AGRAGAMEE

ANNUAL REPORT

2024-2025

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AGRAGAMEE

Annual Report
2024-25

Annual Report 2024-25

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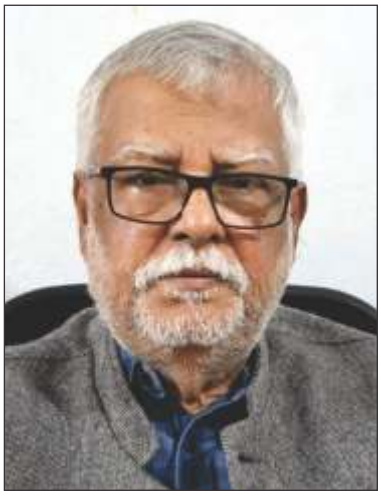
Inner cover: Drawing by Anjali Jhodia, Class V



Director's Note

This year, like in the past few years, we have been discussing with the Farmers, Community Leaders and Experts on Climate Change and its impact in Tribal and Hilly Areas. The impact is already visible as there are more instances of excessive and deficient rain fall with erratic and irregular sequences than ever before, and in fact, we are beginning to loose sight of what was the norm. Agriculture Cycles have been very seriously affected resulting in either crop failure or low productivity. Keeping this in mind, Agragamee is focusing on Climate Smart Agriculture, Soil and Water Conservation, Large Scale Tree plantation and Conservation of Indigenous Seeds. We have taken up development of Eco-villages which has two components – a) Development of Family Farms, b) Development of Village Commons. We consider that this will not only help the community to cope with the impact of Climate Change but will also ensure Food , Nutrition , Livelihood and ecological Securities. We have shown success which has been documented. This has also generated a lot of interest in tribal villages despite the push for widespread Commercial Agriculture and Plantation. Some Scientists and Researchers have undertaken studies on the impact of our eco-village and family farm programs and have underlined that the Agragamee Model should be widely replicated in the entire Eastern Ghats.

Planting Trees should be taken on a Mission Mode as now one sees the deforested and denuded hills all around. The choice of tree species should be left to the communities and individual farmers as they know which ones are Climate Resilient and eco-friendly. For example, Jackfruit is a Climate Resilient tree species which can provide Food, Nutrition and Income Securities to many Farmers. We have to enhance the level of awareness of Men, Women and Children on the benefits of tree plantation as narrated by James B. Nardi in his book - THE HIDDEN COMPANY THAT TREES KEEP-and Peter Wohlleben in his book - THE HIDDEN LIFE OF TREES. It is also our firm belief, that if tribal farmers could develop their lands into sustainable and productive family farms then they would be keen to rejuvenate and revive their forests, which would be a major step towards becoming climate resilient and climate smart. All this requires concerted effort in conserving the Soil, Water, Seeds, Plants and Tree Species along with traditional practices of Natural Farming.

We are also expanding our efforts in education with the establishment of LEARNING CENTRES at the village level led by our Edu-leaders who are also emerging as Eco-leaders. The model of primary education for first generation school children is having tangible impact and the parents of Agragamee School do not hesitate to underline how much better it is than the education in government and even other primary schools. In the learning centres, our Edu-cum-Eco-leaders have a challenging task implementing this model, with over-crowded classrooms, multi-level learners, dropouts attending irregularly, poor lighting and so on. But, they power on, and do a truly amazing job!

Agragamee has been facing many problems and as the space for the Civil Society Organisations is shrinking fast, there is need for re-thinking our approach and strategies. I am grateful to the Members of Agragamee Governing Body, Advisors, Panel of Experts and, above all, Community Leaders for their understanding and valuable advices from time to time. Hope Agragamee will fare forward and will take up more responsibilities to support the communities for which it is fully committed.

Achyut Das
Director

Date: 2nd October, 2025

CONTENTS

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AGRAGAMEE SCHOOL
QUALITY EDCUATION FOR THE POOREST

Introduction:

How should a school be? This is a difficult question indeed, but in Agragamee School we have tried to put into practice our idea of how a school should be having learnt from great educationists like Professor Chitaranjan Das, wonderful Mentors like Professor Manmath Kundu, Professor Indira Vijaysimha, Dr. Amukta Mahapatra, read works of Mahatma Gandhi, Piaget, Krishnamurthy, John Holt, Friere to name just a few. Then of course, there is many a difference between ideas and practice, which are too long to be detailed here. We are happy to say though that our ideas and the form they have taken have resonated with many people, and Agragamee School has been able to get many supporters and well-wishers which has helped the school run and grow in many ways. This has helped us provide quality education to tribal, Dalit and OBC girls who are the most educationally excluded and have amongst the lowest literacy levels. Our students have thus excelled in many areas. One of these is language learning. We are very happy our teachers have developed very good skills for teaching language and literacy. We are proud to share the results of this, translated to English, in the following pages of this chapter. These have been written in Odia by our students, and describe in detail the running and events of the school providing lovely childish insights.

Annual Report
Sapna Jhodia, Class V

The name of our school is Muktagyana Kutira Agragamee, Kashipur. It is located about three kilometers away from Kashipur. Our school has two yellow buses that we use every day to and from school. The school runs from Grade 1 to Grade 5. There are six sections in total as the fifth grade is divided into two groups. There are six teachers in all.

We also have a beautiful garden that all of us care for together. People from the nearby community often come to visit our school. We study five subjects; Language, Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science, and English with a proper timetable. Before leaving, we hold a meeting to discuss the students' problems and suggestions. Alongside academics, we also do practical activities. We maintain a vegetable garden, every Saturday, we go to the library and read the books we like. Some of the books I have read include *Bhashana Mala, Ali Malika, Laxmanara Dunia, Phular Rani, Semane Bhi Pila Thile, Bigyana Katha, Anabana Gapa, Aai Gale Bulibaaku, Aai Budhira Dagfasara, and Tiki Tiki Kathara Mohaka*.

Our school provides good food and also opportunities to learn dance, music, sports, and different kinds of work skills. Half-yearly and annually Examinations are conducted. We also celebrate important festivals. Many especial guests also visit our school. There are 175 students our school from many nearby villages, including Paraja Shila, Kumbhar Shila, Rautaghati, Kalia Jodi, Chili Guda, Odia Guda, Gauda Shiriguda, Kapu Guda, Peringini, Badamaribhata, Dumel, Renga, Shiriguda, and Khurigaan. Every month, a parents' meeting is held, where mothers and fathers attend to discuss their children's learning progress. Teachers and development workers also visit to observe and share their ideas. Trainers have also come to our school to learn from the way teaching is carried out here.

Our teachers make science classes interesting through experiments. Our school provides notebooks, pens, pencils, textbooks, and writing slates. Uniforms and sweaters are also distributed to students. We also go on educational trips with our teachers to places like the Judicial Court, Agriculture Office, Talajhiri Panchayat, and Kashipur Post Office. Training programs are often organized within the school as well. There are seven store rooms where books, uniforms, and sweaters are kept safely. Every year, we prepare the Annual Report of our school together. This makes us proud, as it shows not only our progress in studies but also our unity in learning and activities.

Our School
Mamuni Majhi, Class IV

Our school is very beautiful, and we study here with great joy. The campus has many lovely flower plants that bring us happiness just by looking at them. We take good care of these plants. Along with regular academic learning, we are also taught discipline and moral values. We enjoy the teaching here very much as teachers make lessons easy to understand. Seeing this, all parents in the village want to send their children to our progressive school.

I love the General knowledge Class very much. Every day at 9:30 PM, the school bell rings and our General Knowledge (G.K.) session begins. After G.K., there is counting of all present. Then there is newspaper reading, and our teachers explain it to us. After this, we return to our respective classes for the remaining lessons.

The food provided in our school is very good. Sukri Nani and Pana Nani prepare the meals in a clean and hygienic way. At 11:00 AM, we drink ragi and milk porridge, and at 1:30 PM, we eat lunch. The nutritious food keeps us healthy and strong.

On Saturdays, we read in the library and also do gardening. Every day we have a meeting at the end of the school. In gardening, we do not use chemical fertilizers, as they harm the soil. We also do not throw polythene in the soil or on agricultural land. We prefer using traditional ploughing methods, as they do not harm the soil, unlike tractors, which can damage the land. Our school practices sustainable farming with great care, and by planting crops and flowers, we protect and preserve the soil responsibly.

Library
Renuka Majhi, Class V

Our school has a library. It contains cupboards, a map of India, books, and many other things. Every Saturday, we sit in the library room and read books. We read books of our choice there. First, we go to the library room and pick whichever book we wish to read. Then after lunch, we sit in the dining hall and tell everybody about what we have read.

We decorate the library room beautifully, also arrange the books neatly in the library room and sweep the floor if it's dirty. Our teacher has brought new books for us. We feel very happy to see and read them. This year, many large and important books have arrived in the library.

Judicial Court, Kashipur
Champi Jhodia, Class V

On 14.02.2025, we, the students of Classes IV and V visited Kashipur Judicial Court. We were accompanied by our teachers. After we reached and went inside, Anshuman Rana Sir introduced himself and explained all about the court and its procedures. We told him, we had only seen courts on TV before. He took us into the court room and showed us the accused and the witness box, and explained the two different kinds of courts; Civil Court, where property and land dispute cases are heard and Criminal Court, where cases of crime, theft, etc. are heard. The judge examines the matter and, if necessary, sends the person to prison."

He explained: "The court's role is to resolve disputes, decide on conflicts, and punish offenders. If the police catch us doing something wrong, we are taken to court. If the police do something wrong, we catch them. And if we all do something wrong, the government catches us."

After explaining this, the sir told us, "Now, let's go and see the two prison cells." We walked in two lines to the prison area. We saw both prison cells, took some photographs, and then returned.

Our Visit to the Agricultural Office
Kabita Jhodia, Class IV

We went to the Agriculture Department office in our bus and entered in two lines. The officers were very happy to see us. The Agricultural Officer, Jitendra Sir asked us, "Children, what vegetables do you eat at home?" and explained, we should wash all we buy from the market properly before we cook them to avoid stomach problems.

Then he showed us a compost pit, and we met farmers who were visiting the office. We learnt learned that if earthworms are present in the soil, the soil remains fertile. If there are no earthworms, the soil becomes infertile. We also went to see how Jitendra Sir does farm. We were very happy to visit the agricultural office. We listened attentively to everything Jitendra Sir was saying and understood it well. He told us that if we farm without using chemical fertilizers, the soil stays healthy. But using machines for ploughing can damage the soil. Using a traditional plough does not harm the soil. If we plant saplings without fertilizers, the paddy grows well. Even watery vegetables grow well without using fertilizers. Jitendra Sir explained all this to us with great care, and we listened with full attention. As it was getting quite hot, we all got into the bus and returned to school.

Visit to the Iron Smith's Workshop
Priyanka Jhodia, Class V

On Friday, 21st February 2025, we went on a visit to the Iron Smith in Kalia Jodi village. Under the mango tree, was the Iron Smith's workshop. Some Smithies were heating the iron, others were hammering it, another person was using the bellows (Dukuna) to make the fire burn better.

We took turns to work the bellows. We also gave iron rods we had bought from the school for them to made into digging rods (sabala). We also saw iron being shaped into axes, knives and sickles, which are sold in the local market. A few of them were heating iron in the fire, while two others were hammering the hot iron to shape it. Another uncle used a bellows machine called 'Dukuna' to blow air into the fire and keep it going.

They were using charcoal, which gave of lot heat, to shape the iron. Air was constantly pumped with the bellows to keep the charcoal redho. Damanti wanted to know whether iron cab be hammered without heating it?" The uncle explained, "No, it must be heated first. Otherwise, it becomes too hard to shape." Guruma then asked, "What tool do you use to cut iron?" The reply came, "We use a tool called sisi to cut the iron."

Lima Sir asked, "What did you do before you had this machine?" they said they used leather bellows, with an iron pipe which they worked with their foot to fire the charcoal.

Then some of us also tried out hand at hammering the hot iron. This was very difficult. We realised how hard the Iron Smith had to work. Then we all returned to school.

Soil Day Celebration in Our School
Liki Nayak, Class V

World Soil Day was celebrated on 5th December 2025. Many people came for the celebration, the BEO (Block education Officer) madam also came. On 4th December, there was an essay writing and drawing competition, with children from many other schools also coming, and participating. Our competition was about writing on the topic of soil and making drawings related to soil. After that, we spoke about soil, and the teachers and guests who had come also shared their thoughts on the topic. We even sang songs about soil.

Once the meeting on Soil Day ended, everyone went to eat. Lunch for our school students was cooked in the school kitchen, while food for the visiting teachers and guests was prepared at the Agragamee kitchen. After everyone finished eating, they returned to their respective schools and homes. Then, we all folded the mats, took them to the training hall, and rang the bell. Afterwards, we had a meeting, got to the bus, got on, and rode back home.

Innovative Writing Workshop
Champi Jhodia, Class V

On April 27, 2014, our Guruma and Didi Sir informed us that there would be Nabasrujan Karmasala for classes IV and V. It was summer holidays, and we were excited to have this chance to be in school! On 27th, we all gathered in the hall, and decided on a topic we would write. We chose from all the activities in our school. Before writing, we closed our eyes for five minutes, paused, and thought about what to write. The Didi, Sir, and Guruma corrected our essay. Then we re-wrote without mistakes.

Chaitanya Kant Sir took photographs. Just then, some sirs from Bhubaneswar called, and we all saw them on the LCD screen. One sir introduced himself as Chandrahas Choudhury from Bhubaneswar. He told us that he loved reading and writing stories and had published many beautiful books. He also loved reading stories. Showing us his books, he said, "I have written all of these. Do you like writing stories? One day, you can become a great person and write stories too. You can even have a job alongside writing. You must learn how to write stories."

Then Lakshmi read out her story about the Kumbar Shila handicrafts competition. Another sir then spoke to us. We greeted him, and he introduced himself as Ramakant. He promised that when he came to our school, he would bring us some of his books.

Nature Camp
Bhagabati Jhodia, Class IV

On 21st February 2025, we went to the Podabandha forest. We all loved the forest very much, and sat under a mango tree, and discussed about all the trees we saw.

We also found that chili tree leaves can be eaten after cooking, and the paste is applied to the forehead as medicine. The kendu tree gives fruits and leaves that people eat. The wood from mango trees is used as firewood, and the fruits are eaten too. Bamboo is very useful; people use it to make houses, fences, baskets, winnowing trays (kula), and brooms. The Kanta Koli trees are used for fencing. The tender leaves of amla are also used in flower worship (puja). The paste of amla is applied to hair and used as an oil. Its fruits are good for our eyesight when eaten. Amla oil is also used. The leaves of the sunari tree help in ripening bananas.

There were also eucalyptus trees in the jungle. People cut and sell these to paper factories. Nearby, on the river bank, people were also cultivating. I felt very happy as I learned a lot about the importance of trees. Forests give us oxygen and take in carbon dioxide, which helps keep the climate cool and makes the environment clean and beautiful.

Language Learning
Sulochona Jhodia, Class V

We learn 4 subjects in our school. The first subject every day in Language. In Class V, our teacher is Kanaka Ma'am. She takes attendance every day and asks about yesterday's lessons. Our Literature textbook has 15 chapters, and among them, I like the poem *Dukhidhana Neel Mani* the

most. Ma'am asks us to read two or three paragraphs silently at a time then asks questions. Then when we have finished reading the whole lesson, she tells us to write the whole story.

If we make mistakes, we have to read the lesson again to correct it. We have lessons about Nuakhai and other festivals as well. In this way, we learn many topics. Sometimes we also sing and dance while learning. If we do not understand something, Guruma explains it again to us, till we understand. I feel very happy in her class. Now, I can also write and read stories and songs.

Mathematics Class
Laxmi Jhodia, Class V

The mathematics period starts at 11:30 and ends at 12:30. The name of the mathematics textbook for Class 5 is *Ganit Dhara*. Our mathematics teacher is Kanak Ma'am. The lessons in the book include topics such as angles and measurement of angles, the concept of area, perimeter of an area, addition and subtraction, money transactions, learning place value, numbers up to one lakh, factors and multiples, common factors and multiples, and many more. Among these, I like the lesson on "common factors and multiples" the most.

Our teacher explains the concepts very quickly and then asks us whether we understand. If we don't, she explains them again. Then we solve the questions on the blackboard one by one. She tells us that mathematics is very important to develop mental skills, and when we go to a shop, it will help us calculate how much to give the shopkeeper, what change we require, and we will not be cheated.

Our teacher tells us to give special importance to learning the tables because without knowing them, we cannot understand multiplication, LCM, HCF, or other such concepts. Still, she gives equal importance to other lessons as well. I like her teaching style very much because she explains each lesson three to four times. Using TLMs, she teaches simply and easily. That is why I enjoy studying mathematics.

My School Garden
Sandhya Jhodia, Class V

The name of my school is Agragamee School, Kashipur. My school has a beautiful flower garden and a vegetable garden. I arrive at school at 9:00 in the morning. After reaching school, I keep my bag in the room. Once I have put my bag away, I water the plants in the garden. There is a garden beside my classroom, and I water it every day.

The school garden is filled with beautiful flowers—white roses, red roses, tagar, hibiscus, dahlia, jasmine, and chrysanthemum, etc. Before planting vegetables, we along with Shukri Nani, Pan Nani, and our teachers, mix compost and ash with soil and fill into bags. We also water these seedlings. I always take care of my garden.

We grow tomatoes, brinjals, ridge gourds, bottle gourds, and snake gourds. In Agragamee vegetable garden there is cabbage, lady's finger (okra), tomatoes, chillies, and snake gourds. On Mondays, we water the plants and remove dried leaves. The two nanies also help in taking care of the garden. I love my school garden very much.

School Assembly:
Amrita Jhodia, Class V

We reach school by 9 o'clock and clean our class and surroundings. Those who do not have brooms pick up paper and polythene and collect them in one place. When the prayer bell rings at 9:30, we all put aside our cleaning work and go for assembly. We stand in a circle, and the class who is to lead the prayer form a smaller circle in the middle. The leading class sings the prayer song, and we follow, then we have G.K. Session, counting of all present newspaper reading and mental mathematics practice. On Saturdays, after finishing the prayer, we do drill exercises. After completing the drill, we go to our respective classrooms and begin our lessons.

