

**RURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER RUCHC
NGO NABARANGPUR ODISHA
PROJECT-ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER
BY DRILLING 15 TUBE WELLS
YEAR 2024-FUNDED BY H.A.V.E. CANADA**

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Water is a very essential for mankind. The United Nations suggest that each person needs 20-50 liters of water a day to ensure basic needs of drinking, cooking and cleaning. It was also endorsed by the Indian National Water Policy 2002, with the provision that adequate Safe drinking water facilities should be provided to the entire population both in urban and in Rural areas. The provision of clean drinking water has been given priority in the Constitution of India, in article 47 conferring the duty of providing clean drinking water and improving public health.

The country has 75.8 million people, of its 1.25 billion populations, without access to clean water, report by WaterAid, water and sanitation nonprofit headquartered in London, says- The majority of those people come from impoverished communities-living on around \$4.31 a day-and are forced to collect dirty water from open ponds and rivers or spend most of what they earn buying water from tankers, consequently, millions of people get insufficient or poor-quality water. In India, about 140,000 children die from diarrheal diseases each year, after using dirty water, the report says. Without this, already overburdened communities bear the added stress of healthcare costs, loss of school days and reduced time for income-generating activity.

Despite water being an existential need for humans, it's also one of the most under prioritized but over abused commodity. Water is central to our lives but has not been the central point of focus in our planning while we rapidly evolve into an urban society.

Through time, early societies understood the importance and need for water and planned their lives around it. Civilizations were born and lost on account of water. Today, we have the advantage of this knowledge and we still fail to value it and plan our societies around it. Water supply in India has two principal

sources, namely water from rivers and groundwater. However, the rivers are shrinking because of pollution and industrialization, while the population keeps growing, pushing us towards an enormous water deficit.

India is heading towards an unmanageable water crisis By 2030 India will have a water deficit of 50 per cent. River pollution and poor storage infrastructure is main reasons for scarcity.



RUCHC works with unreached tribal communities. , in India's poorest district Nabarangpur. According to research by IIT Mumbai and Indian Express, this considered 11 indicators in all, which can be seen as reasonable proxies for poverty ranking. These included percentage of households having access to electricity for lighting homes; drinking tap-water from a treated source; latrine facility within the premises; drainage connectivity for wastewater; and LPG connection for cooking. The other indicators included literacy rates; percentage of households having dwellings with walls made of kutcha material (mud, grass, thatch, etc); using a banking facility and owning TVs, mobile phones and motorized two-wheelers. Nabarangpur stood behind every other district . Nabarangpur district has 3.7%households having access to safe drinking water from treated tape,12.6% having electricity ,3.4% having LPG connection,8.3%having TV, 7.7% having bikes.9.3% having toilets etc . for Nabarangpur's14,55 lakhs of people – nearly 56 per cent of whom are Adivasis(Tribal) and another 14.5 per cent .(low caste) . Nabarangpur needs a discernible reduction in its poverty levels, an upgrade in its infrastructure for water, health, education, electricity, communication and expansion of opportunities for its growing young; and an improvement in welfare outcomes.

Against these scenarios ensuring safe drinking water to the tribal community is a response of RUCHC with generous support of HELP A VILLAGE EFFORT (H.A.V.E.), Canada. RUCHC facilitated access to clean drinking water for the rural communities. And raising awareness about effective management of water resources, encourages villages to design and implement locally sustainable water resources.

RUCHC works with local community to help people living in impoverished rural areas improve their health and livelihoods, by:

- *increasing access to water for drinking and domestic use*
- *improving the quality of water for consumption*
- *addressing sanitation needs*
- *Generating awareness about water related issues directly affecting the community.*

The objective is to provide safe drinking water for all based on –

1. Sustainability of water supply

2. Portability

3. Adequacy

4. Convenience

5. Affordability and equity

Nabarangpur District Profile

The district (area: 5,294.5 sq km) is situated in the southwest corner of Orissa, bordering Koraput district. Most of the land is forested. The district is located at an average of 1,876 feet. The city of Nabarangpur is the district headquarters. Roughly equal to the nation of Bahrain or the US state of New Hampshire. This gives it a ranking of 390th in India (out of a total of 640). Nabarangpur has a sex ratio of 1018 females for every 1000 males. Nabarangpur borders stretch in the north to Kalahandi district, in the west to Jagdalpur district in Chhattisgarh, in the east to Kalahandi and Rayagada districts, and in the south to Koraput district. The river Indravati forms the border between the districts of Nabarangpur and Koraput

No	Indicator	Data
1	Population	
	Persons	1,025,766
	Male	515,162
	Female	510,604
	Children (0 to 4 years)	124,190

