



*Annual Report*  
2021-22

**AGRAGAMEE**  
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ଏହିକାହିଁକି ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ କଲିକତା



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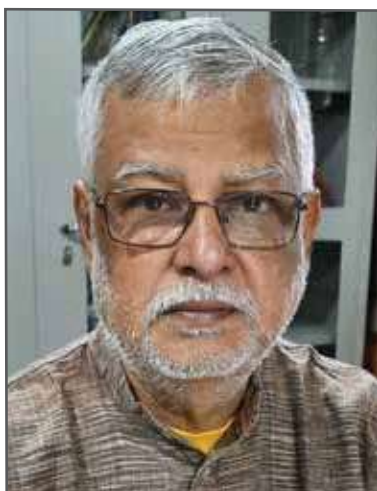
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## *Director's* NOTE

Year 2021-22 will be remembered for certain new initiatives like the implementation of new Projects BPKP (focus on traditional and organic Farming), SPPIF (Special Programme for the Promotion of Integrated Farming), CDP-MLIP (Crop Diversification) all supported by the Government of Odisha, Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment. Agramee also took up collaboration with HDFC-HRDP CSR Funding to develop certain villages. A significant step towards climate change mitigation was taken up in collaboration with IKI (International Climate Initiative, a part of the German Ministry of Economics and Climate Protection) to promote Climate Smart Agriculture among the tribal farmers who are most vulnerable to the impact of Climate. As Agramee has assisted nearly 30,000 organic farmers, it has become imperative to promote Farmers Producers Organisations( FPOs) for better production, processing and marketing of Organic Products.

As continuation of certain ongoing programmes, Agramee has focused on further consolidation of Millet Based activities and development of Ecovillages. This has been at many levels by a) Demonstration of the Best Practices, b) Tangible Outcome, c) Community Mobilisation and Participation, d) GO-NGO Convergence.

In the Tribal Context, Jackfruit has been part of Food and Nutrition Securities as well as Income Securities. Hence, it is vital that there is more plantation of jackfruit, processing and marketing Jackfruit as high-value products. Agramee has taken the leadership to campaign for a Jackfruit Mission and formed a Pan India Advocacy Group.

Last but not the least, Agramee has expanded its Education Programme by increasing the capacity of Mukta Gyan Kutir as well as expanding the Learning Centres (LCs). This has been deeply appreciated by the community during the time of Covid-19 Pandemic. Agramee's teaching model along with its teacher training model has been able to build capacities and confidence in tribal youth, enabling them to teach with much success in most challenging circumstances like multi-lingual, multi-grade and crowded classrooms, and motivate reluctant drop outs to take up their studies again. Our Edu-leaders who are running these LCs are the future of Socio-economic transformation of tribal villages. Despite financial crisis, we have continued our Educational Efforts and shall continue as long as there is a demand from the community.

Agramee has faced many challenges during the year 2021-22 but we have faced them with courage and convictions. This is because the members of our Governing Body, Our Donors, Our Staff Members and numerous well-wishers have extended all possible support. I am grateful to them.

15<sup>th</sup> August, 2022

**Achyut Das**  
Director, Agramee

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## Village Learning Centres

**“Addressing Poor Education and Illiteracy in Remote Tribal Districts Of Odisha”**

### **Introduction:**

Tribal communities of South Odisha, suffer extreme levels of poverty, which goes hand in hand with illiteracy, with each aggravating the other. Even though literacy rates of the tribal districts range between 45% to 50%, there are a very proportion and number of villages where actual literacy is less than 10% and even zero. This is a regrettable situation in a country which seeks modernity and progress and has had 74 years of independence.

The pandemic has worsened the situation much more, as students in the tribal hinterlands do not have access to networks, nor can most of them afford mobile phones. The younger age group of students who will in all likelihood forget their entire school learning, as well as the older age groups who are in imminent positions of having to appear for their boards and facing hard career choices are both affected. In either case, there is likelihood of high levels of drop outs.

### **The Innovations in Early Grade Teaching Programme:**

The support of Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation for Education under the current programme has been instrumental in addressing the situation outlined above in 20 remote tribal village communities. It was taken up with the following objectives:

- Help children and youth catch up with literacy and education appropriate to their levels as the first step towards creating a generation of literates,
- Increase knowledge and awareness in tribal villages on the relevant issues,
- Create a learning and knowledge centre in remote tribal villages which will increase people’s awareness, and provide a reference for relevant matters,

### **Activities:**

Under the project, 20 Learning centres, which had been started the previous year, after the extension of the lockdown have been continued for the period of the project. The Learning centres have brought children as well as adolescents under the ambit of school learning. Innovative methods, and attractive TLM have provided a meaning and relevance to the learnings. This has made everybody eager to attend the learning centres, and engage in the process of acquiring bookish knowledge.

## **Training:**

Training and capacity building of the youth has been a cornerstone of the programme. It has helped youth who were just matriculates or +2 pass outs to take up teaching in multi-lingual and multigrade classrooms and create tangible impact.

The training programmes taken up during the past 6 months thus helped teachers develop skills for these challenges by:

- Understanding the objectives of the programme, and link it to the processes and activities they are taking up,
- Understand the basic approach and concept of teaching early grade, as developed in Agramee school;
- Work out detailed schedules so that children would be engaged, but not stressed
- Helping the teachers understand and make lesson plans that would help to take the learning forward, and help the teachers address the learning needs of the different levels and classes,
- Develop necessary worksheets to support the lesson plans,
- Subject training, combining textbook learning with development education that would enable older age-groups to relate their school education to the village situation

## **Parent Teacher Meetings:**

All Agramee intervention is taken up with maximum community participation. This ensures the continuity and sustainability of the programme. Under the current project period, regular parent teacher meetings were taken up. The issues addressed in the meeting were as follows:

- a. Community action for provision of proper building and space for the learning centres.
- b. Community contribution for lighting to facilitate learning during the evening time
- c. Regular attendance of children:
- d. Being part of the learning: Village members were encouraged to come and see how their wards were learning, and also participate in anyway they could in the Learning centre activities.

Combined meeting: a combined meeting drawing parents from all the Learning centres was also taken up, so that there could be interaction, an explanation of the training, teaching processes, the TLM, and other supports provided, and the community could understand the extent of the programme.

## **School Monitoring and Hand holding support:**

Regular and concerted effort has been taken up by Agramee Staff to ensure that there is proper school monitoring, as much to ensure regularity of the Edu-leaders, as to provide support, guidance and advice. The monitoring processes have thus included:

- Demonstration classes by Experienced Agramee teachers,
- Observation of teaching process of Edu-leaders and advice on improvement by Agramee Staff.
- Advice on more effective use of teaching learning material
- Advice and guidance on ensuring inclusion and attention to each child and attention to drop outs who have joined.
- Monitoring progress of the class in general, different levels, and children in specific, as well as attendance

## **Solar Lights and TLM:**

A whole range of learning material has been supplied to the students to enable learning. This has included



slate and chalk, notebooks and pens and pencils, drawing books, and other accessories. This has had an immediate impact on increasing children's attendance, as many children were not coming just because their parents could not even afford slate and chalk, or the extra notebooks. In addition, Maps and charts were provided to each school so that there could be print rich ambience that would encourage children to read, as also to facilitate EVS, and help children learn about their state and country.

Solar light has also been supplied to every Learning Centre, to facilitate visibility. As most of the Learning centres have classes in the evening, visibility has been a major problem. The supply of solar lights, it is hoped will boost learning, and facilitate greater comfort with books and writing.

### **Examinations and Student Tracking:**

Every student under the programme is tracked for their learning levels, attendance and overall development. This is done at several levels:

- Monthly tracking by the Edu-leaders: A monthly tracking on the students is taken up by the edu-leaders, which enables anybody concerned about the project to get a quick glimpse of the students in a Learning Centre. This includes their attendance, their performance in different subjects, and overall response.
- By the Education Staff team: Education staff team pay periodic visits and track the performance and attendance of students.
- Annual Exams: Annual exams are held once a year to know how students are progressing. There is a single paper for mathematics, and a single paper for language, in which tests students skills from very simple basic levels to a higher level are tested, and students are encouraged to attempt as many questions as they can. This helps one to know and assess student skill and ability levels, rather than just their position in class, and provide appropriate support. These exams also help us assess the performance of the Edu-leaders, and provide effective guidance. Another crucial function is a discourse with the parent community, on the reasons for good and bad performance of their ward. Very often, the co-relation is with attendance of the children, which enables us to emphasise the need for children to come to the learning centre regularly.

### **Impact of the Project:**

Within a short span of time, the project has had far reaching impact, as it has reached out to children from 6 to 15 years as well as parents and the community in general. In specifics, the project has had the following impact:

- Children loose their Fear: Children are often afraid of classed and school learning due to various reasons. However, in the learning centres, all children have lost their sense of fear of book learning, of the teacher, of questions, and reading aloud.
- Increase in love of learning and attendance: Children have developed a love learning, evident in the increased attendance and the active and engaged participation of children in the lessons;
- Dropouts joining the Learning Centres: The Learning Centres have been instrumental in getting 70% of the dropouts back to school learning. This is a crucial achievement, as with just the minimal inputs, the dropout children can catch up with their studies. Most importantly, many of the dropouts are girls. They are unable to come to school due to the pressure of family work. The evening classes have enabled them to get back to their studies, and many of them are considering getting back into school when the lockdown is lifted.
- Improvement in learning Outcomes: The learning outcomes of the students have improved significantly, as is evidenced from the Edu-leaders' records. A comprehensive test is being planned in October, to establish the progress of each child.
- Edu-leaders develop communication skills, and have increased confidence to deal with a multi-grade class

- Edu-leaders learn lesson planning, and how to take the learning of children forward in gradual stages, with engaging of their interests and cognitive skills
- Village parent community develops idea of quality education, resulting in increased interest and participation of community in school activities.

### **Kaliajhodi Learning Centre:**

Aragamee runs an evening Learning Centre in Kaliajodi village of Kodipari GP under Kashipur Block of Rayagada district. It is one of the 20 Learning Centers run by Agramee to help children cope with their studies during the lockdown.

The learning centre runs in the Kaliajodi village Primary School, and has two rooms, and a large verandah, as also electricity connection and lights. In addition, Agramee has provided the school with a solar light. The Centre generally opens at 4.00 pm and runs till 7.00 pm. Some students who study in nearby Model school and Govt. Tribal Residential School from the village also attend the Night School and are all in praise of the quality of teaching being imparted there. When asked what extra learning he received here one of the boys clearly told that he had learned many things from his textbook here which was not taught in the Model School.

Children were eager that the night school should continue even after the government schools opened. They emphatically said they learnt much more in the night school, than in the Government schools. They pointed out that there was very little actual teaching in the government school.

On the day of this report, 43 children were present, though, the enrollment is 78 in the Learning Centre. Most of them were older children, who had dropped out of school, but found the learning centre a good place to study. Bina explained, that as it was the agricultural season, these students were working in the field and returning late in the evening, and found it difficult to attend the school regularly.

Bina Jhodia the Edu-leader belongs to a poor family. His parents put him through his studies with great difficulty, and he is really happy he could get a part time teacher's job because of Agramee. Many of his friends and contemporaries in the village have dropped school education and regularly go out as migrant worker to distant States like Kerala, Hyderabad, Gujrat etc.

### **Patamund Learning Centre:**

They come running all the way up the rocky hilly path, put their school bags inside the class and join the prayer circle. "Why do you come running, does your teacher shout at you if you are late?" I ask. "No, no, we like the school, and do not want to miss any activity" the children respond. Bhima the Learning Centre Edu-leader smiles, and calls out to little Varsha whose turn it is to lead the prayer song.

17 year old Bhima loves to teach, and the students reciprocate, enjoying their time in school, eager to learn, and doing the various exercises and activities with much keenness. The enjoyment is openly articulated by the younger age-group. Should we close the school once the lockdown is lifted?" My colleagues ask. "Then we will sit outside every evening and not move from there" retorts the youngest student, Sushanti Majhi. Bhima taches the youngest age-group in their mother tongue. This makes them relate to him and the Learning Centre instantaneously.

Bhima has just passed his 12<sup>th</sup> Board exams. He does not want to return to college for further studies. It is pointless he says. "I have registered in the employment exchange, but there are thousands of youth who have registered, and my turn may or may not come". His brothers are also literate, his elder brother is a matriculate with a job in the railways. Bhima got all the support from his family to study.

With this experience, Bhima is keen to do the best for every student in his class. He talks to the dropouts and encourages them to come. They have begun to attend, but are still irregular. Many of them are busy during the monsoon and post monsoon months, as they have to tend to the cows.

Learning Centers Student Strength							
Sl. No.	Learning Centre	Panchayat	Location of School	Teacher	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Kumbharshila	Kashipur	Govt. School	Tikimani Naik	13	55	68
2	Parajashila	Kashipur	Govt. School	Gouri Jhodia	20	25	45
3	Kalakani	Khurigaon	Govt. School	Pratap Jhodia	21	24	45
4	Katali	Maikanch	Anganwadi Center	Krushna Majhi	29	38	67
5	Kutrujhiri	Maikanch	Donated By Parent House	Bhima Majhi	18	17	35
6	Kaliajodi	Kodipari	Govt. School	Bina Jhodia	33	47	80
7	Peringini	Kodipari	Govt. School	Sabita Kumari Kuladipya	14	22	36
8	Phatamunda	Renga	Govt. School	Bhima Majhi	26	44	70
9	Semiliguda	Renga	Community Hall	Kabisurjya Majhi	23	27	50
10	Ranjuguda	Renga	Govt.School	Bipin Majhi	36	26	62
11	Minapai	Kutuli	Govt. School	Akar Mandainga	22	23	45
12	Chaulakanti	Dasamantapur	Govt. School	Chandramani Mandagi	28	22	50
13	Gulimusha	Lula	Govt. School	Urmila Pradhani	16	21	37
14	Kurmulmunda	Kutuli	Govt. School	Lasu Hikaka	37	41	78
15	Kashipur	Kashipur	Donated By Parent House	Nirupa Naik	33	44	77
16	Goudabarikanta	Dasamantapur	Aragamee Office	Harihar Gouda	14	20	34
17	Parajabarikanta	Dasamantapur	Anganwadi Center	Padamanatha Jani	18	22	40
18	Ratapada	Kashipur	Govt. School	Hemanti Jhodia	30	35	65
19	Kapandga	Sangragakada	Community Hall	Remesha Majhi	20	33	53
20	Rugapadar	Mandibisi	Govt. School	Sunduru Majhi	25	17	42
21	Derunja	Mandibisi	Community Hall	Sanu Majhi	35	22	57
	<b>Total</b>				<b>511</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1136</b>



Learning Centre Student Examination									
Sl. No.	Name of the Learning Center	Total Students			Total Students Present				Date of Exam
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Absent	
1	Kumbharshila	13	55	68	4	25	29	39	09.12.021
2	Parajashila	20	25	45	19	23	42	3	09.12.021
3	Kalakani	21	24	45	8	14	22	23	10.12.021
4	Katali	29	38	67	4	31	35	32	13.12.021
5	Kutrujhiri	18	17	35	16	12	28	7	19.12.021
6	Kaliajodi	33	47	80	21	28	49	31	11.12.021
7	Peringini	14	22	36	13	22	35	1	11.12.021
8	Phatamunda	26	44	70	21	40	61	9	10.12.021
9	Semiliguda	23	27	50	20	16	36	14	10.12.021
10	Ranjuguda	36	26	62	9	13	22	40	10.12.021
11	Minapai	22	23	45	18	7	25	20	10.12.021
12	Chaulakanti	28	22	50	25	20	45	5	18.12.021
13	Gulimusha	16	21	37	23	14	37	0	18.12.021
14	Kurmulmunda	37	41	78	21	25	46	32	10.12.021
15	Kashipur	33	44	77	31	40	71	6	09.12.021
16	Goudabarikanta	14	20	34	12	15	27	7	18.12.021
17	Parajabarikanta	18	22	40	16	6	22	18	18.12.021
18	Ratapada	30	35	65	20	21	41	24	09.12.021
19	Kapandga	20	33	53	12	14	26	27	17.12.021
20	Rugapadar	25	17	42	16	11	27	15	13.12.021
21	Derunja	35	22	57	20	16	36	21	13.12.021
	<b>Total</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1136</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>374</b>	

Details of Edu-Leaders' Training				
Sl. No.	Training Date	Participants		
		Edu-leaders	Trainers	Total
1	4 <sup>th</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> April 2021	19	4	23
2	24 <sup>th</sup> to 27 <sup>th</sup> June 2021	18	4	22
3	27 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2021	20	2	22
4	02 <sup>nd</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> September 2021	26	8	34
5	23 <sup>rd</sup> September 2021	18	3	21
6	1 <sup>st</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> October 2021	20	7	27
7	27 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> November 2021	26	7	33
<b>Total Training days: 23</b>				

Over view of Other Events and Activities in Education:			
Events	Date	Participants	Activity
Parent Teacher Meeting	23.02.2022	Women:85 Men: 46	Opening of Agramee School Discussion on the problems faced for education of children due to the pandemic How to get children back into the school routine after the opening of the school Parents' support and participation for proper running of Agramee School Importance of checking absence Effectiveness of Learning centres in making up the learning gaps of the children how to improve village schools
School Opening	28.02.2022	Children: 220	Welcoming children back to school Fun, games and singing
Annual Examination	March 2022	Children: 220	The children were tested in language and mathematics. After two years of lockdown children's learning levels were not upto the mark. But most of them managed to score pass marks, as they had been regularly attending the learning centres.
Learning center Visit			A total of 135 Village Learning Centre visits were undertaken over the last one year period. This visits helped to guide the edu-leaders, address problems they face, and reach out to the parent community, to ensure that children attend regularly, and they are supported home for their studies.





