

ANNUAL REPORT 2024 - 25



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ANNUAL REPORT

2024 - 25



OUR PAST DEVELOPMENT AND KNOWLEDGE PARTNERS



IVDT-UK



NATIONAL LOTTERY FUNDED



KHELGHAR



OUR PRESENT DEVELOPMENT AND KNOWLEDGE PARTNERS (2024-2025):



IVDT-UK



FORWARD

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of Chale Chalo for the year 2024-2025. During the year, our development initiatives remained focused on four key thematic areas.

The Education Project concentrated on improving the quality of education, with a strong emphasis on enhancing learning competencies and achieving foundational literacy and numeracy among children through team capacity building, and adaptation of child-centric pedagogy. The Health and Nutrition Project continued to ensure access to quality services and improve health care practices for marginalised children, pregnant women, lactating mothers, adolescent girls, and other vulnerable groups. Our MANGRO-TFR Project strengthened community-led efforts in restoration and conservation of mangroves and topsoil fertility, promoting eco-friendly farming, mangrove nurseries and plantations, environmental education, and climate resilience initiatives. The Didi – Women Leading Action for Water Security and Sustainable Development initiative also remained a major focus. Through this program, women groups, and village institutions were mobilized, capacitated, and engaged in planning, and implementation of the micro water security measures at the household, farm, and village levels with their integration into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GDPs), convergence, and collective actions.

Chale Chalo continued to build the capacities of team members, beneficiaries, volunteers, and stakeholders through orientations, trainings, workshops, meetings, exposure visits, and participatory project cycle management processes. Regular reflection and learning-sharing platforms further enhanced effectiveness, enabling stakeholders to engage with a deeper understanding of development challenges and address them collectively. All interventions are aligned with the needs of the communities, contributing to organisational and project objectives, and, promoting climate resilient sustainable development practices.

I extend my sincere gratitude to our beneficiaries, communities, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), line departments, state and central government agencies, service providers, CBOs, NGOs, forums, networks, trustees, staff members, volunteers, well-wishers, consultants, thematic experts, and media for their continued support and collaboration. I also express deep appreciation to our valued funding partners—Wipro Foundation- Bangalore, IVDT-UK, PHF-UK, and CRY-Kolkata—as well as to our individual donors, bankers, auditors, knowledge partners, and resource organisations for their critical financial, technical, and institutional support. Their contributions in capacity building, mentoring, monitoring, documentation, information, and knowledge sharing have significantly strengthened our development initiatives. We look forward to their continued partnership as we strive to create sustainable and meaningful change in the lives of underprivileged communities, preserving ecology, and advancing the SDGs.

With best wishes,
Yours in solidarity

Ranjit Swain

Ranjit Kumar Swain

Director, Chale Chalo

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A. ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

A.1. ABOUT CHALE CHALO:

Chale Chalo (two inspiring Hindi words), meaning “Let’s Move Forward,” is a grassroots voluntary organization with strong passion and professional commitment to inclusive and sustainable development. Established on April 21, 2005, under the Indian Trusts Act-1882, the organization has been working in the drought-prone western and cyclone-prone coastal regions of Odisha, addressing critical issues such as poverty, inequality, disasters, lack of quality services, and environmental degradation. Since its inception, Chale Chalo has remained dedicated to empowering communities through participatory and equitable development processes. It collaborates closely with communities and key stakeholders to co-create transformative solutions, with a focus on quality education, health and nutrition, water and livelihood security, environmental preservation, and climate resilience.

A.2. REGISTRATION DETAILS:

Registration Type	Registration No. and Other Details
Indian Trusts Act-1882	Regd. No. 591/IV/2005, Date of Regd. 21/04/2005, Registration Authority-Sub-Registrar Office, Bhubaneswar, Dist. - Khordha, Odisha, India
Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) – 1976/2010	Regd. No.104830233, Date of Regd. 25th Nov 2008 by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, Latest FCRA Certificate Renewal Date: 11.03.2022 Valid till 31 st March 2027
Income Tax Act-1961 U/S 12(A)	Regd. No. 17/2010/11 (Old) Date of Regd.: 26th Nov 2010 New 12A Regd. No. AAATC9133CE20214, Date of Regd. 28th May 2021, by Income Tax Department, CIT (Exemption)-Hyderabad, Govt. of India, Valid till 31 st March 2026
Income Tax Act-1961 U/S 80G(5)(iii)	Regd. No. AAATC9133C22HY01, Date of Regd. 24/09/2022, by Income Tax Department, CIT (Exemption)-Hyderabad, Govt. of India, Valid till 31 st March 2026
PAN	AAATC9133C
TAN	BBNC01426F
Professional Tax (PT)	21545505567, Date of PT Regd. 28.05.2016, by Commercial Tax Department, Government of Odisha, Bhubaneswar
Darpan UID	OR/2017/0166301, by NITI Aayog, Govt of India, New Delhi
CSR Registration	CSR00007355, by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Govt of India, New Delhi
Credibility Alliance Accreditation	CA/ 42 / 2015, Date: 24.07.2015 by Credibility Alliance, New Delhi, India

A.3. INFORMATION ON BOARD MEMBERS (AS OF 31ST MARCH 2025):

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Gender	Occupation	Position on the Board
1	Mr. Rudra Madhab Barik	52	Male	Lecturer and Social Work	Trustee (Chairman)
2	Mr. Ranjit Kumar Swain	58	Male	NGO Consultancy and Social Work	Trustee (Director)
3	Mrs Ganga Rani Rout	45	Female	Contractual Job and Social Work	Trustee (Treasurer)
4	Mrs. Sukanti Panda	59	Female	Housewife, ASHA and Social Work	Trustee
5	Mr. Padman Majhi	66	Male	Farming and Social Work	Trustee
6	Mr. Laxmidhar Nayak	60	Male	NGO Consultancy and Social Work	Trustee
7	Mr. Basanta Ku. Parida	53	Male	Cooperative Service and Social Work	Trustee

A.4. REMUNERATIONS RECEIVED BY BOARD MEMBERS:

No Board Member has been paid any fees or remuneration from the organization, project funds, or any other sources solely for serving as a Trustee/Board Member or Chief Functionary. However, a Trustee or Chief Functionary may receive payments for rendering services to the organization based on his/her professional, managerial, and other capabilities, and work experiences. They may also be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred while performing assigned responsibilities of the organization or under any project, including travel, local conveyance, accommodation, food, refreshment, and procurement of goods and services for the organization and its projects, within reasonable, justifiable, approved, and permissible limits of fees/claims and budgetary provisions. Under these provisions, during FY 2024-2025, the Director (Ranjit Kumar Swain) received Rs. 5,22,000/- as Senior Management Fees (with deduction of applicable tax and deposition of the same in the CBDT-Govt. of India account), as per the provisions in the project budgets duly approved by the donor agencies and the Board of Trustees. The payment was made from project grants as compensation for professional services, including planning, review, monitoring, reporting, documentation, finance and administration, donor coordination, statutory, legal, and donors' compliances, team capacity building and engagement, fundraising, preparation of concept notes/proposals, projects' cycle management, field visits, and other responsibilities as per project proposal, action plan and approved budgetary provisions. During this year, a Trustee (Laxmidhar Nayak) received Rs. 9000/- as fees for providing technical support and facilitating a survey on community health-seeking behaviour under the health and nutrition project.

A.5. BOARD MEMBERS WHO ARE RELATED TO ONE ANOTHER BY BLOOD/ MARRIAGE:

Chale Chalo does not have any board members who are related to each other by Blood or Marriage.

A.6. BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETINGS HELD IN THE YEAR 2024-2025:

During the reporting period, four meetings of the Board of Trustees were held. The total number of trustees in the board were seven. The first meeting, held on 14th July 2024, was attended by seven Board members. The second meeting, which was the Annual Board of Trustees meeting, was held on 27th September 2024, was attended by seven trustees along with eight core team members as invitees. The third meeting took place on 28th December 2024, attended by five trustees, while the fourth meeting, held on 11th March 2025, was also attended by five trustees. All meetings had the required quorum and were conducted in accordance with established procedures and the agenda. Minutes were duly recorded for each meeting, and resolutions were passed following due procedures.

A.7. BOARD ROTATION POLICY IN THE ORGANIZATION:

The 1st Board of Trustees was constituted in April 2005 and reconstituted twice on Dt. 17th July 2011 and on 7th February 2016. The members of the retiring Board or outgoing Board are eligible to be re-elected/re-nominated in the re-constituted Board. We could not re-constitute the board from 2021-22 onwards due to the Covid-19 pandemic, changes in FCRA, and IT rules, requirements for the opening of new FCRA-designated bank accounts in SBI-NDMB, renewal of FCRA, unchanged details of trustees in the FCRA portal given earlier, online registration of 12A, 80G, and CSR1, and compliance with the time-bound, legal, and statutory requirements. Changing of board members and updating with govt portals have been challenging for a small NGO. The next reconstitution of the Board of Trustees will be done in the year 2026-2027 after completion of the process for obtaining 12AB, 80G, and FCRA renewal certificates.

A.8. DETAILS OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL BY STAFF/VOLUNTEERS AND BOARD MEMBERS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE ORGANIZATION IN THE LAST FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-2025:

No board member, staff/volunteer made any international travel at the expense of the trust or under any project or being hosted by any foreigner in any foreign country in FY 2024-2025.

A.9. DETAILS OF AIR TRAVEL BY STAFF/VOLUNTEERS AND BOARD MEMBERS AT THE EXPENSES OF ORGANIZATION IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-2025 WITHIN THE COUNTRY:

No staff member, volunteer, or board member availed of any air travel within the country during FY 2024-2025 at the expense of the organization's general/own funds. However, the Director and the Documentation In-Charge undertook air travel to participate in the Wipro Foundation's 21st Partners' Forum at Azim Premji University, Bengaluru. They also travelled to Jaipur to attend the training course on "Perspectives on Learning" at Digantar during the year. In addition, the Education Facilitator and the Director attended a two-phase workshop on "Pedagogical Aspects of Learning Mathematics for Primary Schools" conducted by Jodo Gyan, Delhi, as per the approved project budget.

A.10. NAMES AND ADDRESS OF CHALE CHALO BANKERS:

Sl. No.	Bank Name and Address
1	Punjab National Bank. At/Po - Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Dist.- Khordha, Odisha
2	State Bank of India, Raghunathpur, Bhubaneswar, Dist.- Khordha, Odisha
3	State Bank of India, New Delhi, Main Branch, FCRA Division, 11-Parliament Street, New Delhi

A.11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHALE CHALO AUDITORS:

Name of the Firm:	SDR & Associates
Partner:	Mr. N V Bhaskar Rao
Qualification:	Chartered Accountant
Registration Number:	326522E
Membership No:	063834
GST Registration No:	21ABMFS0152J1ZC
PAN:	ABMFS0152J
Head Office Address:	Plot No. 150, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751007
Branch Office Address:	Jhanavi Bhawan, Pl. No. 7MC/60, CDA Sec. - 7, Cuttack-753014
Contact No:	Ph: 0671 2366100, Mob: +91 9040149987
Email:	sdr.ctc@gmail.com

A.12. DETAILS OF NUMBER OF PEOPLE ENGAGED IN THE PROJECT AND ORGANIZATIONAL WORKS AND THEIR AVERAGE RANGE OF PAYMENT:

All full-time and part-time staff, workers and volunteers have been contractually appointed based on the requirements of the projects and organization and paid the remuneration and other benefits by Cheque/NEFT as per the project's budgetary provisions. There has been no cash payment for the salary/honorarium. There are no permanent and regular staff in the organization; rather, project-based full/part-time staff/workers/volunteers have been issued contractual appointment letters as needed in the project. Contracts are renewed as per the terms and conditions, based on the renewal of the project and/or approval of new project, needs, eligibility criteria, and mutual interest.

A.13. NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STAFF AND THEIR RANGE OF SALARY FOR THE YEAR 2024-2025:

Slab of Gross Monthly Salary (in Rs.) Plus, Benefits Paid to Full-Time Staff (2024-25)	Male Staff	Female Staff	Total Staff
10000-25000	02	8	10
25000-50000	04	01	05

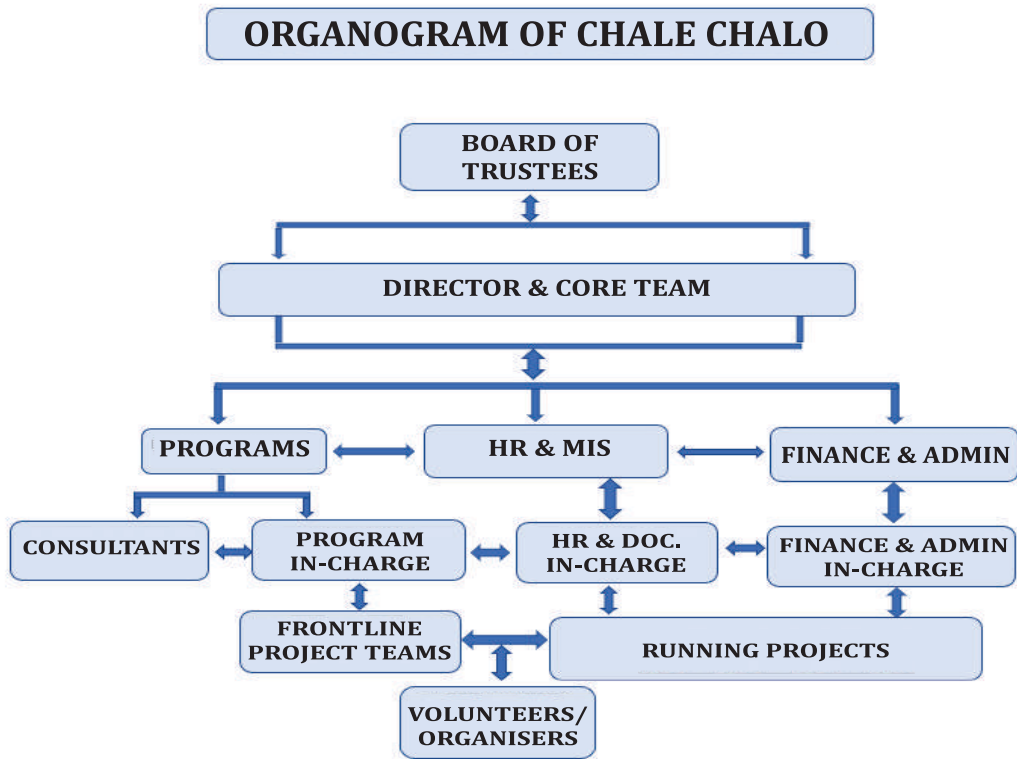
Full-time staff were appointed and paid as per budgetary provisions under different projects.

A.14. NUMBER OF PART-TIME CONTRACTUAL VOLUNTEERS / WORKERS AND RANGE OF WAGES FOR 2024-2025:




Slab of Gross Monthly Average Wages(in Rs.) Paid to Part-Time contractual volunteers/workers (2024-25)	Male contractual volunteers/workers	Female contractual volunteers/workers	Total contractual volunteers/workers
<10000	0	03	03
10000-25000	01	00	01

Part-time contractual volunteers/workers were engaged and paid wages as per the budgetary provision under various projects.

A.15. ORGANOGRAM:



A.16. ORGANIZATION VISION, MISSION, VALUES:

 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">VISION</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>To Work Towards Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development.</p> </div>	 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">MISSION</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality Education, Health, Nutrition Environment Preservation and Climate Resilience Water and Livelihood Security Rights and Empowerment </div>	 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">VALUES</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency, Accountability Democratic Functioning Cooperation, Collaboration Results-Based Management Respect, Care, Empathy for Life and Nature Adaptation of Sustainable Dev. Practices </div>
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A.17. OPERATIONAL AREAS:

Currently, Chale Chalo is working intensively in 83 villages and hamlets in 03 Disaster-prone districts of Odisha- Kalahandi, Kendrapara, and Nuapada.

DISTRICTS						
NUAPADA		KENDRAPARA			KALAHANDI	
BLOCKS						
BODEN	SINAPALI	RAJNAGAR	MAHAKALPADA	PATTAMUNDAI	AUL	GOLAMUNDA
GRAM PANCHAYATS						
05		08			05	
VILLAGES AND HAMLETS						
25		30			28	

A.18. BENEFICIARIES COVERAGE AND TARGET GROUPS:

Around 60,000 people are covered through need-based development projects. Besides, we have been working with networks/ forums at the state level, and our Mobile Vani has reached more people in the state with awareness messages on health, nutrition, and sanitation. Marginalized children, women, adolescents, youths, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, backward caste, disables, landless, forest dwellers, fishermen, migrants, small/marginal farmers, destitute, income poor, victims of disasters, other disadvantaged and vulnerable families are the target groups.

A.19. GOAL:





To build self-reliant and climate-resilient communities by ensuring quality education, health and nutrition, water and livelihood security, environmental preservation including conservation of nature & biodiversity, and access to rights & entitlements through empowerment, equity, inclusive and sustainable development practices.

