

ANNUAL REPORT - 2017-18





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Director's Note...

Those of us who have been working in the Tribal Areas for long years have observed that there has been steady decline in the Agricultural Production due to a number of reasons. It is not only the impact of Climate Change but also a gradual displacement of Tribal Farmers from Farming Practices. There has been no Minimum Support Price (MSP) for a range of produce that are available in Tribal Areas. The rising cost of production also has affected the tribal farmers. As result the tribal farmers, especially the youths, are migrating to distance places. Besides, the Food, Nutrition and Livelihood Securities have been seriously affected. On the other hand, the promotion of commercial crops like Eucalyptus Plantation, Cotton and High yielding Maize has changed the Agronomical practices as well as Land and Water Use. At this juncture, realising the Agrarian Crisis, the Government has promoted two important programmes – Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY) and Millet Mission. Agragamee has taken this Government initiative positively and have accepted the Government Support on PKVY in Rayagada and Koraput Districts and Millet Mission in Kandhamal Districts. Also, to go deeper into Agrarian Issues, Agragamee has taken of large-scale Training Programme of Farmers in Ecological Agriculture; has organized Farmers Convention; has done intensive Research of Tribal Food and Nutrition and has made tremendous impact with the Farming Communities. The support has come from Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung. Agragamee has demonstrated that Ecological Farming can be an answer to many burning issues in Tribal Areas. The development of Eco-villages has been further expanded with new projects coming up with support from Karl KubelStiftung.

Under European Union supported project on Access to Information regarding Government Schemes, we have focused throughout the year on Women's Mobilisation and their vital role in improving the Quality of Lives not only at the Household Level but also at the Level of their communities. District and State Level Women's Conventions were organized to underscore Agragamee's focus on Gender Issues.

Though out the year, Primary Education in Tribal Areas has remained as the most important activities with expansion and consolidation of Mukta Gyana Kutir Model to 18 Government Schools.

**Achyut Das
Kashipur**

CHAPTER-I

Education Mukta Gyana Kutira

1. Introduction :

It is a matter of great satisfaction that Mukta Gyana Kutir is going from strength to strength. In terms of just numbers, we admit the change is marginal, evidenced much more in the regular attendance, rather than in numbers, but Agragamee has always tried to see beyond numbers, and it is this, which gives us immense satisfaction. First the students, as they are the core of any school. The children have improved, in almost everyway possible. The positive discipline is visible at almost every step. Children pick up liter and throw it in the proper pit – there are separate ones for degradables and non-degradables, the older ones serve the mid-day meal to the younger ones before they sit down for theirs, classrooms have long lists of do's and dont's, on which each class gives themselves marks every weak, things are used and put back in their place, and most importantly, rules are explained and passed on to the younger ones, by the older children. Much of this perhaps would be invisible to the first time visitor, as there is lot of noise and chatter, and hardly any rhythmic chanting that often evidences serious academic pursuit in many schools. But, even in this, there is a self check, a visitor might suddenly hearan ascending shout of 1-2-3 STOP!! And then dead silence, as a class realizes they have exceeded noise limits, and take due action. And then the lessons. Children in Mukta Gyana Kutir are far ahead of their counterparts in almost any other Government School in any subject. We have not taken the comparison to private schools yet, but expressions of children from Mukta Gyana Kutir as they write and draw and produce their newsletters, event reports, village anecdotes, and experiential descriptions testify to the beautiful and growing abilities of the children. These now form a significant section of Agragamee publications, and add a lot of colour and exuberance to the shelves.

And the teachers need to be saluted. If it was not for their effort, dedication, and willingness for continuous learning and improvement, Agragamee School would perhaps have been able to show nothing. Very often school manuals detail methods of improving student outcome, and learning levels, but few detail methods of improving teaching levels. In Agragamee, the dialogic process has sustained in the school and also sustained the school. Discussions with teachers, often going late into the evenings, planning efforts, exchanges with other schools, exchanges amongst themselves have helped teachers adopt creative, constructive methods at almost every step, including using games and fun during instructions, for co-curricular activities, as also for helping children understand the boundaries of play and discipline. The teacher student relationship goes much beyond the classroom, as they view each other as friends and companions, and teachers know the family background of each and every child in the school. Special effort is taken for co-curricular activities, which include a wide range from library reading to theatre and song, gardening, drawing and sewing.

Regular parent-teacher meetings are also organized to help parents understand the processes adopted in the school, and the progress of their children. Parents are encouraged to ask as many questions as they feel like about the school, its activities, as also about the progress of their child. They are invited to visit the classes when the school is running, so that they can observe what is happening.

2. Children's Report :

As in the previous year, children have written their Annual Report, providing us with a child's eye view of Mukta Gyana Kutir. This is a separate publication, which brings to the reader the fun, joy and things of interest that children experienced in their school year, along with glimpses of the method and approach adopted in the school classrooms. The report also has made the task of writing this Annual Report much easier! We give below the translated and summarized versions of the children's reports of the events and of the school year in general.

2.1. Our School Mukta Gyana Kutir

By **Chandrika Kumbhar**, *Class iv, Village Kumbharashila, Kashipur, Rayagada*

The name of our school is Muktagyan Kutir, Agragamee, Kashipur. We begin our school with prayer meeting. During this time, we share general knowledge, and read newspaper, count how many children have come, and tell stories. Kanaka Guruma is the headmistress of our school. Then we enter the classrooms in queue.

Lima Sir teaches us language. When Sir tells us stories we listen to him attentively and then write. He dictates words and asks for notebooks from children and gives back. We write our names on the notebook. We also correct each others notebooks, and rectify mistakes if any and write correctly. We write stories and songs on Friday. Then we do maths. Laxmi Didi teaches us maths. We go through the math lessons in the book. We do addition, deduction, multiplication, LCM etc. I love to do maths.

Soma Didi teaches us English from 11.30a.m. to 12.30pm., from 12.30 to 01.30 p.m. Kanaka Guruma teach us EVS. I love the topic on local self-government. Guruma explains each topic and show us maps, earth, trees and plants, birds and animals. Then we go for lunch. We are provided good food in our school. We get pampad, mixed veg curry, and eggs twice in a week to eat. After we have our lunch Didi go for food. When they go, we play games like kabadi, bohuchori and basketball.

We draw pictures and write stories. We keep them in our folders and also paste them in the wall-magazine outside our classrooms. We make paper flowers and put them in the wall magazine. We get oil, soap, notebooks, books, pen, pencil, colour etc. from our school. We observe New Year in our school.

We and our teachers get training in our school. Trainers conduct the training. We get to know and learn a lot of things from them. They too get to learn a lot from our school. We have six taps and one tube-well in our school. Important people come to visit our school. They become happy to see us. The District Collector visited our school on 2017. Her name was Guha Poonam Tapas Kumar. She was very happy to visit the school and talk to us. We had a meeting in the big hall along with the Collector. We all sang songs. Then she visited the village.

We observe Annual Day every year in our school. We act, play, sing and dance on the occasion. There are four groups in our school. They are Nagabali, Mahanadi, Indrabati and Bansadhara. On Monday Indrabati Group read library books. Mahanadi Group does gardening. Banasadhara Group cleans the toilet. Nagabali Group does stitching. The library has many kinds of books in it. We have a library room in our school. We go there to read books. On Fridays and Saturdays we read library books. We read newspapers and draw pictures in the large hall. We visit nature camps, block headquarter, banks, fairs, villages, post office, temples, police station etc. Back in the school we write and draw pictures on them. Children from Purna School came to visit our school. We made friends with them. Purna School children and we together had been for fishing. Along with the children of Purna School, we planted many decorative plants and made a garden in our school.

Our school remains closed during summer vacation. During this time, we go to visit relatives in other villages. Our Didis and Sirs go back to their villages. We write and draw our experiences when the school opens. There is a big hall in our school. We sing, dance, play and do meetings in the hall. Teachers (Siksha Sathis) from other schools come and get their trainings. They learn something new and go back. Accordingly they teach their children.

Our school provides us bags. Our school has a playground. We play there. We play from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. Then they teach us to stitch dresses. We are provided with school dresses. Exams are held in our school. We all appear the exams. We write our papers correctly. We fetch good marks. Among our school subjects I like language more. For we get to learn new words and make sentences out of them. I like that. I love Mukta Gyan Kutir very much.

Our School Visit by Dr. M. Chandrasekhar

By **Namita Kumbha**, *Class v, Village Kumbharashila, Kashipur, Rayagada*

Today on 03.01.2018, Wednesday Dr. M. Chandrasekhar came to our school. Chandrasekhar Sir first entered into Class One. Class One children sang and danced the songs of 'Little Bird' and 'caterpillar'. They then wrote their and their friends' names on the blackboard. Then they played name-card game.

Chandrasekhar Sir went to Class Two. The Class Two children sang and danced 'chhuku chhuku' song and filled up the gaps in the 'chaka chaka bhaunri' song on the blackboard. Then Dr. Chandrasekhar entered Class Three. He asked the children if they could read books. He was happy to see the Class Three children were able to read books. Then children wrote their names on the blackboard. Next he and our Head Guruma went to Class Four. Class Four children greeted Chandrasekhar Sir with Namaskar. Then Binodini asked, 'Sir! What's your name? Where are you from?' He said he was Mr. Chandrasekhar from Belgium. Then Class Four children sang 'Row row row your boat' and 'Baba black sheep' songs. Finally he came to Class Five. We greeted him. Kanaka Guruma was teaching us the 'Kalveria was crying' lesson. She asked who was Kalveria, and what was Kalveria's relationship to the Dodo bird. We all wrote the answer on the blackboard one by one. Chandrasekhar Sir was very happy to see our notebooks and Mukta Gyana Students' Report. Then Head Guruma asked why Kalveria was crying. We answered that Dodo bird was eating fruits from Kalveria's trees. Dodo was sleeping near Kalveria. Now, since all Dodo birds had died, there was no one to eat Kalveria's fruits. So Kalveria was crying.

Ishree asked, 'Sir, what's your name?' Sir wrote his name in English Dr. M. Chandrasekhar on the blackboard. We read out his name. Parvati asked, 'Where are you from, Sir?' He wrote he was from Belgium in English on the blackboard. We read that. Ishree and Ranjita wrote his name and place in Odia on the blackboard. Chandrasekhar Sir said to attach photographs of the children whose writings appear in the magazine. Head Guruma told us about the metal industry of Chandrasekhar Sir. The wires manufactured in his industry are fixed in teeth and music instruments. He donates to our school from his profit. Our school runs on that money. Then we danced the Banua Mulaka song. We all posed for photographs with toys in our hand. Jagannath Sir took our photographs. It was lunch time then.

After food we all went to the big hall and sat. Sakuntala told a story. Rebati told about pottery making of our village. Chandrika and Mita told about our school. Haranti, Daita, Swapna and Ranjita told stories. Then Sakuntala told about Paush Parba of her village. We all sang and danced and then sat silently. They gave us chocolates. We then played for a while. Then our school was closed. We all said Namaskar and went home.

Navapallab Camp Report 2017

By **Ranjita Kumbhar**, *Class v, Village Kumbharasila, Kashipur, Rayagada*

On 12.06.2018, Saturday we went to Navapallab Camp at Mallijharan. After we reached, the Sirs there provided us a room. We put our bags in the room and sat quietly. That day it rained heavily. We went to eat rice. That day there was egg curry. After food, we went to sleep. We got up in the morning, finished our bathing chores and all of us sat in a room. Children from the schools of Padepadar, Adri, Rayagada, Talajhiri and Uparajhiri joined us there. We had gone there for three days. The place was very beautiful. Being there one did not feel like coming back again. 84 children participated in the camp. Guides and facilitators for the camp were Ramesh Sir, Raja Sir, Kanti Apa, Kabita Apa and Bipin Sir from Bhubaneswar. Chandan Sir, and Kalabati Nani were from Rayagada. Head Sir, Head Guruma, Kanaka Guruma, Srikant Sir, Mantu Sir, Karna Bhai from Kashipur and Ishan Sir from Delhi also had joined us. Kambu Sir, Hari Bhai and Lada Bhai all from Mallijharan were present there. Sabita Guruma, Gita Didi and Dina Didi came from Padepadar with children.

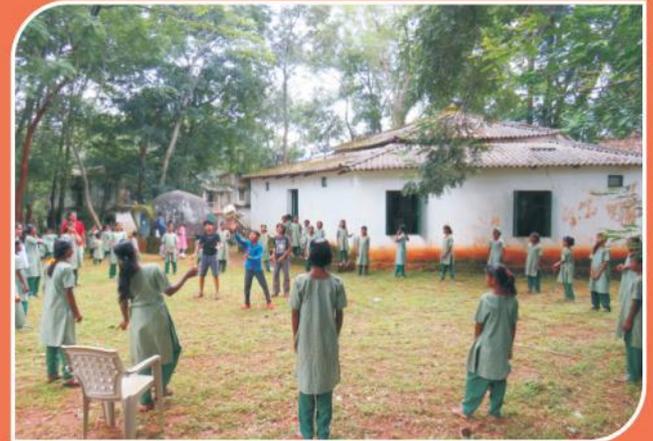
After food we assembled in a large hall. There we sat quiet in a circle. They gave us notebooks, pens, files and Navapallab books. That book had many stories and songs in it. Navapallab song was in its last page. We sang that song. They taught us how to write stories and poems. One of the Sirs asked what if we had no appetite. It would be great if we had no appetite – we replied. Then they gave us papers to write on it. We wrote and spoke what we wrote. Then the Sir told we would go and visit the village Sargiguda tomorrow. We said yes.

Nest morning we went to Sargiguda. We all went door to door in the village and asked about their family members, numbers and names etc. Then we had biscuits and bananas. Then we drew Sargiguda village and colored our drawing. After lunch they gave us paper and asked to go outside and write on any topic of our interest. We wrote about birds, the sky, flowers, trees etc. Kanti Apa taught us to sing the song of Nabapalla. After dinner, One of the Sirs told us that we shall go for an interesting visit tomorrow. We said yes. We went to visit a temple on Tuesday. The Siva temple was very beautiful; but its door had developed cracks. The temple priest came to us. We asked him about how the temple was

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built. He said he had a dream. The Lord said He was at the nearby hill. 'So I went to the hill and brought the Siva Linga here.' Saying this, the priest helped us see the temple. He said there was a twelve feet long snake. 'This conch was also having a twelve feet long snake in it.' He added. Then we returned to Mallijharana.

Kanaka Guruma told us, 'Observe the trees you come across, you will write on them.' We said yes. Then we had our lunch. After lunch we sat outside on a tarpaulin and talked about what we liked about the Nabapallab workshop.

Independence Day Morning Rounds

By **Ishree Jhodia**, *Class v, Village Ratapda, Kashipur,*

On 15th of August we got up early in the morning. We with our friends went to collect flowers. Then we bathed and combed our hair. We reached school when the bell rang. We gave the flowers to Kanaka Guruma. Guruma prepared a Bharat map and wrote 'Independence Day' in it.

We all went around Kashipur in two lines. Kanaka Guruma, Jayanti Didi, Laxmi Didi and Gita Didi accompanied us. We sang many songs like 'raghupati raghava raja ram...', 'bajare baja', 'sangrami ame' etc and gave slogans too. A police took us to a ground. All of us stood in a line. A Madam came and hoisted the flag. We all sang the national anthem and shouted out slogans. She delivered a speech, after she spoke the staffs present there spoke one by one. After all the staffs spoke we again gave slogans. They gave us biscuits.

Then we went to the block office and stood in lines. The BDO came and stood beside Kanaka Guruma. We saw him. He talked to Kanaka Guruma. We stayed there for half an hour. They gave us chocolates. Then we came back to our school. We felt very happy.

We stood in a round shape under the national flag at our school. Our school Didis, Gurumas, Sirs, staffs, Head Sir and Head Guruma all were present there. Then we hoisted national flag, sang the national song and after that gave slogans. We children delivered speeches. Then we went to the big hall and sat. Didis distributed us Boondi. We ate them and returned home with 'boondi' too.

Experience from a Visit to the Weekly Market

By **Mamata Kumbhar**, *Class v, Village Kumbharashila, Kashipur, Rayagada*

On February 7, 2018 all children from class iii, iv and v went to Wednesday weekly market in Kashipur. Kanaka Guruma, Lima Sir, Laxmi Didi, Jayanti Didi and Ranu Didi accompanied us. We all drank millet gruel, then we stood in line near the school gate. Then we got into two office vehicles, the younger children into one vehicle with Kanaka Guruma and Jayanto Didi, and the older children got into another into another. Kanaka Guruma and Jayanti Didi accompanied them. We senior children occupied the other vehicle. Laxmi Didi, Ranu Didi and Lima Sir accompanied us. We all got down at Manikeswari temple.

Lima Sir told all children to stand in line. Then there was head count. Then we went in line to visit the king's palace. There was a gentleman in the king's palace. Kanaka Guruma asked him if there was anyone in the palace to interact. He said, 'The king is no more. I am his grandson.' Kanaka Guruma requested him to tell the children something about the king. He said, 'Please come to the other side, I'll tell about the king.' Then he said, 'I am the king's grandson. He had no son or daughter. He died in 1980. The queen died in 1982. The king's name was Rudra Pratap Singh Deo and the queen's was Nabakumari Devi.' Kanaka Guruma said, Sumani Maa was also telling that the king had no son or daughter. If asked, she tells a lot about the king. The grandson said, the king was ruling in Kalahandi earlier. Then after some years he ruled at Kashipur. Then the grandson told us to make a round of the palace. So we children saw all around the palace. There we saw marigold and rose flowers, Amla tree, guava tree, tamarind tree etc. Then we went to the weekly market in a line.