## Village Learning Centres



Children singing rhymes in Kaliajodi Learning centre



MDM Rations distributed to Agramee School students during lockdown



Solar Light distribution to Village Learning Centres



Distribution of solar lanterns and programme review of Village Learning Centres



Little Minati Majhi reads out from the blackboard in Rugapadar Learning centre



MDM Distribution to Agramee School Children during lockdown







## Students' Report

### Introduction

We are happy to say that, even through the lockdown, children who had been regular in the Village learning Centers could keep up with their studies to quite a good extent. The reports that follow were written at the end of the lockdown, about 15 days after Agragamee School reopened. It is a proof of the effectiveness of Agragamee's creative language development or whole language approach of teaching, which helps children learn easily and quickly. For them reading and writing becomes fun. Many of them begin to write first, and then start reading! Peer learning is encouraged as children write, and then share their writing with their friends, who first read out of curiosity, and then begin to correct as well, and children really do not seem to mind when a friend points out a mistake!

### About our Learning Centre

#### Laxmipriya Majhi, Class IV, Semiliguda

Lockdown caused lot of difficulties in the progress of our School Studies. We couldn't manage our class studies as there was no educated person in our family to teach or guide us on our Class Studies. Our School Headmaster Kanaka Guruma conducted a village meeting to start a Learning Centre in our village. She requested our villagers to for support to start a Night School in our village. It was started in the Community Hall to start the Night School. An educated person from our village agreed to teach the children. Our village Learning Centre runs from 5.00 pm to 8.00 pm. The Teacher begins the class-room teaching by singing a song and then telling a story to us.

We gladly attend the Learning Centre regularly. There are four subjects are being taught in our Night School. Those are Language, Mathematics, Environmental Studies and English. The Teacher writes down the words from the Wall Chart and helps us identify the letters and vowel signs. He writes down a song on the blackboard. After he completes writing the song we go to the blackboard and form new words on the blackboard. The Teacher teaches numbers, letters and words to the Lower Grade children.

In order to develop our interest in our Class Studies he teaches us through dance, song and story-telling and also helps us identify the letters and syllables. Therefore, we find this method of teaching very interesting and joyful. A total of 30-35 children attend the Night School. The Night School children are being distributed with exercise book, pen, pencil, Solar Light etc. Those children who haven't attended school at all they also learned to read and write after attending the Learning Centre and they were able to write their name. we also learned to write and read our textbooks.



## **My Night School**

**Chumki Naik, Gouda Rautghati**

Our School Study was stopped due to the Lockdown. We couldn't manage our class studies. Meanwhile, after a gap of long period our School Teachers and Guruma started a Night School Learning Centre for us in our village. Those two Learning Centre Teachers were Saroj Naik and Kishor Naik. They also agreed to shoulder the responsibility of managing the Learning Centre and to teach the children there. From that day onwards, the Night School Learning Centre was started by Agramee in Govt. Primary School of our village. A total of 50 children among us were attending the Night School. Saroj Sir taught the Upper Grade children and Lower Grade children were taught by Kishor Sir.

We were taught at the Night School from 5.00 pm to 8.00 pm. The Upper Grade children were being taught from 'Gram Panchyat' Textbook and the Lower Grade children were taught from 'Kau Dake Ka' Wall Chart. At times Upper Grade children were singing and dancing and the Lower Grade children were telling stories in the class. Our School Teachers and Guruma had been visiting our Night School and had been distributing Exercise Books, Pen, Pencils, Solar Light and other Teaching-Learning-Material (TLM). We got the opportunity to attend the Night School and Learn our class studies. We learned to read and write because of this Night School.

### **The Opening of our School**

Rashita Jhodia, Kaliajodi

Our school reopened on 28<sup>th</sup> February. Our School Teachers went from village to village to inform us that Agramee School has opened. So, then we got our books, bags and dresses ready. The following day, we put on our school uniform and keeping our everything in proper order we set out for our village bus stop to wait for our School Bus. We said 'Good Morning' to our School Teachers and our school friends. And soon, we reached our school. We went to our School Garden and found out that lots of weeds had come up. We cleared the weeds. Then, we went for our assembly. Afterwards, we spent time talking with our friends and asking about each other.

A total of 260 students attended Agramee School. Then, we came to our classrooms and cleaned it. We are taught our Language, math and other subjects till lunch time. We go for millets soup-break at 11.00 AM. Then, we come to our classroom and we are taught Mathematics. We maintain silence within the classroom. Then, we are taught Science. Thereafter, the school bell rang for our Mid-Day-Meal at School, we all line up to get our new steel plates. The children being in a queue hand over their respective plate for Rice, Dal and Curry and we sat in round line and enjoyed our lunch. Afterwards, we go for playing. As the school bell rang we come into our respective classroom. Afterwards, our game period starts and we spent our time playing with our friends. At 4.00 pm we all got into our School Bus and returned to our village respectively.

### **When our School Reopened**

Silabati Jhodia

Our school reopened on 28<sup>th</sup> February. Our School Teachers came to our village and informed us that our schools would open. We were overwhelmed with joy to know that our school would open. We got our school bags out and put our books and pencils and pens in them, and washed our school dress and got ready to go to school the next day. We finished our bath early in the morning in the stream, and wore our freshly washed uniforms. We quickly finished our Breakfast and went to the bus stop to wait for our school bus. We were delighted when we saw the school bus approaching. We got in and greeted each other with 'Good Morning'. Then we got very busy talking. We didn't even know when we reached school, as we were so busy chatting with our friends all the way. And then when we saw our school we were very much delighted. Our joy knew no bound when we saw our friends getting down from the larger school bus. Then, we all played. Our school teachers rang the bell. As the bell rang we all said 'Good Morning' to our School Teachers. Then we went for the prayer class and after prayer we went to our respective classroom. There we first cleaned the room.

Kanaka Guruma came to our class. At 11.00 am we went to drink finger millet soup. Then, we went back to our respective classrooms for our studies. Thereafter, at 1.00 pm the bell rang for our Mid-Day-Meal served in the school. After the bell rang for lunch students of classes I & II were first served their lunch. After they sat in line with their lunch plates, students of classes III to V joined the queue for their lunch. We were all served rice, dal and tarkari. After lunch some students wanted to play, some others read books or wrote something, while others danced with their friends.

After the lunch classroom teaching was conducted for some time and afterwards when the bell rings all the children came out to play; and then we all came together for our meeting. We sat in a large circle and discussed different issues and topics, about our activities, etc. After the discussion, we went and got our school bags and stood in line to board the school bus. Then we all went home, singing songs all the way in the bus.

## LOCKDOWN

### Pushpanjali Jhodia, Class V, Badamaribhata

After the Lockdown was imposed our school was closed. We were in our school on that day appearing for our class examination. The day we were appearing our class examination in our school and after the annual examination was over our Guruma (School Headmistress) came and declared the closure of our school. We were not aware of our country-wide imposition of Lockdown. Our Guruma told us at the School Meeting that all the schools, colleges, offices, markets would remain closed from today onwards. We were very disheartened to hear that. We boarded our school bus feeling depressed and left our school saying 'good bye' to our Guruma and school teachers and to our friends.



Since then we experienced the Lockdown restriction for two years. Our school study was closed. Similarly, so many children's dream of a bright future remained unfulfilled because of the closure of the school. After a long gap our Guruma made a phone call to us asking us to receive our monthly rations like Dal (pulse), soya, Ragi (finger millet), oil, groundnuts, peas etc. from our school. Then we came to school to receive our rations from the school and then went home. I was very much nostalgic about our school during the Lockdown period. Similarly, other school children would also longed to go to school because we could have learnt so many things from our class studies had there been no Lockdown.

Meanwhile, the lockdown continued for two years. We just couldn't manage our class studies. Agramee started a Learning Center in our village for some months. We studied in there for some time. We could know some of our class studies after attending the Learning Centre. That Learning Centre was also stopped due to low attendance That was very painful to me as we were thus deprived of class studies for two years. The Lockdown just didn't allow any labour work, markets, vehicles to operate normally.

My father managed to feed us with much difficulty. Only the hospital and police station were functioning normally. But, then Corona Virus had spread everywhere. The villagers had to wear mask while moving out. Those who couldn't afford to purchase mask from the market managed it with their own handkerchief and washed their hands and legs when they came back home from outside and talked with their friends strictly maintaining a certain distance. Every household had stock of soap. The people were afraid of moving out. By then there was lot of news of Corona Pandemic everywhere. That's why we were also frightened. The doctors used to vaccinate people from village to village to get rid of the Corona Pandemic.

I was very much concerned about my family members moving out for any work as they may get infected with the Corona Virus. My father responded, “Well, there is Lockdown, but without work what shall we eat, what shall we wear?” That’s why my father used to go for work and managed to earn Rs. 100/-, Rs. 200/- from his daily wage with lot of hardship and managed to buy some rice and vegetables for the family. Our family survived on that earning.

Others villagers also faced lot of hardship in getting a daily wage work like our household. We came to know about all this from the newspapers, TV etc. after a period of two years the threat of Corona Virus declined a little bit and with Govt. declaration Lockdown was eased. We became very happy hearing the news about closing of Lockdown. Our village people were also in high spirit because they could now go for daily wage work and also to the market. They can also sell their product in the market. Meanwhile, we were immensely glad to hear the news of our school being opened for us.

## Our Village Forest

Jagnaseni Naik, Class V, Katali Learning Center

There are three big hills surrounding our village. Mongo, sal, guava, silver, Kendu, eucalyptus, strawberry trees are there in those hills. Likewise, those jungles are full of such big trees. We call that jungle as Khaman Jungle. Our villagers grow crops under the foothills of those jungles and have planted mango, cashew etc. That jungle will be half-a-kilometer away from us. Along with the Katali village the people from Patamund, Naringjodi, Padabanda, Kumbharasila, Ratapada, Parajasila etc. villages also come to this jungle to collect mango, flowers, leaves, fuel-wood, , herbal medicines, mushrooms, hill-broom plant, perfume from the Sal tree and yam, tuber-roots, sweet potato etc. for their diverse needs and some people sell those items at Kashipur weekly market. Some other people give a part of it to others and rest they use as their own firewood. Birds and wild animals like deer, rabbit, fox, jackle, monkey, parrot, Sari (Indian Hill Mynah Bird), pigeon, crow, Kathahana (Wood Pecker), sparrow, myna etc. live in that jungle.

When we have Chaiti Festival our villagers go to that Khaman jungle for hunting for three days. And, at the end of the festival day they would distribute their hunting share to all the households in the village. The stream surrounding that jungle flows down to the big stream of our village and flowing down further to mingle with the Indravati River. The people cut some trees from that jungle and bring home.

The forest department is also planting some saplings of trees in the thinner forest cover area. Therefore, the forest cover is expanding day-by-day. The Forest staff who also in-charge of forest protection jungle threatens with legal action against anybody who wants to cut trees Yet, the people continue to cut trees till date, and as a result the Khaman Jungle cover has been gradually becoming smaller and thinner.



## Special Program for Promotion of Millet in Tribal Areas

Aragamee has implemented Promotion of Millets in a big way in all our project Areas. With support from Odisha Millet Mission we have implemented projects in Kashipur Block( Rayagada District), Phiringia Block( Kandhamal District).

### Objectives of the Project

Traditionally, the highly nutritious millets formed a substantial part of the diets and the cropping system in the tribal area of Odisha. Millets require less water and are more resilient to climate vulnerability. They are also cultivable in undulating terrain. Paddy gaining prominence in the Public Distribution System (PDS) has resulted in reduced consumption of millets, resulting in extreme cases of nutritional deficiency. It has also led to an unsustainable cropping system increasing the demand for water. Millets are the answer to address both increased crop failure and nutritional deficiency and need to be revived.

- Increase consumption of millets in rural and urban areas.
- Setup decentralized processing units.
- Improving productivity
- Better marketing for better price realization.
- Inclusion of millets in ICDS, MDM and PDS.
- Many promotional rallies, food festivals, and competitions were organized both in rural and urban areas to change the mindset of people around millets.

### Activities

Aragamee played an important role to implement this project in Phiringia Block of Kandhamal District as well as Kashipur Block of Rayagada District. In these blocks the Millet Mission project is working in 36 GPs of 304 villages. Introduced SMI (System of Millet Intensification)/LT (Line Transplant)/LS (Line Sowing) for Ragi and other millets. Adoption of SMI method for Ragi cultivation by 3462 farmers is an indication of success of the project, but for which the farmers are getting double income from their land. Aragamee sponsored short course training on "Advances in eco-friendly pest management strategies in millets". The training programme mostly focused on recent methods of pest management. It included introduction to developments in host plant selection process, plant defense traits, and systematic management of insect pests in millets through biological as well as semi-chemical control methods.



Followings are the key interventions made by Agramee under the special project of Odisha Millet Mission;

- 3500 farmers were imparted trainings on millet farming methods, value addition, processing and marketing in Rayagada and Kandhamal districts of Odisha.
- 12 community resource persons were trained on System of Millet Intensification (SMI) and organic input production.

Two Farmer Producer Organizations formed by Agramee, are exclusively working on production, processing, value addition and marketing of millet in Rayagada & Kandhamal District.

### **Ratha Campaign in villages to increase Awareness for Ragi Procurement**

Four days awareness campaigning programmes organized to increase the ragi procurement so that all the farmers could avail government approved MSP price which is way higher than the local market. By selling their ragi in mandi (Market Platform) the farmers could get the best value for their hard toiling work as well as their ragi, no middle man could possibly be involved by new following guidance of the government for mandi. Also money directly transfers to their bank account of the respective farmers, by which they are getting the direct benefits.

### **Residential training on Capacity Building:**

- Training programs were organized to train the women by making different food items with millet products. Training to progressive farmers on SMI, LT and LS systems of ragi cultivation with how to prepare organic fertilizer and organic pesticides like handdi khata (Liquid manure), jiba mruta, bija mruta and pancha gabya (all organic manures and nutrients) etc.
- Two days residential training of entrepreneur farmers CRP on millets processing, value addition & linkage with banks
- Block level tag and orientation of the CBO, community seed center management
- Two days residential training of seed farmer
- Two days training with Govt. officials to linkage the millets in Anganwadi centers, MDM etc.
- Two days residential training of NGO staff, CRP's and progressive farmers on mobile application.

### **Two days campaign workshop and food festivals for promotion of millets in rural markets**

The villagers came to the venue right after their work was done, but before the adults came the children were quite supportive by bringing the wood for fire and the water to prepare the food. When the adults came the workshop started Agramee staff were shown the various delicious foods prepared from millet products like, Ladoo, Pitha and Tea from Ragi, Khiri from Kangu. They accept that these products are an honor to their ancestors but due to the migration labor culture the youth are more focusing to western life and neglecting their own. One thing leads to another. The things we are teaching to them actually evolved from them.

Villagers were supported the event and also all female members of the villagers participated in the workshop where Agramee staff were shown the various delicious foods prepared from millet products like, Ladoo, Pitha and Tea from Ragi, Khiri from Kangu. The aroma of the Millets was very inspiring and delicious. The villagers expressed their thoughts with big smile on their face and little bit surprised also to know that Millets could be used as various dish on their table which could be exciting especially to younger generation as day by day they are reluctant to consumption of millets products, and missing the vital nutrients

### **4372 Farmers adopted Millet Cultivation in the year 2020-21:**

4372 farmers adopted ragi cultivation in the year 2021-22 in Kashipur block of Rayagada district and Phiringia block of Kandhamal district. Due to continuous follow up and various training programs

farmers have broadly adopted the SMI method of cultivation in two blocks. Odisha Govt. also has been giving incentives to encourage the farmers for the adoption of new technologies like SMI method of cultivation, application of weeders and various organic fertilizers with pesticides etc. @ Rs. 5000/- per hectare. 4372 farmers are benefited in this folder. Details are:

District	Block	SMI	LT	LS	Broadcasting	Farmers engaged	Incentive received
Rayagada	Kashipur	386.8	263	269.6	NA	2844	18,06,300.00
Kandhamal	Phiringia	300	210.10	430.20	55	1528	14,96,000.00
Total	2	1018.8	692	683.6	53	4372	33,02,300.00

### Ragi procurements:

Remarkable 9599.24 quintals of ragi was procured and 2126 farmers of Kashipur & Phiringia block were involved in this procurement process. In Phiringia Block this year Farmers had brought their Ragi to the store point of Phiringia Millet farmers Producer Company (FPO) then all Ragi were purchased by TDCC through the FPO. In this process FPO had generated an income of Rs. 2,00,000.00 in Phiringia block. In Kashipur farmers has sold their ragi in Mandies of different LAMPCS and generated the tokens. Within three days farmers had got the cost of the surplus they had sold out in their Bank Accounts. Details are:

District	LAMPCS	Location of the Mandi	Farmers	Procurement in quintals	MSP @33.77
Rayagada	Kashipur	Kashipur	601	4418.48	14921207.00
	Tikiri	Tikiri	257	1826.08	6166672.00
Kandhamal	Gochhapada	Gochhapada	217	221.68	748613.00
	Nuapadar	Balandapada	285	725	2448325.00
		Sadingia	345	1453	4906781.00
		Bandhagada	421	955	3225035.00
Total			2126	9599.24	3,24,16.633.00

### Achievements

- Production has been doubled for each farmer
- Farmers have given up chemical fertilizers, now using organic fertilizers.
- FPO formation to ensure for better income of farmers.
- Phiringia Millet Farmers Producer Company has been selected as procurement agency to procure Ragi from farmers.
- Phiringia Millet Farmers Producer Company got more than 2 lakhs of profit in this procurement process.