A.20. KEY OBJECTIVES:

- ❖ To create awareness of various government / non-government schemes/programs meant for the socio-economic and cultural development of the poor and to cooperate with the government departments and other agencies for effective implementation of poverty reduction, income generation, and welfare/developmental programs and realization of basic rights and entitlements by the poor.
- ❖ To promote better health and nutritional status among the needy and poor and promote and improvise the Ayurvedic, Homeopathic, and Naturopathic medicines and treatment practices for sustainable health care as well as to undertake special projects/ programs/ camps for the medicinal plant, blood donation, eye camps, integrated health services, control of STD, HIV-AIDS, Malaria, TB, anemia, waterborne diseases, and other diseases for better health of the poor.
- ❖ To promote integrated and sustainable management of natural resources with optimal and judicious use of livelihood assets – Natural, Physical, Human, Economic, and Social among marginalized communities.
- ❖ To undertake integrated and all-round development of children and to work for their rights that include improving, and mainstreaming quality education, health, nutrition, gender equity/justice, and inclusiveness.
- ❖ To open, found, establish, promote, set up, run, maintain, assist, finance, support, and/ or aid to schools, colleges, training and vocational centers/ institutions, lecture halls, boarding, hostels, libraries, reading rooms, remedial centers, sports, arts and leisure centers/ complexes and other establishments and initiatives for the advancement of education and knowledge, science and technology, sports, arts, and culture, etc., and other useful subjects that enable the needy to lead decent human life.
- ❖ To develop areas of cooperation, support, and understanding among different individuals, NGOs, CBOs, and government agencies working on similar issues.
- ❖ To work for peace, communal harmony, and social cohesion, strengthening of democracy, national unity, and integrity, and promote good governance through village self-rules both in scheduled and non-scheduled areas.
- ❖ To undertake Relief and Rehabilitation programs in the event of natural and/or manmade disasters/calamities and promote disaster preparedness, response, and management.
- ❖ To undertake studies relevant to the target groups to search for alternative inclusive development strategies.
- ❖ To do all other lawful things as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects of the trust.

B. PROGRAM INFORMATION

B.1. CURRENT PROJECTS (2024-2025):

 <p style="text-align: center;">IVDT-UK</p>			
<p>MANGRO-TFR (Mangroves and Top Soil Fertility Restoration) IVDT- UK</p>	<p>DIDI (Women Groups Leading Actions for Water Security and Sustainable Development) PHF- UK</p>	<p>QUALITY EDUCATION (Improving Quality Education in Govt Primary Schools) WIPRO Foundation- Bangalore</p>	<p>HEALTH & NUTRITION (Improving Access to Quality Health and Nutrition Services for Marginalized Communities) CRY-Kolkata</p>

B.2. Major Activities Undertaken through Different Projects in Year 2024-2025

B.2.1. PHF-DIDI PROJECT

(Women Groups Leading Actions for Water Security and Sustainable Development)

Project Overview:

The DIDI Project - Women Groups Leading Actions for Water Security and Sustainable Development, supported by the Paul Hamlyn Foundation (PHF-UK), is being implemented across 25 drought-prone villages in the Boden and Sinapali blocks of Nuapada district, Odisha, benefiting nearly 24,000 people. The initiative focuses on strengthening community-led and sustainable water conservation and management practices through the planning and implementation of women-led Micro Water Security Plans (MWSPs) at household, farm, village, and Gram Panchayat levels. Trained DIDI (women) leaders, along with water volunteers (Jala Mitra), and Village Water Management Committees (VWMCs), are actively taking responsibilities and ownership of water resource mapping, identification of local water-related issues, prioritization of key issues, and preparation of need-based and community-driven MWSPs. These groups are also leading the implementation of the plans in convergence with relevant government schemes, while mobilising communities, PRIs, government departments, CBOs, and other stakeholders. The MWSPs emphasise rainwater conservation, groundwater management, restoration of water sources, and judicious use of water through ridge-to-valley treatment measures. Through these collective and community-driven efforts, the project contributes to strengthening livelihoods and building long-term resilience at the grassroots level.

Project Objectives:

- To enhance the participation and ownership of marginalised communities, especially women, in decision-making, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of development initiatives, with a focus on water and livelihood security through optimal utilisation of community, PRIs, govt., and CSOs resources.
- To improve water availability, accessibility, quality, and sustainable management for drinking, irrigation, and livelihood enhancement.

The Transition Phase:

During the reporting period, the project transitioned from Phase II to Phase III of DIDI - Women Groups Leading Actions for Water Security and Sustainable Development. Phase II (DIDI - Women Groups Leading Actions for Water Security and Sustainable Development-2) continued during the initial part of the year, focusing on strengthening watershed-level understanding among the project team, Didi groups, Jala mitras and identifying and training members of village water management committees in drought- and migration-prone villages. It also focused on preparing micro water security plans at household, farm, and community levels, and supporting the inclusion of these micro plans in Village Development Plans (VDPs) and Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs). Community groups were capacitated to take ownership of the planning, creation, and management of water bodies.

Building on this progress, the project entered Phase III (DIDI – Women Leading Actions for Water Security and Sustainable Development-3) with a stronger focus on implementation and convergence. This phase emphasises ensuring water security for the remaining households and hamlets, strengthening the functioning of water management committees through a ridge-to-valley approach, and promoting sustainable water use in agriculture, including appropriate crop choices and farm-based water use practices. Phase III also focuses on the continued implementation of water conservation measures through convergence with government schemes/funds, integration of water security priorities into GPDPs, and strengthening the capacities of the project team, Didi leaders, village institutions, PRIs, beneficiaries, and communities to consolidate, and sustain their efforts for building model water secured villages.

Water Security and Sustainable Development Project Activities During the Year 2024-2025

Block-level Workshops for PRIs and Local Institutions on Water Security Planning: During the year, two block-level workshops were organised at Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra-Sunapur GP and Talpadar Anganwadi Centre – Bharuamunda GP of Boden, and Sinapali block in Nuapada district respectively. The workshops engaged 117 participants (41 men and 76 women), including PRIs, GSs, GRSs, GPEOs, Didi members, Jal Mitras, VWMC members, youth, and other community leaders from project villages. The participants learned, and evolved strategies for integration of micro water security plans in VDPs and GPDPs focusing on rainwater conservation, forest protection, plantation, soil conservation, considering the development of five components in watershed. Facilitators and line department representatives discussed practical groundwater recharge measures such as staggered trenches, LBCDs in forest areas, TCBs, and renovation/construction of water bodies, encouraging coordinated action by PRIs and communities for sustainable water management.



Capacity Building of Identified Panchayat Representatives on Water, VDP, GPDP: Capacity-building workshops were conducted in Pharsara, Sunapur, and Khaira GPs of Boden block, and Nuapada GP of Sinapali block, engaging 140 participants (92 men and 48 women). Participants included PRI members, GPEOs, GRSs, Gaon Sathi, youth, Didi groups, Jal Mitras, and VWMCs' members. The workshops focused on strengthening the understanding and roles of Panchayat representatives in micro water security planning, the ridge-to-valley watershed development, and effective integration of VDPs into GPDPs. Sessions also covered practical planning aspects such as rainwater harvesting, renovation and construction of water bodies, plantation and other watershed activities for groundwater recharge, and the importance of GPS-based mapping of village water sources to ensure long-term sustainability. Participants jointly discussed the prioritisation of feasible water conservation measures and the need for convergence with relevant government schemes. Gram Panchayat Extension Officers expressed their readiness to support field-level feasibility studies and facilitate technical planning and approval processes in coordination with PRIs, and concerned departments.



Procurement and Use of Mouza Maps: To strengthen planning and implementation processes, mouza maps of all project villages in Sinapali and Boden blocks were arranged, printed, and made available for field use. These revenue village maps provided detailed geographic information on village boundaries, land use, water bodies, and natural features, supporting improved planning and decision-making at both village and Gram Panchayat levels.

The project team, along with Didi leaders, Jal Mitras, VWMC members, and PRIs' representatives, used these maps to prepare, revise, and update micro water security plans. The maps enabled clear identification and marking of the exact locations of proposed water conservation and management measures, making the process more precise and site-specific. This has contributed to the more effective implementation of micro water security plans in villages and Gram Panchayats.

Didi Leaders' Workshops on Water Security and Sustainable Development: During the year, four Didi Leaders' workshops were organised in Bharuamunda, Khaira, Pharsara, and Sunapur Gram Panchayats of Sinapali and Boden blocks, with active participation of 234 members (38 men and 196 women) from Didi groups, VWMCs, Jala Mitras, and PRIs. The workshops created a shared platform for mutual learning on local water issues, leading to the development of village-level strategies and roadmaps aligned with Micro Water Security Plans. Participants strengthened their understanding of water conservation and management, groundwater/aquifer recharge, forest protection, plantation, soil conservation, vegetation enhancement, and participatory planning processes. They learned to review, update, and operationalise HDPs, FLPs, VDPs, and GPDPs in convergence with relevant govt. schemes, PRIs, and line departments. Didi leaders were found as the key facilitators of the learning sessions, local planning processes, and community action for water security in villages.



Endline Project Evaluation: An endline evaluation of the project (phase-2) was conducted by two external evaluators, Mr. Makarand Purohit and Ms. Ameeta Bhaduri, to assess overall project outcomes, processes, key learnings, and recommendations. The evaluation focused on the understanding of watershed concepts among the project teams and Didi groups, the effectiveness of Micro Water Security Plans (MWSPs), and integration into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs), the status of community-led water body management, and the broader impact of project interventions. The evaluators used multiple participatory tools for assessment, including focus group discussions, key informant interviews, case studies, site visits, interaction with multi-stakeholders, and document reviews.



Interactions were held with Didi groups, Jal Mitras, VWMC members, PRIs, beneficiaries, communities, volunteers, and project team members. Based on the findings, the evaluation provided key recommendations such as strengthening sustained community engagement, improving the activation and functioning of Village Water Management Committees (VWMCs), enhancing the involvement of PRIs and line departments, and clarifying stakeholder roles to improve coordination. It also highlighted the need to advance groundwater management through aquifer-based approaches, promote eco-friendly and sustainable farming practices, develop locally relevant IEC materials with support from local resource persons, and establish community water resource centres to support long-term water security initiatives.

Procurement and Use of Water Measuring and Mapping Equipment (GPS Devices): Five GPS devices were procured for the project team to strengthen field-level planning and implementation. These devices enabled the team to accurately capture details of land types, forest coverage, existing water bodies, and available land across project villages. Technical experts from PAN Network provided guidance and hands-on support to the project team in operating GPS devices, strengthening their technical understanding and capacity to use the tools effectively for mapping and planning of water resource interventions. The devices were used to identify and map precise locations for the construction and renovation of water bodies and sources, as outlined in the micro water security plans. By providing exact geographic information, the GPS tools enhanced the technical accuracy of planning and helped convert micro water security plans into clearly defined, actionable interventions at the ground level.



Exposure Visit: A three-day exposure visit was organised with 28 participants, including DIDI leaders, VWMC members, PRI representatives, and the project team. The team visited watershed project areas implemented by PRADAN in Lanjigarh and Golamunda blocks of Kalahandi district. The visit provided practical learning and strengthened understanding of the ridge-to-valley watershed model and integrated natural resource management approaches for water, soil, forest, and livelihood security. Key practices and structures observed included soil and water conservation measures such as LBCDs, staggered trenches, TCBs, farm ponds, wells, water channels, plantations, and forest management practices, along with exposure to GIS-based village planning and community-led water resource management systems. Discussions focused on rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, micro water security planning, and convergence with MGNREGS at Gram Panchayat, block, and district levels. The exposure visit strengthened the capacity of DIDI leaders, VWMC members, and the project team to plan and support ridge-to-valley water security interventions through convergence and improved community-based local planning, coordination and implementation processes.



Jal Mitra Workshop: As part of the project's continued efforts to build local leadership for water security, two Jal Mitra workshops were conducted during the year in Pharsara and Talpadar villages of Pharsara and Bharuamunda Gram Panchayats in Boden and Sinapali blocks. The workshops engaged 125 participants (22 men and 103 women), including Jal Mitras, Didi group members, VWMC representatives, PRI members, and other community stakeholders. The sessions provided a participatory learning space on watershed components, micro water security planning, and groundwater management, with special emphasis on the roles and responsibilities of VWMCs in sustaining and improving existing water bodies. Facilitated by a local water expert, the Gram Panchayat Executive Officer, and the project team, the workshops encouraged collective reflection and supported Jal Mitras in identifying priority actions. The process also strengthened coordination with local institutions, contributing to improved village-level water resource planning and management.



Micro Water Security Planning: During the year, 1,018 household-level and 523 farm-level Micro Water Security Plans (MWSPs) were reviewed, updated, and integrated into 25 Village Development Plans (VDPs). The VDPs were further



consolidated and embedded into 05 Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs). With the technical support of subject experts and guidance of the director, documentation-in-charge, project associates, and field team, the plans were prepared and formally submitted by Didi leaders, PRIs' & VWMCs' members, Jal Mitras in Gram Sabhas, Gram Panchayats, blocks, and concerned line departments for implementation. Regular village meetings and site visits were conducted with Didi groups, VWMCs, water volunteers, PRIs, SHGs, community leaders, service providers, and local government



personnel to assess water availability and accessibility. Based on these, the plans were reviewed and updated to address local water issues, prioritizing the construction and renovation of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, soil conservation, vegetation enhancement, and forest regeneration. Community actions strengthen for effective convergence with government schemes such as JJM, MGNREGS to ensure water security for drinking, household use, and agriculture, and other use to support life.

PRIs & Other Stakeholders Orientation: Two orientation workshops were organised for PRIs and key stakeholders at Sunapur and Pharsara Gram Panchayats. A total of 88 participants (40 women, 48 men), including PRIs and VWMCs members, service providers, Didi leaders, and volunteers, participated in the orientations. The programme strengthened participants' understanding the roles and responsibilities of PRIs in rainwater conservation, effective use of MGNREGS for ridge-to-valley water conservation works, and addressing wage delays issues causing distressed migration. Participants were guided on reporting water-related issues to RWSS, PRIs, and concerned officials, and on measures to improve groundwater recharge through forest regeneration, plantation, rainwater harvesting, renovation and construction of water bodies. The orientation also covered micro water security plans at household, farm and village levels, and integration into GPDPs, and convergence with government schemes. The participants reviewed the works done through MGNREGS contributed towards rainwater conservation such as - tanks and ponds renovation, land development, plantation, TCBs, and LBCDs. Participants were further oriented on the Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS) to facilitate timely wage payments. PRIs' members and other stakeholders participated in the orientation workshops decided to request district magistrate & collector for improving irrigation facilities in the GPs.



Program Review, Learning & Planning: The project team conducted regular participatory review, planning, and monitoring meetings through both physical and virtual interactions, conducting field visits and conversations with Didi groups, VWMCs, PRIs, and SHGs members, Jal Mitras, and other stakeholders. The reviews focused on tracking progress, documenting achievements and learnings, addressing challenges, collecting case studies, and strengthening the implementation of MWSPs and their integration with GPDPs. The water experts provided technical guidance to team and others during monitoring visits. MWSPs were reviewed and updated with the involvement of Didi leaders, VWMC members, and Jal Mitras, to augment the renovation/ construction of water bodies. The director and trustees regularly conducted reviews, field visits, assessments, reflections, lesson learning, and planning exercises and provided inputs to strengthen project cycle management. Based on these reviews, village- and GP-level action plans were updated, modified, and implemented.



The team identified challenges and learnings and incorporated in the planning process. The project was thoroughly reviewed during the annual board of trustees meeting. The trustees and core team members jointly reviewed the project action plan, budget utilisation, activities, outputs, and outcomes, and assessed water expert engagement, their technical inputs, and value addition for developing watershed-level understanding and developing model ridge to valley watershed planning. The effectiveness of project interventions and achievements were also critically reviewed by APF (Azim Premji Foundation) team members, while visiting to our existing water security project villages and non-project villages as part of their project

appraisal process for a new GP. Their observations, learnings, and comparisons provided strong insights about remarkable achievements in our water security project.

Resource/IEC Materials on water, VDP, GPDP, and relevant schemes: During the year, the team prepared, printed, and used a range of IEC and resource materials on key water-related themes such as the water cycle, watershed, water bodies, rainwater conservation measures, and groundwater management. Developed through practical field experiences, expert inputs, and learning from trainings/workshops, these materials supported awareness generation, and capacity-building efforts across project villages, and beyond. The team also facilitated Didi members and Jal Mitras to develop and use their own IEC materials on rainwater conservation, the five components of watershed (water, soil, animals/fauna, forest/flora, and human being), organic farming, and groundwater management. Prepared in local languages, these materials were widely used during trainings, group discussions, and home visits, ensuring better accessibility and understanding of concepts and encouraging their application at the household and community levels.