	<i>Decadal growth (1991-2001)</i>	<i>20.26%</i>
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>966,496 (94.22%)</i>
	<i>Urban</i>	<i>59,270 (5.78%)</i>
	<i>Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)</i>	<i>991</i>
	<i>Household size (per household)</i>	<i>7-8</i>
	<i>SC population</i>	<i>144,654 (14.10%)</i>
	<i>ST population</i>	<i>564,480 (55.03%)</i>
2	<i>Literacy rate</i>	
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>33.93</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>47.04</i>
	<i>Female</i>	<i>20.67*</i>
3	<i>Religious groups (largest three)</i>	
	<i>Hindus</i>	<i>991,639</i>
	<i>Christians</i>	<i>26,118</i>
	<i>Muslims</i>	<i>6,867</i>
4	<i>Important towns (largest three)</i>	
	<i>Nabarangpur</i>	<i>28,005</i>
	<i>Umarkote</i>	<i>24,859</i>
	<i>Khatiguda</i>	<i>6,406</i>
5	<i>Amenities in villages</i>	
	<i>Total inhabited villages</i>	<i>876 revenue villages</i>
	<i>Villages with:</i>	
	<i>Safe drinking water</i>	<i>520</i>
	<i>Electricity (domestic)</i>	<i>381</i>
	<i>Primary schools</i>	<i>780</i>
	<i>Medical facility</i>	<i>216</i>
	<i>Paved approach road</i>	<i>394</i>
6	<i>Health</i>	
	<i>Pregnant women* who received at least three or more antenatal checkups</i>	<i>65.8%</i>
	<i>Pregnant women* who received at least one TT injection</i>	<i>89.4%</i>
	<i>Women* who had institutional delivery</i>	<i>15.9%</i>
	<i>Children aged 12-23 months who were fully immunized.</i>	<i>31.1%</i>

<i>Children aged 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Vitamin A</i>	<i>58.7%</i>
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About half of the total population of the world's indigenous people (often referred to as tribal groups/scheduled tribes) live in India. Odisha occupies a unique place in the tribal map of India for having the largest number of tribal communities of the country. The state ranks second in terms of tribal concentration.

Interestingly enough, even today you ask anybody to close their eyes and think of an average tribal person in the native habitat, the image which emerges in their mind is most likely of a healthy, strongman with flute on his lips and of a woman, with flowers in her hair, dancing happily on the wild beats of the drum. This stereo-type of tribal communities of our country/state, even after seven & half decades of independence is deceived by the mirage of political promises and by passed by modernization and development. They are still continuing to live not only in a state of material poverty, but also powerlessness, without support of traditional social stricture & suffering from discrimination/exploitation from members of dominant society. Then, how can tribal be healthy or even happy amidst such overwhelming poverty? The answer to the question is a big "NO" – he can never be healthy nor be happy under the existing situation. A tribal, like anyone else in the world cannot be healthy living in poverty, ignorance and starvation (semi-starvation?). Despite these, if he seems to be happy to others, or to himself, there must be something very wrong in the definition of happiness itself.

Now it is becoming increasingly clear, that in Odisha, inequalities continue to persist and the benefits of development are not percolating uniformly to all sections of population. The striking difference between disadvantaged/unprivileged communities is directly linked with factors such as low wages, low income, lack of access to opportunities and facilities such as clean drinking water, education & health services. These links are more pronounced and more evident when we consider especially oppressed groups such as Tribals (in fact "tribal" people tend to be isolated even from conventional poor), who have for historical reasons remained socially & economically backward and till now.

89% of the population in Nabarangpur District lives below poverty line had no or little access to potable and safe water sources. The problem has doubled Owing to high poverty levels and inadequate safe water supply. The gram pachayat lacks physical government administrative and social facilities due to remoteness and inaccessibility. Therefore, there are no piped water supply, Agricultural Extension Services and any District Development

Committee structures. This has led to little or no Government support in the provision of safe drinking water.

These 15 tube wells project had significantly enhanced access to safe drinking water through sinking tube wells thus supplying clean water to the community and improving health and sanitation.

OUTCOME-

- *Kids spend more time in school instead of walking for water. They graduate to become teachers, nurses or business owners.*
- *The need-based approach to meet the essential felt need of the community.*
- *Improved water access and sanitation which are essential for rural development and quality of life in the communities. The field staff teaches villagers the importance of sanitation. The community builds latrines and practices hand washing.*
- *The outcomes are dramatically lower infant mortality rates and stomach infections from water-borne diseases, but also higher female literacy, a key driver for poverty reduction. The women join Water Committee to oversee village's new water source. As a woman, this is their first local leadership position. It enables growth of leadership qualities decision-making and community participation. Water Committees are often the first chance for women to step into elected leadership roles.*
- *The integration of health with socio-economic development activities.*
Gender Equality In most rural communities worldwide, women and young girls are responsible for walking to collect water for their families. Building a tube well nearby their houses can give women the freedom to pursue an education or to start a vegetable garden to feed family& earn some extra income.
- *Community Participation in planning implementation, monitoring and evaluation of program. nearby community learns how water changed your village. They petition for a tube well too, and the cycle starts again.*