Kashipur Post Office:
Lipina Muduli, Class V

On Friday, 14th February 2025, the students of Class 4 and Class 5 went on a visit to the Post Office. The Postmaster, Mr. Bikash Kumar Panda, introduced himself. He explained that every block has one post office, and even villages have their own post offices. He further said that the post office has many items such as stamps, envelopes, and postcards.

If someone wants to send letters to far-off villages, they can use envelopes or postcards, which cost ?15 or ?10. Sir also showed us revenue stamps. He told us that girls between the ages of 5 and 10 can benefit from the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana and asked us to inform our parents about it.

The Post Office has various other facilities as well. Our teacher spoke to the Postmaster, and then we bought envelopes and postcards. Sir gave chocolates to all the students. Finally, we boarded the bus and returned to our school.

Talajhari Panchayat Visit
Geeta Jhodia, Class V

On 14th February 2025, we visited the Talajhari Panchayat from Kashipur. After getting off the bus, we walked in two lines into Talajhari Panchayat office. We greeted the officials with folded hands they arranged mats for us to sit. They asked us to introduce ourselves, then Sarpanch Sitaram Majhi, who belongs to the village of Lakarish told us that he has been serving as the Sarpanch for the past five years. Sitaram Sir shared some insights about the Panchayat system. He said that in each village, there is a Ward Member who identifies the problems of the village and informs the Sarpanch. A Panchayat is formed by grouping several village hamlets. Along with the Sarpanch, the Naib-Sarpanch (Deputy Sarpanch) and Ward Members form the Gram Panchayat. Each Panchayat is divided into several wards. The people also elect the Sarpanch. In this Panchayat, 12 hamlets have been grouped to form different wards.

He shared that the Panchayat provides various facilities for the village, including roads, wells, ponds, drinking water, care of livestock, and conflict resolution. A Gram Panchayat is generally formed for a population between 2,000 to 10,000 people. We felt delighted to learn all this. They also served us biscuits, mixture, and drinking water, which we enjoyed. We had a very joyful and insightful experience visiting Talajhari Panchayat.

TEACHING LEARNING MATERIALS

ITEMS	CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III	CLASS IV	CLASS V
Note book	78	198	224	216	256
Drawing book	78	66	56	54	64
Hand writing book	0	136	112	108	128
Pen / pencil	156	68	128	116	128
Colours	39	68	56	54	64

AGRAGAMEE SCHOOL LIBRARY

Class	Odiya Story books	English story Books	Maths puzzles	**Science and Env.**	Toys and games	History / Biography
5	1075	70	20	625	40	120
4	1200	69	30	500	60	200
3	820	25	25	300	50	225

MID-DAY MEAL

Month	Rice (kg)	Dal (kg)	Matar (kg)	Ragi (Kg)	Potato (Kg)	Onion (Kg)	Oil (ltr)	Eggs (No.)	Milk (ltr)	Vegies (Kg)	Condiments (Pkt)
April	114	22	13	14	28	3	11	239	0	59	13
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	153	47	22	9	71	5	4	556	8	36	16
July	318	92	65	54	294	14	9	1292	16	27	23
August	321	92	74	42	182	14	10	1707	20	25	21
September	263	100	40	59	141	17	11	1255	20	129	31
October	276	75.5	39	43	135	12.5	9	1344	24	131	21
November	359	82	80	51	184	11	9	1921	24	130	23
December	256	64.5	59	38	95	7	8	1319	20	89	21
January	351	136	54	67	240	14	10	1803	50	112	32
February	318	131	31	44	193	8	12	1452	44	258	24
March	370	156	42	55	185	13	32	1408	48	225	31
Total	3099	998	519	476	**1748**	118.5	125	14296	**274**	1221	256

CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

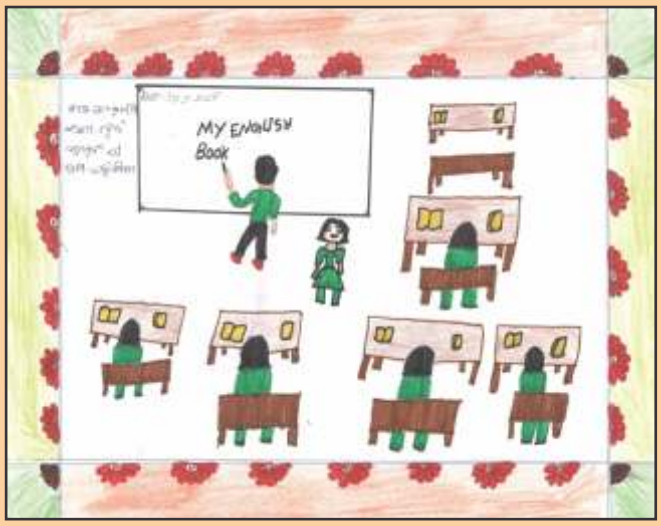
ACTIVITY	CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III	CLASS IV	CLASS V	
	No of Classes					Description
Creative Drawing and Writing	39	34	28	27	32	Creativity period on Saturdays, encourages children to illustrate, draw and colour as per their imagination. Senior classes also do creative writing. All this is put up as wall magazines.
Dance	39	8	25	22	30	Local folk dance, action songs, with higher classes teaching lower, Class V children also performed in Chaiti festival
Song	30	23	15	17	25	Children learn patriotic and innovative songs from Kau Dake Ka, folk songs, English rhymes with action and steps
Games	39	34	28	27	32	Regular school games, also local and traditional games
Library Period	22	22	28	39	39	Once a week children have library period. They select books of their choice and read them with much enjoyment. Older children present what they have read at the meeting.
Gardening	39	34	28	27	32	Seasonal vegetables are grown. Children learn organic and non-chemical farming
Debate and declamation	30	15	25	20	27	Reading aloud, sharing stories, reading aloud of newspaper,
Teaching learning qmaterials	39	34	28	27	32	Senior student make mathematical teaching aids and alphabet sets for lower classes,
Craft and design workshop	39	34	28	27	32	Children learnt to make designs out of straw, and paper
Exposure visit	39	34	28	27	32	Government office, nature study, Iron smithies workshop,

TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL

ITEMS	CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III	CLASS IV	CLASS V
Note book	78	198	224	216	256
Drawing book	78	66	56	54	64
Hand writing book		136	112	108	128
Pen / pencil	156	68	128	116	128
Colours	39	68	56	54	64
Ganita mala	5	8	10	10	10
Rangometry	1 BOX	1 BOX	1BOX	1BOX	1BOX
Teacher's geometry box			1PC	1PC	1PC
Kau Dake Ka Kanthapustika -1,	2	2	2	0	0
Kau Dake Ka	2	2	2	0	0
Kaudake ka	10	30	10	0	0
Mathematics Text Book	0	45	33	28	30
Hasa khela	29	0	0	0	0
Language Text Book	0	45	33	28	30
Paribesha Bigyan 4th and 5th,	0	0	0	28	30
Jana ajana	0	0	33	0	0
My English book-3rd 4th and 5th Grades	0	0	33	28	30

AGRAGAMEE SCHOOL

Agragamee School Garden



English Teaching

EVS Teaching

Kashipur Court

Mukta Gyana Kutira Agragamee School Library

Our School

NATURAL AND AGROECOLOGICAL BASED AGRICULTURE

Farmer Exposure Visit to KVK Umerkote.

Chili Cultivation under Sustainable Agriculture

Intercropping in Family Farm

Vegetable Cultivation under Sustainable Agriculture

Millet Cultivation

Smart School at Atakabeda

2

NATURAL AND AGROECOLOGICAL BASED AGRICULTURE WITH DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES UNDER SUSTAINABLE AND HOLISTIC ACTION

Overall Objective

The "NABADISHA" project supported by HDFC Bank CSR has been taken up with the objective of Ecological rejuvenation and food and nutrition security in underdeveloped tribal villages through youth and women empowerment.

Specific Objective

To achieve food and nutritional securities with economic sustainability for 300 tribal and other poor households in 15 villages through training and capacity building of youth and women eco-leaders.

To promote Integrated Environment for the holistic development of the village, thereby creating a model village which will be termed as Eco-Villages.

Project Location

15 villages across 7 G.P.s in Nabarangpur and Nandahandi Blocks in Nabarangpur District of Odisha.

Project Period

1st Oct. 2021 to 31st Mar. 2025

Activities Performed under Major Components of the Project (FY 24-25)

Skill Development and Livelihood Enhancement:

Activity	Target	Achieved
Plantation of 75 Model Family Farms and 10 Model Integrated Farm	Family Farm-75 Integrated farm-10	Family Farm-75 Integrated farm-10
Formation and strengthening of WSHGs	5	5
Formation of Women led Enterprises	Goatery Units -70	Goatery Units -70
Establishment of Hi-tech Nurseries	1	1
Exposure visits for farmers and farm women	105 farmers	113 farmers
Exposure visits and capacity building of staffs	1	1
Establishment of Mushroom Spawn Unit	1	1

To promote sustainable and diversified agriculture, 75 Model Family Farms and 10 Model Integrated Farms were established, showcasing best practices in crop cultivation and resource optimization. Hence, to ensure 100% of plant survival rate plantation was done.

Five Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) were formed and strengthened in Menjar, Sagarmunda, Atakabeda, Telegudaand Daibhata, with capacity-building sessions, financial literacy training, and linkage to livelihood activities to empower rural women.

Women in rural communities were mobilized and supported to establish goat rearing enterprises in 7 villages i.e., Gumaguda, Kesariguda, Deula, Pilika, Bhatigaon, Patakote and Sanakaumuli, fostering economic independence and nutritional security. These enterprises not only provided a sustainable source of income but also empowered women through training in animal husbandry and market linkage. The initiative has encouraged group-based entrepreneurship and created a replicable model for rural livelihood development.

Hi-tech nurseries equipped with modern propagation techniques was established in Bhatigaon, with the responsibility being given to the VDC members, to ensure timely and quality supply of planting materials to farmers, enhancing crop quality and productivity. This is also an initiative for the sustainability of the VDC.

Three exposure visits were organized for farmers and farm women of Patakot, Sankumuli and Dedespalli to KVK Nabarangpur, to showcase successful agricultural models and facilitating peer learning and adoption of innovative farming techniques. This also helped to build a good relationship between farmers and agri-based institutions. A training, exposure and capacity building session at SAMBHAV Nayagarh, was conducted for staff members to enhance their technical knowledge and implementation skills particular to Organic/Natural farming and seed conservation ensuring effective delivery of the Project objectives.A Mushroom Spawn Production Unit was set up to support local mushroom growers at Patramunda, with quality spawn and technical guidance, promoting mushroom cultivation as an alternative livelihood. This was an initiative to make them self-dependent on Mushroom spawn and sustainable livelihood development.

Natural Resource Management

Activity	Target	Achieved
Irrigation infrastructure (farm pond & shallow well)	Farm Pond-20	Farm Pond-20
Solar energy-based Irrigation facility created	15 (2hp motor set up with Solar Irrigation system)	25 (2hp 15, 0.5hp 10) Over achievement.
Provision of indigenous seeds, vegetable seeds, organic inputs and machineries to Small and marginal farmers for sustainable	200 farmers	363 farmers

In an effort to improve water accessibility and ensure year-round cultivation, significant investments were made in developing irrigation infrastructure. This included the construction of 20 farm ponds, strategically located to harvest rainwater and improve groundwater recharge. These structures have not only enhanced irrigation coverage but also contributed to better water management to prevent drought/water scarcity.

To further support eco-friendly farming practices, solar energy-based irrigation systems were installed. These systems provide a reliable and cost-effective alternative to diesel and electric pumps, reducing input costs and carbon emissions while ensuring uninterrupted water supply for crops.

In addition to irrigation support, targeted assistance was provided to small and marginal farmers to promote sustainable and organic farming. This included the distribution of high-quality vegetable seeds, organic inputs like compost, bio-fertilizers, and biopesticides, as well as essential agricultural machinery like cycle weeder, Hand operated sprayer, etc. tailored for small-scale operations. These initiatives have enabled farmers to transition toward environmentally responsible agriculture, improve crop yields, and access better market opportunities for organic produce.

Promotion of Education

The Smart classroom developed in Atakabeda Primary School, integrating key facilities to create a future-ready learning environment. The setup includes a mini library to foster reading habits, a portable drinking water facility to support student health, and smart class infrastructure—digital projector, interactive screen, and digital content—to enhance digital literacy and engagement.Its sustainability is ensured through community ownership, local youth involvement, and regular teacher training. The VDC(village development committee) remains committed to supporting this model.

Activity	Target	Achieved
Sustainability of Village Development Committee	15	15
Establishment of Smart School with mini library, portable drinking water facility and smart class infrastructure: screen, projector and digital content	1	1

Government Convergence

Government convergence activities have significantly enhanced the agricultural development initiatives within the community in our Project areas. Through coordinated efforts between Agragamee and various line departments, farmers have gained access to subsidized seeds, fertilizers, and advanced agricultural training. Additionally, this multi-departmental collaboration ensures efficient resource use and empowers farmers with the tools and support needed for sustainable agricultural growth.

Year 2024-25 convergence details are given below:

Sl. No.	Activity	No./ Units	Village	Amount (Lakhs)	Department
1	Potato Seed Provision	32 farmers	Patramunda, Dedespalli, Patakot, Dongariguda	1.13	ITDA
2	Onion Seed Provision	27 farmers	Pilika, Gumaguda	0.18	ITDA
3	Black Chickpea Seed Provision	32 farmers	Pilika, Gumaguda	0.42	ITDA
4	Poultry Unit support	2	Arpita Harijan and Amen wshg of Pilika	4.32	Veterinary
			Total	6.05	

- A total of 91 farmers in villages Pilika, Gumaguda, Patakot, Patramunda, Dongariguda were supported with seeds/ planting materials for onion, potato and Chickpeas cultivation under ITDA.
- In Pilika village Amen WSHG and a single household Arpita Harijan were supported with 2000 broiler chicks and 500 broiler chicks as respectively for farming under veterinary department.

Sustainability Approach

The project is designed to enhance the knowledge and skills of local tribal communities in sustainable and integrated farming practices. It focuses on conserving natural resources to ensure environmental sustainability for future generations, while building social capital for better governance of resources. The goal is to improve the well-being of people and rejuvenate the ecosystem.

Over the past three years, positive outcomes have been observed, including increased farmer income, active involvement of SHGs and youth in agri-entrepreneurship, and the adoption of improved farming practices. The introduction of intercropping within family farms and integrated farming systems with various vegetables, indigenous paddy and millets has led to a noticeable increase in family incomes, particularly on 0.25-acre farms.

The adoption of organic farming practices will have long-term benefits for soil health and create a market for organic products. Poultry, Goat rearing, Mushroom cultivation have proved to be turning points of Livelihood development in the tribal community. Strong convergence with government departments will foster lasting relationships and ensure sustainable growth. Farmers are increasingly shifting from maize or hybrid paddy to vegetables in response to market demand, further improving their income and sustainability.

Impact of the Project

The project brought transformative change to tribal and underprivileged communities through integrated interventions in agriculture, livelihoods, natural resource management, clean energy, and education.

- Sustainable intensification of agriculture, have created long-term income-generating avenues for beneficiary households by enhancing productivity and crop diversity
- Training of SHGs and Youthhas resulted in the rise of successful micro-enterprises in mushroom cultivation, vegetable farming, vermi-composting, millet processing, and nursery management,
- Interventions such as solar lift irrigation, farm ponds, pit compost units, solar bore wells, and solar street lighting have ensured year-round irrigation, doubling the cropping intensity and promoted clean energy and climate-resilient farming practices.
- The project also emphasized convergence with government schemes, enhancing beneficiaries' awareness and access to government resources and entitlements. This has bolstered the impact of project activities and ensured the long-term sustainability of interventions.
- Efforts to promote organic farming and indigenous crop varieties have not only enabled the community to reclaim degraded land but have also opened niche markets for organic produce. Introduction of vermi-compost units and organic pesticides led to reduced cultivation costs and increased yields, further boosting income.
- Livestock rearing, especially among tribal women and youth, emerged as a significant supplementary source of income. The distribution of goats and promotion of poultry and mushroom cultivation through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have added to household earnings and improved nutritional security.

3

REBUILD INDIA PROJECT

Introduction:

Rebuild India Fund was launched as a relief initiative at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic in India in April 2021 to enable community-based organizations address the long term impact of COVID on India's vulnerable communities. The primary objectives are to support 100+ grassroots NGOs across India each year with a GEDI (Gender, equity, diversity and inclusion) lens, commit 5-year flexi funding to each NGO, build organizational capacity, provide exposure to new funder networks, create a platform for a global philanthropic community to support grassroots NGOs.

The Flexi-funding provided under the project has been able to provide strategic support to Agragamee to continue and strengthen programmes and activities that have been underfunded, while also address key organizational development areas, including strengthening fund raising, human resource development efforts, and coordination and management. It also helped Agragamee continue with essential and key interventions and address budget gaps with much efficacy. So, that there is little or no disruption. Thus, when the FCRA of Agragamee was stopped on 31st March 2024, with no prior intimation, we were able to continue one of the crucial components of Agragamee School intervention – The Mid-day Meal – because of the flexi-funding under the re-build program, without any disruption.

Other essential needs which were not met by any other funders or donors like repair and maintenance of office buildings have also been facilitated because of flexi-funding. This has been a crucial support that has helped improve the work, as proper infrastructure is essential for continuity of work.

Program Activities:

Learning Centers:

Agragamee has also been able to increase support for 5 Learning Centres, including Parajasila, Ratapada, Kashipur, Peringini and Odiaguda. This support has reached out to 50 drop outs, encouraging them to return to studies, and also helping school going children improve their learning levels and academic performance. Rural Libraries introduced in these centres have helped children find interest in reading and learning, and also drawn adults and adolescents in the quest for knowledge.

A total of 185 village children from Grade I to Grade VIII have been reached out and have immensely benefitted from the Learning. The children's learning abilities especially the early Grades children's ability to identify pictures, letter recognition, number counting, reading and writing, counting and story-telling performance have been very noteworthy. The library class once a week have enabled children of all Grades above five villages develop the reading habit. It has also helped with expanding their sphere of awareness and General Knowledge about agriculture, livelihood, environment, organic farming, birds and animals, forests and hills, State, district, block, GP etc.