### Seed production field day cum crop cutting experiment of Ragi

Seed production and crop cutting experiment of Ragi has been held in 8 places of Kashipur and Phiringia block to know the yield per hector. It was experienced good and eye catching achievements in all ragi fields.

## Success Stories- 1

### Inspiration of a Woman Leader: Jatani Kanhar



Jatani Kanhar is a small farmer resident of village-Kilikumpa, Luisingh Gram Panchayat, Block- Phiringia of Kandhamal District having only 2 acres of cultivating land. She was doing Ragi in 1.5 acre and the yield was only 1 quintal per year that is in 2020-22. She was doing Ragi cultivation in traditional broadcasting method only in kharif season. Agragamee is the first implementer of the Millet Mission Project of Odisha in the area of Phiringia Block with a new vision. It introduced latest methods SMI (System of Millet Intensification)/LT (Line Transplant)/LS (Line Showing) of cultivation of Ragi and other varieties of Millet. Agragamee created awareness on SMI/LT/LS methods and their profit among the people who are doing Millet cultivation. Luisingh is one of the Gram Panchayat of Phiringia Block where there are 57 farmers who were doing millet cultivation in traditional methods. Jatani Kanhar followed the SMI method seriously to yield 3 times more and justified it too. She always follows the techniques which Agragamee provides through various training programs. She also got a support of cycle weeder which helps in weeding in the plantation site. The result was Jatani Kanhar has got 4 quintal of Ragi in year 2020-2021 from her 1.5 acre. She utilized the training programs given by Agragamee in her Millet field. She took interest to use the zero investment traditional organic fertilizers to yield more and to save the fertility power of soil. She learned about Handikhata, JibaMruta, Panchagavya etc. She understood how to protect the cultivation and to yield more with HandiKhata and Jibamruta. When she used HandiKhata, she found there were no insects, no disease, and no problem to the plants and saw her field became green and beautiful without damage. She also has motivated her neighbor SHG groups to cultivate Millets and varieties of vegetables in organic way of cultivation. In this way she has secured her family on food and nutrition. She is now motivating every farmer to go for Millet cultivation.

### Success Story-II

Mr. Senapati Jhodia Age- 54 Years Father- Bani Jhodia Village – Malamba, po-Kucheipada Block-Kashipur, District- Rayagada Number of family members: 5 Person Mr. Senapati Jhodia, despite her age she has a keen interest in farming. Her children are living separately, both husband and wife believes in an ancient farmer's code by which farmers should live in their farm, hence both of them live at the end of the village near their farm. She came across with a small gathering where, Agragamee Staffs were talking about the Millet Mission in her village, by hearing this, Mrs. Senapati Jhodia was listed as a Millet Mission farmer in the project of Odisha Millet Mission in her own land and was listed as a Millet Mission farmer and cultivated Ragi as SMI on her 0.5 acres of land in December 2021. Mr. Senapati Jhodia and her Father





Bani Jhodia claimed that their Ragi production on the respective land were approximately 4 quintals. They kept what they need and sold rest of the production what this half-acre plot of land had offer to them, also they bought some new clothes and necessities with that money. She now realizes that Ragi cultivation is a lucrative crop. She even said that in this farming, all of our farming brothers and sisters will be able to produce more by using less effort through organic at a lower cost, by harvesting it and selling it to the government Lamps at a higher cost, to support our families.

### OVERALL IMPACT

1. The Farmers have changed from direct sowing of seeds of Ragi to SMI (System of Millet Intensification)
2. New Technologies have been introduced like weeders, threshers etc.
3. Processing of Millets into different products have been taken up widely.
4. Campaign for wide-scale Production, Processing and Marketing of Millets has been taken up in areas where Odisha Millet Mission is not implemented.
5. Rabi (Winter) Ragi Crop has been taken up widely.









# Special Program for Promotion of Millet in Tribal Areas



Campaign and Food festival, Kashipur



Field Visit by AAO Phiringia & ADO ATMA Kandhamal



Implementation of SMI Field at Phiringia GP



Awareness Ratha on Nutrition Week, Phiringia Block, Kandhamal



Ragi Procurement Awareness Ratha , Phiringia, Kandhamal



Selection for Women SHG for distribution of Thresher & Pulverizer Machine



Training of Women Campaign Team, Phiringia



Village Level Meeting & Awareness for Ragi Cultivation



# Bharatiya Prakratik Krishi Padhati (BPKP)



2 Days training to trainers at Agramee, Kashipur



2 Days training to trainers at Agramee, Kashipur



Orientation of Agramee director to the BPKP Staffs



During Signing of BPKP MoU with CDAO CUM PD ATMA, Nabarangpur



Indigenious Paddy Sees Distributed at Rauli Village of Sankoroda Gp.



Rayagada Collector distributing organic inputs to women farmer



Collector Cum District Magistrate Mrs. Swadha Devi Singh Visited BPKP Stall at Krushi Unnati Porgamnee Organised by Centuriun University at Pitamahal.



Two Days Capacity Building Training under BPKP



## Bharatiya Prakratik Krishi Padhati (BPKP)

**This Programme BPKP is a National Programme which is a modified version of PKVY (Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana). Agragamee has implemented this with the support of Government of Odisha, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment.**

To promote traditional indigenous practices which gives freedom to farmers from externally purchased inputs and is largely based on on-farm biomass recycling with major stress on biomass mulching, use of on-farm cow dung urine formulations (such as Bijamrit and Jivamrit); time to time working for soil aeration and exclusion of all synthetic chemical inputs directly or indirectly.

### **Project objective:**

- Realizing yield potentials in rainfed /hilly areas
- Improving and sustaining soil health
- Reducing cost of cultivation
- Decentralized and participatory approach

### **Target Area:**

Project is situated in Tentulikhunti Block in Nabarangpur District and Kashipur Block in Rayagada District of Odisha, India. Altogether, 44 villages in 7 Gram Panchayats are included in the project.

**Target Group:** The project targets a total 2075 HHs in 44 villages of Tentulikhunti and Kashipur Block in Nabarangpur & Rayagada District in Odisha.

### **Key Activities:**

- Mobilization of farmers/local people and formation of Local Group in 50 Ha. for PGS certification, and identification of Lead Resource Person (LRP) from cluster.
- Exposure visit of members of the cluster to organic farming fields.
- Training of cluster members and LRPs for PGS certification.
- On line registration of farmers, soil analysis and process documentation of conversion into organic methods (cropping system, organic seed production, on-farm organic input production, botanical extracts- neem products, vermi composting, planting of BNH plants on bunds, use of need based liquid bio fertilizers/ bio-pesticides).

- Field inspection of cluster members as “Peer Appraisal Group”.
- Residue analysis of products in NABL accredited lab.
- Attending/Organizing organic fairs etc.

### Implementation Strategy:

#### Selection of area and beneficiaries

- Dry lands, rain fed areas and tribal areas have been given preference. Small and marginal farm holders including tenant farmers have been included as the preferred target group. The cluster size is 1000 ha. In Tentulikhunti & Kashipur block (block level i.e. in each selected block one cluster has formed). Preference has been given to the areas where social mobilization and presence of women self-help groups is strong. As far as possible, commodity-based clusters have been taken up.
- Convergence with schemes of DAC&FW and other ministries and departments will be ensured wherever possible. For example convergence with FPO scheme of MoA & FW, DAHDF on issues related to purchase, maintenance of cows, establishment of goshalas; convergence with NRLM/MKSP and other schemes of MoRD for utilising the strong socially mobilised groups; convergence with Seed village programme of DAC & FW for organic seed production; convergence with MIDH for promotion of horticulture crops etc. will be ensured to incorporate required elements into the programme.

#### Process of Implementation:

There was a series of interaction by the project team from time to time on the following areas by dint which a better understanding on the implementation process of BPKP programme was obtained by the staff, SLRP, LRP, CRP and the programme participants.

- Selection process one Cluster members, one Senior Lead Resource Person, two Lead Resource Persons and ten Community Resource Persons
- Registration procedures of Cluster members with 10 Local Groups
- Annual Action Plan for each cluster under BPKP
- Orientation and benefits of the LRP and CRP training
- Capacity building and Methodologies of training for the Cluster members
- Regular Interaction with BPKP Cell and ATMA Office.
- Inspection of Clusters Fields by Cluster Coordinator cum Champion Farmer (CCCF), SLRP and LRPs
- Process Documentation of Organic Adaptation etc.

#### Activities and Achievements:

Aragamee has been selected as the resource organisation by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment. Govt. of Odisha for implementation of the BPKP project in Tentulikhunti Block in Nabarangpur District and Kashipur Block in Rayagada District in an area of 2000 ha. (20 clusters of 100 ha. each) as placed in table -1 below.

**Table No: 1 (Details on the Operational Area of BPKP)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the District	Nos. of Clusters	Nos. of Farmers	Nos. of Villages	Nos. of G.P.
1	Tentulikhunti	Nabarangpur	10	1014	17	5
2	Kashipur	Rayagada	10	1061	27	2
	<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>2075</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7</b>

It starts operational from 29<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2021 for the period of five years from 2021-22 to 2025-26 (3 years project period + 2 years sustainability & residue analysis if extended). For each cluster a financial support to be provided by the Government of India through Odisha State Government over 3 years for the assistance on farmer's mobilization, adoption of organic farming, training, field exposure, on-farm inputs production, exhibition/fair, certification, value addition, labelling, branding and marketing of the agricultural produces. Under this programme there are many opportunities for the programme participants, various stakeholders and the Organisation. But at the same time there are also challenges like PGS-Certification, marketing, less human resources through provision of inadequate admin cost.

During the reporting period the following activities have been achieved which has mentioned below;

- Formation of 20 nos. Local Group (each having 100 farmers) consisting of 44 villages in 7 Gram Panchayats has been completed during the reporting period.
- 2 no. training on yearly capacity building training of all resource persons (CRP/LRP/Expert Farmers/SLRP etc.) by external resource persons has been completed.
- 7 Days on-field practical training including exposure visit of LRPs and CRPs has completed during the reporting period.
- 40 trainings (each having 50 farmers) on Capacity building of clusters through expert natural farming farmer and agriculture graduate and SLRP have completed.
- 80 no of trainings on Capacity Building of Cluster Farmers by CRPs and LRPs is completed.
- We have distributed 4 types of Indigenous Paddy Seeds like: Kalamalli, Kalajeera, Machakanta & Kudeichudi to 171 no of Group Members for Seed Production Porpose.
- 372 no of Farmers now Using the Handikhata, Jibamruta & Bijamruta in their crops and now more are going to start the things as well.

### Case Study – 1 (The Light of hope)

Tara Jani W/o Masu Jani, age about 35 years of the village Merakani, G.P. Tentulikhunti of Tentulikhunti Block in Nabarangpur District has two sons and one daughter along with her husband, is a full-time farmer of the Patramunda Prakritik Krishak Sangha (Cluster) of the above-mentioned village. She has total 1 acre of cultivated low land and 2 acres of high land. Tara Jani, used only cow dung for better yielding of his crops as he was not aware of compost, vermin compost, handi khata, panchagavya and other organic manure. She was producing various crops like paddy, ragi, kangu and vegetables etc, and the production of paddy were only 4 quintals, ragi 2 to 3 quintals and there was no proper harvesting before the implementation of BPKP project in the village.

In October 2021 after the inception of BPKP in the village with the support of AGRAGAMEE, Tentulikhunti, she came to know about the various types of organic manure through meeting, training, and exposure to the model farms, and through field demonstration by the professional resource person deputed by the AGRAGAMEE. Various organic compost, vermicompost, handi khata, jeevamruta, panchagavya, green manure like dhanicha and glyricidia etc, are easily prepared by farmers with a very low investment and labour.





After she got trained fully he prepared organic manure and used them for crop harvesting which in turn increased the produce than before (7 quintals paddy, 8 quintals ragi, 3 quintals kosola, 75 kg Kangu, 42 kg of Jhudunga and 58 koting). Various vegetables were also produced as the land became more fertile due to usage of organic manure and the quality of the products also improved to a greater extent.

In off season of farming she got engaged as daily wage labor before the implementation of the BPKP project but now she is investing her time in proper cultivation and looking after her land as she is getting enough money from the harvests. She has been guiding, encouraging and cooperating other members/ farmers of her belonging cluster for using organic manure. She constructed a compost pit nearby her agricultural land of tank size 6' X 6' X 3' with dry straw, leaves, cowdung, ashes from fire wood etc. She encourages the other members of the cluster for construction of compost pit. Many of the farmers were migrating to earn their livelihood before the BPKP project got implemented in the village but now the number has reduced. They are able to lead a good life with improved economic condition and better livelihood.

The farmers of the village who were not involved with the BPKP became interested to join with the groups. Tara Jani and the other members of the cluster are thankful to AGRAGAMEE and its staff for their support and coordination with the farmers.

## Case Study – 2

### Women Natural Farmer Suame Majhi

Mrs. Suame Majhi, W/o- Sato Majhi, age about 36 years residing in Rauli village of Sankoroda Gp in Kashipur block, Rayagada district. She lives with her husband, two sons and one daughter, she has 2 acre of land. Like other tribal farmers of her locality, she also newly practicing chemical fetlizers and chemical medcihines in her paddy and vegetable lands. And some land she doing shifting cultivation. In shifting cultivation she was growing



finger millet, Foxtail millet and little millet and arhar etc. after intervention of Agragamee with BPKP project her mind was changed. The BPKP team regularly visited the village and interact with the farmers to not use the fetlizers in their fileds. The local BPKP CRP Mr. Tashib Majhi focused Mrs, Suame Majhi the bad impact of Non- Organic Farming / Chemical Farming.

After some days later Mrs. Suame Majhi asks to the Local BPKP CRP Mr. Tashib Majhi that what is Organic Farming / Natural Farming and what are benefits of doing Natural farming. Then CRP Mr. Tashib Majhi clearly described the benefit of natural farming for both Soil and Health related. Then Mrs. Suame Majhi realised and promise to Mr. Tashib Majhi that in future she will not use any chemical fetliser and pesticides in her farm.

In such a situation, with support of the Government of Odisha. Agragamee implemented BPKP project in Kashipur block. The team members of Agragamee conducted a series of meetings in selected village. During one such meeting in that village, both Suame and her husband participated and received a first-hand knowledge that in plain lands too they can grow organic farming with Paddy, finger millet and other small millets. Suame and her husband were motivated to grow millets in one acre land.

Apart from here Agragamee promoted FPO called Rayagada Organic Producer Company Limited

distributed aromatic paddy seeds like Machakanta, Kalajeera, Kalamalli, Kudeichudi in that village for 37 no of farmers. Mrs. Suame and her husband take interest to do chemical free cultivation with this Paddy seed. Mrs. Suame participated in various trainings like SRI, Line Transplantation preparing bio-fertiliser and Organic Liquid etc. In 2022 khari season, she adopted Line Transplantation of paddy without chemical in 1/2 acre of land under guidance of Agramee field staff and harvested 5 quintals of Paddy of Machakanta variety.

Keeping stock for consumption, she sold 1 quintals of Paddy @ Rs.2500/- . She spent around Rs.2500/- rupees in cultivation and earned a net profit of Rs.10000/- now she prepares bio-fertilisers using locally available materials and uses it in her kitchen garden. Next crop season, she plans to grow more varieties of Paddy Seeds in all 1 acres of land.



## Eco-Village Development

**“Ensuring Food, Nutritional and Livelihood Securities for marginalised Communities Affected by Displacement, Distress Migration and Chronic Poverty”**

### Development Objective:

Increased self-reliance of poor tribal communities of Tentulikhunti Block in Nabarangpur District of Odisha.

### Project objective:

- 300 farmers from 10 villages will improve their livelihoods and capacity to cope with the impact of climate change with special focus on increased and sustainable agricultural production and value addition, income and development of Community Based Organisation.
- Through the project 300 farmers from 10 villages will benefit from improved agriculture and market linkages and improve their capacity to cope with changing climatic conditions.

### Activities and Achievements:

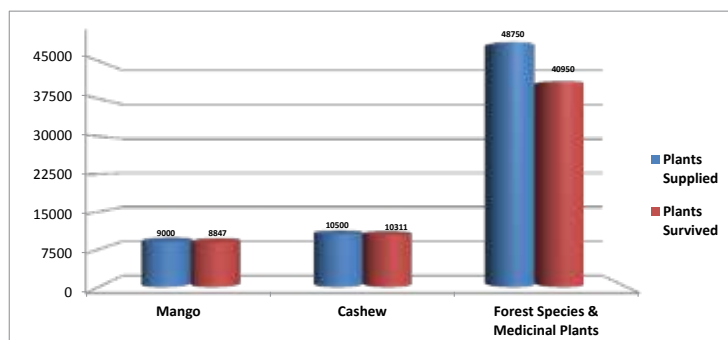
#### Family Farm Development:

Total Area Covered: 300 acres

Total Beneficiary: 300 nos.

No. of Plant Supplied: Mango – 9000, Cashew – 10500, Forest Species & Medicinal Plants – 48750

No. of Plant Survived: Mango – 8847 (98.3%), Cashew – 10311 (98.2%), Forest Species & Medicinal Plants – 40950 (84%)



#### Nursery Establishment:

In Cumulative 14 community Nurseries have established in 10 villages of 2 Gram Panchayats (Pujariguda and Lamtaguda) of KKS operational areas. These nurseries had established by the youth and women



group of 10 villages. The following plants have raised in the concerned nurseries to fulfil the demand of orchard development in Family Farm of 10 villages.