Description of villages

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Gram Panchayat	Block	Popul ation	Current Status
1	<i>Sewnaguda</i>	<i>Sitabeda</i>	<i>Jhorigaon</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>1 Tubewell</i>
2	<i>Jobadhodi</i>	<i>Pupugaon</i>	<i>Jhorigaon</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>Dug well</i>
3	<i>San Ramosa</i>	<i>Palia</i>	<i>Jhorigaon</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>1 Tubewell</i>
4	<i>Pujaraguda</i>	<i>Pupugaon</i>	<i>Jhorigaon</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>1 Tubewell</i>
5	<i>Ghondiaguda</i>	<i>Pupugaon</i>	<i>Jhorigaon</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>School Tubewell</i>
6	<i>Nagaguda</i>	<i>Pupugaon</i>	<i>Jarigaon</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>School Tube well</i>
7	<i>Porjaguda</i>	<i>Pupugaon</i>	<i>Jarigaon</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>Dugwell</i>
8	<i>Minja</i>	<i>Pupugaon</i>	<i>Jarigaon</i>	<i>3000</i>	<i>1 Tubewell</i>
9	<i>Khaira</i>	<i>Pupugaon</i>	<i>Jarigaon</i>	<i>1520</i>	<i>1 Tube well</i>
10	<i>Bhatra Nakti guda</i>	<i>Naktiguda</i>	<i>papdahandi</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>1 Tubewell</i>
11	<i>Ekori</i>	<i>Ghatguda</i>	<i>papdahandi</i>	<i>1200</i>	<i>1 Tubewell</i>
12	<i>Pupugaon</i>	<i>Pupugaon</i>	<i>Jarigaon</i>	<i>1200</i>	<i>1 Tubewell</i>
13	<i>Sanyasiniguda</i>	<i>Pupugaon</i>	<i>Jarigaon</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>1 Tubewell</i>
14	<i>Mundigua</i>	<i>Naktiguda</i>	<i>papdahandi</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>1 Tubewell</i>
15	<i>Kamtha</i>	<i>Junapani</i>	<i>Dabugam</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>1 Tubewell</i>

1.Village Sewnaguda -Gram Panchayat Sitabeda -Block Jhorigaon Poulation-450 people, Present Status -1 Tubewell

In the past 100 years, the world's water usage has increased at a rate twice that of population growth. Access to clean water affects individual health and is a significant factor in controlling the spread of infectious disease, and water access is also vital to

the livelihoods of millions of people who rely on a consistent water source for agricultural or pastoral use.

Description of the village –

This village has a population of **450** people. People are seasonal small farmer by profession. This village is cut off from basic amenities. It had 1 tube well at one end of the village. This was the only source for drinking and domestic water need of the village. Long waiting hours & frequent water squabble was creating breach of peace and also cutting down valuable work hours. School children especially girls were dropping out from the school and waiting hours for a pot of water, affects their livelihood. RUCHC, s objective is for integrated development in the local community based on safe drinking water which will provide benefit of the development at the local level. When communities have the water, they need there is less conflict, families are more self-sufficient, and children have better access to education.

An application was given to RUCHC after the survey and village meetings were held where we explained importance of safe drinking water, its social and economic advantage, group formation, waste water management, etc. to the villagers, After the meetings with the community, it was decided to drill a tube well in centrally located place in the village. A successful tube well is drilled in the centrally located place and waste water will be used in good plot for kitchen garden which will economically benefit the villagers and also increase their productivity by saving their precious time earlier wasted in fetching water. People are thankful to **KEGEL HEATING & COOLING**.

A plaque has been placed in the village sponsored

**SPONSORED BY- KEGEL HEATING & COOLING, JOHN 4:13-1
VILLAGE SEWNAGUDA VIA H.A.V.E. CANADA AND RUCHC NGO
NABARANGPUR, ODISHA, INDIA 2024**



2. Village Jobadhodi -Gram Panchayat Pupugaon -Block Jhorigaon Poulation-450 people, Present Status dug well

For millions of people a shortage of clean drinking water is a reality they must face every day. Sometimes they simply do not have enough; in other cases, the available water is contaminated. In developing countries, poor water quality is the leading cause of health problems. 80% of all illnesses in developing countries are caused by polluted water. It is estimated that 2 million people die from these illnesses every year.