List of Learning Centers	Edu-Leader	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Total
Kashipur	Nirupa Nayak	17	28	45
Parajasila	Gouri Jhodia	9	27	36
Ratapada	Sosi Jhodia	32	22	56
Perigingi	Sabita Nayak	16	15	31
Odiaguda	Deepanjali Gouda	18	17	35
Total		94	109	**203**

Craft and Arts (Cartoon) Workshops:

To develop children's talents and inner potentialities capacity building workshops are organized during vacations. A three-day program craft-making using straw, paper and colours to make different household items, house, flowers, tree, birds etc. was orgnised from 12th May to 15th May 2024. About 30 Agragamee school children and Learning Center children from Kumbharsila, Ratapada, Parajasila and Kalakani village attended the program. Ms. Lipi Mahapatra from Cuttack provided training. The children enjoyed the programme a lot and also learnt about different materials for arts and crafts using traditional, local tools.

Observing the quick-learning capacity of Agragamee School Children the Cartoon workshop was organized on 4th and 5th June 2024. About 60 Agragamee School upper Grade children participated in this program. Resource Person Mr. Nandeshu Rao from Bhubaneswar trained children how to think, plan and draw cartoon on different topics of their interests. These tribal children took great interest in this training program and also displayed their performances which were remarkable and eye-opening for them. They just immerse themselves fully in the training and focused their best of creativity during program and produced some stunning cartoon drawings from their side to match everybody's attention. The program, in fact, brought them to light that there existed another field of creativity which they can master and excel in.

Young Writers' Workshop:

The Young Writers' Workshop program was organized from 28th April to 2nd May 2024 to help facilitate the children's creativity and reporting potential. Sri Ramakant Nath helped the Agragamee School Children how they can write what they feel and think on different topics, issues etc. A total of 60 children had attended the program and immensely benefitted from the workshop. The guidance and tips from Ramakant encouraged the children to explore their feelings and convey it the way they want to. Thus, this five-day Writers' Training workshop propelled the children to start focusing on different issues, magnificence of nature, festival celebration, and livelihood activities etc. properly and in details. The outcome of this training program was that the children also proved their skill and produced some nice writing skills through their reporting.

The Agragamee School Annual Report is basically produced by children themselves. Their reports on different activities of school like the school bus bringing them from their village to school, prayer class, classroom teaching, School library class, School game, gardening, exposure visits, Annual function, Independence Day, children's Day, world Soil Day, Women's Day celebration etc. and many more topics covers the thematic chapters of the above report. This empowerment has helped inspiring these school children to entertain a strong determination and higher academic pursuits with their good reading and writing skill.

Pottery Training Workshop:

The skill development program of Pottery Training Workshop was organized from 19th to 28th March 2024 with the aim of attaining an indepth exposure to understand the art of pot-making and livelihood of the pot-maker family. A total of 103 Agragamee school children have participated in this program. The children were got exposed to the entire process of pot-making from selection of specific soil quality, its preparation and then putting it on running-wheel centre and to create the desired sizes or ranges of different products out of it. The children directly participated in making these items and then they were dried up and later on burned to get finished product as sold at village level. It facilitated and empowered the children with artistic knowledge, confidence with practical experience of pottery manufacturing.

Parents-Teachers Meeting:

In 2024-25 financial year a total of two Parents-Teacher's meetings were organized. The objective of conducting these programs was to help apprise the Agragamee School children's parents about expenditure management of School Bus transportation, declaration of Class Examination Results, Agragamee method of Teaching along with its co-curricular

activities, open discussion on children's performance and progress etc. and lastly any demand or suggestion from parents if any. The first such meeting was organized on 6th June 2024 and the latter one was on 23rd March 2025. A total of 120 guardians from 20 villages had attended the first meeting while a total of 135 guardians had participated in the last meeting. The guardians felt very contended and pleased with overall school management activities. Some guardians suggested to open higher Grades in Agragamee School so that their children could benefit from it instead of moving to far away residential school or schools with more than 5 kilometers of distance demanding daily walk from village to school and from school to village which depressing. Many girl students drop out as a result. The other part of issues is that those who qualify for model school become drop out as there was no residential hostel facility available for girl students.

Independence Day:

On 15th August 2024 Independence Day celebration was observed. A total of 220 participants had attended the program among others including Kashipur CRCC Mr. Biranchi Sethy, Kashipur and Renga Circle Inspectors, Kashipur BEO, Block Chairman, school teachers from Kumbharasila, Ratapada, Parajasila, Kashipur Harijanpada School, Saraswati Sishu Mandir along with 3-4 students respectively. A Writing and Drawing Competition was organized and prizes were distributed for 1st, 2nd and 3rd positions while consolation prizes and certificates were given to all the participating children.

World Soil Day:

Agragamee has been putting up all efforts for Livelihood sustainability and Ecosystem in tribal hinterland of Odisha State since its inception. The World Soil Day has been a great platform to sensitize various issues related above two sectors. On 5th December 2024 World Soil Day was organized in Agragamee to emphasize the development needs for organic farming with indigenous seeds, formation Seeds' Bank, family farm development and care for Natural Soil Fertility and its Ecosystem. A total of 230 participants had attended this program which included among others local PRI representatives of Kashipur, Women Leaders, Community Leaders, Block Officials, villagers and Agragamee school children etc. All the leaders expressed concern for fast deteriorating Soil health, impact of Chemical Farming and its dreaded effects on Human Health and untold suffering, hybrid seeds, Eucalyptus plantation and drying up of water sources in Kashipur region and called for organic farming with improved

method as propagated by Agragmee and from other sources, conservation of Forest resource and Ecosystem and finally to break free from the clutch of dreadful practice of Chemical Farming at village Level.

Beneficiary of Rebuild India Project

Flexi-funding: A Crucial Support at the time of need:

Dasra's Flexi-funding has been of crucial help to Agragamee in several ways:

a. It has helped to address long standing needs of an old and established organization, like our school bus and infrastructure repair and maintenance. With this, programme implementation was much improved. The prime example being Agragamee School class rooms and stores. Many walls had developed leakages over the years, and children were crowding into other spaces, in some store rooms the doors and windows were crumbling, making space management very difficult. We have been able to address much of this with

b. Budget deficits and other activities: In the education programme, budget deficits were addressed from the flexi-funding. This helped plan really exciting events for the schools which included a potters' workshop, creative writing workshop, cartoon workshop, lots of this is described by the students in the Agragamee School Chapter.

c. Mid-day meal programme: Due to a contingency, the school budget was cut short. The Flexi-fund helped to continue the essential mid-day meal for the students. The Flexi-fund helped to continue this crucial support without any disruption.

d. The Flexi-funding also helped us draw resources for international events like Soil Day, wherein a children's essay writing and drawing competition was organized a day before on the theme of "Mati Ama Jibana" with prize distribution on the day of the event, and parent teacher meetings to improve children's attendance and community participation in Agragamee School.

The flexi-funding has thus made space for adding quality to programs, recognition of international days in an appropriate way by giving them the attention and importance they deserve while also facilitating overall organizational work and administration. When the FCRA of Agragamee was stopped on 31st March 2024, with no prior intimation, we were able to continue the crucial components of Agragamee School intervention – The Mid-day Meal – because of the flexi-funding under the re-build programme, ensuring quality.

REBUILD INDIA PROJECT

?

Young artists showing off their work after the cartoon workshop

Children enjoy a pottery workshop and learn even more

Young writers' workshop brings out children's creativity

Parents and teachers meeting

Republicday

ECOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL LITERACY

Zero-tillage Manual Book release during the Save Soil Seeds Ecosystem Conference

TLM Distribution to Learning Centres

Participants learn contour bunding in Kaliajodi Work camp

Dinu Muduli's Family Farm with zero-till cultivation

Zero-till Cultivation in Hari Gouda's Farmer FIeld School

Ecoleader Sushila Majhi demonstrates yam treatment

Meeting with participants in Minapai Work Camp

Thriving Family Farm in Pendili village

4

ECOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL LITERACY FOR CLIMATE-FRIENDLY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Introduction:

The project "Ecological and Functional Literacy for Climate-Friendly and Sustainable livelihoods in Tribal Areas" is a first of its kind, that integrates livelihood support for poor and marginal farmers with climate-friendly agricultural practices, while engendering and integrating with clearly defined elements of quality education and literacy. It thus enables the tribal community to take definitive steps towards self-reliance and sustainability in a literate and informed manner.

The project supported under the CSR initiative of Signet Excipients Private Limited s taken up with the following objectives:

- Help tribal small farmers establish organic and sustainable family farms to overcome food insecurity and improve their income on a long term basis.
- Introduce climate friendly and climate resilient agricultural practices for a holistic and integrated land use that,
- Improve literacy and education in tribal villages.
- Demonstration and dissemination of best practices for up-scaling

The project has been taken up in 132 villages in Kashipur and Rayagada Blocks in Rayagada District and Dasamantapur Block in Koraput District. It aims to help tribal farmers move towards sustainable land use, and become climate resilient. The districts chosen for this project are among the poorest and have the lowest literacy rates.

Agriculture is one of the major reasons for climate change. The current effort encourages tribal farmers to reclaim their barren agricultural lands as family farms wherein they integrate perennial high-value food crops with annuals, including yams like elephant foot yam, tapioca, and water yam, spices like ginger and turmeric, and seasonal crops of cereals, vegetables, and pulses.

It provides a climate-friendly package of practices by encouraging the following:

a. Perennial fruit trees Introduced: Trees pull down atmospheric carbon, and store in their trunks, branches, roots, shoots and leaves. Farmers are supported with supply of fruit trees, and for developing green fencing. This helps farmers have sustained income, while taking up climate friendly practices.

b. Zero-till organic cultivation: Traditional tillage releases 0.5-1 ton of CO_2 per hectare annually due to soil aeration and organic matter breakdown, zero-tillage on the other hand retains up to 0.3-0.5 tons more carbon per hectare yearly. It also prevents soil erosion, preserving topsoil and reducing sediment pollution in water bodies. Additionally, it promotes biodiversity by maintaining habitat for soil microbes and insects, fostering a

balanced ecosystem. The programme provides training and demonstration of zero-tillage cultivation, based on the Agragamee model, which has been successfully adopted for upland rainfed areas.

c. Organic agriculture: Chemicals and fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture contributes significantly to release of green house gases (GHGs). Agragamee encourages farmers take to organic farming, also enables farmers to have sustainable agriculture, and optimize income.

d. Reducing Mechanization: By encouraging farmers to take up labour reducing practices and integrated cropping on their family farms, mechanization which is a major cause of global warming is reduced.

e. Greening of Agricultural Wasteland: Agricultural waste lands are reclaimed as family farms. This contributes significantly to addressing the causes of climate change.

3. Outputs:

I. Family Farms: A Family Farm is a self-sustaining, small-scale agricultural system managed by a household, integrating crops, livestock, and natural resources to meet nutritional, economic, and cultural needs. It relies primarily on family labour. The Agragamee Family Farm model promotes an integrated multi-tier approach, which is based on indigenous knowledge and promotes local seed and crops, organic methods like mulching, intercropping, and green fencing to enhance soil fertility and climate resilience. Minimum or no soil disturbance approach is encouraged, helping to check soil erosion and build up pest and disease resistance.

Components of Family Farms:

I. Integration of Diverse Crops and Trees: The family farm incorporates a diverse range of crops and trees, including high-quality fruit trees like mango, guava, jafra, and jackfruit, alongside food crops such as Mandya, Kosala, and Makka, as well as seasonal vegetables and crops like Kanda, ensuring year-round food security, income, and ecological balance.

II. Zero Tillage: Zero-till cultivation is crucial to ecological and functional literacy for promoting climate-friendly, sustainable livelihoods in tribal areas. This farming method involves minimal soil disturbance during planting, helping preserve soil health, enhance fertility, and promote carbon sequestration. It also supports ecological balance and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

III. Green Hedge (Sabuja Bada): The farm will have a protective green boundary of shrubs, bushes, or trees. This hedge serves multiple purposes: it safeguards crops from grazing cattle, prevents soil erosion, acts as a barrier against pests, and attracts birds. These birds help control pest populations naturally, reducing the need for chemical interventions.

IV. Soil Enhancement through Improved Cropping Practices: The cropping practices are designed to improve and maintain soil health, enabling continuous cropping every year without using chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, or compost. This involves soil conservation techniques, crop rotation, intercropping, organic mulching, and other sustainable methods that enhance soil fertility naturally.

V. Land Reclamation and Management Support: Family farms include support systems to help farmers reclaim barren or degraded wastelands, transforming them into productive agricultural areas. These initiatives focus on land management practices that improve land productivity, increase income, and ensure food security for farming families.

Support To farmers:

I. Fruit grafts: Diverse grafted plants, including mango, cashew, orange, lemon, guava, and litchi, were distributed to farmers in Kashipur, Rayagada, and Dasmantpur. Kashipur received 19,090 plants, Rayagada received 10,150 plants, and Dasmantpur received 22,660 plants, for a total of 51,900 plants distributed. The initiative aims to enhance biodiversity and promote sustainable farming practices among local families.

II. Fencing and Green Net: Strong fencing support was provided to 550 farmers across Kashipur, Dasmantpur, and Rayagada, with Rs. 1,500 allocated to each. Green fencing was distributed as follows: 19,200 units to Kashipur, 14,300

units to Dasmantpur, and 6,437 units to Rayagada, totaling 39,937 units. This initiative aims to promote sustainable land management, protect trees from animals like goats and cows, and reduce exposure to direct sunlight. |

III. Monsoon vegetable cultivation: Vegetables like bottle gourd, brinjal, redish, green chili, lady's finger, and cucumber were distributed to farmers to promote diversified farming, improve household nutrition, and boost income through their cultivation and sale. This initiative enhances food security, encourages sustainable agriculture, and supports farmers' livelihoods by providing locally adaptable crop options.

IV. Zero Tillage Farming: The Ecoleaders received essential training, such as zero tillage, which they then teach and implement on family farms. By adopting zero tillage, farmers no longer need to plough, saving considerable effort and time. Additionally, this method helps preserve the vital elements of the soil, preventing its disturbance and promoting healthier, more sustainable farming practices.

V. Yams and Spices: Yams and tubers were introduced to tribal farmers, which is quite significant because these crops are highly nutritious, easy to cultivate in diverse climates, and can diversify their traditional food systems. They provide a sustainable source of energy, support overall health, and have the potential to enhance local food security and resilience within tribal communities.

SUPPORT TO FARMERS												
Block	Farmer Field School Cluster	Eco leaders	No. of villages	No. of GPs	TotaL Farmers	Total Plant Supplied	Total Seed Kits (Nos.)	Kandula Seeds (in kg)	Indigenous Paddy (in kg)	Biofertil izer (in kg)	Agro Net (in Mtrs)	LC Students
Dasmanthpur	12	12	57	7	551	18023	393	217.4	234	2220	30854	420
Kashipur	11	11	52	11	469	18879	552	254	232			390
Rayagda	6	6	23	4	226	10261	398	120	120	912	912	209
G. Total	29	29			1246	47163		591.4	586			1019

II. Youth leadership training:

- Agragamee's Eco-Leader training programs combined theoretical knowledge with practical skills to empower grassroots leaders in sustainable agriculture and family farm management.
- Training activities included expert lectures, technical demonstrations, field visits, and participatory planning exercises for comprehensive skill development.
- Focus areas emphasized climate-resilient farming, seed conservation, and organic input preparation using methods like Jibamruta and Handi Khata.
- Sessions were led by specialists such as Prof. Prabhu Lenka and experienced field staff, covering skills like grafting, nursery bed setup, greenhouse construction, composting, pruning, and intercropping through hands-on demonstrations.
- Tools like the A-frame supported land development training for activities such as stone-bonding and contour marking.
- Teaching methods prioritized experiential learning through field practice, group work, visual aids, storytelling, participatory games, and the use of local language to enhance understanding and engagement.
- Farmer Field Schools (FFS) provided Eco-Leaders with direct exposure to organic farming techniques, seed treatment, zero tillage, manure preparation, and progress monitoring through reporting formats.
- Exposure visits to successful farms like Kamala Bageecha and Seeds Savera enabled participants to observe sustainable practices such as vermicomposting, indigenous seed banks, and mixed cropping systems.
- Overall, the programs integrated technical knowledge with practical application, empowering Eco-Leaders to promote sustainable farming practices in their communities.

WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES				
Sl. No	Training	Date	No. of days	Training Inputs and methods used
1	Eco Leaders Training for Effective Management of Family Farms	26th June to 30th June 2024	5	Experiential training on climate-resilient farming using demonstrations, field visits, and activities.
2	Eco Leaders Training on Grafting and Organic Farming	27th September to 30th Sept. 2024	4	Hands-on grafting and organic farming training using visual aids, practice, and planning.
3	Interaction with the Project Team for Success Stories and Best Practices	27th Jan 2025	1	Training uses experiential methods like field visits, demonstrations, storytelling, and group discussions.
4	Farmers' Field School Training	12th to 15th Feb 2025	4	Practical organic farming techniques are taught through demonstrations, discussions, and field activities.
5	Chanabad Work Camp, Dasamantpur Block, Koraput Dist.	20th Feb 2025	1	Hands-on training on organic farming, grafting, irrigation, and collective decision-making.
6	Minapai Wok Camp, Rayagada Block and District	21st Feb 2025	1	Practical training on organic farming, seed conservation, mulching, and sustainable planning.
7	Kaliajodi Work Camp, Kashipur Block, Rayagada	22nd Feb 2025	1	Hands-on demonstrations on sustainable farming, seed conservation, and Farmer Field Schools.
8	Save Soil, Seeds and Ecosystem Conference	21st & 22nd march 2025	2	Community-based ecological restoration through organic farming, seed banks, and participatory discussions.
		Total	23	

TRAINING PROGRAMS AND REVIEW MEETINGS, AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR			
Sl. No	Training	Date	Number of days
1	Eco Leaders Central Review Meeting	25th April to 27th April 2024	3
2	Eco Leaders Training Cum Review Meeting	19th May to 21st May 2024	3
3	Eco Leaders Central Review Meeting	30th July to 31st July 2024	2
4	Eco Leaders Review Cum Training Meeting	31st August to 5th September 2024	6
5	Eco Leaders Review Meeting -Rayagada and Kashipur	7th October to 8th October 2024	2
6	Eco leaders Central review	7th Nov to 8th Nov 2024	2
7	Review cum Training workshop	12th Dec to 14th Dec 2024	3
8	Eco-Leaders Review Cum Training Workshop	16th & 19th March 2025	4
9	Eco Leaders Review Cum Training	16th & 17th April 2025	2
		Total	27

III. Farmer Field Schools:

Farmer Field Schools serve as dynamic, farmer-led platforms where experiential learning happens on the field and provide support to farmers to reclaim barren agricultural wastelands and improve their land management for income and food security. The Farmer Field School plots function as open-air classrooms that demystify sustainable agriculture and restore confidence in organic techniques among small and marginal tribal farmers. These models demonstrate that sustainable farming on rainfed tribal land is not only possible but also replicable and scalable.