In the market, we saw tomato, brinjal, ladies finger, cabbage, cauliflower, dry salty fish, potato, onion, nuts, chillies etc. We also saw snow, powder, nail polish, hair clips etc. We went round the clothes and dress material shops. We saw people deep frying Pakodas and Jalebies. A man from Katali village was deep frying jhilapi. Our teachers bought Jalebies and we ate them very happily. Then we came walking to the Laxmi Bazar Square and from there we left for our school by the vehicles.

Kashipur Block Office and SBI Visit

By **Haranti Jhodia**, *Class v, Village Ratapada, Kashipur, Rayagada*

On 23.03.2018, Friday we all went to visit the Block Office and State Bank of India at Kashipur. We girls from Class Four and Class Five had been to visit them. We were forty two children in number. Kanaka Guruma, Soma Didi, Lima Sir, Soumya Sir and Ram Sir accompanied us. First we went to the BDO's office. He suggested we should also go to the other offices in there. So after introduction, we went to all the other offices.

ICDS Office: Mukta Lakra Didi explained us about the ICDS Office. Pregnant women are provided with iron tablets and preventive vaccination too. Adolescent girls between 13 and 19 years of age get provisions for good health and food facilities. Lakra Didi told Kanaka Guruma, 'I will send the tablets with Anganwadi Didis.'

Bharat Nirman Rajeeb Gandhi Seva Karyalaya: We sat for sometime in the Bharat Nirman Rajeeb Gandhi Seva Karyalaya. Then Ganesh Swain Sir told us about the office and its functions. He told that they had divided women into three categories. Forty per cent of them were housewives, thirty per cent were in business and ten per cent were in farming activities. We sang a song; Odisha Mo Odisha. Then we introduced ourselves.

Food and Food Security Office: We went inside the Food Security Office. The Sir in-charge told us about his office. He said people in your villages can appeal before the BDO in writing if they do not get rice, ration card, forest land record, works etc. So the BDO can take step to ensure the provisions. Rice, wheat, kerosene per head are provided through ration cards to all households. Besides they are also provided to schools and Anganwadi centres.

Social Welfare Extension Officer: The Social Welfare Extension Office works for the development of the backward classes like SC and ST people. Schools for the boys and girls of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste run under this department. He pointed out the big school for tribal boys and girls and said next time we can visit the school. Then he gave us biscuits to eat, and told us to put the wrappers in a dustbin.

Accounts Office: In the Accounts Office a Sir told us about the Accounts Office. They keep accounts of the money coming from the bank and the expenses for the tribal people.

BDO Office: We went to the office of BDO and Asst. BDO. Name of the BDO is Sunil Khara. Block Development Officer is the chief officer of a block office. Officials like Welfare Extension Officer, the

Extension Officer, the Gram Panchayat Officer, Village level Worker, etc. work under the BDO. BDO supervises whether all the officials work properly. BDO also oversees whether the government schemes implemented by block office are running alright or not.

Computer Section: We entered the room of Computer Section. There we met the BDO Sir. He explained us about how the computers record all the data of applications, communications etc. He showed us the CCTV camera, which recorded all and everyone's movements in the office. 'Your visit was also recorded in CCTV', he said.

State Bank of India Office: The officer told us that people deposit money in the bank. Bank saves money for years as desired by the depositor. Bank gives kinds of loans like agriculture loan, business loan, industrial loan etc. People also withdraw their money from the bank.

CHAPTER-II

Creative Language Development Efforts : Educating a first generation in tribal India

1. 1. Introduction:

The Creative Language Development Project has completed two years of implementation. With support from the USAID (United States Agency for International Development) it has taken on the challenging task of educating first generation early grade students, training of youth for teaching, production of Teaching Learning Material to facilitate the work of the teachers, and promoting the idea and concept of the Creative Language Development Project with the Government to up-scale this effective mode of qualitative education in the tribal regions. The program has reached out to the school administration, mainstreamed the discourse on quality education and language development for tribal regions through 2 state level workshops, and brought about a tangible change in learning levels through stress free and fun methods in 18 Government Primary Schools in the districts of Rayagada, Koraput and Nabarangpur. The outcomes are significant in being able to establish an effective practice of literacy and reading teaching in the tribal regions. In the short period, the method has been able to prove its efficacy as has been certified by external evaluators for the program.

The past year has been particularly significant in enabling the program to reach out to the Government showcasing the method and approach, helping 1500 children take definitive steps towards reading, comprehensions and fluency, and helping to highlight the achievements in terms of numbers and percentages. According to the independent evaluators, ACER (Australian Counsel for Educational Research), who evaluated Children at the end of Class II in the second year, 58% of the children in Class II could read sentences, 41% of children could read all words given to them. These are remarkable achievements in a district known for the poor literacy, as well as the low levels of overall education.

1.2. 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
- ◆ 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

Creative Language Development Efforts

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Creative Language Development Efforts



2. ACTIVITIES

2.1. Workshop on Reading & Language Development in Rayagada District :

On 13th April, 2018 a Workshop on Reading & Language Development in Rayagada District was organized in DRDA Conference Hall in Rayagada. The District Collector graced the occasion as Chief guest, and gave her whole hearted support for the program. District level officials of Pre-school as well as Primary School Programme CDPOs from seven Blocks participated actively. 3 representatives of Centre for Knowledge Societies from Delhi participated in the programme, and spoke of USAID keenness to address the problems of education in the remote regions. Sunita, 4th Class student of MuktaGyanaKutira Agragamee School delivered a short speech, talking about her experiences in the school, and why she enjoyed her studies there. Representatives of 15 civil society organizations participated in the meet

VILLAGE-WISE STUDENT ENROLEMNTS FOR 2017-18

SLNo	Name of the School	Grade I		Grade II		Grade III		Grade IV		Grade V		Total		
		G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	
1	Rashijhir	6	5	4	9	3	6	8	15	5	5	26	40	66
2	Upparjhiri	4	4	5	3	6	7	7	3	4	9	26	26	52
3	Jhiriguma	5	6	6	8	7	10	6	4	1	5	25	33	58
4	Mandibisi	8	3	8	9	14	11	4	5	8	8	42	36	78
5	Chiliguda	4	3	7	6	5	2	2	8	3	4	21	23	44
6	Jhumuka	6	6	7	2	6	3	9	5	4	6	32	22	54
7	Badamandhara	10	9	6	8	8	5	12	5	7	7	43	34	77
8	Punjapai	7	9	2	5	8	8	5	3	4	4	26	29	55
9	Beheraguda	6	2	7	5	1	0	8	5	8	1	30	13	43
10	Titijohola	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	5	3	2	13	18	31
11	Chikamba	5	2	4	5	9	5	6	5	8	12	32	29	61
12	Phatikijam	5	2	2	2	4	9	5	4	4	6	20	23	43
13	Banasil	5	33	3	28	9	7	8	5	1	10	26	83	109
14	Uppargadal	4	4	9	6	1	8	7	5	8	12	29	35	64
15	Kanheimunda	16	14	16	16	14	7	9	11	3	17	58	65	123
16	Goudaguda	3	8	8	9	2	7	7	11	9	8	29	43	72
17	Upargodigaon	9	6	6	7	9	6	8	2	5	6	37	27	64
18	Lamptaguda	2	4	5	9	9	8	6	9	5	10	27	40	67
	Total	10	12	10	14	12	11	11	11	9	13	54	61	116

Schools and Shiksha Sathies Under CLDE Programme

	Village	School	Panchayat	Block	Teachers
Kashipur Block, Rayagada District					
1	Uparjhiri	Uparjhiri PS	Taljhiri	Kashipur	Rupadhar Majhi
2	Jhiriguma	Jhiriguma UPS	Taljhiri	Kashipur	Dharamsingh Majhi
3	Rasihiri	Rasihiri 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 Miniaka
8	Titijhola	Titijhola NUPS	Kumbikota	Rayagada	Kambu Miniaka
9	Punjapai	Punjapai UPS	Kutuli	Rayagada	Phulanti Miniaka
10	Beheraguda	Beheraguda UPS	Pittamahar	Rayagada	Nageswar Mandangi
Tentulikhunti Block, Nabrangpur District					
11	Kanheimunda	Kanheimunda PUPS	Lamtaguda	Nabrangpur	Radharani Harijan
12	Goudaguda	Goudaguda PS	Tentulikhunti	Nabrangpur	Sangita Singh
13	Upargodigaon	Lamtaguda UPS	Lamtaguda	Nabrangpur	Khyamasagar Harijan
14	Lamtaguda	Lamtaguda PS	Lamtaguda	Nabrangpur	Prasad Mahapatro
Dasamantpur Block, Koraput District					
15	Chikamba	UPS Chikamba	Chikamba	Dasamantpur	Tejeswari Subudi
16	Phatikijam	NUPS Phatikijam	Chikamba	Dasamantpur	Bhibhati Kandhpan
17	Bonasil	UPS Bonasil	Chikamba	Dasamantpur	Dhanu Jani
18	Upargadala	NUPS Upargadala	Chikamba	Dasamantpur	December Bisoyi

2.2. A Synergistic State Level Meet for Quality Education In Tribal Regions:

The State Level Workshop for Reading and Language Development on 8th and 9th June, 2017 brought together 125 Civil Society representatives, Government servants, academics, community representatives and teachers together to address the problem. Dr. Balakrishnan Development Commissioner inaugurated the event, and appreciated the Annual Report written by the students of Agragamee School. Mr. Rangalal Jamuda Food Commissioner, Mr. Chudamani Seth Director Education, Mrs. Balaka dey Program Management Specialist, USAID India, Dr. Aurobindo Behera, Former Member State Planning Board graced the occasion, and shared their valuable insights. The participants spoke with great commitment and decided to take the discussion forward to work for education for all in the tribal regions. Professor Indira Vijaysimha, Professor Minati Mahanty, Professor Manmath Kundu, and Professor Ajit Mahanty spoke about language learning, and addressing the multi-lingual situation in tribal areas.

2.3. Training For Shiksha Sathies:

During the year, 4 refresher training events for Shiksha Sathies have been organized. These refresher

trainings have helped Shiksha Sathies upgrade their skills, as also share innovations within the classroom and thus facilitated cross-learning amongst them, helped to bring about correctional inputs and address problems that they Shiksha Sathies were facing in their classrooms.

Thus, the programs have helped ShikshaSathies understand and teach follow up to the 'Kau dake Ka' workbook primer KauDakeKa 2, they have brought about vibrant reading aloud sessions in each of the primary schools, helped introduce new games, and enabled Shikshasathies to develop planning skills that enable them to address all the learning problems systematically.

2.4. Teaching Learning Material:

The second year saw the publication of 'KauDake Ka 2' a reader for the children in Class II and III, who were developing proficiency in reading. The book contains several interesting stories, poems and rhymes, that draw the children into the world of print. Filled with skill full illustrations, the book has helped children get into the reading habit, and take their skills further with the exercises given at the end of each chapter. In addition, teaching material in the form of charts have also been given which have helped make the classrooms have a print rich atmosphere, and drawn the children to explore the stories and other information in the charts. All this has helped children develop interest in reading from an early stage, and the learning and comprehension has begun from class III for more than 80% of the children.

2.5. Library

Library books were provided to help children read. Along with, ShikshaSathies were also provided inputs during the refresher training programs to have read aloud classes with the children to get them interested in reading.

2.6. ShikshaSathi Review and PerformanceAssessments

Performance assessments of all ShikshaSathies have been taken up on a regular basis in a participatory manner, helping ShikshaSathies themselves to identify problems and lacunae in their work, and take up correctional measures. It has included school visits, review of documents and records of the ShikshaSathies, as also reports from ShikshaSathies about theirwork.

All this has helped assess and improve students, reading levels, use of teaching learning material, students' attendance, classroom processes and overall performance of, school management committees and parents' associations, as also Government school teachers. This has helped to maintain a high overall quality of the program.

3. Advocacy Efforts:

Advocacy is an essential effort for any idea or innovation to be taken forward. It enables the stakeholders to understand the rationale of the program, visualize the positive benefits that could accrue, become active participants and thus involved stakeholders, and inform and influence the program processes and implementation in key ways, helping to increase its impact, and efficacy. Agragamee took up the advocacy for this program with sustained dialogue at several levels, it reached out to the community through village visits and meetings, had several levels of dialogue with the government through person to person interactions, district level and block level meets, as well as sharing events, and sharing of

materials and reports. All this helped to create a climate of understanding, support, as also a felt need for the program, as children and schools showed tangible signs of change and improvement.

3.1. Dialogue with village community

During the year, active dialogue with the village committee has been taken up by the ShikshaSathies, as well as the project senior staff. This has helped to involve them in the schooling process, and create awareness of the rights of the child, as also the provisions under the Right to Education Act. The parent community has begun to realize the value of the CLDE efforts, and that it is significantly different from the regular Government School Teaching. This has resulted in parents bringing their children back from the residential schools, and readmitting them in the village day schools. Many have expressed lot of happiness that this program has helped them have their children with them in the village. They have also been motivated by the regularity and commitment of the ShikshaSathies, and have started questioning their Government School teachers, pressurizing them to attend regularly.

3.2. Dialogue with State and District Officials:

Over the two years of the project, Agramee has increased its rapport and communication with Government officials at the state and district level, sharing the space provided by the Government for the program, communicating the methods and approach at different levels, encouraging ShikshaSathies to also communicate with the Government Schools teachers all the things about the program, and also use facilities of the government schools, apart from class rooms like the library, and charts and other TLM

All this has resulted in a positive synergy, which has enabled the program to establish methods of quality early grade teaching, and also increased the appreciation of the concept, and the effort at all levels. The program has brought about a successful dialogue with the District Education Officers and the District Collectors of three Districts, including Nabrangpur, Koraput and Rayagada, helped to initiate learning processes with ABEOs of more than 12 blocks as also with teachers in more than 40 schools. Several Government

functionaries have expressed much appreciation of the book 'KauDakeKa', and the live demonstrations in sharing workshops has helped to develop a keen interest amongst teachers for teacher training efforts, whereby they could also use the books and the methods for helping their students learn better.

District Collectors in the different districts on their part have also appreciated the effort and method, and have attended the events organized by Agramee. All this has helped

3.3. Workshop for Reading and Language Development in Koraput District, 15th October, 2017:

The workshop on reading and language development in Koraput District was organized with the objective of raising awareness on the need for alternative teaching methods in the Primary Schools, and what could be achieved through some systematic thinking and inputs as had been done under the CLDE design. The workshop has 89 participants, representing different stakeholder groups, including district administration, civil society organisations, academics, teachers and other representatives of the School and Mass Education

Department, lawyers and the media. The workshop was inaugurated by ShriAnupamSaha, District Collector, Koraput. ShriGadadharaParida, Ex Collector, Koraput and ShriMaheswarNayak, DPC SarvaSikhyaAbhiyan, Koraput gave the key note address. The workshop had lively discussions, and helped in raising and discussing many issues related to early grade reading in the tribal regions.

3.4. District Level Sharing Workshops:

These workshops were held in the three districts of Nabarangpur, Koraput and Rayagada with the objective of sharing the method, achievements, best practices and lessons learnt under the CLDE project with Government, public intellectuals, as also members from the village community, in an effort to showcase an alternate approach that could bring about a high learning curve in children without stress and fear. The workshops had lively and animated sessions, with demonstrations of method by teachers of Agragamee School, and inputs from Government officers, Government College lecturers, and teachers, as well as ShikshaSathies. They were instrumental in helping Government as well as public understand that quality education in the tribal regions is possible, if the right approach was used.

4. Monitoring and Review:

4.1. ShikshaSathi Review and Performanceassessments:

Performance assessments of all Shiksha Sathies have been taken up on a regular basis in a participatory manner, helping Shiksha Sathies themselves to identify problems and lacunae in their work, and take up correctional measures. It has included school visits, review of documents and records of the Shiksha Sathies, as also reports from Shiksha Sathies about theirwork.

All this has helped assess and help to improve students, reading levels, use of teaching learning material, students' attendance, classroom processes and overall performance of, school management committees and parents' associations, as also Government school teachers. This has helped to maintain a high overall quality of the program.

4.2. End-line Survey and Findings:

The End-line Reading Fluency test has been taken up for 224 children who have completed class 2, in the 18 Government Schools in the villages as mentioned above. This includes 100 girls and 124 boys. The findings of the end-line Reading fluency survey are quite significant, and even remarkable. They come at a time, when the Government of Odisha has expressed deep concern about the poor learning levels of children across the state in class VIII. It has been reported that, the Government of Odisha is reviving the program of 'Ujala' for helping children in Class VII and VIII read the alphabets. In this context, the survey findings are in fact remarkable, indicating as they do that 37% of all children under the CLDE Program, at the end of Class II are able to read a paragraph fluently. Another 32% of the children at the end of Class II are able to read sentences with some hesitation, and self correction. Thus 69% of children under the CLDE program are able to read at the end of Class II.

Comparison across the gender divide reveals that 37% of the girls can read paragraphs, as against 35% of boys. In the Sentence category also, the percentage of girls is higher, with 38% girls able to read a sentence as against 27% boys.

Comparisons of end-line with the base-line figures indicate that improvement in reading fluency is more for girls, with 25% points increase for girls at the end of Class II in the 'Paragraph' category, as compared to 16% points increase for boys. Like-wise in the 'Sentence' category, the increase for girls is 35% points, while for boys, it is 20% points. This indicates that along with improvement in learning levels, the gender gap has been closed and girls have surpassed boys by the end of two years of the program.

The inter-block comparison indicates that Dasmantpur Block in Koraput District has had the maximum improvement of 38% points over the base-line in the 'Sentence' category, and Kashipur Block in Rayagada District has the maximum improvement of 46% points over the base-line in the 'Paragraph' category. Rayagada Block, Rayagada District has shown the maximum improvement of a whopping 83% over the base-line for girls in overall reading levels.