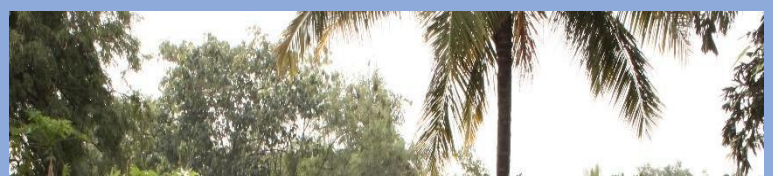
Description of the village

This village is situated in the remote hilly area where no fair road, lights, medical center school or basic human need like safe drinking water facilities are available. There are 450 people in this village. These people are primitive Schedule tribe called "kondh, mainly forest dweller. Their livelihood depends on forest by collecting minor forest produce and selling them in local market. This village has no tube well or open well to meet their need for water. People were using water from a dug pit and use water for domestic and drinking purpose. Again, it causes water borne disease especially among children also lack of nearby water facility causes waste of time, energy that can be used to earn wages. Thus, making people suffer for water. Against this background, RUCHC was approached by villagers for a tube well.

*Series of meetings were held in the village explaining importance of safe drinking water & its maintenance etc. After the survey RUCHC decided to provide the tube well to this much needed village. But this drilling was not going to be easy, looking at poor road the driller refused to drill but RUCHC and villagers were so motivated to make route for the drilling truck to come in, the driller agreed. The rout was made by tremendous efforts of all. A successful tube well was drilled in the centrally located place which will meet the drinking and domestic water need of the villagers and also help prevent many water borne diseases. RUCHC has motivated each village for income generation activities like kitchen garden using waste water around the tube well which will help them enormously. The villagers are very grateful to- **KEGEL HEATING & COOLING** for sponsoring this precious tube well which is benefitting many people, who are deprived of safe drinking water.*

A plaque has been placed in the village sponsored by

**SPONSORED BY- KEGEL HEATING & COOLING, JOHN
4:13-1VILLAGE--JOBADHODI-VIA H.A.V.E. CANADA AND RUCHC NGO
NABARANGPUR, ODISHA, INDIA2024**





**3Village San Ramosa -Gram
Panchayat Palia -Block Jhorigaon
Poulation-450 people, Present
Status 1tube well**



contaminated sources is responsible for large number of diseases and disease producing organism. Children and women are major victims since they spend half of their lives, energy and time to fetch water.

Water is a vital factor of life, health and overall development. Lack of safe drinking water is the root cause of most of the ailments of the rural as well as urban people, especially water borne diseases like Amoebic dysentery, Diarrhea, Malaria, Cholera, Jaundice etc. Due to lack of safe drinking water in the interior villages, people have no choice but to drink water from ponds, stream, river etc. Water from these

Description of the village

*This village is having population of **450 people** approximately. The village has 1 tube wells in one particular high class tribal street and the lower cast Schedule casts was not welcome to fetch water due to untouchability and cast feelings prevalent in area. Over the water issue many battles were fought, won and lost. The lower cast people have to walk considerable distance to another street and wait for long time for their turn to come for a pot of water, which waste their work hour for income generation activity to sustain livelihood. The local community is seasonal farmer by profession. Against this backdrop the villagers gave an application to RUCHC office. A village survey was done. After village survey, a meeting was called explaining importance of safe drinking water& its maintenance etc and a successful tube well was drilled in the centrally located place which will meet the drinking and domestic water need of the villagers and also help prevent many water borne diseases. RUCHC has motivated each village for income generation activities like kitchen garden around tube well using waste water which will help them immensely and also safe guard against water logging near tube well. The villagers are very happy and ever grateful to **LORIE CARNOCHAN** I HAVE Canada for providing safe drinking water which matters much to them living in a water scarcity.*

SPONSORED BY- LORIE CARNOCHAN - A VALUED SUPPORTER
VILLAGE SAN RAMOSA VIA H.A.V.E. CANADA AND RUCHC NGO NABARANGPUR,
ODISHA, INDIA2024



**4 Village Ghondiaguda -Gram Panchayat Pupugaon -Block Jhorigaon
Poulation-325people, Present Status open well**

Nearly one billion people have no access to clean, safe water. The dirty water they drink and bath make them sick. Diseases from unsafe water and lack of basic sanitation kill more people every year than all forms of violence, including war. Children are especially vulnerable, as their bodies aren't strong enough to fight diarrhea, dysentery and other illnesses.

90% of the 30,000 deaths that occur every week from unsafe water and unhygienic living conditions are children under five years old. Many of these diseases are preventable. The WHO reports that over 3.6% of the global disease burden can be prevented simply by improving water.

