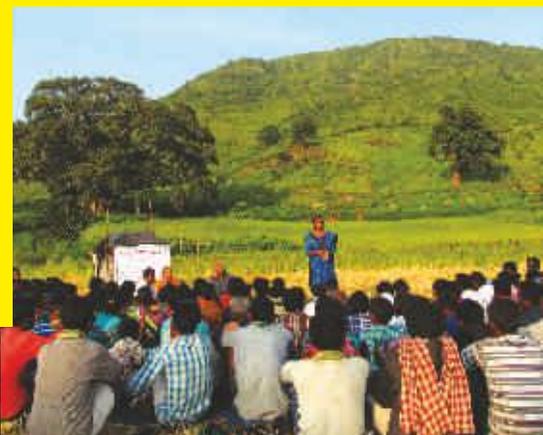
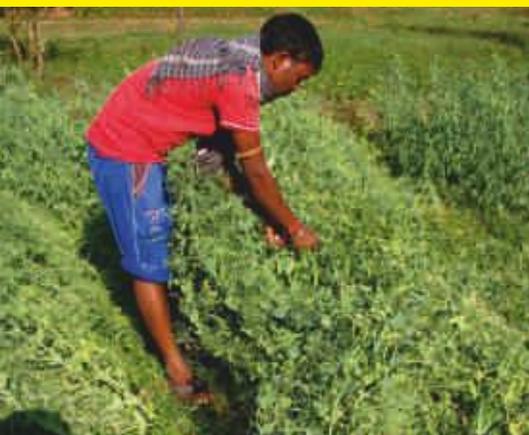


Aragamee

Annual Report
2015-16



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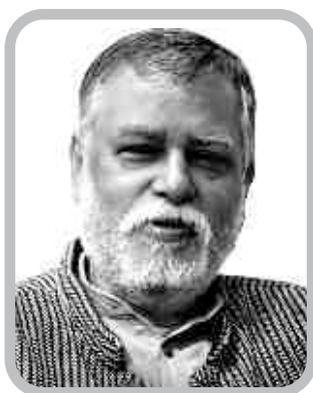
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Director's Note

As a Civil Society Organization Agramee has taken up systematic and sustained efforts to enable some of the poorest and most vulnerable tribal communities improve their Quality of Life in the remote and inaccessible pockets of Odisha. We have focused on some of the essentials of welfare and well being, including Education and Literacy, Food and Nutrition, Health, Production systems and Governance. It is significant that the Government has a number of Schemes and programmes for the development of these communities, especially the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Rural Poor. Yet effective implementation of these programmes, to reach the genuine beneficiaries, the poor and the vulnerable sections remains a major challenge. In our efforts to address this lacunae, we have received support from the European Union through its India Country Programme, "Increasing Access to Information on Government Schemes in Remote Rural Areas". This has enabled us to reach out to 1000 villages in 100 remote Gram Panchayats in 10 Districts across the state of Odisha, seeking to increase awareness on Government Programmes and schemes, and improve the implementation of Section 4 under the RTI Act for Suo Motto disclosure by Government Departments and offices. This broad span of work, has been a challenge but also enabled a reach and achievement that we hadn't thought possible. The most remote communities, women, men, children and the old, dalits and

adivasi have come forward with outstanding response, demanding accountability of the officers and representatives, and got Anganwadi centres and schools functioning, NREGA works going, and Gram sabhas actively working.

Aragamee has also given importance to Natural Resource Management focusing on Livelihood and food security, and helping tribal communities improve their eco-systems through sustainable agriculture, and development of family farms. Its eco-village programme, with the 2 basic components of Family Farms and Village Commons development, has led to a visible change of degraded tribal landscapes, with leap in production levels, and marked decrease in women's drudgery as firewood access has increased manifold through rejuvenated commons.

Our efforts in the field of Primary Education and especially for girls have continued, enabling girls from poor adivasi and dalit families get quality education till the primary levels. They have been publishing their newsletter: Dangar Katha, with lively drawings. Their colourfully illustrated reports form part of this Annual Report. We thank our friends and well-wishers who have extended whole hearted support and donation for this effort.

We thank the generous and constructive support from donors including SMATEC, European Union, Karl Kubel Stiftung, NABARD etc. which have helped us take significant strides towards a goals. We are thankful to our Governing Body Members for extending strategic support to run the Organization. We are also thankful to many NGOs and Civil Society Organizations for their assistance in terms of ideas and actions to strengthen us. Lastly, Aragamee's staff members have made immense contributions to achieve many successes despite working under many adverse conditions, their committed work has been crucial for our achievements.

Kashipur

Achyut Das

1

EDUCATION

The Program of Mukta Gyana Kutir



Introduction

Aragamee has played a major role in improving the primary education levels in the Scheduled Areas of Odisha. Aragamee has also monitored and examined the status of education and developed a pedagogy of teacher training, and quality education for first generations school children to address the low educational achievements in these regions. In the 90s decade the Ministry of Human Resource Development also started promoting non- formal and innovative methods of learning. In over 200 villages of five Adivasi districts- Rayagada, Koraput, Kandhamal, Nabarangpur and Mayurbhanj- Aragamee began its work with innovative methods of teaching and learning. In Nabarangpur district, education for tribal girls was supported by the Ministry of Tribal Welfare, Govt. of India. Primary schools were started wherever there were no schools, and hence, education became a movement in many remote villages. Running these schools also provided some livelihood for the villagers in that area. Teachers and educators were trained by Aragamee.

In the early days, the schools used to function in the evening as centres of literacy and learning. Apart from children and adults, adolescents also studied in these schools. When the school was initially started the youth and the residents of the village used to gather and wonder what was happening in the premises. In the later days, the same people enrolled in the school and started studying. All of them were provided slates, chalks and other necessary Teaching Learning materials by Agragamee. Thus the District Resource Unit for Adult and Non-formal Education, supported by MHRD of Govt. of India was set up in Kashipur. The unit provided teacher training, as also designed and published study material for alternative education centres, creating new curriculum for imparting education in the Adivasi areas.

The subjects covered in these schools apart from language and mathematics, included, cultural history, economic and social studies, wage studies, reasons for backwardness, abuse and wrong policies. Other non-academic discussions also raised awareness regarding government schemes, government policies, social and familial issues. The objectives and vision of Agragamee's schools included raising the confidence of Adivasis and promoting their indigenous stories and traditions. Through education, the objectives of Agragamee's school aimed at tribal empowerment, increasing their confidence and giving them an opportunity to raise their voice. Agragamee's mentor late Prof Chittaranjan Das focussed on developing a curriculum that gave importance to the local traditions and culture. The innovative curriculum included tribal songs, dance and other traditions as a medium of imparting education. The study materials distributed also reflected the commitment to tribal development and education.

The local song, dance and story traditions gave a unique advantage in imparting education to the children as well as creating awareness amongst the adults. Agragamee gave the following issues priority while providing education in Adivasi areas

1. Social and historical condition of tribal groups in the Scheduled Areas
2. Various pedagogy for the children to establish their rights
3. Creating and presenting new lessons and methods for learning
4. Children and child-friendly education
5. Educators as agents for social change
6. Encouraging thinking and brainstorming amongst children.

Through these activities, teachers took forward education of children and adults. Through these discussions, the individuals were able to raise their own questions on political, economic, wage and other social issues. Through regular analysis the educators were able to effect social change while alleviating problems of abuse and bad governance.

In the second stage of the education program, the evening schools were combined with the agricultural and allied activities of the tribal areas. Sustainable agricultural methods, importance of traditional crops, ecological soil management and horticulture were also focused in these discussions and were given a place in the regular syllabus. Both the teachers and students of these schools cultivated their own gardens and farms with inputs gained at the school. Thereby, the teachers and the students together kept alive the innovative education methods of Agragamee.

Consequently efforts were made to also train the students in book-keeping and self-

governance. After early education in Agragamee's schools, students from tribal communities gained enough confidence and were able to be admitted in mainstream schools run by the government. Agragamee had constantly focused on innovative education and overall development of the society. After Agragamee had supplied lanterns to the village, the residents came together and discussed regarding their social and economic development. Hence, the positive effects were just not on the children but had also impacted youth and the elderly people as well.

The residents were able to realise the benefits of gaining literacy. These educational programs created awareness against the existing social vices like liquor drinking and child marriage. Through these activities Agragamee was able to build schools and increase enrolment in schools while taking forward the cause of children's education.

The Schools

Aragamee now runs three schools, (known as MUKTA GYANA KUTIR) one each in Kashipur (Rayagada) and Adri and Padepadar (Kalahandi). The school at Kashipur has five teachers while the other schools have three teachers each as they cater to a lesser strength of students.

The Mukta Gyana Kutir schools provide primary education to girls from the neighbouring villages. Classroom processes are free and participatory. Children are encouraged to learn at their own pace, and with play and games adding to the sense of fun and enjoyment.

The Daily Schedule

School begins at 9.00 AM with morning assembly and exercises. Students sing prayer followed by a brief discussion on a relevant news item from the same day. Classes are conducted until lunch break at 1.00 PM. Following lunch, classes 4 and 5 resume with lessons while classes 1, 2 and 3 are engaged in co-curricular activities.

Uniform

Aragamee, with the support of donors, provides uniform for the students as they hail from economically weaker sections of the society. Additionally, the girls are also provided with a sweater for winter months.

Mid-day Meal

Keeping the nutritional needs of the students, the schools provide mid-day meals for all the girls. It is prepared by staff in the school premises and provides a balanced diet for the students. Eggs are also provided as supplements on two days a week.

Parent- Teacher Meetings

Aragamee believes in involving the community for the development of the girl child. Regular parent-teacher meetings enable the school in developing a curriculum centred around the local culture and ideas, while engaging the parents as key stakeholders in their children's education. It also helps the parents understand the teaching learning methods being implemented in the schools.

Enrolment Status of the School

Kashipur					Adri				Padepadar			
Class	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total
Class I	2	14	9	25	8	13	2	23	3	9	1	13
Class II	6	11	14	31	2	9	6	17	5	7	2	14
Class III	4	24	9	37	2	4	4	10	4	6	1	11
Class IV	2	13	7	22	3	6	2	11	3	5	3	11
Class V	1	12	7	20	2	7	0	9	0	4	4	8
Total	15	74	46	135	17	39	14	70	15	31	11	57

Workshop on Teaching Methodology in Geography, Social Science and Map Reading

A four day workshop on teaching in Geography and use of Map in the primary level was conducted for the teachers of Mukta Gyana Kutir at Kashipur from 27th September to 30th September, 2015. Mr. Rashmi Ranjan Behuria, Ex. Principal, Sri Aurobindo Education Centre, Katiguda (Indravati) was the resource person for this programme. In the workshop-cum-training programme, the expert taught the participants about importance of Geography, reading maps, basic things needed for drawing maps, drawing a map, different types of map, how to teach social science by using local and available resource etc. In the four day workshop, discussions were held on how to prepare village history and geography, relationship between human and society, and how to teach geography in a creative way.

Art and Dance Workshop

Renowned artist and writer of Odisha Dr. Dinanath Pathi and internationally famous dancer and choreographer Mr. Datuk Ramli Ibrahim with his team conducted an Art and Dance workshop for children of Mukta Gyana Kutir of Kashipur, Adri and Padepadar from 10th Nov. to 12th Nov 2015. Dr. Pathi gave a talk on the various forms of arts and also shared tips on how to prepare drawing materials by using vegetable, leaf, and locally available natural resources. He also taught the participants how to draw pictures by using one's fingers. The children also drew several pictures under the guidance of Dr. Pathi and his team. Dr. Dinanath Pathi, Dr. Ramahari Jena, Mr. Jyoti Ranjan Swain also gave basic tips on drawing, painting and designing to the children.

Mr. Datuk Ramli Ibrahim, demonstrated different steps of Odishi Dance. He also guided the children on the basics of learning to dance. He shared his insights on the importance of local dance and festivals and the need for dance towards a healthier and more spiritual life.

On 11th November, local art and culture festivals were organized in which the school children and few local culture and folk groups from different villages presented their folk dance in the school campus. Mr. Datuk Ramli Ibrahim also performed a dance named 'Siva Tandav'. Artists like Dr. Ramahari Jena, Graphic Designer Sri Jyoti Ranjan Swain and students of the art college were also present. Together they facilitated the three day art and dance workshop for the children.

