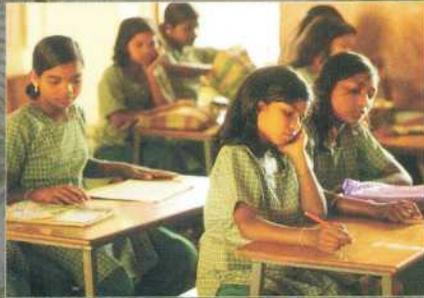


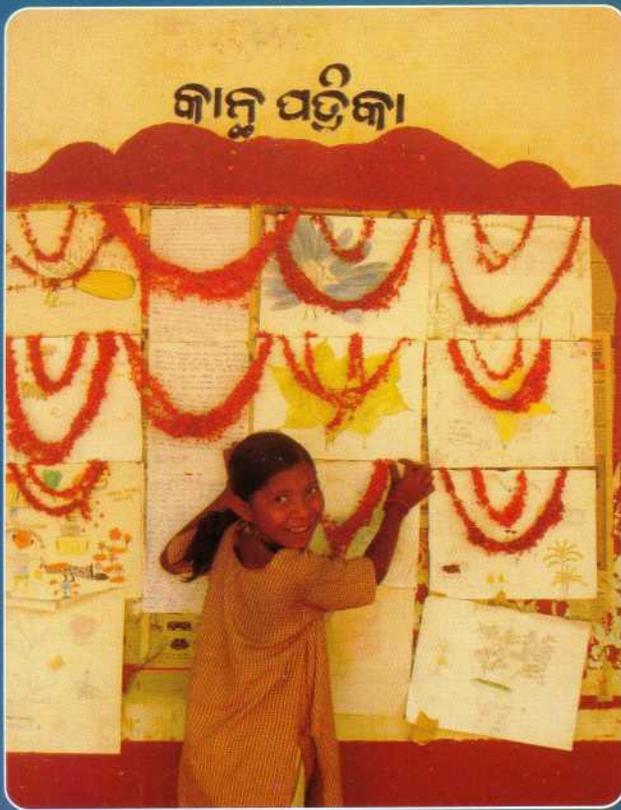
Annual Report



Agragamee

2010-2011





AGRAGAMEE

Kashipur - 765 015, Dist: Rayagada, Odisha, India

Phone : 06865-285009, 06865-285174

Fax : 06865-285174

e-mail : agragamee@satyam.net.in

info@agrgamee.org

website : <http://www.agrgamee.org>

AGRAGAMEE

ND-8, VIP Area, IRC Village

Bhubaneswar- 751015, Odisha, India

Phone: 0674-2551123, 0674-2551130

Fax: 0674-2551130

e-mail : agragamee@satyam.net.in

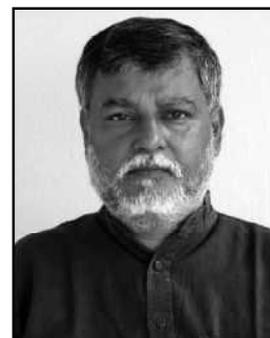
info@agrgamee.org

website : <http://www.agrgamee.org>

CONTENT

	pages
Director's Note	
Introduction	03
1. Primary Education	05
2. Addressing Socio-economic Exclusion-Working with Tribal Communities for Rights and Justice	11
3. NRM & Watershed Development- towards Sustainable Livelihood	20
4. 'Wadi', a successful model of Tribal Development in Dasmantpur Block in Koraput District	22
5. Combating Energy poverty and social Economic Deprivation by effective use of Renewable Energy Resources	26
6. Empowering women through Institution Building	30
7. NTFP Value Chain Project	36
8. Addressing issues of food security and drought	43
9. Vocational and Life-Skill Education For Youths	46
10. Promoting Rural Voluntarism	49
11. Comprehensive Development of Tribal Communities in Kandhamal District	53
12. Organisation Structure	57
13. Financial Summary	60
14. Agragamee's Publication	64

Director's Note



The changing tribal socio-economic and political context, the processes that bring about their exclusion, the policies and practices that affect these and other marginalised groups, these have been the factors that have defined the contours of Agramee's approach and interventions. The role of state, market and civil society given the increasing tribal discontent has been a point of much concern, and preoccupation of the organisation and raised many questions, as to the efficacy of present plans and policies both at the macro and micro levels.

In the year 2010-11, some of the tribal pockets were affected by a Cholera epidemic and many people died. It exposed yet again, the unpreparedness of the Government, the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the NGOs and, above all, the tribal communities to face such contingencies. It also exposed that the so called Food and Water Securities, Health and Livelihood Securities in the tribal context are only myths. Though the supply of Food items, Medicines and Safe drinking water was the crying need and the Government and non-Government organisations were quick to respond, the deaths could not be prevented. There is little assurance in the remote tribal villages that such epidemics will not occur again.