Various components and activities under the Farmer Field School:

- Training Programmes: A total of 150 training programmes were conducted through these schools, focusing on sustainable land management, organic farming, soil fertility, and intercropping, targeting around 1,246 farmers across 132 villages.

? Support for Seeds and Plant Material: The schools will facilitate access to better seeds and plant materials, which will improve farming and land use.

? Linkages with Government Schemes: The schools will support farmers in establishing connections with government schemes related to land and agriculture.

? Documentation and Dissemination: The experiences and outputs from each of the three project blocks will be documented annually in case-study reports, and best practices will be shared through newsletters and workshops to promote learning and adoption of eco-friendly practices.

Equipment Supplied to Farmer Field Schools

Block	Drums	Sprinkler	Mug	Bucket	Spray Machine (Big)	Strainer (Chana)	Grafting Kit
Kashipur	44	22	11	11	11	11	11
Rayagada	24	12	6	6	6	6	6
Dasmanthpur	37	24	12	12	12	12	12
G. Total	105	58	29	29	29	29	29

Activities:

? Demonstration of Handi Khat, Bijamruta (for seed treatment), Jibamruta (for soil fertility and plant growth, Nimastra (controls sucking insects, grain borers, and many other pests, and Bhramastra (controls many types of pests).
? Demonstration of Yam and Elephant foot yam.
? Farmer Field School work camp.
? Demonstration of Zero Tillage.

IV. Learning Centres:

To address the learning gaps, youth eco-leaders have also been provided training for effective teaching in village learning centres. The methods are play and activity based, facilitating children's ready involvement, and helping teachers also teach through child-centred and meaning making approach. To support the process, a range of teaching learning material is provided, including wall hangers, charts, games, and other learning aids, like notebooks, pens, pencils, etc. Learning centres run in the evenings, and are supported with solar lamps, as also libraries, which encourage reading habit in the children.

Block	Note Book	Drawing Book	Slate	India & Odisha map	Fruit, letters etc.	Solar light	Black Board
Kashipur	208	208	91	22	33	7	7
Rayagada	161	161	32	12	18	7	5
Dasmanthpur	346	346	73	24	36	13	10
Total	715	715	196	58	87	27	22

V. IEC Material:

? The Zero Tillage booklet is designed to educate farmers and agricultural stakeholders about the benefits and techniques of adopting zero tillage practices. Its main aim is to promote sustainable and environmentally friendly farming methods that improve soil health, conserve water, and reduce input costs. The booklet provides practical

guidance, tips, and awareness about how zero tillage can enhance crop productivity while minimizing soil degradation and environmental impact. By spreading awareness, it encourages farmers to adopt conservation farming techniques for a healthier planet and better livelihood.

? Information Leaf-lets:
A range of information leaflets have been produced to provide farmers an overview of improved agricultural practices that can facilitate sustainable, organic agriculture. These include herbal manures and pest control agents – preparation and application, importance and methods of cultivating legumes, natural farming approach and methods, etc. Published in colour and with illustrations, these provide attractive and informative reading material to farmers.

? Newsletter highlights key activities and stories from the field, including eco-leader trainings, farmer field schools, and sustainable agriculture practices. It showcases innovative efforts by tribal farmers and community members in promoting climate-resilient farming. The newsletter serves as a platform for knowledge exchange, visibility, and celebration of grassroots initiatives.

VI. Work Camps:

3 workcamps were taken up, one in Chanabad village, Dasamantapur Block, Koraput Ditrict, second in Minapai village, Rayagada Block, Rayagada District, and the third in Kaliajodi village, Kashipur Block, Rayagada district. The work camps followed a similar pattern, of bringing farmers together to learn new practices by practically engaging in the work, demonstrated by a field expert from Agragamee, followed by a discussion about the practices, and the rationale behind it, followed by a common lunch. In the first and the last workcamp, farmers learnt about the importance of contour bunding, and how to make effective contour bunds to check water run-off and control erosion. In the second the farmers joined together to build a fence, while also getting a demonstration of climate friendly zero-till cultivation. The energy and the positiveness, despite the blazing sun, generated in the work camps was palpable and has encouraged the team to plan for more in a more conducive season.

VI. The Save Soil Seeds and Ecosystem Conference:

This conference brought together people from different walks of life to talk about these key ecosystem components on the 21st and 22nd of March, 2025. there was vigorous participation, as members attending the conference shared their experiences, while also highlighting the issues they faced. Dr. P.K. Mishra presented a paper on the soil enhancement in the family farms in Kalahandi and Nabarangapur developed under Agragamee's Eco-village project. Prof. Lenka spoke about the importance and various methods of seeds preservation, and why it was important to teach farmers the proper techniques of seed purification, so that their yields could improve. The Chief District Agricultural officer and the Deputy Director Horticulture, Rayagada spoke to the farmers about different schemes available, and how they could avail of it.

The release of the Agragamee Manual on Zero-tillage highlighted climate smart alternatives to the current system of farming, and was an eye opener for participants on how one can do less and get more returns. The conference played a key role in engendering debate on issues relating to commercial and chemical farming, organic agriculture, and highlighting alternative modes of land use that could be sustainable and provide livelihood and income supports to small farmers.

4. Key Learnings and Challenges:

? Community-based learning: Farmers and the community gained a better understanding of climate change and weather events impacting them over recent years. Many farmers, initially hesitant due to declining returns from organic farming, revisited traditional crops and biodiversity with the support and knowledge provided by the project.

? Eco-leaders-based learning: Young eco-leaders rediscovered their roots through the project, overcoming feelings of alienation caused by residential schooling. The project helped them realize they can contribute meaningfully to their communities and families after their education.

? Young girls' involvement: Girls participating in the project are motivated to demonstrate the value of education, challenge patriarchal norms, and influence community perceptions about girls' schooling and empowerment.

? Project-Based Learning: Farmers' Field Schools have the potential to become vital institutions for field-based learning, if equipped with the right inputs for eco-leaders. These schools can develop resource pools for broader sharing, helping address climate change, soil fertility, and declining production levels.

? Linking school with livelihoods: Integrating school learning with local livelihoods through learning centers makes education relevant to children's real-life experiences. Eco-leaders require more practical inputs to facilitate hands-on, experiential learning for children.

Challenges:

- ? Climatic Conditions: Delayed and excessive rainfall posed significant challenges for planning, field management, transportation, and planting operations. Many fields were flooded, requiring water drainage efforts.
- ? Remote Area: The districts of Rayagada and Koraput have poor infrastructure, with villages lacking proper roads, internet, and phone connectivity. Agragamee faces additional time, manpower, and effort to effectively reach and serve these villages.
- ? Shortened Time: The project period was initially three years, but was revised to be completed by March 2026. This has created difficulties in manpower planning, maintaining quality, and ensuring maximum farmer participation.
- ? Increasing Demand: Success stories and visibility of the program have led to higher demand beyond the initial plan and budget. Agragamee is exploring ways to meet this growing demand.
- ? Implications on the Initial Target Impact: Despite challenges, the project has nearly doubled its beneficiary target within six months. Support has been fully provided, and the project's visibility and farmers' hope have increased, indicating positive progress toward achieving desired results.

5. Glimpses from the Ground: Case Studies

I. Kabisurya Majhi: Harvesting Happiness Through Innovation:

"If all tribal people learnt these methods of farming, it would effectively address and eradicate issues like illiteracy, malnutrition, scarcity of daily wage opportunities, and shortage of income generation. Commercial cultivation of eucalyptus and hybrid crops requiring high use of chemicals and pesticides, leading to soil destruction, and dreaded diseases like cancer could also be avoided."

Kabisurya Majhi, a 30-year-old farmer from Semiliguda village in Rayagada, overcame poverty and illiteracy through organic farming and community efforts. From a tribal background with illiterate parents, he wanted to pursue engineering but abandoned all such ambitions as his parents became sick, one after the other. Conditions were tough, and there was little support from the government. He got a respite when Agragamee encouraged him to start a night school during COVID-19 lockdown.

Then, Agragamee's Climate-Friendly and Sustainable Livelihood Project inspired him to try new techniques, and reclaim his land from eucalyptus plantations. He became one of the foremost Eco-leaders under the Signet Excipient's CSR Project and began using the organic and climate friendly techniques he had learnt therein on his land. His efforts inspired other farmers as well, and under his guidance, a 5-acre patch was taken up by farmers of his village contiguous with his land to establish organic family farms.

Trained in organic techniques like Zero-Tillage, grafting, bio-fertilizers, intercropping, and seed banking, he advocates climate-resilient, chemical-free farming to other farmers and discourages them from going for commercial maize, eucaluptus and other monocrops.

II. Manohar Muduli – Revolutionizing Barren Land into Productive Family Farms

Manohar Muduli, a tribal small farmer from the village of Dumbaguda in Dasmantapur Block, Koraput district, has transformed 2 acres of barren forest land and 4 acres of paddy land into a thriving, diversified family farm in less than 2 years. His previously unproductive and rainfed land now supports an integrated farming system combining horticulture, traditional paddy, pulses, vegetables, and fruit trees.

Manohar adopted climate-resilient practices such as contour bunding, pit digging, organic mulching, composting, and innovative water management using spring-fed irrigation. He received technical support, traditional seeds, fruit saplings, and help accessing MGNREGA for land development. His uphill land now grows papaya, brinjal, coriander, millet, and pulses, while his plain land produces paddy for consumption and sale.

The farm ensures food and income security, improves family nutrition, strengthens tribal heritage, and promotes ecological sustainability. Challenges remain—particularly irrigation and labour—but with continued support, his 6-acre holding can evolve into a fully self-sustaining model.

III. Rupai Majhi's Story: Where Courage Meets Hope

Rupai Majhi, a resilient widow from Semiliguda, a poor tribal village in Rayagada district, Odisha, experienced a remarkable transformation through Agragamee's sustainable farming initiative. Living on just 1.5 acres of upland land that yielded minimal crops, Rupai struggled to support her family of five, especially after her son, who had migrated for work, returned seriously ill. When Agragamee introduced a farm-based livelihood project, she cautiously embraced it, receiving grafts of fruit trees, vegetable seeds, indigenous paddy, pigeon pea, and organic inputs. Guided by Eco-leader Kabisurya and community support, she prepared her land using organic practices learned at Farmers Field School, including making Jeevamruta and Panchakavya to improve soil fertility and reduce pests. Her family diversified crops with turmeric, tubers, and millets, adopting rainfed, minimal tillage methods for year-round productivity. Over time, Rupai observed her degraded land revitalizing and attracting neighboring farmers interested in participating.

She now feels empowered, hopeful of accessing government schemes, and confident about her family's future. Fully embracing the project's focus on sustained learning and self-reliance, Rupai's life has shifted from struggle to opportunity, giving her a renewed sense of confidence and hope for her community's betterment.

IV. Farmers' Field School Training Program:

The Farmers' Field School training programs, in Kashipur and Koraput districts was a comprehensive initiative aimed at promoting sustainable, organic agriculture among rain-fed tribal farmers. Organized by Agragamee under the Signet Project, the program focused on empowering farmers with knowledge of eco-friendly farming practices, seed conservation, and organic manure production. Participants, primarily Eco-Leaders and farmers, received training on grafting, nursery management, crop planning, zero-tillage, and the use of organic inputs such as Jivamruta and Bijamruta. Demonstration plots were established on Eco-Leaders' farms to serve as Farmers' Field Schools, enabling practical learning and wider dissemination of best practices. The program also emphasized the importance of rain-fed agriculture challenges, such as water conservation and soil health, advocating for organic methods to ensure sustainability and reduce reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Through capacity-building sessions, farmers learned about creating green boundary fencing, managing plant protection issues, and exploring alternatives like bamboo, Karanja, and Arjuna trees for multipurpose boundary fencing. The initiative aimed not only to improve crop yields but also to enhance farmers' income and resilience. The program also included discussions on supporting farmers with seedlings, support services, and developing model farms. Overall, the training aimed to foster a community of informed and empowered farmers practicing organic, sustainable agriculture, ultimately contributing to ecological balance, soil health, and improved livelihoods in these vulnerable regions.

Kaliajodi Work Camp

5

ECO-VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT WITH CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE TO ENSURE FOOD, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOOD SECURITIES

This project is designed in cooperation with all the stakeholders and the family heads of tribal inhabitants of 25 villages in Tentulikhunti Block in Nabarangpur district to improve their livelihood securities in organised manner implemented by Agragamee and support by Azim Premji Foundation, Bengaluru. This project aims to improve the lives and food security of poor tribal families of Tentulikhunti block of Odisha, India who love to live ecologically on sustainable land, water and forest resources.

Project Area: 25 Villages of Tentulikhunti Block in Nabarangpur District of Odisha

Project Duration: 1st Dec 2024 to 30th November 2026

Project Goal: Enhance the income of 600 farmers by converting 600 acres of wasteland into farmland and promoting fruit orchards and intercropping, across 25 villages in Tentulikhunti block, Nabarangpur district, Odisha.

Objectives:

- To improve the livelihood and capacity to cope with climate change with focus on climate smart agriculture through increased income, production, value addition and development of community-based organizations of 600 tribal families from 25 villages.
- To achieve food and nutritional securities with economic sustainability through training and capacity building of family farmer and women eco-leaders.

Field visit of Mr. Achyut Das, Director Agragamee to the Family Farm of Raibaru Muduli in Hiruguda village under APF Project

Key Activities of the Project:

a) Establishment of Family Farm (Gap filling in plantation, intercropping, repair of fencing etc.)
b) Irrigation Development (Solar Based Irrigation System)
c) Training to Women Federation Members
d) Establishment of Nursery (Poly House)
e) Staff Training cum Exposure Visit
f) Sales outlet for existing FPO

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

Estimated Results:

600 acres of wasteland converted into farmlands with fruit orchard and intercropping (600 acres for 600 farmers)

a. Income of farmers enhanced to INR 30K (currently INR 12K) through intercropping of vegetables, millet, and pulses. In 5-6 years, all the farmers get an additional income of INR 25K through fruit orchards.
b. 600 tribal small farmers adopted better soil and land use practices, and improve production on 600 acres of uplands.

This project has been working with 600 small and marginal farmers to improve productivity of their farmlands through an integrated and scientific method of development of family farms. Each farmer has developed a family farm of 1 acre under intensive horticulture and mixed cropping system which will lead to improvement in yield by 65% (millets 5.98 qnt/acre, Pulses- 5.72 qntl./acre and vegetables 18.85 qntl/acre) against the agro-horticulture productions of 25% with traditional agriculture practice (Millets - 2.3 qntl./acre, Pulses - 2.2 qntl./acre & Vegetables - 7.25 qntl./acre) in 600 acres in 25 villages.

Cashew Plantation in Family Farm at Tentulikhunti G.P. under APF Project

Key Activities and Achievements:

- Irrigation Development (Solar Based Irrigation System):

During the reporting period the site selection for 5 nos. of solar based irrigation system under irrigation development has been completed. The feasibility study of water level for irrigation structure under the solar based irrigation system has been completed in 5 villages. The list of selected sites for the Solar Based Irrigation System has mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Village Name	G.P. Name	Area to be Covered	No. of Farmers	Name of the Farmers
1	Danduguda	Manchagam	6	6	Sindu Santa
					Ramesh Santa
					Maina Santa
					Krushna Santa
					Damu Jani
					Sukal Santa
2	Alchiaguda	Manchagam	4	4	Bhuban Gouda
					Haris Ch. Gouda
					Laxmichandra Gouda
					Bansidhar Gouda
3	Tangnikote	Manchagam	5	5	Chandra Jani
					Chandei Jani
					Bandaku Muduli
					Sabha Muduli
					Sambari Muduli
4	Sindhiguda	Tentulikhunti	5	5	Bali Lahara
					Chitra Lahara
					Karumdei Lahara
					Bhubani Kamar
					Sania Gouda
5	Hatipakhna	Tentulikhunti	5	5	Bisi Santa
					Hadi Santa
					Krushna Santa
					Bhubati Santa
					Ajay Santa
	TOTAL	25	25		

- Training to Women Federation Members:

  During the reporting period one skill development training on "Millet Processing and Value Addition" to the Women Federation members of Indravati Mahila Mahasangha has been conducted on 19.02.2025 at Agragamee Campus, Goudaguda. Total 50 women participants of the Women Federation were attended the meeting. The women participants were actively participated in the meeting and learned about different food recipe and value-added products of Millets like Ragi Laddu, Ragi Muruku, Ragi Rose Cake, Ragi Mixture, Ragi Soup and Ragi Kakra etc. Apart from that they prepare these products during the practical session of the meeting.

- Establishment of Nursery (Poly House)

  During the reporting period the construction work of Poly House under Nursery establishment has been completed. The poly house will be managed by the existing FPC namely Nabagamee Farmer Producer Company to raise different Fruit plants, Vegetable saplings and Forest Species. The concern FPC will strengthen its income generation activity and marketing through this kind of act.

Fruit Saplings	Cashew, Papaya, Jackfruit
Forest Species	Jafra, Amla, Bahada
Vegetable Saplings	Tomato, Egg Plant, Chili, Moringa

This project has been focusing on improving agriculture production by aggregating small landholdings under a scientific model of family farms for 600 farmer households. The combination of fruit trees, border plants and intercropping through sustainable agriculture practices will help small farmers to improve productivity of farms and reduce the migration among them. While enhancing agriculture productivity to abet migration is one strategy, the project has also been working on training of women in enterprises which are linked to agriculture and allied activities.

Case Study of Raibaru & Sundarmati Muduli:

Land Size – Up Land – 2.3 acres, Low Land – 0.70 acres

Occupation – Agriculture

Village – Hiruguda, G.P. – Gouda Deopali, Block – Tentulikhunti, Dist. – Nabarangpur

Raibaru's father shifted with his family to Hiruguda village in 1985, being displaced by the construction of Indravati Dam.

He used to mono-crop hybrid paddy on 30cents of low land and cultivate millets and niger on 75cents of upland. He had an annual income of R.8500.00

After Family Farm establishment, he began to cultivate aromatic local paddy varieties on 70cents of low land. On his upland, he developed a fruit orchard of mango, cashew and jackfruit, and also planted other forest species for livelihood needs. He also took up intercropping of millets and vegetable crops.