Language Teaching and Communication Workshop

A six day workshop on Language Teaching and Communication for primary level was organised from 17th December to 22nd December, 2015 at Agragamee, Kashipur. Prof. Indira Vijay Sinha, Professor at Azim Premji Foundation University, Bangalore was the resource person in the training programme. She taught the participants about different techniques in teaching language at primary level, conversion method, creative writing, and discussion method. Prof. Vijay Sinha demonstrated the basics for teaching language and the importance of communication, reading skill, new words appreciation, critical thinking, creative writing and the role of argument in enhancement of language.

She also taught the participants on how to use Bingo method i.e. story telling through paper folding, ball play, current charge, 20 questions, mono action, etc. Prof. Vijay Sinha suggested to use these techniques for the development of language at primary level.

Teaching of Popular Science for the School Children

Prof. Durga Prasad Mohapatra, renowned Physics Professor, visited Mukta Gyana Kutir on October 7, 2015 and discussed with teachers and school children about the use of science in day to day life. He further shared methods on how to teach science in simple way, and the use of materials and reference in science in the classroom. Mr. Achyut Das and Ms. Vidhya Das also attended the programme and gave tips on how to teach science.

Teachers' Training by Prof. Manmath Nath Kundu

A one day teachers' training programme for the teachers of Mukta Gyana Kutir of Kashipur, Adri and Padepadar was organized on dt. 12th March 2016. Prof. Manmath Nath Kundu, Ex. Director, English Language Teaching Institute (ELTI) acted as resource person for this programme. He gave lessons on different methods of teaching, classroom observation, student evaluation, how to enhance capacity of children by using different method like chair drill method, actions, reading map, etc. Prof Kundu also elucidated the importance of nature camp, need for exposure visit of school children and its importance in teaching process. He reviewed the progress of the school children, teaching method of teachers, and the overall functioning of the schools.

Exposure Visit

Exposure visit to Pipalpadar, Mandibisi

An exposure trip was organized on dt. 19th November 2016 for the Students of Mukta Gyana Kutir. The trip included 20 children from class V with school teachers. They visited Pipalpadar Hydro-Electricity plant set up by Agragamee. The children were shown the entire process of electricity production, running of street light and house light in the village, use of power for rice mill, irrigation facilities etc. They also visited Mandibisi and interacted with the women members of the group.

Co-curricular activities

A number of co-curricular and exposure activities are regularly conducted in the schools for the overall development of the children. From time to time the school children visit different public offices and discuss with the concerned authorities about the purpose of the institution, the

activities performed, etc. The students visited Kashipur Block office and interacted with Block Development Officer, Kashipur about role of block, role of BDO etc. The concerned BDO, Mr. Alok Pradhan engaged with the students and answered their interesting queries. During the reporting period, the school students visited the post office, State Bank of India, Kashipur, Tehsil Office, Police Station and held discussions with the officers present there. For example, in the Bank they discussed about how a bank functions, its activities, use of ATM, need for document for opening of account, etc. The children also visited the post office and discussed about its operations.

In the school, children are regularly encouraged to speak on different topics in their classes. A debate or discussion on different topics is organised every Friday. The topics in the past year included the biography of a great man, thoughts and feelings from their personal lives, protecting the environment, etc. The children are also encouraged to speak about their folk tales, local myths, local social issues, etc. in the open discussions.

Nature Study Camp

A quarterly visit to different natural locations is organized in all the three schools. Children with school teachers visit the nearby hills and discuss about the importance of forest resource on climate change. The teachers also lead discussions on the importance of different trees, use of plants as food and its nutritional value, different type of herbs and their medicinal value, different types of flora and fauna in the ecosystem, etc. The children also visited streams, discussed about their origins and the various tributaries of the particular river. They observed the presence of various aquatic animals in the streams and discussed about the habitation and food preferences of such animals. The students were encouraged to discuss about importance of water in day to day life like its use in agriculture, cooking, importance of clean water for public health etc. After their return from the nature camp, they were given an opportunity to share their experiences on a common forum. The essays and pictures of the camps were later put up on the wall magazine at the schools.

Additionally, during their visit, the children got to know about different kinds of soil and how to improve the fertility of the soil. They also discussed how plants help prevent environmental pollution and the need for a green environment to maintain one's health.

Wall Magazine

To enhance reading, writing and creative thinking and creative writing skills, weekly programmes for writing and debate are organized every Friday. Some of the materials collected from the children are exhibited on the Wall Magazine. The Wall Magazine is designed and managed by the school children. Children put their selected writings and paintings in an orderly fashion. The write ups include story writing, writing about their observation on Haat (Weekly Market), MNREGS in their village, their field visit report, nature study camp, experience sharing on their visit and discussion with Block Development Officer, Post Master and Bank Managers. The students also express their creativity through drawings and painting. The wall magazine exhibits are changed from time to time by the school children and selected materials are published as "Dangar Katha" on a yearly basis.

Use of Library Books/ Library Classes

The school library has an expansive collection of over 1000 books across various genres and

languages. On Fridays, the children select books, go through them and speak about them. Library Books are also issued for the children to take them home on a weekly return basis. All the students are encouraged to cultivate a good reading habit.

STUDENTS' REPORTS (Translated from Odiya)

Visit to Block Office: Yashodha Jhodia (Kashipur, Class 4)

On 24th April 2015, we the students of Class 4 and 5 along with our teachers went for a visit to the Block Office in Kashipur. First, we assembled outside the Block Development Office. Then our Head Mistress, Kanaka was informed by the Block Development Officer to take us to Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra. Then we proceeded to Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra. Odisha Livelihood Mission Officer Dhableshwar Pani asked whether we knew about the Kashipur Block. Then he called us inside and told us all about the programs. He explained to us the programs under the Block Development Office, such as road construction, water resource facilities, education, old age pension, electricity supply, and free scholarships. To those whose mothers were not part of SHGs, he asked us to make our mothers join the SHGs. Then they gave us chocolates, biscuits and water packets and then took us to the BDO's office. The Block Development Officer asked us our names and classes. Then we explored the office and returned back to our school.

Creative Writing Workshop : Subhadra Naik (Padepadar, Class 5)

I had never been to a creative writing workshop before this. It was a first time experience attending a workshop like and it made me see the artist potential in me. I thank creative writing for that.

I couldn't meet other students on the first day of the workshop. On the day that we had arrived at Srma Arvinda Purnanga Shiksha Kendra, Chandan Bhai gave us a topic and asked us to write about it. We all wrote about our village. Chandan Bhai told us a story and asked us what we understood of the story.

Then we all went to eat. We woke up at 4 AM and went for prayer. We sang a song about nabha pallava. Then we sang a song from the book, "Come, let us sing".

On the second day at 9 AM, all of us assembled in the hall. All the faculty members came and taught us. They asked to write an essay on "I am sorry about my mistake". On the third day, we had an arts class and for the same we were given pencil, eraser and colours. First we drew in pencil. Then we silently coloured the pictures that we had seen. Then we were asked to come ahead and sing a song one by one. The teachers asked us to write and share whatever we had learnt in the past few days. We wrote and submitted our learning. After coming to this workshop, I learnt new poems, stories, etc. I learnt many good things after coming here.

If I am once again invited to attend the nabha pallava camp, I would definitely participate in it.

We caught crabs in the Haldasil River: Dhabhali Majhi (Kashipur, Class 5)

On 22nd August 2015, Saturday, 91 students of classes 1 to 5 and our teachers went to the Haldasil River. When we reached there we saw different kinds of plants, creepers, animals, birds, brooks and waterfalls. The waterfall was flowing beautifully. Our teacher told us about water, its power and how beautiful it is to see. When we touched the water, it was cold and we wished to bathe in the falls. We washed our hands and feet in the water.

There were huge rocks in the river. We sat on top of the rocks and wrote. Somai Didi taught us about how the river originated. She taught us that the smaller brooks and tributaries from various

fields flowed into the Haldasil River. We saw paddy fields on both sides of the river. We caught fish and crabs. After seeing that the crab had ten legs, we left it back in the river. The crabs were eating the soil. They hid upon seeing us.

Many children of class 1 and 2 tried to catch the crabs, some managed to do so but they left it back in the river. The crabs crawled beautifully in the river. Classes 1 and 2 children sang the song, "Friend, let us go to the forest". When we went digging the sand, Kumari fell into the river and got wet.

We collected the clay and made different things to play such as shivalinga, pot, footwear, TV, etc. We made them beautifully. We saw all the different things and returned back to the school. We discussed about the different things in the bus.

Visit to Kashipur- Champa Jhodia (Kashipur, Class 5)

On 9th September 2015, at 10 AM, students of class 4 and 5 went to Kashipur including Head Mistress Kanaka, two teachers and Abhiram Sir. Together there were 41 students from Classes 4 and 5.

First, we went to the Bank. The Head Mistress spoke to the Bank Manager. The Manager asked us to sit in a room. We waited there for a while. The branch officers came and explained to us about the working of the bank after some time.

Kashipur Bank branch was started on 10th October 1977. We asked what were the different things done in a bank. They answered our questions. The main activity in a bank is to deposit cash. The bank gives us loan to buy goats, cow, sheep, hens, etc. The poor take a loan from the bank to pay for education. Government school and college students get their stipends from the bank. The money allocated for Indira Awas Yojana gets distributed from the bank. Farmers take loan from bank for agricultural activities. Even insurance work is done from bank. The bank manager at Kashipur branch is Santosh Kumar Mahapatra.

Post Office: We proceeded to Post Office after that. The main work at post office is to receive and send postcards. Post means letter. There are 3 kinds of post- postcard, envelopes and inland letter. The functioning of the post office in Kashipur began in 1974. In India, every Panchayat has a post office. In a post office, we can receive and send letter, dress and different things. The head in a post office is a Post Master. His name is Upendra Hial.

Police Station: We all went to the police station. One police officer there told us about the station. He informed us that they bring in those who drink liquor, create violence, robbers, and those who block the roads after consuming alcohol. We saw those who disturb the society and then the gold and silver seized by the police. A police officer asked us questions and we gave the answers. He asked us to add two numbers. We added 11 and 9 and told that it was 20. Then Abhiram Sir clicked a photo of us.

Tehsil Office: Then we all went to the Tehsil office. The tehsil office is very big. At the Tehsil office we get certificates, land and forest rights certificate. If somebody else takes one person's land, they can come to the Tehsil Office and get their land certificate. The head at the Tehsil Office is Tehsildar. His name is Nirmal Chandra Panigrahi. We learnt about the different works done by the Tehsil office and we met other officers. After seeing all that we returned back.

7 students took photos for the Navodaya Vidyalaya exam. Then, we all came back to school, had our mid-day meal and left to our homes.



Lipi and Sabita sing a song for Agragamee
President Professor Kundu



Famous Odishi Dancer, Dr. Datuk Ramlu Ibrahim
speaking with the children during his visit to Agragamee



Class III picking up information about Government
Schemes through posters



Catching up with the News at assembly time



Class I in progress, with HM, Kanakamani



An impromptu dance performance for Dr. Dinanath Pathi
and his team by Agragamee School Children



Professor Kundu during a Teacher Training session in Class II



Independence Day Celebration



Class Room Observation during a Teacher Training session with Professor Indira Vijasimha



Professor Indira Vijasimha explaining the concept of the 5 Es of Education during Teacher Training



Class I Experts in Pebble tossing game



Child to child learning; DhabliMajhi of Class V takes a lesson for Class II

2

Addressing Land Degradation and Food Insecurity: Eco-village Development with Small Farmers in Tribal Areas



Introduction

Food security has become a pressing concern in the tribal villages of Rayagada and Kalahandi. Crop failures and lack of facilities to sustain their livelihoods have led many families back into the trap of poverty and marginalization. After extensive study and long term assessment, Agragamee launched a project in 2014 to develop family farms and village commons along with capacity building of landless farmers to generate livelihood options while also managing the natural resources of the regions.

This project, funded by Karl Kübel Stiftung (KKS), Germany, covering 15 tribal villages in Kashipur and Thuamulrampur blocks of Rayagada and Kalahandi aims at alienating poverty and malnutrition through multi-pronged approach. It includes diversification of agriculture production, promotion and protection of the environment through agro-ecological practices and supply of solar energy, portable drinking water, and provision of income generation sources to sustain the livelihood.

Development Objective

To ensure the livelihoods enhancement, quality organic horticulture production and poverty reduction of tribal communities through Family Farming of 400 tribals in 400 acres.

