



Aragamee

Annual Report 2016-17





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Director's Note...

It has been found out from Pratchi Report 2002, PROBE Study 1999, ASER Reports published each year that the conditions of our school system are going from bad to worse despite many levels of efforts by the Government, the Corporate and the NGOs. The Female Literacy in the tribal areas of the country is low (below 50%). Taking all these factors into account, Agramee has been giving substantial importance to Education of Girls and have developed Mukta Gyana Kutir with emphasis on a unique Learning System for underprivileged children. New and Innovative Methodologies have been developed. New kind of Teaching Learning Materials have been developed. The girls have been mobilized to teach their parents and brothers. There has been a lot of impact, as a whole, on the community. Taking Note of this success, READ ALLIANCE , a Network supported by USAID has come forward to extend Agramee experience to 18 Government Schools in Rayagada, Koraput and Nabarangapur Districts. A 2-year project has been launched to ensure the children are able to read and write correctly and with confidence at the Primary Level. The Government has acknowledged this by giving permission to adopt and apply the methods of Mukta Gyana Kutir. This is the most significant success of Agramee in 2016-17.

Working in the field of Natural Resource Management, particularly in domain of Land, Water and Forest conservation, Renewable Energy etc, it has been conclusively proved that all our tribal villages can be developed as an Eco-village. Eco-villages are encouraged to develop Family Farm for each Household to ensure Food and Nutrition Security as also protect and rejuvenate Commons for Conservation and income generation. All of efforts in Eco-village Development with a range of activities have achieved huge success and have had tremendous impact on many villages. The Family Farms have led to enhanced production which has been wanting Market Intervention. The Farmers Producers' Organisations have been visualized and are in the process being formed.

The efforts in the field of Right to Information and access to information on Government Schemes have been strengthen to reach 1000 villages in 100 Gram Panchayats of 20 Blocks in 10 Districts. To make the process successful and sustainable, there is a lot of mobilization to form a) Community Action Groups at Block Level, b) District Level RTI Forum in each District, c) State Level RTI Forum. The women have been mobilized to form a Federation called Maati Maara Santana after much discussion in a State Level Women's Convention. The Interface with the Government and the Panchayati Raj Institutions have gone up to a new Level. There are frequent meeting with the District Level Officials. The interface with the Odisha State Food Commission and its Chairperson have strengthen the process of ensuring Food Security.

Aragamee has moved on despite many hurdles on the way. I must thank all our Governing Body Members, Staff members and Donors like NABARD, European Union, Karl Kubel Stiftung (Germany), Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung (Germany), Read Alliance/ USAID etc for their generous grants. Many individuals have made an effort to help Agramee in raising resources. I do thank them for their support and solidarity. A number of Networks and Institutions have also extended their support to enrich Agramee in many ways. Our special thanks to them.

Achyut Das
Kashipur

CHAPTER-I

Education Mukta Gyana Kutira Agragamee School

Introduction

Mukta Gyana Kutira Agragamee School is located in between Baunsa dangar on the west, and Patrabuda Dangar on the east, beside the Haldasil river. Mukta Gyan Kutira means learning without fear and stress in an open environment like birds flying happily in the sky. Here students learn with enjoyment and fun. It is one of three schools run in remote tribal areas for education of girls. Twelve years back no child in the villages surrounding the Mukta Gyana Kutira Schools had any education. Children were full of fear in their village schools and eager to run away. The Mukta Gyana Kutira Schools have changed much of that. Not only do children learn in these schools, but they excel in their further studies also. This year, in 2017, Susmita Jhodia, daughter of Sri Sriram Jhodia and Srimati Bela Jhodia of Parajasilla village, has scored 433 marks from total 600 marks in matriculation examination getting 72%, Tapaswini Nayak from Kumbharasila village, has scored 67% marks in matriculation examination. Apart from this, Shantipriya Durga, Rajamani Jhodia, Ambika Jhodia, Kunti Jhodia have done their studies exceptionally well in their studies in previous years. Shantipriya has now got her diploma in engineering. Kunti has passed +2 examination. Several other students have passed in First and Second division from villages like Kakudipadar, Majhisahi, Kumbharasila and Harijansahi, where 10 years back, there was not a single person who could read or write. We are proud to say these students had their initial education at Mukta Gyan Kutira Agragamee School located in kashipur.

Apart from studies and academic activities students at Mukta Gyan Kutira Agragamee School enthusiastically participate in games, dance, and songs and so on. They read newspapers and books and are eager to increase their general knowledge. Students with keen interest also involve themselves in debates and storytelling activity. The love and affection of teachers attract students to attend classes regularly.

Like potters and gardeners, teachers at Mukta Gyan Kutira Agragamee School nurture the talent of the students. Teachers work hard to make students realise that they have tremendous potential. Mukta Gyan Kutira has worked like a lamp to disseminate the light of knowledge and eliminate the darkness of ignorance. Students in the nearby villages are no more illiterate. They have learnt many things at Mukta Gyan Kutira and aspire to live a better life than their parents and grandparents. The new approaches to learning at Mukta Gyan Kutira help students learn with ease, and enjoy their classwork, unlike the traditional approaches in which children only memorized things.

At the edge of the Indravati Reservoir in Thuamulrampur Block of Kalahandi, Padepadar Panchyat is the sister school, Mukta Gyana Kutira Kalahandi.

Teaching Methodology

The teaching methodology in Mukta Gyana Kutira is child centred, allowing the child and the children to lead the teaching in the class rooms. This is a challenge for the teachers, as they have been schooled in curriculum, and text book centred methods, that pay little attention to the needs of the child. To facilitate this, supportive TLM backed by training is provided. Thus learning of reading and language, begins with proper nouns, wherein students learn to write their names, the names of their family members, etc. This immediately creates interest in the child, as these words are very dear and mean a lot to the child. Along with such writing, the TLM helps teachers take children through colourful and fun pictures and drawing, engaging them in simple exercises like joining dots, copying shapes to make flowers, colouring, etc. Students also learn many things through games, songs, dance, stories, observation, experiments, examination, teaching and learning materials and so on. They also get opportunity for silent reading as it is essential to build the habit of independent reading. Students develop their reading skills through different activities which include pre-reading, while reading and post-reading. Newspaper is also used as a tool to improve the reading skill of learners.

Grade I and II are seen as providing the foundation for good learning in this effort. This year, the entire approach for facilitating easy and fun reading in the early grades has been put together in the workbook **Kau Dake Ka**. The introduction of this book has helped teachers follow this innovative, language and child centred method which enables them to reach out and engage children in their lessons effortlessly, without stress. It has helped them understand in theory and practice the pedagogy of constructivist teaching and discard the tedious and forced method of rote memorisation of alphabets.

The children on their part have found the 'Kau Dake Ka' extremely attractive. They run to get their respective books as soon as they come to class. The book keeps them engaged in their work, enabling them to get individual attention from the teacher without noise and distraction. The rhymes in the book are loved by the little ones, who come to school singing the songs. This has also made the parents extremely happy with the school and the teaching. Their satisfaction has been expressed several times in village and parent teacher meetings.

For the higher grades, teachers follow Five E model of teaching which includes a) Engage, b) Explore, c) Explain, d) Extend and e) Evaluate. Reading and comprehension are improved through the 'sense group' approach, and other exercises like Visual Memory Development, and mental talk. People with experience and expertise have been engaged as resource.

Teacher Training

This year has also seen vibrant and rigorous training programmes for the teachers, which have helped to improve language and literacy teaching, and address multi-lingual problems in the early grades. The first training program was organized for Agragamee teachers and Shiksha Sathies (support teachers) from 10th August to 16th August, 2016. Prof Indira Vijaysimha of Azim Premji University was the resource person. The training helped teachers understand key aspects of language learning and teaching enabling further progress towards the constructivist whole language approach. They also learnt several games that could make reading and language learning easy and filled with fun.

This training was followed by refresher training workshops which further developed the teaching skills of the teachers, helped them develop and learn to use innovative TLM, understand the different stages of reading, and the crucial importance of reading in school education.

Improving Teaching in Government Primary Schools

Aragamee Schools have also provided vital support to the Government School and Mass Education programme by providing a training platform for Shiksha Sathies appointed as support teachers for language and reading development in Government Primary Schools. Agragamee teachers have also emerged as trainers, providing demonstratins, and classes to develop teaching skills in potential teachers.

8 Parent teachers' meetings have been held during the course of the year. In addition, several village meetings have been conducted by teachers in the different villages. This regular community contact has lead to increased admissions and ensured regular attendance of the students. More importantly, the parents have begun to understand the innovative teaching methods used in Agragamee Schools, and are eager to help their daughters avail of the opportunity.

| Enrolment Status of the School | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Class | Kashipur | | | | Adri | | | | Padepadar | | | |
| | ST | SC | OBC | Total | SC | ST | OBC | Total | SC | ST | OBC | Total |
| Class I | 7 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| Class II | 1 | 2 | 10 | 24 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 12 |
| Class III | 11 | 6 | 14 | 31 | 4 | 8 | - | 12 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 11 |
| Class IV | 22 | 4 | 9 | 35 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| Class V | 11 | 2 | 7 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Total | 63 | 18 | 47 | 128 | 12 | 26 | 13 | 51 | 12 | 24 | 13 | 49 |

Students' Report of Mukta Gyana Kutira

We are proud to present the rest of the report as written by our students of of Classes IV and V. These are translations, of our students' reports originally written in Odiya. In the translations, we have tried to retain the flavour of and style of the student, and so that language appears and the presentation might appear a little strange, but are indicative of the skills and abilities of these children, as they discover a new world of expressions through print and books.

Annual Report of Our Studies by Dalli Khara, Class V,

The name of our school is Mukta Gyana Kutira Agragame Vidyalaya. There are five teachers in our school. The school here is from Class – I to Class – V. All of us reach the school by 8.00 in the morning and then sweep our classrooms, and the play ground. After prayer, we go to our classes. Various subjects like Mathematics, Language, English, Social science, Science etc. are taught in our school. Along with we also sing, dance, write stories, go for nature camp, pick up interesting books and read in the library, read newspapers, do gardening and answer General Knowledge questions.

After reading, we remember and recall what we read and tell Kanaka Guruma (head teacher). I love mathematics most of all. Teachers from other schools come to see our stories, and drawings. Our teachers love us like their own children. Twice a week, we get egg at lunch time. While learning mathematics, we make use of small pebbles, sticks, and compass box. I like Mathematics a lot because Kanaka Guruma tells us many interesting things while she teaches. While we learn science, we do many experiments. After reading what ever is written, we tell Guruma and Didi (teacher). Every visitor be it a Guruma (a lady dignitary/ teacher) or an officer likes to see our wall magazine, where we write many stories, and decorate very nicely. The lunch given to us is of very good quality. We all sing and dance together in our school.

Nature Camp by Ishri Jhodia, Class IV,

19/11/2016, Saturday – All the children of Agragamee School, were accompanied by Guruma (Head mistress), 3 Didies (lady teachers), and one Sir. The name of the hill was Rajarani Hill. On our way, we crossed Haldi Sill river. All of us children climbed the Rajarani hill. Trinath Sir also came up the hill with us. Guruma and the three Didies sat under a silk cotton tree. There were many trees on the hill. There were also large rocks. On the rocks, there were foot prints of the king and queen, and other people from the past. From the top of the hill, we could see many villages. The names of these villages are Prajashilla, Kumbharshilla, Ratapada, Kashipur. Our school also looked very nice from the hill.

We saw several different varieties of plants and trees on the hill. These were *pitmari*, *lajkuli* (touch me not), mango, guava, lantana, banyan, silk cotton, lemon, kendu, wood apple, etc. The younger children began to pluck the fruits. Then, Guruma called us all to come down. We went down the hill, and Guruma asked us to sing a song. So we all sang 'jhio Tiye' (Little Girl) song. When we finished singing, Guruma told us all a story. The name of the story was 'Mother and Daughter'.

In a village lived a mother and a daughter. One day when the daughter was going to another hamlet to pound grain, she saw a big snake. The girl was frightened. The snake said to her I am very thirsty, can you please take me to a river? The girl said you will eat me up. The snake replied, no I will not eat you. The girl said ok, then she said, you are so big, how can I carry you? The snake said you throw the rice out and open the sack. The girl threw the rice out and opened the sack. The snake got in, and the girl took the snake to the river. After drinking water, the snake said now I shall eat you. The girl said, why have you lied to me, you cannot eat me. The snake said ok let us ask three people. The girl said all right let us do that. They asked a mango tree.

The mango tree said these humans eat my fruit, they throw stones at me, and cut my branches. You should eat this human. The snake said now I shall eat you. The girl said wait there are two more people to ask. Then they met an ox. The snake asked the ox should I eat this girl or no. The ox said eat this girl up. These humans have become selfish. I got lost one day, and my master has never come to look for me. Now I have become old, and I am not able to walk. Eat up this human. The snake said ok I will eat her up. The girl said snake wait, there is one more person to ask. Then the snake did not eat the girl. After sometime, they saw a fox. They went up to the fox and the snake asked fox should I eat this girl or no. The fox told the snake, you get inside the bag. The snake got inside the bag, and the girl tied up the bag. The fox said girl you kill the snake. The girl killed the snake. The fox said I have saved your life, you have to give me money. Then the girl said I do not have money. You do one thing, there are hens in our garden. You come everyday, and eat one hen. Since then the fox comes everyday to people's houses to eat their hens and chicks.

Here My Story Ends.

Guruma helped us understand the uses of all the plants, fruits and flowers we saw on the hill. She told us if we apply neem paste, scabies will be cured, bamboo is made into paper, the red silk cotton gives us thread, and the kendu leaves can be made into beedi. The juice of the banyan leaves can make our hair grow nicely. The juice of wood apple leaves help to cure acidity.

Annual Function by Binapani Kumbhara, Class V,

The Annual Function was held in our school on dated 20 March 2016. Our Bada Angya (Director Sir) delivered the welcome address at the start and the dignitaries facilitated to light the candle to mark

the auspicious inaugural ceremony. Thereafter, a welcome song was performed by Namita Naik, Dali, Manisa, Sujata, Sangita, Banita, Rasmita, Swati, Mita and Ishree. Some of the school children were already dressed and prepared in colour saree and ornaments to impress the audience with their performance. The title of the drama we were to perform was “Benguli Rani” (The Frog Queen). There were some chief guest among others and ABDO of Kashipur Sri Gangadhar was also present. Our school annual report was presented by Kanaka didi. Some Didi and Sir did some play before the start of the drama. The Class – I and Class – II students danced in the tune of song “Duku Duku”. Class– III students of Adri, Padepadar and Kashipur Agragamee School danced to the tune of song and music of “Purubare Uthibi abong Paschimare Luchibi” (I will rise in the East and hide in the West).

Kanaka Guruma by Rasmita Majhi, Class V,

Kanaka Guruma is the Head Mistress of our school. Guruma teaches us very nicely. Guruma teaches mathematics, language, English etc. She likes us a lot. When Kanaka Guruma teaches us, we are able to understand very well. Kanaka Guruma likes us all a lot. Guruma teaches all the classes in our school very nicely. She takes care of every need of ours. During the morning prayer, she asks us to read newspapers. Then she explains the news to us. Kanaka Guruma gives us pencil, rubber, cutter, compass etc. If we are sick, or have other problems, Guruma takes us to the hospital. Kanaka Guruma is from Mayurbhanj District and teaches us very nicely. Kanaka Guruma puts Sindura on our foreheads and distributes coconut whenever she returns after puja in the temple. If we do not understand our lessons, then Guruma explains them to us several times. Guruma has a son. Guruma is like my mother.