Description of the village

This village has a population of **325 people** approx. It has 1 defunct tube well which is not sufficient to meet the drinking and domestic water need of people. So people were drinking water from an open well. After receiving an application from Gram panchayat, meetings were held in the village by RUCHC explaining our commitment, role and responsibility in provision of safe drinking water. After which a survey was done by RUCHC and it was decided to provide a tube well. A successful drilling was done in centrally located place with good, quality drinking water. The villagers are very happy and ever grateful to **CAROLYN LANGDON, JENN WATT AND STEVE GALEA** HAVE Canada and RUCHC for providing safe drinking water which matters much to them living in a water scarcity.

SPONSORED BY- **CAROLYN LANGDON, JENN WATT AND STEVE GALEA**
VALUED, FORMER BOARD MEMBERS,
VILLAGE-GHONDIAGUDA VIA H.A.V.E. CANADA AND RUCHC NGO
NABARANGPUR, ODISHA, INDIA 2024





5 Village Nagaguda-Gram Panchayat Pupugaon-Block Jhorigaon Poulation-480 people, Present Status –School Tubewell

The rural population of India comprises more than 700 million people residing in about 1.42 million habitations spread over 15 diverse ecological regions. It is true that providing drinking water to such a large population is an enormous challenge. Our country is also characterized by non-uniformity in level of awareness, socio-economic development, education, poverty, practices and rituals which add to the complexity of providing water.

Description of the village

This village has a population of 480 people approx. They are mostly tribal called "GOUDO". By profession either they are small farmers or landless laborers It has got one defunct tube well which is not regular in water supply. They don't have any other source of water, like open well or any Kind of pond, people had to walk 2-3 KM to another village to get a pot of water for their drinking and domestic use. For many of us, clean water is so plentiful and readily available that we rarely, if ever, pause to consider what life would be like without it. But village like Nagaguda's struggle for clean water is daily routine. Water is life and clean water means Health. Contaminated water causes water borne disease especially among children also lack of nearby water facility causes waste of time, energy that can be used to earn wages. Thus, making people suffer for water. They had approached district administration many times but their apathy and rejection left them in anger. After hearing the village story, we visited them. After a village survey, a meeting was called; explaining importance of safe drinking water& its maintenance etc and it was decided to provide a tube well in this village. A successful tube well was drilled in the centrally located place which gives good sufficient quality water which will meet the drinking and domestic water need of the villagers and also help prevent many water borne diseases which will help them immensely. The newly drilled tube well is bringing relief and joy to people suffering not only from water scarcity but hopelessness and helplessness. This tube well has earned much respect for RUCHC and its dedication to provide water. A plaque has been placed in the village sponsored by-

**SPONSORED BY- DEDICATED TO LUCILLE HARTY, GAMBO, NL, CANADA
IN RECOGNITION OF HER YEARS OF SUPPORTING H.A.V.E. CANADA
WALKER: JANET HOUNSELL, GLOVERTOWN. NL, CANADA
VILLAGE-NAGAGUDA --VIA H.A.V.E. CANADA AND RUCHC NGO
NABARANGPUR, ODISHA, INDIA2024**

*The villagers are very grateful to **LUCILLE HARTY**, for raising donation for this precious tube well which is benefitting many people, who are deprived of safe drinking water. Thank you*





**6 Village Pujaraguda-Gram Panchayat
Pupugaon -Block Jhorigaon
Poulation-300 people, Present Status
-1 Dugwell**

The health burden of poor water quality is enormous. It is estimated that around 37.7 million Indians are affected by waterborne diseases annually, 1.5 million children are estimated to die of diarrhea alone and 73 million working days are lost due to waterborne disease each year. The resulting economic burden is estimated at \$600 million a year. The



problems of chemical contamination are also prevalent in India with 1,95,813 habitations in the country are affected by poor water quality. The major chemical parameters of concern are fluoride and arsenic. Iron is also emerging as a major problem with many habitations showing excess iron in the water samples.

Description of the village

This village is situated in the forest area, where no roads, lights or drinking water facilities are available. There are 300 people in this village. The people are tribal