Block-wise Analysis:

Rayagada Block of Rayagada District shows the most outstanding improvement in overall gender performance. A total of 44 children, 23 girls and 21 boys in 5 schools undertook the Reading Fluency test. The tests indicate, that the gender gap has not only been closed, but the girls have out shown the boys in reading levels. 83% of girls are able to read at the end of Class II. This is an increase of as many (83%) percentage points over the base-line, which was at zero for both 'Sentence' and 'Paragraph' categories. This is a noteworthy achievement, and the Shiksha Sathies of Rayagada district need to be commended for their achievements. The overall figures indicate that almost half the children (48%) are able to read sentences, and 23% (which is nearly a quarter of the children) are in the fluent 'Paragraph' category. If both these categories are combined, we find that 71% children are able to read. This is an increase of 66% points over the base-line. This achievement gains even more significance in the context of the bi-lingual situation of the schools. In all the five schools of Rayagada Block, the children's mother tongue is 'Kui', which is completely different from Odiya.

Kashipur Block of Rayagada District had Reading Fluency test for a total of 48 children, including 26 girls, and 22 boys in 5 schools. These tests indicate an overall improvement of 20% over the base-line in 'Sentence' category, and 46% points in 'Paragraph' category. All told, 83% of the children can read at the end of Class II, of them, 52% or more than half the children can read at 'Paragraph' level at the end of Class II. In Kashipur Block, a higher percentage of boys at 59% are at the 'Paragraph' level than girls at 46%. This reverses at the 'Sentence' level, with 35% girls being at the 'Sentence' level as against 27% boys. All told, 81% of girls are able to read and 86% of boys are able to read at the end of Class II. Thus, though the reading levels have increased for both boys and girls, the Gender gap has not been closed.

Dasmantpur Block in Koraput District, had Reading Fluency testing of a total of 60 children who had completed Class II. 18 of these were girls, and 42 boys. The results indicate an increase of 14% points over the base-line of children who are able to read a paragraph, from 8% in August 2016 to 22% in June 2018, and an increase of 38% points over the base-line of children who are able to read sentences correctly, from 7% in August 2016 to 45% in June 2018. The overall increase in children who can read is thus 52% points from the base-line. In Dasmantpur again, the percentage of girls who have reached

reading level is much higher at 72% than the percentage of boys who have reached reading level at 64%. There is a significant decline in the number of children who have remained at just the letter and word levels level from 84% at the base-line to 34% in the current survey.

Tentulikhunti Block had Reading Fluency Test for 33 girls and 39 boys, totalling to 72 children who had completed Class II. Tentulikhunti Block recorded a fairly relatively higher percentage of children who could read a paragraph at the time of the base-line. The visible increase therefore in the percentage of children is not much, in the case of boys, in fact there is a dip of 1percentage point over the base-line. However, this could also be due to an error of assessment during the base-line, as the figures for children who could read at 'sentence' level is recorded at zero. Thus the increase in percentage of children at the 'Paragraph' level is 5% points from 42% at the base-line to 47% for the current survey. However for percentage of children who can read the increase is 16% points from 42% at the base-line to 58% for the current survey. In Tentulikhunti Block, again, the girls have done better than the boys with 66% girls being at the 'Sentence' or 'Paragraph' level while the figure is only 51% for boys. While 43% children at the end of Class II were at just the letter level, the figure has gone down to 19% for the current survey.

Conclusions:

The End-line Reading Fluency test following the method of the base-line survey helps to have a comparable and reliable method of testing the efficacy of the CLDE method and approach. The results of the end-line have thus helped to establish very clearly that the CLDE method and approach have helped improve reading levels of children significantly and ensure that the children from first generation school going communities are reading by the end of Class II, or the second year of schooling. Reading is an essential skill for school education. Reading is the first and essential skill that will enable a child to learn in higher classes. The CLDE has established a method whereby first generation children can be taught to read comfortably, and with ease by teachers with basic skills and understanding, appropriate teaching learning material, and handholding through refresher training, and supportive monitoring.

The End-line has also established that the CLDE approach is effective in bridging the language gap which is very often cited as the biggest hurdle to learning in the tribal regions. In half the schools under the CLDE project, the children's mother tongue is Kui. This is very different from the Odiya Language. Yet, children in these schools have been able to learn to read Odiya effectively, and now will be able to take the first definitive steps to comprehension and content learning. All this has been possible because of a constructive synergy between a civil society organisation Agragamee, the Government namely the District Administrations of Rayagada, Nabrangpur and Koraput, and funders READ Alliance supported by USAID.

The District Administrations need to be specially commended for opening the doors to the experimental innovation under the CLDE, and providing all manner of support and cooperation, including permissions for placement of Shiksha Sathies and external evaluations in the primary schools, and enthusiastic participation in all events that have been organized in the three districts under the project.

Comparative Base-line and End-line Grade II Performance Data

BLOCK - YEAR	Total			LETTER			WORD			SENTENCE			PARAGRAPH		
	Ttl	Ttl	TTL			L			W			S			P
	G	B	(G+B)	G	B	(G+B)	G	B	(G+B)	G	B	(G+B)	G	B	(G+B)
KASHIPUR - 2018	26	22	48	1	1	2	4	2	6	9	6	15	12	13	25
			0	4%	5%	4%	15%	9%	13%	35%	27%	31%	46%	59%	52%
KASHIPUR - 2016	30	48	78	13	14	27	11	26	37	4	5	9	2	3	5
				4%	29%	35%	37%	54%	47%	13%	10%	12%	7%	6%	6%
TENTULIKH UNTI - 2018	33	39	72	6	7	14	5	11	16	6	2	8	16	18	34
				18%	18%	19%	15%	28%	22%	18%	5%	11%	48%	46%	47%
TENTULIKH UNTI - 2016	42	51	93	17	23	40	10	4	14	0	0	0	15	24	39
				40%	45%	43%	24%	8%	15%	0%	0%	0%	36%	47%	42%
RAYAGADA - 2018	23	21	44	1	2	3	3	7	10	14	7	21	5	4	10
				4%	10%	7%	13%	33%	23%	61%	33%	48%	22%	19%	23%
RAYAGADA - 2016	41	35	76	26	23	49	15	8	23	0	3	3	0	1	1
				63%	66%	64%	37%	23%	30%	0%	9%	4%	0%	3%	1%
DASMANT PUR - 2018	18	42	60	0	1	1	5	14	19	9	18	27	4	9	13
				0%	2%	2%	28%	33%	32%	50%	43%	45%	22%	21%	22%
DASMANT PUR - 2016	33	39	72	27	15	42	5	14	19	1	4	5	0	6	6
				82%	38%	58%	15%	36%	26%	3%	10%	7%	0%	15%	8%
TOTAL - 2018	100	124	224	8	11	20	17	34	51	38	33	71	37	44	82
				8%	9%	9%	17%	27%	23%	38%	27%	32%	37%	35%	37%
TOTAL - 2016	146	173	319	83	75	158	41	52	93	5	12	17	17	34	51
				57%	43%	50%	28%	30%	29%	3%	7%	5%	12%	20%	16%

4. Major Achievements of the Creative Language Development Project

- 330% increase in number of children able to read over a period of 2 years
- Agragamee's workbook primer 'Kau Dake Ka' and other learning material and methods has increased children's school attendance by more than 200%
- Creation of 18 teacher leaders, who can plan and guide educational development in their villages,
- Project has been able to reach out to 1500 children in 18 schools directly
- The School and Mass Education Programme of Government of Odisha recognize the impact of the program, and are keen to take it up in primary schools.
- Government school teachers in 120 schools are motivated to take up the CLDE method and approach and have requested for supply of Kau Dake Ka

5. Key Learnings:

- ◆ A positive synergy between GO and NGO can go a long way to address the problems of poor learning outcomes
- ◆ Opportunities for shared learning amongst teachers is essential and catalyzes overall improvement of the program
- ◆ Demonstrations and observation sessions as an integral part of teacher training, are the most effective tools for capacity building
- ◆ Government Primary School teachers are keen to accept innovative methods and TLMs that facilitate learning in the children
- ◆ Training and appropriate TLM enables teachers to teach in multi-grade situations with confidence and ability;

CHAPTER- III

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

1.1 Introduction:

The project 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 were 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 eco-villages in one of the most neglected tribal regions of the country. Establishment of family farms, development of commons, training and capacity for the tribal farmers, 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 tribal 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 people's organisations
- ◆ Ensuring Women Participation and decision making in development process to bring equity in the process

2. Activities and Achievements:

2.1. Family Farm:

During the year 2017-2018, the survival rate of fruit plants in family farm in 15 villages is 97.76% and mortality rate is 2.24% after gap filling of last year. Out of 15898 cashews 11645, mango 1441 litchi and 1430 guava plants 13782 cashew 10052 mango 746 litchi and 784 guava plants have survived in 15 villages.

At random some plants from 1 acre have been identified and labeled. The said plants have been measured. The measurement consists of the base of the trunk, height, nos. of branches etc. inmm.

Example given below;

Village	Farmer's Name	Measurement Basics	Time Period (Apr.-Jun.'17)			Time Period (Jul.-Aug.'17)		
			Mango	Cashew	Simarua	Mango	Cashew	Simarua
Pondpus	Tumbeswar Majhi	Base girth of Plant	114 mm	179 mm	144 mm	116 mm	181 mm	147 mm
		No. of branches	26	51	29	28	54	33
		Height	6'11"	5'	5'3"	7'1"	5'2"	5'6"
Maligaon	Dhanpati Dhangda Majhi	Base girth of Plant	99 mm	154 mm	146 mm	102 mm	158 mm	149 mm
		No. of branches	26	34	29	29	38	32
		Height	6'1"	5'3"	6'6"	6'3"	5'5"	6'8"

◆ 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 survival status of border planation of 15 villages has mentioned below;

- No. of plants supplied in 15 villages: 74300nos.
- No. of plants survived in 15 villages: 61109nos.
- Percentage of final nos. of plant survived:82.2%

Intercropping:

During the year 2017-2018, 362 progressive farmers 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 16226 kg. and Rs. 4,62,065/- (tomato of 5850 kg. of Rs. 1,46,250/-, brinjal of 4277 kg. of Rs. 1,06,925/-,

chilli of 2592 kg. of Rs. 1,03,680/-, bitter gourd of 2312 kg. of Rs. 69,360/- and Ladies Finger of 1195 kg. Rs. 35,850/-) respectively. To optimise land use, beneficiaries have been encouraged to do intercropping of seasonal vegetables. 362 beneficiaries have taken this up, and significantly increased their annual returns.

Support for Annual Crop:

During the year 2017-2018, 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 475-500 kg. millet, 125-150 kg. cajanus cajan, 200-250 kg. paddy and 150-175 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 KrushakPustika.

2.2 Farmers FieldSchool (FFS):

During the year 2017-2018, 12 training camps have been conducted under 5 farmers' field school in 5 villages (Kukudagad of Manusgaon G.P., Pondpus, Tala Chobri and Tujer villages of Mahulpatna G.P. and Maligaon of Chandragiri G.P.) where 724 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;

- i. Landdevelopment
- ii. Fruit orcharddevelopment
- iii. Borderplantation
- iv. Intercropping
- v. Vermi compostunit
- vi. Pitcompost
- vii. Preparation of liquid manure
- viii. Irrigation development
- ix. Soil and moistureconservation
- x. Flip chart, flex, training manual, module and other trainingmaterial

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

2.3 Irrigation Development

During the year 2017-2018, 116 farmers have done pitcher irrigation in 116 acres of family farm covering 3500 mango plants. The pitcher irrigation would ensure the growth and survival of the plants. Under

this pitcher irrigation we have provided earthen pot of 12ltr. capacity with one small hole which will last at least 7 days of filling water. Means each farmer has to refill water in the earthen pot in 7 days of gap. Apart from that 6 intake wells have been established in 4 villages (Singerkhadak - 2, Tala Chobri – 2, Maligaon - 1, Tujer - 1) for lift irrigation in family farm. Likewise, 7 water storage tanks have been constructed in 4 villages (Durkhal, Tujer, Pondpus, Chobri) covering 7 acres of land for irrigation in family farm.

In cumulative 68 water storage tank have been constructed in 11 villages to irrigate the family farm land which would enable the farmers to take summer crop as well as the plants would get sufficient water for growth. 11 nos. motor pump have installed in 9 villages for lift irrigation. For the maintenance of these motor pumps the water user committee has formed in the above villages. One person in each village has been oriented to run the motor pump and take care of it for its sustenance. The dimensions of the water tank are a) 8 ft. length, 4 ft. width and 3 ft. depth and b) 6 ft. length, 4 ft. width and 3 ft. depth. Each water tank is used by 2-3 farmers facilitating summer inter-cropping within the plantations. They have been cultivated chilli, ladies finger, tomato, brinjal and bottle gourd through the concerned water facility in their family farm as summer crop. Total 3000 metres length of canvas pipe has been distributed in 14 villages which are being used by 286 farmers.

2.4 Support to women headed households and other vulnerable sections:

During the reporting period 4 training program have been conducted by the Block Project Manager (BPM) of OLM (Odisha Livelihood Mission) in which the members of 3 women committees of 4 villages (Padampur, Kukudagad & Dandabad) have attended the training programme. The objective of the training was to select Community Resource Person and to promote the IGP activities. It has helped the members of women committees to strengthen the activities of development of commons even after completion of the KKS project in the concerned villages in Kashipur block. The marketing of commodities of commons, storage facility and financial assistance as loan could be given to the women groups later, the BPM added.

Women headed households were supported for goatery programme. Beneficiaries have sold 24 goats of total Rs. 73,500.00 in 11 villages. They sold each goat of Rs. 3000/- to 3500/- to the customers.

Total 202 nos. widow pensions (Rs. 350 per person per month), 111 nos. of old age pension (Rs. 400/- per person per month) and 118 nos. (Rs. 75,000.00) + 4 nos. (Rs. 1,30,000.00) + 22 nos. (Rs. 1,50,000.00) of Indira Awas have been sanctioned to the beneficiaries of 15 villages of KKS. Total 144 beneficiaries were sanctioned Rs. 1,27,70,000.00.

2.5 Development of Commons

During the year 2016-2017, out of 13000 cashew plants 12192 cashew plants have been survived. The overall survival rate of the above plants is 93.8%.

The details have mentioned below;

Sl.No.	Commons Name	Area (acre)	Plants Supplied (Cashew)	Plants Survived	Percentage of Survival Plants (%)
1	Durkhal	15	975	912	93.5
2	Maligaon	10	650	623	95.8
3	Y. Kebidi	15	975	844	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
10	Dandabad	16	1040	1009	97
11	Tujer	15	975	903	92.6
12	Bhatipas	10	650	611	94
13	Upper Chobri	20	1300	1238	95.2
14	Tala Chobri	20	1300	1251	96.2
	Total	200	13000	12192	93.8

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.

2.2 Seed and Grain Bank:

6242 kg. paddy, 15546 kg. ragi, 766 kg. rice, 6.2 kg. pumpkin, 3 kg. beans, 4.5 kg. tomato, 3 kg. bottle gourd, 3 kg. cow pea and 854 kg. arhar have been stored in the Seed cum Grain Bank of 15 villages. At the same time 4231 kg. paddy, 8657 kg. ragi, 455 kg. rice and 635 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.

2.3 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.

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.

2. Sustainability through Establishment of CBOs:

3.1 Women SHG:

During the reporting period 4 training program have conducted by the Block Project Manager (BPM) of OLM (Odisha Livelihood Mission) in which the members of 3 women committees of 4 villages (Padampur, Kukudagad & Dandabad) have attended the training programme. The objective of the training was to select Community Resource Person and to promote the IGP activities. It will help the members of women committees to strengthen the activities of development of commons even after completion of the KKS project in the concerned villages in Kashipur block. The marketing of commodities of commons, storage facility and financial assistance as loan could be given to the women groups later, 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 finalised. It will be implemented in future 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.

Apart from that the women groups of 15 villages have been successfully conducting monthly meeting and taking full fledged responsibilities of effective implementation of development of commons.

3.2 LokSangathan

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

- Assessing the performance of farmers and solve the issues raised by them.
- Monitoring the activities of family farm and development of commons.
- Conduct of monthly meeting with the villagers to discuss the common problems, opportunities and future plan regarding the activities of KKS project.
- 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.

Apart from that the village committees of 15 villages have been monitoring the activities of family farm and development of commons. These committees have been conducting monthly meeting with the farmers to discuss the common problems, opportunities and future plan regarding the activities of KKS project. 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.

3.3 Grain bank committees

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;

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

3.4 Apex committee

During the year 2017-2018, 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.

3. Monitoring:

The ongoing 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/Agragamee officials to track every activities of the project and develop action plan to achieve the sametimely.

BEFORE

AFTER



The Before & After Scene of Family Farm at Kukudagad Village of Manusgaon G.P.



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

CHAPTER- IV

Addressing Nutrition and Income Insecurity of underprivileged Communities by improving Access to 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 4th year have successfully taken into account the achievements of the previous three 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 of the RTI Act began in the true sense. District administrations realised that this helps in active and involved people's committees, and brings forth a 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.

In the 4th year, the quantitative & qualitative 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 424 Anganwadi (pre-school) centers workers regularized, 412 AWC cooked food and 396 AWC dry food rations have been regularized, 371 AWC breakfast regularized, water facilities regularized in 237 AWC. enabling more than 12000 pre-school children benefit from the supplementary feeding program, in 121 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 132 school's new teachers have been appointed engendering better teaching, in 154 villages new building have been constructed, in 374 school's teachers have become regular and in 390 schools the mid-day meal is being provided regularly and properly under the pressure of the School Management Committees (SMCs). Likewise, 517 SMC meeting held in different schools for betterment of child education. In 535 Schools, Text Book distributed among the students. In 630 Schools uniform distributed to the students.

In the area of **Primary Health**, immunization for children has been improved in 155 centres in GP level, impacting the health of more than 1400 children, interventions in Village Health and Nutrition Day in 415 villages have ensured that all eligible mothers attend and benefit from the VHND. Sachetaks, Matru committee members, CAG members have been meeting regularly to the medical staffs to solve community health problems. 266 issues consulted with medical staffs & properly solved.