Training of Village Water Management Committees (VWMCs): Six training programs were organised for VWMCs' and VWSCs' members in Bheruamal, Kanakpur, Saradhapur, Amera, Chacharabhata, and Patialpada villages across Pharsara, Sunapur, Khaira, Bharuamunda, and Nuapada Gram Panchayats of Boden, and Sinapali block in Nuapada district. A total of 153 participants (115 women and 38 men), including Jal Mitras, Didi members, SGHs, youth groups, PRIs, community leaders, service providers, and volunteers as members of VWMCs & VWSCs, participated in the trainings. The trainings focused on strengthening the roles and responsibilities of VWMCs and VWSCs in community-led water management, implementation of Micro Water Security Plans at household, farm, and village levels, and their integration into VDPs and GDPDs. Participants strengthened their understanding of ridge-to-valley watershed approaches, rainwater conservation, groundwater recharge measures, renovation and construction of watershed structures, plantation, forest regeneration, and organic farming practices. Participants reviewed the village water bodies' status by using maps, identified key water-related issues, and proposed feasible measures to improve water availability, accessibility, and quality. The trainings also emphasised coordination,



cooperation, and convergence with PRIs and line departments for effective planning and implementation of water conservation, efficient utilisation, and sustained management interventions.

Team Orientation on the Program: The project team underwent capacity building and orientation programmes to strengthen planning, implementation, and monitoring of water security interventions. A three-day training, facilitated by experts from Child Rights and You (CRY) with support from the Director of Chale Chalo, supported the team to learn Theory of Change, outcomes harvesting, stakeholders, institutions, and services mapping. The team engaged in hands-on learning exercises and demonstrations in the field to apply these tools in practice. They were also oriented on MWSP, and GDPD, updating VDPs and incorporation in GDPDs through presentation, discussion and approval in Palli Sabha & Gram Sabha. The team learned the processes for convergence of MWSPs with govt. schemes, PRIs, line depts., CSOs, and engaging beneficiaries, communities, interest groups, and village institutions for implementation, and achieving water security. Emphasis was placed on improving rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, surface water storage, and ensuring



equitable and sustainable water access. A field-based learning visit, supported by water experts from the PAN Network and involving Didi leaders and Jal Mitras, strengthened the team's understanding of ridge-to-valley watershed and aquifer-based approaches. They learned the site selection for rainwater conservation measures by using GIS and GPS tools, and measurement of run off, soil moisture, surface and groundwater availability. The team was also oriented on the SMART approach for effective project cycle management and undertook reflection exercises for self and mutual learning.

Water Expert Engagements: Continuous guidance and technical support from the PAN Network played a critical role in strengthening the project's water security interventions during the year. The experts worked closely with the project team, Didi groups, Jal Mitras, VWMC members, PRIs, communities, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders to identify watershed areas, select suitable sites for the construction/renovation of water bodies, and plan rainwater conservation measures. They also supported communities in assessing the status and use of existing water bodies, water table and incorporating micro water security plans with revenue maps, ensuring effective rainwater harvesting. PAN Network team visited the project areas twice during the year. They extended support in development of watershed plans for villages in the Boden block and conducted survey of water bodies in micro-watershed No. 5, covering Gualpani and Nuapada villages of the Kusumjhor catchment in the Udanti river basin in the Sinapali block, Nuapada district. The experts also facilitated meetings with the project team, Didi groups, Jal Mitras, PRIs' members, Gaon Sathis, GRSs, and others for joining micro water security plans with watershed approach and adopt sustained community-led water management practices.



B.2.2. WIPRO-EDUCATION PROJECT (Improving Quality Education in Government Primary Schools)

Project Overview and Objectives:

Chale Chalo has been implementing its Education Project in the disaster-prone Rajnagar block of Kendrapara district, Odisha, since September 2021, with support from the Wipro Foundation, Bangalore. The project is guided by three core objectives: to gradually develop Chale Chalo into a credible educational resource organization, to ensure effective management of education project operations, and to improve the quality of education in primary schools. It seeks to enhance learning outcomes in government primary schools through targeted interventions, including the running of remedial (supplementary) learning centres, strengthening classroom processes, and building the capacities of education team and teachers to adopt innovative and effective pedagogical practices grounded in appropriate curriculum and constructivist approaches. The project actively engages children (Classes I–V), teachers (existing & retired), parents, School Management Committees (SMCs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), resource persons, volunteers, and education officials to collectively improve children’s learning competencies and achieve desired outcomes. A key focus is on enabling selected schools to achieve Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) by adopting and streamlining multi-grade and multi-level (MGML) classroom management, supported by child-centric, activity-based, joyful, as well as age-and-grade-appropriate learning methods.

WIPRO EDUCATION PROJECT ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR 2024-2025

Baseline and Learning Competencies Tracking: Baseline assessments were carried out to understand the learning levels of children in language and mathematics from Classes I to V in four government primary schools. Based on this, the education team prepared simple, age- and grade-appropriate assessment tools to check skills like listening, speaking, reading, writing, number concept understanding, and basic mathematics. Midline and endline assessments were also conducted to track children’s progress over time. The assessment results were reviewed regularly to identify learning gaps, group children according to their levels, and plan better classroom teaching and remedial support. This also helped teachers improve their teaching methods and lesson plans by using more activity-based learning materials. The use of hands-on activities, visual aids, and examples from daily life made learning more interesting and easier for children, especially in language and



mathematics. Teachers also shared assessment sheets and progress updates with parents during home visits and PTA/MTA meetings. This helped parents understand how their children were doing, the challenges they faced, and how they could support learning at home.

In addition, summer learning classes were organised in three remedial centres, where 136 children participated along with parents, government school teachers, and community members. The classes included fun and engaging activities like games, role-plays based on daily life, storytelling, observation, experience sharing, developing TLMs, art and craft using local materials. Children used simple things like pebbles, leaves, and sticks, listening stories from elders, read aloud, pictures reading, talking with flashcards; currencies; measurement; sizes; shapes; quantity, colors, plants, animals, body parts and general information etc. to learn math and language in a playful way. The involvement of parents and the community created a positive and joyful learning environment for children. The learning competencies of the children participated in the summer camps were observed and remediation initiated.

Classroom Learning Sessions: Chale Chalo supported 214 children from Classes I to V in four government primary schools. The team worked closely with eight government school teachers to improve teaching practices and strengthen basic listening, speaking, reading, writing, and mathematics skills. Classroom sessions focused on activity-based and child-centred learning. Teachers and the project team used learning assessments to group children by their level, plan lessons, and manage multi-grade and multi-level classrooms more effectively. Teaching methods included the use of age-appropriate lesson plans, worksheets, and teaching-learning materials (TLMs). These included the materials developed by the team, procured from specialized agencies and organisations like – Jodogyan, Digantar etc.



Classrooms were made more engaging with print-rich environments, children's handmade displays, and regular language and numeracy activities. With support from the project team, teachers increasingly used open-ended questions, storytelling, and hands-on learning with locally available materials to improve children's understanding. Lesson plans were aligned with the government curriculum and foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN) guidelines, and were implemented using the 4-Block Approach and ELPS/CRA methods for language and mathematics. Teachers also worked closely with the team to track each child's learning progress and gradually built their confidence to use mutually developed more appropriate and effective lesson plans and TLMs independently. Additional activities such as book binding, making TLMs, and participating in cluster-level TLM exhibitions further promoted joyful and experiential learning in classrooms.



Deepening Understanding, Knowledge and Skill Building on the Foundation of Education (FoE): During 2024–25, the project team took part in several learning engagements with well-known education organisations to deepen their knowledge on education, and strengthen teaching skills and organisational capacity. These efforts led to clear

improvements in better alignment with curriculum, supplementary contextual contents development, quality classroom practices, lesson planning, and overall programme management. The team attended a one-day online workshop on Intersectionality in Early Childhood Development conducted by Vikramshila. This helped them understand how social and environmental factors affect children's learning and well-being, and guided them to adopt more inclusive classroom practices. Another workshop by ArtSpark Foundation on *Designing Learning Experiences Using Art* introduced structured approaches to lesson planning, including backward planning and proper sequencing of learning objectives and activities. Two team members also participated in a twelve-day, three-phase training on Foundational Numeracy and



Integrated Learning at Jodogyan, Delhi, held between August and December 2024. This training strengthened their understanding of number concepts through joyful, hands-on methods such as games, storytelling, and visual learning, while closely linking theory with classroom practice. In addition, two team members completed a course on *Perspectives on Learning* at Digantar, Jaipur. This course deepened their understanding of child development across biological, social, emotional, physical, and cognitive areas, and introduced key learning theories such as the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD). Exposure visits to the Nabadisha Learning Centres of Vikramshila further enriched the team's understanding of innovative and context-based teaching methods. Through classroom observations and discussions with teachers and resource persons, the team gained practical insights into effective classroom management and strategies to improve student learning. Vikramshila also conducted two field visits during the year, providing support in aligning lesson plans with state textbooks, improving numeracy teaching, and strengthening systems for tracking children's learning progress.



Beyond pedagogical capacity building, two team members participated in the 21st Wipro Education Partners' Forum,



held from 4–6 December 2024 at Azim Premji University, Bengaluru, on the theme "Capacity Building for and by Civil Society Organizations." The forum brought together over 300 participants from 130 partner organisations and created a platform to engage with capacity building at individual, organisational, and ecosystem levels. Learning took place through panel discussions, small-group sessions, masterclasses, and peer exchanges. A key highlight was the TLM Mela, where partner organisations showcased innovative teaching-learning materials used in their education program. The team undertook a series of organisational development courses facilitated by ATMA (Pune). These covered

critical areas such as pitch deck preparation, donor pipeline development, budgeting, communication planning, leadership development, fundraising strategy, and social media planning. Together, these engagements strengthened planning processes, improved documentation systems, and enhanced the organization's preparedness for long-term sustainability.

Education Resource Centre Development Support: During the reporting period, the Education Resource Centre grew into a child-friendly and inclusive learning space. It promotes joyful and activity-based teaching. It also displays teaching-learning materials linked to foundational literacy and numeracy. The team planned the design of the centre together. They identified the required resources and arranged racks, shelves, books, and TLMs. This helped create a neat and print-rich environment. Some materials were developed by the team, procured from different shops/markets, while others were collected from resource organisations. These materials are now used in orientations, teacher meetings, review sessions, and training programs. The centre works as a demonstration and training space. Teachers, education officials, and team members visit, work, and learn here. They observe, use, and reflect on practical teaching methods. This helps improve classroom practices, with explorative, and experimental learning methods.



Enhancing Team Capacity Building on Education Policies: The year 2024–25 was a transition period. The project objectives were revised during the renewal process. The team made deliberate efforts to align their understanding, systems, and practices with these new priorities. A two-day team orientation programme was organised. The team reflected on project progress, key achievements, and major activities carried out during the year. They also identified capacity-building needs at both individual and team levels. The renewed project objectives were discussed in detail. The team worked together to plan strategies and actions to achieve them. Existing data, reports, and documentation systems were reviewed. This included work at remedial, school, parent, stakeholder, and office levels. The team identified gaps and explored ways to strengthen these systems. They also shared class-wise lesson plans and discussed classroom challenges and key learnings. A time-bound action plan was prepared with day-wise, week-wise, and month-wise targets. Available TLMs were also reviewed.



A three-day internal capacity-building programme was conducted. It focused on improving the team's understanding of education policies, programs, and quality teaching practices. Sessions covered key frameworks such as NEP 2020, FLN, the NIPUN Bharat Mission, the NCF, and relevant state initiatives. The program improved clarity on teacher capacity-building parameters and indicators. It focused on lesson planning, classroom processes, assessment methods, and the effective use of TLMs. It also promoted child-centred teaching approaches. The training further strengthened collaboration with education officials, teachers, and other stakeholders.

Process Documenta Database Support: Regular planning and review meetings were held throughout the year. These took place every fortnight, month, and quarter. Meetings were conducted both online and offline. They helped track progress and guide implementation. The meetings kept the team aligned with project goals, timelines, and changing/ evolving priorities. Education facilitators shared their field experiences. They reflected on improvements in lesson planning for Classes I–V. They also discussed joyful and activity-based teaching. Other topics included managing multi-grade and multi-level classrooms and using age-appropriate TLMs. To improve implementation and monitoring, the team introduced simple tools. These included structured action plans, student observation formats, and daily diaries. These tools helped make classroom processes more systematic. They also improved tracking of children's learning progress. The Director guided the team across the full project cycle. This included planning, implementation, monitoring, reflection, and learning. There was a strong focus on teamwork, self-learning, and peer learning. The team also encouraged second-line leadership. This step aimed to strengthen long-term organisational sustainability.



Regular field visits were made to remedial centres and schools. These visits provided hands-on support to the team. They helped review classroom practices and improve teaching methods. Review meetings also ensured timely sharing and verification of programme and financial documents. This supported smooth coordination and effective project cycle management.

Remedial Centre Running: Chale Chalo continued to run three remedial centres during the year. These centres provided extra learning support to around 80 children from Classes I to V. Educational facilitators conducted regular teaching sessions. They received continuous guidance from senior management, the team leader, and key team members. The focus remained on strengthening foundational literacy and numeracy. Facilitators prepared and followed day-wise lesson plans. They used the four-block approach for both language and mathematics. They tried different activities and methods learned from organisations such as Vikramshila, Khelghar, and JodoGyan. They also used self-developed TLMs and materials collected during training programs. Sessions included joyful activities, worksheets, learning games, and hands-on materials. This helped keep children engaged and ensured learning matched their levels. Baseline, midline, and endline assessments were conducted regularly. These helped understand children’s learning levels and track their progress. Based on the findings, lesson plans and



activities were revised. This helped address learning gaps more effectively. During the summer, learning camps were organised at all three centres. Parents and government school teachers actively participated. This helped strengthen community involvement in children’s learning.

TLMs, IEC, Reference Materials and Lesson plans for the team, school teachers and children: During the year, focused efforts were made to improve teaching–learning processes. The team worked on preparing, adapting, and using TLMs,



IEC materials, reference resources, and structured lesson plans. These were used by the project team, school teachers, and children. The team regularly developed, improved, and refined TLMs. They ensured that the materials were suitable for different ages and grade levels. These were used in both remedial centres and government primary schools. The materials were first practiced within the team. They were then shared with teachers and used with children. This helped observe children’s responses and improve the materials further. Government textbooks, teacher handbooks, and FLN guidelines were used as key references. Other supporting materials were also referred to. This ensured alignment with curriculum standards and policy frameworks. Selected TLMs from the

organization Jodo Gyan were also used. These helped strengthen foundational learning, especially in numeracy. Structured lesson plans for language and mathematics for Classes I to V were prepared. They were discussed, reviewed, and finalized within the team. These plans were then shared with school teachers. Teachers used and adapted them in their classrooms based on context. This ongoing cycle of planning, practice, and reflection strengthened learning from mistakes, innovations, evolving workable effective strategies and continuously improving teaching–learning processes. It promoted activity-based learning and increased children’s participation. It also supported progress in foundational literacy and numeracy in both remedial centres and schools.

Workshops for Stakeholders: Chale Chalo organised a one-day, face-to-face consultation workshop. The theme was “Effective Pedagogical Processes and Classroom Management.” It was held at the Education Resource Centre in Madanpur, Kendrapara. The workshop brought together the representatives of different key stakeholders. These included government primary school teachers, head teachers, resource persons, community members, volunteers, and the project team. They shared their experiences and reflected on classroom practices. The workshop created a common platform for discussion. Participants talked about challenges in classrooms. They also worked together to find practical solutions for managing multi-grade, multi-level (MGML) classrooms. Discussions focused on improving teaching methods. Participants explored ways to move beyond rote learning. They emphasised joyful and activity-based teaching. They also discussed lesson planning, assessment, preparation of TLMs, and creating positive classroom environments.



Through group reflection, participants identified practical and context-based solutions. These can be applied in their own classrooms. The workshop also strengthened collaboration between teachers and the Chale Chalo team. This will support better classroom practices and improved learning outcomes for children.

B.2.3. IVDT - MANGRO-TFR PROJECT (Mangroves and Top Soil Fertility Restoration)

Project Overview:

Chale Chalo, in collaboration with local communities and other stakeholders, has been working for environmental preservation in the ecologically sensitive coastal region of Kendrapara district, Odisha, for nearly two decades. Its interventions have been concentrated in the selected villages, peripheral areas, and schools of Rajnagar, Mahakalpada, Pattamundai, and Aul blocks, which have been varied from year to year. During the year 2024-2025, Chale Chalo implemented the MANGRO-TFR Project with the support of the Integrated Village Development Trust (IVDT), UK. The project covered 20 villages and 20 schools located in and around the mangrove ecosystem of Bhitarkanika National Park and the adjoining areas of the Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary. The initiative focuses on the restoration and preservation of mangroves, improvement of topsoil fertility, protection of degraded coastal wetlands, and promotion of sustainable land, water, and plant-based livelihoods. Through community mobilization, environmental education, awareness campaigns, stakeholders' engagement, and convergence with government systems, the project seeks to reduce disaster vulnerability, address the impacts of climate change, and strengthen long-term community resilience.