CHAPTER-II

Creative Language Development Efforts : Educating a First Generating in Tribal India

1. Background

Experience of nations across the world indicates that low performance in education and poor socio-economic standards are quite often self-reinforcing characteristics tying entire communities to poverty and underdevelopment. This is more apparent in a large and diverse country like India, where class, caste and geographical divides enable a few to access the best education in the world, while a staggeringly large majority of children struggle with basic learning. Here, the figure of 74.7% literacy thrown up by national census surveys masks a grim reality of non-performing schools, and low learning levels, with several villages with single digit literacy rates.

Poor parents find it costly to send their child to school, as there is little or no learning even after 5 or 6 years of schooling. In the tribal regions, most parents feel that this time could have been much better spent if the child had worked with its parents instead of sitting idle in class. This is the main reason for the increased drop out rates in the higher classes.

2.The CLDE Approach

The Creative Language Development Effort (CLDE) seeks to address this complex problem by improving reading and literacy learning of First Generation School goers in tribal districts of Odisha. Through training, and supportive teaching learning material, the program seeks to make literacy and reading as intuitive as language learning for the child by reversing the alphabet-centric method. It equips children to comprehend the phonetics of reading through exposure and immersion in the written language through meaningful words, sentences, and ideas, beginning with the family and home, familiar objects, rhymes, and stories. Connections between the sound of the word or sentences and their letter phonemes are established by encouraging the child to write. Thus writing and literacy development go hand-in-hand.

If the material can be translated into other state languages, the potential is there for scaling to all under-literate tribal pockets of the country. Several surveys indicate that there are problems of reading and comprehension across the country. This model has the potential to tackle this problem across the country.

3. Project Overview

3.1. Project Objectives

- To develop reading and literacy skills in first generation school going children of Grades I and II in Government schools in Tribal areas through innovative and stress free approach.
- To address problems of poor reading skills in children of grades III to V .

Creative Language Development Efforts



Teacher Training



Discussion with ADEO Rayagada



Interaction with School Children Uparjhiri



Rasihiri Multi-grade teaching by
Shiksha Sathi Padman Nayak



District Collector Rayagada Addressing Audience



Demonstration Class



District Meet Rayagada



Role-play in Training

- To develop appropriate teaching and learning materials (TLM) to facilitate easy and fun. reading and literacy development for children of first and second grade.
- To take up orientation and training of teachers to help them give up the traditional rote learning approach, and adopt child-friendly methods and approach using appropriate TLM.
- To undertake documentation and dissemination of the process for scaling up and ensure wider impact.

3.2. Project Summary

- Number of Primary beneficiaries during the entire program cycle. 4000 Children.
- Age Group of the Children: 6 years to 10 years.
- Where Program will be conducted: The Program will be conducted in Government Primary Schools, run by the Department of School and Mass Education.
- Specific Grades targeted by the Program: Grades I to V.
- The language that the program focuses on: Odiya.
- Area of Operation: 18 Government Primary Schools in 4 Blocks, in 3 Districts as detailed below:

| State | District | Block |
|--------|----------|------------|
| Odisha | Rayagada | Kashipur |
| Odisha | Rayagada | Rayagada |
| Odisha | Koraput | Dasmantpur |

4. Key Program Activities

4.1. Selection of Villages and Govt. Primary Schools

Selection of the villages and Government Primary Schools was based on the following criteria:

- Density of tribal population most backward areas, tribal and poor children's enrolment.
- Community Support.
- Dialogue with the DEO & Collector for approval to begin the CLDE project activities in operational areas.
- Village resolution and SMC resolution were approved for the aforesaid programme.

4.2. Shiksha Sathies Selection Interview And Appointment

- 62 candidates appeared for the written test and interview from 4 blocks of 3 districts.
- Those candidates whose overall performance was higher in both tests from each block were selected for the post of Shiksha Sathi.
- 18 selected candidates from 4 blocks of 3 districts were issued appointment letter after a week from the date of written tests to work as the Shiksha Sathi in the designated area to carry forward the CLDE programme.

4.3. Base-line Survey of Schools and Children

A base-line survey was taken up in the 18 schools to know the reading and learning levels of the children upto 14 years of age. The survey covered all the children in the villages, and noting their age and grades, and did a simple reading assessment of each child using the reading card developed by Pratham.

The survey helped to identify the drop outs, as also helped Shiksha Sathies understand the problems in depth, and reach out to the parents and the children. The major issues identified was too few teachers, inability of the teachers to communicate in the language of the children, leading to high drop out rates, irregularity of students, as they did not understand the language of the teacher, and also as they had to do agricultural work.

The quantitative findings were quite dismal. In the 14 years age group, only 45% of all children, 49% of boys and 39% of girls could read simple text. 20% of all children. 30% girls and 12% could not even read words. If one looked at the district disaggregated data, then Koraput had the worst figures, with no child in the 14 years age group being able to read paragraphs.

4.4. Orientation of Shiksha Sathies

The Shiksha Sathies were given a two day orientation programme, which helped them understand the programme and what they were expected to do. As an initiation to social work, as also to Agramee, they were made aware of the aims and objectives of **Agramee, and a brief outline of its history.**

The two-day program helped them understand the role and responsibility of the teacher, and introduced them to the CLDE concept, giving them an idea of the importance and relevance as also what was expected of them. provided them an understanding of CLDE project, and the outputs expected of them. It helped them go deeper into the reasons for poor educational levels in the tribal regions beyond the quantitative figures of attendance and enrolment, and develop an analytical mind set.

The program concluded with a complete orientation for village mobilisation, and rapport building, and a work chart for their first month in the village, which would help them familiarise themselves with the community, as also build up their confidence.

4.5. Classes by Shiksha Sathies

Shiksha Sathies were facilitated to take up classes in their respective schools. They were introduced to the Head Master and other teachers of the selected Government Schools and engaged to take classes from Grades I to V.

To facilitate the Shiksha Sathi's work, a meeting with the village, as well as the school management Committee is organised, and the program, and its crucial need is explained to the village community. The role of the Shiksha Sathi is outlined, and the need for community participation is discussed, and ensured, to ensure the Shiksha Sathi gets all the support in her work.

The ShikshaSathi stays in the village where they teach, and the village community requested to facilitate their work.

4.6. Workshop for the Development of TLM

A workshop was conducted to finalise the primer of the TLM – 'Kau Dake Ka'. The workshop had the participation of well known educationists, linguists and writers of children's literature from Odisha, including

Prof. Manmath Kundu, and eminent educationist, Dr. Das Benhur, popular children's book writer, Dr. Aurobindo Behera, former IAS Officer, Odisha and others experts attended the workshop.

The workshop began with an introduction to the basic concept of the CLDE. Following this, a draft TLM was circulated amongst the participants for feedback and comments. The participants gave several suggestions and feedback, helping to improve the workbook and ensure that it would be interesting to the children. All participants gave their feedback, which were incorporated into the design.

4.7. Designing and Printing of the TLM

The book 'Kau Dake Ka' was designed as a workbook, which would help the teacher take the students of class 1 towards reading and literacy through fun and playful ways. The basic concept being that learning to read could be as intuitive and natural as language learning, if it is taught through child friendly ways. The design included the suggestions of the experts who attended the workshop,

A total of 2000 copies of TLM – 'Kau Dake Ka' book was printed keeping in mind the need for extending the program beyond classes 1 and 2. Stories charts and Flip charts were also printed with the help of well known children's book publishers Kanika Book Store. This enabled to have a print rich ambience in the classrooms, that would encourage children to familiarise with the written text.

4.8. Linkages with Schools and Govt. Departments

Regular dialogue and interface, sharing of information etc. have been carried out with the block and district level officials. This has included District Collectors of the three Districts, the DEOs and BEOs (District and Block Education Officers) in the Blocks and districts, as also interaction with school teachers and head masters. This has led to a recognition of the CLDE approach as a model to be emulated and followed,

The TLM 'Kau Dake Ka' workbook has been widely shared in all the four Blocks, and has been highly appreciated by the District Collectors and the District Education officers. In the Government Primary Schools, there has been a demand for the books to be supplied to the children who have not been able to catch up with their studies.

The visit of the Rayagada District Collector to Agragamee and Agragamee School following interactions with her has underlined that the Agragamee model of education, is having a wide impact, and is gaining recognition. The District Collector went to each class, interacted with the children, and also appreciated the school method and approach.

4.9. Dialogue with Village and SMC

The dialogue and sharing meeting with villagers and SMC members have been held at regular intervals, encouraging them to make sure their children attend school everyday, and also apprising them of the methods of the CLDE. regularly held about the progress of the children's reading ability levels.

4.10. Shiksha Sathi Training

A key component of the effort is rigorous training. The training focuses on helping teachers understand the concept and approach as outlined in the previous section, acquaint themselves with the workbook 'Kau Dake Ka', and also have hands on experience of teaching through observation and actual teaching practise in the model Agragamee School, in the Agragamee Kashipur Campus. Over the last year, the training activities taken up are as follows :



1st Training of Shiksha Sathies: 10th to 16th August, 2016

This Shiksha Sathy training program held from the 10th of August 2016 to the 16th of August 2016, was a follow up to the orientation training provided to the teachers in the month of June. Following the orientation training, the Shiksha Sathies had each taken up work in each of the village schools assigned to the Shiksha Sathies. This included base-line survey, establishing rapport with the members of the Parent Teacher Association, the School Management Committee, and the teachers of the school by introducing and explaining the program and its purpose, its activities, and the need of the program. They came back with hands on experiences, and reported on their work, and were also encouraged to report their first experiences in writing, which provided an essential record of the starting of the project. The training helped to take forward the work of the teachers by providing the basics of language learning, and teaching, the importance of understanding the children's use of language, the fundamentals of teaching and reaching out to the children.

The major points discussed included Understanding Written and Spoken Language; Extending Language Understanding to Reading & Literacy Development; How Children Use Language; Classroom Observations; Feed Back From Observations Concept behind the Kau Dake Ka book, and how to use it.

Crucial Learnings

Some of the crucial learnings as expressed by the teachers were as follows:

- Teaching with the help of action songs and games: Shiksha Sathies learnt several games that could engage the children in the class rooms, as also songs with action which they could teach the children.
- The 8 principles of language learning.
- Self-evaluation to see that every child in class learns.
- Teaching the 'Kau Dake Ka' book.
- We need to let children learn rather than teaching them all the time.
- The principles of five 'e's and the importance of engagement to facilitate order in the classroom.

Refresher Training for Shiksha Sathies: 29th Sep to 6th Oct 2016

The 8-day refresher training program from the 29th September to the 6th October, was taken up with the objective of helping the Shiksha Sathies move ahead with their creative and exciting work with understanding and confidence. Each of the Shiksha Sathies had taken up their task with a sense of challenge and commitment, seeking to set in motion a wave of educational development with strong foundations.

Apart from encouraging Shiksha Sathies relate and analyse their actual hands on practical experience in the schools, this training was also an introduction to the book 'Kau Dake Ka', which embedded the total concept of the CLDE, and enabled teachers help children progress towards literacy in a smooth manner.



Beginning with a reading of written reports, the training thus went on to enabling Shiksha Sathies gain an in-depth understanding of the foreword of the book, which provided a complete explanation of the idea and method of the CLDE, and also observe the method in practice in Agragamee School. As the language of the book was in Odia, the teachers in Kui speaking villages were encouraged to understand the methods of bi-lingual instruction.

Thus, they would begin the class in the Kui language, and help children understand the book, by encouraging children to learn the names of the animals and other images in Odia and in Kui.

Major Competency for Shiksha Sathi

The following major competence for a good Shiksha Sathi were identified:

- Accurate and upto-date knowledge of subject.
- Accurate oral and written communication in the classroom at the appropriate level of instruction.
- Communicates to the student the instructional intent or plan at the beginning of the class.
- Positive attitude that also encourages positive behaviour among all student.
- Allow opportunities for the students to express idea, need and interests.
- Recognized and respond positively to the students efforts.

2nd Refresher Training: 24th to 31st Jan 2017

The 2nd Teachers' Refresher Training Programme was organised in Agragamee Campus, with the participation of 18 Shiksha Sathies, the staff members under the CLDE Programme, and resource persons including Professor Indira Vijaysimha, Kanaka Mani Das, and Chitrasen Jhodia. The training combined feedback sessions, classroom lectures, hands on observation, demonstrations, TLM making, games that could enliven the classes, the analysis of teacher problems, lesson and class planning. The whole program was animated and lively as all the Shiksha Sathies had much to share, and



also wanted to learn further so they could address the several problems they encountered during their teaching. The methodology of this programme included the following:

Observations

Observation of experienced teachers, as also each other, followed by discussion on the observation.

Lesson Planning

A series of exercises were taken up for lesson planning, helping teachers to design methods for addressing multi-grade teaching, crowded class-rooms, time utilisation, as also facilitate a more relaxed learning ambience in the classroom.

Difference between Play and Study : Designing Games, and Using TLM

This was taken up over 3 sessions in the training workshop, following up on discussions, and questions of the participants, and enabling a deeper understanding of the learning process in the children, as well as the understanding of what is play. While most participants drew a clear distinction between play and study, participants also agreed that children are more attentive when an element of play and fun is introduced.

Discussion on Corporal Punishment

This discussion followed from the report of many of the Shiksha Sathies on the fear that some of the children still had in class, and how it was a result of the beatings they had received. There was also discussion on why some children behave badly in class and how such behaviour could be addressed. With different teachers action out their classroom situations, the listening participants provided various suggestions on how this could be tackled. Alternatives like story telling, introducing games, varying the rhythm of the class lessons etc. were discussed to address behaviour problems, without resorting to any form of corporal punishment.

Positive Discipline Exercises

To deal with children's behavioural problems in class, a positive discipline exercise was carried out, wherein the concerned teachers enacted the classroom scenario with the help of other teachers, and asked for suggestions. Several constructive responses were provided by the other participants, including giving personal and affirmative attention to the concerned child, beginning with a game,

assuring the child that the teacher cared for her, and providing the child with special responsibilities in the classroom, which would make the child feel that she was also wanted, and had a specific place in the class.

The concerned teachers noted these suggestions, to try them out to help the child, and in some cases, groups of children, who were together creating disturbance in the class.

Multi-lingual Education

The problems of bi-lingual and multi-lingual classrooms were brought up once again by the participants. Some of the teachers explained how they were able to cross this barrier with the help of children themselves. They explained that the older children who were conversant with Odia sat beside younger children who found it difficult to understand Odia, and explained the words and meanings to them. Following this, the Kui language teachers translated all the poems of "Kau Dake Ka" into Kui language. It was agreed that this collection of poems would be edited by the teachers more conversant in Kui Language, and be made into a bi-lingual poetry book.

4.11. Library

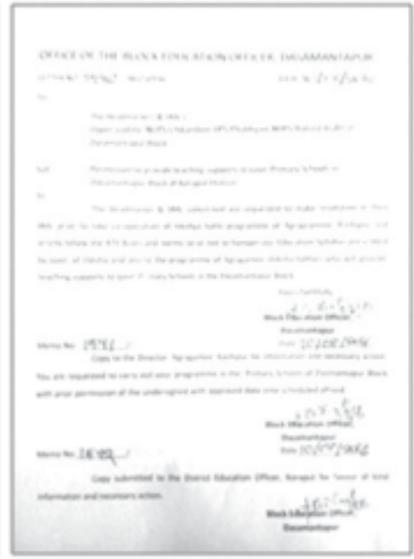
- A set of children's literature book has been provided to each of the 18 schools of the project area.
- These books have been effective in creating keen interest in the children for reading.
- They have helped to improve the reading habit specially in the older children.