<b>Fruit Plant</b>	Cashew, Papaya
<b>Vegetable Plant</b>	Drumstick
<b>Medicinal Plant</b>	Amla, Harida, Bahada
<b>Oil Seed Plant</b>	Simarouba Glauca, Pongamia Pinnata
<b>Forest Species</b>	Chakunda, River Tamarind, Gum Arabic

Fruit plants like Cashew and Papaya have been raised in the said nurseries. In order to meet the need of firewood demand of the beneficiaries, Chakunda, River Tamarind, Gum Arabic plants has been raised in the nursery for border plantation in family farm. Also oil seed plants like Simarouba Glauca, Pongamia Pinnata have been planted. To protect the nurseries from cattle, green fencing has done by the nursery care taker. The idea behind the said nurseries is that the youth group of targeted villages will raise the nursery with different saplings which will be procured by Agramee for orchard development in family farm with following the procurement procedure of BMZ. The agreement between Agramee and the youth entrepreneur from the community has done. According to the agreement they will charge Rs. 3/- for each saplings like Chakunda, River Tamarind, Gum Arabic, Simarouba Glauca, Pongamia Pinnata, Papaya and Drumstick etc. and Rs. 5/- for each fruit plant like cashew and mango (local). The youth groups have enhanced their skills on nursery management through various trainings and meetings provided by Agramee. The youth and women groups of 10 villages had taken all responsibilities of distribution of nursery plants to family farm beneficiaries. They have sold each nursery saplings like Papaya, Moringa, Custard Apple, Amla, Simarouba Glauca, Harida, Bahada and Cashew @ Rs. 5/- to the beneficiaries as per the earlier agreement with Agramee following the procurement procedure of BMZ. The youth and women will again raise seedlings of fruit, forest species and medicinal plants in the respective nurseries for the next plantation season.

### Intercropping:

To increase the productivity of the soil and ultimately production of the crop, sowing of different crops especially vegetables like tomato, brinjal, chilli, cowpea, runner beans, radish, bottle gourd, ladies' finger and pumpkin etc. have taken by 264 nos. of beneficiaries out of 300 beneficiaries as intercropping in Family Farm during the reporting period. Total 300 farmers from 10 new villages had cultivated millets under SMI (system of millet intensification). These family farmers of 10 villages have replaced maize cultivation with millets and vegetables. They have cultivated the above vegetable crops in organic method. They have been applied organic fertilizer and manures like cow dung compost, vermin compost, azotobacter, trichoderma viride and liquid manures like neem oil, cow urine etc. This kind of act not only helped in increasing productivity and production, but also gave the farmers a return during the gestation period.

The production details of intercropping done by 300 farmers in 10 villages have mentioned in the table given below;

Sl. No.	Village	Vegetable		Millets		Pulses		Oil Seeds	
		Qnt. (kg)	Amount (Rs.)	Qnt. (kg)	Amount (Rs.)	Qnt. (kg)	Amount (Rs.)	Qnt. (kg)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Chalanmunda	6572	197160	6510	221524	1050	216750	620	27900
2	Lokiguda	6248	187440	5750	195213	2710	231610	372	16740
3	Kadamali	5632	168960	6100	212188	3100	276100	428	19260

4	Uppergodi	13355	400650	17550	595823	7265	617510	485	21810
5	Kapatsil	10278	308340	10750	364963	5780	491300	320	14400
6	Talagodi	4452	133560	5565	188932	4875	414375	365	16410
7	Padaaunli	7458	223740	9850	334408	4750	403750	342	15390
8	Tagapali	6415	192450	9550	324223	4365	371010	378	17010
9	Bageipadar	4276	128280	6810	231709	3275	278375	316	14220
10	Kandraguda	11483	344490	12650	429468	5950	505750	437	19665
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76169</b>	<b>2285070</b>	<b>91265</b>	<b>3098447</b>	<b>44785</b>	<b>3806710</b>	<b>4063</b>	<b>182835</b>

### **Irrigation Development**

During the reporting period 3 nos. intake well and 11 nos. water storage tank has established in 6 villages (Uppergodi, Tagapali, Lokiguda, Kadamali, Chalanmunda and Talagodi). Apart from that 20 nos. of treadle pump has distributed among 20 farm pond beneficiaries in 10 villages. It is a small lift irrigation unit which operated manually to irrigate around 0.5 acres of land. This unit can lift water upto 10ft. of elevation and 100 mtr. of distance.

In cumulative 10 nos. Lift Irrigation System, 10 Farm Ponds, 7 nos. Intake Well and 72 nos. Water Storage Tank has established in 10 villages (Uppergodi, Padaaunli, Tagapali, Lokiguda, Talagodi, Chalanmunda, Kandraguda, Kapatsil, Bageipadar, and Kadamali).

The specification of each farm pond is 30ft (width)x50ft.(length)x15ft (depth). Each farm pond has the capacity to irrigate 5 acres of family farm land through the lift irrigation system. The dimension of the water storage tank is a) 8ft. length, 4ft. width and 3ft. depth and b) 6ft. length, 4ft. width and 3ft. depth. Each water tank is used by 2-3 farmers to irrigate 1-2 acres of land which helped them to do intercropping in summer. They have been cultivated chilli, ladies finger, tomato, brinjal and bottle gourd through the concerned water facility in their family farm as summer crop.

### **Training and Capacity Building:**

- **Training & Exposure Visit of Progressive Farmers**

In cumulative 5 training and exposure visit of progressive farmers has conducted. Total 300 farmers from 10 villages have attended the training and visited the model farms of Eco-Village Development sites at Kashipur in Rayagada District and Th. Rampur in Kalahandi District, WADI Farm at Dasamantpur, Model Organic Farm at Patraput (Jeypore), Boriguma in Koraput district and Bhubaneswar. These training cum exposure visits could able to enhance the level of confidence and knowledge of the progressive farmers of KKS project.

Apart from that the progressive farmers were learnt the basic practice of intercropping, mixed cropping, methods of sustainable traditional agriculture and seed processing (Brinjal, chilli, tomato and onion) and family farm development. They were also learnt about different aspects related to sustainable agriculture and how they can practice it in field. They were explained in complete details about organic fertilizers, tools and implements used in farming activities and how to derive more output from the farming by minimum efforts. As a result, in post training cum exposure visit the farmers have increased their participation and involvement in family farm development activities. They have been realized the concept of family farm development and sustainable traditional agriculture practices and its role in food, nutritional and livelihood securities.

- **Farmers Field School**

During the reporting period 5 training camps have completed under farmers field school in Uppergodi, Padaaunli, Tagapali, Kandraguda and Kapatsil villages. Total 300 progressive farmers of neighbouring villages have attended the above training camp where they learnt and share their experience with others. They came to know about the whole concept of family farm development and its sustainability steps to be followed up. All the farmers have gone through the components of a model family farm and in post training they have been applying all the tools and techniques in their own field.

In cumulative 605 progressive farmers from neighbouring villages have attended the above training camps where they learnt and share their experience with others. They came to know about the whole concept of family farm development and its sustainability steps to be followed up. All the farmers have gone through the components of a model family farm and in post training they have been applying the following tools in their own field

- **Formation and Strengthening of CBOs and Women Groups**

During the reporting period one Training & Capacity Building of Existing Women's Federation has achieved. The training program was attended by 60 nos. of participants. Till the reporting 28 nos. active Self Help Groups in 10 villages have engaged in income generation activities. These SHGs have been engaged in interlending and income generation and vocational activities to strengthen their livelihood to become economically sustainable. Apart from that it has been playing major role in the activities related to women and child development of the operational villages.

The following activities of women groups have been completed in 10 villages i.e.

- i) Identification of 28 actively functioning women groups in 10 villages.
- ii) Updating of monthly meeting register of 28 women groups in 10 villages.
- iii) Updating of bank accounts of 28 women groups for smooth transaction and bank loans for IGP.
- iv) Monthly collection of membership fee has been regularised of the respective women groups in 10 villages.

**Formation of Farmer Producer Company and Access to Markets:**

During the reporting period the registration of Farmers Producer Company (formerly known as Farmers Producer Organisation) has completed. The registered name of the FPC under KKS project is NABAGAMEE Farmer Producers Company Limited under the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013).

- The Corporate Identity Number of the company is **U01100OR2020PTC033714**
- The Permanent Account Number (PAN) of the company is **AAHCN0808R**
- The Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN) of the company is **BBNN01755F**
- The exposure visit of the FPC members has conducted for capacity building of its existing members on processing, value addition and marketing of agro-horticulture products on dt. 27th Oct. 2021 at Nandahandi Block in Nabarangpur district.
- The existing members of Board of Director along with Agragamee staff had visited Sabuja Duniya, one of the successful FPC. They could also able to increase their basic knowledge on management and execution process of FPC.

During the year 2021, total 412 tonnes of mangoes sold by 400 farmers from 15 old KKS villages worth 7.4 million INR to the traders and companies of Raipur, Vizag, Vilai, Delhi, Puri, Bhubaneswar and Bhawanipatna. Out of which 6133 kg. Mangoes sold through the NABAGAMEE FPC worth Rs. 92,000/- (Rs. 15/- per kg.). Till the reporting period total Rs. 1,35,000/- has been generated as shareholder capital of NABAGAMEE FPC. Apart from that it has also registered its brand name as "Eco-Harvest" for marketing of agro-horticulture products.



Till the reporting period four meetings of Board of Directors and members of Farmers Producer Company (formerly known as Farmers Producer Organisation) has completed. The key points like management structure, operation system, selection of crops, production, processing, value addition and marketing of agri-horticulture products have taken place in the concerned meeting of FPC.

### **Seed and Grain Bank:**

Till the reporting period 10 nos. of seed cum grain bank house has established in 10 villages. Total 11050 kg. paddy, 28750 kg. ragi, 7550 kg. rice, 728kg. pumpkin, 34 kg. beans, 26 kg. tomato, 4.2 kg. bottle gourd, 58 kg. cow pea and 1050 kg. arhar have stored in the Seed cum Grain Bank of targeted villages during the reporting period. At the same time 7100 kg. paddy, 18500 kg. ragi, 2450 kg. rice and 1150 kg. arhar have been distributed among the people of said villages. Due to the Seed cum Grain Bank the villagers could able to fulfil their need in the time of marriage party, festive and ritual occasions, agriculture and farming purposes etc.

### **Support for Women Headed HHs for IGP**

During the reporting period the vaccination and deworming of all goats in 10 operational villages has done by the Asst. Vetenerary Surgeon to keep healthy and further growth of goats. It will be done in regular basis. Till the reporting period total no. of offspring of all goats is 374 nos. of 50 beneficiaries in 10 villages. Till the reporting period the beneficiaries have sold 208 nos. goats between the rate of Rs. 3500/- to Rs. 4800/- and the average earning of each beneficiary from goats is Rs. 12450/-.

In cumulative 50 nos. of women beneficiaries belong to women headed households from 10 villages were provided support as Goatery of Rs. 35,000/-. Till the reporting period the selection of 50 nos. of beneficiary in 10 villages under support for women headed HHs for income generation activities has completed in 10 villages. Till the reporting period 50 nos. of women beneficiaries belong to women headed households from 10 villages were provided support as Goatery of Rs. 35,000/-. Out of Rs. 35,000/- the foreign and local contribution is Rs. 28,000/- and Rs. 7,000/- respectively. The insurance of goats have done by the Vetenary Asst. Surgeon of Tentulikhunti block. The vaccination of all goats has done to keep them healthy and their further growth. Some goats have been delivered kids. When these kids will grow the income generation will come out.

### **Agriculture based trainings for Youth:**

During the reporting period selection of youth for training and shopping outlet has completed. Total 50 nos. of youth have shortlisted from 10 villages out of which 10 nos. of youth established 10 nos. of shopping outlets like grocery shop, organic food centre and fancy store. Each youth was provided Rs. 40,000/- for setting up of shopping outlet in the targeted villages in the year 2021. It was observed that the average monthly net income of each outlet is Rs. 13000/- which is very encouraging for the youth entrepreneur. It will be increased by time as the demand of the locality is increasing day by day due to its remoteness and the youth entrepreneurs have actively engaged in this trade to meet the local demand accordingly. These outlets will be supervised and functioned under the NABAGAMEE Farmers Producer Company after withdrawal of the project for its sustainability.

### **Thematic Workshop**

During the reporting period one day State Level “Thematic Workshop on Eco-village development in Tribal Areas of Odisha” was organised by Agragamee at Hotel Presidency in Bhubaneswar on dt. 17th Dec. 2021 attended by 80 participants (57 male, 23 female) including beneficiary farmers, Govt. Officials and Agricultural Scientists and experts from Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT). The progressive farmers, which included a 34 nos. of male and 16 No. of female beneficiaries, were also taken into an Exposure Visit to OUAT and Model Organic Farm at Bhubaneswar the day before the State Level Workshop i.e. on 16th December 2021.

## Cooperation/Collaboration with other Actors/Stakeholders:

Since the reporting period the 10 nos. of micro planning has conducted in 10 villages of 2 panchayats of Tentulikhunti block in Nabarangpur district. It has been shared with the local and district administration. Agramee has also intimated the project concept and budget line with the District Administration for all possible convergence with relevant Govt. projects and schemes in the KKS operational villages to achieve LC. Apart for that we are also looking for matching contribution for the same.

Till the reporting period total INR 5.8 Million has generated as Local Contribution of the project out of which INR 4.6 Million has mobilized through GO-NGO convergence activities based on Family Farm and Irrigation Development. Addition to that INDIA FELLOW a national agency has supported to 100 farmers of 5 KKS villages for land development of 100 acres @ Rs. 1000/- per acre.

In cumulative 5 nos. of convergence meeting with the district Collector and dignitaries of various Govt. Departments of Nabarangpur district on Intensive Development Programme under Eco-Village Development project have been conducted. Apart from that during the reporting period the Mr. Ajit Kumar Mishra, Collector cum District Magistrate of Nabarangpur along with other govt. officials of relevant department had visited Upper Godigaon and Kandraguda the project villages of KKS to observe the activities under family farm development and to take appropriate action against the key issues of the village in convergence mode with Agramee. We have been built up rapport and established collaboration with District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS), Dept. of Agriculture and Dept. of Horticulture in Nabarangpur district. It helped to promote the activities and strengthened the process of implementation of KKS project.

### Success Story of Sailendri Patra

Village: Godigaon

Panchayat: Lamtaguda

Block: Tentulikhunti

District: Nabarangpur

Land Size: 2 acres

No. of Children: 3

(1 son, 2 daughters)

Sailendri points to her husband "He wanted to plant trees. I thought he was gone mad. However, he insisted, and with the support from Agramee people, we fenced our land, and grew mango and cashew. Now, four years later, we have an income of 35000 from our family farm. We plan to extend this plantation and fencing to more land on our own, now that we have learnt the design and methods." Shailendri explained that she was planning to go for dadan work. Then her husband told her, see Agramee is giving mango and cashew cuttings to plant on our land. If you go, I cannot dig the pits all alone, and we shall not get any cuttings. He thought these cutting were useless, and he would get much more income from migrating. I had to cajole and coax him to stay back. Now he is so happy to see our beautiful farm. We get such tasty fruits like papaya, banana, millet and vegetable for our children and us; enjoy the fruits as much as we can, then only we sell them in the market. We also cultivate millet and pulses on one part of this land. Because of the trees and vermi-compost, the millet land is also fertile, and our production has increased." Apart from that the vegetable are remaining fresh for 7-10 days in newly established subjee cooler which helped us to sell it in the local market twice in a week and has reduced the post-harvest waste.



Aragamee's integrated family farm model combines fruit orchards with land development, and a green hedge or fencing which provides livelihood, timber, fodder, acts as a windbreak, and checks soil erosion. With the support of Karl Kubel Stiftung and the German Government, this model has been able to reach 500 of the poorest tribal farmers in the remote tribal districts of Odisha in India. It has helped these farmers make a U Turn, and return to their lands avoiding the many dangers and miseries faced by unskilled migrant workers in distant and unknown cities. Shailendri and her husband still work hard on their land, but, with a great sense of satisfaction, and security, as the fruits trees bring cash income of Rs.75000 and more every year, while also providing essential nutrition to all of them, the millets meet their food needs, and the hedgerows help to meet a large part of their firewood needs. They have already begun work on other parts of their 2 acres farm to extend this model further.

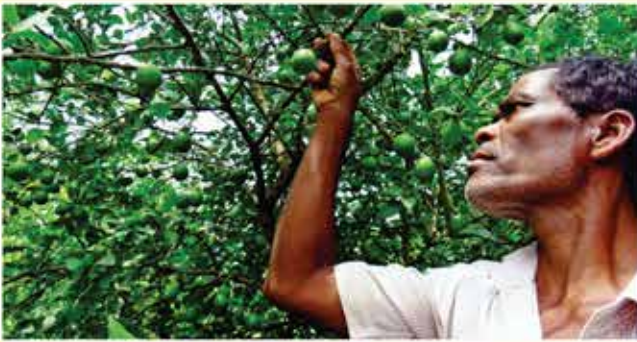
It has helped many farmers in the remote tribal regions of Nabarangpur, Kalahandi and Rayagada Districts of Odisha make a U turn, and come back to their lands. Gradually, as excessive shifting cultivation. She used to migrate every year to far off places in search of work and income to supplement the meager earnings from her land. Her husband was always upset, as managing the household singlehandedly was a big challenge.

In 2018, Sailendri Patra developed a mixed fruit orchard over one acre of his land. She was also able to ensure year long irrigation through farm ponds and lift pumps. All this jumped the production on his one acre plot from Rs.3500/- to Rs. 75000/- a year. The change was dramatic. Her children began to go to school regularly; she stopped her annual journeys to outside for labour works, and began to plan for repairing her dilapidated hut. The smile on her face sums it all as she says, "now we can give our children the food they need, and my hearth is never cold"!!