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.196 million has been channeled as wage payment to the NREGS workers over the last one year. In 137 villages people have been able to receive payments, which had been withheld for 6 months to more than a year. During our course of intervention on MGNREGs the CAG Member as well as the Sachetak sensitized the community members on NREGS. As the men folk were mostly stay outside as migrant labour, the women folk of the village demanded for job in MGNREGS. And within year 87 women completed 100 days of work. They did individual land development,

construction of village road, Community Tank in their own village and in the nearby revenue villages. They have also worked in the Avenue plantation as well as WADI plantation work.

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. Last year the women have formed a state level federation “Mati Ma Ro Santano” (Children of Mother Earth) to address their issues through in a collective manner. This year’s State Level Women’s Convention was held in the district head quarter of Koraput. 400 above women participants were participated in this convention across 10 districts, to outline and underline the women’s agenda for development. The Chairman, Odisha Food Commission has provided an outstanding support in this Convention. He urged every participant to identify the excluded under the Act, and bring them to his notice. As a result, maximum numbers of problems related to NFSA Ration Card solved. District Collector of Koraput, was addressed in the Women’s convention on women empowerment, Child education & MGNREGS. He urged to the participants as well as Agragamee workers & Partners to help the Tribal peoples in this context. He assured that, District administration is always ready to do work on betterment of Tribal Peoples.

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.

Activities and results

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 in to 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.

Improving Access to Relevant Government Schemes

ଅଗ୍ରଗାମୀ
AGRAGAMEE



Anti liquor Samabesa Tikabali of Kandhamal district



Awareness Program on RTE Boden Block of Nuapada District



CAG meeting at Sarat of Kaptipada



Director Agragamee addressing in National level



Director Agragamee participating in National level EU Delegation Meeting



District Level Women's Convention- Mayurbhanj

Improving Access to Relevant Government Schemes



GP Level CAG Meeting - Kashipur Block of Rayagada District



Group photo of National level EU partners meet



Haat Program Boden Block of Nuapada district



State Level Women's Convention, Koraput



State Level RTI Forum under EU Project



State Level RTI Forum Workshop, Bhubaneswar

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.

BLOCK INFORMATION CENTRES (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 & fourth 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 programs, regular publication and distribution of IEC materials and Soochna Varta (newsletter), Haat programs, 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 programs proved to be a rapid success. Women are coming to the BIC with problems to sort out their issues. In the fourth year of implementation of the Project, it has massively marked that, women participation in community-based issues, individual issues enhanced. They are raising their issues in front of Govt. Officers with whole hearted support from DCs, BCs, Sachetaks & CAG members.

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 2017. 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. Capacity building programs of project 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 program of Block Level Women's Convention was organized by each of the 20 EU blocks followed by District level & a State Level Women's Convention program. The main moto of the program is to coordinate the Tribal Women for a greater awareness and advocacy, wider reach-out to the villagers and vulnerable sections and to achieve the targeted outputs, other activities. By the Block 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.

This year one special State Level RTI Forum Program organized in Bhubaneswar the capital of Odisha state. CAG members, Block Level RTI Forum members, District Level RTI Forum members, Advocates, Journalists, activists etc. were participated in this forum from the ten districts of EU program area. Food Commissioner, Former RTI Commissioner, Food secretary were addressed to the meeting. How to reach the NFSA Card to the proper beneficiaries, Food Commissioner addressed on his speech. Former RTI Commissioner addressed on his speech, how the Govt. policies will reach to the poor Tribal peoples of Odisha. He was advised to the staffs as well as all participants to work hard on it. To address district level big issues one forum formed as "State Level RTI Forum". It will register under the Society Act.

One major action was taken in 4th year Annual Review cum Planning Meeting for sustainability of EU Project, BIC will be converted to the "Citizen Assistance Centre" (ASC) after the completion of EU Project. On which Tribal people will get all types of assistance related to EU core programs and beyond the programs. To sustain the BIC a marginal fee will be collected from the peoples. All partners were showing interest on it.

Some Examples of successful advocacy efforts by the CAG members, Sachetaks & Block Information Centers:

ENHANCING LIVELIHOOD SECURITIES: MGNREGS EMPOWERMENT:

- Durladani is a small hamlet village in Muding Gram Panchayat of M.Rampur Block Kalahandi District of Odisha having around 80 families from Tribal and OBC community. People are mostly

marginal land holders having land within 50 decimals to 1 acre 's of land. The land is totally rain fed and the people mostly depend upon wage labour and also work as migrant labour. While the men folk migrate outside to Rajkot, Tamilnadu and other places as construction worker, the women go to nearby villages to work as agriculture labour. The economic condition of the people is pathetic and they are continuously indebted.

- During our course of intervention on MGNREGs the CAG Member as well as the Sachetak sensitized the community members on NREGS. As the men folk were mostly stay outside as migrant labour, the women folk of the village demanded for job in MGNREGS. And within year 10 women completed 100 days of work. They did individual land development, construction of village road in their own village and in the revenue village they worked in the plantation work.
- The CAG Member, who is also a ward member also motivated the GRS, PEO to provide timely payment and they were also very supportive.
- One of the women who has completed 100 days of work has got a house in MO Kudia Scheme and others have also applied. The women after receiving wage apart from consumption purpose has also leased some land, purchased plough, gold which is a saving as well as provide them further income. Now these 10 women are selected by DRDA to get a skill training from Govt as they have completed 100 days' work. This has become eye opener not only for Durladani People but for the whole Panchayat.
- Another achievement report of Sachetaks on NREGS work is, Darlipada is a village of Sunapur G.P. of Boden Block under Nuapada district where 31 households of 152 peoples are living. All the households are under tribal community. There are many problems in this village but CC road problem is separate from others because road connectivity shows the status of the village/ areas. The village road is connecting to PWD road and the PWD road connecting to Boden and Khariar block. In the midpoint of the village connecting road, there is an open bearer i.e. small NALA. Due to this NALA especially in rainy season, people of this village & other neighboring villages were faced much more problems to get benefit of hospital, agriculture, education etc. Villagers requested several times to the local Sarapanch and Zilla Parisad member for making a culvert on the open bearer but nobody listen this problem. One day Mrs. Puspa Naik, Sachetak organized a meeting for Village level MGNREGS Labour group formation where discussed about the various village level problems but maximum problems occur due to the CC road. So Sachetak Mrs.Naik informed to CAG members about their village issues mainly focusing the CC Road Problem. Then the CAG members had been submitted the application to the concern BDO Mr. Baghirathi Mallick, Boden. After few days Mr. Mallick (BDO) visited with concerned J.E. & extension officer of Darlipada to see the situation and the CC road construction under MGNREGS program is going on. All villagers are wishing thankful to the Sachetak and EU Agragamee Project.

Enhancing Livelihood Securities: MGNREGS Empowerment:

OUTCOME TABLE FOR MGNREGS LABOUR PAYMENT							
District	Block	No. of Vill. With payment issues	No. of Vill. Submitted Complaints	No. of Vill. Received Payments	No. of labourers benefitted	Total Wages Generated	Any other issues
Bolangir	Belpada	5	5	25	485	6160000	Delay Payment
	Bongomunda	10	10	10	548	4000000	Delay Payment
Nuapada	Nuapada	6	6	26	1078	1857520	Delay Payment
	Boden	7	7	6	66	1450000	Delay Payment
Kalahandi	M. Rampur	7	4	2	32	24200	Delay Payment
	Th. Rampur	11	8	8	386	671640	Delay Payment
Kandhamal	Phiringia	7	7	5	125	22000	Delay Payment
	Tikabali	8	8	7	45	320000	Delay Payment
Mayurbhanja	Kaptipada	14	14	14	638	2500000	Delay Payment
	Thakurmunda	5	5	45	134616	23692416	Delay Payment
Gajapati	Rayagada	2	2	1	15	26500	Delay Payment
	R.Udayagiri	0	0	57	685	119190	Delay Payment
Rayagada	Rayagada	14	7	4	179	575000	Out of 14 payment issues 4 no. of village got payment. Rest under the pipe line
	Kashipur	6	5	4	46	324000	Delay Payment
Koraput	Dasmantpur	8	8	6	280	487200	Delay Payment
	Laxmipur	3	2	2	120	142500	Delay Payment
Nabarangpur	Dabugaon	20	10	20	300	500000	Delay Payment
	Tentulikhunti	15	7	14	240	400000	Delay Payment
Malkangiri	Korukonda	23	12	8	121	42108	Delay Payment
	Mathili	20	10	20	150	345000	Delay Payment

OUTCOME TABLE FOR LABOUR GROUP FORMATION

District	Block	No. of labour Groups formed	Total no. Man-days employed	No. of Vills. reached	No. of labourers benefitted	Total Wages Generated (RS.)	Other Issues
Bolangir	Belpada	30	35000	30	485	6160000	Delay Payment
	Bangomunda	30	27500	25	396	4785000	Delay Payment
Nuapada	Nuapada	20	7860	51	786	1367640	Delay Payment
	Boden	16	890	14	250	5200000	Lack of work (rest of work is also ongoing)
Kalahandi	M.Rampur	15	7532	16	165	225000	Delay Payment
	Th. Rampur	28	4153	28	983	1539378	Delay Payment
Kandhamal	Phiringia	18	6600	22	550	96800	Delay Payment
	Tikabali	22	362	5	89	62988	Delay Payment
Mayurbhanja	Kaptipada	16	14156	14	638	2500000	Delay Payment
	Thakurmunda	17	4356	9	589	757944	Delay Payment
Gajapati	Rayagada	6	300	16	60	52800	Delay Payment
	R.Udayagiri	2	48	30	23	8352	Delay Payment
Rayagada	Rayagada	2	67	1	34	120000	Delay Payment
	Kashipur	8	40	8	40	500000	Delay Payment
Koraput	Dasmantpur	4	24	4	200	417600	Delay Payment
	Laxmipur	2	1210	2	120	145200	Delay Payment
Nabarangpur	Dabugaon	10	90	30	600	500000	Delay Payment
	Tentulikhunti	7	80	25	320	600000	Delay Payment
Malkangiri	Korukonda	8	35	30	288	100224	Delay Payment
	Mathili	15	20	30	315	150000	Delay Payment

EMPOWERING FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION FACILITIES:

- Jurakhaman Primary School situated in Urladani Panchayat of M.Ramapur block of Kalahandi district. Total number of household is 125, number of population is 475 including categories of SC, ST and OBC. Villagers depend upon agricultural cultivation, daily wages activity, forest for the collection of NTFP for their livelihood.
- Total number of school going children are 114 with a ratio of boys and girls is 61: 53 from class I to class V and total number of teacher is 4. SMC committee running in that school with a number of 19 members. Earlier less number of children used to come to school. But then by intervention of the SMC member through regular meeting with parents regarding relevance of education, role of the SMC member for the smooth functioning of School, monitoring and supervision etc. now children are coming to school. School is properly functioning also. It's an achievement of the school is that 2 no's girl got Scholarship, 1 girl got admission in Navodaya School and 2 no's girl in model school. It's a great opportunity of the students for higher study and secure life. Village level SHG group members and SMC committee are regularly monitoring the Mid-Day Meal. Now Jurakhaman Primary School has become a model.
- Over view of Mayurbhanj district of EU Project areas, our Sachetaks, CAG members, JC & MC and all village volunteers were done hard work on it. They have motivated to the uneducated parents on importance of education. As a result, 54 drop out & irregular children have regularized in mainstream education system and 326 new admissions taken place during the year 2017. After regular follow up & complain, there is completely no single teacher run school in the project area. All teachers are coming regularly to the School. All the 46 schools have own school buildings. School dresses and text books distributed to the students in all 46 schools falls under the project area. Likewise, after the intervention of SMC & CAG committee the MDM also regularized in almost all schools of EU Project area though quality and quantity are not up to board. SMC playing a vital role in this context.
- Goutam Behera s/o Gajaraj Behera belongs to very poor family of Sargimunda village Sunapur Gram Panchayat, Boden Block of Nuapada District. His father is a daily wages labour and mother died when he was only 2 years old. After death of his mother, his father married again. When he was in class III, he was suffering from unknown disease and became handicapped with a consequence of both the legs were not in function. His step mother was not care for Goutam and she did not allow him to stay in home. So, he was staying outside of the home on his old and defunct try cycle and facing difficulty to survive without food shelter. When our "Sachetak" Mr. Kailash Majhi came to know about Goutam's condition, he met with Goutam's father immediately and tried to convince him but due to acute poverty and pressure of his 2nd wife he was unable to help Goutam. Then Kailash met with Chairman of SMC Mr. Radheshyam Behera and realized that this problem will not solve at this level. On dated 11.01.2016 he tried to take help of media and contacted to local news reporters of PRAMEYA and SURYA PRAVA. The reporters visited the village and published news on 14.01.2016 with covering the photographs of Goutam. The news has been brought to the notice of the honorable

Chief Minister Navin Pattnaik. Immediately the Collector of Nuapada has been informed to give instant attention on the published news. With the instruction of Collector, CDPO, Nuapada visited the village and provided instantaneous assistance to the victim and rehabilitation was given to Goutam. His father allows him to stay inside the home after pressure given from the side of district administration. GEO came to Sargimunda village to meet with Goutam and his father and he includes Goutam in a Arna purna yojana.

- Boden BDO Mr. Bhagirathi Mallick provided a new wheel chair and Handicapped pension of Rs.500/- per month with an assurance of "Biju Pucca Gruha Yojana" to the parents.
- Now Goutam is going to school regularly in his try cycle. The lost happiness returned back to the life of Goutam, now everybody can able to see smiles in the lips of Goutam. This only possible on the sole the interest of Sachetak.

Improvement of Primary Schools :

OUTCOME TABLE FOR EDUCATION								
District	Block	Teachers Regula- rised	MDM regula- rised	School building const.	SMC meeting Regula- rised	Teacher appoint- ment	Uniforms distri- bution	Books Distri- bution
Bolangir	Belpada	5	10	1	35	10	35	35
	Bangomunda	40	40	40	40	5	40	40
Nuapada	Nuapada	42	42	3	42	0	42	42
	Boden	29	38	0	38	6	44	44
Kalahandi	M.Rampur	4	3	3	17	2	17	15
	Th. Rampur	22	29	7	26	6	30	30
Kandhamal	Phiringia	6	5	7	8	6	2	3
	Tikabali	32	30	18	42	8	43	45
Mayurbhanja	Kaptipada	44	46	44	34	46	46	46
	Thakurmunda	5	5	0	30	0	45	45
Gajapati	Rayagada	9	6	0	18	4	10	10
	R.Udayagiri	36	21	6	12	7	5	4
Rayagada	Rayagada	4	4	0	14	0	50	50
	Kashipur	10	9	2	12	2	50	50
Koraput	Dasmantpur	10	10	0	15	0	50	50
	Laxmipur	5	6	0	11	0	35	13
Nabarangpur	Dabugaon	26	34	10	40	11	10	9
	Tentulikhunti	22	29	7	36	9	10	7
Malkangiri	Korukonda	17	11	3	19	8	31	9
	Mathili	6	12	3	28	2	35	11

FACILITATING PRE-SCHOOL PROVISIONS:

- Tribal people of Kirejhola village of Nuapada district are poor; they depend upon agriculture and forest produced for their livelihood. In this village there are two Anganwadi center. One is Kirejhola AWC-1 and other is Kirejhola AWC-3. The AWC 1 is older one having all facilities and AWC-3 has been created after our intervention and demand generated by the people. But after establishment of more than three years there was no AWC building for AWC-3. Many time people submitted their applications and demand for construction of a new AWC building for that center. Finally, amount has been sanctioned and construction work going on speedily. After completion of the work the concerned authority would not paid to the labours and its' would not have handed over to the AWW Smt. Malati Majhi. The AWW managing the pre-school activities very critically and children would not enjoy their rights. This matter has been brought to the notice of the BDO and CDPO Boden. They made a visit to the village and ordered for continue the pre-schooling in the newly constructed building but it was not possible due to labour's force to lock the building and they demanded their pending wages. This matter was reviewed by the concerned BDO and it has come to the knowledge of the department that the Junior Engineer who was engaged to supervise the work and payment of the wage, he had done the misappropriation and BDO threaten him for official proceedings and action. After these types of mobilization done by the community now the labours have got an assurance for their wages. A meeting on this above problem was taken placed on dated 11.07.2017 and it has been facilitated by our Sachetak Mr.Kailash Majhi and motivation done to the labours and the villagers. Finally, they agreed to open the lock. Now the pre-schooling of that AWC is functioning in the newly constructed AWC building and steps have been taken by the department to an early recovery of money from the corrupted Junior Engineer.
- Overall view of Koraput EU Project areas on Preschool Program- AWC facilities & services were in very bad shape in Koraput program areas. After the intervention of Sachetaks, CAG members, MC & JC and above all EU project BC & DC a number of 206 new admissions taken place in all 50 AWCs fall in the project area during the year 2017. AWWs appointed in all 50 AWCs. Out of 50 AWCs only 39 have own AWC buildings. Rest AWC are running in the premises of Primary Schools. For rest 11 centers construction work going on. Dresses distributed in all AWCs during the year. Quality of food not so good but it is manageable. MC of all villages are looking after the AWC quality of foods & nutrition factors.Both cooked & non-cooked foods are regular in all most all AWCs though quality and quantity are not up to board.
- Like last year's intervention by CAG members, the ICDS services in EU project area of Th. Rampur in Kalahandi district was somehow solved. But again, the AW workers are not doing their jobs properly. By which most of the AWCs are not working properly. The AWW are mostly belongs to Schedule Cast community and they are politically empowered. When our Sachetaks & CAG members were trying to force them for open the centre regularly. They directly threatened to our workers in a different way. The CAG members were taken a meeting and come to the BIC with complain letter. The BIC Th. Rampur block of Kalahandi district initiated a coordinated intervention with active support from CAG members and villagers. This effort from BIC prompted the CDPO office to issue instruction to Supervisor to personally

survey the said villages with the help of Agragamee and ensure immediate redressal of all issues. As result, all AWW regularised, dress distribution was regularised in all villages of 4 GPs- Adri, Maligaon & Gopinathpur & Padepadar. ICDS Supervisor personally supervised the dressed distribution in the presence of Agragamee, CAG members, MCJC & WM and villagers. Now the problems are solved.