Key Programme Accomplishments

The programme building on Agragamee's learned experience in primary education in the tribal districts has been able to make significant and tangible impact in a short period of time. It has drawn the attention of the Government at the state and district to the innovative design which have made early grade learning fun and easy, and underscored the need for effective approach and method for teacher capacity building.



- A total of 16 students have been reached in the first year of the programme.
- 82% of the students in Grades III to V have picked up fluent reading, from a stage of being unable to decipher the letters .
- These students are more fluent in reading than those in higher grades, in their school. This is because the Shiksha sathies have been able to reach only students from Grade I to V.
- Permission for working in Govt Schools from three District Education Officers, of Nabrangpur, Koraput and Rayagada District.
- Success Training Programs conducted for teaching skill development of 18 Shiksha Sathies.
- Visit of District Collector, Rayagada to Agragamee School, Mukta Gyana Kutira in Kashipur, the Experimental Model School, providing Training resources for the CLDE Program.



- Successful mobilization of 18 School Management Committees to accept and support The Creative Language Development Efforts Project in the village.
- Successful mobilization of 18 School Management Committees to accept and support Shiksha Sathies in their villages for improvement of language teaching in their government primary Schools.
- Publication of 2000 copies of 'Kau Dake Ka'.
- 2 successful refresher training programmes, enabling teachers improve their work, and address difficult problems of too little space, multi-grade teaching, student absentism.
- Paradigm Shift by Shiksha Sathies: The Shiksha Sathies have been able to make the paradigm shift from the alphabetic and phonetic centred method to the childcentred, meaningful words and rhymes based method, with the results that the classes are much more interesting than before.

They have been able to do this despite overcrowded classrooms, absence of regular school teachers, and long holidays because of the year ending and harvest festivities.

5. Learnings so Far

- The School and Mass Education Department of Government of Odisha is appreciative of innovations by Non-profit Organizations that help Reading and Learning in Early Grades.
- They value Teacher support and TLM support program for reading and learning in Early grades.
- Government School Teachers on their part are also eager to improve the performance of the students in their school, if they are provided the requisite support and hand holding for the same.
- A positive synergy can go a long way to address the problems of literacy and poor learning levels in the tribal regions.
- Effective teacher training efforts helps develop innovative skills in teachers which facilitates the learning of children.
- Shared learning amongst teachers is essential.
- Demonstrations and observation sessions as an integral part of teacher training, are the most effective tools for capacity building .
- Government Primary School teachers are ready to accept innovative methods and TLMS that facilitate learning in the children.

| Creative Language Development Efforts: School List | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Village | School | Gram Panchayat | Block | Teachers | |
| Kashipur Block, Rayagada District | | | | | |
| 1 | Uparjhiri | Uparjhiri PS | Taljhiri | Kashipur | Rupadhar Majhi |
| 2 | Jhiriguma | Jhiriguma UPS | Taljhiri | Kashipur | Dharamsingh Majhi |
| 3 | Rasijhiri | Rasijhiri PS | Taljhiri | Kashipur | Padman Nayak |
| 4 | Mandibisi | Mandibisi UPS | Mandibisi | Kashipur | Mansingh Majhi |
| 5 | Chiliguda | Chiliguda PS | Mandibisi | Kashipur | Ishwar Majhi |
| Rayagada Block, Rayagada District | | | | | |
| 6 | Badamandora | Badamandora UPS | Kutuli | Rayagada | Susanta Miniaka |
| 7 | Jhumka | Jhumka UPS | Kutuli | Rayagada | Surunji Majhi |
| 8 | Titijhola | Titijhola NUPS | Kumbikota | | Kambu Majhi |
| 9 | Punjapai | Punjapai UPS | Kutuli | | Phulanti Majhi |
| 10 | Beheraguda | Beheraguda UPS | Pittamahar | Rayagada | Nageswar Majhi |
| Tentulikhunti Block, Nabrangpur District | | | | | |
| 15 | Kanheimunda | Kanheimunda PUPS | Lamtaguda | Tentulikhunti | Radharani Harijan |
| 16 | Goudaguda | Goudaguda PS | Tentulikhunti | Tentulikhunti | Sangita Singh |
| 17 | Upargodigaon | Lamtaguda UPS | Lamtaguda | Tentulikhunti | Khyamasagar Harijan |
| 18 | Lamtaguda | Lamtaguda PS | Lamtaguda | Tentulikhunti | Prasad Mahapatro |
| Dasamantpur Block, Koraput District | | | | | |
| 11 | Chikamba | UPS Chikamba | Chikamba | Dasamantpur | Tejeswari Nayak |
| 12 | Phatikijam | NUPS Phatikijam | Chikamba | Dasamantpur | Bhibhati Nayak |
| 13 | Bonasil | UPS Bonasil | Chikamba | Dasamantpur | Dhanu Muduli |
| 14 | Upargadala | NUPS Upargadala | Chikamba | Dasamantpur | December Bisoyi |

CHAPTER-III

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

1.1 Introduction

The project titled, “Addressing Land Degradation and Food Insecurity: Eco-village Development with Small Farmers in Tribal Areas: Cost Effective Approaches with Small Farmer Communities’, seeks to address the problems of tribal families for food security in 15 villages of Kashipur and Thuamulrampur blocks of Rayagada and Kalahandi district. All these villages are in remote locations.

Aragamee’s involvement with people, and specially women was supplemented by a base-line survey to fine tune the project for an integrated approach to ensure food and livelihood security of the tribal community. The project, funded by Karl Kübel Stiftung (KKS), Germany has been taken up with the objective of developing a cluster of ecovillages in one of the most neglected tribal regions of the country. Establishment of farm families, development of commons, training and capacity for the tribals, diversified 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 to alienate poverty are the major interventions proposed.

1.2 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.

1.3 Project Objective

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

| 2. Key Activities of the Project | | |
|--|---|---|
| Eco Village Development | Community Infrastructure Development | Training and Capacity Building |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline Survey/ Micro Planning • Family farm for sustainable intensification of the measure staple and cash crop • Gap filling and family • Support to women headed households and other vulnerable sections • Formation and strengthening of Women's Groups (Training and Capacity Building) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed and Grain Bank • Irrigation development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer's Field School • Solar Light • Supply of Drinking Water and Environmental management maintenance • Training and Orientation of Community Mobilizers • Training of Community Leader • Thematic Workshop • External Consultancy • Public Hearing on Child Right |

Under this project, various capacity building activities in terms of organising orchard development, training to tribal stakeholders, land levelling, soil and water conservation and management, application of appropriate technologies in organic farming, food processing, integrated pest management in orchards, improving health care measures facilitating the process of fusion of modern and traditional approaches to marketing etc are the major activities. This will expedite and strengthen the ongoing empowerment process of and by CBOs, Mahila Mandals, SHGs, producers groups, farmers' organisations, Joint Forest Management Committees and Panchayat bodies. Convergence of different development schemes and approaches of Govt. will be taken up simultaneously to strengthen the effort of project.

3. Activities and Achievements

3.1 Family Farm

During the year 2016-2017, 400 beneficiaries from 15 villages have developed their fruit orchard in family farm with 15898 cashew, 11645 mango, 1441 litchi and 1430 guava plants. Out of which 13782 cashew, 10052 mango, 746 litchi and 784 guava plants have been survived. The litchi and guava plants have been replaced by 2505 mango and 1900 cashew plants for the better survival. The survival rate of the all plants in 15 villages is 97.79% and mortality rate is 2.21%. The following features are monitored to assess the progress of family farms.

- Canopy development of the trees.
- Change of color of leaf and trees.
- Nutritional intake capacity of the trees .

- Height and growth of the trees .
- Pest and termite attack.

● Fencing

During the year 2016-2017, 400 nos. of beneficiaries have been 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.

● Border Plantation

During the reporting period it has been observed that the boarder plantation like simarua, acacia, chakunda, neem, karanja, jackfruit and tamarind plants have been grown well. The growth and height of the plants have been increased. The development of canopy and color of leaf have also taken place. In boarder plantation simarua, acacia, chakunda, neem, karanja, jackfruit and tamarind plants have been planted in 400 acre in 15 villages. It has been working as a green fencing which will provide fruit, fuel, fodder, timber and other daily requirements in future. The border plantations have had 82% survival rate.

● Intercropping

To optimise land use, beneficiaries have been encouraged for intercropping of seasonal vegetable crops. Thus 324 beneficiaries have taken this up, and significantly increased their annual returns.

During the year 2016-2017, 324 nos. of the progressive farmer in 15 villages have been cultivating tomato, brinjal, beans, cowpea, chilli, radish, bitter gourd, bottle gourd and pumpkin as intercropping in both Rabi and Kharif seasons in family farm. The total production and income of the aforesaid vegetable in 15 villages are – 14087 kg. and Rs. 4,18,045/- (tomato of 5280 kg. of Rs. 1,32,775/-, brinjal of 3927 kg. of Rs. 78,540/-, chilli of 2042 kg. of Rs. 1,22,520/-, bitter gourd of 1912 kg. of Rs. 57,360/- and Ladies Finger of 895 kg. Rs. 26,850/-) respectively.

Apart from that 286 beneficiaries of 10 villages in Kashipur block were supplied 400kg. of Green Gram seed out of 500 kg. (supported by the Agriculture Dept. of Kashipur) for mix cropping with millets and paddy in family farm.

● Support for Annual Crop

During the year 2016-2017, 400 farmers have cultivated paddy, maize, millet and cajanus cajan (kandul) in 0.25 acres of each family farm of 15 villages as annual crop. Each farmer of family farm got average 450-500 kg. millet, 85-95 kg. cajanus cajan, 175-200 kg. paddy and 100-125 kg. maize. These commodities have been consumed as well as stored by the farmers which added value to their nutritional and livelihood security. The aforesaid activities of progressive farmer in 15 KKS villages have been maintained in Krushak Pustika.

3.2 Farmers Field School

During the year 2016-2017, 17 training camps have conducted under 4 nos. of farmers’ field school in 4 nos. of villages (Kukudagad of Manusgaon G.P., Pondpus and Tala Chobri villages of Mahulpatna G.P. and Maligaon of Chandragiri G.P.) where 949 farmers were trained.

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 following the activities to develop their own farm mentioned below;

- Land development
- Fruit orchard development
- Border plantation
- Intercropping
- Vermi compost unit
- Pit compost
- Preparation of liquid manure
- Irrigation development
- Soil and moisture conservation
- Flip chart, flex, training manual, module and other training material

They could realize and visualize the long term benefits of family farm by attending the FFS.

3.3 Irrigation Development

During the year 2016-2017, 25 farmers have done pitcher irrigation in 25 acres of family farm covering 1625 plants. Apart from that 7 intake wells have been established in 4 villages (Maligaon - 1, Tujer - 1, Singerkhadak - 2, Tala Chobri - 3) for lift irrigation in family farm. Likewise 4 water storage tanks have been constructed in 4 villages (Dandabad, Tujer, Kukudagad, Singerkhadak) covering 6 acres of land for irrigation in family farm. 7 acres in Malegaon and 12 acres in Upper Chobri village have been treated under the “BB farm WSC scheme”. But the aforesaid treated area will be affected of its two times more downward area because of its detaining capacity of water under the earth is high during the rainy season. As a result the moisture level of soil is maintained properly under the earth upto 6 months from end of the rainy season. Due to this kind of act two crops can be easily taken up throughout the year.

In cumulative, 66 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

Women headed households were supported for goatery programe. Beneficiaries have sold 12 goats of total Rs. 36,200.00 in 7 villages. They sold each goat of Rs. 3000/- to 3500/- to the customers. Total 116 nos. widow pensions (Rs. 350 per person per month), 68 nos. of old age pension (Rs. 400/- per person per month) and 47 nos. of Indira Awas have been sanctioned of total Rs. 39,20,000.00 to the beneficiaries of 15 villages of KKS.

The above activities not only promoting the income generation activity of the villagers but also sustaining the livelihood mechanism and enriching their life quality. The goats have delivered kids. When these kids will grow the income generation will be come out.

3.5 Development of Commons

During the year 2016-2017, out of 13000 cashew plants 12209 cashew plants have survived. The overall survival rate of the above plants is 93.9%.

The details have mentioned below;

| Sl. No. | Commons Name | Area (acre) | Plants Supplied (Cashew) | Plants Survived | Percentage Survival Plants (%) |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Durkhal | 15 | 975 | 912 | 93.5 |
| 2 | Maligaon | 10 | 650 | 623 | 95.8 |
| 3 | Y. Kebidi | 15 | 975 | 861 | 88.3 |
| 4 | Kabatsil | 15 | 975 | 882 | 90.5 |
| 5 | Kukudagad | 15 | 975 | 927 | 95.1 |
| 6 | Singerkhadak | 15 | 975 | 862 | 88.4 |
| 7 | Pondpus | 14 | 910 | 894 | 98.2 |
| 8 | Podapadar | 10 | 650 | 619 | 95.2 |
| 9 | Lepespadar | 10 | 650 | 617 | 94.9 |
| Total | | 119 | 7735 | 7197 | 93.04 |
| 1 | Dandabad | 16 | 1040 | 1009 | 97 |
| 2 | Tujer | 15 | 975 | 903 | 92.6 |
| 3 | Bhatipas | 10 | 650 | 611 | 94 |
| 4 | Upper Chobri | 20 | 1300 | 1238 | 95.2 |
| 5 | Tala Chobri | 20 | 1300 | 1251 | 96.2 |
| Total | | 81 | 5265 | 5012 | 95.19 |
| Grand Total | | 200 | 13000 | 12671 | 93.92 |

Apart from that 100 kg. of green gram has been supplied to the women committee of 5 villages (Upper Chobri, Tala Chobri, Pondpus, Dandabad and Durkhal) for mix-cropping with millets, paddy and cajanus cajan (Kandul) in 85 acres of commons as kharif crop. During the reporting period the quantity of production of millets in 200 acres of 14 villages was 42500 kg.. Out of 42500 kg. millets they sold 10625 kg. of Rs. 15/- per kg. of total Rs. 1,59,375/- and kept 31875 kg. for their own consumption. Apart from that the average production of cajanus cajan (kandul) of each commons was 375-400 kg. Intercropping with vegetables was also encouraged, which added to the women's collective income.

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.

3.6 Seed and Grain Bank

5460 kg. paddy, 12490 kg. ragi, 370 kg. rice, 4.5 kg. pumpkin, 2 kg. beans, 2.5 kg. tomato, 2 kg. bottle gourd, 2 kg. cow pea and 625 kg. arhar have been stored in the Seed cum Grain Bank of 15 villages. At the same time 2985 kg. paddy, 6533 kg. ragi, 370 kg. rice and 625 kg. arhar have been distributed among the people of 15 villages. Due to the Seed cum Grain Bank the villagers could able to fulfill their need in the time of marriage party, festive and ritual occasions, agriculture and farming purposes etc. The grain bank committee of 15 villages has been maintaining the collection and distribution registers to track the status of Seed cum Grain Banks smoothly. These committees have been conducting monthly meeting once in every month to discuss the core issues, achievements and next action plan for active functioning of the aforesaid banks.

Total 14 Seed cum Grain Banks in 14 villages have been repainted with Apex Ultima (Asian Paints) which will last at least 7 years. Along with that some repair & maintenance works like crack filling, plastering and polishing have been completed.

3.7 Supply of Drinking Water and Environmental Management

Safe and portable drinking water is one of the major problems in the project areas. The problem becomes more intense especially during the summer months, many tube wells, and open wells meant for drinking water purpose get dried up and women becomes compelled to go a distance of 3 to 4 km (sometimes it is even more than 5 km) to get drinking water from perennial stream which is not even safe for drinking purposes. To check spread of gastritis, inflammation in stomach, cholera, diarrhea, 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.