Project objective

- i. To achieve food and other economic sustainability of 400 tribal and poor households.
- ii. To increase the purchasing capacity of poor tribal households through organised and institution building efforts
- iii. To develop the socio-cultural practices of the target households through participatory methods.
- iv. To implement various income generating activities keeping in view of the traditional skills and technology.
- v. Establishment of effective and efficient peoples organizations.
- vi. Ensuring Women Participation and decision making in development process to bring equity in the process.

Activities and Achievements

1 Family Farm

During the year 2015-2016, 400 beneficiaries from 15 villages developed their fruit orchard in family farms with 14000 cashew, 9140 mango, 1430 litchi and 1430 guava plants. The litchi and guava plants have been replaced by 1462 cashew and 1942 mango plants for better survival. The survival rate of the all plants in 15 villages is 98.96% and mortality rate is 1.04%.

During the reporting period the growth of the above fruit plants have been monitored through the following circumstances i.e.

- i. Canopy development of the trees
- ii. Change of color of leaf and trees.
- iii. Nutritional intake capacity of the trees
- iv. Height and growth of the trees
- v. Pest and termite attack

1.1 Fencing

In the period between April 2015 and March 2016, 400 beneficiaries completed their fencing and gabion in 400 acres of land of family farm in 15 villages. They have been completed gabion by using green agro-shed net (height – 5'and width – 2'5"). These fencing and gabion have been protecting the farm from cattle grazing and other animals to enter inside.

1.2 Border Plantation

Last year it was also observed that the boarder plantation like simarua, acacia, chakunda, neem, karanja, jackfruit and tamarind plants had good growth. There was an increase in their heights as well as development of canopy and colour of leaf. It has been working as a green fencing which will provide fruit, fuel, fodder, timber and other daily requirements in future.

The survival status of border plantation has mentioned below;

- i. No. of plants supplied in 15 villages: 74300 nos.

- ii. No. of plants survived in 15 villages: 65002 nos.
- iii. Percentage of final nos. of plant survived: 87.5%

2 Intercropping

To increase the productivity of the soil and ultimately production of the crop, sowing of different crops especially vegetables like tomato, brinjal, chili, cowpea, runner beans, radish, bottle gourd, ladies finger and pumpkin have been taken up as intercropping in Family Farm. It not only helps the beneficiaries to increase the productivity and production, but also gives them a return during the gestation period.

Between April 2015 and March 2016, 316 progressive farmers too up such intercropping in both Rabi and Kharif seasons in family farm. To increase the productivity and the fertility of the land farmers have also been using organic fertilizer and manures like cow dung compost, vermi compost, Azetobactor, Tricoderma viridi and liquid manures like neem oil, cow urine etc. These vegetables were sold in the local and weekly markets. The average income of the said farmers during Kharif and Rabi season was between Rs. 5,000.00 – Rs. 10,000.00. For example Sindhi Majhi and Dhanpati Majhi of Kukudagad and Malegaon villages had earned Rs. 11,450.00 and Rs. 8,835.00 through vegetable cultivation as intercropping in family farm respectively.

Further 114 farmers had planted 57,000 pineapple trees in the family farm as inter cropping and border plantation. Each farmer was provided with 500 pineapple saplings for 1 acre of land. These plants were provided through the National Horticulture Mission programmes of Kalahandi district.

3.1 Support for Annual Crop

The annual crop of the region, cajanus cajan (kandul/arhar dal), was harvested across the 15 villages. The farmers had an average harvest of 95-100kg from an area of 0.25 acres in their family farm. Apart from that the beneficiaries had cultivated short duration paddy, maize, ragi and green pea as annual crop.

3.2 Farmers Field School

The FFS serves as a platform for mutual learning among farmers and resource persons. Interaction, discussions and hands on training provides an opportunity to revive and sustain traditional knowledge while making improvements through modern science.

During the reporting period 4 training camps were conducted under the three farmers' field school in Kukudagad, Pondpus and Maligaon villages of Manusgaon, Mahulpatna and Chandragiri panchayats respectively.

Through the training camps under FFS the critical issues of farming were identified and discussed between the progressive farmers. They learnt about crop diversification and the importance of family farming. After taking lesson from the FFS the farmers have been growing live fencing with plants like Simarua Glauca, Pinnate, and Cassia tora etc. in their family farm. They are glad that these border plants serve as wind breaks, thus conserving soil moisture.

All the farmers went through the components of a model family farm and post training they have been applying the following tools in their own field mentioned below;

- i. Land development
- ii. Fruit orchard development

- iii. Boarder plantation
- iv. Intercropping
- v. Vermi compost unit
- vi. Pit compost
- vii. Preparation of liquid manure
- viii. Irrigation development
- ix. Soil and moisture conservation

3.3 Irrigation Development

A non-breakable canvas pipe with capacity to carry water upto 210-240 meters of distance from water source to family farm patch was provided in all 15 villages. A pipe water facility for irrigation under SWAJALDHARA scheme was launched in Y. KBD and Kabatsil villages supported by Odisha Professional development Service Consultants (OPDSC), Rayagada. It has been providing water for irrigation in 20 and 24 acres of land respectively. 9 irrigation pump sets were installed in 9 villages – Durkhal, Malegaon, Kabatsil, Kukudagad, Pondpus, Upper Chobri, Tala Chobri, Padampur and Lepespadar.

In cumulative, 62 water storage tanks were constructed in 9 villages where each water tank is being used by 2-3 farmers, mostly to do intercropping in summer. They cultivated chilli, ladies finger, tomato, brinjal and bottle gourd through the established water facility in their family farms.

3.4 Support to women headed households and other vulnerable sections

During the reporting period 12 women beneficiaries belonging to women headed households in 6 villages were provided a herd of goats; each herd being worth Rs. 16,000. Vaccination and insurance for the goats were also provided after the physical inspection report of the Veterinary Asst. Surgeon.

The project also facilitated the distribution of government social security benefits like the widow pension to 102 beneficiaries, old age pension to 56 beneficiaries and housing under Indira Awas Yojana to 91 beneficiaries. The monetary sanction under IAY alone was Rs. 68,25,000.00.

The above activities not only promote the income generation activity of the villagers but also sustaining the livelihood mechanism, enriching their quality of living.

3.5 Formation and strengthening of women's Groups (Training and Capacity Building)

During the year 2015-16, 14 training and capacity workshops were conducted to form and strengthen women's groups, with a total participation of 127 members.

The following key points and issues have taken place in all the above training programs i.e.

- I. Sustainable Agriculture
- ii. Organic Farming
- iii. Family Farm Development Activities
- iv. Intercropping
- v. Activities of Commons
- vi. Govt. Schemes availed for Children
- vii. Linkages of KKS activities with Govt. Schemes

viii. Implementing Policies of both Family Farm and Commons Activities

3.6 Development of Commons

In the past year, 200 acres of land was developed as commons across the 15 villages with the provision of kandul seeds and cashew plants. The cashew plantations had an overall survival rate of 97.5%. During the same period 5 villages of Mahulpatna G.P. were provided with 37000 pineapple plants as border plantation and intercropping in 74 acres of commons. The pineapple plants had a survival rate of 92.58%.

The above plants were provided with the support of the National Horticulture Mission programme of Kalahandi district. Apart from the plantation activities, the women committees of 6 new villages completed fencing and gabion. The women committees of these villages have been monitoring the whole process of cultivation, land treatment and weeding etc. for better harvest.

3.7 Sustainable management and benefits from commons

During the reporting period the women committees of 14 villages harvested an average of 250-275 Kg. cajanus cajan (kandul) each from commons. After harvesting each committee kept 20-30 Kg. as seeds for next crop and remaining was distributed among the committee members and villagers for consumption as well as selling as per the requirement. The women committees of the above villages have been monitoring the whole activities and conducting monthly meeting to update the working status and further improvement of development of commons.

In 3 villages- Durkhal, Kabatsil and Pondpus- hillbroom and bamboo were planted. The sale of their products would augment the income of the villagers. Depending on the success of the activity, it would be replicated in other villages.

Intercropping with vegetable crops, millets, maize, ragi & high land paddy oil seeds & pulse have been taken up in the commons. And it has been helping the community populace to strengthen their economic condition by selling the above produces after their own consumption.

In cumulative the women committees of 15 villages conducted monthly meeting to review the commons activities- the pit digging, pit filling and land development works- and its progress. Apart from which, they also approved the beneficiaries who belong to women headed households, the location of sanitary well and seed cum grain bank in the concerned villages. Through the earnings from the commons, they have planned to take up many income generation programmes, including collection and processing of Non Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs) and Agro-products, poultry, goatery and dairy etc. It will improve the eco-system of the locality and keep the environment pollution free.

The Lok Sangathan has been acting as a community watch group to monitor all activities of family farm, commons and nursery development and also to review the performances of farmers towards the sustainability of the implementation of the project. Apart from that the sangathan has been monitoring the maintenance of Krushak Pustika by the individual farmer.

3.8 Seed and Grain Bank

The establishment of grain banks in tribal villages has been an important stride in arresting the food insecurity and malnutrition problems. Apart from teaching the community the importance of savings, it also keeps them away from the debt-trap of moneylenders. The sustainability of the grain bank has been achieved by the collective contribution of the tribal families. The grain

banks would loan out only during the rainy seasons, a period of scarcity and post-harvest the villagers had to repay the loan with interest.

During the reporting period 8 seed & grain banks were established in 8 villages. The construction of another 2 banks in 2 villages was under way. The seed & grain bank committee of 15 villages have been collected grains like ragi, paddy, rice and seeds like beans, tomato, cow pea, kandul, pumpkin etc. The seed cum grain banks have significantly helped to reduce the food shortage in these hilly areas.

3.9 Supply of Drinking Water and Environmental Management

In the tribal regions, the availability of safe and drinking water is a major concern. During summer, all available water sources, including open wells and tube wells run dry, compelling women to walk up to 3-4 kilometres to fetch water. To check spread of gastritis, inflammation in stomach, cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid, skin diseases, and other communicable diseases, safe portable drinking water will be provided to all the households by adopting water technology supported by the scientific organizations of Govt. In all the villages under the project, Lok Sangathan and Women Committees decided and approved the location for the sanitary wells.

- During the year 2015-16, 6 villages (Maligaon, Dandabad, Padampur, Kabatsil, Tujer & Tala Chobri) received drinking water connections. Apart from that the establishment work was under way in 3 villages (Singerkhadak, Bhatipas & Upper Chobri). Totally 10 sanitary wells have been established so far.
- During the reporting period 3 water samples of 3 villages of 3 panchayats were sent to Institute of Mineral and Material Technology (IMMT), Bhubaneswar for water quality check. According to the report the water is drinkable and safe as per public health standards.

3.10 Training and Orientation of Community Mobilisers

During the reporting period one orientation training program on Eco-Village development has conducted with the community mobilisers of 15 nos. of KKS operational villages. The community mobilisers were informed about the following key points of Eco-village in the concerned meeting i.e.

- a) It would meet the food needs of each member of the community;
- b) Meet the fodder needs of the cattle in the village;
- c) Meet the firewood and other livelihood needs of the whole community;
- d) Ensure equitable resource sharing and land use;
- e) Seek to ensure conservation and sustainable use of the land, water, forest and other resources in the best interests of each member of the community and the ecosystem in general.
- f) The community will seek to protect and regenerate its commons, to meet the overall livelihood needs of the community, as also generate income where possible, that would form a collective wealth of the community.
- g) It should also be able to provide a supplementary income to the inhabitants, which will enable a good quality of life;
- h) The eco-village takes care of the poor, vulnerable and weaker sections within the community;

- i) The eco-village is built on a common understanding, trust and cooperation between each and every the member of the village.

3.11 Training of Community leaders

Community leaders, i.e., those with a potential to stand up for a social cause, having the confidence to mobilise other villages and also with an eagerness to learn, were identified and given training over 2 workshops. The resource persons at the workshop were officers from the relevant government departments of that particular region.

4. Sustainability through Establishment of CBOs

4.1 Women SHG

During the reporting period 10 nos. of women committees of 10 villages of Kashipur have been linked with Odisha Livelihood Mission for credit linkage activities. OLM is a part of National Rural Livelihood Mission. The OLM is operated by the state govt. of Odisha and the NRLM is operated by the central govt. of India.