## Eco-Village Development



Hakila Majhi, a progressive with his lemon trees grown in family farm at Durukhal village of Chandragiri G.P.



A farmer couple has cultivated millet as intercropping in their family farm at Uppergodi village



Sarendri Patra is lifting water through Treadle Pump to irrigate her family farm at Uppergodi village of Lamtaguda G.P.



A farmer is chuckling with the fruiting of mangoes in family farm at Durukhal village of Chandragiri G.P.



Selling of mangoes through NABAGAMEE Farmers Producer Company Ltd. from KKS villages



Training camp under farmers field school at Kandraguda village of Pujarigda G.P.



Meeting on GO-NGO convergence activities in Tentulikhunti Block



Judhisthir Nayak, a progressive has grown pineapple in his family farm at Maligaon village of Chandragiri C.P.



# IKI Small Grants Climate Smart Agriculture



Demonstration of handi khata preparation



Training camp on organic inputs



Training on preparation of organic inputs



Distribution of Drums for preparation of organic manures



Dr. Haridoss and his Jackfruit collection in PANruti



Organic farming under IKI project



Training on climate smart agriculture for small land holders



Training on climate smart agriculture for small land holders

## IKI Small Grants Climate Smart Agriculture

A project has been launched in October 2021 on Climate Smart Agriculture supported by IKI Small Grant of GIZ Germany basically to help the tribal farmers to cope up with the impact of Climate Change.

### Overall Objective

To increase climate smart management of agricultural land through awareness, knowledge and skills among 1200 small land holder farmers from indigenous communities.

### Specific Objective

- To Increase awareness, knowledge and skills among 1200 small land holders from indigenous communities on climate change issues and challenges.
- To enhance awareness and collective actions by farmers from Indigenous Communities on climate change issues and challenges.
- To cover 485 hectares of area under Climate Smart Agriculture by small land holder farmers for food and livelihood securities. The area increases from 145.5 hectares (15%) to 485 hectares (50%).

### Project Location

25 villages in 3 Gram Panchayats of Kashipur Block, Rayagada District, Odisha, India which is contagious in nature.

### Project Period

Aug. 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022

### Key Activities Undertaken

During the reporting period 5 nos. of training programme has conducted where 195 nos. of small land holder farmers (Male – 60 nos., Female – 135 nos.) trained on Climate Smart Agriculture. The participants were learnt the following tools of climate smart agriculture i.e.



- i) Land development for soil and moisture conservation.
- ii) Cropping pattern – intercropping, mixed cropping and annual cropping of millets, pulses and vegetables.
- iii) Livestock management and its contribution towards the climate smart agriculture.
- iv) Adoption of climate smart crops (minor millets, pulses, vegetables) under organic farming.

Apart from that one event was organised on “Farmers Meet on Climate Smart Agriculture, Soil & Climate Change and Role of Millets” as launching program of the project on dt. 14<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2021 at Kashipur, Rayagada. The COVID protocols (physical distancing, wearing of face mask, using of hand sanitizer and sanitization of training hall) have been strictly followed during conducting the above activities.

In the post training activities 195 small land holders have been started preparation and field application of organic manures (liquid manure - handi khata, jibamruta and bijamruta) and compost (pit compost) in 78 hectares of land. They have been realized the importance of climate smart agriculture and its need in the current agricultural practices. The project has been liaisoning with the PRIs, the block and the district administration and sensitizing the Government authorities for support and co-operation to ensure the proper implementation of all the project activities. Media engagements have been taking care for the progress of the project.

Due to the 3<sup>rd</sup> wave of COVID (omicron) and code of conduct of the panchayat election in the state the training programme was affected during the reporting period. It will be streamlined and the target will be achieved in the next quarter onwards. The major activity was capacity building of the small landholders (training and exposure visit including demonstration) , organising sharing and learning workshops, preparation of organic nutrients and bio-pesticides, conservation of indigenous seeds suitable to climate variations, promotion of non-rice crops like millets, vegetables, pulses, jackfruit, and use of improved crop management practices like system of millet intensification , mixed cropping and agro-forestry.

### **Key Achievements**

- 195 nos. of small land holder farmers (Male – 60 nos., Female – 135 nos.) trained on Climate Smart Agriculture in 5 nos. of training programme.
- 195 nos. small holder farmers are practicing agro-ecological farming Climate Smart Agriculture in 78 hectares of land.
- During the reporting period 195 nos. of small holder farmers have established 195 nos. of compost pit in 13 villages.
- 195 nos. of small holder farmers have been started preparation and field application of organic manures (liquid manure - handi Khata, jibamruta and bijamruta) and compost (pit compost) in 78 hectares of land.
- 195 small land holders has been cultivating millets, pulses and vegetables in 78 hectares of land in 13 villages.
- 195 small land holders has been using improved farming practices such as System of Millet Intensification (SMI), Mixed Cropping in 13 villages.

## Crop Coverage

Focus was given on coverage of millets, pulses and local paddy as these were better adapted to climate change in 43 villages of 3 Panchayats.

Name of crop	Area covered (Acre)
Ragi ( finger millet)	511.00
Little millet (Suan)	509.00
Sorghum	26.50
Foxtail millet	31.50
Local beans ( Raikia)	27.50
Pigeon pea (Kandul)	154.00
Local paddy	25.00

The implementation progress of the project is on control and on right track although it has been slightly delayed. Due to the 3<sup>rd</sup> wave of COVID (omicron) and code of conduct of the panchayat election in the state the training programme was affected during the reporting period



## NABADISHA-HRDP

**“Natural and Agro-ecological Based Agriculture with  
Development Initiatives under Sustainable and Holistic Action  
This CSR Project is supported by HDFC CSR Fund and called HRDP.**

### Project objective

- i) To achieve food and nutritional securities with economic sustainability for 300 tribal and other poor households in 15 villages of Nabarangpur and Nandhandi Blocks of Nabarangpur District through training and capacity building of youth and women eco-leaders.
- ii) To promote Integrated Environment for the holistic development of the project villages, thereby creating a model village which will be termed as Eco-Villages.

### Project Location

15 villages in 7 Gram Panchayats of Nabarangpur and Nandhandi Blocks of Nabarangpur District Odisha, India which is contiguous in nature.

### Project Period

August 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025

### Activities and Achievements

- The Need Assessment Survey has been completed in 15 villages.
- Land preparation and land development (pit digging - 80 nos. per acre) of 15 acres have completed by 15 farmers in 15 villages under model Family Farm for Sustainable Intensification of the major staple & cash crops.
- 2 nos. of Backyard Poultry units have established by 2 WSHGs in Patramunda and Pilika villages.
- 1 no. of Hi-Tech Nurseries (exotic fruits, vegetables, flower etc. with market linkage) with the capacity of 25000 plants has established in Kesariguda village.
- Entrepreneurship training on hi-tech nursery raising and management & climate smart agriculture has conducted for 30 youth from Patramunda village.
- Entrepreneurship training on poultry, climate smart agriculture and hi-tech nursery raising and management has conducted for 35 nos. of WSHG members from Atakabeda village.



- Formation and strengthening of 15 nos. of Self-Help Groups and handholding support have completed in 15 villages.
- One exposure visit has conducted for 82 nos. of progressive farmers and farm women from Teliguda, Bhatigan and Atakabeda villages
- 1 no. of training, exposure visit and capacity building of project staff has conducted during the reporting period.
- Training of 15 nos. of Village Development Committees in 15 villages has conducted.
- Excavation of 6 nos. of Farm Pond for individuals has completed in Patramunda and Gumaguda villages.
- 100 nos. of solar lamp have been distributed among 100 nos. of needy primary school children in Patramunda and Pilika villages.
- 10 Smokeless Chulha have been distributed among 5 primary school and 5 Anganwadi centres in 5 villages (Patramunda - 2 nos., Pilika - 2 nos., Gumaguda - 2 nos., Sagarmunda - 2 nos., Dahibhata - 2 nos.).
- 50 Solar Street light has been installed in 5 villages for community usage (Patramunda - 10 nos., Pilika - 10 nos., Gumaguda - 10 nos., Sagarmunda - 10 nos., Dahibhata - 10 nos.).
- 1 no. of convergence meetings with Line Departments, Govt. Institutions and District Administration has conducted on dt. 18.03.2022 at DPRC Hall, Nabarangpur.

## THE IMPACT

### Quantitative

Impact Area	Before condition	After condition
Natural Resource Management (Supply of Solar Street Light)	0 solar street light	50 solar street lights in 5 villages.
Natural Resource Management (Construction of Farm Ponds)	0 farm pond for 12 acres in Patramunda and Gumaguda villages	6 farm ponds have established for 12 acres in Patramunda and Gumaguda villages
Natural Resource Management (Construction of Pit Compost)	0 Pit Compost was existing in 15 villages	600 Pit Compost have established by 200 farmers in 15 villages to practice organic farming under Sustainable Agriculture

### Qualitative

Impact Area	Before condition	After condition
Natural Resource Management (Supply of Solar Street Light)	There was no. solar street light in 5 villages.	50 solar lights have installed in 5 villages.
Natural Resource Management (Construction of Farm Ponds)	There was no. irrigation facility for 12 acre in Patramunda and Gumaguda villages	6 farm ponds have established to irrigate 12 acres farmland in Patramunda and Gumaguda villages
Natural Resource Management (Construction of Pit Compost)	There was no. Pit Compost in 10 villages to conduct Sustainable Agriculture with Organic Farming.	Construction of 200 Pit Compost in 10 villages to conduct Sustainable Agriculture with Organic Farming.

## **Project Monitoring**

Monitoring of the project are carried out to look into the impact of programmes, activities organised, physical achievement, the quality of reporting and documentation, approaches of the organisation and methodology followed for implementation of various programme strictly as per the project monitoring plan. The frequency of the monitoring of the project activities is Fortnightly, Monthly, Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly basis. Agramee gives prime importance for monitoring and evaluation for successful implementation of project. M & E is a prime component of the project management, keeping in view the objectives of the project. The process of monitoring and evaluation involves the Director, Project Manager, Programme Coordinator, MIS specialists and field functionaries.

Monitoring mechanisms include:

- Beneficiary feedback,
- Community level discussions,
- Village level documentation,
- Field reports and their verifications,
- Process documentation,
- Visits by experts

Monitoring reports are discussed in monthly and quarterly review meetings, corrective measures suggested are followed up through subsequent meetings. Prime importance is given to beneficiary feedback, which forms the basis of further planning and implementation.

## **Project Sustainability Approach**

Local youth are trained to manage development programmes at the grassroots, as also for local leadership and decisions making process. Community based organizations like Village Development Committee, Farmers Group, WSHG, Youth Group are also encouraged to take initiative for community-based programmes through local planning. Assets as also leadership are transferred to local organizations, who are encouraged to emerge with independent identities. Examples of such successful transitions are NABAGAMEE Farmer Producer Company and Indravati Mahila Mahasangha in Nabarangpur district.

The current project has designed to develop knowledge and skills of local tribal communities for sustainable and integrated farming and conserve natural resources for long term use. Attempt has been made to build up social capital for better governance of resources with an aim to improve wellbeing and prosperity of people and rejuvenate ecology. Organic farming practices to be promoted under the project will ensure sustainable production and income in comparison to the currently practiced chemical agriculture which is not conducive for the region. This will also help in promoting better health of the consumers while ensuring environmental sustainability with restricted application of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides. Motivation and mobilization of eco-leaders will hold developing their leadership skill for continued future involvement towards combating food and nutrition in-securities sustainably.

# NABADISHA-HRDP



Backward Poultry Unit by WSHG



Distribution of Solar Study Lamp to School Children



Entrepreneurship Training to WSHG



Entrepreneurship Training to Youth



Entrepreneurship Training to Youth



Solar Study Lamp used by School Children

Solar Study Lamp used by School Children



Solar Street Light for Community Usage at Patramunda Village



Training and Exposure Visit of Project Staff



## Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming (SAPPIF)



SPIIF monthly review meeting



Exposure visite Malkangiri preparation on liquid manure SHG



Adarsa bagicha field visite



Exposure visit to Malkangiri  
(Trellis method of Vegetable cultivation)



Shelter construction management traing



Fish netting, Achyut Majhi, Ranjuguda



IFS Village meeting Balumaska



Seed distribution to family farm holder at  
Talapadikhal, Kashipur

## Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming (SAPPIF)

This is a special Programme launched in Kashipur Block with the Support from Government of Odisha, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment to initiate Integrated Farming System (IFS) very much relevant to the tribal areas.

### Project Objectives

Protective irrigation, promotion of improved agronomic practices, crop diversification and intercropping, soil health management, custom hiring centres to reduce drudgery, community managed seed systems, promotion of vegetable cultivation for nutrition security, streamlining vaccination.

### Project Location

94 villages in 10 Gram Panchayats of Kashipur Block, Rayagada District, Odisha, India which is contagious in nature.

### Project Period

January 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026

### Key features of integrated farming initiative

1. Protective irrigation
2. Crop diversification from paddy
3. Bio input preparation through FPOs/WSHGs
4. Seed Production through FPOs/WSHGs
5. Livestock health care
6. Shelter construction
7. Promotion of fisheries
8. Promotion of diet diversification

The Project will be implemented for a period of 4 years. Odisha Govt. engaged WASSAN to monitor this project. WASSAN has been involved with the mission from program design, coordination, and

implementation with partner Facilitating Agency and management of the mission. Agramee played an important role in implementing this project in Kashipur Block of Rayagada district. In this block the "Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming" Project is working in 10 G.P of 94 villages in 2021-22 year.

### Major Objective of the Programme

1. Securing crops through protective irrigation for mitigating dry spells.
2. Promotion of crop diversification through intercropping, poly-cropping, crop rotation, and Adarsha Bagicha initiative.
3. Establishing the community managed seed systems to meet the diverse seed needs of farmers.
4. Taking up soil health management activities for rejuvenation of soils.
5. Documentation and evaluation of local landraces through Participatory varietal trials.
6. Promotion of vegetable cultivation at the household level for nutritional security and intensive clusters for income security.
7. Establishment of preventive health care systems for livestock to reduce mortality.
8. Promotion of desi poultry through breed farms and appropriate support systems.
9. Promotion of Goatery through shed construction and appropriate support systems.
10. Documentation and registration of indigenous livestock breeds.
11. Realizing fisheries potential in water bodies (seasonal and perennial) in numerous water bodies with seasonal and perennial water storage
12. Promotion of aggregation, processing, value addition and marketing of products of different production systems through farmer producer organisation.
13. Convergence with MGNREGA for NRM activities

### Advantages of integrated farming system (IFS)

- Productivity: Integration of crops and allied enterprises helps to increase economic yield per unit area per unit time. Intensification of cropping and allied enterprises in space and time dimension found to increase productivity.
- Profitability: Produce/waste material enterprise can be used for other enterprises at least for crop, thus reducing the cost of production and increasing profitability per rupee investment.
- Sustainability: **Huge quantities of organic fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides are required to meet the food requirement of increasing population every year. IFS provides an opportunity to** sustain production through organic supplementation and effective utilization of byproducts of linked components.
- Balanced Food: IFS link varied nature of enterprises to provide nutritious food. It solves the malnutrition problems of poor peoples.
- Adoption of new technology: Big farmers are fully aware with the new technologies because of using improved varieties, packages of practices, but small and marginal farmers are not able to adopt for want of money. In IFS, linking of cropping with Desi bird rearing, goat farming, dairy, fish farming, beekeeping, sericulture is flow of money throughout the year.
- Increase input efficiency: IFS provides better scope to use available inputs more efficiently. This leads to increased benefit cost ratio.
- Avoid degradation of forest: There is a vast gap between demand and production of fuel wood and timber. Users encroach/destroy the forest area to bridge the gap .Forest lands get degraded and



eroded due to denudation of forest. IFS is linked with Afforestation and provides safety against degradation of lands, besides supplementation of fuel, timber and fodder.

Though the Project was started in the beginning of January, in the last three months, some activities have been focused and worked following activities:

1. Conducted monthly staff meetings
2. 94 villages selected in 10 GPs to implement the Project
3. 2017 Farmers Selected for all components (on progress)
4. Land Selection for agriculture and Horticulture (on progress)
5. 51 Farm Pond selection for pisciculture
6. 15 Farmer's selected for livestock activities.
7. 35 village meetings and awareness among farmers on values and benefits of these projects conducted till date.
8. For capacity building Exposure and Training programme all project staffs have gone to Malkangiri and Kalyansinghpur
9. Model village and Adarsa Bagicha field selection process are going on.
10. For awareness Individual household visited by all field staffs.
11. Discussion with village farmers about livestock diseases.
12. Organic manure prepared.
13. Discussion about Local seed collection and storage.
14. Discussion with farmers for formation of Producer Groups.
15. Cluster and Community based cultivation.
16. Awareness among farmers about production and marketing.

Crops and Livestock cannot be separated for smallholder agriculture in Kashipur. Small categories of farms are often subjected to weather vagaries like flood, drought and other natural calamities and farming remains risky. The Integrated Farming System is considered to be a powerful tool and holds the key for ensuring income, employment, livelihood and nutritional security in a sustainable mode for small and marginal farmers. This is our report concentrated on the interaction between livestock production, crop



production and land use. This report presents long-term scenarios describing these interactions and the possible consequences for crop production and animal waste production. There may be Growing demand for land either grazing areas or arable land producing animal feedstuffs required to support livestock production. We hope that in the future better and more emphasis on work as per project guidelines so that we can achieve goals; make the best of our IFS PROJECT. Progress would be better if we had the

guideline at the early time of the project commencement i.e. at Jan 22. We have done this as per our own ideas and after getting knowledge at Orientation from WASSAN at Malkangiri now the implementation work is running smoothly.