During the reporting period 4 sanitary wells have established in 3 villages (Singerkhadak, Bhatipas & Upper Chobri). After assessing the need we have established 2 nos. sanitary well (in 2 hamlets) in Upper Chobri village to fulfill the huge demand of safe drinking water of the villagers. The location of the above sanitary wells has decided and approved by the Lok Sangathan and Women Committee of the respective villages.

In cumulative 14 nos. of supply of safe drinking water as sanitary well have established in 14 villages. The location of the sanitary well has decided and approved by the Lok Sangathan and Women Committee of the respective villages. The above sanitary wells have been ensuring safe drinking water to the villagers. It has been helping them to curb various waterborne diseases like diarrhea, jaundice and cholera etc.

3.8 Training and Orientation of Community Mobilisers

During the year 2016-2017, one training of community mobilizers has conducted on dt. 31st May 2016 at Mallijhran where 54 (33 male and 21 female) participants from 10 villages attended the training. The participants were shared their experience with each other regarding the ongoing project activities. They were also discussed about the challenges faced during the implementation of the project activities in the said training. Apart from that they were learnt the methods of organic farming and sustainable agriculture through both theoretical and practical session.

4. Sustainability through Establishment of CBOs

4.1 Women SHG

During the reporting period Mr. Ashok Kumar Das, the Block Development Officer of Kashipur block has visited some villages (Maligaon, Dandabad, Kabatsil, Durkhal) of KKS project where he interacted with the women groups to know the ongoing activities taken by them. He has assured the groups to

promote the activities of development of commons. He has also instructed the OLM officers to extend all kind of supports to these groups to become self sufficient. As a result, the Block Project Manager (BPM) of OLM (Odisha Livelihood Mission) was visited 6 villages of 2 panchayats of KKS in Kashipur block. After interaction with the women groups the BPM agreed to support them to promote the activities of development of commons. It will help the women groups to continue the activities smoothly after completion of KKS project in 9 villages in Kashipur block. Especially the marketing of commodities of commons, storage facility and financial assistance as loan could be given to the women groups, the BPM added.

According to the BPM the action plan for formation of panchayat level farmers group for storage and marketing of fruits, vegetables and other local consumable products has been finalized. It will be implemented in the next couple of months to ensure effective execution of the concerned action plan. For this kind of act OLM has been taken the consignment of the respective Women Committees to initiate the plan for the same for which the budget has also sanctioned from the Govt. of Odisha for Kashipur Block.

4.2 Lok Sangathan

During the reporting period, the Lok Sangathan (village committee) of 15 villages have been conducting the following activities mentioned below;

- Conduct of monthly meeting with the villagers to discuss the common problems, opportunities and future plan regarding the activities of KKS project.
- Monitoring the activities of family farm and development of commons.
- Assessing the performance of farmers and solve the issues raised by them.
- It has been playing the prime role of as community watch group to monitor all agro-activities of family farm and commons and also to review the performances of farmers towards the sustainability of the implementation of the project.

4.3 Grain bank committees

During the year 2016-2017, the collection of 5460 kg. paddy, 12490 kg. ragi, 370 kg. rice, 4.5 kg. pumpkin, 2 kg. beans, 2.5 kg. tomato, 2 kg. bottle gourd, 2 kg. cow pea and 625 kg. arhar have been stored in the Seed cum Grain Bank of 15 villages. At the same time 2985 kg. paddy, 6533 kg. ragi, 370 kg. rice and 625 kg. arhar have been distributed among the people of 15 villages.

The grain bank committee of 15 villages has been maintaining the collection and distribution registers to track the status of Seed cum Grain Banks smoothly. These committees have been conducting monthly meeting once in every month to discuss the core issues, achievements and next action plan for active functioning of the aforesaid banks.

Apart from the following activities have been completed by the Seed cum Grain Bank Committees in operational villages mentioned below;

- Monthly meetings of Grain Bank, Apex Committee and Village Committee are regularly conducted.
- Rules and regulation of Grain Bank committee have been prepared.
- Wall writing of the project activities on the grain banks has been completed.

4.4 Apex Committee

During the year 2016-2017, the Apex Committee has been undertaking the following activities during the reporting period mentioned below;

- It has been also reviewed the performance of farmers as well as encouraged them for further improvement.
- It has been encouraging the community leaders and mobilizers in 15 villages.
- Monitoring the implementing process of project activities and its progress as per the action plan in 15 villages.
- It has been assessing the activities conducted by the women committee, grain cum seed bank committee and village committee (Lok Sangathan) in 15 villages.
- It has been making counter planning based on participatory approach for the obstacles created during the implementation of the project activities in 15 villages.

5. Monitoring

During the year 2016-2017, the activities of family farm in 15 villages have been monitored through the Krushak Pustika (Farmers' Book of Family Farm) which has been updated in weekly basis to assess the progress and sustainability of family farm. This book is containing the information of support receiving by KKS, training details and visitors review etc. The above activities and status of family farm have been monitored for effective implementation of the project. Apart from that the monitoring matrix has been followed properly. It has been helping the KKS/Aragamee officials to track every activities of the project and develop action plan to achieve the same timely.

6. Cooperation/Collaboration with Other Actors/Stakeholders

- During the year 2016-2017, OLM (Odisha Livelihood Mission) has been selected 10 villages of 2 panchayats of KKS in Kashipur block to establish one cold storage in each panchayat for storage of fruits, vegetables and other local consumable products for marketing. For which OLM has been taken the consignment of the respective Women Committees to initiate the plan for the same. It will be fully executed and streamlined from the next financial year i.e. April 2017 – March 2018.
- The Agriculture Department of Kashipur Block in Rayagada District has been supported 500 kg. Green Gram seed (400 kg. for family farm + 100kg. for development of commons) worth Rs. 90,000.00 (Rs. 180/- per kg.) for mix-cropping and bio-fertilizers like Azetobactor and Neem Cake etc. in 8 KKS villages of Kashipur.
- Agragamee has been built up 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.
- Under social security scheme the widows and old age fellows especially the beneficiaries who belong to women headed households of the operational villages of KKS has been facilitated to get pensions and other facilities.

Lakshman Majhi – A Change Maker

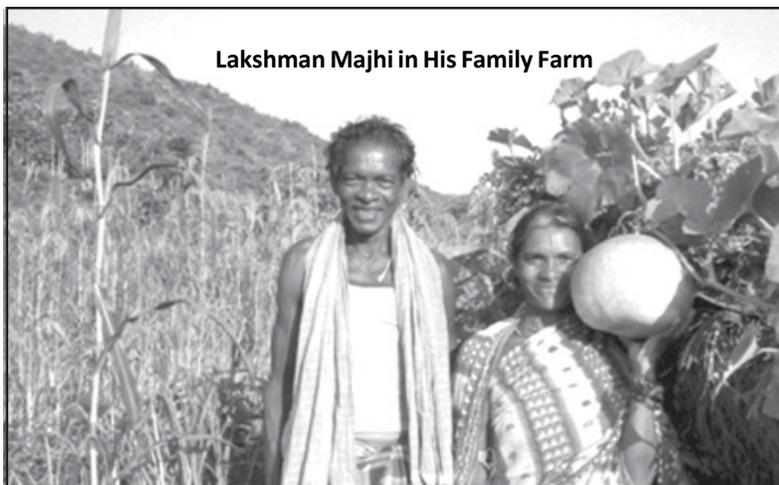
Mr. Lakshman Majhi belongs to Maligaon Village, Chandragiri G.P. of Kashipur block of Rayagada District. He is a small farmer with a piece of land consisting of 1 acre. It has no source of irrigation. He has taken up only millet cultivation under rain fed conditions which remain fallow during other seasons. From only one crop of millet in rainy season, he was getting paddy work Rs. 6000/- per year. With this meagre amount he was not happy to manage his family properly. Therefore every year he was migrating to other places like Kerala, Bangalore and Chennai etc. for wage earning.

Through village meetings and exposure, Lakshman Majhi realized the usefulness of Family farms, and began to take keen interest in all the activities under the project. He was provided with 65 fruit plants (35 cashew, 30



grafted mango plants) for fruit orchard development in 0.75 acres and 150 forest species (chakunda, simarua, karanja, subabul, jackfruit and tamarind etc.) He was also provided training conducted by Agragamee to understand the significance of family farm development and its impact on livelihood, food and nutritional securities. He also intercropped seasonal millets and vegetables to increase productivity, and a manual on sustainable agriculture in the regional language helped to enhance his skill and knowledge on organic farming, millet cultivation, intercropping and soil, water and forest conservation etc. He learnt the importance of cross bunds, organic manure to enhance soil quality, vermi compost and green manure.

With all these above activities, he increased the productivity of land. He gained the confidence to completely avoid chemicals on his land, enhance production, as well as cut down on input costs. He also shared his learnings with other farmers, and helped the entire village to move towards organic farming.



The above activities have been encouraged him to make his family farm as a model in the locality. It has been strengthening his livelihood and he has become an ideal farmer for others. His continued effort in promotion of millet cultivation will sustain the culture of traditional agriculture as supportive act in a well managed manner and inspire other farmers in the locality.

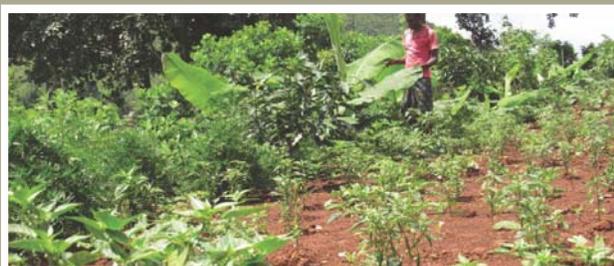
Addressing Land Degradation and Food Insecurity



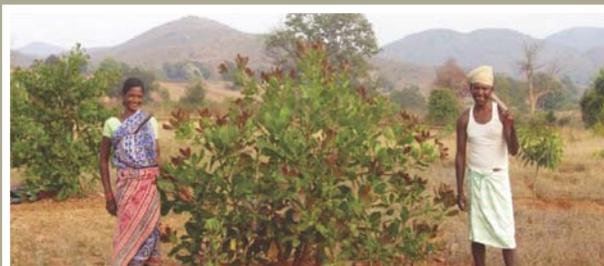
Intercropping of Millets in Family Farm of Raisingh Majhiat Dandabad Village of Chandragiri G.P. in Kashipur Block



Glimpse of Family Farm at Maligaon Village in Chandragiri G.P.



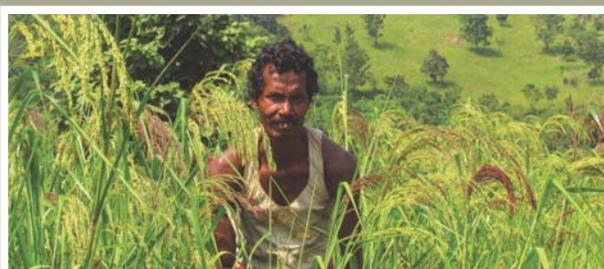
Border Plantation of Banana, Broom, Drumstick and Pineapple in Family Farm at Malegaon Village of Chandragiri G.P. in Kashipur Block



A Farmer Couple Standing at Cashew Plant in Family Farm of Manusgaon G.P.



Cabbage as Intercropping in Family Farm of Mr. Somnath Majhi at Tala Chobri Village



Variety of Millets Cultivated in Family Farm



Farmer Field School Meeting at Tala Chobri under Eco-village Development



Training of FFS from 20th-22nd Jun.2016 at Kukudagad Village



Intercropping of Cabbage in Family Farm at Maligaon Village, Chandragiri G.P.



Papaya Plant as Border Plantation in Family Farm at Maligaon Village



First Fruiting of Mango Plant in Family Farm of Sindhi Majhi in Maligaon Panchayat



Ananta Majhi has Cultivated Tomato as Intercropping in Family Farm at Tujer Village



Pitcher Irrigation Dandabad village, Chandragiri G.p.



State Level RTI Forum Under EU Project



Hat Program Under EU Project - Awareness on Govt. Schemes



District Level Awareness Program on RTI Under EU Project



MGNREGS Work in Progress Kurkunda GP, Malkangiri Block Under EU Project



Manrega Labour Group Under EU Project



Paddy Line Transplanting Under KKS Project

The agric production details of Lakshman Majhi in last two years has mentioned below;

| Sl. No. | Particulars | 2015-16 | | | | 2016-17 | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Quantity (kg.) | | Total Quantity | Total Amount (Rs.) | Quantity (kg.) | | Total Quantity | Total Amount |
| | | Consume | Sale | | | Consume | Sale | | |
| 1 | Millet | 475 kg. | 580kg. | 1055 kg. | 15825.00 | 900 kg. | 750 kg. | 1650 kg. | 24750.00 |
| 2 | Niger | 80 kg. | 60 kg. | 140 kg. | 4200.00 | 145 kg. | 85 kg. | 230 kg. | 6900.00 |
| 3 | Pulses | 125 kg. | 85 kg. | 210 kg. | 10500.00 | 280 kg. | 195 kg. | 475 kg. | 23750.00 |
| 4 | Vegetable | 510 kg. | 665 kg. | 1175 kg. | 35250.00 | 670 kg. | 760 kg. | 1430 kg. | 42900.00 |
| Total | | | | 2580 kg. | 65775.00 | | | 3785 kg. | 98300.00 |



CHAPTER-IV

Addressing Nutrition and Income Insecurity of Underprivileged Communities by Improving Access to Information on Relevant Government Schemes

The Project is being implemented in 10 tribal dominated Districts of the State Odisha, in India as follows:

| Sl. No. | District | Block |
|---------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Rayagada | Kashipur, Rayagada |
| 2 | Koraput | Dasmantpur, Lakhimpur |
| 3 | Nabrangpur | Tentulikhunti, Dabugaon |
| 4 | Malkangiri | Mathili, Korkunda |
| 5 | Kandhmal | Phiringia, Tikabali |
| 6 | Kalahandi | Madanpur Rampur, Thuamulrampur |
| 7 | Mayurbhanj | Thakurmunda, Kaptipada |
| 8 | Gajapati | Rayagada, R udaygiri |
| 9 | Balangir | Belpada, Bangomunda |
| 10 | Nuapada | Boden, Nuapada |

Target Group of the Project

- 10000 children benefit from improved delivery of ICDS services.
- 10000 school going children have better access to primary education.
- 20 backward Blocks in 10 districts have better people centred planning.
- 10000 women in 20 blocks benefit from women centred Gram Sabha decisions .
- Overall improvement in 20 backward blocks in 10 districts lead by change agents.

A Brief Overview of the Project

The project activities in the 3rd year have successfully taken forward achievements of the previous two years. The first year provided a wide learning field, enabling much sharing and analysis with the project team. The pitfalls helped to work out the way forward in a collective manner as well as on a case by case basis. In the 2nd year, increased rapport with Government officials began the process of information sharing under Section 4 began in the true sense. District administrations realised that this helps in active and engaged people's committees, and quantum change in quality of program implementation.