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	10	12	12	1	5
	Bangomunda	40	40	40	40	4	42
Nuapada	Nuapada	53	53	53	53	3	53
	Boden	68	68	68	32	5	0
Kalahandi	M.Rampur	5	5	3	0	2	1
	Th. Rampur	18	3	26	21	9	26
Kandhamal	Phiringia	5	3	4	2	9	3
	Tikabali	20	22	15	8	12	10
Mayurbhanja	Kaptipada	41	44	44	38	34	36
	Thakurmunda	46	46	46	46	11	0
Gajapati	Rayagada	20	20	20	20	3	2
	R.Udayagiri	12	10	15	20	5	20
Rayagada	Rayagada	1	4	4	4	0	1
	Kashipur	6	8	6	4	4	1
Koraput	Dasmantpur	5	6	5	5	2	0
	Laxmipur	3	4	4	4	2	0
Nabarangpur	Dabugaon	21	13	14	11	4	9
	Tentulikhunti	19	12	12	10	5	10
Malkangiri	Korukonda	21	12	11	11	4	9
	Mathili	15	13	10	30	2	9

Women centred Gram Sabha Decisions

Because of socio-economic and political reasons, constant attention has to be given to woman's education, health, rights, needs etc. After the intervention of EU Agragamee project, tribal women are trying to share their problems to the higher authority. They are also taking interest in the decision making process. They are raising problems in front of Govt. Officials. Women Labour groups have been formed for NREGS works. They are demanding their job work in front of PEO & Sarapanch. They are

participating in Gram Sabha & Palli Sabha meetings. At panchayat level Gram Sabha, they are doing development plans for their respective villages. Every year State Level Women's Convention held to bring together the tribal women from across 10 districts, to outline and underline the women's agenda for development. The women have formed a state level federation "Mati Ma Ro Santano" (Children of Mother Earth) to address their issues through in a collective manner. 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, they are and in the forefront of all efforts."

In the 4th year, there is no specific training Programs. The Sachetaks have been instrumental in facilitating the actions of all 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 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. To empower the women group several types of meeting were organised in the EU operational areas. Through block level, district level & state level Women convention, they knew govt.'s different development works. They come forward to raise issues in front of officials. It is also seen in the convention, they have actively participated and shared the problems they have faced.

One of the examples of the actions taken by the CAG members include the following:

- Sharada Majhi daughter of Dhansing Majhi of Jurakhman village has proven to be an excellent example of a Community Leader, who overcame her personal grief to become a crusader for her community's rights. Belonging to Kondh tribe born in Jurakhman village of Uraladani Panchayat in Kalahandi district of Odisha, has played a role that depicted the power of conviction and commitment. Like any others in the village, the childhood of Sharada was marked with poverty, deprivation and all the problems associated. But her inner urge to learn could not prevent her from studying. She was the only girl of her village who used to go school which is 4 kilo meter distance from her village. She continued her study till 10th standard in spite of all the hindrance which includes seeing a tiger on the road. At the age of 17 Sharada got married according to her community tradition. Unfortunately, her husband died when she was only 23 years and mother of two daughters.
- Motivated and supported by Seba Jagat, one of EU Partner, Sharada transformed herself into an effective grassroots leader, mobilizing the tribal community to assert them and demand their rights. Due to a woman, she was denied access to familial property and left penniless. Then Sharada recognized the importance of women's ownership of resources like land and started motivate to tribal women to fight for land rights. She has also been instrumental in the setting up of *Jailaitamu* (a network of tribal women) which addresses contentious issues in the villages. Sharada created awareness on health and sanitation among women. When the Jurakhman was selected as a project village for EU project supported by Agragamee, Sharada was a natural choice to attend different trainings, meetings and soon became an

active Member of CAG and District level RTI Forum. As time passed, with the newly acquired learning, Sharada was slowly transformed to a dynamic and an effective leader. She took up the challenge of changing the mindsets and behavior of her community and has been instrumental in increasing access of her community to Govt schemes through providing information. She has been involved in increasing institutional births and child immunization, improving nutrition and health of mothers and children, ensuring access of eligible beneficiaries in different pension schemes. Her way of counselling really very effective. So she was selected as Member of “Mati maara santan”, a state level women’s network developed through this project. With all her leadership qualities she became a ward member and the Naib sarapanch of her Panchayat. Her motto is to provide the under privileged community of locality optimum information about Govt schemes which would enable them to increase their income and get better education and health service. Sharada has proved herself not just as a leader, but as a leader of leaders, setting an example of what a seemingly hapless Adivasi woman could achieve....

- A village named Durkhal, (G.P.- Chandragiri, Block - Kashipur) is situated at a distance of 5 kilo meter from G.P. and 16 kilo meters from Block within dangar hills. Jayamal Majhi belongs to this village. His house is made by clay and asbestos roof. Total family members are seven. He depends upon dangar cultivation and harvest varieties of crops. Also, he reaps paddy and vegetables on plane land. Besides his profession of farming he takes important part in the development work of village and make aware to villagers. On the year 2014 he was elected as CAG member by EU Agragamee Project (Right to Information of all Govt. Schemes). Being a CAG member, he has been working for awareness of all Govt. schemes to his own and neighboring villagers. He got success for development of education by fighting against teachers and for labor employment also in the last four years. Before few months village Anganwadi worker (AWW) had taken an amount of Rs.10000/- from the Village Development Society without any knowledge of villagers. Jaymal majhi went to Kashipur with 10/12 villagers and complaint against AWW in front of CDPO and Health department of Kashipur block. Officers assured to investigate the matter but did not do that. So Jayamal came to district head quarter with 15/20 women by a Tata Magic and informed to District collector. After some days CDPO and Supervisor came to village and asked to village women about the matter. After that not only AWW returned Rs.10000/- to villagers but also children are getting food in regular basis.
- Pajikeri village also suffered a lot during summer. Along with crisis in drinking water facility the loss of crop had broken the backbone of people. It has also adversely impacted on health, education and on livestock by increasing mortality, poor productivity, health and fertility. As the village pond and wells dried the whole villagers depended upon hand pump for all the daily needs. Situation became worse when the hand pump also did not work due to heavy pressure. People had to walk around 3 kms in the forest to a nearby village to bath and do all necessary use. This included elderly persons, children, lactating mothers and pregnant women. This used to increase the burden many times on them and small children were also engaged in bringing water along with their parents. They let the livestock totally free in the believe that maybe they will go to some other village and get some water as they were not able to

give them water or anything. In the search of job 23 youths from the village migrated to Rajkot as there was no source of livelihood in the village. This year from the month of January during a palli sabha meeting the problem was raised by the village women group & discussed. It was finalized to plan it in MGNREGS. The villagers in the Palli Sabha planned to construct a pond and they got it approved in the Gram Sabha. After that they demanded for job in the Panchayat. The Pond digging work is going on.

- During our course of intervention on MGNREGs the CAG Member as well as the Sachetak sensitized the community members on NREGS. As the men folk were mostly stay outside as migrant labour, the women folk of the village demanded for job in MGNREGS. And within year 87 women completed 100 days of work. They did individual land development, construction of village road in their own village and in the revenue village they worked in the plantation work. The CAG Members also motivated the GRS, PEO to provide timely payment. Some of the women who has completed 100 days of work has got govt. approved house in "Mo Kudia" Scheme and others have also applied. The women after receiving wage apart from consumption purpose has also leased some land, purchased plough, gold which is a saving as well as provide them further income. Kalahandi Program Director DRDA has selected 10 of these women to get a skill development training from Govt as they have completed 100 days of work.
- Margaon village is situated in 20 k.m. away from block head quarter and 120 k.m. from Dist. Head quarter. It is a Revenue village. Total population of the village is 670 and House hold is 164. Most of the people are belong to schedule tribe and daily labourers. There were 5 Nos of country liquor retail shop (Kothi) in this village. And there is 2 Country liquor Bhati (production unit) in nearest G.P. Khaira and Karlakot. From this 2 Bhati country liquor has been shifted to 5 kothi of Margaon for open selling without any proper licensee. People after consuming liquor from these Kothi they have been quarreling among themselves. It was a regular activity of their village. Most of the drunker were beaten their wives and children. Many of them have affected in various diseases. In the mean time they narrate this to the Sachetak Mr. Kailsh Majhi. And he discussed this matter seriously with SHG Majila Sangh and elders of the village and the SHG members had called a meeting 07.07.2017 in the village. In this meeting BC, Harishankar Podhalso attended and discussed about bad impact of consumption of liquor. Finally, the SHG members were decided to stop the country KOTHI in the village. They meet with CAG members and Media people of the block and discussed about DESI KOTHI. On dated 09.07.2017 SHG members were called the villagers women and decided to stop these Kothi at any coast. In this meeting an application was written and given to Bhati Manager of Khaira and Karlakot to stop the supply to their village Kothis. The SHG members and village women informed this matter to the Sub Inspector of Exercise dept. to take action against the retailers of country liquor. After given application and agitation shows by the SHGs now 2 KOTHI has already stopped. But 3 Kothi are still continued. In the night they were bringing liquor and selling it among the drinkers. Then Finally the SHGs women's of Margaon village made a Campaign for "MADAKOTHI BANDA ABHIJAN" on dated 12.07.2017 and they burned too many liquor shops in their area and conducted raids on these units. The

women claim to be made the entire block free of liquor. After news coverage the mobile force of exercise department had gone to Margaon village and sensitized the materials, arrested the accused and stopped the DESHI KOTHI. The villagers welcomed the initiative taken by the SHG Mahila Sangh to stop the country liquor shop in their village, and they thanks to the Women's.

Summary of CAG Meetings :

Districts	Blocks	Block Level events	GP Level events	GPs reached	No. of vills. reached	Participants		Officials, PRIs present
						W	M	
10	20	44	67	96	712	3606	2516	CDPO, PEO, Nodal officer, OLM-BPM trainer, APO, GPO, WEO, PES, LS, Range Officer, CRCC, AW Supervisor, VLW, Sarpanch, WM

Identification, Orientation and Leadership Training of Sachetaks :

Sachetak orientation and training programs have enabled them to reach out to the most vulnerable sections in the field. Though they are getting less remuneration in compare to their job, it has also helped in facilitating and empowering the CAG members, volunteers and villagers to take up issues as frequently and confidently as possible. The Sachetaks have been successful in enabling the complaints and grievances of the local communities reach higher levels of the administration, enabling redressal in several cases. Now, they are seen a real Change Agents by the villagers whenever there is some issues or irregularity in the implementation of SMC, ICDS or MGNREGS services and benefits to its stakeholders. They are seen as playing a significant role in this process to empower the villagers and affected groups and communities in the whole process of improving access to information.



Each Sachetaks in their fourth year of activities has been monitoring their field areas of 10 to 15 villages regularly. They have supported the CAG in following up critical issues on key Govt. Schemes of the five sectors, and have become a visible and active force for ensuring redressal of problems faced by the people. The impact of the efforts of Sachetaks and CAGs has indeed created a lasting impression in the minds of villagers and people whenever there was an issue solved. This success of their efforts, documented through the newsletters have created viral creating more and more enthusiasm and opportunities for people of other GPs and blocks to follow the process, access information and verify the depth of irregularity and thereafter the proper platform was utilised to resolve the issue. At some cases RTI was also used by the CAG members and villagers. And, be it GP or village meeting or Haat Programme the role played by Sachetaks, the IEC materials distributed in such occasions only proved the strength of awareness and maturity from Sachetaks to volunteer and villagers alike. Sachetaks are

also helps to the community to address various issues like, MGNREGS issues, School, ICDS, Drinking water issues, Immunisation, Rural connectivity, electricity supply, Gram Sabha, Agriculture issues, Women's issues etc.

Linkages and Interface Workshops with Government Agencies and PR Institutions:

The 4th year has seen fully increased the interaction with the Government officials and PRI members and substantially more support from their side to address problems on the ground. The process of Suo Motu 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 programs. Government officials have also found the newsletters under the program of much value to inform themselves of what is happening in the different corners of their district. This news bulletin 'Soochna Varta' brought out on a by-monthly basis has produced a very positive response from all levels of the Government. It has also cautioned Government officials of the mismanagement of programs, 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 programs both at block and GP levels with interactive sessions with Govt. officials. Some of the outcomes of these training meetings in briefly are follows:

State Level Women's Convention - District head quarter- Koraput

◆ **Interactive Meeting with Government Officials, dated 12.11.2017, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nuapada:**

This meeting had a lively discussion between the local community members and the Nuapada Block officials, including PHEO, PHC, Khariar Road, OLM, CDPO, ABEO, Planning Coordinator, RTE, SSA under DPC, APO, MGNREGA, of Nuapada block. In the meeting the officers took up the critical issues raised by participants on livelihood, MGNREGA works delay payment, lack of works, growing malnutrition & cooked food both at AWC and School level. Nuapada block and district is one of highly migration-prone area.



Official Interface Meeting, Nuapada

◆ **Block Level CAG meeting, Gochapada GP, Phiringia Block, Kandhmal District :**

CAG members from 5GPs and Sarpanch, CRCC had attended the program. The members raised a number of issues faced in villages on implementation Govt. Schemes and exclusion of target beneficiaries. The Sarpanch and CRCC both guided the participants how to go about in redressal of those issues.

SMC Training Programs Organized :

District	Block	No. of Trainings	No. Of GPs	No. of villages reached	Participants	
					W	M
10	20	71	65	475	2639	1412

Gram Sabhas Monitored:

District	Block	Total GS observed	No of GPs reached	Villages reached	Participants	
					W	M
10	20	162	130	860	19589	14802

Institutional Framework :

Citizens' Action Forum / Citizens' Action Group:

In the 4th 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, Kaptipada, Mayurbhanj

State Level RTI Forum:

Aragamee, with the support of eight NGOs from different tribal district organized meeting on State Level Right to Information meeting at Presidency, Bhubaneswar on 20 and 21st December, 2017. Around 250 participants from 10 districts including RTI activists, member of district RTI forum, member of Civil Society, PRI representative, NGO functionaries participated in the meeting.

Mr. Jagadanand, former State Information Commissioner, give stress that the RTI activists and NGOs functionaries needs to be use the RTI for the welfare of the downtrodden and working for the change in the system.



CAG training & Capacity Building, Phiringia, Kandhamal

He proposed to open Citizen Assistance Centres to provide basic information at the gross root level so that the information will be reach to underprivileged group and they will benefit from the different govt. welfare schemes.

Mr. Rangalal Jamuda, IAS (Retd) Chairman, State Food Commission shared that after a long intervention for the most underprivileged by govt., though micro-development project, still the villagers not gate benefit from the government to due to lack of information. He thanks to Agragamee and its consortium organizing by nurturing the people through information.



State level RTI Forum Formation Workshop, Bhubaneswar

Achyut Das, Director, Agragamee shared that due to access of improving access of information by the information accessing project with the support from EU, participation of women in Grama Shaba has increased, schools and Anwanawadi are functioning, schools and Anganawadi centre activated, peoples know about forest right act and they applied for patta etc in the project intervention area. Mr. Jagadanand and Mr. Rangalal Jamuda also discuss about some of issues raised by the participants during question-answer sessions

Dr. Aurobindo Behera, President, Citizen for Good Governance, chaired the session, shared that if the practice of good governance, there is no need to people to demand information. If govt. machineries so motto disclosure of information, there is no need to demand for information. Among others Mrs. Vidya Das, Mrs. Sumani Jhodia, Dr. Ajay Mishra, CAG convenor of Phubani Mr. Ashok Parida, Mrs. Sudhana Panigrahi, Mrs. Puspanjali Satpathy, Dr. Narendra Mishra, Mrs. Roshnara Mohanty also participated during the two-day meeting.

STATE LEVEL RTI FORUM

Events	Name of District reached	No. of GPs	No. of Vills. Reached	No. of Participants		No. of govt. Officials, PRIs
				W	M	
RTI Forum: Bhubaneswar	20 Blocks of 10 Districts	82	987	116	147	Food Commissioner, Former RTI Commissioner, Food Secretary to Govt. of Odisha, Other NGO Heads, Educationist, Media Persons

District RTI Forum:

This year district RTI forum events conducted in 10 districts to understand and convey the priority areas in mobilizing the affected groups for using RTI act more frequently to access information whenever needed. The involvement of district RTI forum members along with lawyers, academicians, media persons, social activists and the ensuing discussion to find out strategies to popularise the significance and use of RTI Act more frequently helped to spread awareness on Section 4.1 of the Act. Everyone has realised that district level forum should raise village level issues in front of govt. officials through block level forum for better solution.

This objective of generating visibility and mass support for the actions of the Community Action Groups (CAG) to ensure rights and entitlements to communities at the village level was more prominently focused in this year. To facilitate the process some innovative programmes were also conducted on RTI Act awareness for youth at the college and high school level in all EU operational areas. There have been increased supports for programmes and awareness on RTI Act spreading fast from all quarters on the ground in all the 10 districts of the project area. In Nuapada & Malkangiri district level RTI forum has filed some issues on MGNREGS & ICDS and they have also got some positive response from govt. level.



Dist. RTI Forum, Phulbani,
Kandhamal dist. 18.11.17

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 20 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 all-round improvement in the implementation of Government programmes. Maximum participants of the program have massively participated in the group discussions. They were also trying to discuss their issues in front of desk panels.