Outcome: He got a yield of Kandul – 125 Kg., other pulses – 110 Kg., Finger Millet – 150 Kg., Little Millet – 100 Kg., Foxtail Millet – 85 Kg., Pearl Millet – 60 Kg. and Sorghum – 55 Kg. and Vegetable – 845 Kg, giving him a net income of Rs.28,750.00. This helped his son to discontinue the distress migration, and has also encouraged Raibaru to establish family farm on more area of his land.

ECO-VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

Cashew Fruiting in Family Farm under
Eco-Village Development

Fruiting of Dasheri Mango in Family Farm
at Lamtguda under Eco-Village Development

Intercropping of Foxtail Millet in Family Farm at
Lamtguda under Eco-Village Development

Harvest of Pumpkin in Family Farm under
Eco-Village Development

Procurement of Mango by Nabagamee FPC in
Tentulikhunti Block under Eco-Village Development

Construction of Poly House under
Eco-Village Development of APF Project

BHARATIYA PRAKRITIK KRISHI PADDHATI

Director Agragamee visited Thutibar village of Kashiour block of Kalajeera Paddy Field (2)

1 Day Farmers Training at Ramaguda village of Kashipur Block

Bhujna Jani has done Millets and Vegetable as intercropping in fruit orchard of his Family Farm

On Field Practical Training and Exposure Visit of LRPs and CRPs at Dedespali Village in Nabarangpur

One Day Group Members Training at Totaguda Village of Kashipur Block

Training of the Farmers by LRPs and CRPs under BPKP at Hatipakhna Village in Tentulikhunti Block, Nabarangpur

6

BHARATIYA PRAKRITIK KRISHI PADDHATI (BPKP)

Introduction:

Bhartiya Prakratik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP) is zero external input system of organic agriculture largely relying on the principles of Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF). It is aimed at promoting traditional indigenous practices which gives freedom to farmers from externally purchased inputs and is largely based on on-farm biomass recycling with major stress on biomass mulching, use of on-farm cow dung urine formulations (such as Bijamrit and Jivamrit); time to time working for soil aeration and exclusion of all synthetic chemical inputs directly or indirectly. For ensuring certification under PGS-India Programme, BPKP practices will be compliant to PGS –India standards.

Project objective:

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

Target Area:

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

Target Group: The project targets a total 2061 HHs in 44 villages.

Key Activities:

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

Implementation Strategy:

Selection of area and beneficiaries

a. Dry lands, rainfed areas and tribal areas have been given preference. Small and marginal farm holders including tenant farmers have been included as the preferred target group. The cluster size is 1000 ha. In Tentulikhunti block (block level i.e in each selected block one cluster has formed). Preference has been given to the areas where social mobilization and presence of women self-help groups is strong. As far as possible, commodity-based clusters have been taken up.

b. Convergence with schemes of DAC & FW and other ministries and departments will be ensured wherever possible. For example, convergence with FPO scheme of MoA & FW, DAHDF on issues related to purchase, maintenance of cows, establishment of goshalas; convergence with NRLM/MKSP and other schemes of MoRD for utilising the strong socially mobilised groups; convergence with Seed village programme of DAC & FW for organic seed production; convergence with MIDH for promotion of horticulture crops etc. will be ensured to incorporate required elements into the programme.

Process of Implementation:

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

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

Crop Planning for Clusters under BPKP

We have guided farmers to reduce dependency on external sources and utilizing land resources effectively, with little damage to the environment and without eroding their source base of future generations.

This helps the agrarian communities strengthen their food and livelihood security.

Following facts are considered for crop planning: Best adapted to the locality.

- Indigenous varieties of good yield and resistance to insect-pest diseases.
- People's food habits and crops rich in healthy nutrients.
- Market demand for organic produce and organic seeds.
- Availability of seeds.
- Availability of soil moisture/ irrigation water for second third crop.

Documentation Process

The community mobilization, formation of Local Group, review meetings/workshops, exhibition, sharing the outcomes and impacts of the BPKP program, the Cluster Farmer's register maintenance, LRP field visits and inspection, supervision and BPKP CCCF's monitoring and the Consultant's field visit, guidance, support, monitoring and recommendations for the improvement of the BPKP programme and Director's periodical review are major parts of the process documentation. The case studies and short video clips are also made from time to time to know the progress of the programme and shared among the stakeholders of the project.

Activities and Achievements:

Agragamee has been selected as the resource organisation by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment. Govt. of Odisha for implementation of the BPKP project.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the District	Nos. of Clusters	Nos. of Farmers	Nos. of Villages	Nos. of G.P.
1	Tentulikhunti	Nabarangpur	10	1061	17	5
2	Kashipur	Rayagada	10	1000	27	2
	Total		10	2061	44	7

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

The following activities have been achieved During FY 2024-25 which has mentioned below;

- 2 no. training on yearly capacity building training of all resource persons (CRP/LRP/Expert Farmers/SLRP etc.) by external resource persons has been completed.
- 7 Days on-field practical training including exposure visit of LRPs and CRPs has completed during the reporting period.
- On-field practical training and exposure visit of LRPs and CRPs has completed during the reporting period. In which the following themes were covered i.e. a) on-field exposures visit to model organic farm of 15 participants (LRP - 2 nos., CRP - 10 nos. & supporting Staff 3 nos.), b) land preparation/seed sowing, c) crop production, d) post-harvest management and e) marketing development.
- The objective of the concerned exposure visit is – "to acquaint cluster members with other organic farmers and get first hand practical experience on organic farming arrangements made for exposure visit. "Seeing is believing" is the objective". The farmers were taken to different places at Kashipur Block in Rayagada and Eco-Village at Tentulikhunti Block in Nabarangpur Districts for exposure visits to generate awareness on organic farming practice and development of model farms.
- 400 trainings of the cluster farmers have completed by LRPs and CRPs in 44 villages.
- One day state level workshop has conducted for 209 nos. of participants including the officers of state Govt., KVK, SAU, Farmers, SLRP, LRP & CRP.
- As a result, total 2061 farmers are using the natural farming methods and organic inputs like Jeevamruta, Handikhata and Bijamruta etc. in their respective farm to enhance production.
- Apart from that the residue analysis of BPKP clusters has been conducted by the Odisha State Seeds and Organic Products Certification Agency (OSSOPCA), Bhubaneswar for PGS certification of 2061 farmers.
- Distributed 7 types of Indigenous Paddy Seeds like: Kalamalli, Kalajeera, Machakanta, Nua Kalajeera, Gobindbhogo, Latikimachi (Baiganmanji) & Kudeichudi to 367 no of Group Members for Seed Production Purpose Rauli, Nisikhal, Gabarghati, Kadnipai, Punjigumma, Podokona, Naza, Atakona, Kansariguda, Panchali, Toyaput, Dengaguda, Totaguda, Thutibar, Titiguda, Talakaliapada, Sargiguda & Ramaguda villages of Sankoroda and Dudukabahal Gp in Kashipur Block.
- PGS India Certificates issued to 2061 farmers in Kashipur and Tentulikhunti Block by OSSOPCA, Odisha.

Crop Yield Record of Operational Villages under BPKP FY 2024-25

Sl. No.	Crop	Total Yield (in MT)	Surplus Marketed Yield (in MT)	Benefit of the Farmer (in
1	Paddy	1875	1125	23625000
2	Pulses	55	38	2470000
3	Millets	364	218	9810000
4	Vegetable	248	160	4800000
5	Fruits	32	24	1560000
6	Oil seeds	28	19	855000
	Total	2602	1584	43120000

Case Study of a Progressive Natural Farmer

Case Study Details:

Bhunja Jani, a smallholder farmer, in Padaaunli village, PO - Lamtaguda, initially practiced conventional farming using chemical fertilizers and pesticides. However, his production declined, even with rising input costs. The BPKP programme encouraged him to transition to natural farming. The training programs, workshops, and exposure visits helped him gain in-depth knowledge of indigenous farming inputs, natural soil enhancement methods, and eco-friendly pest management practices including Jeevamruta, Bijamruta, Handikhata, Agniastra, Brahmstra, and Panchgavya.

Within a short period of time, Bhunja Jani's production began going up, and traders came straight to his farm to buy his produce. The family also became much healthier. Bhunja Jani's successful adoption of Bharatiya Prakritik Krushi Padhati demonstrates the transformative potential of natural farming. Through dedication, skill-building, and a strong commitment to ecological practices, he has enhanced soil health, lowered farming costs, and produced high-quality, chemical-free food. His journey offers valuable inspiration to other farmers seeking sustainable and regenerative agricultural alternatives.

7

SHREE ANNA ABHIYAN (SAA)

Project Background:

Shree Anna Abhiyan formerly known as "Special programme for the promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha" known as Odisha Millets Mission (OMM) is a flagship initiative funded by Dept. of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment, Govt. of Odisha, implemented by Agragamee. The programme aims comprehensive revival of millets in farms and plates to promote climate resilient farming and contribute to addressing micronutrient deficiency with improving livelihoods of vulnerable farmers in Rainfed Areas. The programme is implemented through SHGs/FPOs with support of NGOs and research institutions with oversight from the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment.

Objectives:

- Increasing household consumption of millets by 25% to the baseline.
- Revalorization of millet food cultures in urban and rural areas.
- Conservation and promotion of millet landraces through seed system of landraces
- Promotion of post-harvest and primary processing enterprises on millets.
- Improving productivity of millets-based crop systems
- Promotion of millet value addition enterprises in rural and urban areas of Odisha
- Inclusion of millets in PDS, ICDS, MDM, Welfare Hostels, and others.
- Facilitating the millet markets and exports of millet-based products from Odisha.

Coverage and Duration of the Project:

537.6 Ha. of 993 beneficiaries from 52 villages in 10 Gram Panchayats in Tentulikhunti Block of Nabarangpur District. The duration of the project is 5 years.

Key Activities:

- Restoring and Improving Household Level Consumption
- Support to Enterprises on Processing and Value Addition of Millets
- Improving Productivity of Millet in the Operational Areas
- Appropriate Farm Mechanization through Custom Hiring Centres (CHC)
- Capacity Building of Block Level Community Resource Persons
- Promotion of Millets in Urban and Small Towns
- Promotion and Strengthening of Community Based Organizations.

Area of Operation: Agragamee has been implementing the OMM Project in 1795 farmers in 162 villages with 22 GPs in Phiringia Block of Kandhamal District, 4575 farmers in 185 villages with 22 GPs in Kashipur Block of Rayagada District and 785 farmers in 52 villages with 10 GPs in Tentulikhunti Block of Nabarangpur District. Introduced SMI (System of Millet Intensification)/LT (Line Transplant)/LS (Line Sowing) for Ragi and other millets. Adoption of SMI method for Ragi cultivation by farmers is an indication of success of the project, but for which the farmers are getting double income from their land. Agragamee sponsored short course training on "Advances in eco-friendly pest management strategies in millets". The training programme mostly focused on recent methods of pest management. It included introduction to developments in host plant selection process, plant defense traits, and systematic management of insect pests in millets through biological as well as semi-chemical control methods.

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

- 7155 farmers were imparted trainings on millet farming methods, value addition, processing and marketing in Rayagada and Kandhamal districts of Odisha.

- 28 community resource persons were trained on System of Mille Intensification (SMI) and organic input production.
- Three Farmer Producer Organizations has been strengthened by Agragamee which is exclusively working on production, processing, value addition and marketing of millet in Nabarangpur District.

Non-Residential Training on Capacity Building:

- Training programs were organized to train the women by making different food items with millet products. Training to progressive farmers on SMI, LT and LS systems of ragi cultivation with how to prepare organic fertilizer and organic pesticides like Handikhata, jibamruta, bijamruta and panchagavya etc.
- Two days non-residential training of entrepreneur farmers CRP on millets processing, value addition & linkage with banks.
- Block level tag and orientation of the CBO, community seed center management
- Two days non-residential training of seed farmer
- Two days training with Govt. officials to linkage the millets in Anganwadi centers, MDM etc.
- Two days non-residential training of NGO staff, CRP's and progressive farmers on mobile application.

Awareness Campaign in Villages to increase the Ragi Procurement:

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

Farmers Adopted Millet Cultivation in the Year 2024-25:

993 farmers adopted Ragi cultivation in the year 2024-25 in Tentulikhunti of Nabarangpur district. Due to continuous follow up and various training programs farmers have broadly adopted the SMI method of cultivation in this block. Odisha Govt. also has been giving incentives to encourage the farmers for the adoption of new technologies like SMI method of cultivation, application of weeders and various organic fertilizers with pesticides etc. The details are as follows:

Block	Year & Season	Target	Achievement under Millet Cultivation (Area in Ha.)								
		Area in Ha.	Ragi		Little Millet	Foxtail Millet	Sorghum	Pearl Millet	Kodo	Total	% Achieved
			SMI	LT							
Tentulikhunti	2024-25 (Kharif)	537.6	20	320	143.8	23.8	14.2	8.8	7	537.6	100%
	2024-25 (Rabi)	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	100%
Rayagada	2024-25 (Kharif)	2035	500	762	230	201	0	27.6	0	1720.6	84.55%
	2024-25 (Rabi)	270	12.7	23.2	0	0	0	0	0	35.9	13.29%
Phiringia	2024-25 (Kharif)	1000	190.2	348	2.5	70.5	90.4	0	0	701.6	70.16%
	2024-25 (Rabi)	10	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.4%

Ragi procurements:

Remarkable 20205.51 quintals of Ragi were procured and 2731 farmers were involved in this procurement process. Farmers had brought their ragi to sell in the Mandi conducted by Producer Companies as per pre-generated tokens. Within three days farmers had got the cost of the surplus they had sold out in their Bank Accounts. The details are follows:

Ragi Procurement Status FY 2024-25:

Sl. No.	Name of GP	2024-25		
		No. of Farmer	Procurement of Ragi (Quintals)	Amount Rs.
1.	Phiringia	1362	3050.40	1,36,38,780.00
2.	Kashipur	1009	13755.11	6,15,12,852.00
Total		2731	20,205.51	9,03,56,432.00

Success Story:

Women Millet Growers of Kharkiguda village show the way:

Kharkiguda is a small village comes under Patraput G.P. in Tentulikhunti Block in Nabarangpur District of Odisha State, India. It is located 25 KM towards east from District headquarters, Nabarangpur. Here Kondh (ST) and Harijan (SC) community of people reside. The population of Kharkiguda approximately comprises 412 of about 82 households.

Total area of Millet Cultivation covered under SAA – 34 acres
Total No. of Millet Growers – 31 nos.
Traditionally the women farmers of Kharkiguda village used to live off their millet fields. Now, however this knowledge of millet farming has been lost over time in addition, climate change with uncertain rains has worsened the situation. The Shree Anna Yojana, implemented by Agragamee introduced improved methods of millet cultivation to these women. Inspired by this, all the women farmers came together to cultivate millet (Finger Millet) in one common land of 16 acres out of total 34 acres.

Our village mainly relies on millets like – Finger Millet and Little Millet as our staple food, and we have shifted our focus towards it, Damaya Majhi added. In spite of strong influence of hybrid Maize and Paddy in the region the farmers of our village have been cultivating millets, she added. This kind of act have been united and inspired us to keep cultivating Millet as prime part of our life in terms of Food, Nutrition and Livelihood security. We will be cultivating Millets and expand the area for larger impact in the community.

Following the efforts of these women millet growers, many farmers in the neighboring villages now have started to grow millets by replacing Maize. The majority of farming now using organic inputs like Handi Khata, Jibamruta and Neemastra, which lowers production costs, they claimed.

Women SHGs turns fallow land into flourishing Millet fields

What was once a stretch of unused, barren land at Manipadar village in Odisha's Kandhamal district, has now become a source of livelihood for a group of women. They are from three self-help groups — Maa Ambika, Maa Tulasi, and Dharanidevi, who decided to change their future by doing what many had abandoned i.e. cultivating millets. Supported by the Shree Anna Abhiyan, they turned adversity into opportunity and fallow land into flourishing millet fields.

Pooling their efforts and working side by side, 30 women cultivated 40 acres of previously unused upland. With training in sustainable practices like the System of Millet Intensification and access to high-quality seeds, their harvest grew—not just in size, but in value. From an initial harvest of 110 quintals from 20 acres last year, they expanded their area and reaped 157 quintals this year (FY 2024-25). Keeping 22 quintals for their own families, they sold the rest at the local mandi, earning over Rs 6 lakhs.

This newfound income hasn't just changed their households; it has transformed their identity. Once dependent, these women are now entrepreneurs, leaders, and role models. Their influence extends beyond farming—they also manage a Custom Hiring Centre, helping other farmers in their community access to tools and support.

About their journey, Pushpanjali Kanhar, President of Maa Tulasi SHG, says, “I have been involved in millet farming since my childhood. Earlier, we faced many challenges in cultivating millets. After receiving support from the Shree Anna Abhiyan, we united to take up millet cultivation seriously. It has helped us meet our family needs and walk the path of self-reliance. We struggled to run our households in the past, but millet farming has brought financial stability to all our families. We have continued our hard work in the fields, and now other farmers in the village have been inspired to adopt millet cultivation after seeing our success."

SHREE ANNA ABHIYAN

Bio input at talmangaon, Gp khurigaon, Kashipur Block

Field Day Observation at Manchagam under SAA, Tentulikhunti

Inauguration of Millet Awareness Rath at Tehsildar Office, Tentulikhunti

Little Millet Cultivation under SAA, Tentulikhunti

Ragi field of Radhesyam Kanhar

Village Level Awarness Meeting held at Sadingia

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR PROMOTION OF INTEGRATED FARMING

Exposure Visit,By Farmer,Koraput District

Greengram Crop Cutting By Bisi Majhi,Bamonguda Village

Ground Harvesting By Dhaneswar Jhodia,Silagaon Village

Maa Manikesweri WSHG,Bio input Production

Nanofish Feed Mill,Jhadu Majhi,Toyaput Village

Vegetable Cultivation By Rusamani Gouda,Kashipur Village

8

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR PROMOTION OF INTEGRATED FARMING (SPPIF)

Introduction

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

Project Objectives: promotion of improved agronomic practices, crop diversification and intercropping, soil health management, custom hiring centers to reduce drudgery, community managed seed systems, promotion of vegetable cultivation for nutrition security, streamlining vaccination, support of small Goat shelter & Poultry night shelter livestock rearing shelter development. To improve livelihood and income of farmers through enterprises, marketing and value chain interventions by WSHGs & FPO.