The third year has seen an overall support for the program from different quarters, including elected representatives of local Government local functionaries, and Block and district level officials. This has led to significant achievements, enabling visible and tangible impact of the program across the districts and Odisha state. The quantitative changes brought about under the program have positively impacted different sectors. In the area of **Pre-school child health and nutrition**, (Integrated Child Development or ICDS program), in 417 Anganwadi (pre-school) centres, cooked food and dry food rations have been regularised, enabling more than 10000 pre-school children benefit from the supplementary feeding program, in 84 villages, Anganwadi buildings have been constructed and repaired, enabling better care and nutrition to vulnerable children, as also mothers. Impacting the **Primary Education Program**, in 93 schools new teachers have been appointed engendering better teaching, in 63 villages new building have been constructed, in 344 schools teachers have become regular and in 362 schools the mid-day meal is being provided regularly and properly under the pressure of the School Management Committees (SMCs). In the area of **Primary Health**, immunization for children has been improved in 69 centres, impacting the health of more than 1200 children, interventions in Village Health and Nutrition Day in 177 villages have ensured that all eligible mothers attend and benefit from the VHND. In the area of **Employment Generation**, the project has focused on the smooth implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which provides for self-selection for unskilled employment to the poorest sections in the rural areas. The Act suffers from extensive miss-management, leading to non-provision of work, delayed, under and no payment of wages to below the poverty line workers. The efforts under the current program have been able to significantly to improve the implementation of the Act. As a result of this, total of Rs.25million has been channelled as wage payment to the NREGS workers over the last one year. In 128 villages people have been able to receive payments, which had been withheld for 6 months to more than a year. Of special interest is Jampani Panchayat in Nuapada District. In this Panchayat, 482 labourers from 6 villages had not received payment for works done under the MGNREGA for more than 8 months. After awareness drives under the project, they submitted a complaint on the Grievance day to the District Collector. Within a month of submitting the complaint, all 482 labourers received full payment. A total of Rs.2.8 million labour payment was made.

In qualitative terms, the program has been able to bring together civil society organisations, bureaucrats, media and academicians as also village community members on a platform to discuss the RTI Act, and the use and implications of Section 4. The State Level Women's Convention brought together 400 women from across 10 districts, to outline and underline the women's agenda for development. The women agreed to form a state level federation "Mati Ma Ro Santano" (Children of Mother Earth) to address their issues through in a collective manner. **Outstanding support was provided by the State Food Commissioner in this Convention**. He urged every participant to identify the excluded under the Act, and bring them to his notice as a result, more than 2213 eligible excluded beneficiaries (65% women) have been identified so far and their list submitted to the Commission for inclusion.

The outstanding achievements under the project, despite high level of resource constraints, have also been recognised by the ROM (Result Oriented Monitoring) exercise, taken up from 23rd to 27th Sept. 2016. The report specifically mentions that "Allocated resources (namely the EU contribution) are much below what would be normally expected considering the scope and dimension of the project. **Regular and well succeeded implementation has only been possible thanks to a high level of commitment by all Partners, combined with an extremely lean operation**". In addition the report also commends the work taken up for women's development under the project: "**A remarkable achievement beyond the core project is the enhanced role of the women**

in participating or even leading advocacy action. Women’s mobilization is visible, and in the forefront of all efforts.”

The project has thus enabled significant progress towards the ‘Sustainable Development Goals’ in some of the most underdeveloped districts of Odisha, including SDG1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere, SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages, SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning, SDG 5: Ensure gender equality and empower all women and girls, and SDG 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.

1.1. Activities and Results

Please list all the activities of the contract implemented during the reporting period as per Annex 1. Title of the activity: Conference at location W with X participants for Y days on Z dates
Topics/activities covered <please elaborate>:

Reason for modification for the planned activity <please elaborate on the problems -including delay, cancellation, postponement of activities- which have arisen and how they have been addressed> (if applicable):

Results of this activity <please quantify these results, where possible; refer to the various assumptions of the Log frame>:

Result 1: 10000 children benefit from improved delivery of ICDS service and 10000 school going children have better access to primary education:

Action

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. The baseline survey was divided into 3 parts – Part – I, Part – II and Part – III to simplify the qualitative and quantitative data collection. This has been completed in all the 20 blocks of the 10 districts which form the action area under this project. The exercise not only helped us in identifying the depth of irregularities and corresponding distress pockets but also enabled to shape our future programme strategies and capacity building training and Orientation programmes as per the priority needs. The survey has facilitated sharp analysis of data on conditions of the families and services on School, ICDS, Health, MGNREGS and Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha. 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.

The base-line survey report was finalized and presented at a state level meeting on the 10th Sept.2016.

The report drew the attention of media, NGO representatives, as well as policy makers, on the need for improving the state of delivery of the services in the tribal regions, especially with regard to the welfare services, including pre-school, and school programs.

Block Informations Centers (BICs)

The Block Information centers have emerged as vital centers in 20 Blocks for sharing and planning for the community, increasing people's awareness on Government schemes, and helping them place their demands and complaints for the better implementation of the schemes and learn from each other's experiences. Thus, in the third year, a whole range of activities have been initiated by the BICs, which have enabled people and Government officials to come together to make a significant impact on the implementation of the different schemes, and also increase people's participation in the governance of these schemes.

The range of activities have included village awareness meetings, GP and block level training and capacity building programmes, regular publication and distribution of IEC materials and Sookna Varta (newsletter), Haatprogrammes, Wall paintings, follow up of issues by the CAG (Citizen Action Group) members, villagers through petitions both collective and individual and often guiding affected people to approach for redressal issues at the district level in the Collector's Grievance Cell, reaching out to govt. officials through interactive and collaborative programmes proved to be a rapid success. A Block level Information Centre with a District or Block Coordinator (DC or BC) and its two Sachetaks(Change Agents)faces a tough challenge to cover the operational area of 50 villages and 5 Gram Panchayats, mandated for each Block. Nevertheless the easy and open access to application forms, leaflets, brochures, posters on different Govt. Schemes and the facility of getting petitions written by the Sachetak or the BC has seen a steady rise in the no. of visitors to the BIC in 2016.

It was more of a year of consolidated intervention with as much reach out to people and targeted achievements as possible. The BICs have also helped people resist corruption on the part of vested interests, including contractors, elected representative, and sometimes even officials, by helping people come together in the Citizens' Action Group.

The current year saw increased emphasis on health and MGNREGS, with people being sensitized about their rights in these sectors. GP and Block level training and capacity building programmes helped to ensure a higher rate of women participation in the local Governance bodies including the Palli Sabha (Ward meeting) and the Gram Sabha (Panchayat conclave).

A special programme of Block level Women's Convention was organized by each of the 20 EU blocks followed by a State Level Women's Convention programme. In order to have a greater advocacy impact, wider reach-out to the villagers and vulnerable sections and to achieve the targeted outputs, other activities by the Block level Information Centers included conducting survey of excluded beneficiaries under the NFSA for New Ration Card, rally on Right To Education, Health awareness, anti-liquor, Cycle rally on health awareness, Youth Leadership Training Camp/Workshop, MGNREGS Labour Group Formation, MGNREGS Leaders' Training, Block Level Coordination/Official Interface Meeting, High School and College level programme on RTI, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) and the Pradhan Mantri Bima Suraksha Yojana (PMBSY) etc.

The BIC also took up effort to empower the villagers and different Committee members through GP level SMC Trainings, Janch and Matru Committee Training workshop etc.

Some Examples of Successful Advocacy Efforts by the Block Information Centers:

Enhancing Livelihood Securities MGNREGS Empowerment

- The Block Information Centre (BIC) meeting in Nuapada Block of Nuapada district revealed that MGNREGS delayed wage payment was rampant in the area. The CAG members present during the meeting were advised to take up the issue with the district administration at the Collector's Grievance Cell. After the petition was submitted to the Collector on the Grievance Day, MGNREGS workers from Jampani, Surupada, Chhindpani, Tirilipani, Bagguda and Bamapada villages of Jampani GP received their wages totaling Rs.28,00,000/- within 20 days of complaint on 1st Nov 2016. This intervention has had a great impact in the block and the success story is inspiring village communities and labourers in other blocks of the district to also follow suit. The District Coordinator was completely supported in these efforts by the PD, DRDA, (Project Director, District Rural Development Agency). He had alerted the DC about the huge unspent balance in the DRDA Accounts, due to non payment of wages. The tribal villagers of the area as usual were apprehensive of approaching the district administration because they were ignorant and anticipating threats from the corrupt official-contractor nexus on the issue. Now, beneficiaries of other GPs beyond EU project areas are prepared to follow the same method to solve their MGNREGS wage payment delay issues.
- In Belpada Block of Bolangir district most villages in Suanbahal GP were suffering from the same issue of non-payment of MGNREGS wages for a long period. In Suanbahal Pond renovation case some workers had received their wage but about 40 workers didn't get their 12 days of wage amounting Rs.83,5220/-. The BIC Belpada guided, prepared the petition, got it signed by the beneficiaries and sent it to the District Collector and the Chief Minister's Office, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. Within a month after the submission of complaint the workers received their due wages. This has not only had impact on the entire area but also restored the people's confidence that they can check the irregularities this way and get their rights back.
- In Madba village of Kainpur GP of Rayagada block of Gajapati District 30 villagers had not received wages for almost a year since they had completed the work. On advice from the BIC, they submitted a petition to the BDO. The BDO questioned the PEO, who informed that people had not



MGNREGS work under progress in Godfula village, Kuliabandh GP, Nuapada District

done the work. This story was shared with the reporter of the local daily Prameya, who followed it up with the BDO. On receiving the same answer as given by the PEO, his video interviewed the labourers in their village, and at the worksite, and shared the clip with the BDO. The BDO instantly summoned the PEO, and instructed him to immediately release the payment, with a stern warning of punitive action in case of non-compliance. The workers received their due wages within a short period of time.

- 6 villages- Muding, Karlabahali, Chitalpata, Gobindpur, Kodapokhari and Dongapata in Muding GP, M.Rampur block of Kalahandi district, were migration prone area where the implementation of MGNREGS scheme was in a defunct state. The BIC Madanpur Rampur talked to villagers and the issue was taken up with the block officials. This intervention by MadanpurRampur BIC resulted in MGNREGS works to the said villages and a receipt of Rs. 25 lakhs as wage by these beneficiaries.

Enhancing Livelihood Securities: MGNREGS Empowerment

| OUTCOME TABLE FOR MGNREGS LABOUR PAYMENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| District | Block | No. of villages with payment issues | No. of villages Submitted complaints | No. of villages Received payments | No. of labourers benefitted | Total Wages Generated | Other issues and achievements |
| Bolangir | Belpada Bongomunda | 20 | 20 | 12 | 585 | 36,88,800/- | - |
| | | 11 | 11 | 11 | 390 | 4000000.00 | - |
| Nuapada | Nuapada Boden | 17 | 4 | 17 | 17714 | 31 Lakhs | - |
| | | 3 | 3 | 1.2 Lack | 45 | 5.2 Lack | Delays in the payment of NREGA work |
| Kalahandi | M.Rampur Th. Rampur | 6 | 2 | 2 | 46 | 28200 | - |
| | | 30 | 11 | 11 | 360 | 15,66,000/- | worksite facilities, no update of Job Card |
| Kandhamal | Phiringia Tikabali | 35 | 11 | 8 | 263 | 2,58,000/- | 23 village demand job and get work Rs. 1,52,48,000/ - |
| | | 6 | 3 | 2 | 38 | 81396 | |
| Mayurbhanja | Kaptipada Thakurmunda | 08 | 05 | 08 | 289 | 400000 | - |
| | | 14 | - | 11 | - | - | - |
| Gajapati | Rayagada R.Udayagiri | 17 | 7 | 7 | 214 | 7,58,000/- | - |
| | | 6 | 11 | 3 | 23 | 174 | - |
| Rayagada | Rayagada Kashipur | 3 | 3 | 3 | 62 | 86304/- | Demand of job Demand of job |
| | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 40 | 48720/- | |
| Koraput | Dasmantpur Laxmipur | 4 | 4 | 4 | 80 | 251280.00 | - |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nabarangpur | Dabugaon Tentulikhunti | 24 | 24 | 20 | 400 | 36,00,000/- | - |
| | | 9 | 4 | 4 | 350 | 6050000 | - |
| Malkangiri | Korukonda Mathili | 04 | 04 | 03 | 281 | 177398 | - |
| | | 08 | 04 | 0 | 281 | 177398 | - |

| OUTCOME TABLE FOR LABOUR GROUP FORMATION | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| District | Block | labour Groups formed | Total Man-days | villages. reached | labourers benefitted | Wages Generated (RS.) |
| Bolangir | Belpada Bangomunda | 11 | 21,200 | 20 | 585 | 36,88,800/- |
| | | 3 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 4,00,000/- |
| Nuapada | Nuapada Boden | 10 | 57470 | 10 | 980 | 1 corer |
| | | 3 | 60 | 3 | 45 | 1.2 Lakh |
| Kalahandi | M.Rampur Th. Rampur | 9 | 4075 | 12 | 125 | 76,200/- |
| | | 10(6- regd., 4- applied) | 9000 | 2 | 108 | 4,69,000/- |
| Kandhamal | Phiringia Tikabali | 27 | - | - | - | - |
| | | 14 | - | - | - | - |
| Mayurbhanja | Kaptipada Thakurmunda | 05 | 4150 | 08 | 289 | 700000 |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Gajapati | Rayagada R.Udayagiri | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rayagada | Rayagada Kashipur | 2 | 320 | 8 | 40 | 55680/- |
| | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 40 | 48720/- |
| Koraput | Dasmantpur Laxmipur | 4 | 4 | 4 | 80 | 251280.00 |
| | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nabarang | Dabugaon Tentulikhunti | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 2 | - | 4 | - | - |
| Malkangiri | Korukonda Mathili | 08 | 2 to 15 | 26 | 321 | 6,68,248.00 |
| | | 04 | days 2 to 15 days | 04 | 157 | 409770 |

Empowering for Primary Education Facilities

● The Primary School of Phatkimahul, Th.Rampur in Kalahandi district, was being run on pen and paper only. Despite several requests from the villagers and Committee members it was in vain. Then with intervention from BIC Th.Rampur they take up the issue with block authority and lodged a complaint at the BEO. He did visit the school afterwards but no steps taken. Then, another petition was submitted to DEO and the issue was published in newspaper. Meanwhile, they also reported to State Level Education Deptt. Through Toll Free No. 1800-34-56722. Soon, the officials from DEO office came and took stock of the situation there and warn the teachers of suspension from service if further complaint received in future and from then on the teachers have become attentive to all details. Now, the school is functioning properly.

- The Baliabeda School in Digdhar Panchayat, Thakurmunda block, Mayurbhanja district was functional only nominally. The BIC after knowing this called for a village meeting and sensitize the SMC members and parents about SMC rules, facilities and provisions and asked them to demand the same from the teachers with a warning that any in compliance would result in written complaint to BDO & BEO for strong action. The impact of this intervention was felt immediately as the teacher became regular and the school is providing all the facilities to the children. A simple demand in proper way led to a very big change that villagers realized in the strength of empowerment.