In the case of Boden block of Nuapada 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. Now a days OLM has been facilitating all kinds of income generating activities for women groups throughout the Odisha. They are giving many kinds of loan for agriculture activities, small & cottage industries through women federations. Our workers are encouraging the Tribal women group to take its advantages. Our CAG members, Sachetaks are helping them in these regards. In our operational areas 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 state Level women's convention on Agriculture, Food and Nutrition was organised at Tribal Museum, Koraput on which around 350 women farmers from 20 block of 10 districts and tribal leaders, 5 NGO personals (Ramnathan foundation, Spread, Jagarana Manch, Bafla Mali M M Sangha, Ekta, ORISSA,

LNSRD Tikiri, Ramagiri Mahila Mahasangha, Pragati, UNICEF, CARD & LWSIT), government officials, educationist from Central University, elected representatives, Media personnel, Volunteers, participated in the three-day convention. During the convention discussion on women's issues, Natural farming, Eco-Village Development, Identification of Local Seeds and their preservation. seeds sovereignty, Issues on



Women and Natural Resource Management: Women and Issues on Food and Nutrition, Eco-Village development were discussed by the panellist and participants during different sessions from 10th to 12th December.

Attending as the chief Guest in inaugural session, Mr. Anupam Shah, Collector, Koraput shared this women convention will be more relevant for the tribal area of Odisha. The fooding pattern of the tribal has quite different and they depend on millet seeds. He thanks to Agragamee to organize such an event which gives to the value of natural farming and millets. He assures all type of handholding support for the organic farming and women farmers.

Mr. Godadhar Parida, shared that during 2011, Odisha farmer use chemical fertilizer 60 to 70 kg. per acre as compared to 500 kg. in Panjab. Now the situation has changed and back to natural farming. He thanks to the tribal women farmer who use only organic manure in the field for agriculture and preservation of seeds for the next year for farming.

Mr. Achyut Das, Director, Agragamee sharing the main objective of the workshop is to discuss different issues of tribal women related to agriculture, food and nutrition. He shared that though the women member has taken so much responsibilities, but she has no power both in home and outside. He shared that in some of the states, there are some of the women group who works for the organic

STATE LEVEL WOMEN'S CONVENTIONS

Events	Name of District reached	No. of GPs	No. of Vills. Reached	No. of Participants		No. of govt. Officials, NGOs, Educationists, PRIs
				W	M	
Women's Convention: Koraput	20 Blocks of 10 Districts	87	980	352	67	Chairman Odisha Food Commission, District Collector, APD Agriculture, APD Horticulture, RETD Food Commissioner Odisha, NGOs- Ramnathan foundation, Spread, Jagarana Manch, Bafra Mali M M Sangha, Ekta, ORISSA, LNSRD Tikiri, Ramagiri Mahila Mahasangha, Pragati, UNICEF, CARD & LWSIT), Educationist from Central University

farming, issues of women related to Agriculture. There is high timeto need unit among the women to fight for their issues. Mrs. Vidhya Das present a demo plan for an Eco-village development. Among others Puspanjali Sathapathy discuss about different provision of Forest Right and Act and issues of farmer related to forest and income related to forest by tribal. Mrs. Sumani Jhodia demands that all the property documents should be named in both female and male members. She shared that if the pattas issues in the name of women members, the social status of the women members will be improved. Mr. Ragalal Jamuda, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, Orissa Food Commission, attending as the Chief guest in the third days, shared that if the Forest Right Act properly implemented in Orissa, the issues and situation on Agriculture, food, nutrition may be changed. He also shared about different provision of Food Security Act and govt provision for the backward and underprivileged group and for women members. Mr. Daven Kumar Pradhan, PD,DRDA, Koraput also share about different schemes for the tribal women. It was shared that due to involvement of women members in the agriculture, the suicide case in the tribal is very low. If the women member will be involved, the situation may be change. Among others, different government officials of Agriculture and horticulture department also present and share about different govt schemes on organic farming for the benefit of the farmers.

Development and Dissemination of IEC Material:

In the 4rd year MGNREGS was equally focused on a priority basis besides School and ICDS and as there were a few other innovative programmes were planned like rally on block level health awareness, RTE, cycle rally and block level women convention etc. the need for posters, leaflets and application form for OAP, IAY, Job Card, Job demand and brief information on MGNREGS were given space in the bimonthly newsletter 'Soochna Varta' in the issues of this year. Also, these IEC materials were printed anew updated with latest information on 5 sectors of Government Schemes.

- Leaflets on School, ICDS, Health, MGNREGS, GramSabha and Palli Sabha 21, 000 copies of each were produced in Odiya.
- Posters on Right to Education Act, and Mothers' Committee and Janch (Monitoring) Committee: 500 Copies each
- 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.

Street Theatre and Other Traditional Media: Weekly Market Programme

The Weekly Market Programme was so successful. People are coming to the program areas& showing interest on taking leaflets and read it. It witnessed 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 in 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.

Weekly Market Programs Coverage:

Year	District	Block	Total Events	GP	Villages	Participants	
						W	M
2017	10	20	253	118	899	14535	16270
2016	10	20	190	100	578	13792	14499
2015	10	20	60	43	518	4533	



Weekly Haat programme,
ThakurmundaMayurbhanj district



Weekly Haat programme,
Bongomunda, Bolangiri district

Documentation and Dissemination of Best Practices: SoochanaVarta

The EU-Agragamee bi-monthly newsletter containing various documentation of best practices has been well appreciated both at public and institutional level across the project areas. It has also had great impact in carrying forward the message peoples need, programme intervention, voice demanding for justice from the administrative machinery. It has also drawn the attention to various irregularities in the Govt. delivery of services and often inadequacy in coverage of tribal welfare. There have been great demands for the newsletter both at various training and meeting and weekly market programme. The newsletter Soochana Varta also regularly focusing on SMC, ICDS, MGNREGS and Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha with information and tips include govt. application forms of welfare schemes in its pages.

Assessment of the results of the Action so far

Results of the Action so far have been very satisfactory, despite several challenges, including the Maoist threats in some of the working areas, elections, malarial attacks etc. The understanding and solidarity that has developed amongst all the partners NGOs through the journey that has been the project, gives us the sense that if the opportunity arises such collaborative efforts can and should be carried forward. The project has also brought about a new level of collaboration with the Government, helping to

mainstream field situations, and problems that people face in getting their dues. There has also been a realisation of the need for increasing the support to the last Government functionary in the field, like the teacher, the Anganwadi worker, the ANM, etc. Thus, there is an overall feeling amongst the administration and the NGOs in the district of being in this together in the fight against poverty and underdevelopment. The sustained interactions with the SMC members and reaching out to the parent and village committee had initiated action on their part to ensure that there was better transparency and regularity in the functioning of the school. Parents have also become very conscious, and are increasingly demanding more teachers in the schools. It remains to be seen how soon these efforts can translate to better student learning levels.

Monitoring Committees and the Mothers' Committees have ensured that the Anganwadi Centres functioned better. There was a significant improvement in the supply of eggs, especially in the AWCs. The people had also come to know of the different institutional arrangements like the VHND, and made effort to avail of the facilities and services through these. They have also picked up the courage to complain verbally as also through written petitions if there was irregularity.

The project has also been able to use the mass media strategically, which has helped to highlight the work that is going on, as also draw attention to many of the irregularities in the implementation of different schemes. This has often resulted in immediate responses, and helped to improve the programme implementation.

The institutional framework of the CAG has helped to structure the efforts at the Panchayat and village level, enabling communities to address their problems in an organised and systematic manner. The CAG members have taken their roles and responsibilities seriously, questioning errant functionaries, and demanding accountability.

There has also been a lot of impact of the IEC material, and the wall painting, providing a reference point, and giving village members the confidence to question when things were going wrong. The additional support of newsletters providing examples of successful action by other villages has helped the success rates to increase.

Efforts to increase impact in the more remote villages are gradually bearing fruit, as the administrations, as well as elected leaders are also showing keen interest in reaching the last village, the most vulnerable communities and sections. The focus of high risk villages for lack of drinking water, access to health and other services has resulted in more frequent monitoring of these areas by the Government to ensure better reach of facilities and services.

Major risks are:-

1. Continuing from the previous year, a major obstacle to the achievement of objective is Cultures of non-transparency in the various levels of the Administration. It is a challenge to get past these and have free access to information at the project level, and even a greater challenge to ensure that local communities have free access. Steps to overcome this has involved repeated dialoguing, sensitisation and mobilisation of the Programme Committees, submitting of RTI applications, sensitising functionaries about the Suo Moto clause.
2. Large prevalence of low literacy and low education levels, which forms an organic block to information access, and forces communities to depend on word of mouth communication, and also de-values information boards and booklets for sharing. This issue which prevails across the

tribal regions taken up under the project have been tackled by organising regular training programmes and meetings with the community members, as well as members of different committees, training of youth and sharing of IEC with theme so that they will be able to monitor the different services by the Government, as also communicate with members of the village.

Visibility

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 led to use of just BIC)

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

Wall Paintings on the Different Govt. programmes:

Block	No. of Villages: Wall Painting	No. of Wall Paintings on School	No. of Wall Paintings on ICDS	No. of Wall Paintings on MamataYojana	No. of Wall Paintings on Health	No. of Wall Paintings on MGNREGS	No. of Wall Paintings on PS, GS
20	1037	170	175	148	186	220	138

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

Newsletters: The Newsletter, "Soochana Varta" 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 news papers state that the project is supported by European Union.

CHAPTER- V

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana(PKVY)

The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), launched in 2015 by Government of India, is an extended component of Soil Health Management (SHM) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and implemented by State Governments. PKVY aims at supporting organic farming, in turn resulting in improvement of soil health. The scheme promotes Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for India (PGS-India) form of organic certification that is built on mutual trust, locally relevant and mandates the involvement of producers and consumers in the process of certification. PGS-India operates outside the framework of expensive "Third Party Organic Certification".

Approach:

PKVY is implemented in a time frame of three years in line with the PGS-India's prescribed conversion period of 36 months from conventional farm to organic. Accordingly, PKVY promotes organic farming through a Cluster approach to adopt PGS Certification. PGS Certification facilitates farmers to certify their organic produce, label and market their products domestically. The Cluster chosen for Organic Farming is for 20 hectares or 50 acres of land in extent and in as contiguous a form as possible. By passing of time entire village is expected to be converted to organic, thus area under each cluster shall exceed 50 acres with financial provision for 50 acres only.

The PKVY Programme envisages:

- Promotion of commercial organic production through certified organic farming.
- The produce will be pesticide residue free and will contribute to improvement of the health of consumer.
- It will raise farmer's income and create potential market for traders.
- It will motivate the farmers for natural resource mobilization for input production.

Aims of the Project:

- Realizing yield potentials in rainfed /hilly areas
- Improving and sustaining soil health
- Reducing cost of cultivation
- Cluster based approach - cluster of 50 acres each.
- Decentralized and participatory approach
- Supporting farmers in improving crop production sustainably through integrated approach following good agricultural practices, thereby increasing their social and economic conditions.

Initiative by Government of Odisha

State Government through its Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare selected Agragamee as the resource organisation for implementation of the PKVY project in Rayagada and Koraput District in an area of 2000 acre (40 clusters of 50 acre each) as placed in table -1below.

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

S.N.	Name of the Block	Name of the District	Nos. of Clusters	Nos. of Farmers	Nos. of Villages	Nos. of G.P.
1	Dasamantpur	Koraput	20	612	16	6
2	Rayagada	Rayagada	20	510	11	4
3	Rayagada	Kashipur	30	924	15	7
	Total		70	1129	39	17

It starts operational from 1st April, 2017 for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20. For each cluster a financial support of Rs. 14.95 lakhs (INR. 14, 95, 000/-) to be provided by the Government of India through Odisha State Government over 3 years for the assistance on farmer's mobilization, adoption of organic farming, training, field exposure, on-farm inputs production, exhibition/fair, certification, value addition, labeling, branding and marketing of the agricultural produces. Under this programme there are many opportunities for the programme participants, various stakeholders and the Organisation.

But at the same time there are also challenges like formation of Farmers Producer Organisation (FPO), PGS-Certification, marketing, less human resource through provision of inadequate admin cost.

Partnership between AGRAGAMEE and CHF:

Looking to the less fund provision of the coordination and administration cost for implementation of PKVY project, AGRAGAMEE requested to CHF to extend its hand for a matching contribution for the successful implementation of 40 PKVY Clusters in Rayagada and Koraput District for a period of 3 years. The CARING HAND FOUNDATION (CHF) had signed a MOU with AGRAGAMEE for a matching contribution of Rs. 30 lakhs (USD 46,153.85) for a period of 3 years, as a result the partnership was initiated with effective from 1st April- 2017. PKVY is a unique programme, as this initiative would enable AGRAGAMEE to be involved in an organic movement of India. This year the total numbers of clusters are extended to 70.

Key Components and Major Activities:

- Model Organic Cluster Demonstration
- Model Organic Farm

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana(PKVV)

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Organic Onion Cultivation



Dhanicha & Paddy Nursery Bed



Organic Vegetable Farming



Director's Field Visit



Field Preparation for Rabi Crop



Organic Market, Koraput

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana(PKVY)



Crop Cutting of Little Millet



Group Photo of LRP Trainees, CETAR



Organic Vegetable Farming



Organic Turmeric Cultivation



Crop Cutting of Ragi



Preparation of Handi Khata

Delineation of the Operational areas.

In each block there is a Programme Coordinator (PCs) and PKVY Sathee recruited by AGRAGAMEE. Overall, two Senior Consultants have been engaged for monitoring and technical support to the PKVY programme. In state level there is a PKVY cell which is coordinating and liaising PKVY programme and in each district PD-ATMA with his team is there for monitoring the PKVY programme periodically by field visits and through regular meeting and interaction over phone and emails. Convergence programmes for land development, creation of irrigation water sources, horticultural plantations, nursery etc. through MIDH, MGNREGA, Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd. Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment is being arranged.

Process of Implementation:

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

- Selection process Cluster members and LRP
- Registration procedures of Cluster members with LG
- Annual Action Plan for each cluster under PKVY
- Orientation and benefits of the LRP training
- Capacity building and Methodologies of training for the Cluster members
- DBT Registration of PKVY Farmers
- Technical know-how on the soil collection and analysis
- Submission of Application to RCOF for registration of RO as RC
- Dhanicha Seeds Collection and Distribution
- Guiding the PKVY sathee, LRP and Key Members of LG in implementation of the programme.
- Formation of Peer Appraisal Group for PGS certification
- Preparation of Farmers Diary and its maintenance
- Regular Interaction with PKVY Cell and ATMA Office.
- Inspection of Clusters Fields by PCs, PKVY sathee, LRPs
- Formation of Seed Users Group and organic seed production.
- Process Documentation of Organic Adaptation etc.

Accomplishment of legal Procedure:

The registration of PKVY farmers with the Local Group in form '5' '6' and '7' format, soil testing was done for each cluster level farmers. After online registration of farmers, DBT (Direct Benefits Transfer) was done by agriculture officials for adoption of organic farming. AGRAGAMEE is provisionally registered as RC (Regional Council) by PGS India for supporting PGS organic certification. Once Agragamee is declared Regional Council, each LG will be registered with RC for which planning process has started.

Institutional Development:

Each Local Group is an institution consisting of 20 to 35 farmers for working together with a common understanding for organic farming practices in particular patch in a village. With this bonding, all the organic farmers were united and extended their cooperation for organic farming practices. The Seed User Group (SUG) consists of 5 to 10 members of each cluster and the Lead Resource Person (LRP) look over the activities of the group. There is provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh for each SUG for supporting production, processing, procurement and distribution of organic seeds as revolving fund. Bank account has been opened in favor of the SUG. The SUGs have also been responsible for the management of Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) for arranging common agricultural implement for hiring by farmers on the basis requirement. For each CHC an amount Rs. 30,000/- will be provided.

Strategy for Marketing:

The surplus product after meeting nutritional food security of the farm families of the community is to be marketed for financial security as family income and livelihoods.

The reporting period being the first year, the yield increase was satisfactory in some crops and other crops it was negligible. All the farmers are being motivated to increase their agricultural products through a proper crop planning and sustainable integrated farming system, so that, surplus product could be sold in the local or outside markets but without a premium price. Hence the necessary arrangements are to be made to keep the surplus produce at Cluster level till the rise in market price.

The LGs are encouraged to participate in Block/ district level "Parabs". They have participated in Bhubaneswar, Rayagada, Koraput in farmers convention and District/ block level "Parabs" besides attending organic world congress at New Delhi. This will continue in second and third year. We are planning to participate in state/ National level Agriculture Fairs. For this two Farmers Producers Organisation shall be developed one at each district. Product Analysis, Packing, Labeling & Branding of Organic products of cluster shall be taken care of. State Level "Buyer-Seller Meet" shall be arranged. Initially millets shall be attached to mid-day meals etc.

Follow up Monitoring:

- The LRPs, lead farmer of the group, inspects the individual farmers, monitors the agricultural land, ensures the promotion of organic farming, focus on the implementation of organic manure in his respective clusters and maintenance of Farmer's diary and other records at Local Group (LG) Level.
- Each member of the cluster assists the LRP in soil health management, organic status maintenance through group meetings, peer appraisal.
- PKVY Sathee has the role of coordination and liaisoning with the farmers, LRP, Project Coordinators and provide updated information or data to the DEO.
- Project Coordinators supervise the work of PKVY Sathees and LRPs.
- DEO is responsible for compilation of data, maintains documents and report to higher authorities as and when required.

- The Advisors/ Consultants of AGRAGAMEE visit the field and provide technical and managerial support to the LRPs, PKVY Sathees, PKVY PCs and others.
- The Officers from the Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment, like DDA, Scheme Officer, AAOs and Nodal Officer and others also pay a visit to the programme villages and the project offices and supervise various relevant documents, files and records and etc. regarding PKVY programme and provide necessary guidelines and advises for the strengthening of project activities.