The committees met once a month and every member contributed a savings of Rs 10 to the Mahila Mandal. Inter-lending amongst members is not permitted. The committees have additionally sent proposals to the OLM for income augmenting activities like preparing incense sticks and leaf plates.

4.2 Lok Sangathan

The Lok Sangathan (village committee) of the 15 villages were involved in monitoring the activities of the family farm, apart from assessing the performance of farmers and resolving the issues raised by them. The committee also monitored all the agro-activities and took decisions regarding the seed-cum-grain banks and sanitary wells. The Lok Sangathan becomes the decision making body for selecting the beneficiaries of the different programs under the KKS project.

4.3 Grain bank committees

During the reporting period 15 nos. of Grain Bank committees in 15 villages have been collecting grains like ragi, paddy, rice and seeds like tomato, brinjal, chilli, beans, pumpkin and bottle gourd etc. These committees have been tracking the collection of food grains and local seeds and storing it in the seed cum grain bank. Apart from that they have been also maintaining the monthly collection and distribution registers and conducting meeting for further improvement and sustainability.

4.4 Apex committee

An Apex Committee consisting of 15 members- 8 female and 7 male- has been monitoring the progress of the agricultural activities in all the villages. They support the Lok Sangathan and Mahila Mandals in their monitoring and decision making processes.

5. Staff Training

During the reporting period 10 Agragamee staff under KKS project visited the DRCSC, Purulia and TSRD, Sundarban for an exposure visit from 5th-10th Sept. 2015 to learn from the ongoing activities of the said NGOs supported by KKS. During the exposure visit to the above place the following key activities were covered by the staff of Agragamee i.e.

DRCSC	TSRD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of Vermi Compost for organic farming and marketing. • Establishment of kitchen garden for nutritional security of the family. • Rabbit rearing, poultry, goatery and fishery for income generation activities. • Integrated farm and pond management. • Orchard development, intercropping, mix cropping and common plantation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove model park. • Mangrove rejuvenation programme. • Empowering women through sustainable income generation activities like weaving, handicrafts, cloth shop etc. • Sustainable agriculture, organic farming, pond management. • Shelter house under disaster management. • Mobile shop, poultry, fishery and Goatery for landless families.

During the exposure the staff of Agragamee learnt the work culture, varied agricultural practices due to different geographical area, people's participation and their innovativeness under the project activities and implementation techniques under taken by the said NGOs.

6. Monitoring

During the year 2015-16 a monitoring matrix was developed through which all the activities have been monitored with proper tracking system. The Krushak Pustika (Farmers' Book of Family Farm) was updated according to the activities of KKS action plan in 15 villages to measure the progress and sustainability. This book has been provided to each beneficiary of family farm of KKS operational villages

7. Cooperation/collaboration with other actors/stakeholders

- The district administration changed the focus village from Kashipur to Mandibisi.
- During the reporting period the staff of Vedic Society had visited Agragamee between 19th – 21st June 2015. During the visit, they saw the micro hydel project, family farm, commons, grain cum seed banks, sanitary well, orchard development, intercropping, mix cropping, annual cropping, vermi compost unit and IGA of women committee etc. Apart from that they interacted with the community people and beneficiaries to know the whole process and activities undertaken by Agragamee.
- The Horticulture dept. of Kalahandi district provided 92000 pineapple plants for 5 villages in Mahulpatna G.P. for the border plantation and intercropping in both family farm and commons. NABARD will be providing the financial support for formation and strengthening of Farmers Club as well as Mahila Mandals. Odisha Livelihood Mission has been focused on Mahila Mandals for income generation activities, credit linkage and marketing of rural products.
- Agragamee has built a rapport and established collaboration with District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM) of Rayagada and Kalahandi districts. It has promoted the activities and strengthened the process of implementation of KKS project.

SUCCESS STORY - 1



Mr. Sindhi Majhi belongs to Kukudagad village of Manusgaon Gram Panchayat of Kashipur block of Rayagada District. He is a small farmer with a piece of land consisting of 2 acres. He was taking up only paddy cultivation under rain fed conditions in a year. During other seasons it remained fallow. From only one crop of paddy in rainy season, he was getting paddy worth Rs. 6000/- per year. With this scanty amount he was not able to maintain his family. Therefore every year he was migrating to other places for wage earning.

Sindhi Majhi was selected as a beneficiary during the first phase of Eco-Village development project of KKS. Sindhi Majhi says, "Initially village meetings were organised by Agragamee funded by KKS (Karl Kubel Stiftung), Germany where it was explained the importance of Family Farm through raising fruit orchard development, intercropping of vegetables. After realizing the usefulness of the project, the pre-establishment works of the family farm like land development, fencing and pit digging etc. in 1 acre. of land has been started."

After completion of the pre orchard activities, he was provided with 65 fruit plants (35 cashew, 20 grafted mango, 5 grafted litchi and 5 guava plants) for fruit orchard establishment and 200 forest species (chakunda, simarua, karanja, subabul, jackfruit and tamarind etc.) for border plantation to fulfill the need of fuel, fodder timber and other requirements. A perennial stream flows in the adjacent farm which provides irrigation for round the year. It helped Mr. Sindhi to cultivate various vegetables like, tomato, brinjal, cauliflower, cabbage, radish, chilli, cowpea, beans, onion and pumpkin as intercropping, this not only supplemented his family income by selling the surplus vegetables in the nearby market, but also provided a rich source of nutrition for his children.

SUCCESS STORY - 2



Mrs. Sani Majhi is a resident of Maligaon village of Chandragiri G.P. of Kashipur block in Rayagada District. She is one of the active leaders of Malegaon Mahila Mandal. The village committee of farmers of Malegaon identified her as the progressive farmer of the village. She says initially they took up millet and pulses cultivation and the yield fulfill their demand of food throughout the year. Shifting cultivation had been the major practice of agriculture for the people, which was more labour intensive and incurring less return. The situation becomes worse when the land becomes barren for 3 to 4 years once it was used for shifting cultivation. In this period of time, the farmers often search for a new land on the Dangar (hill) which causes conflict pertinent to land issues amongst the tribal communities.

She was surprised when she came to know that the orchard development (fruit plantation) in 1 acre of family farm can sustain the livelihood and food security of a tribal family. But she came forward to accept the challenge as a leader and started to follow every step to establish a model and sustainable family farm. She could able to build up her skill and expertise on managing a family farm through attending various training, meeting, workshop and exposure visit on Sustainable Agriculture, Organic Farming and Integrated Farm Management conducted by Agragamee funded by KKS (Karl Kubel Stiftung), Germany.

She was provided 65 fruit crops like mango, cashew, litchi and guava to develop orchard in 0.75 acre and annual cropping like ragi, maize, pulses, and paddy in 0.25 acre of patta land. She has taken up cultivation of tomato, brinjal, beans, cow pea, pigeon pea, ladies finger, chilli, onion, bottle gourd, bitter gourd and pumpkin etc. as intercropping. Apart from that different forest species like chakunda, simarua, neem, karanja and jackfruit etc. have been raised as border plantation to fulfill the demand of food, fodder and fuel. Gradually her farm has been becoming model family farm for other farmers of neighbouring villages due to her strong determination, hard work and direct supervision of Agragamee officials. In the last Kharif season she could earn Rs. 7550/- by selling different vegetable (production of her own farm) in local hat and market after consumption of her family. Now she has become the paradigm of success for other farmers.

3

The Green College Initiatives Developing Green Entrepreneurship in Tribal Areas of India



Initial situation

Diversification of sustainable agriculture and allied sectors has untapped potential for employment, growth, increased income and for checking migration in Odisha. To this day, 23% of the tribal population practice agriculture only for subsistence farming. Agragamee has centred its focus at addressing the gaps in social capital building and establishing replicable models, by organizing The Green College Initiatives – Developing Green Entrepreneurship in tribal areas of India. The focus is about creating young tribal professionals and Entrepreneurship skilled in natural resource based livelihoods and creation of multi-stakeholder linkages so that agriculture, the primary profession, becomes economically remunerative, technologically appropriate and ecologically sustainable.

The operational districts of Green College Initiatives are Rayagada, Koraput, Nabarangpur and Kalahandi. The target group are youth from primitive tribes comprising about 60% of the total population, belonging to different communities such as the Kondho, Paraja, Soura and Gadba.

Objective and impact of the project

- 500 tribal youths will be able to secure sustainable self-employment through the development of the existing training facilities at Mallijharan, Rayagada district, Odisha. A Green College and 3 Producer Organisations that will provide the training value chain development and marketing support on an on-going basis in the area.
- During the interim phase of 1 year, Agragamee will be able to train 500 tribal youths on Mango, Cashew and Turmeric value-chain and develop 3 such producer organisations which will provide institutional support to the producers for final linkages, value addition and marketing.

Activities

I. Short course training

Agragamee had conducted ten short course trainings during the year with 200 trainees from 27 villages in 3 districts. During the reporting period, the training manuals on “Sustainable Agriculture”, “Turmeric Processing”, “Nursery Management” which were prepared for the VET programme were utilised for the Green College Initiatives programme. Also, linkages with Govt. departments and experts of the concerned themes were established as resource persons for the same. Efforts were put to motivate and encourage women participation in the program and out of 200 trainees 41 (43%) were female from 27 villages. The prime focus was given towards the development of women entrepreneurship during the year.

II. Farmer’s Field School

The direct target group consists of 500 small and marginal farmers, producers and rural entrepreneurs in the proximity of the Green College who were systematically trained and advised. The training venues were the Green College and 10 farmer’s field schools. These training venues of the FFS which are promising model farmers offered training on mango, cashew and turmeric on production, processing, value addition and marketing. Out of these trainees, 90% of the target group belongs to the tribal and marginalised groups.

III. Formation of 3 Producers Companies

3 Producer Organisations were proposed to be formed for 3 value chains mango, cashew and turmeric to benefit existing growers with realisation of better prices for their produced for a higher income.

Results

I. Short course training

- During the year 10 training programmes were taken up on 4 thematic subjects. These were a. turmeric processing, b. nursery raising and management, c. integrated sustainable farming, and d. organic input production. The short course is over duration of 15 days, out of which 10 days for intensive theoretical training and 5 days intensive practical training.
- **Nursery raising and management:** 4 training programmes on this thematic subject were conducted with 85 trainees. All the trainees of nursery raising and management prepared their individual nursery plot designs and business plans during the training period with special reference to 3 value chains on mango, cashew and turmeric. After the training, 58 (64%) trainees have set up their own nursery with mango, cashew and other seedlings.

- **Integrated sustainable agriculture:** 2 trainings were conducted in this thematic area with 35 trainees. In post training activities all participants have adopted the practices of sustainable agriculture in their own field and many neighbouring farmers, too, benefited through these practices. They have sold seasonal vegetables, pulses and cereals in the local haat and market.
- **Turmeric processing:** 4 trainings in the thematic subject were conducted for which 85 trainees attended. These trainees were taught the value chain analysis of turmeric. The process consisted harvesting, curing, boiling, drying, polishing and processing and packaging of turmeric.
- **Organic input production:** In the value chain analysis they were trained on the system of organic inputs like production of compost, vermin compost, preparation of different botanical pesticides etc. These were demonstrated through practical classes. These were conducted in the farm inside the Green College campus. Two trainings on Organic Inputs production were taken up with 30 trainees, each training with duration of 15 days.

II. Training on Farmers Field School

A total of 10 trainings were conducted for 300 participants of which 210 were male and 90 female.

Results achieved both from short duration training and FFSs

- 200 tribal youths with limited formal education were trained through 10 short duration trainings for 15 days each on 4 thematic subjects.
- Promising and model farmers were able to set up 10 FFSs on mango, cashew and turmeric production, processing and marketing which in turn trained more than 300 tribal youths through village based participatory learning methods.
- Post training mentoring was given specific importance as this became a success factor in on-going programmes. This included support in following of and amending business plans, accessing credits from banks and linkages with different government and other business programmes.
- The trainees were organised into 3 producer organisations out of which 1 has already been registered and the other 2 are in the pipeline. In the meantime, Mahila Mandals in the local areas have been empowered and activated on value addition, production, processing, marketing, and community empowerment.
- 3 sets of value chain analysis on Mango, Cashew and Turmeric have been prepared and supplied to each short course training and FFSs.