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

Project Period: January 2022 to 31st March2026

Major Objective of the Programme:

- Optimum utilization of available natural resources with principles of Reduce, Recycle, Reuse & Recovery.
- Promotion of site specific and landscape-based farming systems through diversification, intensification, and integration in cluster approach.
- To improve livelihoods and income of farmers through enterprises, marketing, and value chain interventions by WSHGs/FPOs.

Implementation Strategy:

1. Crop Diversification and Intercropping promoted in the midlands and uplands of the SPPIF clusters. Convergence with line departments has been made through NFSM/MIDH/CDP/other relevant schemes. Focus will be given to promotion of pulses and oilseeds crops.
2. Purification Trial Participatory varietal selection is a participatory method through which seed varieties/ landraces suited to the region and preferred by farmers are identified. After identification, further purification and multiplication of landraces was carried out.
3. Seed Production -Community level Seed center linked to the seed village programme for seed production through OSSC. Foundation improved varieties seed supplied by OSSOPCA. This has been carried out by the WSHGs,
4. Support for Liquid Manure Under SPPIF, bio input enterprise has been taken up by WSHGs/FPOs. WSHGs/FPOs also trained on different biochar /bio inputs/natural farming concoctions like Handikhata/ Jeevamrutha/ Nimastra/ other inoculants deemed suitable for the crops which are grown locally. Under this component, financial support has been provided to WSHGs/FPOs for creating infrastructure for bio-input preparation, working capital and capacity building
5. Trellis system of vegetable cultivation promoted to ensure optimum utilisation of land resources. In this method the plants creep vertically with support of ropes or wire.
6. Support for Vegetable Cultivation nutritional food security in rural areas, seeds/ seedlings of vegetables supplied to the beneficiary in convergence with NHM. By the recommendation of DDH the best performing and locally suitable varieties of seeds and saplings.
7. Adarsa Bagicha promotes agroforestry, the Adarsha Bagicha has been taken up, which has a minimum 0.5 acre of upland/ midland. It constitutes forest species plantation, horticultural plantation, seasonal crops and peripheral plantation.

8. Goat shelter, an ideal and hygienic shelter, is also of equal importance for livestock rearing. Shelters with proper ventilation led to less mortality, good health, and desire for growth of animals thereby ensuring better income. Under the programme, medium shelters.
9. Poultry Night Shelter Small size Night Shelter at FF level to protect birds from predators and provide good shelter.
10. Indigenous chicks' production units the programme aims at promoting indigenous chicks' production units in cluster mode for creating a supply chain of chicks/ growers and adult birds on a regular basis. Model indigenous chicks' production unit has been constructed at village level along with the night shelters in a cluster approach. Livelihood Support in the form of 50 birds of 4-month-old, with a farm shed and fencing, feed, vaccination and supplementation, feeders and drinkers, Azolla pit, egg laying box, etc.
11. Establishment of 30+2 Goat rearing Unit Through WSHG It aims to support WSHG to enhance livelihoods and income through establishment of goat rearing unit. It is increasing meat production and meeting the growing demand of meat in the state. Fifty percent (60%) subsidy will be given to the WSHGs on the project cost. The Selected WSHGs have been supported with additional top up subsidy @ 15% from SPPIF Scheme limiting the total subsidy to 75%.
12. Support for Establishment of Nano Fish Feed Mixture Unit Local farmers are not able to afford supplementary feed for fishes because of high price. Establishment of Nano Fish feed mixture unit is intended to enable low-cost feed production by reducing cost involvement in transportation and value chain. Nano fish feed production units established through the SPPIF programme on a small scale for local farmers @ Rs 150000/- per cluster based upon the feasibility.
13. Support for Quality Fish Seed Stocking (Fingerling /Advance fingerling) Assistance in the form of subsidy provided to farmers with existing ponds.

SPPIF PROGRAMME TARGET & ACHIVEMENT (2024-25)

	Component Achievement	Target as Per Cluster	Nos of Farmers	Achievement as per Phy.	Target as Per Unit cost	Achievement as Per Fin.
A	**Agriculture Activities**					
1	Crop diversification	475 Ha	584	475 Hec	9000	42,75,000
2	Black gram Purification Trial	0.5 Acre	1	0.5 Acre	15000	15,000
3	Foundation Seeds (Seed Production)	20 Ha	20	20 Ha	50000	10,00,000
4	Capacity Building Programme	6 Nos	150	13	84,000	84,000
B	**Horticulture Activities**					
1	Support for Trellis System in Vegetable Cultivation	215Unit	215	215	12550	26,98,250
2	Support for Vegetable Cultivation, Supply of Seed Sapling, Other Inputs etc.	345 Acre	345	345 Acre	1000	3,45,000
3	Capacity Building Programme	13 Nos	130	8Nos	65,000	40,000
C	**Livestock Activities**					
1	Goat shelter Construction	345 Nos	345 Nos	345 Nos	12,000	41,40,000
2	Support for Establishment Indigenous Chicks Production Unit	08 Nos	08 Nos	08 Nos	1,28,100	10,24,800
3	Poultry Night Shelter	252 Nos	252 Nos	252 Nos	3000	7,56,000
4	Establishment of 30+2 Goat rearing Unit Through WSHG	3 Nos	30	3 Nos	2,30,000	6,90,000
5	Establishment of Dip litter 2000 Broiler Unit Through WSHG	1 Nos	1Nos	1 Nos	7,20,000	7,20,000

6	Convergency Backyard Poultry Support (45 no's Bird Support Per Farmer)	86 Nos	86 Nos	86 Nos	43,000	43,000
7	Convergency Azola Cultivation	72 Nos	72 Nos	72Nos	3000	2,16,000
8	Capacity Building Programme	16 Nos	320 Nos	16 Nos	91,000	91,000
D	Fishery Activities					
1	Support for Quality Fish Seed Stocking Fingerling	32 Acre	74 Nos	32 Acre	15,000	1,47,000
2	Support for Establishment of Nano Fish Feed Mixture Unit.	1 Nos	1 Nos	1 Nos	1,50,000	1,50,000
3	Capacity Building Programme	9 Nos	185 Nos	7 Nos	60,000	60,000
	Total Component (A+B+C+D)	2819 Farmers	G. Total Expenditure Fy-24-25	1,64,95,050		

Advantages of integrated farming system

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

Success Stories:

Bharat Majhi: From Passive Fish Farming to Active Entrepreneurship, Kashipur Block.

In many rural regions, especially in Odisha, fish farming is often considered a secondary livelihood activity due to several constraints. Despite having suitable water bodies, farmers remain hesitant to invest in fish farming seriously. The main challenges include:

- Lack of awareness about quality fish feed.
- Limited availability of feed in local markets.
- Open-access community ponds prone to fish theft.
- Distance of ponds from the homestead, which limits regular supervision

As a result, traditional fish farming remained underproductive, with low returns and poor fish growth due to irregular or substandard feeding.

Bharata Majhi (35) is a small farmer of the tribal community from Kangutuma village of Kashipur block in Raygada district of Odisha. He has a 5 members' family to feed that includes 1 child and his mother & Father. He has 6(Six) acres of rain-fed land out of which 2 acres is upland. He cultivates paddy, pulses, and has a few

goats, poultry and ponds (1nos) for fish rearing. The family is most dependent on income from agriculture, livestock and fisheries. His total annual income last year was 2.2 lakhs, that includes Rs-19,200/- from Fish Feed making sale activity. He has one pond 0.8-acre area.

Bharata used to stock 3000 nos of fingerlings in pond. He was able to make Rs- 97,700/-per annum from fish business.

Details are:

SL No	Parameters	Before Intervention	After Intervention
1	Fish Stocking	600	3000
2	Avg Fish Weight (10 months)	300 gm	1 kg
3	Survival Rate	50%	75%
4	Total Harvest in Kg	180 Kg	630 Kg
5	Total Expenditure (Feed &Medicine)	5000	47,500
6	Market Price per kg	200/-	200/-
	Total Amount of Fish Sell	30,600/-	1,26,000/-
7	Fish Feed business income	-	480 Kg @40
8	Fish Feed Sale Amount	-	19,200/-
	Grand total	30,600/-	1,45,200/-
	Net Profit	25,600	97,700/-

Impacts and Benefits:

- Income more than tripled due to better feed and pond management.
- Fish matured faster, allowing earlier harvest and higher turnover.
- Reduction in theft, as Bharata Majhi became more involved and vigilant.
- Became an example farmer, helping others in the village understand the value of feed and management.
- He now plans to scale retail distribution of fish feed locally.

Success story: Empowered Jagabandhu Naik

Jagabandhu Naik, a small and marginalized farmer, faced challenges in sustaining his poultry farming due to a lack of knowledge about proper chick care, vaccination, food supplements, and sanitary practices for night shelters. This led to his disinterest in poultry farming and poor outcomes. Jagabandhu received a grant of Rs. 1,28,100.00 from the SPPIF program, own contributing Rs. 30,000 from his own savings. These farmers gain access to training, financial support, and resources to develop sustainable poultry farming practices. Since receiving the grant, Jagabandhu Naik has successfully expanded his poultry farm from 15 indigenous poultry to 25 poultry (13 cocks, 4 hens, 25 half-grown chicks, and 9 small chicks). He has already sold 17 poultry, including 25 chicks, earning Rs. 11,100 from sales. The demand for cocks and hens in the nearby village is high, eliminating the need for Jagabandhu to go to the market for sales, as people approach him directly for purchase at good prices. His farm's success has led to a promising future with increased income. He was Cultivated Rakia Beans Trellis Model this year harvesting 150 Kg sold the nearest market Gorakhpur and local receiving amount 11,000/-Through the SPPIF project, Jagabandhu has not only enhanced his poultry farming skills but has also witnessed a steady increase in his income, contributing to his overall livelihood improvement. The project is a successful example of how indigenous farming systems can be promoted to uplift marginalized communities in rural areas.

9

ENCOURAGING RURAL YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE

Project Background:

Encouraging Rural youth in Agriculture (ERYA) project has been designed for 250 youth for successful enterprise development with 100% incensement of income in aspirational district of Nabarangpur. In Nabarangpur district, particularly rural youth aged between 18-35 years including women, will be brought for active engagement in potential and economically viable Agri based entrepreneurs like Integrated Sustainable Agriculture, Nursery Raising & Management, Commercial Mushroom Cultivation, Certified Seed Production and Vermi Compost etc. and it will be done by skilling of youth for enhanced technological know-how and support for entrepreneurial set up. In the present project, a sincere attempt will be made for enhancing techno-managerial & entrepreneurial skills of 250 selective youth from various activity driven clusters identified in Tentulikhunti, Nabarangpur and Nandahandi blocks of Nabarangpur.

Project Location: Tentulikhunti, Nandahandi, Nabarangapur, Papadahandi and Kosagumuda Blocks in Nabarangpur District
Project Period: 48 months (Feb. 2024 - Jan. 2028)
Project Outlay: 2,03,71,000/-
Target Beneficiary: 250 Youths
Supported By: NABARD, Bhubaneswar

Project Objectives:

- To encourage rural youth to take up entrepreneurial activity in agriculture and allied sectors through skill building and credit facilitation.
- To provide inputs for strengthening the backward and forward linkages to the rural youth for establishing sustainable micro Agri-enterprises. These would be based on the production as per market need and demand i.e., market approach will be commenced.
- To establish credit linkage with local banking institution as well as related convergence with ongoing Govt. schemes to bring enterprises financially & economically viable.
- To ensure upliftment of the quality of life and economic standards of rural youth and check the migration to outside of the state where they work daily wager mostly during drought.

The specific objectives of the project typically include:

- Youth Empowerment: To empower rural youth in Nabarangpur with the necessary skills, knowledge, and resources to pursue entrepreneurship opportunities in the agricultural sector.
- Livelihood Enhancement: To enhance the livelihood opportunities for rural youth by promoting agro-based enterprises and value addition activities.
- Skill Development: To provide comprehensive training and capacity-building programs to rural youth, focusing on agro-entrepreneurship, modern agricultural practices, marketing techniques, financial literacy, and business management.
- Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture: To promote sustainable agriculture practices among rural youth, emphasizing organic farming, water conservation, soil health management, and biodiversity conservation.
- Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture: To promote sustainable agriculture practices among rural youth, emphasizing organic farming, water conservation, soil health management, and biodiversity conservation.
- Access to Finance: To facilitate access to financial services and credit facilities for rural youth to establish and expand their agro-enterprises. This may include linking them with NABARD's financial products and services or facilitating access to government schemes and subsidies.
- Market Linkages: To facilitate market linkages for rural youth entrepreneurs, enabling them to access local, regional, and national markets for their agricultural produce and value-added products.

- Community Development: To contribute to overall community development in Nabarangpur by creating employment opportunities, fostering entrepreneurship, and promoting economic growth in rural areas.
- Gender Inclusivity: To ensure gender-inclusive participation and benefit-sharing, with a focus on empowering young women and girls through targeted interventions and support mechanisms.
- Environmental Conservation: To promote environmental sustainability and conservation practices among rural youth entrepreneurs, fostering a harmonious relationship between agriculture and the natural environment.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: The selection of beneficiaries for first set of 125 in the first year has been completed. To establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track the progress and impact of the project, ensuring accountability, learning, and continuous improvement

Key Activities:

- Baseline Survey
- Exposure Visit
- Skill Development Training
- Stake-Holder Consultation Meeting
- Common Infrastructure Development

Expected Outcomes:

1. Increased in income of 100% to the baseline.
2. Conservation and promotion of at least 2 native landraces.
3. Promote at least 3 post-harvest and processing units
4. Promote at least 3 millet-based value addition enterprises
5. To cover 500 to 2000 Ha per block under improved agronomic practices.
6. Promote 1 FPOs in 4 years. Promote custom hiring centers, community seed centers in Tentulikhunti block through FPOs/SHGs.

Key Activities Conducted under ERYA Project FY 2024-25:

During the reporting period the following key activities have been conducted;

Selection of Beneficiaries:

The indicative list of 375 youth for first set of 125 youth for first year (2024-25) has been completed. The CIBIL score check of 125 youth has been completed from the respective banks. Agragamee has been consulted all relevant line departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Umerkote and CBO/FPOs to select final youth for ERYA project.

Skill Development Training:

During the reporting period 3 nos. of skill development training of 75 youth trainees has been completed (Commercial Mushroom Cultivation - 2 nos., Fishery cum Poultry Farming - 1 no.). The details have mentioned in the table given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Training	Training Period	Venue	No. of Participants
1	Commercial Mushroom Cultivation	10.09.2024 to 19.09.2024	Agragamee Conference Hall, Majhiguda, Nabarangpur	25
2	Commercial Mushroom Cultivation	19.12.2024 to 30.12.2024	Agragamee Conference Hall, Majhiguda, Nabarangpur	25
3	Fishery cum Poultry Farming	14.02.2025 to 23.02.2025	Agragamee Conference Hall, Majhiguda, Nabarangpur	25
			Total	75

Key Achievements under Skill Development Training:

❖ The Model Business Plan of 5 Agri Trades (Commercial Mushroom Cultivation, Nursery Raising and Management, Fishery cum Poultry Farming, Certified Seed Production & Organic Input Production) has prepared by Agragamee and shared with the RO (NABARD).

- ❖ The training module of 7 agriculture activities out of 8 has been finalized with the help of line departments and the PMRC members.
- ❖ Till date 50 trained youth have established Mushroom Production Unit as post training activities.
- ❖ Total 54.01 Qntl. of Oyster Mushroom has been harvested by 50 youth out of which 46.3 Qtl. of Mushroom has been sold by 50 youth in local market @18000/- per Qtl. Total Rs. 8.33 Lakh has been generated as income from Oyster Mushroom by 50 youth under Commercial Mushroom Cultivation.

Exposure Visit:

During the reporting period 3 nos. of Exposure Visit of 75 youth trainees has been completed (Commercial Mushroom Cultivation - 2 nos., Fishery cum Poultry Farming - 1 no.). The details have mentioned in the table given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Training	Training Period	Venue	No. of Participants
1	Commercial Mushroom Cultivation	20.09.2024	Maa Mangala Mushroom and Spawn Production Centre, Boipariguda, Koraput	25
2	Commercial Mushroom Cultivation	24.12.2024	Goutam Mushroom Farm, R.K Guda, Jharigan & KVK, Umerkote	25
3	Fishery cum Poultry Farming	24.02.2025	Govt. Fish Farm, Meghamalatota, Jeypore	25
			Total	75

Key Learnings of Youth from Exposure Visit:

- Mushroom bed preparation for Oyster/ Paddy Straw Mushroom.
- Construction method of low-cost mushroom shed.
- Different techniques used under mushroom cultivation such as soaking, disinfecting, composting of substrates to improve the yield, controlling of temperature through low-cost arrangements.
- Process and usage methods of the machineries in spawn production unit.
- Process of harvesting mushroom and packaging for selling in the market, as well as waste management of beds after production of mushroom.
- Cultivation process of paddy straw mushroom and oyster mushroom.
- Process and usage methods of the machineries in spawn production unit.
- Different farming process and practices of Fishery and Poultry Farming.
- Different techniques of pond management, selection & care of quality seeds, marketing system through low-cost arrangements.
- Integrated Fish Farming (with poultry, vegetable crop, fruit plantation etc.)
- Care and Management process of both Fishery cum Poultry Farming.
- Fish seed production process and learn about the practices in care of mother fish.
- Harvesting and marketing process of fresh Fish and Poultry.

Project Monitoring and Review Committee Meeting:

During the reporting period 5 nos. of PMRC meeting has been conducted to review both the physical and financial progress of the ERYA project. All the project activities have been conducted as per action plan suggested and approved by the PMRC.

