCs and PDCs. Together they also learned how to construct a low cost house.
- The women of the community and particularly leaders of the women's group played a lead role in the whole process. Their involvement helped in enhancing their self-confidence. They were respected for their work by the community and beneficiaries.
- In some cases where there was conflict between men and women of a particular household who were selected as beneficiaries for the programme, the implementation of the programme helped in positively responding to their conflict.
- People involved in the programme could learn the procedure of obtaining land titles/patta from the concerned revenue office. In some case where the beneficiary had no land the VDC and PDC mobilised a piece of land from the community. This act of helping the poor was highly appreciated by all.
- Managing the financial transaction was also an important learning for all concerned. Financial guidelines were strictly followed and bills and vouchers were maintained properly. This demonstrated a high level of transparency in activities where the beneficiaries, the CSO leaders and the staff of SACAL were equally involved.
- Inclusion and mainstreaming of the poor is possible if CSOs play a lead role in the programme implementation process. This is most important learning from this programme.



One day workshop on reflection of Impact of SKP at Govindpur on 25th, May, 2011



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