called Bhatra. Have you ever had people walk to miles away just to get a pot of clean drinking water, or don't even not have access to clean drinking water. People all over the world, even in North America, don't have access to clean drinking water or have to walk very far just to drink water. The main areas where this problem is prominent is in third world countries, and this is due to the lack of money and sanitation, Millions Lack Safe Water. Due to this lack of sanitation, water borne diseases can grow and infect people who consume it. People of village Pujaraguda had the same fate walking down to a contaminated pond to collect water. They had made small pond to collect rain water for drinking and other domestic purpose, it is full of water plants, weeds and snakes. It gets dry in summer then they had to dig more to collect muddy water for drinking. People had to walk some distance in the hilly forest area to collect water from the pond. Some time they get attacked by wild bears and animals, some of them were seriously injured and lost their lives, during one of such incidences our multipurpose health worker was called and saw their plight for water. The stagnate, full of pesticide water frequently causes water borne diseases like gastro enteritis, Diarrhea , Typhoid, Jaundices etc. After receiving an application from Village head man, a meeting was held in the village by RUCHC explaining our commitment, role and responsibility in provision of safe drinking water. After which a survey was done by RUCHC and it was decided to provide a tube well. A successful drilling was done with good, quality drinking water. The villagers are very happy and ever grateful to HAVE Canada and RUCHC for providing safe drinking water which matters much to them living in a water scarcity village. The villagers are very grateful to the **GLOVER TOWN ACADEMY STUDENTS** for raising donation for this precious tube well which is benefitting many people, who are deprived of safe drinking water. Thank you.

SPONSORED BY GLOVER TOWN ACADEMY STUDENTS,

GLOVERTOWN, NL, CANADA

**VILLAGE PUJARAGUDA VIA H.A.V.E. CANADA AND RUCHC NGO NABARANGPUR,
ODISHA, INDIA 2024**



**7 Village Minja -Gram Panchayat
Naktiuguda -Block
Papadahandi Poulation-450 people,
Present Status -1 Tubewell**

Rural India has more than 700 million people residing in about 1.42 million habitations spread over 15 diverse ecological regions. Meeting the drinking water needs of such a large population can be a daunting task. The non-uniformity in level of awareness, socio-economic development, education, poverty, practices and rituals and water availability add to the complexity of the task. Despite an estimated total of Rs. 1,105 billion spent on providing safe drinking water since the First Five-Year Plan was launched in 1951, lack of safe and secure drinking water continues to be a major hurdle and a national economic burden.

Description of the village

This village has total population of 450 people. They are mostly Tribal called "Bhatra. By profession either they are small farmers or landless laborers. The village has one tube well and one old open well. This is not sufficient to meet the water need of 450 people, if existing Tube well goes under repair, they have to walk down quite a few distances to get water from another tube well or drink water from polluted open well. Water is a vital factor of life, health and overall development. Lack of safe drinking water is the root cause of most of the ailments of the rural as well as urban people, especially water borne diseases like Amoebic dysentery, Diarrhea, Malaria, Cholera, Jaundice etc. Due to lack of safe drinking water in the interior villages, people have no choice but to drink water from ponds, stream, river etc. Water from these contaminated sources is responsible for large number of diseases and disease producing organism. Children and women are major victims since they spend half of their lives, energy and time to fetch water.

After waiting long for government tube well to arrive which did not take place hence, they approached RUCHC. After a village survey, a meeting was called explaining importance of safe drinking water & its maintenance etc and a successful tube well was drilled in the centrally located place which will meet the drinking and domestic water need of the villagers and also help prevent many water borne diseases. RUCHC has motivated each village for income generation activities and, mushroom cultivation like kitchen garden around tube well using waste water which will help them immensely.

Clean drinking water is a valuable resource and key to human survival. Plants and animals also depend on water for their growth, so all water must be kept clean.

*The villagers are very grateful to the HAVE CANADA and **LUCILLE HARTY** for raising donation for this precious tube well which is benefitting many people, who are deprived of safe drinking water. Thank you*

**SPONSORED BY LUCILLE HARTY, GAMBO, N L, CANADA
DEDICATED TO THE USERS OF THIS WELL -
WISHING WELLNESS TO ALL!
MINJA VIA H.A.V.E. CANADA AND RUCHC NGO
NABARANGPUR, ODISHA, INDIA 2024**



**8Village Khaira -Gram Panchayat Patri -Block Paspadahndi Poulation-1520
people, Present Status -1 Tubewell**

Around 37.7 million Indians are affected by waterborne diseases annually, 1.5 million children are estimated to die of diarrhoea alone and 73 million working

days are lost due to water borne disease each year. The resulting economic burden is estimated at \$600 million a year.

Description of the village

*This village is having population of 1520 people in 160 household. It is deprived of basic amenities like water, electricity. This village has one tube well which is not sufficient to meet the water need of people and they were drinking water from an open well which is being used for irrigation and during rainy season collecting water from paddy field. Villagers have approached district administration for tube well much time and over the period of few years' 3-4 attempts of drilling tube well failed by the government. This village was brought to RUCHC's notice by a field staff. A village meeting was held after a very conscious and careful survey with driller. It was decided to try digging a tube well in this village. A successful tube well was drilled in the centrally located place which will meet the drinking and domestic water need of the villagers and also help prevent many water borne diseases. RUCHC has motivated each village for income generation activities like kitchen garden, mushroom cultivation using waste water around the tube well which will help them immensely, the joy is overwhelming among people who never have safe drinking water in the village small children who have not seen tube well so close to their houses happily pump water themselves; they do not allow parents to pump water. The villagers are very grateful to - **NELS AND LINDA HAGENSON** HAVE and RUCHC for this valuable source of safe drinking water.*

