

Some Outcomes



School children's campaign on hygiene



Clean nails needed for good health



Women demanding entitlements in Gram Sabha



Interacting with Government officials

- * Referral of anemic woman to Primary Health Centres, facilitating treatment of nursing mothers soon after delivery, household counseling on appropriate feeding practices and deworming of children below six years of age.
- * 66 households motivated to take up vegetable cultivation in home gardens.
- * Village Action Plan developed for basic facilities like sanitation, drinking water and housing. Livelihood activities and infrastructure development proposed through MGNREGS.
- * Village Action Plan submitted to Collector of Koraput District.
- * Nodal officer designated to oversee implementation of action plan.

A 23 minute video of the project, in English & Odia has been prepared.

Acknowledgement

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COMMUNITY HUNGER FIGHTERS



Why the Programme

In spite of a plethora of programmes implemented across the life cycle by the Centre and State to enhance health, income and nutritional status of the people, there has been no significant reduction in the levels of malnutrition in the country. It was assumed that for hunger and malnutrition to decrease, people themselves need to act to change their practices, actively demand, seek and utilize entitlements and urge for good governance. The idea of the Community Hunger Fighters (CHF) was conceived with this objective in mind.

Approach

The programme was taken up as an action education model. It involved capacity building of five leaders representing different social groups and consisted of men and women from each village / hamlet selected by the village community.

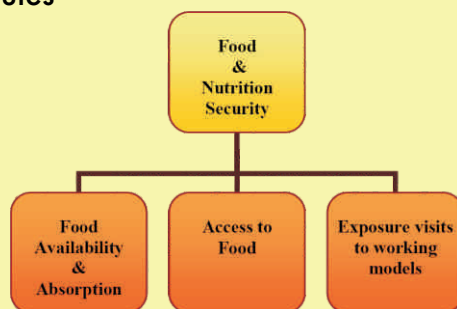
Capacity building

A residential training programme spread over three modules for three days' each was conducted. A fortnightly interval in between two modules enabled participants to share the learning with the community and to critically analyse the situation.

Training without barriers



Modules



- * Food availability included concept of a balanced diet, integrating nutrition concerns in agriculture, safe drinking water and sanitation.
- * Access to food dealt with class, caste and gender issues.
- * Exposure visits to working models of external agencies as well as to MSSRF sites, was undertaken.



Exposure visit to water and sanitation project in Berhampur



Integrating nutrition concerns in agriculture

Outreach:

The project has so far trained about 90 CHFs from 18 villages in Kundra and Boipariguda blocks of Koraput district, Odisha. About 1748 households, covering a population of 845 Scheduled Tribes, 317 Scheduled Castes and 633 Other Backward Communities have been reached.

Training Methodologies

Participatory Methodologies like role plays, group discussions and simulation activities formed an integral part of the training.



Group discussion on sanitation



Setting messages to songs

Street theatre was yet another medium to generate awareness and draw the attention of a larger audience.



Spreading awareness about infant feeding practices

Honouring the CHFs



District Collector presenting a shawl and a certificate