Process Documentation:

Community mobilization, formation of Local Group, review meetings/workshops, exhibition, sharing the outcomes and impacts of the PKVY programme, the Farmer's diary maintenance, LRP filed visits and inspection, PKVY Sathee's supervision and PKVY PC's monitoring and the Consultant's field visit, guidance, support, monitoring and recommendations for the improvement of the PKVY programme and Director's periodical review are the major parts of the process documentation of the project. The case studies and short video clips are also being made from time to time to know the work progress of the programme and shared among the stakeholders of the project. More details on all these activities are given below in the form

Achievements:

Capacity Building: (PKVY Dasamantapur)

Sl. No.	Date		Type of Training	No. of Participants	Remarks/ Place of trg/ visit
	From	To			
1	28th Jun. 2017	29th Jun. 2017	LRP training	24	Dasamantapur
2	8th Jul. 2017	19th Nov. 2017	Cluster Members Training	575	CETAR, Malijharan, Kashipur, Rayagada
3	15th Mar. 2018	31st Mar. 2018	Exposure visit	283	KVK, Semiliguda & Soil Bio- Chemistry PRAYAS, Partaput and Mundaguda

Capacity Building : (PKVY Rayagada)

Sl. No.	Date		Type of Training	No. of Participants	Remarks/ Place of trg/ visit
	From	To			
1	28th Jun. 2017	29th Jun. 2017	LRP training	24	Dasamantapur
2	4th Jul. 2017	31st Aug. 2017	Cluster Members training	238	CETAR, Malijharan, Kashipur, Rayagada & Agragamee VRC Hall, Kashipur
3	12th Oct. 2017	2nd Nov. 2017	Exposure visit	238	Maligaon, Padepadar of Kashipur Block of Rayagada District & Upargadla of Dasamantapur Block of Koraput District.

Capacity Building : (PKVY Kashipur)

Sl. No.	Date		Type of Training	No. of Participants	Remarks/ Place of trg/ visit
	From	To			
1	28th Jun. 2017	29th Jun. 2017	LRP training	24	Dasamantapur
2	30th Jun. 2017	10th Aug. 2017	Cluster Members Training	291	CETAR, Malijharan, Kashipur, Rayagada & Agragamee VRC Hall, Kashipur
3	16th Sep. 2017	25th Sep. 2017	Exposure visit	291	Maligaon, Pankapadar, Durukhal Village of Kashipur Block, Rayagada District.

Crop Coverage:

Table No: 2 (Coverage of Land, Crops Coverage and Organic InputsUsed):

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Nos. of LRP	Nos. of PKVY	Land Coverage in acre	Crops Coverage	Organic Input used
1	Dasamantpur	20	2	1000	Paddy, ragi, maize & vegetables	Dhanicha, Handi Khata, Pancha Gabya, Jebamruta, Compost Pit
2	Rayagada	10	2	500	Ragi, vegetables, paddy	Dhanicha, Handi Khoto, Pancha Gabya, Jebamruta, Compost Pit
3	Kashipur	10	2	500	Paddy, maize, ragi & vegetables.	Dhanicha, Handi Khoto, Pancha Gabya, Jebamruta, Compost Pit
	Total 3 Blocks	40	6	2000		

Table No: 3 (Incentives Released and Incentive Received by theFarmers):

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of Farmers	Amount of Incentives Released by ATM A	Amount of Incentives Received by Farmers
1	Dasmantpur	528	25,14,411.00	23,87,434.00
2	Rayagada	238	15,00,000.00	13,90,500.00
3	Kashipur	279	15,00,000.00	14,20,500.00

Table No: 4 (On Training & Exposure of Farmers, SUG Formation and Videos)

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of Farmers Participated in the Training	No. of Farmers Participated in the Exposure	No. of SUG Formed	No. of Short Video Clips Prepared and Shared
1	Dasamantapur	575	283	20	4
2	Rayagada	238	238	10	5
3	Kashipur	291	291	10	6

Case Study - 1 (The Light Of HOPE)

Mr. Jaymal Majhi S/o Mr. Gyan Majhi, age about 40 years of the village Durrkhal, G.P Chandragiri of Kashipur Block, Rayagada District has two sons and two daughters along with his wife, is a full-time farmer and Lead Resource Person (LRP) of the PatramalJaibikaKrushak Sangha (Cluster) of the above-

mentioned village. He has total 5 acres of cultivated low land and 4 acres of high land. The village Durukhal is totally covered with well irrigational facilities and the farmers harvest two times in a year.

Mr. Jaymal Majhi used only cow dung for better yielding of his crops as he was not aware of compost, vermin compost, panchagavya and other organic manure. He was producing various crops like paddy, ragi, kangu and vegetables etc, and the production of paddy was only 4 quintals, ragi 2 to 3 quintals and there was no proper harvesting before the implementation of PKVY project in the village.

In April 2017 after the inception of PKVY in the village with the support of AGRAGAMEE, Kashipur, he came to know about the various types of organic manure through meeting, training, and exposure to the village Adri of Kalahandi district, and through field demonstration by the professional resource person deputed by the AGRAGAMEE. Various organic compost, vermicompost, handikhoto, jeevamruta, panchagavya, green manure like dhanicha and glacidia etc, are easily prepared by farmers with a very low investment and labour. After he got trained fully he prepared organic manure and used them for crop harvesting which in turn increased the produce than before (5 quintals paddy, 5 quintals ragi, 3 quintals kosola, 50 kg Kangu and 4 to 5 kg of Jhudunga and koting). Various vegetables were also produced as the land became more fertile due to usage of organic manure and the quality of the products also improved to a greater extent. In off season of farming he got himself engaged as daily wager before the implementation of the PKVY project but now he is investing his time in proper cultivation and looking after his land as he is getting enough money from the harvests.

He himself is a LRP of his cluster name Patramal Jaibika Krushak Sangha, he guides, encourages and cooperates the other members of the cluster for using organic manure and maintains the data base of each farmer. He and the other members of the clusters received incentives from the PD-ATMA, Rayagada Office, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment, Government of Odisha by the support of AGRAGAMEE staff like PKVY Programme Coordinator (PC) and PKVY Sathee, through RTGS, temporary arrangement; otherwise it will be given through DBT in the future. He constructed a compost pit nearby his agricultural land of tank size 6"X 6"X 3" with dry straw, leaves, cowdung, ashes from fire wood etc. He encourages the other members of the cluster for construction of compost pit. Many of the farmers were migrating to earn their livelihood before the PKVY project got implemented in the village but now the number has reduced. They are able to lead a good life with improved economic condition and better livelihood.

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

Case Study - 2 (Hard labor is the key to Success)

Shri. Gobardhan Disari, Village-Upargadla, G.P-Chikambo, Dasamantpur Block, Koraput District belongs to the schedule tribe's category and is from a poor family residing in the village of Upargadla. He has less than 5 acres (4.3 acres) of high land and the agriculture of this area is totally dependent on the monsoons with single crop like ragi, paddy, kangu, khedajona, maize etc, which were not enough to sustain the family. In the rest of the season he used to go out of the District or State as a migrant labor to arrange bread butter for his family. And it was very difficult to manage his family with his limited income. His family consists of old parents, wife and two children.

In the mean time in the financial year 2012-13 "AGRAGAMEE" has given a scope of WADI plantation with the support of NABARD to Shri. Gobardhan Disari. And by the support of the project WADI he was able to do irrigation on his high land with the use of stream water flow from nearby. Through capacity building by the PKVY programme of AGRAGAMEE, he started cultivating with only use of organic manure like handi khoto, vermin compost, jeeva mruta etc and traditional seeds formix cropping. He did hard labour along with the family members in his lands. And gradually he got enough food (paddy, ragi and vegetables) from the harvest throughout the year. In the project WADI he cultivated fruits orchard like cashew, mango, litchi etc, in his lands and he obtained all the plants from AGRAGAMEE and was able to grow two crops in a year through mix cropping. After two years from the implementation of the WADI project in his land his income grew up to Rs. 31.745/. He sells his product in the local market in goodprice.

And in the present day he is well and good with the financial conditions, able to provide better food to the family and also is able to take care of the health expenses of his poor parents and other members of the family.



TRADITIONAL STORAGE SYSTEM FOR MAIZE BY A FARMERR IN KUTULI VILLAGE

Chapter – VI

Strengthening Local Farming for Food Sovereignty

Introduction:

This project supported by the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, was effort to improve the wellbeing of farmers and farming communities by building up farmer capacities for eco- friendly and sustainable farming. Taken up in the context of the degrading ecological conditions in the tribal regions, the project is an effort to mobilise and mobilise youth for taking up sustainable agriculture practices, while improving their incomes and wellbeings at the same time.

Goal:

To increase understanding of farming practices through training, capacity building and exposure visit of farmers for achieving Food Sovereignty, along with field research on indigenous production systems.

Objectives:

- ◆ Conduct training for capacity building of the farmers on crucial topics relating to soil fertility, sustainable agriculture, and agroecology
- ◆ Conduct one farmers' convention for learning and exchange
- ◆ Field based research on indigenous production systems and their correlation with Nutrition and Food Sovereignty, with dissemination of the research findings
- ◆ Exposure of farmers to learn of other sustainable agriculture initiatives.

Training and Capacity building of Farmers:

Tribal farmers are fast losing out on land, productivity and income due to degrading resource base, and excessive soil degradation. Their eco-system-based livelihood is under severe threat due to several complex forces of present-day forces. They are increasingly taking to distress seasonal migration, and suffering several hardships to earn enough to make a living. To reverse this trend, and help tribal farmers understand the sustainable measures of farming, which will protect the soil eco-system, help rejuvenate their natural resource base, Agragamee has taken up a series of training programs reaching out to small and marginal farmers.

The training programmes have included a range of subjects, from agro-ecology to sustainable family farms, horticulture, soil protection, integrating livestock, seeds conservation, and importance of maintaining local bio-diversity. The method has been hands on, helping farmers understand through doing, and exposure, with more time spent in the field, rather than in the classrooms. Over the last year, 360 farmers, including 171 women and 184 farmers have been trained.

Strengthening Local Farming for Food Sovereignty

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The impact of the training has been significant. Farmers learnt the basics of sustainable land use, the importance of soil management, and different organic preparations for the improvement of agricultural output. Farmers have taken up the techniques and methods explained in the training, and have improved their cultivation. Farmers have also internalized important concepts, like what is sustainability, and the important reasons for ensuring family farms are sustainable. They learnt that the soil is the basis of all life on this planet, and the crucial importance of not just saving soil, but of helping it to build up. Also the basic principles of land planning for a sustainable family farm was imparted to them, through examples and hands on practice.

Farmers Convention for learning and exchange:

27th October, 2017: One Organic farmers' convention, with 400 participants was organised in Bhubaneswar. It was inaugurated by the Development Commissioner, and had people active and vibrant discussion which included environmentalists, nutritionists, farmers, and women leaders on the future of organic farming.

10th December, 2017: One 3-day State level Convention of Women Farmers with 350 participants was organised in Koraput, in the district head quarters. The Convention brought together organic women farmers who shared their seeds, and spoke about their indigenous farming techniques. The Food Commissioner, as well as the KBK Commissioner addressed the gathering, and all participants committed to form the State level organisation of women farmers called: 'Mati Ma Ro Santano' (Children of the Soil)

Research on Indigenous Production Systems and their Correlation with Nutrition/Food Sovereignty
A study of 6 villages in the districts of Koaput and Rayagada was taken up to understand in-depth the productions systems and food security of tribal communities.

Scope:

The study explored:

- ◆ Shifting cultivation and the preservation of agricultural bio-diversity and how they are being affected, and what is alternative visualised by the tribal farmer
- ◆ Forest Dwelling: The forests complimented the cultivation practices of the tribal communities. What is the extent to which tribal communities have been affected by the loss of forests,
- ◆ Women as Nurturers: women were the nurturers and preservers of traditional practices, in terms of accessing and gathering wild foods, preserving seeds, processing the harvest, deciding on the diet, etc. How do women perceive the changes that is affecting food habits, cultivation practices, and nutrition economy of the households, how have they been affected, and what do they perceive as the alternative.
- ◆ Village eco-systems: How has the village eco-system changed, what has led to the changes, how good or bad is it, and what is the future of the tribal village community. What is the perceived role of schools education in all this, and how does it affect tribal futures?
- ◆ Alternatives: Several tribal farmers have taken up alternative approaches that have addressed many of the issues affecting production. In addition, what is the people's own understanding of the alternatives, and how these can be realised.

Method

Tools and techniques:

- ◆ Village studies: Interviews and discussions at different levels
- ◆ Land and resource use maps
- ◆ House-hold socio-economic survey

Process:

The process on the ground for the study was participatory, with an attempt to involve the farmers to the maximum extent possible, and enable them to tell their stories. Again, this process was limited by the time available, and several other factors. This draft reporting for the current draft has not really been able to reflect all the voices and all the perceptions that have come in due to constraints of time, and a range of other factors.

The current dissemination workshop is also part of the process, where we hope to initiate a dialogue amongst the concerned about the findings as presented herein.

Investigators:

Key in socio-logical studies is the work of the investigators. We were advised to look for investigators in academic institutions. After a lot of discussion, we hunted instead in the villages and districts where the study was located. This helped to begin the survey and investigations with a basic and nuanced understanding of the situation on the ground, as also helped to address language barriers.

Area of Study:

District	Block	Village
Koraput	Dasmantpur	Upargadala
Koraput	Laxmipur	Jhirjhira
Rayagada	Rayagada	Raikona, Badamandora
Rayagada	Kashipur	Bagrijhola, Uparjhiri

Conclusion:

It is important to understand complex eco-systems and the deep man-nature interrelationships that had been established by indigenous groups. It was easy to dismiss the slash and burn cultivation practices of tribal communities, but, till date no viable alternatives that could sustain entire communities had been found. Slash and burn cultivation had not only sustained the tribal communities but also generated substantial surpluses, and even more significantly maintained a very significant bio-diversity of agricultural crops, as well as natural forests. The tribal communities had some of the smallest carbon foot prints, in fact, they had a till very recently a negative carbon foot print, as their activities sequestered more carbon in the soil, than was released. It was a matter of great concern she underlined that such knowledge and value systems were being dismissed, as human beings rushed head long into technological development, which was fast turning into disaster, ignoring the looming crisis of climate change.

Dissemination Workshop

The dissemination workshop of the research on Tribal Production Systems and Their Correlation with Food Security was organised on 28th October, 2017. The major findings of the workshop were presented by Mrs. Vidhya Das, who outlined the method and scope, and described the situation in different villages, across the 2 tribal districts of Rayagada and Koraput. The workshop generated lively and involved discussion on the findings of the study. Major questions revolved around the positive and negative effects of slash and burn cultivation, and the issue affecting the food security of tribal families. The Director of Agragamee, Mr. Achyut Das welcomed the participants and gave a brief introduction to the workshop. He mentioned that the tribal regions in the state are witnessing acute environmental degradation resulting in food insecurity and impoverishment among tribal communities. When their wellbeing is getting affected, we are going to notice loss of precious genetic material that ensures our own nutrition security.

Ms. Sabarmatee Farmer Activist, Dr. Aurobindo Behera former Member Board of Revenue, Mr. Rangalal Jamuda, Chairperson State Food Commission, Mr. Digambar Satpathy, former Chairperson Text Book Bureau, Mr. Basant Kar Country Director Project Concern International, and Mr. Taqueer Sabri Project Manager Rosa Luxemburg Foundation participated in the workshop and provided their valuable inputs.

Publications:

Jaibika Krushi Samachar: 4 issues of the newsletter have been published during the year. The newsletter brought out important reports concerning agriculture, as also highlighted the work of organic farmers.

Eco-logical Farming in Tribal Areas – A training Manual

The manual provides details of sustainable farming and agriculture based on improved soil management:

- ◆ What is Ecological agriculture
- ◆ Soil: Importance, formation, conservation
- ◆ Organic And Sustainable Agriculture: Need for, organic preparations for soil fertility enhancement and growth of plants, seeds treatment, herbal pesticides,
- ◆ Bio-diversity conservation and need and methods for ecological agriculture
- ◆ Integrated Family Farms, and Eco-villages:

Impact:

Farmers are sharing about their learnings and reaching out to many more farmers and villages, with the new insights and knowledge gained through the training programmes. There is an eagerness to link up with Agragamee's training program for farmers. So, there is a good chance that in the next few months, farmers will be reaching out and learning and communicating to each other about their efforts, so that there is all round growth in ecological and sustainable farming.

Farmers have been able to understand the need for keeping and propagating their own seeds, and depending less and less on the market. In addition, the importance of soil, and the interconnectedness of all living beings including the rich biotic contents of organic and forest soils has been internalised by several farmers.

Farmers who have attended the training programmes have expressed much appreciation of the inputs they received. They have carefully noted down the preparation methods for the different manures, and were impatient to go back and try them out. Thus, it is quite likely that more than 10 farmers will have exemplary demonstration plots which can be a learning ground for other farmers.

A sense getting back to the past, wherein they had enough to eat and a surplus for festivities, clothes, etc. and depended only on fellow farmers is growing with increased understanding of the ecosystem and the necessary adaptations to the present is growing within the farmers.



Training Camp of Farmers' Field School at Tala Chobri Village in Mahulpatna G.P.

Chapter - VII

Millet Mission: Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha

Introduction

The millet mission is a Government project to increasing the production of millets. Millets has more minerals and nutrients than the other grains. It can reduce the problem of malnutrition. The proposed programme envisages reviving millets in farms and in household consumption in the 30 blocks with significant tribal population spreading across 7 districts of Southern Odisha.