Development of value chain (turmeric, mango and cashew)

In order to develop processing and value chain model of turmeric, mango and cashew, Agragamee has signed a contract with Mr. Debesh Prasad Padhy, retired Director of Horticulture, Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar. He interacted with experts of OUAT, officials of Horticulture departments of Rayagada and Koraput. He also visited several processing units of Odisha like Bhremhapur, Palasa, Rayagada and Koraput districts. Besides, to get a first-hand data and assess feasibility of setting-up processing units, Mr. Padhy has also visited around 10 villages of Kashipur block and interacted with the farmers.



Field Demonstration of FFS by Dhanurjay Majhi at Dholpas Village, Th. Rampur Block



Group Exercise in Farmers Field School at Dholpas Village, Th. Rampur Block



Training Camp of Farmers Field School at Bhitabagri Village, Dasmantpur Block

4

Addressing Nutrition And Income Insecurity of Underprivileged Communities by Improving Access to Relevant Government Schemes



1. Introduction

The advocacy project “Improving Access to Information on Government Schemes”, funded by the European Union, was launched in 2014 across 10 districts of Odisha. This project in partnership with 9 other organisations covers a 100 Gram Panchayats in the 20 most backward blocks of these districts. The project covers five sectors of government schemes- mass education, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Health, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and governance. Agragamee implements the EU project in 10 of the blocks, while the partner organisations cover the remaining 10 blocks.

2. Objectives

- To improve the quality of life of poor local communities in remote tribal pocket by enhancing participation in local governance and improving information and access to government schemes.

- To enhance access to information on and benefit from government schemes to targeted Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste women and children, landless and marginal farmer families, migrant workers, and displaced communities in the EU project areas of 10 districts.
- To empower the ignore government schemes beneficiaries/stakeholders to follow up their issues through RTI, and to demand for support and benefit under government schemes like-demand for school/ ICDS buildings, regularising Mid-day meal, monthly School Management Committee meeting, etc.
- To empower the stakeholders, women groups, Citizen Action Group (CAG), Panchayat Raj Institution members through capacity building, trainings and orientation, and formation of Block Information Centres, Block, District and State level RTI Forum to create and activate the support through multiple platform.
- To enhance benefit to 10,000 children from improved delivery of ICDS services, 10,000 school going children to have better access to primary education, 20 backward blocks to have better people-centred planning and 10,000 women to benefit from women-centred Gram Sabha decisions.

3. Activities

3.1 Base-line Survey

The Base-line survey covered a total of 983 villages, in 20 Blocks, and brought out data on the status of Government Programmes, in the underdeveloped districts of Odisha, including the KBK, districts, as well as other tribal districts of Kandhmal, Mayurbhanj, and Gajapati. This has been completed in all the 20 blocks of the 10 districts which form the action area under this project. The survey has facilitated sharp analysis of data on conditions of the families and services on School, ICDS, Health, MGNREGS and Gram Sabha and PalliSabha. Besides, micro-planning was conducted in 40 high risk villages including PRAs.

The Baseline Survey coverage in 20 blocks of 10 districts is as follows:

1. Part – I Baseline Survey: a total of 5,500 individual households were surveyed. This was a rapid quantitative socio-economic household survey covering 10% of the project area
2. Part – II : A total of 660 families were covered under Part – II. This was a more qualitative survey seeking to understand the extent and kind of exclusion in the villages, as perceived by different families. The was mandated to cover at the very least 10% of the families under part I
3. Part – III: A total of 954 villages in 10 districts were covered. This was a village level appraisal of the status of different Government schemes, and the overall situation of the village, with regard to access to different services and facilities.
4. Micro Planning and PRAs–A total of 40 high risk villages were selected and micro-planning and PRAs were taken up to ascertain the Information on status of different schemes and programmes in 1000 villages. After its conclusion, it was found out that the extent of exclusion from Government Programmes for 5000 families in 100 villages assessed.

The Survey has underlined the neglect in the different programmes, while also underlining the non-participation of the local community members, and the various committees which are supposed to oversee the programmes. Though in terms of percentage, the irregularities is

small, in terms of number of villages deprived, and number of excluded families and children, the results are significant. Some of the key findings are as below:

MNREGA

- Out of 954 village, 265 received no work, and 63 villages received no payment for work. Thus, 328 vills or 34 % of villages, which is more than a third of the total vills surveyed received no benefit from MNREGA.
- 49% of villages surveyed report incomplete work
- One third of the villages surveyed have received less than 2 weeks work

Integrated Child Nutrition Scheme (ICDS)

- 83% of the villages have AnganwadiCentres at less than 1km distance
- 17% of the villages have AWCs at more than 1km distance, out of these,
- 85 villages or 9% of total villages surveyed have no AWCs.
- 39% of AWCs have incomplete or no building, necessitating running of the pre-school centre outside.
- 51% villages report regular visit of the AWW, and 49% of villages report irregularity of the Anganwadi Worker

School & Mass Education

- 80% of villages have primary schools within 1km distance
- 30% of the primary schools report teacher irregularity
- 74% of the schools have teachers student ratio of more than 30:1
- 75% of the primary schools (till class V) report teacher postings of 2 or less.
- 70% of the villages report regular teacher attendance. However, with such poor student teacher, as well as teacher – class ratios, this makes a mockery of primary education.

3.2 Block Information Centres

The Block Information Centres (BIC) are manned by the Block (or District) coordinator and the Sachetaks. They are equipped with brochures, leaflets, posters and application forms for different Government programmes and have been working as a coordination center between the people and the administration. These centres have been able to actively reach out to people, and initiate a whole range of actions in the five core sectors of the project. In addition, the BICs have also looked into national level programmes such as The Food Security Act, including mobilizing people for proper form filling, and providing information on the various documents necessary for the same, including Voter I card, BPL certificates and residence proof, Swachh Bharat programme, the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) and the Pradhan Mantri Beema Suraksha Yojana (PMBSY). In addition to providing information services to facilitate better understanding of the different programmes and schemes.

The BICs have also pro-actively reached out to the local community members through different training and awareness programmes, facilitating interactions between community members, and government functionaries and helping village communities strategise for better functioning

of programmes and services in their villages. The BICs have focused attention on sensitizing local community members who have been selected into the various Committees, including SMC Trainings, and Janch Committees and Matru committee trainings.

In the last one year, special attention was given to addressing issues concerning education and pre-school education programmes. In this regard, there has been mobilisation of the various committees under the school and mass education and the Pre-school programmes. This has resulted in joint training programmes for the village and Panchayat level committees, identification of grievances, and bottle necks for smooth implementation, common meetings, participation in nodal days like the VHND (Village health and Nutrition Day) wherein the ANM (Auxiliary Nurse and Mid-wife) checks all the children and pregnant and lactating mothers, Pushtikara Divas wherein the AWs (Anganwadi Workers) educate the mothers on nutrition and hygiene and sanitation.

The BICs have also followed up on governance, emphasising convergence and encouraging people to participate in the Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha meetings, and ensure inclusion of their needs and requirements in the Panchayat plans. Women's participation in the Pali Sabhas and Gram Sabhas has also increased significantly, and people, especially women are now aware of the procedures for identification of beneficiaries under Old Age Pension and other welfare schemes. The forms for the different schemes are stocked by the BICs, and Sachetaks and Block Coordinators help people to fill out these forms.

Some Examples of successful advocacy efforts by the Block Information Centres

Improving the Pre-school Programme:

- The Block Information Centres in Dasmantpur Block of Koraput District have taken up the issue of proper functioning of the "Mamata Yojana". The effort has impacted 10 villages of Bariguda, Talagadal, Jholaguda, Tunkhal, Dokamara, UparGodala, Pirimachhi, Marichaguda, Mankadamundi, Bonasil, villages in 4 Gram Panchayats, with a total of 82 beneficiaries under the scheme. Surveys indicated that out of the 82 beneficiaries, 33 had not received any installments, 16 members only the first, 15 members 2 instalments, 1 person 3 instalments, and 17 members all instalments. On 4th August, this was reported in the Dharitri News Paper. This resulted in an immediate response with strict instructions from the CDPO to all anganwadi workers to remit the due amounts.
- In Kashipur Block, AWCs in Durkhal, Kosnadora, Pipalpadar, Kalakani, Kumbharsila, Kalagaon, Kudikipadar and Kangutuma villages were in a defunct state. Following interventions by members of the BIC, the people submitted complaints in some cases, in other cases, they talked to the AWW to be more regular.
- The Gajapati Block Information Centre took up the issue of absence of AWW. When the members of the "Janch Committee" in Kuruda Village, Rayagada Block, came to know of their powers and responsibilities, they locked the Centre, and registered a complaint to the District Collector on Grievance day. This had immediate effect, and the AWC was regularized.

Improving Schools:

- The BIC, Belpada Block, has had significant impact on primary education programme through a campaign covering 25 villages, in some of the most inaccessible parts of Belpada

Block. The campaign had the participation of 3400 children, 123 teachers, 650 SMC members, and 75 PRI members. The campaign was able to increase enrolment and helped the SMC members understand their roles and responsibilities better.

- In the village of Andharkuti in Koijhor Gram Panchayat of Tikabali Block, the school was practically defunct. The SMC members reported that meetings were not held regularly. The BIC organised meetings for awareness, and encouraged the SMC members to monitor the proper functioning of the school in all its aspects. Following the meeting, the SMC members spoke to the teachers and warned them to improve their work. The teachers realized their mistake, and ensured that things were done properly, including supply of text books and uniforms, and regularization of MDM and teacher attendance and performance.

Improvement of Primary Schools

The BICs have played a huge role in regularising the presence of teachers, SMC meetings, provision of MDM, construction of school buildings and distribution of school materials.

Action	No. Vilgs Teachers Regularised	No. Vilgs MDM Regularised	No. Vilgs School Building Construction	No. SMC Meetings Regularised	No. Vilgs Dress Distribution regularised	No. Vilgs Books distributed	No. Vilgs New Teacher's appointed
Total	235	252	113	290	194	181	144

Improvement of Anganwadi Centres

Block	No. of Vilgs AWW Regularised	No. of Vilgs Breakfast Regularised	No. of Vilgs Cooked Food Regularised	No. of Vilgs Dry Food Regularised	No. of Vilgs: AWC Building constructed	No. of Vilgs: Drinking water Facilities regularised
Total:	214	213	246	250	78	99

3.3 Training & Capacity Building For Youth Empowerment:

The first year saw the establishment of the Citizens' Action Groups in 20 Blocks, with the major involvement of community members and specially youth. These bodies have been able to create significant impact and ripples, pushing for effective implementation of different programmes, and ensuring inclusion of the most vulnerable sections in key programmes. In the subsequent year, the focus on youth has been increased, and planning forums, as also training programmes have been taken up at the Panchayat level. These Panchayat level forums have had the advantage of involving greater number of youths from the villages, and also being able to address the problems in a more systematic and focused manner.

The Sachetaks have been instrumental in facilitating the actions of these groups, helping to raise the issues at different levels, including the Block, and the Districts by reading out the information from the relevant IEC pamphlets, facilitating writing of applications, and planning and organising visits to the concerned authorities. The initiative of the youth has had significant results in bringing about a pressure and momentum for more effective and efficient delivery of Government Programmes, as also increasing the transparency and accountability of the officials and representatives. The efforts have impacted neighbouring Panchayats as well, who are eager to have the IEC material for reference, and also attend meetings.

Some of the examples of the actions taken by the CAG members include the following

- Badamasing village, Koinpur GP, Rayagada Block, Gajapati District: The people had submitted a job demand. Following the employment generation for 30 days, the labourers received only partial payment. The CAG members raised the issue with the District Coordinator, who checked out the matter on the nrega.nic website. It was found that the record of the work was not available on the net. The issue was also carried in the media. The people complained on grievance day. All this forced the BDO Rayagada to take action, and people received their first installment of payment. The next is still pending.
- Korkunda Block, Kursuwada village, in Malkangiri District: MudeiMadkami was sanctioned a compensation of Rs.20000/- from the National Family Benefit Scheme as compensation for widowhood. She was lead to open an account for deposit of the amount in Korkunda, 30kms from her village. She took the recourse of middlemen to withdraw the amount, who promptly deprived her of Rs.8000/- in league with the Panchayat Extension Officer. The CAG took up the case with the BDO, who immediately went to the village to enquire into the matter himself, and ensured that the money was recovered.