The composition of District Level PMRC is as under:

Sl. No.	Designation	Position in the Committee
1	Additional District Magistrate (ADM)	Chairman
2	Project Director, Agragamee	Member Secretary
3	District Development Manager (DDM), NABARD	Member
4	Lead District Manager (LDM)	Member
5	Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Nabarangpur	Member
6	Chief Dist. Agriculture Officer (CDAO)	Member
7	Deputy Director of Horticulture (DDH)	Member
8	Chief District Vetenerary Officer (CDVO)	Member
9	Chief District Fishery Officer	Member
10	Chief Scientist, KVK, Umerkote	Member

PMRC Meeting Details:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Date	Venue	No. of Participants
1	PMRC Meeting	20.06.2024	CDAO Conference Hall, Nabarangpur	12
2	PMRC Meeting	09.08.2024	CDAO Conference Hall, Nabarangpur	15
3	PMRC Meeting	27.09.2024	CDAO Conference Hall, Nabarangpur	13
4	PMRC Meeting	19.12.2024	CDAO Conference Hall, Nabarangpur	14
5	PMRC Meeting	17.01.2025	Mission Shakti Hall, Patramunda, Nabarangpur	16
			Total	70

Apart from that the PMRC members visited the sites of 3 nos. of Mushroom Production and Spawn Unit established by the youth of 1st batch trainee of Commercial Mushroom Cultivation on dt. 17.01.2025 at Nandahandi and Nabarangpur Blocks in Nabarangpur.

Credit Linkage and Convergence Activities:

During the reporting period credit linkages and convergence activities have been taken up for youth lead enterprises including mushroom cultivation, fishery and poultry and nursery raising. Credit Linkage upto a total of Rs.322000.00 in Bank has been done for 12 nos. of youth in Dongriguda – 6 benenficiaires, Bikrampur – 1 benenficiaires , Nuaguda – 1 , Patramunda – 4 benenficiaires in Nabarangpur and Papadahandi Blocks of Nabarangpur District. Convergence activities have been conducted for 22 youth from villages of Binjiguda, Dongirguda, Ichhabati, janiguda, Nuaguda, Miniguda, Padalguda, Patharlasa, Patramunda, Saranpur and Tirkakusum for a total of Rs.1543000.00.

Credit Linkage Status FY 2024-25:

Sl. No.	Village	Agri-trade	Number of Benefs	Total Credit Linkage
1	Bikrampur	Nursery Raising	1	20000
2	Dongriguda	Mushroom cultivation	6	170000
3	Nuaguda	Nursery Raising	1	12000
4	Patramunda	Mushroom cultivation	4	120000

Convergence Activity Status FY 2024-25:

Sl. No.	Village	Agri-trade	Number of Benefs	Convergence
1	Binjiguda	Fishery-cum-poultry farming	1	120000
2	Dongriguda	Commercial Mushroom cultivation	8	56000
3	Ichhabatiguda	Nursery Raising	1	140000
4	Janiguda	Mushroom cultivation	1	120000
5	Nuaguda	Nursery Raising	1	65000
6	P.Miniguda	Commercial Mushroom Cultivation	2	107000
7	Padalguda	Commercial Mushroom Cultivation	1	100000
8	Patharlasa	Nursery Raising	2	505000
9	Patramunda	Commercial Mushroom Cultivation	3	14000
10	Saranpur	Fishery-cum-Poultry	1	180000
11	Tikrakusum	Nursery Raising	1	129000

Expected Impact and Result:

- Profit to entrepreneur to stop migration.
- Recycling of organic waste by way of using waste of one produce as input of another produce.
- The family will have year-round engagement in farming and marketing.
- Model eco-tourism center can be developed for farm gate sale of produce.
- Other farmers will be encouraged for replication.
- Availability of quality seeds at farmers doorstep at affordable price and time.
- Increase in crop productivity by 125%.
- Increase in soil fertility by way of using vermicompost.
- Value added vermicompost with bop-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, and oilcakes will further assist in insect pest control and enriching soil.
- Employment generation to rural youth.

Success Story of Dambaru Jani

Mr. Dambaru Jani of Parajaminiguda village of B. Maliguda G.P. is a marginal farmer, with 2 acres of land. He and his family made a meagre living, cultivating paddy and maize on this unirrigated land. Following the base-line survey in January 2024, he was selected for for skill development training on "Commercial mushroom Cultivation".

2024. Following the 10 days training he teamed up with another two-youth trainee from his village to establish the Mushroom unit as group enterprise. They collectively prepared 700 mushroom beds during Jan. 2025. Succeeding in these initial efforts, Dambaru started mushroom cultivation on his own. Apart from that he has set up two poly vermi compost tank to utilise the mushroom bed waste into compost. With a modest initial investment around Rs. 12000/- (Preparation of shed house, purchase of drum & sprayer, rope etc.), he could able to prepare 300 oyster mushroom beds individually. Till date he has spent Rs. 18,000/- for the concerned mushroom unit. In 4 months, Dambaru produced 660kgs oyster mushroom, and got a net return of Rs.1,00,800.00.

Dambaru has also trained other farmers in the trade. His wife has benefited Rs.7000/-from Horticulture Dept. Nabarangpur under "Area Expansion Program" of Mushroom Mission scheme for mushroom cultivation. He also supported a mushroom shed/house by ITDA under MMJJM (Mukhyamantri Janajati Jibika Mission) scheme. By which he is benefited Rs.100000/- with 75% subsidy. The success of Damburu Jani has become a source of inspiration within the community, encouraging others to consider mushroom cultivation as a sustainable and profitable livelihood option.

Case Study:
Transforming Lives Through Commercial Oyster Mushroom Production:

Pramila Bindhani, a homemaker from Patramunda village, struggled to earn a steady income from agriculture. As part of NABARD's ERYA project, Agragamee connected with farmers like her to address livelihood gaps and equip them with entrepreneurial skills for sustainable income generation.

Training and Motivation

A 10-day practical training program was organised on commercial mushroom cultivation, in September 10th to 19th, 2024 emphasizing key aspects such as species selection, bed preparation using paddy straw, hygiene maintenance, harvesting, storage techniques, basic marketing, and bookkeeping.

Initial support was provided to set up 100 mushroom beds, with continued technical guidance from Agragamee's field team, to ensure successful implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION

After completion of training Pramila formed an informal group with 3 other trainees from her village to prepare 400 beds (100 bed each) and started

investing as much resources to establish a mushroom unit by collecting materials like paddy straw, plastic sheets for constructing the unit. She worked diligently, ensuring each stage of the cultivation process was carried out with precision — from disinfecting straw to inoculating spawn and maintaining the right humidity levels.

RESULT AND BENEFITS

- More profit with less investment: with a low amount of investment, she made a profit of average Rs. 42,000/- with a production of 2.3q in 6 months.
- Recycling of waste: By using paddy straw she prepared beds which serve as a growth medium for mushroom spawn.
- Financial and nutritional security: Due to the nutritional value and medicinal properties mushroom are in high demand across households, and has gained a place in diet.
- Community impact: Her success story has inspired many in the community to explore mushroom cultivation as a viable livelihood alternative.

Way Forward:

Oyster mushroom cultivation has offered a sustainable livelihood for rural communities, boosting income while building confidence and entrepreneurship, for which Pramila has set the goal to set up 250 beds in next season to earn more profit, with the support of Banks or Govt. schemes.

Certificate Distribution to the Batch - 1 Youth of Commercial Mushroom Culitvation under ERYA Project

Practical Session of Commercial Mushroom Culitvation Training under ERYA Project

Women Group Enterprise of Commercial Mushroom Cultivation under ERYA Project

ENCOURAGING RURAL YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE

Inauguration of Skill Development Training on Commcercial Mushroom Culitvation under ERYA Project

Pramila Bindhani is receiving Training Certificate on Commercial Mushroom Culitvation from the PMRC members under ERYA Project

Theoritical Session of Commercial Mushroom Culitvation Training under ERYA Project

Theoritical Session of Fishery cum Poultry Farming Training under ERYA Project

Exposure Visit of Youth on Fishery cum Poultry Farming at Jeypore under ERYA Project

SCIENTIFIC GOAT FARMING PROJECT

Go Ahead Letter Distributed to the WSHG Member by Collector Nabarangpur under Scientific Goat Farming Project

Go Ahead Letter Distribution Program Chaired by Mr. Kamal Lochan Mishra, IAS Collector Nabarangpur under Scientific Goat Farming Project

Capacity Building Meeting of WSHG Members under Scientific Goat Farming Project

Capacity Building Meeting of WSHGs under Scientific Goat Farming Project at Sanakumuli Village in Nabarangpur Block

Establishment of Goat Shed by Nileimaa WSHG under Scientific Goat Farming Project at Nishnahandi Village in Nandahandi Block

Establishment of Goat Shed by Maa Janani WSHG under Scientific Goat Farming Project at Khadiaguda Village in Nandahandi Block

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SCIENTIFIC GOAT FARMING PROJECT

Agragamee has received the Sanction for a Project from ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency), Nabarangpur under ST & SC Development, M&BCW Department of Govt. of Odisha Funding for a 3-year project titled:

Project Area: 10 Block in Nabarangpur District of Odisha

The objective of the project is to make coordinated effort to mobilize all the available resources for impactful sustainable livelihood programme on livestock promotion through Goat farming in the district.

Major Activities:

a) Input support to 300 SHGs and their Capacity building,
b) Cadre development in form of Community Resource Persons (CRP)/Community Livestock Manager and Pashu Sakhi and build their capacities,
c) Goat Breeding cum Marketing Centre at Block Level,
d) Goat marketing cum facilitation Centre at District Level,
e) Modalities for Procurement of Goat and Buck.

Activities Conducted FY 2024-25:

- Agragamee has been facilitating the selection process of WSHGs from Nabarangpur, Nandahandi and Tentulikhunti blocks in consultation with the dignitaries of Odisha Livelihood Mission/Mission Shakti Dept., Nabarangpur.
- Selection of 30 WSHGs for Goat Farming in Tentulikhunti, Nandahandi and Nabarangpur Blocks has been completed.
- 30 nos. of Capacity Building Training of the Women Members of 30 WSHGs in Tentulikhunti, Nandahandi and Nabarangpur Blocks has been completed.
- Construction of 30 nos. of Goat Shed of 30 WSHGs in Tentulikhunti, Nandahandi and Nabarangpur Blocks has been completed.
- Agragamee has been facilitating the Formation and Running of FPO for Goat Farming.
- NABASIDDHI Farmer Producer Company has been formed under the Scientific Goat Farming Project.
- Agragamee has been actively engaged in community mobilization, facilitation and capacity building of the WSHG members under this project for long term sustainability and smooth running of the project.

Selection Process of WSHGs for Goat Farming in Tentulikhunti, Nandahandi and Nabarangpur Blocks:

a) Community Level (AGRAGAMEE):
    - Community mobilization, cluster level process documentation and facilitation in submission of EoI/Project Documents
b) Block Level (BDO, CDPO, BPC & BPM of OLM, Mission Shakti):
    - Verification of EoI/Project Documents submitted by the WSHGs,
    - Selection of WSHGs as per eligibility and project guidelines and forward of approved documents to the ITDA, Nodal Agency for final approval and signing of MoU.

c) District Level (ITDA - Nodal Agency):

- Verification of EoI/Project Documents of the WSHGs submitted by the Block Level Committee,
- Final approval of project documents, Preparation of MoU/Go Ahead Letter for the selected WSHGs to conduct the activities as per project guidelines.
- Presentation of final documents before the Dist. Level Committee.

Details of WSHGs covered under Scientific Goat Farming Project:

Sl. No.	Name of the SHG	Name of Village	Name of GP	Name of Block
1	Maa Tarini SHG	Gumaguda	Taragam	Nabarangpur
2	Maa Bhandara Gharani SHG	Pilika	Taragam	Nabarangpur
3	Maa Bhandara Gharani SHG	Taragam	Taragam	Nabarangpur
4	Alekh Mahinma SHG	Patramunda	Taragam	Nabarangpur
5	Maa Thakurani SHG	Menjar	Pujariguda	Nabarangpur
6	Maa Dharani SHG	Dedeshpali	Pujariguda	Nabarangpur
7	Sagarasuta SHG	Bhatigaon	Baghasuani	Nabarangpur
8	Tulashi SHG	Sanakumuli	Badakumuli	Nabarangpur
9	Patarani SHG	Ldpur Sasan	Agnipur	Nabarangpur
10	Baba Bhairam SHG	Jambaguda	Chatahandi	Nabarangpur
11	Jenakai SHG	Hatipakhana	Tentulikhunti	Tentulikhunti
12	Maa Thakurani SHG	Mangaradora	Tentulikhunti	Tentulikhunti
13	Maa Mangala SHG	Bijapadar	Tentulikhunti	Tentulikhunti
14	Janani SHG	Khandiaguda	Tentulikhunti	Tentulikhunti
15	Maa Dharani SHG	Khuntipadar	Pujariguda	Tentulikhunti
16	Maa Thakurani SHG	Kandaraguda	Pujariguda	Tentulikhunti
17	Maa Santoshi SHG	Kapatsil	Pujariguda	Tentulikhunti
18	Jay Jagannath SHG	Danduguda	Manchagam	Tentulikhunti
19	Gayatri SHG	Dangajharan	Gouda Deopai	Tentulikhunti
20	Tribeni SHG	Gudra	Patraput	Tentulikhunti
21	Dharitri SHG	Purunapaniguda	Podalguda	Nandahandi
22	Padmini SHG	Kantabariguda	Dangarbheja	Nandahandi
23	Rani SHG	Bania	Nishanahandi	Nandahandi
24	NILEIMA SHG	Nishanahandi	Nishanahandi	Nandahandi
25	Maa Tarini SHG	Nishanahandi	Nishanahandi	Nandahandi
26	Arnapurna SHG	Turunjiguda	Sindhiguda	Nandahandi
27	Maa Janani SHG	Khadiaguda	Dhandra	Nandahandi
28	Sarbamangala SHG	Jagannathpur	Jagannathpur	Nandahandi
29	Maa Thakurani SHG	Podalguda	Podalguda	Nandahandi
30	Maa Dhanalaxmi SHG	Indira Colony	Nandahandi	Nandahandi

Status of Key Activities Conducted under Scientific Goat Farming Project FY 2024-25:

Sl. No.	Activity Component	Target	Achievement	Coverage Area
1	Construction of Goat Shed	30 nos.	30 nos.	Nabarangpur Block – 10 nos. Nandahandi Block – 10 nos.
2	Formation of Farmer Producer Company	1 no.	1 no.	Name of the FPC- Nabadisha Farmer Producer Company

Function of FPO:

- Farmers Producer Organization established under the project to run the programme on day-to-day basis.
- FPO will also insure all necessary input supply to the Goat clusters farmers.
- FPO will also do the marketing of goats and other items under the project.

Modalities for Procurement of Goat:

- Local Raighar Breed will be promoted under the project along with nationally recognized breed like Black Bengal, Ganjam Goat and any of the breed recognized by ICAR- National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources and the Goat Trust.
- District level procurement committee will be facilitated the procurement process of Goat, Buck and other inputs required under the project.

11

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION CLUSTERS

Introduction

The "Promotion of Agriculture Production Clusters (APCs)" project in tribal regions of Odisha is aimed at empowering small and marginal women farmers, doubling their income sustainably. It is a collaborative effort between multiple organizations and government departments, targeting 40 tribal-dominated blocks across 12 districts. The project focuses on strategies such as diversifying crops, improving infrastructure, providing input services, adopting sustainable practices, ensuring fair prices, and organizing production systems. Mission Shakti and the ST&SC Development Department have partnered with the project to support women farmers in producer groups and capacity building.

Target Area: Project is situated in 46 villages of 5 Gram Panchayats of Rayagada Block in Rayagada District of Odisha, India.

Duration of the Project: 23rd August 2024 to 31st March 2028

Target Group: The project targets a total 3000 WSHG HHs in Rayagada Block in Rayagada District in Odisha.

Aims & Objective of APC

Sustainably double the income of small and marginal women farmers by establishing the model of Agriculture Production Clusters (APC)

Promotion of Agriculture Production Cluster in Odisha (APC)

- Launching of a special programme "Promotion of Agriculture Production Clusters in Tribal regions of Odisha" by honorable Chief Minister on 6th November 2018.
- A MoU has been Signed between Horticulture Department and Agragamee on 23rd August of 2024 for Implement the APC Project
- A collaborative initiative by DA&FE: 6 Departments and 10 Directorates, BRLF, BMGF, DMF and State Govt. as donor, 38 partner NGOs, PRADAN as Programme Secretariat.
- Promotion of Production clusters (Agro-horticulture crops and Goat and Backyard poultry) with FPO (PG&PC)
- Subsistence farmer- Producer- Proficient Producer
- Convergence of schemes, factor conditions for formation of clusters with the WSHG.

Deliverables for an APC Block

3000 Nos	Farmers mobilized into PG and PC
25 Nos	Formation of PG
1000 Acres	High Value crop coverage area per year
20 Nos	Agri-Entrepreneur Promotion
400 Acre	Area under irrigation
200 Acres	Horticulture Plantation
2100 Nos	Families having access to farm mechanisation
40%	Families following NPM practices
1000 Nos	Families under improved livestock rearing
750 Nos	Families under intensive livestock rearing
70% Farmers	Income would be doubled

Key Achievement during the Reporting Period

- 5 no of Gp selected for implement the APC Project for 1st year.
- 63 no of village level awareness programme has been conducted among the WSHG members for formation of Producer Groups.
- 2 no of Training Has been organised on NPM Practices.
- 2 no of Training has been organised on Mushroom Cultivation.
- 1000 WSHG HH Survey completed.
- 46 no of Village profile completed.
- 3 no of BLCC meeting and 1 DLCC meeting has been done during the reporting period.
- 46 no of Villages identified for implement the APC Project for 1st year.
- Till now 59 no of WSHG members identify for APC project.
- 10 no of Producer Groups has been formed and now proceed for opening of IB/CB and Working capital account.
- Till now 2 no of training programme has been completed to PG Members for NPM Practices and Vegetable cultivation.
- 46.25 acre of Potato cultivation has been done in rabi 2024-25.
- 20 Acre of Radish Cultivation has been done in Rabi 2024-25.
- 5 Acre of Onion cultivation has been done in Rabi 2024-25.
- 10 Acre of Tomato cultivation has been done in Rabi 2024-25.
- 35 Acre of sunflower area covered in Rabi 2024-25.
- Tomato seed distributed for 25 acres for summer season.
- Ladies finger seed distributed for 25 acres for summer season.
- Fenugreek and coriander seeds distributed to the WSHG members for summer season.
- Rs. 2,31,250 /- subsidy linkage for Potato cultivation.
- Rs. 80,000/- Subsidy linkage for other vegetable cultivation.
- 145 no. of Household covered under Vaccination and de-worming.
- 10 no. of WSHG members access to farm mechanism. (5 no of pump set, 3 power tiller & 2 no of Power sprayer)
- Identified 2 no of villages for CRLP and 12 no of Borewell.
- 1 WSHG selected for vermi compost unit production.
- 25 nos. of HH identified for fruit tree plantation.
- 1 farm pond identify for Pisciculture.
- 3 no of WSHG members identified for mushroom Cultivation.
- 1 cluster identified for Merigold Cultivation.