The outbreak of cholera in the Tribal hinterland is symptomatic of the situation the tribals are in. The causes are too many and the remedies far too few. One thing is very clear that to combat Cholera, it is time that there is a collaborative framework at the village and Panchayat level among all the Departments and Institutions, Community and NGOs. The tribals need to fight their poverty and hunger and also for their entitlements. The Government has formulated a number of pro-poor and pro-tribal policies and ACTs such as NREGA, FRA, RTE etc. It is time that these Acts and Policies are implemented in letter and spirit.

Aragamee, despite having many limitations, has undertaken a range of programmes to fight side by side with the tribal and other poor communities so that poverty and hunger are eliminated. This means better and environmentally sound Natural Resource Management. This also means more mobilisation to assert on various Rights and Entitlements.

Aragamee has very consciously planned various measures to make the process highly inclusive. In our Education Programme, the girls are given total attention and in the livelihood security programmes, the women are the main actors. In NABARD supported WADI programme, the landless families are very much in focus. In Policy Advocacy, the voiceless is more articulate.

Aragamee has always envisaged a strong engagement with the State. This domain has been expanding. Whether it is the Action Plan on Climate Change or Right to Education, whether it is MGNREGS or Forest Land Rights Act, Aragamee has been wanting to play a very constructive role so that the tribals are able to get their entitlements. It is heartening to see that support and good-will have come from many sides to strengthen our initiative. It is also satisfying to note that the positive and tangible results are leading the tribals for better future.

The passing away of Prof. Chitta Ranjan Das (Chitta Bhai) who was the Founder President of Aragamee's Governing Body and was one of the most well-known writer, educationist, literary critic and orator of Odisha has created a void for the entire organisation. Chitta Bhai's contribution to the growth of Aragamee has been immense and immeasurable. He had always tried to make Aragamee unique in terms of ethics and ideology and in terms of personal and collective learning for one and all. He wrote about Aragamee and its functionaries and shared his inner thoughts on social transformation. As President of Aragamee, he had guided us through the most difficult days when Aragamee was under attack by the State and Market. Aragamee, its staff and the community with which it works shall remember Chitta Bhai for all time to come.

Kashipur

Achyut Das

Introduction

In the year 2010-11, Agragamee had taken up a range of activities which can be broadly divided into three categories as follows:

1. Tribal Education, Awareness Generation and Skill Development
2. Natural Resource Management (NRM)
3. Policy Advocacy

However, all these activities implemented under separate PROGRAMMES have cross-cutting themes. Tribal Education and Literacy has a co-relationship with NRM and Right to Education Act. The NRM activities have co-relationship with MGNREGS and Forest Land Rights Act. The activities related to Livelihood Security have an organic linkages with Land and Water, Forest and Renewable Energy, Vocational Education and Skill Development. Agragamee has underscored that Poverty and Hunger can be eliminated if the tribals are encouraged to go for more and more land-based activities. The problems of tribal areas can be dealt with creation of family farms for small-land holders. The villages can be self-reliant if they become eco-villages with application of sustainable and low cost technologies.

The year has been remarkable in the sense, three new programmes were launched which are very relevant to the tribals. They are a)WADI project supported by NABARD, b) Vocational Education and Training Project supported by Welthungerhilfe (WHH) with assistance of European Commission, c) Gender Land Rights Project supported by Welthungerhilfe (WHH) with assistance of European Commission.

The WADI Project has been designed to support Tribal farmers with emphasis on Horticulture Plantation. The project has been launched in Dasmantpur Block of Koraput District for 1000 farmers where each farmer will be assisted for organic horticulture plantation of Mango, Litchi and Cashew. Selected high quality grafts of all these plants will be procured and supplied to WADI beneficiaries who will form Udyo Vikas Samitis(UVS). These beneficiaries will get a package. There will be systematic efforts to have convergence with other Government Programmes. These beneficiaries will be given training and exposures to the best practices.

The Vocational Education and Training Programme will have a Target of training 900 ST and SC youths (men and women) in 9 specific trades and skills. The Project is designed to encourage the

spirit of Entrepreneurship with suitable bank linkages. As it is noticed that more and more tribal youths are migrating to far of places like Kerala, Maharastra, Andhra Pradesh and are getting exploited, the programme is designed to use of local skills and resources. Some of the Vocational Trades include Sustainable Agriculture, Nursery Raising, Food Processing, Soil and Water Conservation etc.