Summary of CAG Meetings

Districts	Blocks	Block Level CAG Meets	GP Level CAG trainings	GPs reached	Villages reached	Participants		Govt. Presence
						Women	Men	
10	20	46	49	82	621	1427	1588	BDO-2, DSWO-1, CDPO- 2, CRCC-5, Sarpanch-15, Samiti Members-5

3.4 Identification, Orientation and Leadership Training of Sachetaks

‘Sachetaks’ or Change Agents are seen as playing a key role in the whole process of improving access to information. As per the plan, in the first year, the programme took up youth training, involving them in the formation of the Citizens Action Group. The CAG took up critical issues relating to key Government Programmes, and became a visible and active force for ensuring accountability, and delivery. Sachetak training was taken up in 2 phases, with each phase being conducted in 2 batches.

The first phase of the programme helped Sachetaks understand the RTI Act, and its importance. The details of various Government programmes relating specially to the five core. They were provided with related material to facilitate their understanding. The critical importance of their work, as local youth, with in depth understanding of the local situation and problems, was discussed with both the groups in detail.

There was active participation of Government officials in the meeting, including the Block Development Officer (BDO), and Child Development Programme Officer (CDPO) and the Public Health Extension Officer (PHEO). The BDO pointed out that there is scope for a number of project works that could be worked out under the scheme like water conservation, irrigation, road connectivity, plantation, integrated natural resources management, cattle shed, village drain, vermin compost, SHG community hall under OLM, soil conservation etc. He also explained about the Social Audit emphasising that all records and documents are up for scrutiny whenever Social Audit is being conducted in a Gram Panchayat, which is once in every 6 months.

The CDPO explained about the role and function of the different Committees including the Mothers’ Committee, the Janch (Monitoring) Committee, the importance of attending the

monthly Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND), and the services provided therein. She also explained the three weight grades for assessing the health of the child, and shared several leaflets, regarding the Mamata Yojana, the different Committees, and the overall ICDS Schemes, and its 6 important functions.

In the subsequent phase of the programme, the Sachetaks were encouraged to speak about their efforts, experiences and the challenges they faced. The Sachetaks began to articulate about all the effort they had put in in the field, and the responses they had received from the various government officials. In several places, they had to face stiff opposition, as they had never been questioned by the local community members. The discussion helped to strategise the work on the field, so that opposition by functionaries, as also community members with vested interests could be overcome.

3.5 Linkages And Interface Workshops With Government Agencies and PR Institutions

The programme has been successful in establishing linkages with government agencies in all the 10 districts under the action area. The District Collectors have been kept informed of all the activities under the programme through regular meetings. In addition, the concerned district level officers, District Education officers, the Social Welfare Officers, and DRDAs have also been regularly informed of the programmes, and invited to various events. All this has increased the visibility of the activities, and also ensured increased effort by several officials to improve delivery and efficiency.

A series of training programmes at the Panchayat and Block level, involving Committee members from different villages of the concerned Gram Panchayat, and concerned Government functionaries were conducted. Briefly, some of the highlights of these meetings are as follows:

SMC Training Chikamba Gram Panchayat: the SMC meeting held in Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra brought together SMC members from 11 villages, the CRCC, as also several parents. Participants from Gunar, Tunkhal, Dokamara, Primachi, Gojiaguda raised several issues of incomplete kitchens and buildings, which were pending for more than 3 years. The CRCC ensured that these issues would be looked into within next 7 days.

SMC Training, Gochapada GP, Phiringia Block, Kandhmal District:

The SMC training programme drew members from 8 villages and the CRCC, and the District Trainer. The members were keen to know about the RTE (The Right to Education Act), which was explained to them in detail. The SMC Members were instructed to submit written petitions if things were not going correctly in the schools.

Gopinathpur Gram Panchayat, Thuamulrampur Block, Kalahandi District: SMC members from 12 villages attended the training programme. Several issues and problems of the schools were highlighted by the members, including drinking water problem and irregular SMC meetings in Gopinathpur Primary School. It was resolved to raise the issues through written complaints.



Training at Dasmantpur

SMC Training Programmes Organised:

District	Block	No. of Trainings	No. of GPs	No. of vills reached	Participants	
					W	M
10	20	64	61	439	1450	1678

Gram Sabhas Monitored:

District	Total GS	No. of GPs	Vills reached	Participants	
				W	M
10	102	73	576	3491	6129

4) Institutional Framework

4.1 Citizens' Action Forum / Citizens' Action Group:

Through a process of common usage, these came to be known as 'Citizens' Action Groups' (CAG). Formed at the Block level as per the project design, these were found to be more effective for action at the Panchayat level. So each Panchayat was encouraged to have several CAG meetings, which were also training forums, explaining to the members, the procedures for accessing Government benefits and schemes, the processes for writing applications, the use of the RTI Act, the provisions under Section 4.1(b), etc. These Panchayat level forums coalesced annually at the Block level to share and exchange knowledge and information, and learn and draw inspiration from the experience of others.



Dasmantpur CAG Meeting reported in Dakshin Odisha Samachar



Phiringia CAG Meeting

4.2 District RTI Forum

The District RTI Forums are formed with the objective of generating visibility and mass support for the actions of the Community Action Groups to ensure rights and entitlements to communities at the village level. The forums have been initiated by the District Coordinators, and have involved Civil Society Organisations, academics, lawyers, and



District RTI Forum Rayagada

media in the discussion. The 9 events organised in as many districts, have highlighted the need for the RTI Act in the interior villages. These have had the participation of District Public Information Officers, other Civil Society members, apart from the partner organisations, elected representative, Government officials, public intellectuals and academics.

4.3 Development And Dissemination Of IEC Material

As the school and ICDS were the focus in this period IEC material content –leaflets and posters, brochures regarding diverse rules and regulations, provisions and facilities details were designed and printed in Odia language.

- Leaflets on School, Integrated Child Development Programme, Jan Dhan Yojana. 10, 000 copies of each were produced in Odiya.
- Posters on Right to Education Act, and Mothers' Committee and Janch (Monitoring) Committee: 500 Copies each
- 10000 copies of the Bi-monthly Newsletter are produced, and distributed to reach the Block and District Administrations, the various Panchayats, and About 100 copies of newsletters are sent to different RTI activists, social worker, civil societies, media, PRI members, Senior Government officers and MP and MLAs of the state.
- Awareness of the project has reached Block and district Offices, as also remote corners of villages, and created the potential for active people's participation in Govt. Programmes, and also created a demand amongst officials for involvement of project staff for better implementation of Government programmes.

5) Street Theatre And Other Traditional Media

The traditional space of the weekly market is versatile ground for trade, barter and exchange. The novel idea of using it for exchange of information and awareness significantly helped to increase the reach and visibility of the programme in a cost effective and time saving manner. It helped increase people's ease of access to information, and provided the scope for innovative methods of communication, including using compound walls, table fronts, banners, and jingles to attract people.



Jana Soochana Abhiyan, Kanut GP, Belpada Block

The JSA or Jana Soochana Abhiyan, thus began by attracting people with bright tunes and folk songs on a megaphone, these programmes then proceeded to broadcast information on different Government programmes and schemes in the market space, and distributed leaflets and pamphlets to those interested to know more. The response was immediate and significant. Several Government functionaries, also participated, and assured to share their schemes as well in the next market programme

Weekly Market Programmes Coverage:

District	Block	Total Events	GP	Villages	Participants
10	20	60	43	518	4533



Youth Leadership Training, Maligaon, Th. Rampur Block



Training to JC & MC Members at Badabagri, Dasmantpur Block



Block Level CAG Meeting, BIC, Thakurmunda Block



Haat Programme, Kashipur Block

6. Documentation And Dissemination Of Best Practices: Soochana Varta

The best practices are shared in periodic forums, through verbal and written reports from the Block and District Coordinators, and the Sachetaks. The latter have also been able to set down their achievements and efforts in simple yet expressive reports, that bring out the gradual triumph of people's efforts for their rights and entitlements.

These reports are then given a formal shape through the newsletter, which is published once in every two months. In the current project period, 1500 copies each of 6 newsletters, "SoochanaVarta" have been published. These newsletters highlight the action and efforts of the village people to make sure that the programme delivery is improved in their villages, their various dialogues with the different Government functionaries. The newsletters providing descriptive reports supported by photographs of the achievement, and the leaders involved, have been able to create an awareness of things possible in remote villages, and raised an eagerness for action amongst the people. The newsletters are also being shared with officials and representatives at the Block, District and State levels, facilitating dialogue and interaction.

7. State Coordination Meeting

As per the decision in the Annual National Review Meeting held in Delhi, Agragamee took the leadership to organise the first State level Coordination Meeting for Odisha State under the EU Project on Information Sharing on Government Schemes on 11th January 2015. A total of 32

participants attended the meeting, including representatives from Dan Church Aid, implementing the project Fighting Poverty and Social Exclusion by Improving People's Access to/ Participation in Governance of Public Schemes, SAATHI, implementing the project Svavritti; and Agramee, Balangir Bikas Parishad, Chale Chalo, Harmony, ORRISSA, RCDC, Seba Jagat, SWWS, partnering with Agramee for the implementation of the project Addressing Nutritional and Income Insecurity of Underprivileged Communities by Improving Access to Relevant Government Schemes.

The workshop had presentations by the three EU partner organisation of their projects, and the base-line findings. In the ensuing open discussions, the participants discussed the major issues in the 12 districts being covered. The socio-economic issues of pressing concern that emerged were:

- a. Addressing employment needs and checking migration.
- b. Improving the role and involvement of the key monitoring committees for the different welfare services including and specially school, pre-school, and health.
- c. The need for sensitising people about HIV Aids, and addressing the stigma and self-stigma against the diseases.
- d. Increasing people's participation in local governance specially PaliSabha and Gram Sabha institutions.



District RTI Forum Meeting, Rayagada



Quarterly Review and Planning Meeting, Kashipur



Debriefing After Field Visit, Pitamahal, Rayagada



CAG Meeting at Mandibisi, Kashipur Block

5

WADI PROGRAMME: Agragamee's Success in Dasamantapur



1. Introduction

The “Wadi” model of tribal development is a holistic approach addressing production, processing and marketing of the produce and also other needs. The core of the programme is “Wadi” and other development interventions are built around it. The “Wadi” in Gujarati means a ‘small orchard’ covering one acre. The “Wadi” may be of mango, cashew, litchi or any fruit crop suitable to the area or a combination of these crops, with forestry species on the periphery of the land holding. Two or more fruit crops are selected in the “Wadi” model to minimize the climatic, biological and marketing risks. Wadi programme is introduced as the strategy to improve horticulture development. Tribal families having less than 5 acres patta land is given 1 acre Wadi each for raising 60-75 fruit plants suitable to local area and 200-300 forestry plants on the boundary. Other development interventions in the Wadi areas are soil conservation, water resource development, agriculture development; women development, health, income generation for landless etc. are woven around the Wadi.

Convergence is also an integral part of the Wadi programme where convergence through three major schemes – Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) are explored. Also departmental wise schemes related to irrigation facilities, drinking water facilities, land development, fencing etc. can be explored further. The advantages of Wadi programme can be stated as follows

- Sustainable income from orchard every year
- Till plants starts fruiting, inter cropping can provide earlier return to family
- Due to assured irrigation, farmer can take 2-3 crops in a year.
- Intensive agronomical practices, which can produce more yield and more income to the family
- Year-round food security to the family
- Cost of production can be reduced
- Collective marketing and processing of all produce due to more quantity available for sale

2. Objectives of Our Wadi Project

- To facilitate creation of 1000 acres of self managed mini orchards for 1119 tribal families.
- To generate empowerment and capacity building for tribal farmers and women groups in 37 villages through different trainings for income generation.
- To provide nutritional food and safe drinking water for all the tribal families of the 37 villages.
- To achieve Convergence with govt. Schemes such as NREGS, National Horticulture Mission, National Rural Health Mission etc.
- To enhance quality of life of the tribals through provision of basic services like health, sanitation safe drinking water etc. in all the villages of the projects areas.