Major objectives of the program are:

1. Promoting household level consumption
2. Setting up decentralized processing facilities
3. Improving productivity of millet crops
4. Promoting farmer collectives and marketing

According to NFHS (National Family Health Survey), Odisha has occupied low rank in the health and nutrition status. Most of the women (15 – 49) and children (0 – 5yrs) are under malnourished. This programme is focusing on improving of productivity of millets. The Odisha government has planned to introduce millets in the ICDS so that it may reduce the malnutrition problem.

Aragamee Gochapada is the facilitating agency for the Phiringia Block. Aragamee has a long experience on organic agriculture and has agro based training centre. Aragamee implement this project under the guidance of NCDS & WASSAN. Aragamee is implementing 5 panchayats of Phiringia block.

In the Kandhamal District farmer were left their traditional millet farming. So it was an opportunities for Aragamee to reintroduce the millet farming in the Block.

AIMS and OBJECTIVES:

The millets have more nutrients value than the other grain. Earlier millet was one of the staple foods for tribal people. But now food habit has changed and moved to rice only. Now Odisha government is implementing the millet mission to increase the millet production and consumption. The farmers of Kandhamal were already left.

- a. To increase household consumption.
- b. Promoting millet processing enterprise at GP & Block level.
- c. Developing millet enterprise and establishing market linkage to rural-urban market with focusing women enterprise. Inclusion of millets in state nutrition program and public distribution program.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

Aragamee had implemented millet mission in Phiringia block. It was working 4 panchayats during kharif season and 3 panchayat in ravi season. Aragamee has reintroduced millets cultivation in the Phiringia block of Kandhamal district. Earlier farmers had left millet cultivation and after long time Aragamee had mobilized people for millet cultivation. In the kharif season, Aragamee has implemented this project in 4 panchayats covering 13 villages and engaged with 52 progressive farmers. In the Ravi season it was covering 3 panchayats and engaged with 6 farmers. Although farmers were left millets cultivation but now due to this project farmers are returning. The Agriculture of Kandhamal is based on rain water. There are no such irrigation facilities for farming.

MILLETS CULTIVATION IN RAVI 2017-18
AGRAGAMEE GOCHAPADA, Phiringia Block

Sl.No.	PANCHAYAT	No. of Villages	No. of Farmers	Areas Cultivated in acres
1	BALANDAPADA	1	3	1.5
2	GOCHHAPADA	1	1	0.5
3	LUISING	2	2	1
TOTAL	4	6	3	

STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING MILLET MISSION:

Aragamee have conducted village level meeting in every village of the respective panchayat. As this was the first time to reintroduce millet cultivation so some farmers are agree and some are waiting for next year.

Selected farmers were given training with millet cultivation in SMI method for more productivity. In the village level, farmers were given with field demonstration of applying SMI method during millet cultivation.

Sl.No.	DATE	PROGRAMME	PARTICIPANTS	ATTEND OF GOVT. STAFFS
1	13 th & 14 th Oct. 2017	2 days residential training of trainers within the district on system of millet intensification (SMI)	34 nos.	DPD, AO & WASEN Dist.Coordinator
2	9 th & 10 th Nov. 2017	2 days residential training of CRPs & progressive farmers	19 nos.	DPD & WASEN Dist.Coordinator
3	24 th Nov. 2017	Field days Program	35 nos.	DPD, AO & WASEN Dist.Coordinator
4	17 th & 18 th Jan. 2018	2 days residential training of trainers on system of millet intensification (SMI)	32 nos.	DPD, AO, AAO & WASEN Dist. Coordinator
5	5 th & 6 th Feb 2018	2 days residential training of CRPs & progressive farmers	20 nos.	DPD, AO & WASEN Dist.Coordinator

Special Millets Mission Programme

ଅଗ୍ରଗାମୀ
AGRAGAMEE



Chachiri Sounta, Tentuliguda



Director's Field Visit at Phiringia



Display of Millet Products in Local Festival



Field Visit of DPD, DC, State Coordinator WASSAN



Line Transplanting of Millet



Decentralized Ragi Nursery Bed

Special Millets Mission Programme



SMI Method of Ragi Cultivation



Progressive Women Farmer



Progressive Ragi Farmer



Meeting with Progressive Farmers & CRPs



Little Millet Cultivation



PVT Nursery Bed of Millet

Farmers were regularly monitoring by the Agragamee expertise. They were guided from seed bed to harvest period.

RESULT OF THE PROJECT:

Farmers were applying SMI method for cultivating millets. They have some good experience in the Kharif season. The average density of branches from one plant was 30 – 35; where in the Ravi season the density was from 8 – 15. The normal productivity was increase.



Chapter - VIII

Ecological Agriculture: Efforts to save Earth

Soil is the source of all terrestrial life on earth. It goes without saying that without soil, there would be no life on land. And yet, so much of human activity begins with destruction of the soil. In fact so much of human activity, like mining, industrialization, and even urbanization makes all out effort to do away with the soil altogether. Agragamee has been working with farmers, and within its own campus to conserve and demonstrate alternative methods of cultivation, and farming which treat the soil as a life form in itself rather than a resource or a substrate for other forms of life. If farmers would take care and make effort to improve the soil eco system, instead of making effort to improve output from the crops, then perhaps agriculture would acquire a new meaning, and sustain people better. Much of agriculture science today looks at different components of agriculture, and seeks to improve these. This separatist approach gives short term results, but eventually destroys eco-systems beginning with the soil.

Thus, in Agragamee, we farm keeping in mind, 3 basic principles:

- No soil disturbance,
- No chemicals and fertilizers,
- Conservation of all biotic resources, including bio mass, soil micro organisms and soil life, water and human beings.

This approach initially raised eyebrows, but, when it was found that we could grow crops with much less labour, which also meant in much less time, there was a general acceptance. The surprise reward was that the pest attacks almost completely vanished. Thus we cart leaf matter from all over the place and put it on our soils, we cut grass and crop residues, as pulling out plants is a needless soil disturbance, and let them be on the field, keep the soil covered at all times, and make only the smallest of holes for seeds and seedlings.

This also saves the tedious process of making compost or vermi-compost, as worms enjoy themselves in the soil producing their valuable refuse where it is needed most and saving much human labour for transportation, and maintenance, and compost gets made on farm beds.

Farmers have been visiting our fields, and have been surprised by the methods, and the outcomes. When they saw standing crops of brinjal that had survived more than 2 months of water scarcity because of the mulch, they began to realize that this could be a good method. Even more is the surprise farmers experience when they push their hands in, and find only loose crumbly soil under the layer of mulch, and no hard pan underneath. "We throw weeds away, or even burn them!" They exclaim, as they see that all weeds are just cut and left where they grew.

Over the last year, Agragamee has proved the efficacy of ecological agriculture for local grains, including finger millets, fox tail millets, sorghum and pearl millet. We have been also able to grow almost all varieties of vegetables as well. As mentioned earlier, the survival of the crops is as good as or even better than that of local farmers, as the pest and disease problems seem resolved themselves. Local varieties of peas have also done excellently. Within Agragamee, there has been a high learning curve for everybody to realise the value of this form of cultivation. However, there is a gradual realization that this is not just a whimsical effort of the educated elite, but a real method that can give rich dividend in the long and short run.

Transparency Form

- 8.1 Name: AGRAGAMEE (Non-Government Organisation)
- 8.2 Registered Address: Agragamee, At/Po- Kashipur, District : Rayagada, Pin: 765015,
State: Odisha, Country: India
- 8.3 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
- 8.4 Telecommunications: Phone: 0674-2551123
Fax: 0674-2551130
E-Mail: info@agrgamee.org Website; <http://www.agrgamee.org>
- 8.5 Contact Person: Mr. Achyut Das (Director)
- 8.6 Details of Registration: KPT-289/6/1987-88
Date of Registration – 29 April 1987
Sub Registration of Society, Koraput, Odisha
- 8.a. FCRA Number: 104960035
Date of Registration: 27 February 1991

- b. Detail of Staffs: Professional:16
Support: 54
Total Members: 70
- c. Financial Status: 1. Income and Expenditure (Lakhs)
Income :343.77
Expenditure: 320.69
2. Assets as per last audited balance sheet (Lakhs) Fixed Asset:111.37
3. Loan & Work Advance:38.23
4. Fixed Deposit at Bank:33.08
- d. Exemptions: 1.80-G
2. Society Registration under 1860 Act 3. 12A
4. Income Tax Act (PAN No. AAATA1775E) Commissioner of Income TaxBhubaneswar
5. Tax Deduction Account (TAN) - No.BBNA0018D
- e. Administration Expenditure in %:8.28%
- f. Compensation: 1. Highest Cost Employee Rs. 40000/-StructureRatio
2. Lowest Cost Employees Rs. 6000/-
3. Ratio:7:3
- g. Facilities Provided: Fooding, Free Accommodation, Medical Facilities, Health Insurance, Solar Light, Drinking Water, EPF and otherallowances

Organization Profile

7.1 Governing Body



Prof. Manmath Kundu
President

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



Sri Achyut Das
Director

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



Smt. Shanti Devi
Vice President

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



Mrs. Sundel Saunta
Member

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



Ms. Sushila Majhi
Member

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



Mrs. Jatani Kanhar
Member

Social worker and community leader in tribal areas.



Kanaka Mani Das
Member

Social worker, community leader and educator in tribal areas.

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

If so, kindly give details : No

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

7.4. Does the Chief Functionary pay Income Tax : Yes

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

7.6. Activities

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

7.7. Geographical Area of operation

India in particular, the Eastern State of Odisha

7.8. Operational Districts

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

7.9. Our Donors

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

A.K. LENKA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Plot No. 687/2416, Ekamra Kanan Road
IRC Village, Bhubaneswar - 751015
☎ : 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, 2018, 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.

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, 2018, 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 thosebooks;
- 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

Meb No:061761



Place: Bhubaneswar

AGRAGAMEE

At/Po-KASHIPUR
Dist-RAYAGADA
ODISHA-765015

**BALANCE SHEET AS ON
31st March, 2018**

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2017-18 (₹)	2016-17 (₹)
SOURCES OF FUNDS :			
Capital Fund	1	17,587,113	17,013,229
Un-utilised Grant	2	-	1,072,902
TOTAL		17,587,113	18,086,131
APPLICATION OF FUNDS :			
Fixed Assets:			
Gross Block	3	30,803,191	28,323,252
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		<u>19,665,343</u>	<u>18,733,589</u>
Net Block		11,137,848	9,589,663
Fixed Assets-WIP		0	1,713,388
Investments (At Cost)	4	4,308,500	3,041,428
Current Assets, Loans and Advances:			
Cash & Bank Balances	5	5,480,208	6,212,491
Grant Receivable	2	928,740	
Loans & Advances	6	<u>936,669</u>	<u>1,255,966</u>
	(A)	7,345,617	7,468,457
Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions:			
Current Liabilities	7	<u>5,204,852</u>	<u>3,726,805</u>
	(B)	5,204,852	3,726,805
Net Current Assets	(A-B)	2,140,765	3,741,652
TOTAL		17,587,113	18,086,131
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 LENA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 032585/E

CA A.K. Lenka, FCA, B.Com (ICAI)
PARTNER
M No. 962760

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 31st October 2018

For AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das
Achyut Das
Director

AGRAGAMEE

At/Po-KASHIPUR
Dist-RAYAGADA
ODISHA-765015

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st March, 2018

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2017-18 (₹)	2016-17 (₹)
INCOME:			
Grant-in-Aid			
Restricted Grants (including Peoples' Contribution and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	8	29,736,572	25,445,221
BANK INTEREST:			
On Saving Bank		209,400	346,767
On STDR (Matured Deposit)		117,308	276,667
On STDR Intetest Accrued during the Year		306,006	198,226
OTHER RECEIPTS			
Donations		1,899,367	1,940,262
Other Revenue	9 (A)	429,876	639,098
TOTAL		32,698,529	28,846,241
EXPENDITURE:			
Utilisation of Restricted Grants (including People's and 'Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	10	29,069,732	24,682,139
Administrative and other Input costs	11	2,123,159	2,973,274
TOTAL		31,192,891	27,655,413
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE DEPRECIATION		1,505,638	1,190,828
Less: Depreciation		932,518	875,558
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		573,120	315,270
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: 0325854E

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

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 31st October 2018

For AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das
Director

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

**RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018**

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2017-18 (₹)	2016-17 (₹)
Opening Balance			
Cash in hand at Head Office and Site Offices		64,302	64,302
Work Advance at Head Office and Site Offices		642,302	409,883
STDR at Bank		2,169,273	2,989,273
Cash with Scheduled Bank		6,148,189	4,663,314
		9,024,066	8,126,772
RECEIPTS:			
Grant-In-Aid			
Restricted Grants (Including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	12	27,022,062	24,318,886
Bank Interest			
On Saving Bank		209,400	346,767
On STDR (Matured Deposit)		117,308	276,667
On STDR (Accrued Int. received during the Year)		-	255,621
Loans & Advances		296,000	501,120
Donations		1,899,367	1,940,262
Other Revenue	9	429,876	835,159
TOTAL RECEIPTS		29,974,013	28,474,482
PAYMENTS:			
Payment out of Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	13	27,685,236	24,521,414
Administrative and other input costs	11	2,123,159	2,948,566
Bank Interest (NABARD) refunded to RO	11	-	24,708
Purchase of Fixed Assets		-	82,500
Grant Refunded to CAPART		57,895	
Repayment of Loan		171,400	
TOTAL PAYMENTS		30,037,690	27,577,188
CLOSING BALANCE			
Cash in hand at Head Office and Site Offices		64,302	64,302
Work-advance		310,908	642,302
STDR at Bank		3,169,273	2,169,273
Cash at Bank		5,415,906	6,148,189
		8,960,389	9,024,066

Notes to Accounts

14

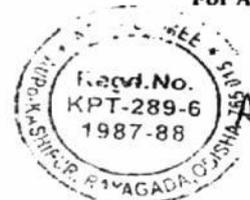
The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Receipt and Payment Account.
As per our report of even date.

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

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

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 31st October 2018

For AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das
Director

Aragamee's Publication

1. Ama Gaon, 1988
2. Naba Swajan Kar, 1990
3. Agramee EkaSuphalRupayan (1 & 2) 1991
4. Gitare Gitare, 1992
5. Agramee Parikshya and Paryalochana, 1993
6. Sachitra Sansar, 1993
7. Chatrutha Adivasi MahlaSambes, 1994
8. Adivasi Anchalare Samasthanka Pain Sikshya, 1995
9. Banabasi Sansar, 1996
10. Kaha Dhanakaha Adhikar, 1996
11. Sikshya Bitarka, 1996
12. Bhanisya Sansar, 1996
13. Jungal Chithi, 1997
14. Jami Adhigrahan Bill – 1998, 1998
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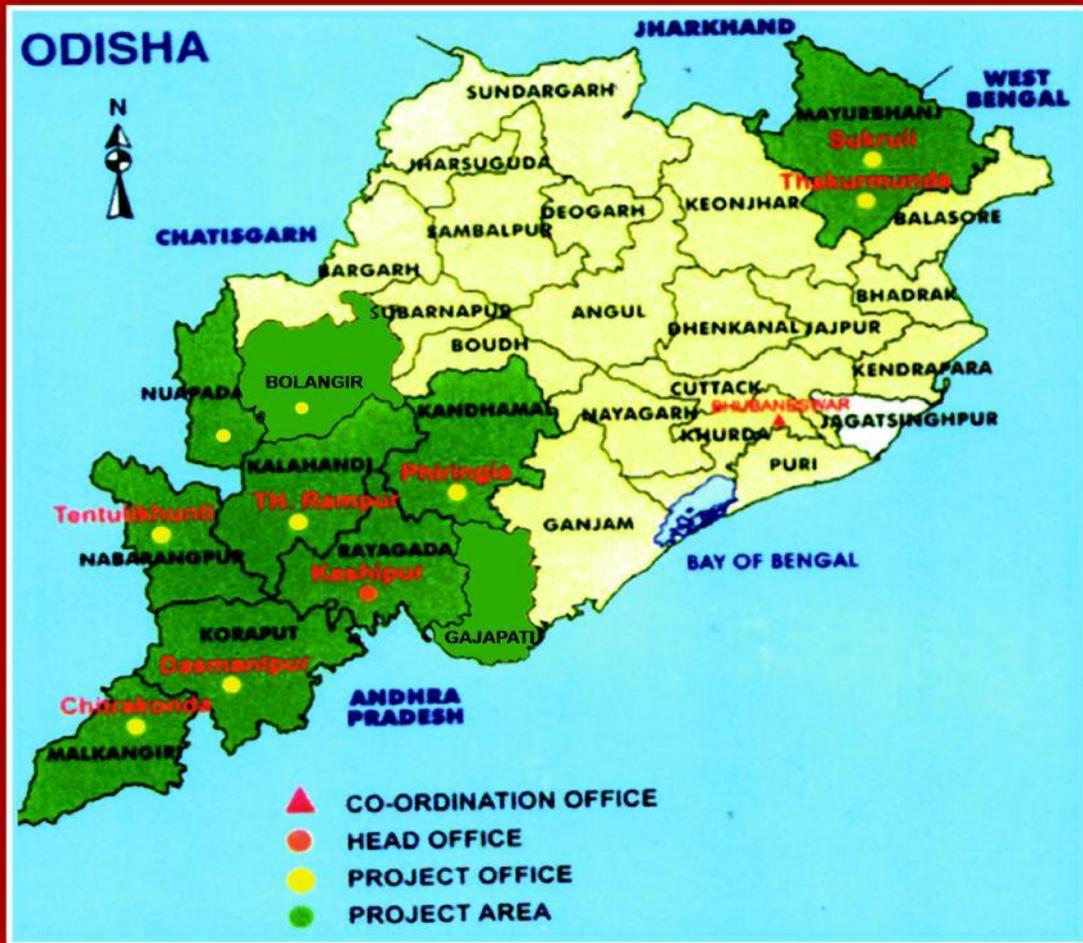
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