### **Success stories: I**

Haladhar Jhodia, resident of Kumbhasila (Rotapada) village of Kashipur Block, Rayagada district with her family and in laws. He is a Marginal BPL family with very less agricultural land, which is not enough to feed her family therefore depend on wage labour, forest resources like firewood, leafs and other supplementary activities. On the other hand, her family possesses two oxen and a cow which gives them some income from agricultural wages. These activities give an annual income of of around Rs.20, 000 and every year they tumbledown in some financial crisis due to some illness, or less scope of wage labourer in rainy season. They have provision to make a Desi indigenous chick's production unit farm in their yard, and thus proceeded with the aim of increment in their annual income.

### **Success Stories: II**

Haladhar Jhodia Indigenous chick's production unit Construction work progress photo.

The Odisha government activated its "Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming System in Tribal Areas" (SPPIF) and gave technical knowhow and financial support of Rs 1,28,000 to each tribal man wishing to rear desi chicken on 0.5 acre farm that can accommodate around 300 birds. Additional aid was given to build a perimeter fence and buy feed, feeder, drinker and bamboo boxes for birds to lay eggs, and other odds and ends. To start with, they received 40 layers birds of four months old and 10 roosters.

"Desi chicken are always in high demand" says Haladhar Jhodia, claiming to be the first man in Rotapada village to set up a desi poultry farm. People seek out local breeds because they are tastier and are often needed in festivals and religious rituals.

More importantly, the family is eating more meat now and the children are having eggs regularly.

Fowl of desi birds feeding on grains.

The fowl eat what they get naturally, but their main course is strictly monitored. A diversified and balance feed of millet, paddy, rice bran, maize, kitchen waste and azolla leaves, are given to them.

The programme is creating supply chains of affordable chicks and feeds, which is driving the income of suppliers.

The economics of desi chicken works better because of its high demand and limited supply. Demand shoots up during tribal festivals: Pus Parab, Diali Parab, Chait Parab and the like.

And whenever the family needs cash, they sell their birds at the local weekly market. May treat their chicken like an insurance cover.

## Crop Diversification Program Under Mega Lift Irrigation Project

This is a special Project called CDP-MLIP being implemented in Nandahandi Block of Nabarangpur District. The is supported by the Government of Odisha, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment. The overall objective is to optimise the water use in water stress areas where crops like Paddy and Sugarcane are taken by the Farmers. The main thrust of the project is to motivate the Farmers to go from Paddy to Non-Paddy Crops which require limited irrigation.

### Development Objective

To create an ecosystem interlinking inputs, production and markets.

### Project objective

- **Diversification from paddy to non-paddy crops** with focus on pulses & oilseeds and Horticultural crops in upland/medium land in Kharif.
- **Improving soil health** through promotion of crops with heavy biomass and less chemical input requirement.
- **Integration** with livestock and fisheries.
- **Cluster based promotion** of post-harvest, primary processing, Value addition & Marketing through **CBOs** like FPOs/WSHG/PPs and Agri-entrepreneur for higher income.
- To create **awareness, capacity building and community mobilization** of farmers on sustainability of cropping pattern and diet diversification.
- Inclusion of produce of non-paddy crops in different Government schemes such as ICDS, MDM, PDS and ST SC Welfare hostels.

### Target Area

The project targets a total 1367 Ha situated in Nishnahandi, Bania and Paikaminiguda villages of B. Maliguda G.P. of Parajaminiguda cluster of Nandahandi Block in Nabarangpur District of Odisha, India.

**Target Group:** The project targets a total of 678 HHs belong to ST, SC and OBC communities in 3 villages of Nandahandi Block in Nabarangpur District in Odisha.



## Key Activities

- Incentive to farmers for adoption of crop diversification through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
- Capacity building of farmers for adopting improved agronomic practices.
- Supply of locally suitable varieties quality seeds through community seed systems managed by CBOs like WSHGs/FPOs/PPs/Agri-entrepreneur.
- Supply of bio inputs such as Jeevamruta, ghanjeevanmrutham, handi khata, neemstra, agniastra, FYM, Vermicompost and many more for better soil health through CBOs.
- Reducing drudgery of labour owing to intercultural operations by supply of implements through custom hiring centres established by CBOs.
- Support for post-harvest and primary processing for better price realization by CBOs.
- Facilitate procurement and inclusion of millets, pulses, and oilseeds in ICDS, MDM, PDS and ST Welfare hostels.
- Value chain development through exports and e-NAM.
- Promotion of start-ups for marketing and development of new products of non-paddy crops.

## Area and Productivity Enhancement

### a) Incentive towards crop demonstration to farmers:

- Incentive for cultivation of non-paddy crops (**pulses, sesame, groundnut, arhar, ragi, maize and seasonal vegetables and spices**) in the MLIPs area has been provided to the farmers at a reduced rate.
- The district wise area under this scheme has been communicated by Mission Director to the CDAOs in accordance with action plan submitted by them.
- Agramee has been selected by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment, Govt. of Odisha at Nandahandi block for Parajaminiguda cluster as per procedure for facilitating implementation of different activities under this project.

### b) Execution:

- Agramee has been creating awareness among the farmers regarding the benefits of crop diversification from paddy to non-paddy crops in upland and medium lands (both Kharif & Pre-Rabi based on feasibility) in MLIPs and assist CBOs in execution of different Programmes.
- The AO and VAW has been motivating the farmers with the help of Agramee and selected beneficiaries for the programme under the MLIPs with the help of Krushak Sathi and PRI Members. All the selected farmers of the targeted areas have been adopted cultivation of non-paddy crops as mentioned above. For an individual farmer, the area under demonstration has not exceeded 2 hectares.
- The farmers have been registered his/her name with the local AO, VAW and Agramee for demonstration incentive under the scheme and furnish photocopies of their Aadhar card, land records i.e., GP, Village, Khata No., Plot No. & area etc. and with valid Bank Account particulars, Branch name and IFS Code.
- The farmers of Parajaminiguda cluster has been applied in a prescribed form for being selected as beneficiary under the scheme.
- The list has been prepared and the standing norms of social categorization of women (30%) have been followed while selecting beneficiaries under the scheme.
- The selected beneficiaries have been arranged quality non paddy seeds and adopt good package of practices for the crops grown. Agramee has been facilitating the availability of different seeds to the farmers.

- The consultation/advice from the scientists of KVK of the district has been taken wherever necessary for use of different agri-inputs in the demonstration as per SLTC approved criteria/norms.
- After sowing of the crop, the AO, VAW and Agramee has been submitting the list of beneficiaries to the AAO, BAO and AHO for field verification separately for agricultural and horticultural crops.
- The AO and VAW of the area have been verified 100% of the demonstration plot and have recommend the same to the AAO, BAO and AHO who have verified 40% of the demonstration plots of the targeted cluster.
- The ADO and ADH have been verified 10% of the demonstration plots.
- CDAO and DDH have been verified 5 % area of the demonstration plots.
- After verification, The AO, VAW and Agramee have been prepared the claim bill (crop wise) by referring to Format-I given by the Farmers separately for Horticulture Crop and Agriculture crops and submitted the same to the concerned BAO, AAO and AHO.
- AAO, BAO and AHO have submitted claim bill in two phases to the ADO and ADH.
- The BAO, AAO and AHO of the block have been compiled, countersigned, and submitted the same to the concerned CDAO and DDH through concerned ADO and ADH of Nabarangpur District.

## Case Studies

### Adopting Millet Farming as New Practices in Nishnahandi Village

In Nishnahandi Village 37 farmers has done millet farming of 45 ha in patch approach an average of 1.216 ha by following the line transplantation. According to Census 2011 the village code or village code is 427976, of B. Maliguda GP of Nandahandi Block of Nabarangpur district in Odisha, India. It is situated 20km away from sub-district headquarter Nabarangpur (Tehsildar office) and 12km away from district headquarter Nabarangpur .



The total geographical area of village is 771 hectares, total population of 3,416, male population is 1,709, female population is 1,707, Literacy rate is 39.52% out of which 48.92% males and 30.11% females are literate, Total Household are 658, Pincode is 764078.

**The fact:** in Mundia Dangar which is north east of the village 10 farmers has adopted millet farming in patch approach by following line transplantation. The seeds varieties are local indigenous seeds of finger millet which local name is Mandia. In the local name they are classified as Badamandia and Sanamandia. Dasra Is Sanamandia and Swarna, telenga, Bhangra, Muskuti, Gangabali are as Badamandia.

They are transplanting the ragi with plant to plant of 8 inch and line to line is 10 inch and per are seeds requirement are 1 kg . Per acre of input cost of Ragi with transplanting and harvesting cost is about Rs. 6000/- and per acre net profit is @ 6 quintals per acre @ Rs. 3500/- per quintal total cost of Rs.21000/- and net profit per is Rs.15000/-.

The Farmers are using for their own consumption is about 50 kg including seeds and rest are sell at the local market.

In sowing of Ragi they have use seeds of 3 to 4 kg per acre with input cost of Rs.2000/- per are and harvested an average of 2 quintals per are which gross harvesting cost Rs.7000/- and net profit Was Rs.5000/acre.







## Crop Diversification Program Under Mega Lift Irrigation Project



Procurement of Pulses under CDP Project



A Woman Farmer during harvesting of Sugarcane at Paikaminiguda Village



Cabbage Cultivation under CDP Project



A Farmer has cultivated Finger Millet at Nishnahandi Village



Community Nursery of Nisinahandi Brinjal



Cauli Flower Farming at Nisinahandi



Farmers Training



A Compact Patch of Finger Millet at Nishnahandi Village



## Promotion of Jackfruits: Agragamee's New Initiative



Training Programme on Jackfruit Processing and Value addition



Trainees Practicing the Processing of Raw Jackfruit



Training Programme on Jackfruit Processing and Value addition



Preparation of Jackfruit By-Products (mixture)



Preparation of Jackfruit By-Products (mixture)



Training Programme on Jackfruit Processing and Value addition



Jackfruits By-Product Ready to sell



Jackfruit Grafting in Nursery Bed

## Promotion of Jackfruits: Aragamee's New Initiative

Right from inception, Aragamee has been dealing with the issues related to Food and Nutrition of the tribals and other marginalised communities. We have noticed that though sifting cultivation is widely practiced in the tribal regions, the tribals protect all fruit bearing trees. We have observed that in South Odisha, every village has Mango and Jackfruit trees aplenty. Jackfruit trees have also got a lot of timber value and have offer substantial biomass. Past few years, our friends in South India, especially Kerala have been advocating the promotion of Plantation, Processing and marketing of Jackfruits. The significant aspect of Jackfruit is that it is a tree which can minimise the impact of Climate Change. The processing of Jackfruits as Chips, Pickles, Sweets, Flours has generated a Global Market.

Let us know a bit better about Jackfruit as follows:

*Jackfruits grow naturally in many countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. However, they have fallen out of favour in India, the country where they are thought to have originated. Below we address some basic questions on what jackfruits are, where they got their name, and why those who are familiar with them consider them as "wonder fruit".*

*It is the largest tree fruit in the world. It comes in different shapes and sizes, although commonly a jackfruit is large and oval-shaped with a spiky exterior. Although jackfruits are the largest tree fruit in the world, they have a large range – from small to enormous, usually weighing between 10 to 60 pounds (or 4.5 to 20 kg). The current record for the biggest and heaviest jackfruit in the world is held by a farmer in Kerala – more than 110 pounds or 50 kg!*

*The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has termed jackfruit a "miracle crop" since it is not only low-cost and nutritious, it can also withstand changing climatic conditions much better than many other trees. Unlike traditional food crops like rice, wheat and corn, it requires little irrigation or pesticides and is a perennial tree, so it does not require constant replanting.*

*Jackfruit is an extremely versatile food, rich in antioxidants, a number of vitamins and minerals, and fibre. If these features weren't enough to establish its superfood status, jackfruit consumption in raw pulp or flour form provides a natural way to maintain healthy blood sugar levels.*

*Rich in calories and carbohydrates, it can help to provide energy and address hunger. Since it is also rich in multiple vitamins and minerals, it can help to address micronutrient deficiency.*

*Jackfruit is Climate Change Warrior. Fully-grown jackfruit trees have large canopies, which can cool surrounding areas. Jackfruit trees require little water to grow and can withstand uncertain rainfall patterns and falling water-tables. They support intercropping, require no fertilizers and even help*





## Farmers Producer Organisations (FPOs)

To ensure the Food and livelihood Security of Rural Tribals Agramee has been promoting many programs on Sustainable Agriculture, Organic Farming. Farmers are producing a huge quantity of Organic Vegetables, Paddy, Millets, Pulses, etc. To sell their Marketable Surplus and how to get the farmer the correct value of his produce Agramee is always trying to give them back up marketing support. To mitigate these issues Agramee has been promoting FPOs in its project areas in different districts. All FPOs have been responsible to sell their surpluses in the local market as well as Bhubaneswar, Vizag, Delhi and all over the Country. As a result, farmers are showing more initiative to cultivate Organic products. In this context we have registered 6 numbers of FPOs in different areas.

Details are:

Name of the FPC	Full Address with mail ID	Registration Number with Date	PAN Number
Dasamantpur Cashew Development Processing & Marketing Producer Company Ltd.	At-Mankada Mundi, Po-Dumbaguda, Dist-Koraput, 764028	U01111OR2016PTC025262 Date of Registration: 16.05.2016	AAFCD7782G
Rayagada Organic Producer Company Ltd.	Plot No-136/1/2640, At- Vidhya Nagar 4th Lane, Po/Dist-Rayagada, PIN- 765001 E mail-rgdaorganic2020@gmail.com	U01100OR2020PTC034353 Date of Registration: 05.10.2020	AAKCR4881K
Phiringia Millet Farmers Producer Company Ltd.	At- Derakumpa, Po- Gochhapada, Dist- Kandhamal, PIN-762002 E mail- phmfpc@gmail.com	U01100OR2020PTC033415 Date of Registration: 14.07.2020	AALCP2443E
Nabagramee Farmer Producer Company Ltd.	At- Udayapur, Po - Tentulikhunti, Nabarangpur, PIN-764070 E mail – nabagamee@gmail.com	Registration No.: U01100OR2020PTC033714 Date of Registration: 08.08.2020	AAHCNo8o8R

Mandibisi Millets Farmer producer Company Ltd.	At/po-Mandibisi, Block-Kashipur, Dist-Rayagada, 765015 Mail ID-mandibisimillets-farmerpcl@gmail.com	U011000R2020PTC033750 Date of Registration: 25.08.2020	AANCM6791Q
Dangasil farmers Producer Company Ltd.	At/Po: Dangasil Block-Kashipur Dist-Rayagada, 765015 Mail ID-	U01100OR2021PTC037427 Date of Registration: 02.09.2021	AAICD7208E

Dasamantpur Cashew Development Processing & Marketing Producer Company Ltd. and Nabagamee Farmer Producer Company Ltd. are selling mango every year to the Amul and different FMCs. Rayagada Organic Farmers Producer Company is selling Turmeric, Millets, Tamarind, Rice and pulses in local and outside the state. Likewise, Phiringia Millet farmers Producer Company also sells Millets to the Govt. through the TDCC, Baliguda and earned a profit of 3 lakhs and above this year.

### **One of Agragamee's Successful Marketing Strategy is P2C Concept**

P2C concept in marketing stands for Producer to Consumer, 2 stands for two players. This means direct linkage of producers with consumers. This does not mean that there will not be any other players. They will be Facilitators. They can be NGOs, Individuals, institutions and departments. There is no scope for middlemen whose sole aim is to maximise profit through market manipulations.

P2C is very much essential for producers from rural, remote and tribal areas. In view of inability of producers to access markets directly, they are forced to make distress sales at a very low price, sometimes less than cost of production. At the same time, in the market which is not far away from the production centre, the sale price is manifold of the purchase price. This is due to the presence of layers of middlemen in the market. There are farm gate /doorstep collectors, aggregators, whole sellers, retailers, street vendors.

In the absence of layers of middlemen, the system will benefit both the producers and consumers. The Producer will get a higher price for the produce as they will deal directly with the consumer or through the facilitator. The Consumer will get at a price less than the market price because the facilitation cost will be nominal. The facilitators can also charge a facilitation fee from the producer/ consumer based on the expenditure incurred by them for various purposes including staff cost. They may consider not to make any profit because this is a welfare activity.

In view of farmers' unsatisfactory experience in marketing the produce at a remunerative price to the producers due to price manipulations of the middlemen, Agragamee has decided to act as a Facilitator in the P2C intervention.

The Plantation, Production, Procurement aspects will be taken care of by the Producers Organisations. Agragamee is providing training and guidance to the farmers for production as per the needs of the consumers. Our senior team members are taking care of the quality and quantity aspects of the products. Agragamee always motivates the farmers for self-consumption of healthy and nutritious products among the producers so as to address malnutrition issues in their families. The Producer Organisation has procured the surplus by paying a remunerative price to the producers so that they are able to get a reasonable profit. Agragamee is selling the products directly to consumers at a price, less than the market price. In the absence of layers of middlemen, both the purchase and sale price will be to the liking of the producers and consumers.

In Bhubaneswar Coordination Office we have started one outlet in the name of Agragamee P2C Initiative and people are searching daily to procure the Organic Produce.