3. Components of Tribal Development through Wadi approach

- The project aims at development of orchards for 1119 tribal families (1000 acres) covering 37 villages in four Gram Panchayats (Dasmantpur, Chikamba, Giriliguma, Dumbaguda) of Dasmantpur block of Koraput district.
- Tribal families (poor and marginal farmer) having land holding less than 5 acres will be selected for Wadi development under the programme.
- The identified crops in the Wadi area are mango (Amrapalli), Cashew (V4) and Litchi (Muzafarpur) and forest species like Cassia, Karanj, Neem and Subabul in the border area will be planted in one acre (40 cashew-0.5 acre, 25 mango-0.3 acre, 10 litchi-0.2 acre)
- Utilization of border of the orchard by plantations with different forest species to meet the timber fodder and firewood.
- Inter cropping will be taken up in the Wadi land like tomato, brinjal, beans, radish, chilly, cow pea, pumpkin, pea & pulses etc. which will provide them a better support for their daily needs.

- Project period is from 1st Oct 2009 to 30th Sept. 2016
- Inputs will be supplied to each beneficiary @- fruit grafts (40 cashew grafts, 25 mango grafts, 10 litchi grafts), Neem cake-10 kg, trychoderma-500 gm, Azetobactor-600 gm, and P.S.B.- 600 gm for 1acre.
- Wages for labour will be paid for land levelling, pit digging (75 pits), fencing, staking etc through UVS by cheque payment.
- Farmers in one patch will form one group or UVS (Udhyan Vikas Samiti) to facilitate linkages.
- In addition, other related components of Wadi intervention like soil and water conservation, water resource development, training and capacity building, exposure visits to be taken up. Mobilisation of beneficiary, community health intervention, women development programs were also taken up in this project.

4. NABARD WADI Project Abstract

District	Koraput
Block	Dasmantpur
No of G.P.	4 G.P.s
Name of GP	1. Dasmantpur 2. Chikamba 3. Girliguma 4. Dumbaguda
Project Period	7 Years (2009-2017)
PIA	Aragamee, Kashipur
Funding Agency	NABARD
Total Area Covered	1000 Acres
No of Beneficiaries	1119 Nos.
Total Udyan Vikash Samiti Formed	78 nos.
Total nos of Villages	37 Nos.
Boarder Plantation	1000 acrs
Supply of Diesel pump for lift Irrigation purpose	36 nos
Check dam	2 no
Vermi Compost Construction	65 nos.
No. of Landless beneficiaries for IGP	176 Nos. of Benef.
Total Formation of SHG	50 nos. (Total Members- 741 nos.)

5. TRAINING & MEETING ACTIVITIES YEAR (2015- 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the Training & Meeting	Total Meetings	Participants
1	Training to PIA Staff Training	9	48
2	SHG Concept Training	3	100
3	Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) Training	5	224
4	Spl. Measure Malaria & Diarhea Training	3	149
5	Safe Drinking Water	2	61
6	Mother & Child health Care	1	32
7	Group Formation Training	8	303
8	Producer Company Formation Meeting	2	82
9	WADI Farmer Establishment Training	13	592
10	General Health Camp	11	467
	G.Total	57	2058

6. How landless are benefitted

Income generation Activities For Land Less (2015-2016)

Name of the Activities	Nos. of Benefitted
Goatary	114
Sheepery	34
Tailoring	5
Multi Utility Shop	7
Vegetable Vending	5
Cycle Repairing	4
Poultry Rearing	7
Total	176



7. Canal Digging of Wadi Beneficiary in Own Initiative in Wadi patches

Name of GP.	Name of Village	Total Mtrs.
Dasamantapur	Parajabarikanta	210
	Pedisil	318
Dumbaguda	Bhitarbagri	531
	Badabagri	211
	Kaliamba	432
Girliguma	Ratabandha	444
	Makakan	120
Chikamba	Banasil	155
	Mankadamundi	95
	G.Total	2516



8. Mango Production in Year 2015-2016

Phase	Quantity	Amount
1st Phase	150	225000
2nd Phase	305	457500
3rd Phase	105	157500
G. Total	560Qt.	8,40,000.00



9. Convergence work with Govt. department

- AGRAGAMEE gave IPPE Training in PRI method (MGNREGA Action plan 2015-16) to 16 GPs JE.GRS, PEO,BPT and Sarapancha at Dasamantapur Block Meeting Hall.
- 60kg of Onion Seeds in rabi season was supplied by Horticulture department at a subsidised rate .
- 10 Tetra-vermi beds for preparation of vermi compost were supplied by Horticulture dept.
- Land development in shape of bonding (earth & stone bunding) was taken up in an area of 80 acres through MGNREGA in Banasil, Bariguda, Pedisil, Dudijhola, Girli, Makakan, Bhitarbagri villages. Vegetable seed kits at 50% subsidy have been provided to farmers by Horticulture dept.
- 20 sprayers at 75% subsidy were provided to beneficiaries through Agriculture Dept.
- Constructed a check dam in the village Banasil under MGNREGA funds within INR 5 Lakhs .
- With the assistance of SBI, Dasamantapur & Utkal Gramina Bank, Pass Book Opening Camp was conducted in Girliguma GP (667 persons) and Chikamba GP (554 persons), Dasamantapur GP (365 persons), Murkar GP (375 persons) and Dumbaguda GPs (402 persons). A total of 2363 people are now beneficiaries of the PMJDY scheme.

SUCCESS STORY - 1

Name of Beneficiary : Govardhan Dishari

Fathers Name : Bitu Disari

Village: Upper Godla

Gram Panchayat : Chikambo

Block : Dasmantpur

Dist. : Koraput

Total Land Holding : 4.30Acre

Mr. Gobardhan Disari, a small farmer having an area of 4.3 acres of patta land. His family includes his wife and 2 daughter and old parents. Before WADI, he was generally cultivating ragi, paddy and millets in the area with low investments and getting very low yield. He was cultivating high land paddy, ragi and getting very low income amounting to INR 1400/- only in particular establishing patch. In the year 2012 & 2013, he had taken up inter cropping (vegetable cultivation) in one acre of WADI field under NABARD project.

Income details from intercropping:

Kharif 2014- INR 10250/-

Rabi 2014- INR 5995/-

Kharif 2015- INR 15500/-

Within two years both in kharif and Rabi seasons he earned a net profit of Rs. 31745/- after meeting all his expenditures. Now, it has become the habit of farmers in this region to grow a variety of crops in one field including paddy, millet, pulses, vegetables for bio diversity conservation and improvement of soil productivity.

SUCCESS STORY - 2

Sri Pati Jani

Sri Pati Jani, aged 35 years, is an inhabitant of village Parajabarikanta, GP, Dasamantpur, Koraput. Smt. Kiamani Jani, aged 30 years, is his wife. They have two daughters aged 14 and 7 years. Both the parents are illiterate and struggle to make a living. Jani was having 28 acres of land in the name of his grandfather. After division of land he got 7 acres of land. Fifteen years ago it was too difficult for Pati to maintain family from the income from land. Since the last 7 years as a beneficiary of WADI he has been cultivating Mango, Cabbage, cashew, radish, ladies finger in his field.

After participating in different training and exposure programs organized by AGRAGAMEE he was inspired to take up new cultivation methodology in his farm. He became determined to utilize organic fertilizer in his field. It is now a matter of joy that he procures only salt and oil from market and has everything else available from his field. Since the last 3 years he has been earning from agriculture as below;

Name of the Crop	Income During 14-15 (in Rs.)	Income During 15-16 (in Rs.)
Mango	5000/-	7000/-
Maize	2000/-	5000/-
Ground nut	18,000/-	3000/-
Turmeric	4000/-	3000/-
Ginger	3000/-	6000/-
Banana	1200/-	15,000/-
Broom	4500	3000/-
Vegetable	20,000/-	30000/-
Cashew	1200	2000/-
Total	58900	74000/-

Last year he spent Rs. 30000/- to procure bullock & Rs. 25000/- for gold. During CHAITI and UDA PARAV he spends around Rs. 6000/- for his family. He is optimistic and plans to build a house with all facilities in the future. Jani now prioritises the education of his two daughters above everything else.

6

EFFORTS IN ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE

Over the last 7 years, the Agragamee Kashipur Campus has established . This programme, which is not part of any funded project is an effort in the foot steps of the great Masanobu San, where all cultivation is taken up with minimum soil disturbance. As we are yet to reach a complete understanding of Masanobu Fukuoka's concept and philosophy, we call it ecological agriculture. Soil is the source of all terrestrial life, disturb it, and you are disturbing the wonderful balance of life and ecosystem on earth. With this understanding, Agragamee has established a method and technique of zero till cultivation, where we revere and respect the soil, and do not weed, or add chemical fertilizers and pesticides, or even mix in the compost. The surprising fact is that over the last 5 out of the 7 years, the need for organic or herbal pesticides has dwindled to almost zero.

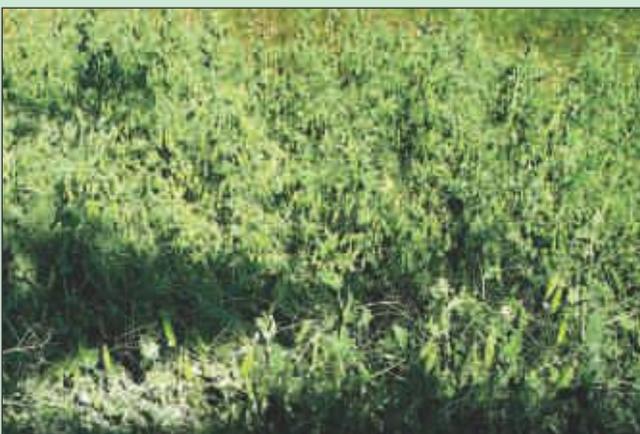
Over the last one year, the campus has been able to produce a range of indigenous, rain fed millets and lentils and all manner of vegetables, indigenous and exotic with fabulous taste and flavour because of ecological agriculture. We are really happy to have established a method for zero till millets, a staple food for the tribal community, but leading to large-scale destruction of the top soil, as it is shifting cultivated on fragile uplands. With the zero till, this wonderful bio-diversity of tribal food crops can be maintained without necessitating this soil loss.



Zero till line planting of millets



Transplanted chillies in zero till, have no pest attack



Field pea a kahrif crop yeilds profusely with zero till



Rainfed Bajra one of our first efforts in ecological farming



Cashew Plantation in Development of Commons in Pondpus, Th. Rampur Block



A Farmer Couple Taking Care to Cashew Plants in Family Farm at Kukudagad village, Kashipur Block



Somnath Majhi filling Water Storage Tank in his Family Farm at Tala Chobri, Th. Rampur Block



Progressive of Farmers Attending Training Camp of Farmers Field School at Pondpus Village, Th. Rampur Block



Members of Maligaon Mahila Mandal Conducting Meeting at Seed-Cum-Grain Bank, Kashipur Block



Now Studying at Night is no more Difficult for the Children in Dandabad Village, Kashipur Block



State Level Thematic Workshop on Eco-Village Development at Bhubaneswar



Training Camp of Farmers Field School at Maligaon village, Kashipur Block



Diverse Crop taken by Jugal Majhi in Family Farm at Tala Chobri Village, Th. Rampur Block



A Farmer Lighting the Llamp to Inaugurate the Session of State Level Thematic Workshop on Eco-Village Development at Bhubaneswar



Practical Session of Farmers Field School at Pondpus Village, Th. Rampur Block



Intercropping in Family Farm of Jugal Majhi at Tala Chobri Village, Th. Rampur Block



Field Visit to Makakand, Dasmantpur Block



Health Camp, Dakamara, Dasmantpur Block



Training on Organic Farming, Bhitabagri, Dasmantpur Block



Distribution of Pressure Cooker, Dasmantpur Block



Mango Festival, NABARD Office, Bhubaneswar



Goat Rearing by Landless Family, Bagchema, Dasmantpur Block

7

Transparency Form

- 6.1 Name** : AGRAGAMEE (Non-Government Organisation)
- 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: Goudaguda, Po: Tentulikhunti, District: Nabarangpur
 4. At/Po: Dasmantpur-765028, District: Koraput
 5. At/Po: Laxmipur, District: Koraput
 6. At/Po: Nuapada, District: Nuapada
 7. At: Padepadar, Via: Mukhiguda, Pin: 766026, District: Kalahandi
 8. At: Adri, Po: Gopinathpur-762002, District: Kalahandi
 9. At/Po: Rayagada, District: Rayagada
 10. Coordination Office, ND-8, VIP Area, IRC Village, Bhubaneswar-751015
- 6.4 Telecommunications** : Phone : 0674-2551123
Fax : 0674-2551130
E-Mail: 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 – 29th April 1987
Sub Registration of Society, Koraput, Odisha

- 7.**
- a. FCRA Number : 104960035
Date of Registration: 27th February 1991
- b. Detail of Staffs : Professional : 20
Support : 90
Total Members : 110
- c. Financial Status : 1. Income and Expenditure (Lakhs)
Income - INR : 1,70,59,561.00
Expenditure : 1,69,28,983.00
2. Assets as per last audited balance sheet (Lakhs)
Fixed Asset : 1,01,87,431.00
3. Loan & Work Advance : 11,14,691.00
4. Fixed Deposit at Bank : 39,69,491.00
- d. Exemptions : 1. 80-G
2. Society Registration under 1860 Act
3. 12A
4. Income Tax Act (PAN No. AAATA1775E)
Commissioner of Income Tax Bhubaneswar
5. Tax Deduction Account (TAN) - No. BBNA0018D
- e. Administration Expenditure in % : 17 %
- f. Compensation Structure Ratio : 1. Highest Cost Employee Rs. 25000/-
2. Lowest Cost Employees Rs. 6000/-
3. Ratio: 7:3
- g. Facilities Provided : Fooding, Free Accommodation, Medical Facilities,
Health Insurance, Solar Light, Drinking Water,
EPF and other allowances

8

Organisation Profile

7.1 Governing Body



Prof. Manmath Kundu
President

Eminent Educationist, Professor of English Literature, Former Director of English Language Teaching Institute, Former Director of Academy of Tribal Languages, Author of several books on Education.