SPONSERED BY - NELS AND LINDA HAGENSON

A VALUED SUPPORTER

VILLAGE-KHAIRA VIA H.A.V.E. CANADA AND RUCHC NGO

NABARANGPUR, ODISHA, INDIA 2024



9Village Poarjaguda -Gram Panchayat Pupugaon -Block Jhorigaon
Poulation-300 people, Present Status 1tube well

Description of the village

*This village has a population of **300** people. It had 1 tube well in the one end of the village. It went defunct so villagers are forced to fetch water from nearby seasonal brook which causes water borne diseases and affects their livelihood .RUCHC' s objective is for integrated development in the village based on safe drinking water which will provide benefit of the development at the local level.*

An application was given to RUCHC and a meeting was called explaining importance of safe drinking water, its social and economic advantage, group formation, waste water management, etc to the villagers. After which RUCHC decided to drill a tube well and a successful tube well was drilled in the centrally located place which will meet the drinking and domestic water need of the villagers and also help prevent many water borne diseases. Now they don't have to take water from seasonal brook and fall sick or get attacked by wild animals and snakes. Time saved due to nearest tube well can be used in more productive work in agricultural field. The waste water is going to be used by water group for cultivation of vegetables which will bring extra income in the family.

RUCHC has motivated each village for income generation activities like kitchen gardens around tube well using waste water and, mushroom cultivation which will help them immensely. We all must work together to find new source of freshwater so that everyone in the world will have adequate supplies of safe drinking water.



10.Village bhatraNaktiguda-Gram Panchayat NaktigudaBlock Papadahandi

Poulation-450 people, PresentStatus -1 Tubewell

India is a country known for its rich cultural association with water. All natural resources are respected and most particularly the rivers in India are worshiped on par with Goddesses. Rivers are also the sites of the evolution of major cultural complexes. India is blessed with abundant natural resources especially water, which are used for various purposes predominantly agricultural followed by domestic and industrial purposes.

Description of the village

This village is having population of 450people approximately. This community is one of the backward tribal group called "THE JANI".Their livelihood depends on collecting minor forest products and agriculture, waiting long hours for water, effects their working hours. When people don't get water from tube wells, they are forced to take water from open pit or paddy field. The village has 1 tube wells in one particular high class tribal street and the lower cast Schedule casts was not welcome to fetch water due to untouchability and cast feelings prevalent in area. Over the water issue many battles were fought, won and lost. The lower cast people have to walk considerable distance to another street and wait for long time for their turn to come for a pot of water, which waste their work hour for income generation activity to sustain livelihood. The local community is seasonal farmer by profession. Diseases from unsafe water and lack of basic sanitation kill more people every year than all forms of violence, including war. Children are especially vulnerable, as their bodies aren't strong enough to fight diarrhea, dysentery and other illnesses.

Against this backdrop the villagers gave an application to RUCHC office. A village survey was done. After village survey, a meeting was called explaining importance of safe drinking water& its maintenance etc and a successful tube well was drilled in the centrally located place which will meet the drinking and domestic water need of the villagers and also help prevent many water borne diseases. RUCHC has motivated each village for income generation activities like kitchen garden around tube well using waste water which will help them immensely and also safe guard against water logging near tube well. The villagers are very happy and ever grateful to HAVE Canada and RUCHC for providing safe drinking water which matters much to them living in a water scarcity.



**11 Village Ekori -Gram Panchayat Ghatguda -Block papadahandi
Population-1200 people, Present Status -1 Tubewell**

Absence of clean drinking water, leads to epidemics like cholera and gastroenteritis. The World Bank estimates that 21% of communicable diseases in India are related to unsafe water. Thus, the social cultural factors include household size, consumption of the household level of education, average age of the household head, area of origin of the household among others, household sizes influence the demand for water from two angles. On the one hand it directly influences the total demand for water in the household, while on the other hand it reduces the per capita use.

Description of the village

This village is having 1200 people approximately and situated inside the forest which is inaccessible by road therefore ignored by district administration even after repeated request of tube well by the villagers. 89% of the population in Nabarangpur District lives below poverty line which have little access to potable and safe water sources. The problem has doubled Owing to high poverty levels and inadequate safe water supply. They had one tubewell with irregular water supply if it goes defunct for few days; people are forced to walk miles in search of water which affects the livelihood since most of them are daily wages laborer or small farmers. They were taking water from a nearby canal, which is 2 KM away from the village, which is close to forest. Bear attacks force them to dig a pit like open well which is infested with frogs, worms and wild creepers. This was the only

source for drinking and domestic water need of the village. After getting information from field staff a village meeting was held and an application was given to RUCHC for a tube well. After survey, it was decided to provide a tube well. With great difficulty the drilling truck reached the village but a successful tube well was drilled bringing untold joy and relief to the people of Ekori villagers and also increases their productivity by saving their precious time earlier wasted in fetching water.