By integrating habitat restoration, plantation of mangrove and other tree species, engagement of eco-clubs, women and youth groups, and promotion of sustainable development practices, the programme contributes to building a resilient coastal ecosystem that conserves biodiversity while supporting and sustaining local livelihoods

Project Objectives:

- a. Restore and conserve mangrove ecosystems through regeneration, plantation, protection measures, and community-led sustainable management to enhance biodiversity and strengthen coastal resilience.
- b. Improve topsoil fertility and promote sustainable agriculture by encouraging organic practices, soil conservation measures, indigenous cropping systems, and climate-resilient farming methods to enhance productivity and household food security.
- c. Strengthen community participation and climate resilience by engaging local institutions, eco-clubs, youth groups, Panchayati Raj Institutions, and concerned government departments in environmental education, disaster risk reduction, natural resource management, and sustainable livelihood promotion

MANGRO & TFR PROJECT ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR 2024-2025

Community Mobilisation on Mangroves: During the year, intensive community mobilization was carried out in Rajnagar and Mahakalpada blocks to restore and conserve mangrove ecosystems, particularly on degraded prawn pond lands, river beds, near river mouths, creeks' sides, and embankments. Chale Chalo organised a series of meetings, awareness campaigns, consultations, and sustained community interactions involving local residents, women Self-Help Groups, fishermen, livestock owners, fuelwood collectors, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Eco-Development Committees, eco-club students, teachers, farmers, and environment volunteers. Through continuous awareness and sensitization efforts, communities gained a deeper understanding of the vital protective role of mangroves, especially in the wake of recurrent cyclones and their damaging impacts. The process helped build trust, strengthen partnerships, and foster a sense of collective responsibility for mangrove conservation. As a result, more than 400 community members and stakeholders actively participated in mangrove restoration, protection, and conservation activities. With continuous persuasion a few farmers voluntarily donated saline-affected and abandoned prawn pond land, and other land areas to the Forest Department for mangrove plantation. Many of them were recognized by the Forest Department as Mangrove Mitra (Friends of Mangroves) for their valuable contribution. Community mobilization also strengthened joint monitoring systems, watch and ward mechanisms, conflict resolution processes, and long-term community ownership of restored mangrove habitats.



Community Mobilisation on Topsoil Fertility Restoration (TFR): The project mobilized farming communities, with special emphasis on small and marginal farmers, women farmers, Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs), Farmer Groups, and School Eco-Clubs' members, to revive traditional and low-cost practices for restoring topsoil fertility. Through community meetings, awareness campaigns, and practical learning sessions, more than 350 farmers, eco-club students and teachers got sensitized on the importance of soil health and the role of organic manure, composting, crop rotation, green manure cultivation, and adopting multi-crop practices in restoring topsoil fertility and sustaining agricultural productivity. As part of the initiative, farmers actively adopted a range of improved practices, including compost preparation using household and farm waste, crop rotation with pulses, green manure cultivation,



ridge formation in agricultural fields, line transplantation of paddy, and organic kitchen gardening. They were also encouraged to understand the importance of soil testing and motivated to collect soil samples from their farmlands for scientific analysis, getting the reports on soil health and take natural remedial measures. Traditional seed preservation practices for paddy, pulses, and indigenous vegetables were promoted alongside the use of organic manure and natural pest management methods. These interventions were strengthened through regular community-led meetings, continuous farmer interactions, field visits, and experience-sharing platforms. Close convergence with the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Forest, and Soil Conservation and Watershed Development further enhanced farmer confidence and participation, enabling wider and more effective adoption of sustainable practices.



As a result, more than 600 households increased their production and use of organic manure by nearly 20 per cent, leading to improved soil fertility, reduced dependence on chemical inputs, and enhancing household food and nutrition safety and security.

Demonstration of TFR and MANGRO Centre Development and Maintenance: The MANGRO Centre continued to serve as a demonstration and learning hub for mangrove conservation and topsoil fertility restoration initiatives. The centre promoted integrated models of sustainable agriculture, environmental education, and natural resource management. A variety of fruit plants, including guava, papaya, banana, lemon, mango, coconut, jamun, sapodilla (chico fruit), neem, and stone apple, were cultivated on the campus. A few mangroves associate species planted earlier, are being protected to enrich the biodiversity in the campus, especially near a small pond, sheltering birds, insects and other small and micro fauna and flora.

Seasonal vegetables such as brinjal, ladyfinger, spinach, cabbage, cauliflower, radish, tomato, beans, and coriander were also grown using organic methods. These included the use of compost and natural pesticides prepared at the centre. Compost pits and manure units were regularly utilised to demonstrate the preparation, application, and benefits of organic inputs for restoring soil fertility. The centre also housed mangrove and topsoil fertility learning modules, photographs, seed samples, and other educational resource materials. The MANGRO Centre functioned as a training and exposure venue for farmers, women's groups, school children, teachers, team members, volunteers, and visitors. Practical demonstrations, meetings, training sessions, and guided visits were organised throughout the year to promote sustainable agriculture, environmental awareness, and eco-friendly practices.

Mangro and Associate Plant Nursery Raising: To strengthen mangrove protection, ecological restoration, and coastal biodiversity conservation, mangrove and mangrove-associated plant nurseries were developed during the year in close collaboration with the local communities, and technical guidance of forest department personnel from time to time. This year the project raised 40000 potted seedlings of mangrove and associate species, near Barahapur village under Koelpur GP of Rajnagar block. These potted saplings played a vital role in ensuring the timely availability of quality planting materials for large-scale restoration and protective plantation activities in vulnerable coastal areas, especially adjacent to the Barunai river mouth. with priority given to river mouths, creeks, mudflats, and erosion-prone embankments.



Besides, we were engaged in awareness generation and mobilization of the villagers for supporting and protecting the nurseries raised by the forest department for undertaking mangroves plantation.

The focus had been given for plantation on river beds, creeks, degraded and unused prawn ponds land, mudflats, near erosion prone embankments as well as within and around critical mangrove habitats. We have also supported the initiatives of households, communities, PRIs, EDCs, and concerned line departments for promoting nursery raising and undertaking backyard/homestead, farmland and pond ridges, orchard, common land and avenue plantation, embankment strengthening, and gap filling in degraded areas. These plantations are expected to function as natural bio-shields by reducing the impact of strong winds, tidal surges, saline intrusion, and coastal erosion, while also protecting core mangrove ecosystems from further degradation. Nursery operations included careful site selection, land cleaning, preparation of nursery beds, drainage management, silt and soil filling, polybag arrangement, seed dibbling, watering, weeding, regular maintenance, and replacement of damaged or dead seedlings. Continuous monitoring was undertaken to ensure healthy growth and survival of saplings. Initiative was taken to engaging local women in nursery-related activities, along with men workers, which generated local wage employment, enhanced practical skills, and strengthened their leadership and participation in mangrove conservation and climate resilience efforts. The initiative also helped build stronger community ownership and long-term commitment towards restoration of the fragile coastal wetland ecosystem.

Mangrove Plantation and Gap Filling: During the year, extensive mangrove plantation and gap-filling activities were undertaken with active participation from local communities, youth volunteers, and other stakeholders across key coastal stretches. These efforts were aimed at restoring degraded mangrove habitats, strengthening coastal protection,



and enhancing biodiversity in vulnerable estuarine and riverine zones. 20,000 potted seedlings, and 2000 hypocotyls were planted with engagement of trained, and experienced community mangrove plantation contractors, workers, team members, and volunteers. Plantation activities were carried out on degraded forest lands, river and creek sides, community lands, agreed and permitted private lands, and demolished prawn pond areas affected by salinity and ecological degradation. Gap filling was undertaken in earlier plantation sites to enhance survival rates, restore leftover/ lost patchy areas, and ensure density, extension and continuity of mangrove coverage. Regular monitoring, maintenance, plants care, protection, and conservation measures

were also promoted in new as well as old mangroves areas to increase the long-term success of plantations. This year also witnessed the systematic identification, planning, and preparation of new plantation sites were carried out in coordination with local communities, forest department personnel, PRIs, SHGs, and other stakeholders. Mutual support, cooperation, collaboration, and convergence were initiated for utilization of resources available at household, community, PRIs, govt., and CSOs levels for regeneration, protection and conservation of mangroves and other plants species and increasing the green coverage to reduce the impacts of increased temperature, and climate change.

The reclaimed prawn ponds land areas, if covered with mangroves and associated plants fully, are expected to significantly contribute to habitat restoration and shoreline stabilization. Efforts also included roadside plantation and gap filling of earlier avenue plantations to strengthen green cover and improve the local environment in convergence with relevant government schemes, PRIs and line departments. As part of World Environment Day celebrations on 5 June, around 1,000 general tree saplings were planted with community participation. In consultation with local forest department personnel, plantation sites were identified at Singarpur (near Barunai Muhan) and along the Ratapanga River, with a planned plantation target of 20,000 saplings at each site in coming year. The project further facilitated collection of mangrove seeds from healthy natural forests for dibbling and plantation in adjacent degraded and uncovered areas. This supported natural regeneration, expansion of mangrove cover, and strengthening of ecological resilience in and around the Bhitarkanika landscape. Overall, these initiatives contributed significantly to coastal ecosystem restoration, disaster risk reduction, and long-term livelihood security of local communities.

Mangrove Protection and Awareness Support: During the year, focused efforts were made to strengthen the protection and safeguarding of mangrove plantations and regenerated mangrove habitats in mutual understanding, consultation, coordination, cooperation and support practices among the local communities, interest groups, forest department, volunteers, and other stakeholders. Special attention was given to ecologically sensitive coastal areas vulnerable to erosion, tidal flooding, and habitat loss. Collaborative plantation, protection, and conservation strategies were developed for selected sites with clearly defined responsibilities for monitoring, watch and ward, and overall protection of plantation areas. This improved coordination among stakeholders and ensured timely action whenever risks were identified.



Support was provided for mangrove watch and ward activities. This included facilitation of seed collection from existing mangrove forests, raising local awareness, and regular monitoring of nursery raising and plantation sites to nurture and protect seedlings, prevent grazing, encroachment, illegal cutting, and other damage. Community members actively participated in restoration, protection and conservation measures, creating a sense of ownership and responsibility. These efforts helped improve the survival and growth of newly, and earlier planted and naturally regenerated mangroves, while also strengthening the long-term health of the coastal wetland ecosystem.

Regular engagement with communities and Forest Department officials also helped address human-wildlife conflict, especially incidents of crocodile attacks and crop damage. Awareness meetings were organised in villages and schools to promote safety measures, precautionary practices, and peaceful coexistence with wildlife. The team also facilitated coordination to ensure timely compensation for affected families in cases of crop loss, property damage, injury, or loss of life. This support helped reduce distress and improve trust between communities and government agencies.

Sustained cooperation, and collaboration were carried out with forest department officials, and frontline personnels, including the PCCF, DFOs, Range Officers, Foresters, and guards for the protection of Olive Ridley turtles in coastal areas adjoining the project region. Efforts were also made to support the conversion of demolished prawn pond lands into forest land, priorities mangrove restoration, and strengthen patrolling in vulnerable coastal stretches. These actions contributed to biodiversity conservation and better management of fragile coastal habitats. In response to community concerns, demands for iron fencing at critical locations were raised and followed up. This helped reduce crop damage and improved protection of agricultural fields located near mangrove areas. Engagement with concerned departments also contributed to better hatchery planning, improved beach cleaning and protection, and stronger precautionary measures during turtle nesting periods. Overall, these combined efforts strengthened environmental conservation, community resilience, and sustainable coastal natural resource management.

Mangrove restoration & Convergence Work Support: The project team continued its focused efforts for mangrove ecosystem restoration in close coordination with the local communities, Gram Panchayats, Forest Department, fishermen, farmers, buffalo owners, women SHGs, EDCs, school eco-clubs, environment loving people, volunteers, and other stakeholders. Priority was given to restoring degraded coastal lands, expanding mangrove plantations, strengthening nursery systems, and promoting community-based conservation. The initiative also aimed to enhance possible density, and areas of vegetation coverage and improve local livelihoods so that people actively support long-term protection of natural resources, especially the mangrove ecosystem, and unique coastal wetland biodiversity. Key activities undertaken during the year included:



- Actively participated in the collective efforts of the local communities, forest department personnel, and other key stakeholders for large-scale mangrove restoration and conservation in Rajnagar and Mahakalpada block of Kendrapara district. This helped strengthen the coastal green belt and improve protection against cyclones, tidal waves, and soil erosion.
- We have raised 40000 seedlings of mangroves and associate species through setting up and managing successful mangrove nursery at Barahapur. This ensured timely availability of healthy saplings for plantation program. Besides, 20000 potted saplings raised previous year and 2000 hypocotyls were planted for extension of and gap filling in our existing mangroves plantation sites and new areas adjacent to Barunai river mouth. We have been mobilizing the communities, interest groups, and stakeholders to support the mangrove nursery and plantation initiatives of forest department as well as plantation of fruits bearing species, other

horticultural, agricultural and livelihood promotion activities of the horticulture and agriculture departments through relevant government schemes.

- Chale Chalo has mobilized the local communities, and other stakeholders for continuation of mangroves plantation and protection initiatives in and around Singarpur (Barunai Muhan) and Ratapanga river sites, and work closely with the forest department for massive plantation in the uncovered suitable areas.
- Land donation was facilitated from owners of demolished prawn ponds, and unused wetland for ecological restoration. The donated land was used for mangrove plantation and habitat recovery. This helped restore biodiversity, improve water balance, and strengthen the coastal ecosystem.
- Plantation of mangrove associate species and gap filling was undertaken along roadsides, private land, and earlier plantation sites. Special plantation drives were also organized during World Environment Day with community participation.
- Regular engagement was made with Gram Panchayats to identify saline-submerged and unused land for future mangrove restoration. This created scope for expanding green cover in vulnerable coastal areas.
- Eco-Club students and teachers were actively involved in mangrove restoration activities. Exposure visits to nurseries and plantation sites, celebration of environment-related days, and guided learning sessions were organized in collaboration with the Forest Department.
- Nature Diaries and educational IEC materials were developed and distributed among school children. These materials encouraged observation, documentation, and reflection on nature and environmental changes.
- Vulnerable fishing families were supported during fishing-ban periods through compensation linkages and alternative livelihood promotion. Inland fishing, small enterprises, and other income options were encouraged in convergence with the Forest Department to reduce pressure on mangrove ecosystems.
- Community demand was generated for conversion of demolished prawn pond land into forest land. Follow-up was also made to prioritize mangrove restoration in such reclaimed areas.



- Strong coordination, and cooperation were made for protection of Olive Ridley Turtle nesting habitats through citizen's support system and collaborative efforts. The Forest Department, Police, Coast Guard, and other departments were involved to strengthen patrolling and conservation measures.
- Support was provided for conflict mitigation measures such as human-animal conflict management and crop protection fencing. These efforts helped reduce losses of local communities and promoted positive attitudes towards conservation, and invaluable works of the govt., NGOs, and communities for mangroves restoration.

Overall, these efforts strengthened coastal ecology, increased community participation, and improved resilience of vulnerable coastal villages against climate and disaster risks.

Nature Diary Initiative for Eco-Clubs' Students, and Teachers: To build environmental awareness and observation skills



among children, Nature Diaries were designed, printed, and distributed to Eco-Club students and teachers. A total of 400 nos. of Nature Diaries were distributed among the children and teachers to encourage regular nature observation and learning. Children were guided on how to observe nature carefully and record their information, pictures, and findings regularly. They noted seasonal changes, flora and fauna diversity, weather patterns, and the relationship between people and nature. They also reflected on their experiences and learning through simple diary entries. Eco-Club members actively took part in practical and activity-based learning programs. These included visits to mangrove nurseries and plantation sites, nursery raising, plantation drives, learning sessions about local birds, and mangroves by using

books and flashcards, compost preparation, seeds germination observation, campus cleaning, waste management, debates, group exercises, and guided nature walks.

Such activities helped children understand environmental concepts through direct experience, through observation, data gathering, record keeping, analysis, action, and continuous learning, rather than only classroom teaching. The Nature Diary initiative was further enriched through exposure visits and celebration of important environmental days such as World Environment Day, World Wetlands Day, Van Mahotsav, and World Mangrove Day etc. These events created excitement among children and encouraged wider participation in conservation activities. Students and teachers were also motivated to take part in environmental recognition programs. During the year, selected schools and individuals received appreciation awards for their contribution to nature conservation. Together, these efforts helped children connect classroom learning with real-life ecological processes in their surroundings. They gradually developed curiosity, responsibility, and respect for local ecosystems, laying the foundation for lifelong environmental stewardship.



Program Review & Planning: Regular fortnightly, monthly, and quarterly review and planning meetings were held at both field and team levels to monitor the progress of mangrove restoration and topsoil fertility activities. These meetings helped assess achievements, identify challenges, and plan timely actions for better results. For mangrove restoration, discussions focused on timely nursery setting up and maintenance, seedling survival, plantation site preparation, gap filling, awareness, education, and protection measures. Special attention was given to issues such as grazing, trespassing of cattle herds, damage due to boats rowing, and fishing nets pulling on planted tender mangrove saplings, irregular & imbalanced tidal water, and other risks affecting young plantations. Progress on seed collection, nursery bed preparation, site selection for new plantations, community participation, and watch-and-ward arrangements were also reviewed. Coordination and follow-up with line departments such as the Forest, Horticulture, and Agriculture Departments remained an important part of these meetings. Land donation for restoration work, plantation planning, and achievement of large-scale plantation targets were also regularly tracked. Field observations and monitoring visits were an essential part of the review process. These visits provided firsthand information on plantation growth, survival rates, community involvement, and site-specific needs. Findings from the field helped improve planning and decision-making.