Sri Achyut Das
Director

Development Activist and Founder Director of Agragamee. Ex-Member, State Planning Board in Odisha and Chairperson, State Resource Centre, Rayagada.



Smt. Shanti Devi
Vice President

Freedom Fighter and Social Worker, Recipient of JAMUNANAL BAJAJ AWARD, Founder member and organiser of SEVA SAMAJ, Runs projects on health, education, nutrition and women's welfare in tribal areas.



Mrs. Sundei Saunta
Member

Social worker and community leader, President of Dasmantpur Mahila Mahasangha - Women Federation consisting of 1000 tribal women as its members.



Ms. Sushila Majhi
Member

Secretary of Ama Sangathan – a Tribal Women Federation consisting of 1200 tribal women as its members.



Mrs. Jatani Kanhar
Member

Social worker and community leader in tribal areas.



Kanaka Mani Das

Member

Social worker, community leader and educator in tribal areas.

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

If so, kindly give details : No

7.3. Name of the Chief Functionary : Mr. Achyut Das

7.4. Does the Chief Functionary pay Income Tax : Yes

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

7.6. 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.

7.7. Geographical Area of operation

India in particular, the Eastern State of Odisha

7.8. Operational Districts

Rayagada, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, Gajapati, Balangir

7.9. Our Donors

Karl Kubel Stiftung (Germany), Indigenous People Assistance Facility (Rome), European Union, Welthungerhilfe (Germany), ROSE (Belgium), NABARD (India).

Financial Summary

A.K. LENKA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Plot No. 687/2416, Ekamra Kanan Road
IRC Village, Bhubaneswar - 751 015
☎ : 0674-2551381 Cell : 08437018879
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 a public Charitable Society Registered under society registration Act 1860 ("the Society") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2016, 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 Agragamee 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, 2016, 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, DISA (ICAI)

Partner

Mem No:061761

Place: Bhubaneswar

Date:01.09.2016

AGRAGAMEE

At/Po-KASHIPUR
Dist-RAYAGADA
ODISHA-765015

BALANCE SHEET AS ON
31st March, 2016

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2015-16 (₹)	2014-15 (₹)
SOURCES OF FUNDS :			
Capital Fund	1	16,697,744	17,519,424
Un-utilised Grant	2	248,345	12,086,459
TOTAL		16,946,089	29,605,883
APPLICATION OF FUNDS :			
Fixed Assets:	3		
Gross Block		28,045,462	28,020,398
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		17,858,031	16,915,747
Net Block		10,187,431	11,104,651
WIP (SCHOOL Building)		1,502,888	634,983
Investments (At Cost)	4	3,969,491	13,066,793
Current Assets, Loans and Advances:			
Cash & Bank Balances	5	4,727,616	7,649,967
Loans & Advances	6	1,114,691	479,153
	(A)	5,842,307	8,129,120
Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions			
Current Liabilities	7	4,556,028	3,329,664
	(B)	4,556,028	3,329,664
Net Current Assets	(A-B)	1,286,279	4,799,456
TOTAL		16,946,089	29,605,883

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

R. K. Lenka



CA A.K. Lenka, FCA, DISA

PARTNER

M No. 061761

Place: Bhubaneswar

Date: 1st September 2016

For AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das

Achyut Das
Director

AGRAGAMEE
At/Po-KASHIPUR
Dist-RAYAGADA
ODISHA-765015

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st March, 2016

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2015-16 (₹)	2014-15 (₹)
INCOME:			
Grant-in-Aid			
Restricted Grants (including Peoples' Contribution and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	8	13,971,080	28,372,540
BANK INTEREST			
On Saving Bank		272,278	324,884
On STDR (Matured Deposit)		757,510	486,709
On STDR Interest Accrued during the Year		306,844	294,826
OTHER RECEIPTS			
Organisation's Contribution for Projects		-	
Donations		70,000	446,000
Other Revenue	9	1,681,849	1,764,308
TOTAL		17,059,561	31,689,267
EXPENDITURE:			
Utilisation of Restricted Grants (Including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	10	14,027,289	27,934,572
Administrative and other input costs		2,901,694	4,307,401
TOTAL		16,928,983	32,241,973
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE DEPRECIATION		130,578	(552,706)
Less: Depreciation		938,136	1,121,050
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		(807,558)	(1,673,756)
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: 032585TE
CA A.K Lenka, ICA, DISA
PARTNER
M No. 061761



Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 1st September 2016

For AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das
Achyut Das
Director

AGRAGAMEE

At/Po-KASHIPUR
Dist-RAYAGADA
ODISHA-765015

**RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2016**

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2015-16 (₹)	2014-15 (₹)
Opening Balance			
Cash in hand at Head Office and Site Offices		64,302	64,778
Work Advance at Head Office and Site Offices		266,913	508,476 00
STDR at Bank		12,209,273	13,00,3271
Cash with Scheduled Bank		7,585,665	5,553,133
		20,206,153	19,129,658
RECEIPTS :			
Grant-in-Aid			
Restricted Grants [including People's and Organisation's Contribution] for Projects	12	13,029,398	27,892,423
Bank Interest			
On Saving Bank		272,278	324,884
On STDR (Matured Deposit)		14,122	139,384
On STDR (Accrued Int. received during the Year)		757,510	347,325
Advance Receipts for Sale of Land		450,000	-
Donations		70,000	446,000
Other Revenue	9	1,681,849	1,764,308
TOTAL RECEIPTS		16,275,157	30,914,324
PAYMENTS :			
Payment out of Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	13	24,122,118	24,591,663
Administrative and other input costs	11	2,910,408	4,307,401
Bank Interest (NABARD) refunded to RO		60,277	184,407
Purchase of Fixed Assets		867,905	754,358
Loans & Advances		393,830	-
TOTAL PAYMENTS		28,354,538	29,837,829
CLOSING BALANCE			
Cash in hand at Head Office and Site Offices		64,302	64,302
Work-advance		409,883	266,913
STDR at Bank		2,989,273	12,299,273
Cash at Bank		4,663,314	7,585,665
		8,126,772	20,206,153

Notes to Accounts

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: 0325851E

CA A.K Lenka, FCA, DCA
PARTNER
M No. 061761

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 1st September 2016

For AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das
Director

Aragamee's Publication

1. Ama Gaon, 1988
2. Naba Swajan Kan, 1990
3. Agragamee EkaSuphalRupayan (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 Struggle, 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. NasrariPratishta 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

OUR PROJECTS

AGRAGAMEE

At/P.O. : Kashipur-765015
Dist. : Rayagada
Phone : 06865-185140
E-mail : info@agragee.org

AGRAGAMEE

At/P.O. : Dasamantapur-765028
Dist. : Koraput

AGRAGAMEE

At/P.O. : Laxmipur-765013
Dist. : Koraput

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At/P.O. : Rayagada-765001
Dist. : Rayagada

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At/P.O. : Thakurmunda-757038
Dist. : Mayurbhanj

AGRAGAMEE

At/P.O. : Nuapada-766105
Dist. : Nuapada

AGRAGAMEE

At : Goudaguda
P.O. : Tentulikhunti-764070
Dist. : Nabarangapur

AGRAGAMEE

At : Derakumpa
P.O. : Gochhapada-762002
Dist. : Kandhamal

AGRAGAMEE

At : Adri
P.O. : Gopinathpur-766025
Dist. : Kalahandi

AGRAGAMEE

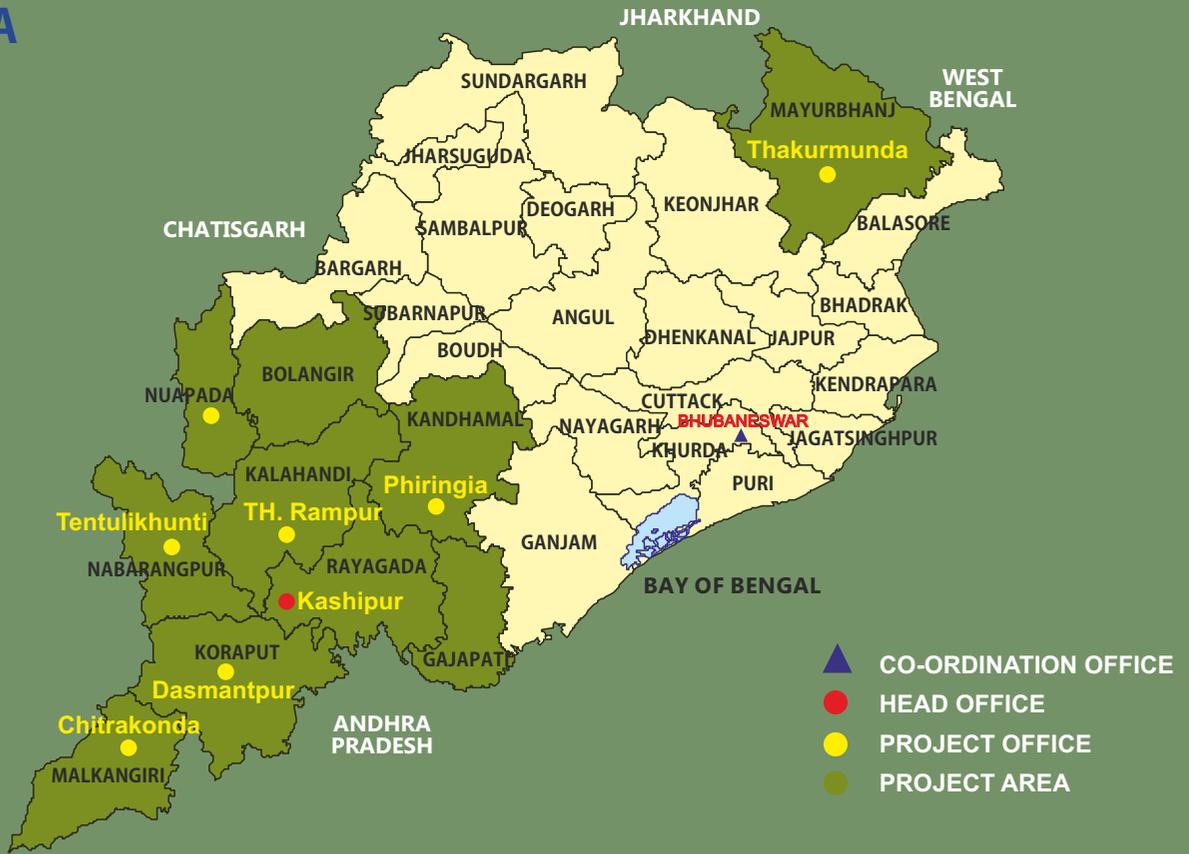
At/P.O. : Padepadar-766026
Via : Mukhiguda
Dist. : Kalahandi

AGRAGAMEE

Co-ordination Office
ND-8, VIP Area, IRC Village
Bhubaneswar-751015
Phone : 0674-2551123

www.agragee.org

ODISHA



AGRAGAMEE

Kashipur-765015, District : Rayagada, Odisha, India
info@agragee.org, www.agragee.org