## Case Study:

### A Story of Rayagada Organic Producer Company Limited

People think that Rayagada district is a district of backward tribals. Surrounded by the greenery of hills and trees, Rayagada has become an example in many respects. Everyone says that if you want to do business, do it in Rayagada, because the environment here is so unique that any business can be done easily. People here mostly depend on paddy cultivation. They do not mean that they do not grow crops other than paddy. Cereals are national crops such as Maize,



Bajra, Little Millet, Paddy, Ragi, etc. Pulses such as Pigeon Pea, Mung, Pears etc. Cultivation of oilseeds such as rapeseed, sunflower, safflower, tol etc. The people here have become quite self-sufficient by cultivating almost all kinds of vegetables. Even though paddy, ragi and little millet are their main food grains, nowadays no one is interested in farming. Even though it is a tribal area, in view of the demand and value of agriculture here, the government and private institutions have formed many types of groups, associations or organizations and are providing many types of support to farmers and agriculture. Among many such associations, **Rayagada Organic Producer Company Ltd** has become a unique example for others. The specialty of this company is the use of organic fertilizers and the development of organic agriculture. **Rayagada Organic Production Company Ltd** was formed in 2020 in Rayagada district. This manufacturing company is operational in Rayagada block and Kashipur block of Rayagada district.

A recent study has revealed that the development of agriculture in rural areas has been possible only through farmers' associations. There are many producer companies in Odisha and there are many companies in the said district but they are not effective like this company. Mr. Pramod Kumar Panda, Chief Executive Officer of Rayagada Organic Producers Company Ltd said, "Before the establishment of this company, the residents did not know about line transplanting or line transplanting." They used to sow the seeds blindly but did not get the expected results but now after the formation of this company, many villages of Rayagada and Kashipur blocks have learned the method of row sowing.



Nowadays everyone has adopted hybrid or government rice. Because government rice seeds are widely available, cheap and easy to grow. That is why there is a shortage of indigenous seeds in the villages. In view of this, the **Rayagada Organic Producer Company Ltd** has taken a step. Which will once again revive the native rice that has disappeared in the village crowd. Two

panchayats namely Shankarada and Dudukabahal distributed 1 kg each of desi paddy free of cost to around 17 villages. Around 171 farmers from **Gobarghati, Karnipai, Rawli, Shankara, Tayaput, Maharajguda, Pichali, Nishichal and Dungurijhodi** of Shankara Panchayat and **Batakaliapada, Sargiguda, Totaguda, Dengaguda, Thutiber, Titiguda and Deshramguda** villages of Dadukabahal were given 4 types of paddy seeds namely **MACHHAKANTA, KUDEICHUDI, KALAMALI & KALAJEERA** seeds were distributed. For these crops, the main work is to apply organic fertilizers and organic mixtures.

# ରାୟଗଡ଼ା ଜୈବିକ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ କମ୍ପାନୀ ଏକ ଉଦାହରଣ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଛି

ରାୟଗଡ଼ା,(ସବୁ): ରାୟଗଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲା କୃଷିରେ ପଛୁଆ ଆଦିବାସୀଙ୍କ ଡିଜ୍ଞା ଦେଇ ଲୋକେ ଭାବନ୍ତି । ତାହାପରେ ପାହାଡ଼ ଓ ଗହଳଦେଇ ସବୁଜିନା ଭରପୁର ଏହି ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଅନେକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଉଦାହରଣ ପାଇଛି । ଏଠାରେ ଲୋକ ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ଧାନ ଦାଣ୍ଡ ଭଳି ଚିତ୍ତ । ଏହାର ମାନେ ଚୁର୍ଚ୍ଚି ଯେ ସେମାନେ ଧାନ ଛଡ଼ା ଅନ୍ୟ ଫସଲ କରୁ ନାହାନ୍ତି । ଶସ୍ୟ କାମାୟ ଦାଣ୍ଡ ଯଥା- ମଇ, ଦାଉଡ଼, ଗୁଆଁ, ଧାନ, ମାଝିଆ, ଭଦ୍ୟାଦି । ତାହା କାମାୟ ଯଥା- ବରଡ଼, ବାହୁଲ, ପୁର, ବିରି ଭଦ୍ୟାଦି । ଚୈତ୍ୟଦାସ ଦାଣ୍ଡ ଯଥା- ବଡ଼ା, ଗୁର୍ଯ୍ୟପୁଞ୍ଜା ଭଳି ଦେଖାଯାଏ ତେଲ - ବୁଦୁମ, ଦୋଳ ଭଦ୍ୟାଦି ଦାଣ୍ଡ ଭଳି । ପ୍ରାୟ ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରକାର ପରିପତ୍ତିରା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦାଣ୍ଡ ଭଳି ଦେଖି ସାଧକମାନେ ଯେଉଁ ପାରିଲେ ଏଠାରେ କମ କାମି । ଧାନ, ମାଝିଆ ଓ ଗୁଆଁ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଖାଦ୍ୟଶସ୍ୟ ଯେଉଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆଦିର ଦିନରେ ଆଉ ଦାଣ୍ଡ ପ୍ରତି କାହାର ଲୋଭ ନାହିଁ । ଆଦିବାସୀ ଆଦର ଯେଉଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏଠାରେ ଦାଣ୍ଡର ଚାହିଦା ଓ ମୂଲ୍ୟବୋଧକୁ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣରେ ଭଣି ସରକାର ଓ ପରୋକ୍ତ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଦୁଃଖିତ ଅନେକ ପ୍ରକାରର ଦର, କମ୍ପାନୀ ବା ସଂଗଠନ ଗଠନ କରି ଦାଣ୍ଡ ଓ ଦାଣ୍ଡକୁ ସହଯୋଗ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ଏମିତି ଅନେକ ପ୍ରକାର କମ୍ପାନୀ ମଧ୍ୟ ରାୟଗଡ଼ା ଜୈବିକ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ କମ୍ପାନୀ ଏବଂ

ଜିଆରା ଉଦାହରଣ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଛି । ଏହି ସଂଗଠନ ବିଶେଷତା ଦେଇ ଜୈବିକ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ଓ ଜୈବିକ ଦୁଃଖିତ ଦିଶାଣ । ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ୨୦୨୦ ମସିହାରେ ଗଠନ ହୋଇଥିବା ରାୟଗଡ଼ା ଜୈବିକ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ କମ୍ପାନୀ । ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ରାୟଗଡ଼ା ବ୍ଲକ ଓ କାଶାପୁର



ବ୍ଲକରେ ଏହି ଉତ୍ପାଦକ କମ୍ପାନୀର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ଅଟେ । ନି କବଚରେ ହେଉଥିବା ଏକ ଉଦାହରଣକୁ ଭଣା ପଢ଼ିଛି ଯେ, ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ଜୈବିକ ବିଦାଣ୍ଡ ଦେବତା ଦୁଃଖିତ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ ବା କମ୍ପାନୀ ଦାବା ହିଁ ସମସ୍ତ ହୋଇପାରିଛି । ଚିଡ଼ିକାରେ ଅନେକ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ କମ୍ପାନୀ ଅଛି । ଏହି ଦର ପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ଚୁର୍ଚ୍ଚି । ରାୟଗଡ଼ା ଜୈବିକ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ ସଂଘର ପୁଞ୍ଜା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର ପଣ୍ଡା

କହିଛନ୍ତି ଯେ, ଏହି ଦର ଗଠନ ହେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଏଠାରେ ଅଧିକାଂଶ ଧାନ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ ଧାନବ୍ୟାପାରୀଙ୍କ କଣ ଭାଣି ନଥିଲେ । ଦିନର ସବୁ ରୁଣି ଦରଥିଲେ ଯାହା ଫଳରେ ତି ଆଶାକୁଳୁପ ଫଳ ପାଇ ନଥିଲେ ତିସୁ ଏବେ ଦର ଗଠନ ହେବା ପରେ ରାୟଗଡ଼ା ଓ

କାଶାପୁର ବ୍ଲକର ଅନେକ ପ୍ରାମରେ ଧାନ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି । ଆଦିବାସୀ ସମସ୍ତେ ବାଦାହୁତ ବା ସରକାରୀ ଧାନକୁ ଆପଣେଇ ଦାଣିଲେଇ । କାହିଁକି ନା ସରକାରୀ ଧାନ ଦିନର ସବୁଥାରେ କରୁଛନ୍ତି, ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଓ ଲୋଭଦା ସରକାରୀ ଧାନକୁ ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଆଉ ଗାଁ ଉପରିରେ ଦେଖା ଦିନର ପ୍ରଚଳିତ କମିଗଲାଣି । ଏବେକୁ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣରେ ଭଣି ଉତ୍ପାଦକ କମ୍ପାନୀ ଏକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେଇଛି । ଯାହା ଗାଁ ଉପରିରେ

ଲୋପ ପାଇ ଯାଇଥିବା ଦେଖା ଧାନକୁ ପୁଣି ଥରେ ପୁନର୍ଜୀବିତ କରିବ । ଦୁଇଟି ପଞ୍ଜାୟତ ଯଥା କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ଓ ଦୁର୍ଗୁଳାଦାସର ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୭ ପ୍ରାମରେ ଦେଖା ଧାନ ୧୧୧ଟି ଲୋଭାଦି ମାଗଣାରେ ବିତରଣ କରିଥିଲା । କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ପଞ୍ଜାୟତର ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୧ ଦାଣ୍ଡକୁ ୪ ପ୍ରକାର ଦେଖା ଧାନ ବିତରଣ ଯଥା ମାଝିଦାଣ୍ଡ, ବୁଦେଇବୁଡ଼ି, ଭଦ୍ୟାଦି, ଭଦ୍ୟାଦି । ବିତରଣ ଦେଖାଯାଇଥିଲା । ଏହିସବୁ ଦାଣ୍ଡ ପାଇଁ ଜୈବିକ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ ଓ ଜୈବିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଦାଣ୍ଡ କରିବା ହେଉଛି ପୁଞ୍ଜା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ । ଏହାର ପୁଞ୍ଜା ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଥିଲା, ଏବେ ଦେଖା ଧାନ ଖାଇଲେ ଓ ଆଦାମୀ ପିଢ଼ି ପାଇଁ ସାଧିତ ରଖିଲେ ଯାହା ଦେଖା ତି ଲୋଭ ଲୋଭାଯାଉଥିବା ଦେଖା ଧାନ ଭିନ୍ନପୁଣି ଥରେ ପୁନର୍ଜୀବିତ କରିଥାଏ । ଏହାଛଡ଼ା ଆଉଟି ଆଣ୍ଡି ଅନେକ ପ୍ରକାରର ଦେଖା ଧାନ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଶସ୍ୟ ବିତରଣ କରିବା ଯୋଜନା ରହିଛି ବୋଲି ଶ୍ରୀ ପଣ୍ଡା କହିଛନ୍ତି । ରାୟଗଡ଼ା ଜୈବିକ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ କମ୍ପାନୀ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନେକ ପ୍ରକାର ଜୈବିକ ଦାଣ୍ଡକୁ ଯଥା ଦର, ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ଗୁଆଁ ଭଳି ଅନେକ ଜୈବିକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଶସ୍ୟ ବାଦର ଡିଜ୍ଞା ଓ ଉଦ୍ୟତ୍ତ ଉତ୍ପାଦକର । କର୍ମାନ ଅନେକ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ କମ୍ପାନୀ ଥିବାବେଳେ ଏହି ଜୈବିକ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ କମ୍ପାନୀ ଲୋଭକୁ ଜୈବିକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ ଦେଖା ସହ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ଉଦାହରଣ ପାଇଛି, କହିଲେ ଅନୁଭୂତ ହେବ ନାହିଁ ।



## Ecological Agriculture

Farming communities and families in India today, face several compulsions and are often risk averse because of these. Institutions and non-profits by their very nature have the space to develop alternatives, and can afford to fail and still continue in their efforts. Agragamee's efforts to help farmers develop sustainable alternatives lead to experimentations with approach and methods that are eco-friendly and based on least disturbance of the soil, learning from established models and alternatives.

Aragamee has established methods of ecological agriculture with minimum soil disturbance for millets that can help farmers reduce inputs costs to almost half, be removing the need for ploughing, and reducing weeding significantly.

Apart from millets, Agragamee campus has experimented with traditional varieties of rice bean (*vigna umbellate*) and pigeon pea (*cajanus cajan*) and cowpea. There is much potential for increasing production of all these crops through zero tillage. These are high value legumes, with good protein content and will form a good dietary supplement. In addition, zero till with proper leaf mulch has been successful in growing the whole range of commonly consumed vegetables, including tomato, brinjals, chillies, cauliflower, cabbage, beans and peas. Our experiments have helped us reduce labour needs by more than 50% and water requirements by 80% - I find it difficult to believe it, myself, but that's the plain fact!

We have also begun to reach out to farmers through exposure visits, and training camps. Farmers have begun to accept the idea, and are keen to take it forward. Women farmers have been specially impressed, exclaiming how they burn the grass and leaves instead of composting or mulching it. Even more the importance of re-cycling agricultural waste which was also being burnt to clear the fields for the next crop has been underscored. Several farmers have agreed to start experimental patches of zero till in their backyards. Such farmers need regular guidance to help them overcome the initial issues and problems that are bound to crop up.

We still have a long way to go, towards achieving the ecological harmony of the great Masanobu Fukuoka San. But we have come to the important realisation that *Soil is life. One cannot create food for our livelihood and life by killing the soil with chemicals, poisonous pesticides, or ripping it apart with ploughs and tractors!* So the effort is on to spread this idea, and this faith for life to all farmers, and usher in an ecologically sane and climate smart approach to our food production. Please join us to save our planet.



### 1. Crop table of Zero tilled Millets in Agramee Campus Rainfed Area.

Year	Crop	Yeild per acre	Local Farmer yields	Investment per acre	Remarks
2018	Ragi	6 Qtls	3Qtls	2150	First year, we tried
2019	Ragi	0.5	0.5	2375	This land had been ploughed the previous years and so degraded
2020	Ragi	7Qtls	3Qtls	2075	We could have done better,
2020	Little millet	5Qtls	2.5Qtls	1500	Local farmers said the variety we used was a poor yielder
2021	Ragi	6Qtls	3Qtls	2150	Could have done better.
2021	Little Millet	7Qtls	3Qtls	1535	We could have done better!

### 2. Crop table of Vegetable cultivation on Irrigated area

Vegetable	Soil Management	Pests	Local farmer status	Input costs	Remarks
Tomato	FYM and Mulch	2% plants wilted	Even with organic methods, we have to spray	500	Monthly income in quarter acre veg patch is Rs.12000 with zero labour costs
Brinjal	FYM and Mulch	0	Even with organic methods, spraying is necessary	500	Yield reduced due to 3 hail storms. Plants survive, and continue yield
Cabbage and purple cabbage	FYM and Mulch	After rains 10% cabbages got caterpillar attack	Even with organic methods, spraying is necessary	500	Over produced for Agramee mess, poor market channels

# Ecological Agriculture



Aragamee's Ecological garden and its produce



Different seasons produce a different abundance



Ecological garden with Mixed banana and pineapple plantation



The bounties of zero-till



Finger bean or katting grown in Aragamee ecological garden



Little millets doing very well under under zero till



## GOVERNING BODY



**Prof. Manmath Kundu**  
**President**

Eminent Educationist  
Professor of English  
Literature, Former Director,  
ELTI, Former Director  
Academy of Tribal  
Languages, Author.



**Mr. Achyut Das**  
**Director**

Founder Director of  
Agramee, Ex Member  
Odisha State Planning Board,  
Chairperson State Resource  
Centre, Rayagada, Author.



**Mr. Suresh Ch. Panda**  
(Retd. IAS)  
**Vice-President**

Former special Secretary of  
Home Affairs to Govt. of  
India



**Mrs. Sunadei Saunta**  
**Member**

Social Worker and  
Community Leader,  
President of Block Level  
Federation, Dasmantapur  
Mahila Mahasangha with  
1000 members.



**Ms. Sushila Majhi**  
**Member**

Secretary of Ama Sangathana  
State Level Tribal Women's  
Federation with 1200  
members.



**Dr. Navaneeta Rath**  
(Prof. Utkal University)  
**Member**

Eminent Educationist,  
Professor of Sociology, Utkal  
University



**Dr. Kapileswar Mishra**  
**Member**

ME (Civil), Ph.D. (IIT, KGP),  
LLB, MIAHS, MISH, MIWRS,  
MISTE, MIAH, C. Eng(I), FIE(I)  
MISRMTT



# TRANSPARENCY FORM

- 6.1 Name:** AGRAGAMEE (Non Government Organization)
- 6.2 Registered Address :** Agragamee, At/Po Kashipur, District- Rayagada, Pin- 765015, State- Odisha, Country India
- 6.3 Details of Branch Office :**
1. At- Derakumpa, Po- Gochhapada-762002, District- Kandhamal
  2. At/Po- Thakurmunda, District Mayurbhanj
  3. At/Po- Goudaguda, Tentulikhunti, District- Nabarangpur
  4. At/Po- Dasmantpur- 764028, District- Koraput
  5. At /Po- Padepadar, Via- Mukhiguda, Pin-766026, District- Kalahandi
  6. At- Adni, Po- Gopinathpur-762002, District-Kalahandi
  7. At/Po- Rayagada, District- Rayagada
  8. Coordination Office: ND 8, VIP Area, IRC Village, Bhubaneswar-751015
- 6.4 Telecommunications:** Phone : 0674-2551123  
Email : info@agrgamee.org  
Website <http://www.agrgamee.org>
- 6.5 Contact Person:** Mr. Achyut Das (Director)
- 6.6 Details of Registration :** KPT-289/6/1987-88  
Date of Registration - 29 April 1987  
Sub Registration of Society, Koraput, Odisha

- 7.1 FCRA Number:** 104960035  
Date of Registration - 27 February 1991
- 7.2 Details of Staffs:** Professional:55  
Support: 90  
Total Member: 145
- 7.3 Financial Status:**
- Income and Expenditure (lakhs)  
Income:  
Expenditure
  - Assets as per last audited balance sheet (Lakhs)  
Fixed Asset
  - Loan & Work Advance
  - Fixed Deposit at Bank:
- 7.4 Exemptions:**
- 80-6
  - Society Registration under 1860 Act
  - 12A
  - Income Tax Act (PAN No. AAAA1775E)  
Commissioner of income Tax Bhubaneswar
  - Tax Deduction Account (TAN)-No. BBNA0018D
- 7.5 Administration Expenditure in % :**
- 7.6 Compensation:**
- Highest Cost Employee Rs. 50,000/-Structure
  - Lowest Cost Employees Rs 10,000/
  - Ratio: 7:3
- 7.7 Facilities Provided:** Fooding, Free Accommodation Medical Facilities, Health Insurance, Solar Light, Drinking Water, EPF and other allowances

**8.1. Are any of the Board Members created to the Chief Functionary?**

If so, kindly give details : No

**8.2. Name of the Chief Functionary** : Mr. Achyut Das

**8.3. Does the Chief Functionary pay Income Tax** : Yes

**8.4. Kindly give details of the personal assets of the Chief Functionary** : Nil

**8.5. Activities**

- Vocational Education and Training programme for tribal youth.
- Advocacy Learning and Social Activism through Capacity Building programme.
- Integrated watershed development and natural resource management.
- Training and capacity building for such comprehensive watershed development and natural resource management.
- Education including innovative, non formal, alternative and women literacy programmes.
- Environment including biodiversity conservation, natural resources management and ecologically balanced agriculture and livelihood creation.
- Women empowerment and childcare related programmes.
- Research, advocacy and networking in issues relevant to the tribal context.