Under the topsoil fertility programme, meetings reviewed farmer participation, compost production, green manure cultivation, crop rotation and multi-crops practices, soil testing follow-up, and the use of organic inputs, and good quality high yielding traditional local seeds. Discussions also focused on improving awareness among farmers and strengthening adoption of agroecology, and sustainable farming practices. These regular review, monitoring, reflection, assessment, learning, and planning ensured quick problem-solving, better teamwork, stronger coordination with farmers, communities, PRIs, line departments, and other key stakeholders and improved project cycle management. As a result, they supported steady progress in ecological restoration, healthier soils, and more sustainable agriculture.

Project Documentation Support, and IEC Material: Project documentation was strengthened through regular and systematic collection of data, field notes, photographs, and records of important activities, processes, and lessons learned. This helped maintain clear evidence of progress, challenges, and results at the field level.

Proper documentation also supported planning, reporting, and future improvement of programme activities. Selected success stories and case studies were compiled to highlight positive community practices, local innovations, and visible changes achieved during the year. These stories reflected how people's participation contributed to environmental protection, improved livelihoods, and stronger local ownership of development efforts. A few Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials were also developed and widely used - leaflets, scrolls, flash cards etc. The materials covered important themes such as mangrove conservation, topsoil fertility restoration, turtle protection, climate adaptation, compost making, waste management, and disaster preparedness. These IEC materials were used during Eco-Club sessions, community meetings, farmer trainings, plantation drives, school programs, and awareness campaigns. They helped explain key environmental concepts in a simple and practical manner, making them easier for children, farmers, and community members to understand and apply in daily life. Overall, strong documentation and effective awareness materials improved learning, encouraged community participation, and strengthened the long-term impact of the project.

Publication of Hentala New Letter: A total of 1,000 copies of Hentala (The Mangroves) newsletter were published and widely distributed among Eco-Club students, teachers, academicians, intellectuals, activists, line-department personnels, NGOs, writers, media representatives, and nature-loving community members. The newsletter was shared to raise awareness on important environmental issues and to promote collective responsibility towards nature conservation. Hentala serves as an informative platform that educates and engages different sections of society on themes such as mangrove and topsoil fertility restoration and conservation, climate change, wildlife protection, wetland biodiversity, plastic-free living, tree plantation, and the ecological importance of Bhitarkanika National Park and Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary. It also highlights local environmental challenges, community concerns, and successful conservation efforts. The newsletter regularly documents awareness drives, plantation campaigns, clean-up activities, importance of lives in water and on land, and programs organised on important environmental days, protection of Olive Ridley Turtles, and minimization of animal-human conflicts. It also creates space for students, teachers, local writers, journalists, officials, retired and exiting employees, people representatives, volunteers, and project team members to share their ideas, experiences, success stories, poems, drawings, and creative messages related to environmental protection and sustainable living. Through this collective effort, Hentala continues to strengthen environmental awareness, inspire young minds, and encourage community-led action for the protection and conservation of mangroves, topsoil fertility, and the local ecosystem.



Topsoil Restoration & Convergence Work Support: Substantial efforts were made to improve soil fertility and promote



eco-friendly farming practices in the project villages. The work focused massive awareness and micro-shifting actions on restoring degraded topsoil, reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and encouraging natural methods that improve long-term soil health. Special attention was given to helping farmers adopt sustainable and climate-resilient



agricultural practices. To strengthen and sustain the food, nutrition and income security at household level, families were encouraged to develop organic kitchen gardens for growing vegetables, fruits, and medicinal plants. These gardens helped improve food diversity, reduce household expenses, and ensure regular access to nutritious food.

Through convergence with different line departments, the project team helped rural women and farmers access government schemes, technical guidance, training programs, quality seeds, organic inputs, and other agricultural support services. This coordination improved farmers' knowledge, increased opportunities for livelihood enhancement, and promoted self-reliant and environmentally responsible agriculture.

Key Activities Undertaken:

- Rural women and farmers were mobilised and supported to adopt organic kitchen gardens and eco-friendly farming practices as a livelihood support initiative. These efforts helped improve household nutrition, reduce food expenses, and create small additional income opportunities.
- Compost pits, vermicompost units, and preparation of organic manure and natural pesticides were promoted among 600 farming families through demonstrations, and renovation. These practices helped improve soil fertility, restore degraded topsoil, and slowly reducing dependence on chemical inputs.
- Field-level guidance was provided on sustainable farming methods such as crop rotation, mixed cropping, mulching, use of traditional organic inputs, and gradual reduction of chemical fertilisers and pesticides. This helped farmers improve productivity while protecting soil health, especially in backyard, and nearby farm land.
- Support was given for land preparation and proper layout of kitchen gardens. Families were guided on seasonal crop planning and cultivation of vegetables, leafy greens, spices, pulses, oilseeds, root tubers, taproots, fruit, and medicinal plants for better balanced diet with nutrition and supplementary income.
- Traditional seed selection, seed collection, preservation, processing, and propagation practices were reintroduced, and encouraged. Support was also provided for community-level seed conservation to protect local seed diversity and ensure future availability.

- Soil testing was facilitated to assess nutrient status and identify soil deficiencies. Based on the results, farmers were guided on suitable soil management and balanced nutrient application practices.
- Convergence with the relevant schemes being implemented by agriculture, horticulture, forest, and fisheries depts., PRIs, EDCs, and others was strengthened to help farmers, especially women, to access govt. schemes, quality seeds, vegetable saplings, grafted fruit plants, irrigation support, technical extension services, training, exposure, and field demonstration opportunities.
- Community members participated in departmental trainings, and useful technical knowledge was shared further through village meetings, practical demonstrations, exposure visits, and regular field interactions.
- Regular field monitoring, follow-up visits, and documentation were carried out to track progress and encourage adoption of soil fertility improvement and sustainable farming practices at the village level.
- The trained team members engaged in organic manure and pesticides production, use, and sustainable agriculture practices demonstration field at MANGRO center at Madanpur, are being deputed at field level for transfer of skills and knowledge for promotion of topsoil fertility restoration and adoption of agroecology.

B.2.4. CRY- HEALTH & NUTRITION PROJECT

(Improving Access to Quality Health and Nutrition Services for Marginalised Communities)

Project Overview:

The Health and Nutrition Project, supported by CRY Kolkata and implemented by Chale Chalo, Odisha, is being carried out in 28 remote villages and hamlets of Golamunda Block in Kalahandi district. The project aims to improve access to quality health, nutrition, and essential care services for marginalised and underserved communities, especially children, pregnant women, lactating mothers, adolescent girls, and other vulnerable groups. The project currently reaches 10,053 people from 2,303 households. This includes 5,112 males, of whom 1,682 are boys in the age group of 0–18 years, and 4,941 females, of whom 1,634 are girls in the age group of 0–18 years. The intervention covers villages located under Mahaling, Leter, Kuhura, Sinapali, and Khaliapali Gram Panchayats. To ensure effective service delivery, community participation, and better convergence with government programs, the project works closely with 18 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), 14 Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) points, 14 immunisation points, 14 Gaon Kalyan Samitis (GKSs), and 21 schools. Strong coordination with frontline workers, health staff, teachers, and community institutions helps improve outreach and timely support to families. The project gives priority to children from birth to 18 years, adolescent girls, pregnant women, and lactating mothers, particularly those affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), anemia, and micronutrient deficiencies. Special focus is placed on early identification, regular follow-up, counselling, awareness generation, growth monitoring, and referral support so that vulnerable individuals receive timely care and improved health outcomes.

Project Objectives:

- ❖ Improve access to free, quality, and timely primary healthcare services in all project intervention areas
- ❖ Reduce child malnutrition, especially Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), with special focus on children aged 0–6 years.
- ❖ Promote self-development, confidence, life skills, better health & nutrition practices among adolescent girls
- ❖ Contribute to the reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR), and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) through preventive and timely healthcare support
- ❖ Strengthen the active participation of mothers in accessing, monitoring, and improving services provided through Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)
- ❖ Improve the quality, regularity, and effectiveness of services delivered through AWCs and Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) platforms
- ❖ Address key adolescent health issues and support their access to relevant government schemes, counselling, and essential services
- ❖ Ensure all eligible pregnant women and mothers receive benefits under government welfare schemes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and MAMATA
- ❖ Reduce anemia and other major health problems caused by poor nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies
- ❖ Promote complete and timely immunisation of children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers
- ❖ Improve menstrual hygiene practices, break myths and stigma, and address sanitation-related concerns among adolescent girls and women

CRY HEALTH & NUTRITION PROJECT ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR 2024-2025:

Child Rights & Nutrition Mela: As part of the ongoing efforts to strengthen awareness on child rights and nutrition, a Child Rights and Nutrition Mela was organised at the campus of Kodobhata Upper Primary School under Mahaling Gram Panchayat. The event was attended by 61 children, including 23 boys and 38 girls. The mela aimed to enhance children’s understanding of their basic rights—Survival, Development, Protection, and Participation—while also improving their knowledge of healthy food habits, balanced diets, and essential nutrition. Through interactive, child-friendly activities, group discussions, games, and facilitated/guided learning sessions, children were encouraged to make fun and learn more in an enjoyable and participatory environment. Special emphasis was given to the importance of proper nutrition for child development domains – physical, cognitive/mental, emotional, social, and language, improving immunity, and overall well-being. Children were informed about the role of vitamins, minerals, iron, protein, and other key nutrients, their functions in the human body, and naturally grown locally available food items that can help maintain a balanced diet.



The mela created an open platform where children actively participated, asked questions, shared their experiences, and reflected on their rights and daily food practices. During the session, the children also identified iron-rich foods available in their villages, helping them understand how local food can be used to prevent anemia and improve health. The programme successfully combined rights awareness with nutrition education in a meaningful and engaging manner.

Celebration of World Breastfeeding Week: World Breastfeeding Week is observed every year from 1st to 7th August to promote the importance of breastfeeding and improve the health and well-being of mothers and children. In 2024, the global theme was “Closing the Gap: Breastfeeding Support for All,” which emphasised the need for inclusive, accessible, and continuous support so that every mother can breastfeed their children successfully without barriers, including six months exclusive breastfeeding. The Week was observed during August 2024 in all project villages of Golamunda Block, Kalahandi district, with active support from frontline health workers, women SHGs and village institutions. Awareness activities were organised in all 18 AWC villages through rallies, group meetings, demonstration of healthy food for PWs & LMs, counselling sessions, banner display, and community discussions. Pregnant women, lactating mothers, adolescent girls, Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), ASHAs, and ANMs actively participated in the collective initiatives.



The sessions focused on key issues related to maternal and child health and nutrition, including the importance of early initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth, feeding of colostrum as the baby’s first immunisation, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, and continued breastfeeding along with complementary feeding up to two years and beyond. The observance helped improve community awareness, correct common myths and misconceptions, and promote positive breastfeeding practices. It also strengthened the role of families and frontline workers in supporting mothers to ensure healthier outcomes for both mother and child.

Poshan Diwas / National Nutrition Week Observation: National Nutrition Month is observed every year in September



to promote awareness on the importance of proper nutrition, healthy food habits, and improved family well-being. As part of this campaign, a series of awareness programs were organised in the project areas covering five Gram Panchayats—Kuhura, Sinapali, Mahaling, Khaliapali, and Leter. A total of 643 community members participated, including 19 males and 624 females, mainly pregnant women, lactating mothers, and adolescent girls. The programme focused on increasing awareness about balanced diets and encouraging the use of locally available and affordable food items such as vegetables, fruits, pulses, cereals, oilseeds, and grains to meet daily nutritional needs. Green leafy vegetables, seasonal fruits, cereals, milk, and eggs were collected and displayed during the sessions. Their nutritional value, including iron,

protein, vitamins, minerals, and energy-giving properties, was clearly explained in a simple and practical manner. Pregnant women, lactating mothers, and adolescent girls actively shared their daily food habits, traditional practices,

and challenges related to nutrition and food availability, accessibility, quality, and safety. They received guidance on the importance of iron-rich foods, regular meals, dietary diversity, and healthy cooking practices to help prevent anemia, weakness, and malnutrition-related health problems. The programme helped improve awareness on nutrition, encouraged positive food practices at household level, and strengthened ongoing efforts to improve the health of mothers, adolescents, and children in the community.

Community Sensitization Meeting on Balanced Diet: Community sensitization meetings were organised in three villages—Bagmunda (Leter GP), Kalipur (Khaliapali GP), and Balipadar (Kuhura GP) of Kalahandi district—to raise awareness on the importance of maintaining balanced diets for girls, pregnant women, mothers, and children. The



sessions aimed to improve knowledge on healthy eating habits and the use of locally available nutritious foods for better family health. During the meetings, participants were informed about the importance of regular and balanced food intake for proper growth, energy, healthy life, and overall well-being. Special emphasis was given to the role of nutrition in brain development, strong bones, improved immunity, healthy blood formation, and disease prevention. The discussions also highlighted the increased nutritional needs of pregnant women, lactating mothers, adolescent girls, and young children. The key components of a balanced diet—proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, minerals, and adequate water intake—were explained in simple terms. Participants learned how each nutrient supports body

functions and why a variety of foods should be included in daily meals. Guidance was provided on preparing affordable and nutritious meals using local and seasonal foods. The importance of kitchen gardens was strongly advocated as a practical way to ensure regular access to fresh vegetables and fruits. Examples of nutrient-rich local foods such as moringa leaves, drumsticks, pumpkin, watermelon, cucumber, papaya, pulses, green leafy vegetables, eggs, and milk were shared to encourage healthier food choices. Families were motivated to include these foods in everyday diets, especially for children and mothers. An open interaction session was also held to discuss common beliefs and misconceptions related to food practices during pregnancy, lactation, child feeding, and vaccination. Participants actively shared their experiences and received practical guidance from facilitators. Overall, the meetings helped improve community understanding of balanced diets, promoted positive nutrition practices, and encouraged households to adopt healthier eating habits using safe, affordable, own grown vegetables, and crops, and locally available foods.



Orientation of pregnant & lactating mothers on child health and nutrition with focus on exclusive breastfeeding: Four orientation sessions for pregnant and lactating mothers were organised in Makaraguda and Bagmunda (Leter GP), Kanakpur (Khaliapali GP), and Bandajor (Sinapali GP) of Kalahandi district. A total of 91 participants, including 83 women and 8 men, attended the sessions. Participants included mothers, family members, Anganwadi Workers, and project team members. The programs aimed to strengthen awareness on maternal and child health and encourage healthy practices at the household level. The discussions focused on the importance of early pregnancy registration so that mothers can receive timely healthcare services and government benefits. Participants were informed about schemes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), MAMATA I & II, regular antenatal check-ups, iron and calcium supplements, and routine vaccinations. Families were encouraged to support pregnant women in accessing these services without delay. Special emphasis was given to safe institutional delivery for the protection of both mother and baby. The possible health risks associated with home deliveries, including complications during childbirth and delayed medical support, were explained in simple terms. Mothers and family members were encouraged to choose health centres or hospitals for delivery to ensure skilled care and emergency support when needed. The sessions also highlighted the importance of balanced nutrition diets during pregnancy and lactation. Participants were guided on the need for nutritious daily food plates containing cereals, pulses, green leafy vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, and sufficient water. Kitchen gardens were promoted as a practical and low-cost way to improve regular access to fresh vegetables and nutritious foods at home.



Awareness was created on child health with special focus on exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life. Mothers were encouraged to initiate breastfeeding with colostrum soon after birth and to continue feeding only breast milk during the first 6 months, as this helps build immunity, supports healthy growth, and protects infants from infections. The importance of timely immunisation was also discussed in detail. Families were advised to attend all immunisation sessions regularly and ensure that children receive vaccines as per the government schedule. Vaccination was explained as an effective way to protect children from serious diseases and support healthy development. Overall, the orientation sessions improved awareness among mothers and family members on safe motherhood, newborn care, nutrition, breastfeeding, and immunisation, while promoting greater use of available health services and schemes.

PME Visit/ Training on NRC to project staff, community volunteers, and front-line service providers: A two-day capacity-building training programme was organised at the project office in Khariar, Nuapada, for the project team and



frontline workers. The training was facilitated by Mr. Ashim Ghosh, Assistant General Manager, and Mr. Sukan Tamang, Programme Manager from CRY. The program aimed to strengthen the knowledge and skills of Chale Chalo team members for better planning, implementation, monitoring, and review of project activities. During the sessions, participants were oriented on important tools such as Theory of Change, Outcomes Mapping, Stakeholder Analysis, and Outcomes Harvesting. These methods helped the team understand how to plan activities more effectively, track progress, identify key stakeholders, and document positive changes at the community level. The training also encouraged reflection, learning, and better coordination among team members. As

part of the program, a field visit was organised to interact directly with community members and frontline service providers. Meetings were held with pregnant women, lactating mothers, Anganwadi Workers, and helpers to review the health and nutrition status of women, children, and adolescents. Special attention was given to issues such as anaemia, undernutrition, and the need for timely healthcare services, and the impacts of project interventions.