12 Village Pupugaon -Gram Panchayat pupugaon -Block Jhorigaon Population-1200 people, Present Status -1 Tubewell

Early days drinking water supply in rural areas are perceived as outside the government purview. The traditional sources of drinking water in rural areas were namely, community managed open wells, private wells, ponds, river, lake and small-scale irrigation reservoir. The rural water supply programs were implemented since the 1950s.

Description of the village

This village has a population of 1200 people approximately. This village has a tube well near the road side and an open well with bad foul smell water. If tube well breaks down, this village has no nearby tube well to get water and have to walk long distance to get water from a different village or drink from the dirty open well. Lack of safe drinking water is often manifested in leading causes of child death by diarrheal and other gastroenteritis diseases the local community was facing a water crisis and they approached RUCHC for a tube well. After receiving an application from G.P office and villagers, series of village meetings were held to explain the importance of safe drinking water and its maintenance, and survey was done by RUCHC. After survey it was decided to provide a tube well. A successful tube well is drilled with good quality sufficient water which brings relief and joy to the people. The tube well will benefit 1200 people. The waste water will be used for the development of Kitchen Garden which will bring not only extra income to the families but safe guard against water logging near tube well.

Providing safe drinking water is not just drilling tube wells but much more than that. RUCHC makes the community aware of the importance of clean and healthy water.



**13.Village Sanyasiniguda -Gram Panchayat Pupugaon-Block Jhorigaon
Poulation-800 people, Present Status -1 Tubewell**

Even though many water supply schemes are implemented in India, the precious time of women is at stake due to them having to spend their time fetching water or waiting at the source/supply without even knowing when and how long the water will be available. There are lots of unmet needs concerning water for the people.

Description of the village

*This village has a population of **800 people** approx. It is estimated that many people in this tribal area spend half of their lives, time and energy fetching pots of muddy water each day. Providing safe drinking water is not just drilling tube wells but much more than that. RUCHC makes the community aware of the importance of clean and healthy water. Advocate use of water as a way of life and means to improve health and achieve better quality of life. Make water and water related issues an integral part of development.*

RUCHC has motivated each village for income generation activities like kitchen garden using waste water around the tube well which will help them immensely.



**14Village Mundiguda -Gram Panchayat
Naktiguda-Block Papadahandi Poulation-500 people, Present Status -1
Tubewell**

India's demand for water is expected to exceed all current sources of supply and the country is facing acute water crises. Women and children spend 125 million hours each day collecting water. Women and girls living without a toilet spend 266 million hours each day finding a place to go, Women and children bear the primary responsibility for water collection. Women and girls often spend up to 6 hours each day collecting water.

Description of the village



productively in the agricultural sector and also bring peace and harmony in families as well as village.

15Village Kamta -Gram Panchayat Junapani -Block Dabugam Poulation-450 people, Present Status -1 Tubewell

Description of the village

*This village has a population of **450** people. It has got 1 tube well. If it goes defunct villagers walk miles in search of water or forced to get water from paddy field contaminated with pesticides, which causes water borne diseases. An application was given to RUCHC office after the survey and village meeting where we explained importance of safe drinking water, its social and economic advantage, group formation, waste water management, etc to the villagers. RUCHC's objective is for integrated development in the village based on safe drinking water which will provide benefit of the development at the local level. A successful tube well is drilled in the centrally located place and waste water will be used in good plot for kitchen garden which will economically benefit the villagers and also increase their productivity by saving their precious time earlier wasted in fetching water.*



*Last but not least I do extend my sincere gratitude to our partner in development HAVE Canada the chairman Ms. Michele Coneybeare, ardent supporters Mr. Gerad Feltham Mrs. Yuvadee Feltham. Mr. David Phillips, Mr. Paul Heffer, & many behind the scene people and sponsors. - **KEGEL HEATING & COOLING. LORIE CARNOCHAN- CAROLYN LANGDON .LUCILLE HARTY ,GLOVER TOWN ACADEMY STUDENTS, NELS AND LINDA HAGENSON***

and villagers, board members, Staffs and volunteers for their honest commitment and their co-operation to help those most in need to live happily with justice, peace and realize the joy of liberated and developed life.

Thank you.

Ms. Nishita Dandsena

President - CEO -RUCHC, Nabarangpur Odisha India