Summer Tomato seeds distibution to WSHG Members at Udayapur Village of Kumbhikota Gp,Rayagada Block

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION CLUSTERS

Community Nursery Bed Preparation of Summber Tomato

BPM-OLM field visit to vegetable cluster at Gaudokhilam village of Tadama Village.

DDH, AHO field visit to Maerigold field at Gaoudokhilam Village of Tadama GP,Rayagada Block

Distrrict Nodal Officer field visit to Rabi Potato Field at Udaypur Village of Kumbhikota GP (2)

PG Formation meeting at Jhumuka Village of Kutuli Gp,Rayagada Block

Workshop on APC Activites

ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE

Ripe heads of Little Millet under zero-till cultivation in Agragamee campus

Hari Gouda and his father planning zero-till in their family farm

Kabisurya's family farm ready for zero-till cultivation

Short duration ragi crop in zero-till

Susant Miniaka's explains zero-tillage to fellow farmers on his field

Zero-till transplanting of finger millet into the mulch

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ECOLOGICAL FARMING

Farmers are finally adopting zero-tillage practices, and finding much benefit. The first to do so was our youth farmer and eco-leader, Susant Miniaka in Minapai village, Rayagada Block. He adopted zero-tillage more than a year back, and it has returned him good benefits. The brinjal crops he planted last year, are growing vibrant and vigorous in a thick leaf mulch, and producing a great yeild!! Hari Gouda has a rocky patch of land, on which he and his father struggled to grow ragi. After being introduced to zero-till cultivation, Hari has mulched the land with a thick layer of leaves, and plants are growing like magic in Goudabarikanta. Hari's father was initially very skeptical. We taught him and Hari to spread leaf and straw mulch, and transplant into the mulch. Now he says “No more ploughing! Zero-till is the way forward”. In Semliguda village, Kashipur Block, Kabisurya transplanted finger millet in between rows of kandul (Local pigeon pea) plants from the previous year's cultivation, with no ploughing or digging. He has arhar as well as ragi now, with the least effort. Even more amazing was when his mother spread little millet straw as mulch, the straw became a field of little millet, which they thinned out a bit, and have been able to reap the harvest! as As farmers realize the benefits of recycling crop residue, and become weary of their struggles against pests, diseases, inexplicable crop failures, etc. they are taking to zero-till cultivation. More and more farmers are eagerly transporting their rice straw mounds on to their agricultural fields in the uplands, and are able to see the changes within a few months. Is the One Straw Revolution of the great Masanobu San coming to these tribal hinterlands? we are unable to say, but, we are happy to say in various places, farmers are bringing patches of land under zero-till, and the results are indeed positive. In Phatkijam, Sombaru was threshing paddy. Don't throw this straw away we pleaded, and with the help of eco-leaders spread it over a patch of his land. Mula, his wife transplanted finger millet into this mulch. It is now a thriving vigorously growing patch, that promises a great harvest!

In Agragamee Kashipur Campus, this year again, zero-till fields of little millet, finger millet, foxtail millet and pearl millet, black gram and rice bean bear testimony to the regenerative power of nature, when we go along with her, and do not fight her with plough, chemicals, etc. This is the 6th year of zero-till organic cultivation, and the each field is a thriving vigorous patch that holds out great promise. Neighbouring fields, beside the campus have not been cultivated for several years, as they have been subjected to erosion, overgrazing, and runoff.

Across the world today, soils are being lost at a frightening pace — every time the plough turns the earth, the living skin of the soil is torn apart. This top layer, rich with earthworms, fungi, and microscopic life, making the land fertile is not just a layer, it is a living, life giving world of which we humans are born. Forgetting this is a great mistake! When exposed to the sun, torn asunder with a plough and crushed under the tractor wheels, the soil dries and dies. When the rains come, this dead matter just gets washed away, losing any fertility it might still have.

This is the quiet crisis of our times: our soils are dying, and with them, the very foundation of our food and life systems. But zero-till offers a way back. It protects the soil with a cover of straw, leaves, and crop residue — feeding the microorganisms that in turn feed the plants. The soil begins to breathe again. The earthworms return. Water stays longer, weeds reduce, and crops thrive with less effort and cost.

Zero-till is more than a technique — it is a shift in the way we think and relate to the land and life on this lonely planet. Instead of fighting nature with ploughs and poisons, farmers begin to work with nature — gently, patiently, regeneratively. In these small, scattered patches of zero-till in our uplands, a quiet revolution may indeed be taking root.

TRANSPARENCY FORM

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

7.1 FCRA Number:

104960035
Date of Registration - 27 February 1991

7.2 Details of Staffs:

Professional:55
Support: 90
Total Member: 145

7.3 Financial Status:

- Income and Expenditure (lakhs)
  Income:
  Expenditure
- Assets as per last audited balance sheet (Lakhs)
  Fixed Asset
- Loan & Work Advance
- Fixed Deposit at Bank:

7.4 Exemptions:

- 80 G
- Society Registration under 1860 Act
- 12A
- Income Tax Act (PAN No. AAAA1775E)
  Commissioner of income Tax Bhubaneswar
- Tax Deduction Account (TAN)-No. BBNA0018D

7.5 Administration Expenditure in % :

7.6 Compensation:

- Highest Cost Employee Rs. 50,000/-Structure
- Lowest Cost Employees Rs 10,000/
- Ratio: 7:3

7.7 Facilities Provided:

Fooding, Free Accommodation Medical Facilities, Health Insurance, Solar Light, Drinking Water, EPF and other allowances

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

If so, kindly give details : No

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

8.3. Does the Chief Functionary pay Income Tax : Yes

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

8.5. Activities

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

8.6. Geographical Area of operation

India in particular, the Eastern State of Odisha

8.7. Operational Districts

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

8.8. Our Donors

Govt, of Odisha (SAA Project, BPKP Project, SPPIF Project, APC Project, SGF Project, NABARD, HDFC Bank (CSR), Signet (CSR), Azim Premji Foundation (CSR), Dasra Project

PATY SAR & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Hi-tech Plaza Appt., Block No. B4, 1st Floor. Flat No.: 03 (B4-1/3), Sundarapada
Bhubaneswar - 751002, ODISHA, Tel - 0674-2356419, Mob : 9439176419, 9438182489
E-mail: patysar2003@gmail.com, paty_sar_2003@yahoo.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of **AGRAGAMEE**
Kashipur, Rayagada

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Agragamee, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, the Income & Expenditure Account, and the Receipts & Payments Account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Society's management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the NGO in accordance with applicable accounting standards and legal requirements. This responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation of financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31st March 2025;
- of the surplus for the year ended on that date;
- and of the receipts and payments during the year.

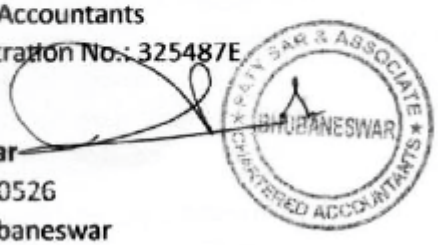
BRANCH OFFICE : H/O Dr. Benudhar Paty (RT. VAS), Infront of M/s Hotel Image IN
Similipada, Angul - 759122, Odisha, Mob : 9338338503

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We report that:

1. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
2. Proper books of account have been kept by the Society.
3. The Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account, and Receipts & Payments Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

For Paty Sar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 325487E



CA. N. P. Sar
M. No.: 210526
Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 18/08/2025

UDIN: 25210526BMVIDW6213

AGRAGAMEE
AT/Po- KASHIPUR
DIST-RAYAGADA
ODISHA-765015

BALANCE SHEET AS ON
31st March, 2025

Amount In INR

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2024-25	2023-24
SOURCE OF FUNDS:			
Capital Fund	1	44907239	42,230,596
Un-Utilised Grant	2	0	2,823,383
TOTAL		**44907239**	**45,053,979**
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Property, Plant and Equipment :			
Gross Block	3	40295190	40,269,190
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		27940855	26,469,538
Net Block		**12354336**	**13,799,652**
Investments (STDR)	4	**10469273**	**5,469,273**
Interest Accrued On STDR	4A	**956660**	**600,270**
Current Assets, Loans and Advances:			
Cash & Bank Balance	5	18971140	26,598,908
Loans & Advance	6	4895796	1,877,849
[A]		23866936	28,476,757
Less: Current Liabilities and Advances:			
Current Liabilities	7	2739966	3,291,973
[B]		2739966	3,291,973
Net Current Asset [A-B]		**21126970**	**25,184,784**
Total		**44907239**	**45,053,979**

Notes to Accounts
The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance sheet.
As per our Separate Report of even Date

For and on behalf of

Paty Sar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 325487E

PATY SAR & ASSOCIATES * BHUBANESWAR * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA. N. P. Sar
Partner
M. No. 210526
Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 18/08/2025
UDIN: 25210526BMVIDW6213

AGRAGAMEE * Regd. No- KPT-289-6/1987-88 * At/Po-Kashipur,Rayagada,Odisha-765015

For and on behalf of

AGRAGAMEE

Achyut Das
Director

Director
Agragamee

AGRAGAMEE
AT/Po- KASHIPUR
DIST-RAYAGADA
ODISHA-765015

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st March, 2025

Amount In INR

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2024-25	2023-24
INCOME :			
Grant-in-Aid			
Restricted Grants for Project	**10**	56748762	65996116
BANK INTEREST			
On Saving Bank		450985	286094
On STDR(Matured Deposit)			0
On STDR Interest accrued during the Year		394686	407149
Other Revenue	**8**	3569861	2023190
		61164294	**68712549**
TOTAL			
EXPENDITURE :			
Utilisation of Restricted Grants for Projects	**Note 2**	57671273	45155160
Administrative Cost	**9**	2168445	1266997
TOTAL		**59839718**	**46422157**
SURPLUS /(DEFICIT) BEFORE DEPRECIATION		1324576	22290393
Less: Depriciation	**3**	1471317	1404451
SURPLUS /(DEFICIT)		**-146740**	**20885942**

Notes to Accounts

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

For and on behalf of

Paty Sar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 325487E

PATY SAR & ASSOCIATES * BHUBANESWAR * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA. N. P. Sar
Partner
M. No. 210526
Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 18/08/2025
UDIN: 25210526BMVIDW6213

AGRAGAMEE * Regd. No- KPT-289-6/ 1987-88 * At/Po: Kashipur, Rayagada, Odisha-765015

For and on behalf of

AGRAGAMEE

Achyut Das

Achyut Das
Director

Director
Agragamee

AGRAGAMEE
AT/Po- KASHIPUR
DIST-RAYAGADA
ODISHA-765015

RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st March, 2025

Amount In INR

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2024-25	2023-24
Opening Balance			
Cash in Hand at Head Office and Site Offices		64,302	8,630
Work Advance at Head Office and Site Offices		1,844,975	336,928
STDR at Bank		5,469,273	5,469,273
Cash with Schedule Bank		26,534,605	8,351,116
		33,913,155	**14,165,947**
Receipts			
Grant-in Aid			
Restricted Grants for Project	10	56,748,762	65,996,116
Bank Interest			
On Saving Bank		450,985	286,094
Loans & Advances			1,252,126
Other Revenue	8	3,569,861	2,090,414
TOTAL RECEIPTS		**60,769,608**	**69,624,750**
GRAND TOTAL		**94,682,763**	**83,790,697**
PAYMENTS:			
Payment out of Restricted Grants for Projects	Note 1	58,223,280	44,783,198
Administrative and other Input Costs	9	2,168,445	1,089,997
Property, Plant, and Epuipments		26,000	4,004,346
TOTAL PAYMENT		**60,417,725**	**49,877,541**
CLOSING BALANCE			
Cash in Hand at Head Office and Site Offices		64,301	64,303
Work Advance at Head Office and Site Offices		4,824,626	1,844,975
STDR at Bank		10,469,273	5,469,273
Cash with Schedule Bank		18,906,838	26,534,605
		34,265,039	**33,913,156**
GRAND TOTAL		**94,682,763**	**83,790,697**

Notes to Accounts

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Receipts and Payments Account.
As per our Separate Report of even Date

For and on behalf of

Paty Sar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 325487E

PATY SAR & ASSOCIATES * BHUBANESWAR * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA. N. P. Sar
Partner
M. No. 210526
Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 18/08/2025
UDIN: 25210526BMVIDW6213

AGRAGAMEE * Regd. No- KPT-289-6/ 1987-88 * At/Po: Kashipur,Rayagada,Odisha-765015

For and on behalf of

AGRAGAMEE

Achyut Das
Director
Director
Agragamee

AGRAGAMEE'S PUBLICATION

1. Ama Gaon, 1988
2. Naba Swajan Kan, 1990
3. Agragamee Eka SuphalRupayan (1 & 2) 1991
4. Gitare Gitare, 1992
5. Agragamee Parikshya and Paryalochana, 1993
6. Sachitra Sansar, 1993
7. Chatrutha Adivasi MahlaSambes, 1994
8. Adivasi Anchalare Samasthanka Pain Sikshya, 1995
9. Banabasi Sansar, 1996
10. Kaha Dhanakaha Adhikar, 1996
11. Sikshya Bitarka, 1996
12. Bhanisya Sansar, 1996
13. Jungal Chithi, 1997
14. Jami Adhigrahan Bill – 1998, 1998
15. Sikhyak Mahasamabesa, 1998
16. Ama Gaon Kashipur, 1998
17. Education for All in tribal areas, 1999
18. Agragamee, How Wrong, How Right?, 1999
19. Overview: Activities of Agragamee, 1999
20. The Illustrated World, 1999
21. MeghaGhumeriGhadaraGhumu, 2000
22. Grama Sasan Nua Sapan, 2002
23. Kutumba Panthi , 2002
24. Ama Gapa Bahi, 2002
25. Ama Gita Bahi, 2002
26. Kutumba Panthi O Khadya Nirapata, 2003
27. Amapanchayat Amayo Jana, 2004
28. Kapi Tu Kahun Aeilu, 2005
29. Jhaunli Napada Kehi, 2005
30. Chronicle of a Strguggle, 2006
31. Governance in Tribal Areas: Myths and Realities, 2006
32. Jaibika Chasa Prananli, 2006
33. Water Right Water Wrong, 2006
34. Alternative State Water Policy, 200
35. Samajika Samikshya, 2006
36. Community Grain Bank, 2006
37. Ama Chasabasa Ama Jungle, 2007
38. Jagati Karana O Sangramarata Mainsha, 2007
39. Jala Sampada O Sarajyabad, 2007
40. Stories From the Beyond, 2007
41. Ama Gaon Kashipur (New), 2007
42. Nua Patha Nua Bata, 2007
43. Arohan, 2007
44. MatiKaduara Manisha, 2008
45. Kashipur Diary, 2008
46. AtmaKaha: Jana Pathabhartna Paribrajakar, 2008
47. Food Rights Collectives, Odisha, 2010
48. Study of Pedagogy and Access to Education for Primary Age Group Children, 2005-06, 2010
49. Dongara Katha, 2011
50. HatiAau MusaGapa, 2013
51. Dui Chapalara Kahani, 2013
52. Kau Dake KaKa, 2014
53. Nasrari Pratishta O Parichalana Sambandhia Siksha Pranali, 2014
54. Nirantara Krushi Samndia Siksha Pranali, 2014
55. Haladi Chasa O Prakriayakarana Siksha Pranali, 2014
56. Reclamining the Commons with Women's Power, 2014
57. Soura Shakti Chalita Lamp Ra Byabahara O Maramati Shiksha Pranali, 2014
58. Our Land Our Life
59. Soochana Varta- 6 Issues
60. Kau Dake Ka
61. Student Annual Report 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19
62. Dongara Katha, 2019 & 2020
63. Jaivika Krushi Samachar
64. Nua Patha Nua Bata

GOVERNING BODY

Prof. Manmath Kundu
President
Eminent Educationist Professor of English Literature, Former Director, ELTI, Former Director Academy of Tribal Languages, Author.

Mr. Achyut Das
Director
Founder Director of Agragamee, Ex Member Odisha State Planning Board, Chairperson State Resource Centre, Rayagada, Author.

Mr. Suresh Ch. Panda
(Retd. IAS)
Vice-President
Former special Secretary of Home Affairs to Govt. of India

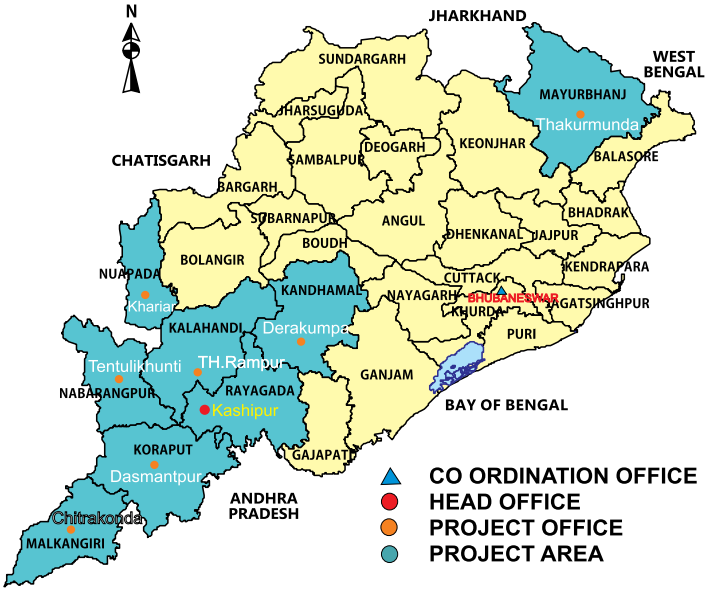
Mrs. Sunadei Saunta
Member
Social Worker and Community Leader, President of Block Level Federation, Dasmantapur Mahila Mahasangha with 1000 members.

Ms. Sushila Majhi
Member
Secretary of Ama Sangathana State Level Tribal Women's Federation with 1200 members.

Dr. Navaneeta Rath
(Prof. Utkal University)
Member
Eminent Educationist, Professor of Sociology, Utkal University

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

ODISHA



OUR PROJECTS

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Dist.- Kalahandi

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Dist.: Mayurbhanja
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www.agragamee.org

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