Improvement of Primary Schools

| OUTCOME TABLE FOR EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| District | Block | Teachers regularised | MDM regularised const. | School building Regld | SMC meeting | Teacher appointment | Uniforms distribution | Books distribution |
| Bolangir | Belpada Bangomunda | 10 | 8 | 3 | 34 | 12 | 33 | 33 |
| | | 25 | 40 | 7 | 40 | 5 | 40 | 40 |
| Nuapada | Nuapada Boden | 28 | 28 | 5 | 46 | 3 | 46 | 46 |
| | | 40 | 52 | 4 | 52 | 4 | 52 | 52 |
| Kalahandi | M.Rampur Th. Rampur | 3 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 16 | 14 |
| | | 7 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Kandhamal | Phiringia Tikabali | 11 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| | | 5 | 7 | 5 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Mayurbhanja | Kaptipada Thakurmunda | 38 | 41 | 1 | 18 | 04 | 46 | 46 |
| | | 6 | 6 | - | 6 | 3 | 45 | 45 |
| Gajapati | Rayagada R.Udayagiri | 12 | 4 | - | 27 | - | 17 | 17 |
| | | 42 | 46 | 3 | 43 | 2 | 44 | 44 |
| Rayagada | Rayagada Kashipur | 44 | 47 | 8 | 43 | 6 | 47 | 47 |
| | | 37 | 37 | 5 | 37 | 2 | 43 | 43 |
| Koraput | Dasmantpur Laxmipur | 15 | 6 | 8 | 21 | 9 | 32 | 32 |
| | | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Nabarangpur | Dabugaon Tentulikhunti | 6 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 21 | 300 | 150 |
| | | 8 | 6 | - | 24 | 6 | 44 | 44 |
| Malkangiri | Korukonda Mathili | 04 | 00 | 1 | 05 | 02 | 09 | 11 |
| | | 2 | 03 | 1 | 08 | 02 | 12 | 8 |
| Total | | 344 | 362 | 63 | 490 | 93 | 567 | 541 |

| OUTCOME TABLE FOR PRE-SCHOOL | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Dist. | Block | AWW regularised | Dry Food regularised | Cooked food regularised | Breakfast regularised | AW Building construction | Water facilities |
| Bolangir | Belpada | 8 | 8 | 34 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| | Bangomunda | 46 | - | 46 | 46 | 4 | 0 |
| Nuapada | Nuapada | 29 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 3 | 0 |
| | Boden | 61 | 44 | 32 | 18 | 8 | 2 |
| Kalahandi | M.Rampur | 4 | 6 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 |
| | Th. Rampur | 13 | 22 | 18 | 13 | 7 | 0 |
| Kandhamal | Phiringia | 13 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| | Tikabali | 10 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Mayurbhanja | Kaptipada | 44 | 46 | 42 | 42 | 2 | 32 |
| | Thakurmunda | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | - |
| Gajapati | Rayagada | 17 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | - |
| | R.Udayagiri | 47 | 50 | 45 | 45 | 2 | 48 |
| Rayagada | Rayagada | 46 | 46 | 45 | 42 | 9 | 38 |
| | Kashipur | 32 | 14 | 32 | 32 | 4 | 21 |
| Koraput | Dasmantpur | 35 | 36 | 32 | 25 | 6 | 15 |
| | Laxmipur | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Nabarangpur | Dabugaon | 24 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 3 | 6 |
| | Tentulikhunti | 13 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Malkangiri | Korukonda | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| | Mathili | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| 10 Districts | 20 Blocks | 452 | 367 | 417 | 347 | 84 | 183 |

Result 2:20 Backward blocks in 10 districts have better people centred planning, and 10000 women in 20 blocks benefit from women centred Gram Sabha Decisions.

Actions

Training & Capacity Building For Youth Empowerment

While the previous two years of experience was one side of the coin of BIC's personal achievements the programme activities from village to district level with formation of multiple platform to take up issue Grievance Cell of block and district administration, the participation of affected villagers, training and capacity building activities including some instant success potentially demonstrated the potentialities of the campaign and villagers' involvement. This gradually built up their faith and instils the self-confidence especially of the village youths and women groups look our intervention and effort with a positive perspective.

The above factor was very significant in that it caused an increase in visitors to BIC for consultation for redressal of issues from the villages of project areas. The Haat Programmes further their awareness and allowed them to focus on how to precede taking up the issues to block or district Grievance Cell. This preparedness was ensured by the active support and participation of youth groups in the campaign and training and capacity building activities in the 3rd year.

The Sachetaks have been instrumental in facilitating the actions of these groups, helping to raise the issues at different levels, including Block, and 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:

- Kanarpas village, Gopinathpur GP, Th.Rampur block, Kalahandi district: A total of 12 families out of 40 families in this village were not provided the new Ration Card. The youths and women from excluded families sought help of the BIC Th.Rampur. The BIC helped them write their petitions, which they submitted in person to the BDO as well as the District Collector on Grievance day. Within 15 days, they received their cards.
- Chikamba GP, Dasmantpur Block, Koraput District: 16 beneficiaries from 4 villages had not received new Ration Card even as all fellow villagers were duly given their cards. So, the youth groups from these villages approached the Dasmantpur BIC for guidance. The Dasmantpur BIC accordingly cross-checked their status in the GP list first and found that their names were in the eligible list of new Ration Card. So, the Sachetaks at BIC prepared the petition for these beneficiaries which were given to this youth group. The beneficiaries along with the team of youth next day submitted the petition to the BDO, Dasmantpur, for immediate action. After 10 days, the PEO of Chikamba GP distributed the Cards to the beneficiaries respectively. This effort did have a ripple impact in the area and other left out but eligible beneficiaries followed the same method to obtain their Cards which were deliberately suppressed by the corrupt govt. officials and PRI members.

Linkages And Interface Workshops With Government Agencies and PR Institutions

The 3rd year has seen increased interaction with the Government officials and PRI members and substantially more support from their side to address problems on the ground. The process of SuoMotu sharing of information for village level programs was also significantly increased, as the field level officials sought to share their schemes in forums and platforms organized by Agragamee and its partners. PRI members were also glad to support our effort as they also learnt much through participation in the different programmes. Government officials have also found the newsletters under the programme of much value to inform themselves of what is happening in the different corners of their district. This news bulletin 'SoochnaVarta' brought out on a monthly basis has engendered a very positive response from all levels of the Government. It has also cautioned Government officials of the mismanagement of programmes, and helped to improve their supervision and monitoring. District officials like DEO, DSWEO, PD, DRDA, DPEO, ADM have also

interacted regularly with the block and district coordinators, and shared all information about the schemes they are handling in different occasions and events organized. This has helped increasing efficiency of service delivery, and also increased people’s demands for effective implementation of basic services.

Priority has been given for particular effort to sensitize and strengthen SMC, JC and MC members helping them to be knowledgeable about their rights, role and responsibilities, rules and provisions and powers. This has culminated in a series of training programmes both at block and GP levels with interactive sessions with Govt. officials. Some of the outcomes of these training meetings in briefly are follows:

Institutional Framework:

Citizens’ Action Forum / Citizens’ Action Group

In the 3rd year of project activities on Improving Access to Information on Government Schemes the pro-active role of ‘Citizen Action Group’ (CAG) was significantly more visible. Their preparedness and effort to take up issues for redressal has been more effective and appropriate in most of the occasion. The training and capacity building and sensitization and accessing information on different govt.

Schemes have had everything to do with what their leadership, experience and ripple effect in the project area and beyond are today. Similarly, the women groups’ participation, support and leadership has also been equally effective, leading to increased regularity of the Angandwadi workers, ANMs and school teachers, better supply of supplemental foods and meals under the ICDS as also the MDM scheme for school children. This has also inspired male members of the CAG to take action, as also support the women in their efforts. The various block and GP level training programmes have now become effective forums for sharing and exchange of knowledge and information, and learning from each other.



CAG Training & Capacity Building,
Phiringia, Kandhamal



CAG Training, Th.Rampur, Kalahandi



State level RTI Forum Formation Workshop, Bhubaneswar

State Level RTI Forum

The State Level RTI Forum drew participants from 20 blocks of project area and dignitaries including Prof. Sashiprabha Bindhani, Information Commissioner, Odisha, Prof. Radhamohan, former Odisha Information Commissioner, Sri Jagadananda, former Information Commissioner, Odisha, Sri Aurobindo Behera, IAS, member, Board of Revenue, Odisha among others.

Women's Empowerment

Block and State Level Women's Convention: The increasing need to empower the gender community and to enhance the voice of women at different levels of implementation and management of Govt. schemes in villages was another priority area of focus this year. This was planned and programmed at the block level with the existing women's federation and other women's groups and women PRI members. This was realised through conducting **Block Level Women's Convention** in all EU districts. A total of 18 no. of block level women's conventions with interactive discussions between Government officials and women facilitated a better understanding between people and the officials and helped in an allround improvement in the implementation of Government programmes.

In the case of Bongomunda block of Bolangir district it was the OLM who addressed all the queries of the participants and also extended all support under OLM on income generation and livelihood security of the marginalised and landless community. In Dasmantpur Block of Koraput district the Women Federation leaders and PRIs demonstrated the spirit of increasing voice of women against all kinds of injustice and rights of decent living and sustainable social development.

State Level Women's Convention

A follow-up to the Block level conventions, this occasion brought together more than 400 women from 10 districts across Odisha. The participants included Sarpanches, Panchayat Samiti members, as also community leaders, who had long experience in addressing developmental and welfare delivery issues. The 3 days of the meeting saw animated discussions with all partners sharing their experiences, and reaching out to each other with their stories. Government officials also attended the occasion, sharing information, and wanting to know what the problems on the ground were.

The Chairman of Odisha State Food Commissioner, Mr. RanglalJamuda shared the provisions under the National Food Security Act with all the participants, and explained the 3 major focus areas of the Act, which was ensuring rice or other grain to the poorest, supplementary feed to address malnutrition in school and pre-school children, and the antodayaprogramme to reach the last and most vulnerable section in any village and community. He pointed out that if children do not receive MDM for more than 4 days continuously, they are eligible for cash compensation, if their mothers forward a complaint. He urged all the participants to make effort to identify the excluded under the NFSA, and bring the list to his notice so that the gaps in the Act maybe covered. In addition, the convention also had the attendance of the MNREGS Ombudsman, the CDMO, Rayagada, and other Block level officials. The convention has resulted in the identification of 3000 excluded eligible families under the NFSA Act. This list being processed for the NFSA supplies. Survey is also continuing to identify more eligible persons under the NFSA in the 10 districts under the project.



OLM, Bongomunda Addressing Women's Convention, Bolangir District



Women's Convention at Dasmantpur Block, Koraput District

- 6,000 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.

Weekly Market Program

The MPrevious year experience from the Weekly Market Programme was so successful that the year 2016 witnessed a three times rise in nos. of this events. The visitors have regularly been demanding more different govt. schemes, rules and provisions including the entitlements related guidance. And, often requesting to conduct awareness training meetings in their village for sensitizing and guiding fellow villagers. Their interest and understanding the need for accessing information has been giving rise to much other innovative intervention to cater to their needs in diverse ways. The Haat programme has also allowed BIC to maximise its intervention impact with less risk because Min the village meeting often the groupism among them creates lot of confusion and derails the desired outcome. It has been observed that the greater the irregularities on govt. schemes in an area the higher became the visitors to this event in the weekly market as is the case of Dasmantpur block of Koraput district with 12 no. of events with a total visitors of 18610 in year 2016.

| Weekly Market Programmes Coverage | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|--------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|
| Year | District | Block | Total Events | GP | Villages | Participants | |
| | | | | | | W | M |
| 2016 | 10 | 20 | 190 | 100 | 578 | 13792 | 14499 |
| 2015 | 10 | 20 | 60 | 43 | 518 | 4533 | |



Weekly Haat Programme, Adri, Th.Rampur,
Kalahandi District



Weekly Haat Programme, Balandapada,
Phiringia, Kandhamal District



Weekly Haat Programme, Chandragiri GP,
Kashipur Block, Rayagada District



Weekly Haat Programme, Bhanpur, Nuapada Block/District

3. Visibility

How to the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the Action ?

The visibility of the EU Contribution is ensured through conspicuous use of the EU Logo, as also emphasising the EU-Agragamee joint nature of the programme in all publication, banners, and signboards. In specifics, the EU contribution is emphasised in writing and through logo in following ways:

Sign Boards: The 20 Sign Boards in as many Blocks, in 10 districts of Odisha indicating the location of the Block Information Centres (They have been described as ‘Block Level Information Centres’ or BLIC in the proposal submitted, but common usage has lead to use of just BIC)

Wall-Paintings: Wall paintings in different villages carry the European Union Logo.

Posters: Posters which have reached 1000 villages have the EU Logo on them.

Newsletters: The Newsletter, “SoochanaVarta” states that the newsletter is published under the joint project by European Union and Agragamee on Information sharing, and also prominently displays the EU Logo on the cover.

Weekly Market: The weekly market provides leaflets, and pamphlets all of which convey the message about support from the EU as well. The banners and posters which are put up in the EU Weekly Market stall also carry the European Union Logo, and the message of the Joint Programme.

Flex Banners: All banners put up in capacity building, and meetings carry the EU logo, and proclaim that the event is being organised under the joint programme by EU and Agragamee.

News Reports: News reports published in different new papers state that the project is supported by European Union.

Assets: All assets carry the EU Logo in a prominent place.

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on the EuropeAidwebsite? If so, please state your objections here.

Agragamee has no objection to publication of the results of the Action by the European Union.

QUANTITATIVE OUTPUT TABLES

ANNUAL QUANTITATIVE TABLES – 2016

| SMC TRAINING PROGRAMME | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------|--|
| District | Block | No. of SMC Trainings | Name of GPs reached | Villages reached | No. of participants | | Key Govt. officials attended |
| | | | | | W | M | |
| Bolangir | Belpada Bongomunda | 2 | Bharuapali | 7 | 35 | 40 | Head master , Ward member, AWW CRCC |
| | | 5 | 5 | 40 | 20 | 30 | |
| Nuapada | Nuapad Boden | 2 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 38 | HM,ASST Teacher,AWW CRCC, Teachers |
| | | 4 | 4 | 33 | 132 | 187 | |
| Kalahandi | M.Rampur Th. Rampu | 2 | Urladani, Mohangiri, | 23 | 33 | 30 | 2 teachers and 1 CRCC CRCC -1, School Teacher-1, Ward Member-6, Sarpanch-2, Panchayat Samiti (PS) member-1 |
| | | 3 | Manikera, Muding 5- Adri, Gopinathpur, Maligaon, Padepadar & Mahulpatana | 35 | 60 | 90 | |
| Kandhamal | Phiringia Tikabali | 4 | Gochapada, Krandibali, | 38 | 171 | 149 | CRCC,Sarapancha CRCC, VLW,GRS |
| | | 4 | Balandapada, pairaju, Luising Pikaradi,Kainjhar, Katimaha | 24 | 52 | 74 | |
| Mayurbhanja | Kaptipada Thakurmunda | 2 | Notto, Saradiha, | 41 | 47 | 84 | CRCC, HEADMASTER CRC |
| | | 1 | Ranipokhari, Sarat, Dewanbahali Champajhar, Jarak, Digdhar | 15 | 10 | 31 | |
| Gajapati | Rayagada R.Udayagiri | 5 | Koinpur, Jeerango, | 41 | 47 | 67 | CRCC,HM, Teachers, SMC Members, CAG Members. CRCC, Teacher etc. |
| | | 2 | Lailai, Sanotundi, Karadasingi Sialilati, Abarsing | 9 | 12 | 24 | |
| Rayagada | Rayagada Kashipur | 4 | Pitamahal, Kumbhikota | 40 | 78 | 86 | Govt. school teacher, CRCC Teacher |
| | | 3 | GummaKutuli Manusgoan, Chandragiri, Talajhiri, Kashipur, Mandibisi | 35 | 32 | 98 | |
| Koraput | Dasmantpur Laxmipur | 3 | Chikamba GP, | 17 | 55 | 52 | BDO Dasamantapur, CRCC,Chikamba, Sarapancha Chikamba 2 |
| | | 1 | Dumbaguda GP & Girliguma GP 2 | 19 | 28 | 5 | |
| Nabarangpur | Dabugaon Tentulikhunti | 2 | Junapani,Medana | 2 | 18 | 20 | H.M HM,CRCC |
| | | 4 | Tentulikhunti, Pujariguda, Lamtaguda, Digi | 85 | 42 | | |
| Malkangiri | Korukonda Mathili | 02 | Gorakhunta | 09 | 19 | 28 | Head masters only Teacher |
| | | 02 | Sikhpally Nayakaguda & Bhejaguda | 8 | 11 | 19 | |
| | | 61 | | 535 | 915 | 1122 | |