The team visited a kitchen garden developed at the Anganwadi Centre, primary school, and by families having high-risk members (SAM, MAM, PW, LM, adolescent girls, anemia) in Sandhipada village. The visit helped participants understand how kitchen gardens can improve access to fresh vegetables, promote healthy eating habits, and support better nutrition among children and families. It also demonstrated a practical model that can be replicated in other villages and institutions. In the Khaliapali project village, project progress and community-level impact were reviewed with local stakeholders.

Discussions focused on achievements, challenges, and future priorities for strengthening health, nutrition, and awareness activities. The team also met the Community Health Officer (CHO) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) at the Mahaling Sub-Centre. Discussions were held on service delivery, maternal and child healthcare, immunisation, anemia management, and access to health and nutrition services for pregnant women, lactating mothers, children, and adolescent girls. At Makaraguda village, the CRY and Chale Chalo team participated in a training session for adolescent girls facilitated by community facilitators on the life cycle approach.

The session focused on nutrition, menstrual hygiene, health awareness, self-care, and the importance of healthy practices at different stages of life. In Baburmunda village, meetings were held with mothers, Anganwadi Workers, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and other community members regarding children identified as SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) and MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition). Discussions focused on early identification, regular growth monitoring, home-based care, and timely referral services. During the visit, the Outcomes Harvesting process helped identify a SAM child who was immediately referred to the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC). After receiving proper treatment and care, the child's nutritional condition showed significant improvement. This case highlighted the importance of community vigilance, timely intervention, and effective follow-up support. Altogether, the two-day programme strengthened the capacities of the project team, improved field-level learning, and reinforced community-based efforts to address health, nutrition, and child development issues in the project area.

PR-Workshop for adolescent girls on Life Cycle Approach with a focus on Health and Nutrition: Two awareness



workshops were organised for adolescent girls in Makaraguda and Kanakpur villages under Leter and Khaliapali Gram Panchayats. The workshops aimed to improve awareness on adolescent health, nutrition, hygiene, and informed life choices for a better future. The sessions were interactive and provided a safe space for girls to discuss their concerns and learn practical ways to care for their health and well-being. The discussions focused on the life cycle approach, helping participants understand that good nutrition and healthy habits during adolescence are essential for future health, safe motherhood, and the well-being of the next generation. It was explained that adolescence is a critical stage of physical and mental growth, and proper care during

this period lays the foundation for a healthy adult life. The workshops covered the physical, emotional, and social changes that occur during adolescence. Girls were encouraged to understand these natural changes with confidence, build self-esteem, and seek guidance whenever required.

Special emphasis was given to personal hygiene and menstrual hygiene management. Participants were guided on cleanliness, the safe use of menstrual products, regular changing practices, and proper sanitation. Common myths and misconceptions related to menstruation were also discussed and clarified. Anemia among adolescent girls was another key topic. It was explained that anaemia may not always show clear symptoms, making regular haemoglobin testing important for early detection and treatment. Girls were encouraged to take iron and folic acid supplements as advised by health workers and attend regular health check-ups. The importance of a balanced diet was highlighted, with emphasis on iron-rich and locally available foods such as green leafy vegetables, pulses, jaggery, groundnuts, eggs, fruits, and seasonal vegetables. Kitchen gardens were promoted as a low-cost and practical way to improve household nutrition and food security.



The harmful effects of child marriage on girls' health, education, and future opportunities were also discussed. Early marriage often leads to early pregnancy, health risks for mothers, undernourished children, and continued social and economic hardship. Girls were encouraged to continue their education, develop life skills, and make informed decisions about their future. Overall, the workshops strengthened awareness among adolescent girls on health, hygiene, nutrition, anemia prevention, and their rights, while motivating them to lead healthier, safer, and more confident lives.

Administrative: Under the CRY-supported Health and Nutrition Project, the Director served as the senior management lead, providing overall strategic guidance and supervision for the effective functioning of the organisation and project implementation. The Director oversaw the complete project cycle, including planning, execution, monitoring, documentation, reporting, and coordination, to ensure that all activities were carried out in a timely, efficient, and result-oriented manner. Regular guidance and support were provided to the project team to strengthen field implementation, improve work quality, and address operational challenges. Continuous review meetings, field follow-up, and performance monitoring were undertaken to track progress, identify gaps, and ensure effective delivery of planned outcomes.

The Director worked closely with the Finance Officer to ensure full compliance with donor requirements and all statutory and legal provisions, including Income Tax, FCRA, CSR norms, and other applicable regulations. Proper financial systems were maintained through standard books of accounts, timely budget preparation, fund flow management, expenditure tracking, financial analysis, and preparation of financial statements and reports. The Director and Finance Officer jointly coordinated internal and external audits and ensured adherence to approved financial policies, procedures, and accountability standards. Necessary records, vouchers, and supporting documents were systematically maintained to promote transparency, accuracy, and sound financial governance.

Regular documentation and reporting systems were also strengthened to capture project progress, learning, challenges, and achievements. This supported evidence-based planning, informed decision-making, and continuous improvement in programme delivery. Through continuous mentoring, handholding support, and effective leadership, the senior management team played an important role in the successful implementation of the project. Their efforts contributed to improving health and nutrition services and awareness among marginalised children, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and adolescent girls across 28 villages of Golamunda Block in Kalahandi district.

Other Non-Budgetary Activities Performed through Team Initiatives/ Supports for Improving Health and Nutrition Status among Children, PWs, LMs and Adolescent:

Facilitation of Village Health & Nutrition Day and Immunisation:



Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) sessions and immunisation camps were organised once every month in each village to ensure that beneficiaries received timely and essential health and nutrition services. These platforms also provided opportunities for direct consultation with frontline health workers and service providers. During each VHND, the project team worked closely with the ANM, ASHA, AWW, CHO, and other health staff to support pregnant women, lactating mothers, adolescent girls, and children in accessing available services. Their joint efforts helped improve beneficiaries and community participation and regular use of government health services. Pregnant women were registered and their health status was reviewed regularly. Antenatal Care (ANC) check-ups were conducted, including weight monitoring, blood pressure checks, counselling, and follow-up for high-risk pregnancies. Iron and calcium supplements were distributed, and mothers

were advised on proper nutrition, rest, and regular health visits. Lactating mothers received Postnatal Care (PNC) check-ups after delivery to monitor their recovery and overall health. They were counselled on adequate nutrition, personal care, and the importance of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of a child's life for healthy growth and immunity.

Children aged 0 to 5 years were regularly monitored through measurement of height, weight, and Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC). Their nutritional status was recorded on growth charts using color indicators such as red, yellow, and green to identify severely undernourished, moderately undernourished, and normal children. Necessary counselling, follow-up care, and referrals were provided where required. Health workers also advised families on balanced diets, nutritious food intake, and regular consumption of vegetables, pulses, eggs, milk, and other locally available foods. Special guidance was given to mothers with normal and high-risk pregnancies as per medical advice.



Awareness was created on danger signs such as pneumonia symptoms, fever, weakness, and other childhood illnesses. The importance of timely immunisation for pregnant women and children was regularly emphasised to prevent serious diseases and improve child survival. The sessions also promoted household kitchen gardens to improve access to fresh vegetables and better nutrition. Mothers were encouraged to start complementary feeding after six months while continuing breastfeeding, and to seek medical consultation at nearby health centres or hospitals whenever necessary for timely treatment. On the whole, the monthly VHNDs and immunisation camps played an important role in improving access to healthcare, nutrition services, early detection of health risks, and awareness among vulnerable families in the project villages.

Growth Monitoring: Regular growth monitoring of children under five remained a major priority throughout the year. Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), ASHAs, health workers, and field facilitators jointly measured children's height, weight, and Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) to identify cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) at an early stage. Special attention was given to timely identification and regular follow-up of vulnerable children. Families were counselled on age-appropriate feeding practices, balanced diets, dietary diversity, continued breastfeeding, hygiene, and proper care during illness. Practical demonstrations were also organised on preparing nutritious meals using locally available foods to improve nutrition practices at the household level.



Parents and caregivers were informed about the services available at Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), and necessary referrals were facilitated for children needing specialised care. The field team closely coordinated with frontline workers to ensure that referred children reached the centres and received proper treatment. Regular follow-up visits were conducted to monitor the recovery of identified children and to guide families in maintaining improved feeding and care practices at home. These efforts helped strengthen early intervention and improve the nutritional well-being of children in the project area.

Home Counselling: Regular home visits remained a key activity for improving maternal and child health at the household level. Community facilitators conducted planned counselling sessions with pregnant women, lactating mothers, and caregivers of young children to increase awareness and improve the use of health and nutrition services. These visits helped families receive timely guidance, personalized support, and practical solutions to everyday health concerns. Facilitators encouraged beneficiaries to regularly attend Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs), immunisation camps, antenatal check-ups, and child growth monitoring sessions. Families were also informed about emergency ambulance services such as 102 and 108, and were supported in accessing nearby government health facilities whenever required. During the visits, counselling focused on several important topics, including early initiation of breastfeeding immediately after birth and feeding of colostrum, which is highly beneficial for the newborn. Mothers were encouraged to practice exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months and to continue breastfeeding along with appropriate complementary feeding after six months. Guidance was also provided on preparing safe, nutritious, and age-appropriate foods for young children using locally available ingredients.



Additional discussions covered reproductive health, maternal care during pregnancy and after delivery, menstrual hygiene, safe motherhood practices, institutional delivery, and the importance of postnatal care for both mother and baby. Families were encouraged to support women in seeking timely healthcare and maintaining proper nutrition during pregnancy and lactation. Awareness was also created on government welfare schemes such as Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) and the Mamata Scheme, enabling eligible families to access financial assistance, free health services, and other benefits. Facilitators guided beneficiaries on registration, documentation, and service access. Households were further encouraged to establish kitchen gardens to improve nutrition security, dietary diversity, and regular availability of fresh vegetables and fruits. Regular follow-up was carried out to identify mothers who had completed their breastfeeding period so that they could continue receiving guidance on child feeding, nutrition, and family health practices. These sustained home-based interventions contributed to better health-seeking behavior, improved nutrition practices, increased use of public health services, and stronger linkages between vulnerable families and the government healthcare system.

Children's Club Meetings: A total of 34 Children's Clubs were re-formed and remained active throughout the year, reaching 816 children, including 395 boys and 421 girls. The clubs served as safe and child-friendly spaces where children met regularly, interacted freely, and learned together through joyful and participatory activities. These platforms helped promote inclusion, confidence, leadership, and peer learning among children in the project villages. Regular meetings included mind games, storytelling, poems, drawing, singing, group discussions, and other interactive learning exercises. These activities encouraged creativity, teamwork, communication skills, and self-expression. Children were also given opportunities to introduce themselves, share their interests, and participate in group tasks, which helped build confidence and stronger friendships.



Along with recreational activities, awareness sessions were conducted on important topics such as personal hygiene, handwashing, nutritious food, kitchen gardening, sanitation, child rights, menstrual awareness, and prevention of common illnesses such as anemia and malaria. Children were encouraged to adopt healthy habits and share key messages with their families and peers. Pre- and post-assessments were conducted to measure improvements in life skills, knowledge, confidence, and positive behavioral practices. The results indicated better understanding and active participation among children over time. The Children's Clubs also actively participated in the observation of important days such as World Environment Day, Menstrual Hygiene Day, International Day of Yoga, and World No Tobacco Day.

These events helped broaden children's awareness on social, health, and environmental issues. Regular meetings, mentoring, and follow-up support contributed to increased confidence, leadership qualities, active participation, and improved awareness among children across the project villages.

Adolescent Girls' Meetings: During the year, 32 adolescent girls' groups remained active across the project villages, covering 642 girls. These groups provided a safe and supportive platform where girls met regularly to learn, share experiences, and discuss issues affecting their health, education, and future development. Regular meetings were organised through group discussions, workshops, home visits, and orientation sessions. Key topics included personal hygiene, nutrition, prevention of anaemia, regular intake of Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets, menstrual hygiene management, reproductive health, the importance of education, prevention of child marriage, and the need for regular health check-ups. The sessions helped girls gain correct information, build confidence, and adopt healthy practices.



Every Saturday, the girls participated in the village-level Advika programme. Activities were conducted as per a structured calendar and focused on life skills development such as communication, self-confidence, leadership, problem-solving, and decision-making. These sessions encouraged girls to express themselves freely and take active roles in their communities. IFA tablets and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials were distributed during meetings in coordination with Anganwadi Workers. Girls were motivated to attend sessions regularly, maintain personal health practices, and take responsibility for their own well-being. Continuous follow-up, counselling, and support contributed to positive health outcomes. During the year, one adolescent girl identified with anemia improved to normal health status through regular monitoring, proper nutrition, and timely care. Overall, the adolescent girls' groups strengthened awareness, life skills, health-seeking behavior, and confidence among girls across the project area.

Observation of International and National Awareness Days: International and national awareness days were observed during the year to promote health, environmental protection, and social awareness through active community participation. These events created opportunities for children, adolescents, women, and community members to learn, discuss important issues, and adopt positive practices. On World Environment Day, Anganwadi rallies and awareness activities were organised in 18 villages of Golamunda Block, including Kodobhata, Betrajpalli, Bandajor, Mahendrapur, Sandhipada, Balipadar, Makaraguda, Kathulpada, Colonypada, Bagmunda, Baburmunda, Jayantpur, Nuapada, Kanakpur, Badjor, Kalipur, Kuliapada, and Kasturapadar.



Discussions focused on the meaning of the environment, causes of pollution, waste management, water conservation, and the need to protect forests and natural resources. Plantation drives were also conducted with active participation of children and villagers to encourage responsibility towards nature and cleaner surroundings.

World No Tobacco Day was observed in Nuapada (Mahaling GP), Kalipur (Khaliapali GP), Makaraguda (Leter GP), Mahendrapur (Sinapali GP), and Sandhipada (Kuhura GP). Awareness sessions highlighted the harmful effects of tobacco use, addiction risks, early warning signs of cancer, and long-term health problems affecting the lungs, heart, and overall well-being. Two children addicted to tobacco were counselled individually with the help of visual aids and guided toward behaviour change and healthier habits. On International Yoga Day, yoga sessions were organised in schools with demonstrations of different yoga asanas. Students actively participated in guided exercises focusing on physical fitness, flexibility, breathing techniques, concentration, and mental well-being. The sessions helped children understand the value of daily exercise, self-discipline, stress management, and healthy lifestyle practices.

World Menstrual Hygiene Day was celebrated in Makaraguda (Leter GP), Kanakpur (Khaliapali GP), Kodobhata (Mahaling GP), Balipadar (Kuhura GP), and Bandajor. Sessions focused on menstruation awareness, hygienic practices, use of safe menstrual products, nutrition during menstruation, and the need to break myths, stigma, and silence around the subject. Symbolic hand-painting activities using red color were conducted to encourage open discussion and normalise menstrual health conversations. Overall, these observances strengthened public awareness, especially among the target groups, encouraged healthy dialogue, increased beneficiaries and community participation, and promoted positive action on key health, hygiene, environmental, and sustainable development issues across the project villages.

Poori Padhai, Desh Ki Bhalai Campaign: The “Poori Padhai, Desh Ki Bhalai” campaign, led by CRY (Child Rights and You), was implemented by Chale Chalo in the project villages, GPs, block and district from June to August 2024 to promote girls’ education and encourage completion of schooling up to Class 12.



The campaign focused on improving enrolment, regular attendance, and retention in secondary education as an important step to prevent child marriage and child labour, while supporting the long-term independence and empowerment of adolescent girls. During the campaign period, awareness activities were conducted in 3 high schools and 3 upper primary schools across 28 project villages, along with 4 additional villages under 5 Gram Panchayats. Meetings and interactive sessions were organised with students, parents, teachers, and community members to highlight the importance of continuing education, especially for girls. Participants were informed that education improves confidence, life

skills, employment opportunities, and informed decision-making in later life. Special attention was given to girls who were at risk of dropping out of school. A total of 10 home visits were conducted for identified adolescent girls and their families.

Through counselling, family interaction, and motivation, 2 girls were encouraged to resume their studies and begin the enrolment process for Class 12. These efforts helped address barriers such as concerns related to early marriage, financial difficulties, domestic responsibilities, and limited awareness of future career opportunities. Around 1,250 children and parents participated in campaign activities. Community mobilisation led to the collection of 380 signatures in support of strengthening access to education and ensuring school retention for children, especially girls.

The campaign further involved active coordination with key stakeholders, including school teachers, the Block Development Officer (BDO), Block Education Officer (BEO), Assistant Block Education Officer (ABEO), Cluster Resource Centre Coordinator (CRCC), and the local Member of Parliament. Their engagement helped strengthen follow-up on school enrolment, attendance, and retention. The campaign significantly increased community awareness and reinforced collective responsibility towards girls’ education, creating stronger support systems for children to continue and complete their schooling.