**8.6. Geographical Area of operation**

India in particular, the Eastern State of Odisha

**8.7. Operational Districts**

Rayagada, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj,

**8.8. Our Donors**

KKS-BMZ, Deutsche Gesellschaft for International (IKI Project), Giving Circle Foundation, Deccan Development Society, Purna Chandra Patnaik, JIV Daya Foundation, Indo American Sevek Sangha, Dasra, Caring Hands Foundation, Academy of Entrepreneurship Astiki Etaireia (Green Y), Jamunalal Bajaj Foundation, HDFC (CSR Fund), Wipro, PKVY (Govt. of Odisha), Millet Mission (Govt. of Odisha), Sppif Project (Govt. of Odisha), Bpkp (Govt. of Odisha), Raghuraj Vimal Foundation, Seeds India



# FINANCIAL SUMMARY

**A.K. LENKA & CO.**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Plot No-687/2416, Ekamra Kanan Road  
IRC Village, Bhubaneswar - 751 015  
☎ : 0674-2551381 Cell : 09437018879  
E-mail : aklenka.co@gmail.com

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of  
AGRAGAMEE

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying (Standalone) financial statements of **AGRAGAMEE, At-Kashipur, Rayagada, Odisha-765015** a public Charitable Society Registered under society registration Act 1860 ("the Society") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, Income and Expenditure Account & Receipt & Payment Account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### Management's Responsibility for the (Standalone) Financial Statements

The Management of Agramee is responsible the preparation of these Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the society and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Standalone financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the societies' preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the society has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the society's management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone financial statements

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the organisation as at March 31, 2022, and its Income & Expenditure and its Receipt & Payment Account for the year ended on that date.

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

- a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the organisation so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- c. the Balance Sheet, the Income & Expenditure Account and the Receipt & Payment Account dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account
- d. in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards applicable to the organisation.
- e. In our opinion, the organisation has utilized the proceeds of the grants only for the purpose for which it was received and in accordance with the respective grant Agreement.

With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The organisation does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The organisation did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

For and on behalf of  
**A K LENKA & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN NO:-325851E



CA A K LENKA, FCA, BISA (ICAI)  
PARTNER  
MEB No: 061761



Place: Bhubaneswar  
Date: 21<sup>st</sup> Sept 2022  
UDIN: 22061761ATQSEN4074

# Balance Sheet

## AGRAGAMEE

At/Po-KASHIPUR  
Dist-RAYAGADA  
ODISHA-765015

BALANCE SHEET AS ON  
31st March, 2022

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2021-22 (₹)	2020-21 (₹)
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS :</b>			
Capital Fund	1	24,916,350	25,738,866
Un-utilised Grant	2	1,142,887	1,154,856
Un-secured Loan		-	869,655
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>26,059,237</b>	<b>27,763,377</b>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS :</b>			
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>	3		
Gross Block		34,781,053	34,609,853
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		23,898,727	22,844,364
Net Block		10,882,326	11,765,489
Investments (STDR)	4	7,674,023	7,908,360
<b>Current Assets, Loans and Advances:</b>			
Cash & Bank Balances	5	9,384,751	9,067,509
Loans & Advances	6	381,988	617,071
	(A)	9,766,739	9,684,580
<b>Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions</b>			
Current Liabilities	7	2,263,851	1,595,052
	(B)	2,263,851	1,595,052
Net Current Assets	(A-B)	7,502,888	8,089,528
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>26,059,237</b>	<b>27,763,377</b>
Notes to Accounts	14		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part  
of the Balance Sheet  
As per our Separate Report of even Date

For A.K LENKA & CO.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 0325851E

CA A.K Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI)  
PARTNER  
M No. 061751

Place: Bhubaneswar  
Date: 21st Sept 2022

UDIN: 22061761 AT&SEN 4074.



For AGRAGAMEE

*Achyut Das*

Achyut Das  
Director

Director  
Agragamee



# Income & Expenditure Account for the Year Ended

## AGRAGAMEE

At/Po-KASHIPUR  
Dist-RAYAGADA  
ODISHA-765015

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2022

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2021-22 (₹)	2020-21 (₹)
<b>INCOME:</b>			
Grant-in-Aid			
Restricted Grants (including Peoples' Contribution and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	8	21,006,587	18,111,934
<b>BANK INTEREST</b>			
On Saving Bank		179,661	260,212
On STDR (Matured Deposit)		153,296	237,996
On STDR Intetest Accrued during the Year		404,750	393,347
<b>OTHER RECEIPTS</b>			
Other Revenue	9 (A)	3,435,062	2,899,336
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25,179,356</b>	<b>21,902,825</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE:</b>			
Utilisation of Restricted Grants (including People's and 'Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	10	22,761,102	24,051,623
Administrative and other input costs	11	2,107,632	3,730,157
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24,868,733</b>	<b>27,781,780</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE DEPRECIATION</b>		<b>310,622</b>	<b>(5,878,955)</b>
Less: Depreciation		1,054,363	1,168,415
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>		<b>(743,741)</b>	<b>(7,047,370)</b>
Notes to Accounts	14		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Income & Expenditure Account.  
As per our Separate Report of even Date

For A.K LENKA & CO.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 03258522

CA A.K Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI)  
PARTNER  
M No. 061761

Place: Bhubaneswar  
Date: 21st Sept 2022  
UDIN:



For AGRAGAMEE

*Achyut Das*

Achyut Das  
Director

Director  
Agragamee

# Receipt & Payment Account for the Year Ended

## AGRAGAMEE

At/Po-KASHIPUR  
Dist-RAYAGADA  
ODISHA-765015

### RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2021-22 (₹)	2020-21 (₹)
<b>Opening Balance</b>			
Cash in hand at Head Office and Site Offices		64,303	64,440
Work Advance at Head Office and Site Offices		514,678	957,677
STDR at Bank		7,269,273	11,508,500
Cash with Scheduled Bank		9,003,206	9,597,505
		<b>16,851,460</b>	<b>22,128,122</b>
<b>RECEIPTS:</b>			
<b>Grant-in-Aid</b>			
Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	12	21,006,587	18,111,934
<b>Bank Interest</b>			
On Saving Bank		179,661	260,212
On STDR (Matured Deposit)		136,539	405,534
Loans & Advances		278,238	869,655
Other Revenue	9	3,435,062	3,082,729
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b>		<b>25,036,087</b>	<b>22,730,063</b>
<b>PAYMENTS:</b>			
<b>Payment out of Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects</b>	13	22,611,211	24,116,668
Administrative and other input costs	11	2,107,632	3,730,157
Purchase of Fixed Assets		171,200	159,900
<b>TOTAL PAYMENTS</b>		<b>24,890,043</b>	<b>28,006,725</b>
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>			
Cash in hand at Head Office and Site Offices		8,630	64,303
Work-advance		343,480	514,678
STDR at Bank		7,269,273	7,269,273
Cash at Bank		9,376,121	9,003,206
		<b>16,997,504</b>	<b>16,851,460</b>
<b>Notes to Accounts</b>	14		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Receipt and Payment Account.  
As per our report of even date.

For A.K LENKA & CO.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 0325897E

CA A.K Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI)  
PARTNER  
M No. 061761

Place: Bhubaneswar  
Date: 21st Sept 2022  
UDIN:



For AGRAGAMEE

*Achyut Das*

Achyut Das  
Director  
Director  
Agragamee

## OUR DONORS:

1. KKS-BMZ
2. DEUTSCHE GESELISCHAFT FOR INTERNATIONAL (IKI Project)
3. GIVIING CIRCLE FOUNDATION
4. DECCAN DEVELOPMENT SOCITY
5. PURNA CHANDRA PATNAIK
6. JIV DAYA FOUNDATION
7. INDO AMERICAN SEVEK SANGHA
8. DASRA
9. CARING HANDS FOUNDATION
10. ACADEMY OF ENTERPRENEURSHIP ASTIKI ETAIREIA (GreenY)
11. JAMUNALAL BAJAJ FOUNDATION
12. HDFC (CSR Fund)
13. WIPRO
14. PKVY (Govt. of Odisha)
15. MILLET MISSION (Govt. of Odisha)
16. SPPIF Project (Govt. of Odisha)
17. BPKP (Govt. of Odisha)
18. RAGHURAJ VIMAL FOUNDATION
19. SEEDS INDIA



## WAY FORWARD

As we look back, we see the strengths and weaknesses of Agramee in the context of the changing role of the NGOs/CSOs. It is heartening to see that due importance is given to a) SHGs and b) FPOs. Though Agramee had questioned in the past the role of SHGs in the tribal areas as the women have been divided into small Groups for micro-management instead of working the women of the village as a Mahila Mandal, I think in places some SHGs have shown success and have demonstrated the Women's Empowerment. Now all the Donors including the Government are underscoring the importance of the SHGs. Hence, Agramee will take this into account and change its approach towards the SHGs.

On the other hand, a time has come to organise the Farmers into Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs). The objective is that the FPOs take up production, processing and marketing of various agriculture produce. All over the country, there is an effort to form the FPOs and give these FPOs some back up support. Agramee sees this as a great opportunity and would form as many FPOs as possible in different districts. Agramee has to develop the capacity of the FPOs to handle the processing and marketing of various agriculture produce. We have now nearly 30,000 Organic Farmers in different districts and we have to think seriously the marketing the surplus. For this P2C (Producers to Consumers) idea is gaining ground. We shall work more on this aspect and show case success.

Agramee will continue to work in the field of Tribal Education focusing on girls. Proper Education will sustain the tribal communities in their efforts to achieve Socio-economic transformation. Despite resource constraints, these efforts will be expanded.

Finally, Agramee is looking forward to better collaboration with the Government as opportunities are there. Besides, Agramee will increasingly look forward to seek more CSR Funding to consolidate the efforts it is making in remote tribal villages to ensure Food, Nutrition, Livelihood and Ecological Securities. We have miles to go.

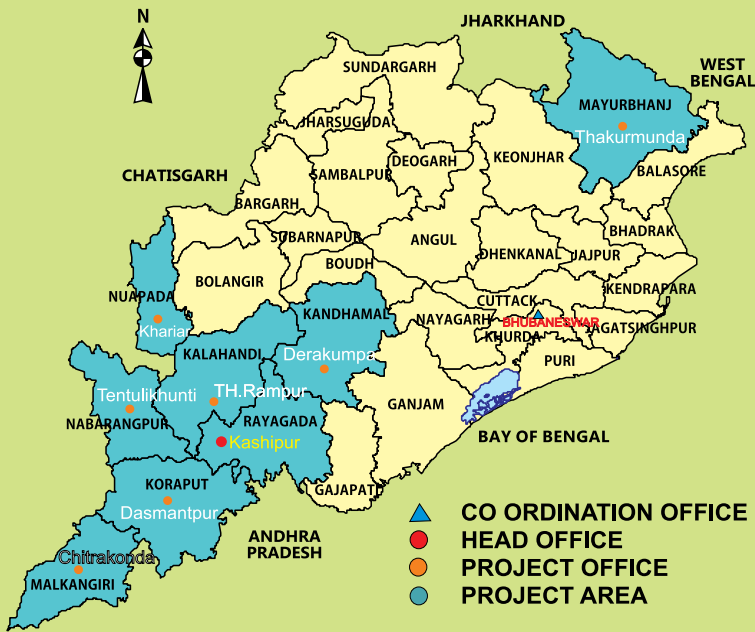
## AGRAGAMEE'S PUBLICATION

1. Ama Gaon, 1988
2. Naba Swajan Kan, 1990
3. Agragamee Eka SuphalRupayan (1 & 2) 1991
4. Gitare Gitare, 1992
5. Agragamee Parikshya and Paryalochana, 1993
6. Sachitra Sansar, 1993
7. Chatrutha Adivasi MahlaSambes, 1994
8. Adivasi Anchalare Samasthanka Pain Sikshya, 1995
9. Banabasi Sansar, 1996
10. Kaha Dhanakaha Adhikar, 1996
11. Sikshya Bitarka, 1996
12. Bhanisya Sansar, 1996
13. Jungal Chithi, 1997
14. Jami Adhigrahan Bill – 1998, 1998
15. Sikhyak Mahasamabesa, 1998
16. Ama Gaon Kashipur, 1998
17. Education for All in tribal areas, 1999
18. Agragamee, How Wrong, How Right?, 1999
19. Overview: Activities of Agragamee, 1999
20. The Illustrated World, 1999
21. MeghaGhumeriGhadaraGhumu, 2000
22. Grama Sasan Nua Sapan, 2002
23. Kutumba Panthi , 2002
24. Ama Gapa Bahi, 2002
25. Ama Gita Bahi, 2002
26. Kutumba Panthi O Khadya Nirapata, 2003
27. Amapanchayat Amayo Jana, 2004
28. Kapi Tu Kahun Aeilu, 2005
29. Jhaunli Napada Kehi, 2005
30. Chronicle of a Strugggle, 2006
31. Governance in Tribal Areas: Myths and Realities, 2006
32. Jaibika Chasa Pranali, 2006
33. Water Right Water Wrong, 2006
34. Alternative State Water Policy, 2006
35. Samajika Samikshya, 2006
36. Community Grain Bank, 2006
37. Ama Chasabasa Ama Jungle, 2007
38. Jagati Karana O Sangramarata Mainsha, 2007
39. Jala Sampada O Sarajyabad, 2007
40. Stories From the Beyond, 2007
41. Ama Gaon Kashipur (New), 2007
42. Nua Patha Nua Bata, 2007
43. Arohan, 2007
44. MatiKaduara Manisha, 2008
45. Kashipur Diary, 2008
46. AtmaKaha: Jana Pathabhartna Paribrajakar, 2008
47. Food Rights Collectives, Odisha, 2010
48. Study of Pedagogy and Access to Education for Primary Age Group Children, 2005-06, 2010
49. Dongara Katha, 2011
50. HatiAau MusaGapa, 2013
51. Dui Chapalara Kahani, 2013
52. Kau Dake KaKa, 2014
53. Nasrari Pratishta O Parichalana Sambandhia Siksha Pranali, 2014
54. Nirantara Krushi Samndia Siksha Pranali, 2014
55. Haladi Chasa O Prakriayakarana Siksha Pranali, 2014
56. Reclaiming the Commons with Women's Power, 2014
57. Soura Shakti Chalita Lamp Ra Byabahara O Maramati Shiksha Pranali, 2014
58. Our Land Our Life
59. Soochana Varta- 6 Issues
60. Kau Dake Ka
61. Student Annual Report 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19
62. Dongara Katha, 2019 & 2020
63. Jaivika Krushi Samachar
64. Nua Patha Nua Bata





# ODISHA



## OUR PROJECTS

### AGRAGAMEE

At/Po.: Kashipur-765 015  
 Dist.: Rayagada, Odisha, India  
 Phone: 06865 285009, 285174  
 FaX: 06865 285174  
 Email: info@agragee.org

### AGRAGAMEE

ND-8, VIP Area, IRC Village,  
 Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751 015,  
 Odisha, India  
 Phone: 0674 - 2551123, 2551130  
 Email: info@agragee.org

### AGRAGAMEE

At: Goudaguda  
 Po.: Tentulikhunti-764 070  
 Dist.: Nabarangapur  
 Phone: 06858 228648

### AGRAGAMEE

At/Po.: Dasamantapur-765 028  
 Dist.: Koraput  
 Phone: 06852 259504

### AGRAGAMEE

At: Derakumpa  
 Po.: Gochhapada-762 002  
 Dist.: Kandhamal  
 Phone: 06854 262001

### AGRAGAMEE

At: Mahaling  
 Po.: Borada-766 036  
 Dist.- Kalahandi

### AGRAGAMEE

AT: Adri,  
 Po.: Gopinathpur  
 Via: Thuamul Rampur  
 Dist.: Kalahandi 766026

### AGRAGAMEE

At/Po.: Khuntaposhi-757 038  
 Dist.: Mayurbhanja  
 Phone: 06796 284219

[www.agragee.org](http://www.agragee.org)



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**[www.agragee.org](http://www.agragee.org)**