| WALL PAINTING | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------|---|------------------|---|
| District | Block | Total No. | Name of GPs reached | villages reached | Impact |
| Bolangir | Belpada Bongomunda | 2 8 | Kanut Belapada, Jurabandha, Khaira Bongamunda, Mudapadar | 1 8 | - |
| Nuapada | Nuapada Boden | 8 6 | 34 village covered 3 | 34 6 | The community people are now aware on benefit of government scheme like. RTE, ICDS, RTI, MGNREGA & etc. |
| Kalahandi | M.Rampur Th. Rampur | 2 4 | Manikera, Urladani Adri, Maligaon, | 2 3 | Committee members Gopinathpur demanded for regularisation of MDM, SMC and other facilities ICDS, RTE |
| Kandhamal | Phiringia Tikabali | 12 12 | Gochapada, Krandibali, Balandapada, pairaju, Luising Katimaha, Kainjhar, Burbinjaju | 11 12 | |
| Mayurbhanja | Kaptipada Thakurmunda | 5 12 | Notto, Saradiha, Ranipokhari, Thakurmunda, Digdhar, Champajhar Jarak | 46 4 | |
| Gajapati | Rayagada R.Udayagiri | 15 15 | Sanotundi and Karadasingi Sialilati, Chellagada, Mahendragada, Abarsing Sabarapalli | 15 15 | |
| Rayagada | Rayagada Kashipur | 5 5 | Pitamahal, Kashipur Mandibisi manusgoan | 5 5 | |
| Koraput | Dasmantpur Laxmipur | 19 6 | 4 6 | 7 6 | |
| Nabarangpur | Dabugaon Tentulikhunti | 5 6 | Borigam, ghodakhunta, junapni Pujariguda | 5 3 | |
| Malkangiri | Korukonda Mathili | 6 5 | Gorakhunta, sikhpally & matapaka Bhejaguda, Nayakaguda & Chedenga | 6 5 | |
| | Total | 158 | | 199 | |

| WEEKLY HAAT / MARKET PROGRAMMES | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------|--|
| District | Block | Total No. of events | Name of GPs reached | villages reached | No. of participants | | Name of Govt. officials attended |
| | | | | | W | M | |
| Bolangir | Belpada Bongomunda | 10 | Kanut, Bharuapali, sarmuhan, Nunhad, Belpada Jampada, Juraband | 78 | 338 | 445 | Sarapanch , Teacher, Aww, ward member, Retd. Govt. officials - |
| | | 2 | | 8 | 150 | 199 | |
| Nuapada | Nuapada Boden | 10 | 17 | 87 | 567 | 135 | Teacher, GS, GRS, AWW, ASHA GRS, Teachers, VLW & Health workers |
| | | 6 | | 30 | 300 | 400 | |
| Kalahandi | M. Rampur Th. Rampur | 18 | Urladani, Barabandha, Mohangiri, Manikera 10- Adri, Maligaon, Padepadar, Gopinathpur, Mahulpatna, Chandragiri, Munusgaon, Lamtaguda, Rampur, Dumerpadar | 44 | 270 | 212 | LS, AWW, ASHA, PEO, VLW |
| | | 10 | | 85 | 100 | 1150 | |
| Kandhamal | Phiringia Tikabali | 36 | Gochapada, Krandibali, Balandapada, pairaju, Luising Burbinaju, Tikabali | 42 | 844 | 978 | CRCC, VLW, GS, GRS, Ward member, sarapancha, Forest. NGO person N |
| | | 4 | | 20 | 120 | 134 | |
| Mayurbhanja | Kaptipada Thakurmunda | 5 | Notto, Saradiha, Ranipokhari, Sarat, Dewanbahali Thakurmunda, Digdhar, Champajhar, Jarak, Keshdiha | 6 | 68 | 97 | Sarapanch , Teacher, Police, ASHA, Aww, ward member, Retd. Govt. officials |
| | | 5 | | 67 | 23 | 209 | |
| Gajapati | Rayagada R. Udayagiri | 16 | Koinpur, Jeerango Chelligada | 20 | 471 | 712 | CRCC, HM, AWW Asha Worker. |
| | | 8 | | 45 | - | - | |
| Rayagada | Rayagada Kashipur | 3 | Gumma Kutuli Kumhikota Manusgoan Chandragiri Talajhiri Kashipur Mandibisi | 30 | 178 | 204 | NA Teacher, Aww, Sarapanch |
| | | 6 | | 43 | 154 | 213 | |
| Koraput | Dasmantpur Laxmipur | 12 | 5 Tunpar, & Panchada, Kusumguda, Toyaput, Champi & Kakriguma | 45 | 9920 | 8790 | Medical Officer Dasamantapur, PEO Dasamantapur, BDO Dasamantapur |
| | | 1 | | 60 | 50 | 75 | |
| Nabarangpur | Dabugaon Tentulikhunti | 14 | Medana, Jupani, Ghodakhunta. Tentulikhunti, Pujariguda, Lamtaguda, Digi & Deopali | 20 | 150 | 180 | APO, Dabugam Block Only PRI members |
| | | 8 | | 50 | — | — | |
| Malkangiri | Korukonda Mathili | 13 | Sikhpally, gorakhunta & matapaka Nayakguda, Bhejaguda & Pangam | 19 | 198 | 243 | PEO, VAW & school teachers PEO, AWW, VAW & school teachers |
| | | 3 | | 8 | 89 | 123 | |
| Total: | | 190 | | 857 | 13792 | 14,499 | |

| RTI FORUM | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|--|
| District | Block | Total No. of events (RTI Forum) in dist. Level | No. of blocks reached | villages reached | No. of participants | | Name of Govt. officials attended |
| | | | | | W | M | |
| Bolangir | Belpada Bongomunda | 1 | 2 | 20 | 6 | 29 | Mr. Achyut das ,Director Agragamee. Mr. Sanjaya mishra, chair person ,CWC ,balangir Mr. BP Sharma , Sr.advocate , Kantabanji Mr. Suratha behera, Journalist , Sambad |
| | | | 2 | 15 | 6 | 9 | |
| Nuapada | Nuapada Boden | 2 | 2 | 34 | 17 | 78 | CWC Chairperson |
| | | 2 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 9 | |
| Kalahandi | M.Rampur Th. Rampur | 4 - | 1 - | 12 - | 6 - | 22 - | DPRO - |
| Kandhamal | Phiringia Tikabali | 2 - | 2 - | 44 - | 38 - | 51 - | RTI specelist, Jornalist, Advocate,NGO, sarapancha, Wardmember, |
| Mayurbhanja | Kaptipada Thakurmunda | 2 | 10 | - | 55 | 74 | - |
| | | 1 | 2 | 8 | 20 | - | - |
| Gajapati | Rayagada R.Udayagiri | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rayagad | Rayagada Kashipur | 1 | 2 | 30 | 48 | 28 | CDPO, ZP vice president |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Koraput | Dasmantpur Laxmipur | 1 | 02 | 20 | 25 | 20 | No Govt staff |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nabarangpur | Dabugaon | 1 | 3 | 20 | 8 | 22 | Monarama Majhi(Ex-CDPO), Abani Tripathy(Rtd.Teacher), Dr.K.D.Patanaik(Doctor) |
| Total: | | 17 | 29 | 207 | 224 | 362 | |

| BLOCK LEVEL WOMEN'S CONVENTION | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---|
| Dist. | Block | Name of GP reached | villages reached | No. of Participants | | No. of govt. Officials, PRIs |
| | | | | W | M | |
| Bolangir | Belpada | Kanut, | 35 | 69 | 22 | Madhusudan Das, Vice Nunhad Bharuapali chairman , Belpada Block Jaysing Belpada Kapani putel , Journalist, The samajAkula Bangola, retd. Teacher Tularam Putel , Retd. Teacher OLM Officer,CDPO, |
| | Bongomunda | Sarmuhan, Bongnmunda | 40 | 96 | 19 | |
| Nuapada | Nuapada Boden | 5 | 43 18 | 117 38 | 09 13 | - WM, Sarapanchi, Samiti Member |
| Kalahandi | M.Rampur Th. Rampur | Urladani, Barabandha, Mohangiri, Manikera Maligaon, Gopinathpur, Adri, | 14 16 | 180 54 | 15 31 | CIG members , District RTI forum members, PRI Members, Area leaders, Agriculture Dept, ICDS, Previous Block Chairman participated Samiti Member, ANM, WM, Sarapanch, AWW |
| Kandhamal | Phiringia Tikabali | Gochapada, Krandibali, Balandapada, pairaju,Luising Bodimunda, Pikaradi, Katimaha, Kainjhar, Burbinaju | 22 18 | 46 48 | 22 14 | CRCC, Sarapancha, Naib sarapancha CRCC, Naib Sarapancha, Sarapancha, |
| Mayurbhanja | Kaptipada Thakurmunda | Notto, Saradiha, Ranipokhari, Dewanbahali Sarat, Thakurmunda, Digdhar, Keshdiha, Champajhar,Jarak | 35 15 | 112 126 | 15 5 | Sarpanch, PS Member, Word Member LS, AWW, Teacher & ASHA Dukhabandhu Nayak(BDO),Raseswari Sahu (CDPO),Geetarani Mohapatra, Supervisor,Khageswar Patra,CHC, Thakurmunda, Girish ch. Mohanta, ABEO, |
| Gajapati | Rayagada R.Udayagiri | Koinpur, Lailai, Jeerango, Sanotundi, Karadasingi Sialilati,Abarsing Chellagada, Sabarapalli, Mahendragada, | 41 38 | 78 89 | 12 5 | PEO, GRS. Sarapanch, AWW, ANM |
| Rayagada | Rayagada Kashipur | Pitamahal, Kumbhikota,Halua, Kutili, Gumma Mandibishi Mansugoan Talajhiri, Kashipur Chandagiri | 36 50 | 78 72 | 12 12 | CDPO, CRCC Teacher, ICDS supervisor, Sarapanch |
| Koraput Nabarangpur | Dasmantpur Dabugaon Tentulikhunti | Medana, junapani, Jobaguda | 25 17 no of villages reached 24 | 65 35 110 | 14 12 40 | ABEO,ICDS supervisor & Media |
| Total | | | 487 | 413 | 272 | |

CHAPTER-V

WADI Model of Sustainable Livelihood Development for Poor Tribal Families at Dasmantapur Block, Koraput, Odisha

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 – Mahatma 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, trichoderma-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.
- 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 | Agragamee, 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 (2016-2017)

| Sl.No | Name of the Training & Meeting | Total Meetings | Participants |
|-------|--|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | Training to PIA Staff Training | 5 | 24 |
| 2 | Special Measure Malaria & Diarrhoea Training | 2 | 95 |
| 3 | Safe Drinking Water | 1 | 43 |
| 4 | Mother & Child health Care | 2 | 82 |
| 5 | Experience Sharing workshop | 1 | 42 |
| 6 | WADI Farmer Establishment Training | 7 | 337 |
| | Total | 18 | 623 |

6. Income Generation Activities For Land Less(2016-2017)

| Name of the Activities | Nos. of Beneficiary |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Goatery | 41 |
| Sheepery | 10 |
| Poultry Rearing | 7 |
| Total | 121 |

7. Canal Digging by Wadi Beneficiary in Wadi Patches

| Name of GP. | Name of Village | Total Meters |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Chikamba | Talagadala | 321 |
| | Uppar Gadala | 221 |
| Dumbaguda | Belgachha | 145 |
| | Badabagri | 200 |
| | Bhandisil | 132 |
| Girliguma | Girli | 321 |
| | Makakan | 112 |
| Chikamba | Banasil | 79 |
| | Pirimachhi | 145 |
| | Total | 1676 |

8. Mango Production in Year 2016- 2017

| Phase | Quantity (inQntl.) | Amount(in Rs.) |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1st Phase | 300 | 450000.00 |
| 2nd Phase | 450 | 675000.00 |
| 3rd Phase | 348 | 522000.00 |
| Total | 1098 Qntl. | 1647000.00 |

9. Convergence Work with Govt. Department

- 120 kg of onion seeds in rabi season have been supplied by Horticulture dept. of subsidised rate .
- Land development in shape of bonding (earth & stone budding) have been taken up in an area of 580 acres through MGNREGA in Bariguda, Tunkhal, Pedisil, Chaulakanti, Kaliamba, Bhitabagri, villages.
- Construct a check dam in the village Girli, Alchi under MGNREGA funds in 5 Lack .

Producer Company Details

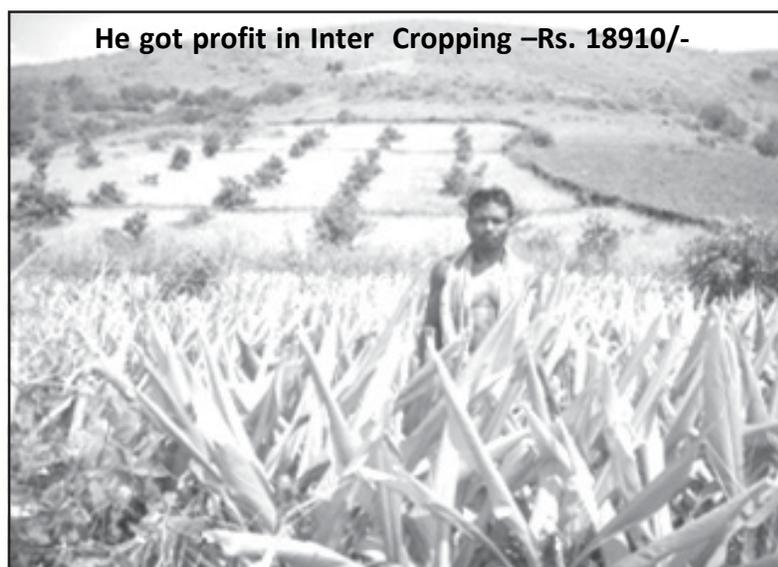
- Name of the Applicant : Dasmantapur Cashew Development Processing & Marketing Producer Company.
- Date of Incorporation : 2016- 2017 place of Incorporation Mankadamundi.
- Date of Commencement of the business 16th May 2016.
- PAN : AAFC7782G .
- Registration No. CINU01111OR2016PTC025262.
- 10 nos of Board Director .
- Total Members- 303.



| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Name of beneficiary | : Gamha Jani | Fathers Name | : Railu Jani |
| Village | : Badabagri | Gram Panchayat | : Dumbaguda |
| Block | : Dasmantpur | Dist | : Koraput |
| Total land holding | : 3 acres | | |

Gamha Jani is a 47 years old man resides in the Bhitabagri village, Dumbaguda GP of Dasmantpur block of Koraput district having family consisting three females and two males. His family has total 3 acres of land. Before starting Wadi, he was generally cultivating paddy, minor millet in the present Wadi patch and gets very low yield around **Rs 1100/-** only per annum. He raised Wadi in 3rd Phase, in the year of 2012 in 1 acre of land. His patch belongs to Jhadamba Pada UVS. Now after getting required training on Wadi and vegetable inter cropping, Gamha Jani livelihood became more sustainable. In the year 2013 & 2014 he had taken up inter cropping (vegetable cultivation) in one acre of WADI field with the support of NABARD project. Fruit crop grown are Cashew-40, Mango-25 & Litchi-10. Irrigation facilities canal.

| Intercropping Details | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|----------------|--------------|-------|---------------|
| Rabi - 2016 | | | Kharif- 2016 | | |
| Vegetable | Qnt. | Amount | Vegetable | Qnt. | Amount |
| Tamato | 0kg | 1800/- | Maze | 00kg | 2000/- |
| Chilly | 40kg | 600/- | Tamato | 50kg | 750/- |
| Beans | 12kg | 360/- | Chilly | 30kg | 450/- |
| Tamato | 60kg | 1800/- | Beans | 50kg | 1000/- |
| Cowpy | 30kg | 600/- | Raddis | 100b. | 500/- |
| Harahar | 70kg | 2100/- | Pumpkin | 80kg | 800/- |
| Ridge Gourd | 30kg | 600/- | Vendi | 0kg | 2100/- |
| Bitter Gourd | 55kg | 1650/- | Tapioca | 40kg | 400/- |
| Bhendi | 70kg | 1400/- | | | |
| Total | | 10910/- | | | 8000/- |



Conclusion

Within three years of span, both in Kharif and Rabi seasons he earned a net profit of Rs. 18910/- only after meeting all expenditure. It is one of the traditional practice of farmers in this region, they usually grows a variety of crops in one plot including paddy, millet , pulses, vegetables for multiple yield which ultimately address the bio diversity conservation and improvement of soil productivity to a great extent. Also the crop became more environments resilient. This is highly beneficial for marginal farmer; unproductive land with organic farming system has setup a benchmark in the targeted region where poverty and distress migration due to volatile livelihood is common.