Advocacy and Institutional Engagement: The project team regularly engaged with frontline service providers, officials of concerned government departments, PRIs, community leaders, and other key stakeholders to address field-level challenges and strengthen the delivery of essential services in the project villages. Continuous coordination and follow-up helped improve access to health, nutrition, education, and welfare services for vulnerable families. Active participation in Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha meetings enabled the team to raise important community issues and advocate for better use of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) funds. Special emphasis was given to improving Anganwadi Centre infrastructure, drinking water, sanitation facilities, repair works, and other services related to ICDS and child development.

The team also attended block-level grievance redressal meetings and submitted written applications to concerned departments for timely action on pending issues. This process helped bring attention to local needs and supported faster resolution of community concerns. Regular coordination was maintained with frontline workers, PRI members, school teachers, Anganwadi Workers, ASHAs, and block-level health and administrative officials. These joint efforts improved convergence among departments, strengthened accountability, and ensured smoother implementation of health and nutrition programs. Sustained engagement with stakeholders helped build stronger institutional linkages, improved responsiveness of public systems, and contributed to better service delivery and community welfare across the project area.



B.2.5. NETWORKING, COLLABORATION, AND ALLIANCE BUILDING ON DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Chale Chalo recognizes that sustainable social change is achieved through collective effort. Over the past year, we have strategically consolidated our partnerships to address complex development challenges and amplify the impact of our interventions in thematic areas.

i) Strategic Partnerships and Alliances

We have strengthened our collaborations with national and international donors, regional forums, and like-minded NGOs. These alliances serve as a catalyst for professional growth and resource mobilization. Key partners during this period included:

Funding & Strategic Partners: PHF, CRY, IVDT, and the Wipro Foundation.

Technical & Knowledge Partners: Vikramshila, Digantar, JodoGyan, ArtSparks, PAN Network, and ATMA.

Advocacy & Compliance Networks: VCRO, OBAC/CYSD, JSA, Odisha Development Conclave, Accounts Aid, KCJM NGO, Credibility Alliance, Shikshasandhan, and Patang.

These relationships have provided essential opportunities for technical support, capacity building, and collaborative learning, ensuring our interventions remain innovative and effective.

ii) Community and Grassroots Synergy

To ensure our programs are grounded in reality, we maintain close coordination with local stakeholders. This approach fosters a sense of ownership and ensures that development is truly people-led.

Local Governance: We work alongside Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and government departments to align our goals with public policy.

Field-Level Action: Continuous engagement with beneficiaries, target groups, community-based organizations (CBOs), volunteers, and community members has significantly improved our field-level planning.

Service Delivery: This synergy has enhanced our ability to deliver essential services and encouraged grassroots initiatives that empower the marginalized, and support the service providers

iii) Impact of Collective Action

By building these strong alliances, Chale Chalo has moved beyond isolated projects toward a more systemic approach to development.

Inclusive Growth: Our collaborative framework ensures that the most vulnerable and hard to reach populations are included in the development process.

Sustainable Change: Shared resources and expertise lead to more resilient community structures.

Empowerment: Our focus on networking has turned beneficiaries into active partners, driving sustainable progress across all our project areas.

C. ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2025-2026**PHF - DIDI Project:**

- Continue implementation of the PHF-DIDI Project titled Women Leading Actions for Water Security and Sustainable Development – Phase III with revised objectives and strategies to address emerging community needs, and local priorities for developing sustained water and livelihood secure villages.
- Support the preparation and implementation of Micro Water Security Plans (MWSPs) through Didi Groups, Village Water Management Committees (VWMCs)/Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), and trained water volunteers in close coordination with communities and local institutions.
- Promote convergence with relevant line departments and Panchayati Raj Institutions for effective planning, technical support, and mobilization of government resources for sustainable water management initiatives.
- Undertake renovation and restoration of traditional water bodies, ponds, streams, nalas, and other local water resources to improve water availability, recharge, and community access.
- Encourage household and community-level rainwater harvesting systems to enhance water conservation and reduce dependence on seasonal water sources.
- Strengthen groundwater management practices through awareness building, aquifer understanding, water budgeting, recharge measures, and community-led monitoring systems.
- Promote ridge-to-valley treatment measures such as contour bunding, plantation, soil and moisture conservation, drainage line treatment, and watershed-based interventions for long-term ecological sustainability.
- Develop and demonstrate model water-secure villages through integrated planning, community participation, improved water governance, and climate-resilient practices.
- Facilitate the integration of Micro Water Security Plans into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GDPs) to ensure institutional recognition, public investment, and long-term sustainability.
- Promote responsible and sustainable water use practices among households, farmers, women’s groups, schools, and community institutions through awareness campaigns and practical demonstrations.
- Develop user-friendly Odia training materials, IEC resources, and learning tools to strengthen local understanding and community ownership of water security initiatives.
- Facilitate participation of project team members in ACWADAM’s Training on Groundwater: Understanding and Managing Aquifers to enhance technical knowledge and field application skills.

WIPRO Foundation- Education Project:

Chale Chalo continues its partnership with the Wipro Foundation to elevate the standard of primary education in the disaster-prone Rajnagar Block of Kendrapara District. Our action plan for the upcoming year focuses on the following key areas:

- Strengthen the capacities of our education team through regular training, mentoring, exposure, and review sessions to ensure effective program implementation.
- Organize need-based training programs for teachers to improve classroom practices, subject understanding, child engagement, and inclusive teaching methods.
- Promote child-centred pedagogy that encourages joyful learning, active participation, creativity, critical thinking, and improved learning outcomes among children.
- Support the development and use of low-cost, locally relevant Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs) to make classroom teaching more interesting, practical, and effective.
- Encourage activity-based, experiential learning methods suited to the needs of children in primary classes.
- Strengthen school-community engagement through regular interaction with parents, School Management Committees (SMCs), community leaders, teachers, CRCCs, officials, and local institutions.
- Promote community participation in school improvement, student attendance, enrolment, retention, child-friendly learning environments, and achieving learning outcomes
- Establish and strengthen the Education Resource Centre (ERC) as a model demonstration and training space for innovative learning practices for enhancing learning competencies among children.
- Use the Education Resource Centre to conduct joyful learning sessions, model classes, exposure visits, and practical demonstrations for teachers and stakeholders.
- Provide structured training for teachers and project teams on facilitation skills, classroom processes, and learner-focused teaching approaches.
- Build team and teachers’ capacities in multi-grade and multi-level classroom management to address diverse learning needs effectively, especially in small and rural schools.
- Develop the Education Resource Centre as a knowledge hub for sharing best practices, teaching tools, resource materials, and innovative strategies with co-designing and co-teaching skill development

CRY- Health & Nutrition Project:

- Continue implementation of the CRY-supported project, A Holistic Model for Maternal and Child Health & Nutrition, in Golamunda Block from October 2025 onwards.
- Focus on improving the health and nutritional status of pregnant women, lactating mothers, infants, children, and adolescent girls through integrated interventions.
- Strengthen access to quality maternal, newborn, and child health services at village, Anganwadi, Sub-centre, and health facility levels.
- Support system strengthening through coordination with government departments, health and nutrition service providers, frontline workers, VHNDs, PRI members, and community institutions.
- Improve regular access to ICDS, immunisation, antenatal care, postnatal care, growth monitoring, and referral services for eligible families.
- Organize health camps, screening camps, and outreach services in underserved and remote villages to address critical health needs.
- Promote awareness on nutrition, breastfeeding, complementary feeding, hygiene, sanitation, anemia prevention, and healthy family practices.
- Conduct community meetings, mothers' sessions, adolescent group meetings, and household counselling for behavior change and informed decision-making.
- Strengthen community-level support systems for identification, follow-up, and referral of malnourished, high-risk, and vulnerable mothers and children and optimal utilization of NRC services for elevating the nutritional status of the SAM and MAM children
- Build the capacities of frontline workers and community volunteers for improved service delivery, health behavior, nutritious diet consumption and regular monitoring.
- Promote convergence among Health, ICDS, Water & Sanitation, Panchayati Raj institutions, and line depts for better outcomes and sustainability.
- Ensure regular monitoring, documentation, learning, and evidence-based planning for effective project implementation for achieving positive changes in the health and nutrition status of target groups

IVDT - MANGRO & TFR Project:

- Continue implementation of the IVDT-UK supported MANGRO-TFR Project in 20 villages and 20 schools across Rajnagar, Mahakalpada, Pattamundai, and Aul Blocks of Kendrapara District.
- Strengthen community-based mangrove conservation, restoration, and sustainable management through active participation of local communities, youth groups, women's groups, and schools.
- Promote awareness on the ecological, livelihood, and disaster protection value of mangroves among coastal communities and students.
- Support nursery raising, plantation, regeneration, protection, and monitoring of mangrove ecosystems in selected project areas.
- Encourage school-based environmental education, eco-clubs, nature learning activities, and student participation in conservation actions.
- Build community leadership and stewardship for long-term protection of mangrove and coastal biodiversity.
- Facilitate convergence with Forest Department, Panchayati Raj Institutions, schools, and other stakeholders for effective implementation and sustainability.
- Strengthen documentation, learning, and sharing of good practices related to mangrove restoration and climate resilience, and conducting learning sessions and activities among eco-clubs members
- Participate in the Global Mangrove Alliance (GMA) India Chapter's Strategic Visioning and Goal-Setting Workshop to deepen institutional understanding of conservation priorities and emerging challenges.
- Use the platform to exchange experiences, learn from national and global best practices, and build partnerships for future collaboration.
- Facilitate soil testing to assess soil health, nutrient status, organic carbon levels, and major fertility gaps and develop farmers' linkage with agriculture department for planning interventions.
- Promote regular use of farmyard manure, compost, vermicompost, and crop residue composting to improve topsoil structure, moisture retention, and microbial activity.
- Encourage green manuring practices by growing crops such as dhaincha, sunhemp, and cowpea, and incorporating them into the soil before the main cropping season.
- Popularize crop rotation systems such as paddy-pulse, maize-vegetable, or millet-legume rotations to reduce pest incidence, improve soil nutrients, and enhance productivity.
- Promote multi-cropping and intercropping practices by combining cereals, pulses, oilseeds, and vegetables for better land use, biodiversity, and risk reduction. Collection, preservation, and propagation of local seeds.
- Year-round vegetable cultivation by families using organic methods to improve food and income security

- Demonstrate preparation and use of bio-inputs such as Jeevamrut, Beejamrut, Panchagavya, neem extract, and botanical pesticides for soil fertility and pest management.
- Promote soil, water, and moisture conservation measures such as mulching, contour bunding, cover crops, trenching, line transplanting, and field bund plantation to reduce erosion and conserve moisture.
- Develop integrated farming models combining crops, livestock, poultry, fishery, fruit plants, and compost units to recycle farm waste and diversify income sources.
- Organize farmer trainings, exposure visits, field demonstrations, and seasonal review meetings to build knowledge on sustainable agriculture and monitor adoption of improved practices.
- Strengthening mangroves and topsoil restoration and conservation through mobilization and utilization of household, community, EDCs, PRIs, govt. line departments, and CSOs resources with sustained convergence, cooperation and collaboration.

Organisational: To ensure institutional growth and long-term sustainability, Chale Chalo has identified the following key action points for the upcoming year:

- We will focus on building the skills of our second-line leaders. Training will include organizational development, project cycle management, and effective team leadership.
- We aim to improve our internal systems for planning, monitoring, and evaluation. This also includes enhancing our fundraising, documentation, and learning processes to ensure accountability and lasting impact.
- We will strengthen our ties with donors and resource organizations. These collaborations will focus on mobilizing resources, exchanging knowledge, and scaling up successful project models, and best practices.
- Our team will develop and share specialized training modules and educational materials (IEC). These resources will support self-learning and knowledge sharing among staff and key stakeholders.
- We will finalize and submit a proposal to the Azim Premji Foundation. This project aims to provide year-round safe drinking water to 10 fluoride-affected villages in Karlakot GP, Nuapada. It focuses on improving water sources and involving the community in local water management.
- We will improve team orientation and networking. This will help our staff better understand development issues and encourage cross-learning and stronger stakeholder engagement.
- We will conduct the Annual Board of Trustees Meeting. The board will review program progress, financial health, and legal compliance while setting the strategic direction for the next year.

D. ESTEEMED DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS, COLLABORATORS, AND SUPPORTERS:

Chale Chalo extends its deepest appreciation to the diverse group of partners, donors, and stakeholders whose collective efforts have been instrumental in our success over the past year. Our achievements in promoting sustainable development and empowering marginalized communities are a direct result of these vital collaborations. We express our sincere gratitude to our core funding partners: Wipro Foundation, Bangalore, Paul Hamlyn Foundation (PHF), UK, Integrated Village Development Trust (IVDT), UK, and Child Rights and You (CRY), Kolkata for their unwavering trust and continued financial support. Their commitment allows us to execute impactful long-term development interventions. Our work is significantly enriched by the technical expertise, guidance, and collaborative spirit of our resource organizations and knowledge partners. We acknowledge the invaluable contributions of: Vikramshila, Khelghar, Jodo Gyan, Shikshasandhan, ATMA, RTE Forum, CLAP, JSA, Sama, PRAXIS. ACWADAM (Water, Accounts Aid, and Viridus, PAN Network, Patang, KCJM NGO, OBAC/CYSD, and VCRO.

The heart of our mission lies within the communities we serve. We offer our heartfelt appreciation to: Local Communities and Beneficiaries for their resilience and active participation, Dedicated Volunteers whose selfless service drives our field-level activities, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), Village-level institutions, and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for their leadership and local support. We sincerely acknowledge the cooperation and support of concerned Government Departments and Officials at the Block, District, State, and Central levels. This synergy between civil society and government administration has ensured smooth operational delivery and the effective alignment of our projects with national development goals. Through these robust partnerships, Chale Chalo remains steadfast in its mission to foster positive social change and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ensuring that no one is left behind with preservation of environment and climate resilience.

E. REVIEW OF ANNUAL PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:

This Annual Report for the 2024-2025 Financial Year provides a detailed evaluation of Chale Chalo's diverse portfolio of projects and initiatives. It serves as a definitive record of the progress made toward our strategic goals and social commitments. Beyond a simple list of activities, the report highlights the specific, measurable results achieved during the year. This includes an assessment of how our interventions have positively impacted the lives of our beneficiaries and the communities we serve. The report documents significant organizational milestones, showcasing our efficiency in project execution and our ability to translate resources into tangible social impact. By reviewing the year's results, Chale Chalo identifies key learnings and successes. These insights are utilized to refine our methodologies, ensuring that future programs are even more effective, sustainable, and aligned with stakeholder expectations. Every claim of progress is backed by data collected through our internal monitoring, process documentation, and management of information systems, ensuring that our stakeholders—including target groups, communities, PRIs, donors, government bodies, CSOs, and others—receive an accurate and transparent account of our yearly performance.

F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M & E) FRAMEWORK:

Chale Chalo employs a participatory approach to Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), ensuring that program implementation remains transparent, accountable, and result-oriented. Our framework is designed to move beyond simple activity tracking toward measuring outcomes, long-term impact and organizational learning. Monitoring and evaluation are integral to Chale Chalo's approach to Project Cycle Management (PCM). We prioritize the active involvement of beneficiaries, communities, and key stakeholders - staff, volunteers, service providers, village institutions, CBOs, NGOs, line departments, and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Target groups, communities, and other stakeholders contribute across stages – from initial planning and implementation to final review and learning. Our M&E processes serve as a tool for staff development, enhancing the team's ability to link daily activities with broader outputs, outcomes, and sustainable impacts. To maintain operational excellence, the organization has streamlined its internal oversight mechanisms. We conduct regular quarterly, half-yearly, and annual review and planning meetings to assess progress against predefined objectives, and planned activities. Frequent consultations between the Board of Trustees and key staff strengthen the monitoring of project-level performance. Improved documentation standards ensure that every intervention is recorded with a clear focus on outcomes and connecting activities to their eventual socio-economic, and environmental impacts.

Chale Chalo maintains a rigorous standard of transparency and remains in full compliance with donor, statutory, and legal requirements. During the year, representatives from key partners—including CRY-Kolkata, PHF-UK, IVDT-UK, and the Wipro Foundation (Bangalore)—conducted field visits and progress reviews, providing constructive feedback for program refinement. Annual activity reports and audited financial statements are uploaded to our official website for public and donor access. To ensure an unbiased assessment of our impact, an external evaluation of the PHF-DIDI project was conducted in June 2024, which provided an objective analysis of project outcomes. In a significant step toward institutional strengthening, Chale Chalo formally adopted comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation policies this year. We are currently in the process of digitizing and integrating these systems across all levels of the organization to ensure data-driven decision-making and enhanced programmatic efficiency.

G. SHARING OF ANNUAL ACTIVITIES AND AUDIT REPORT:

In strict adherence to statutory mandates, the Annual Activity Report and Audited Financial Statements—including the Foreign Contribution (FC) Audit Reports—have been published on the organization's official website: www.chalechalo.org.in. These documents are available for public review to ensure complete operational transparency. To support internal accountability and stakeholder inquiries, printed copies of all annual activity and audit reports are maintained and accessible at our Head Office and all respective Project Offices. We are proactively upgrading our official website to improve its functionality. These enhancements focus on streamlining information dissemination and strengthening our commitment to institutional transparency for the benefit of all stakeholders. The reports as required have been submitted to the relevant government authorities. Furthermore, these reports have been distributed across our primary network, including trustees, staff, volunteers, beneficiaries, partner agencies, and fellow NGOs, to ensure all collaborators remain informed of our progress and financial standing.

H. FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

Chale Chalo maintains its accounts in accordance with standard accounting principles, applicable laws, guidelines, and prescribed procedures in India. The organization follows a strong internal financial management system that includes regular verification, review, approval, authorization, monitoring, and control to ensure transparency, accountability, and proper use of funds. The books of accounts are audited every year by an appointed qualified statutory auditor (Chartered Accountant). After completion of the audit, the audited financial statements are prepared and submitted to the concerned statutory authorities, including the Income Tax Department and the FCRA Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs, within the prescribed timelines. Income Tax returns and FCRA returns have been filed on time and in compliance with legal requirements.

The audited financial statements, approved by the board of trustees, are also shared, as required, with donor agencies, relevant government departments, civil society organisations, and potential funding partners to maintain openness and institutional credibility. The audit reports of Chale Chalo include the Auditor's Report, Form 10B Audit Report, Balance Sheet, Receipts and Payments Account, and Income and Expenditure Account. These statements are presented in consolidated form as well as separately for Foreign Contribution (FC) Funds and Local Funds. In addition, project-wise fund statements and relevant schedules are prepared, covering details such as cash and bank balances, fund positions, utilisation status, and notes to accounts.

The audited consolidated Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account, and Receipts and Payments Statement are included in the Annual Report and uploaded on the organization's website along with the FC audit reports for public access and reference. Chale Chalo follows the mercantile system of accounting on an accrual basis. The audited accounts are prepared carefully, accurately, and comprehensively to the best of the knowledge and belief of the responsible persons in the organization. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account, and Receipts and Payments Account of Chale Chalo for the financial year 2024-2025 are presented below.



Women of Sandhibahali village in Nuapada GP are accessing piped water provided by the RWSS Department—an achievement made possible by embedding Micro Water Security Plans into GDPDs, coordination and convergence for effective, community-led implementation

CHALE CHALO

DUPLEX 93, ESSEN RESIDENCY, RAGHUNATHPUR JALI
BHUBANESWAR - 751024, ODISHA, INDIA

AMOUNT IN INR

BALANCE SHEET (GLOBAL FUND) AS AT 31ST MARCH 2025

PARTICULARS	NOTE NO.	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2023-24
A SOURCES OF FUNDS			
I. NPO FUNDS			
General Fund	[01]	84,441	59,675
Project Fund	[02]	1,92,459	2,97,985
Property, Plant & Equipment Fund	[03]	14,84,535	16,02,403
		17,61,435	19,60,062
II. LOAN FUNDS			
		-	-
III. CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	[04]	2,80,365	2,03,812
		2,80,365	2,03,812
TOTAL	[I + II +III]	20,41,800	21,63,874
B APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
I. NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	[05]	14,84,535	16,02,403
		14,84,535	16,02,403
II. CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and bank balances	[07]	5,57,265	5,61,471
		5,57,265	5,61,471
TOTAL	[I + II]	20,41,800	21,63,874
		-	-

In terms of our report on even date.

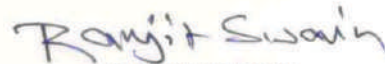
For SDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 326522E



N V Bhaskar Rao
Partner
Membership No. 063834



For Chale Chalo



Ranjit Kumar Swain
Director **DIRECTOR**
CHALE CHALO

Place :Bhubaneswar
Date : 08.09.2025



CHALE CHALO

DUPLEX 93, ESSEN RESIDENCY, RAGHUNATHPUR JALI
BHUBANESWAR - 751024, ODISHA, INDIA

AMOUNT IN INR

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (GLOBAL FUND) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

PARTICULARS	NOTE NO.	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2023-24
C. INCOME			
C1 Grant in Aid	[08]	75,94,011	77,52,424
C2 Donation & Other Income		1,056	15,900
C3 Bank Interest	[09]	48,484	47,028
TOTAL		76,43,551	78,15,352
D. EXPENDITURE			
D1 Program Cost	[10]	60,79,919	63,29,189
D2 Personnel Cost	[11]	9,00,000	9,48,000
D3 Administrative Cost	[12]	7,44,391	6,58,362
E Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment Fund		1,17,868	1,33,946
Less: Transferred to Property, Plant & Equipment Fund		(1,17,868)	(1,33,946)
TOTAL		77,24,310	79,35,551
F. SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)		(80,759)	(1,20,199)
Amount transferred to / (utilised from) Project Fund		(1,05,525)	(1,75,233)
Amount transferred to Property, Plant & Equipment Fund		-	34,500
Amount transferred to General Fund		24,766	20,533
		(80,759)	(1,20,199)

In terms of our report on even date.

For SDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 326522E

N V Bhaskar Rao
N V Bhaskar Rao
Partner
Membership No. 063834



For Chale Chalo

Ranjit Kumar Swain
Ranjit Kumar Swain
Director
DIRECTOR
CHALE CHALO

Place : Bhubaneswar
Date : 08.09.2025



CHALE CHALO

DUPLEX 93, ESSEN RESIDENCY, RAGHUNATHPUR JALI
BHUBANESWAR - 751024, ODISHA, INDIA.

AMOUNT IN INR

RECEIPTS & PAYMENT ACCOUNT (GLOBAL FUND) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

PARTICULARS	NOTE NO.	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2023-24
G. OPENING BALANCE OF CASH & BANK BALANCES	[06]	5,61,471	5,14,252
H. RECEIPTS			
Grant in Aid	[08]	75,94,011	77,52,424
Donations & Other Income		1,056	15,900
Bank Interest	[09]	48,484	47,028
TOTAL		82,05,022	83,29,604
I. PAYMENTS			
Program Cost	[13]	60,82,749	61,60,606
Personnel Cost	[14]	9,24,400	9,23,000
Administrative Cost	[15]	6,40,608	6,50,026
Capital Expenditure	[16]	-	34,500
J. CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH & BANK BALANCES	[07]	5,57,265	5,61,471
TOTAL		82,05,022	83,29,604
		-	-

In terms of our report on even date.

For SDR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 326522E

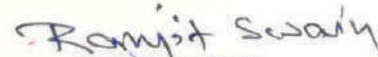
N V Bhaskar Rao
Partner
Membership No. 063834



Place :Bhubaneswar
Date : 08.09.2025



For Chale Chalo



Ranjit Kumar Swain
Director

DIRECTOR
CHALE CHALO

I. ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES PHOTOS

A Few Additional Activities Photos of PHF DIDI Project 2024-2025



DIDI leaders presenting micro water security plans during village-level review and planning meeting



A DIDI leader and team member evaluating safety level of a local tubewell through on-site water quality testing



A team member conducting seasonal/monthly water table assessment in a project village



Project team orientation focusing on indicators, and guidelines development for VWMC governance, water-secured villages, and water resource centres



PRADAN field coordinator detailing Ridge-to-Valley watershed management practices under MGNREGS during exposure visit of Didi project team & stakeholders



A team member collecting shallow well water sample in Saradhapur village for testing and ensuring optimal drinking water standards



Integrating renovated water sources and indigenous seeds to initiate rooftop kitchen gardens



During the evaluation, the team visited Jarelpadar to review the transformative impact of the Didi Project through community interaction and comparative learning

A Few Additional Activities Photos of PHF DIDI Project 2024-2025



DIDI leaders demonstrating technical expertise in watershed management, outlining the five core components and ridge-to-valley interventions during the Sunapur Gram Panchayat workshop



Trustee Mr. Laxmidhar Nayak and Water Expert of PAN Network Mr. Mintu Nath conducting GPS coding and practical training sessions at Watershed No. 05, Sinapali



The Board of Trustees evaluates Didi Project milestones and technical contributions of water experts during the Annual Meeting to ensure operational excellence



PAN Network water expert's site visit to farm pond in Chacharabhatta GP, demonstrating effective facilitation and resource convergence for farm-level water security



Project team and external evaluator at a convergence-led mango plantation site



Community members, team, & officials jointly participated in a plantation drive under the campaign 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' at Amera Village of Khaira panchayat



The project team presenting the Model Water Secure Village initiative to the representatives of CRY-Kolkata



A village-level review session where Didi Leaders present and update Micro-Water Security Plans to align with evolving community needs

A Few Additional Activities Photos of WIPRO-Education Project 2024-2025:



Children engage with Rangometrics to develop geometric patterns, translating visual compositions into oral stories



Children utilize interactive word banks & form sentences by manipulating word flashcards



A resource person from Vikramshila engages in on-site classroom observation, providing the real-time mentorship to team and support essential for instructional excellence



Facilitators employ play-based methodologies to help learners internalize core number sense, grounding abstract concepts in interactive, tangible experiences



Students show their creativity through learning materials made by them from their own environment



Senior manager provides direct, on-the-ground support with hands-on mentorship to enrich classroom learning experiences among children



Our team explores innovative ways to teach place value using 'Rangometric' tools during Vikramshila field visit



Our team and school teachers co-leading joyful and engaging MGML classroom learning sessions

A Few Additional Activities Photos of WIPRO-Education Project 2024-2025:



Team orientation on project documentation, financial management, and compliance processes



Lesson plan preparation, revision, feedback sharing, and presentation by the team during review meetings



Co-teaching by team members and teachers using doll and moti mala collected from Jodogyan-New Delhi



Team participation in the monthly cluster meeting for learning and presentation of joyful classroom practices



Team presentation of work with children (remedial and school) during a Jodogyan workshop session



Teachers and team collaboratively preparing TLMs for activity-based learning



Children developing critical spatial skills through tactile rangometry shapes



Elevating Teaching Standards: Team members engage in peer-to-peer learning to refine their classroom techniques and TLMs

A Few Additional Activities Photos of IVDT-MANGRO-TFR Project 2024-2025



Transporting silt-filled polybags to set nursery beds for raising potted mangroves seedlings



Building a sustainable future: Eco-Club orientation on the essentials of mangrove restoration, topsoil fertility, and environmental preservation



Potted mangrove seedling plantation and gap filling activity to ensure dense and healthy mangrove forest



Inspiring nature connection & conservation: Distributing 'Nature's Diary' to Eco-Club students and teachers to support day-to-day environmental learning



Promoting horticultural activities in project villages with a focus on organic vegetable cultivation through convergence and collective farming practices



Promoting organic solutions: Orientation and demonstration of practical compost-making techniques with rural youth



Strengthening coastal resilience: Expanding green cover through mangrove plantation at the confluence of the Singarpur degraded forest and Barunei river mouth



Mangrove Nursery Bed Preparation and seeds fixing is in progress

A Few Additional Activities Photos of IVDT-MANGRO-TFR Project 2024-2025



A farming family harvesting green gram following a successful convergence initiative with the Agriculture Department to provide quality seeds for crop rotation and topsoil fertility restoration



Maintenance of compost pits at MANGRO Resource Center - Madanpur for organic manure production, topsoil fertility restoration and practical demonstration of sustainable farming



United for Nature: Our team working hand-in-hand with the Gahirmatha Marine Turtle Protection & Mangrove Conservation Society to protect marine turtles and restore



Local women designing educational scroll paintings that highlight mangrove protection and soil restoration challenges and collective initiatives to address them



School Eco-club children using flashcards to identify and learn about local bird species, fostering a deeper connection with nature



A field visit to observe the impact of green manure and crop rotation through convergence with the agriculture department, supporting local women's efforts to restore soil health and improve crop yields



Saplings raised at our Resource Center are distributed to community volunteers for local plantation drives



A traditional informative scroll presentation with song and storytelling to build local knowledge and support for mangrove conservation efforts

A Few Additional Activities Photos of CRY - Health & Nutrition Project 2024-2025



An awareness campaign titled "Poori Padhayi, Desh Ki Bhalayi" being conducted at the Upper Primary Girls' School, highlighting the importance of complete education, especially for girls in national progress, and well-being



Project team supporting regular growth monitoring and health check-ups conducted at the AWC to ensure the healthy development and nutritional well-being of every child



Adolescent girls participating in a role-play activity under the Advika Program at the Anganwadi Centre, designed to develop life skills and social awareness



Recognising children's active engagement in improving healthy and nutritional practices for themselves and among their peers, and family members through prize distribution at the Child Rights and Nutrition Mela



Addressing malnourishment & anemia among adolescent girls by promoting kitchen gardens for the production and consumption of nutritious, home-grown food



Connecting Marginalized Communities/Beneficiaries to Essential Government Healthcare Services



Enhancing access to government healthcare and nutritional services through awareness, education, capacity building, empowerment of target groups, facilitation and guidance



Team providing vital on-ground facilitation & logistics support during immunisation drives at local AWC, ensuring smooth & efficient health service delivery to the vulnerable communities/ target groups

A Few Additional Activities Photos of CRY - Health & Nutrition Project 2024-2025



Strengthening the 'Poori Padhai, Desh Ki Bhalai' initiative with Kalahandi MP Mrs. Malvika Singh Deo to reduce dropout rates and encourage students to achieve their senior secondary milestones



In close collaboration with frontline health workers, our team facilitates the delivery of polio vaccines to reach underserved and high-priority children



The CRY team conducts follow-up visits to support pregnant women and lactating mothers, ensuring they can seamlessly access essential maternal and childcare



Collaborating with community health workers to strengthen growth monitoring, ensuring data-driven support for child health and development



Adolescent girls performing a role play on life skills to build awareness and confidence



Team coordination in the immunisation program to ensure effective outreach and service delivery



A field facilitator reviews a thriving kitchen garden, an initiative spearheaded by adolescent girls to improve household nutrition and self-reliance.



Field facilitators and ASHA workers demonstrating proper handwashing techniques to students at a government primary school.

J. ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning
ACWADAM	Advanced Centre for Water Resources Development & Management	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
AIDs	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	MAMATA I & II	Odisha Maternity Benefit Scheme
AGs	Adolescent Girls	MANGRO	Mangroves
ANMs	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife	MTA	Mother Teacher Association
ANC	Antenatal Care	MGML	Multi-Grade Multi Level
APBS	Aadhaar Payment Bridge System	MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activists	MIS	Management Information Systems
AWCs	Anganwadi Centers	MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
AWWs	Anganwadi Workers	MWSPs	Micro Water Security Plans
CBDT	Central Board of Direct Taxes	MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
CBO	Community-Based Organisation	M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CHC	Community Health Centre	NCF	National Curriculum Framework
CHO	Community Health Officer	NEP	National Education Policy
CLAP	Committee for Legal Aid to Poor	NIPUN	National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading
CMR	Child Mortality Rate	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
CRA	Concrete Representational Abstract	NRC	Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre
CRY	Child Rights and You	PA	Physical Activity
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	PAN	Permanent Account Number
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
CYSD	Centre for Youth and Social Development	PDS	Public Distribution System
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer	PHC	Primary Health Centre
ECD	Early Childhood Development	PHF	Paul Hamlyn Foundation
ELPS	Early Language and Pedagogy Skills	PNC	Postnatal Care
FC	Foreign Contribution	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
FCRA	Foreign Contribution Regulation Act	PR	Participatory Review
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
FLN	Foundational Literacy and Numeracy	PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
FLP	Farm -level Planning	PTA	Parents Teachers Association
FoE	Foundation of Education	PW	Pregnant Women
FY	Financial Year	RTE	Right To Education
GIS	Geographic Information System	RWSS	Rural Water Supply Sanitation Division
GKs	Gaon Kalyan Samiti	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
GMA	Global Mangrove Alliance	SBI-NDMB	State Bank of India- New Delhi Main Branch
GP	Gram Panchayat	SCs	Scheduled Castes
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan	SHGs	Self-Help Groups
GPEOs	Gram Panchayat Extension Officers	SMCs	School Management Committee
GPS	Global Positioning System	SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-Bound
GRS	Gram Rozgar Sevak	SoE	Statement of Expenditure
GS	Gram Sabha	ST	Scheduled Tribe
GST	Goods and Services Tax	STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
HB	Haemoglobin	TAN	Tax Deduction Account Number
HDP	Household Development Plan	TB	Tuberculosis
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	TCBs	Trech cum Bunds
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme	TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
IEC	Information Education Communication	TFR	Topsoil Fertility Restoration
IFA	Iron Folic Acid	TLMs	Teaching Learning Materials
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	ToC	Theory of Change
IT	Income Tax	UC	Utilization Certificate
IVDT	Integrated Village Development Trust	UID	Unique Identification Number
IVR	Interactive Voice Response	VCRO	Voice for Child Rights, Odisha
JCs	Jaanch Committee	VDP	Village Development Plan
JSA	Jan Swasthya Abhiyan	VHND	Village Health and Nutrition Day
JSSK	Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram	VWMC	Village Water Management Committee
KCJMNGO	Consultant NGO	VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
LBCDs	Loose Boulder Check Dams	WIPRO	Western India Palm Refined Oils Limited
LMs	Lactating Mothers	ZPD	Zone of Proximal Development



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