CHAPTER-VI

Agro- Ecological Development in Tribal Area

Agro-ecology has a lot of relevance for the Tribals as they face acute Food and Nutrition Insecurities. The reasons are many. The Commercial Mono-cropping like Cotton, High-yielding Maize, Soya etc have been introduced by Market and the State in the name of Agriculture Development as well as for profit. Eucalyptus Plantation, Jatropha like plantations have been taken up in large areas. Wheat and Rice cultivation has been promoted replacing the traditional pulses like Finger Millets (Ragi), Foxtail Millets, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Kodo Millet etc. All these crops have made devastating impact on the lives of the tribals from the Food and Nutrition Security point of view as well as the culture of food. The Food Sovereignty of the tribals have been threatened. There is now a crying need to come back to the Traditional Agriculture practiced since generations. There is need to come back to Bio-diversity Conservation by conserving the indigenous seeds.

There has been introduction of Chemical Fertilisers and Chemical Pesticides and various subsidies have encouraged some tribal farmers to use them in contrast to their practice of using cow-dung and organic pesticides. This has resulted in threatening their ecological security as well.

However, many tribal farmers are organic by default and are engaged in ecological farming in their own way. The tribal area are still very potential from agro-ecological point of view. Many research studies have been prompting a Paradigm shift as follows:

There must be changes in various Policies at all levels to promote Food and Nutrition, Livelihood as well as Ecological Securities to the tribal and other vulnerable communities that will be sustainable. For this, a proper analysis of all the relevant policies legislations, programmes and practices are very much essential. As it is known, in all tribal areas, there are forces and countervailing forces that are determining the direction of the development. Some policies are definitely pro-tribal and pro-poor whereas some policies are definitely anti-tribal and anti-poor. While some of legislations are extremely good and well-intended, there is very poor implementation. One such example MGNREGA and other could be PESA. The violations of these Acts are widespread. But there has to be a proper visualisation of the following:

- National Orientation of Food Production Programme.
- Review of all Agricultural Technologies applicable to the Agriculture in Tribal Areas.
- From Green to Evergreen Revolution.
- Make Agriculture more Nutrition-sensitive.
- Give more emphasis to women in agriculture .

Keeping all these in mind, Agragamee has taken up a project to train and orient the tribal farmers to come back to Ecological Farming in their own land and also to have an understanding of the policy implication of so called Agriculture Development. The project has started from January 2017 with support from a

German INGO Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung titled as **STRENGTHENING LOCAL FARMING FOR FOR FOOD SOVEREIGNTY.**

It has the Following Silent Features

OBJECTIVES: a. Conduct at least Five Trainings for capacity building of the farmers on topics like Agroecological Farming, Eco-Village Development and Building Village Institutions
 b. Conduct at least one Farmers Convention for learning and exchange c. Undertake Field Based Research on Indigenous Production Systems and their Correlation with Nutrition/Food Sovereignty
 d. Conduct at least one Dissemination workshop for sharing the research ûndings. e. Conduct at least one Exposure visit for farmers from the Project region to learn from other initiatives in India about Alternatives in Agriculture.

Project Area

Rayagada and Koraput District of Odisha

Challenges

- As the tribal youths are migrating more and more to distance place in search of employment, it will be a real challenge to bring them back to Agriculture as Livelihood.
- As more and more Farmers are getting displaced from Agriculture, it will be a challenge to revive tribal agriculture in their own way.
 Bring the tribals to one platform by dialoigue, training and exposure.



CHAPTER-VII

Ecological Agriculture In the Footsteps of the Great Masanobu San

Agricultural science has taken a reductionist approach to the business of cropping and cultivation, wherein each part is treated individualistically and separately. Thus, the soil is treated with fertilizers, plants with growth hormones, pest attack with pesticides etc. The missing science in all this Ecology which looks at agriculture as part of a larger ecosystem. This has caused untold and complex problems, as the large scale of crop production driven by agribusiness agriculture has affected air, water, soil and climate in several ways.

Aragamee has sought to develop a systems approach to agriculture, and design the strengths of natural ecosystems into agricultural systems which would be able to counter the multiple problems due to aggressive clearing and cropping of land by enhancing the natural symbiosis and harmony within a farm. It has done this by respecting the soil, which is the core of terrestrial eco-systems, promoting diversity, encouraging small scale and indigenous crops, conserving and nurturing all biotic resources, including energy, water, bio-mass, microbes, crop residues and human labour so that there is overall rejuvenation.

The year has been seminal as we have been able to establish ecological production of almost all the local millets, which are the most important food crops of tribal communities. In addition, local varieties of cucurbits, peas, and legumes have also been produced. The yield in all cases has matched or improved local levels of yield.

The method which involves green manure cover crops throughout the year, retaining all crop residues, in situ composting, enhancing crop and no soil disturbance, no weeding, no chemical pesticides or fertilizers, has helped to improve soil health markedly, and almost completely removed pest attack. Eight years into ecological farming, we have stopped even the production of herbal pesticides, as even the most pest prone crops do not have devastating pest attacks anymore. Manual labour has also decreased, as the soil does not have to be dug or ploughed, as we sow seeds before the standing crop is exhausted, without bothering to dig up the soil.

Through training and demonstration, we have also taken ecological farming to farmers. This forms the core of the eco-village approach.

We still have not reached the perfection of the great Masanobu Fukuoka's natural farming, but our hopes increase each year, that one day we will! This year the ecosystem strengths have become visible and tangible in several ways. The bird life has gone up dramatically, and our soils have also come alive with microbes, fungi, insects and earthworms. We do not make vermin-compost any more, nor even compost, other than collecting kitchen waste at one spot. The resilience of the system was demonstrated by the response of our plants to the extreme water shortage during the summer months. The brinjals and chillies bravely withstood the period with fortitude, and resumed production with the coming of the rains.



WADI



A Farmer with her Crop of Corn



Sima Jani Howending at his WADI Farm of Bhitbarbagri Village



A Farmer has Cultivated Turmeric as Inter Cropping in WADI Farm.



Bada Disari, Uppargadala



A WADI Farmer has done Kandul Cultivation as Annual Cropping



Parajabarikanta Village



Parama Kulasika, Chaulakanti

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 – 29 April 1987
Sub Registration of Society, Koraput, Odisha

- 7. a. FCRA Number :** 104960035
Date of Registration : 27 February 1991
- b.** Detail of Staffs : Professional : 20
Support : 90
Total Members : 110
- c. Financial Status :**
- Income and Expenditure (Lakhs)
Income :
Expenditure :
 - Assets as per last audited balance sheet (Lakhs)
Fixed Asset :
 - Loan & Work Advance :
 - Fixed Deposit at Bank :
- d. Exemptions :**
- 80-G
 - Society Registration under 1860 Act
 - 12A
 - Income Tax Act (PAN No. AAATA1775E)
Commissioner of Income Tax Bhubaneswar
 - Tax Deduction Account (TAN) - No. BBNA0018D
- e. Administration Expenditure in % :**
- f. Compensation :**
- Highest Cost Employee Rs. 35000/-Structure Ratio
 - Lowest Cost Employees Rs. 6000/-
 - Ratio : 7:3
- g. Facilities Provided :** Fooding, Free Accommodation, Medical Facilities, Health Insurance, Solar Light, Drinking Water, EPF and other allowances

Organization Profile

7.1 Governing Body



Prof. Manmath Kundu
President

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



Mr. 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 JUMINANAL 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 leaders, President of Dasmantapur, 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 workers 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 pay Income Tax : 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.
- Interted 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.
- Envirinment including biodiversity conservation, natural resouces managment 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, Mayurbhaj, Gajapati, Balangir.

7.8. Our Donors

Karl Kubel Stiftung (Germany), Indigenous People Assistance Facility (Rome), European Union, Welthungerhife (Germany), ROSE (Belhuim), 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 : 09437018879
E-mail : aklenka.co@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
AGRAGAMEE

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying (Standalone) financial statements of **AGRAGAMEE, At-Kashipur, Rayagada, Odisha-765015** a public Charitable Society Registered under society registration Act 1860 ('*the Society*') which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, 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, 2017, 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
Meh No.061761



Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 22.09.2017

Balance Sheet

| AGRAGAMEE | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| At/Po-KASHIPUR Dist-RAYAGADA ODISHA-765015 | | | |
| BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March, 2017 | | | |
| PARTICULARS | SCH. | 2016-17 (₹) | 2015-16 (₹) |
| SOURCES OF FUNDS : | | | |
| Capital Fund | 1 | 17,013,229 | 16,697,744 |
| Un-utilised Grant | 2 | 1,072,902 | 248,345 |
| TOTAL | | 18,086,131 | 16,946,089 |
| APPLICATION OF FUNDS : | | | |
| Fixed Assets: | 3 | | |
| Gross Block | | 28,323,252 | 28,045,462 |
| Less: Accumulated Depreciation | | 18,733,589 | 17,858,031 |
| Net Block | | 9,589,663 | 10,187,431 |
| Fixed Assets-WIP | | 1,713,388 | 1,502,888 |
| Investments (At Cost) | 4 | 3,041,428 | 3,969,491 |
| Current Assets, Loans and Advances: | | | |
| Cash & Bank Balances | 5 | 6,212,491 | 4,727,616 |
| Loans & Advances | 6 | 1,255,966 | 1,114,691 |
| | (A) | 7,468,457 | 5,842,307 |
| Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions | | | |
| Current Liabilities | 7 | 3,726,805 | 4,556,028 |
| | (B) | 3,726,805 | 4,556,028 |
| Net Current Assets | (A-B) | 3,741,652 | 1,286,279 |
| TOTAL | | 18,086,131 | 16,946,089 |
| 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 | | For AGRAGAMEE | |
|  |  |  |  |
| CA A.K Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI) PARTNER M No. 061761 | | Achyut Das Director | |
| Place: Bhubaneswar Date: 22nd September 2017 | | | |

Income & Expenditure Account for the Year Ended

| AGRAGAMEE | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| At/Po-KASHIPUR Dist-RAYAGADA ODISHA-765015 | | | |
| INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2017 | | | |
| PARTICULARS | SCH. | 2016-17 (₹) | 2015-16 (₹) |
| INCOME: | | | |
| Grant-in-Aid | | | |
| Restricted Grants (including Peoples' Contribution and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects | 8 | 25,445,221 | 13,971,080 |
| BANK INTEREST | | | |
| On Saving Bank | | 346,767 | 272,278 |
| On STDR (Matured Deposit) | | 276,667 | 757,510 |
| On STDR Intetest Accrued during the Year | | 198,226 | 306,844 |
| OTHER RECEIPTS | | | |
| Organisation's Contribution for Projects | | | |
| Donations | | 1,940,262 | 70,000 |
| Other Revenue | 9 (A) | 639,098 | 1,681,849 |
| TOTAL | | 28,846,241 | 17,059,561 |
| EXPENDITURE: | | | |
| Utilisation of Restricted Grants (including People's and 'Organisation's Contribution) for Projects | 10 | 24,682,139 | 14,027,289 |
| Administrative and other input costs | | 2,973,274 | 2,901,694 |
| TOTAL | | 27,655,413 | 16,928,983 |
| SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE DEPRECIATION | | 1,190,828 | 130,578 |
| Less: Depreciation | | 875,558 | 938,136 |
| SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) | | 315,270 | (807,558) |
| 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: 0325851E | | For AGRAGAMEE | |
| CA A.K Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI) PARTNER M No. 061761 |  |  |  Achyut Das Director |
| Place: Bhubaneswar Date: 22nd September 2017 | | | |

Receipt & Payment Account for the Year Ended

| AGRAGAMEE | | | |
|--|-----------|---|-------------------|
| At/Po-KASHIPUR Dist-RAYAGADA ODISHA-765015 | | | |
| RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017 | | | |
| PARTICULARS | SCH. | 2016-17 (₹) | 2015-16 (₹) |
| Opening Balance | | | |
| Cash in hand at Head Office and Site Offices | | 64,302 | 64,302 |
| Work Advance at Head Office and Site Offices | | 409,883 | 266,913.00 |
| STDR at Bank | | 2,989,273 | 12289273 |
| Cash with Scheduled Bank | | 4,663,314 | 7,585,665 |
| | | 8,126,772 | 20,206,153 |
| RECEIPTS: | | | |
| Grant-in-Aid | | | |
| Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects | 12 | 24,318,886 | 13,029,398 |
| Bank Interest | | | |
| On Saving Bank | | 346,767 | 272,278 |
| On STDR (Matured Deposit) | | 276,667 | 14,122 |
| On STDR (Accrued Int. received during the Year) | | 255,621 | 757,510 |
| Loans & Advances | | 501,120 | 450,000 |
| Donations | | 1,940,262 | 70,000 |
| Other Revenue | 9 | 835,159 | 1,681,849 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | | 28,474,482 | 16,275,157 |
| PAYMENTS: | | | |
| Payment out of Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects | 13 | 24,521,414 | 24,122,118 |
| Administrative and other input costs | 11 | 2,948,566 | 2,910,408 |
| Bank Interest (NABARD) refunded to RO | | 24,708 | 60,277 |
| Purchase of Fixed Assets | | 82,500 | 867,905 |
| Loans & Advances | | | 393,830 |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS | | 27,577,188 | 28,354,538 |
| CLOSING BALANCE | | | |
| Cash in hand at Head Office and Site Offices | | 64,302 | 64,302 |
| Work-advance | | 642,302 | 409,883 |
| STDR at Bank | | 2,169,273 | 2,989,273 |
| Cash at Bank | | 6,148,189 | 4,663,314 |
| | | 9,024,066 | 8,126,772 |
| 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: 032585 LE | | For AGRAGAMEE | |
|   | |   Achyut Das Director | |
| CA A.K Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI) PARTNER M No. 061761 | | | |
| Place: Bhubaneswar Date: 22nd September 2017 | | | |

Aragamee's Publication

1. Ama Gaon, 1988
2. Naba Swajan Kan, 1990
3. Agragamee Eka Suphal Rupayan (1 & 2) 1991
4. Gitare Gitare, 1992
5. Agragamee Parikshya and Paryalochana, 1993
6. Sachitra Sansar, 1993
7. Chatrutha Adivisi Mahila Samabesh, 1994
8. Adivasi Anchalare Samasthanka Pain Sikshya, 1995
9. Banabasi Sansar, 1996
10. Kaha Dhanakaha Adhikar, 1996
11. Sikhya 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
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