As the tribal Women are deprived of Land Rights and Inheritance Rights, the Gender Land Rights Programme has been designed in such a manner that women will claim stakes in the Land Resources and will have definite property rights. Of course, the in Tribal Areas, the Pattas are issues jointly in the name of the husband and wife ensuring definite rights. Agragamee has envisaged that in case of community rights over the land, the women will have definite rights. There has been plan to launch campaigns, mobilise women and men too and establish Women Resource Centres (WRCs) at different locations to support women groups.

In the field of Renewable Energy, Agragamee has been promoting a) Micro-hydels and b) Solar Lights keeping the resource potential in mind. The programme is basically addressing the issues of Energy Security which the tribals often do not have. The micro-hydels have been envisaged at Keshkeri and Pipalpadar Village and Solar Lights in Ushabali village with support from Karl Kubel Stiftung (KKS) which has received assistance from the BMZ of the German Government. Raghuraj and Vimal Foundations have also supported to give tribal women solar lights for Literacy and improvement of livelihoods. The Home Lighting System in both cases are doing wonderful and are making differences in the lives of the tribals.

In Kandhmal Dist., the District Administration has supported Agragamee to go for Farm Ponds under MGNREGS. Agragamee has taken up this programme to demonstrate that the NGOs have a role and responsibility of using MGNREGS in the field of NRM. And also, creation of water bodies in a DPAP district will have a lot of relevance to the tribal development. The Farm Ponds are designed in such a way that they will ensure a) irrigation, b) multiple crops including vegetables, c) pisciculture and d) Income Round the year. Some of the Farm Ponds have become Farmers' Field School for others.



1. Primary Education

1.1 Background



With registration, the school in Kashipur is much more accepted by the village community, and also has established good linkages with the government school and mass education department functionaries. They have helped the school link up with scholarship exams conducted at different levels, as also provided the text books for some of the classes. The Right to Education Act provides the current context of the project, with the challenge to ensure that the requirements are met. The process of registration for the other two schools in Kalahandi is also well on the way, and will be completed shortly. The schools in Kalahandi have been visited by district officials, including the District Collector, and have received much

appreciation. The spurt in schooling and educational activity, in the neighbouring areas as a result of Agramee's interventions, and presence has also provided the indicators, that there has been a positive impact in the village communities. However, the RTE Act has done little to improve the system in general, and there are still thousands of vacant posts waiting to be filled up, and a major lacunae within the Act itself, wherein teachers are engaged in other works like census enumeration, and electoral activities underlines the weak points, and a certain lack of commitment.

People have realized the need for schooling, and are eager for their children to have good education. However, contextual factors have prevented them from realising these aspirations. The Agramee schools provide some hope. Many parents send their children from villages upto 6 kms away. This is a real challenge for the schools as well as for the kids, as the long distance really tires them out. However, it has also been a heartening realisation that some of the furthest villages have the most regular attendance.

1.2 Objectives of the Programme

- To help tribal girls access qualitative holistic primary education that will help them go for further education, as also address their life-situations in more informed and capable ways;
- To emphasise the need for education of girls to local tribal communities, and enhance their participation and commitment in the process;
- To develop a demonstrable model of primary school education with quality that can be taken up by other organizations and institutions for replication, with the objective of UEE in the tribal regions.
- To help in the emergence of a generation of literates, who will be able to take the process of education forward for their community and also improve participation in decision making;
- To take up life-skill and vocational education for adolescents that will help them face their life situations, and the future with better confidence and ability;
- To engender debate for the development of a curriculum, that will strengthen the present mainstream curriculum for tribal areas;
- To mainstream issues of tribal children, and tribal education through networking, and broad-based consultations;

School education begins in Agragamee primarily with literacy and numeracy as an essential components of empowerment. In facilitating primary education for girls, Agragamee has been able to take this empowering process forward with efficiency, and creative initiative, whereby children from these schools are outstanding wherever they go. In song and writing competitions, children from the Agragamee schools have been able to compete very well, even with children from private schools. The demand has been going up in all the three centres, where admissions are steadily increasing. Teachers have also been equipped through several training programmes so that their communication skills, and their method and approaches foster the best learning in the children.

The project has been designed keeping in view the basic needs and perceptions of the local community which provide the context. Thus, there are three major components to the entire project:

1.3 The Schools

The three schools, with teachers, and providing an all-round and holistic education to the girl children from the neighbouring villages form the first component. Each school has a head mistress, and teachers. The Kashipur school has highest number of teachers, as it caters to more children, while the schools, in Padepadar and Odri villages of Kalahandi have two teachers in addition to the head teacher each. These teachers have to undertake multi-grade teaching, as they cater to fewer children, and have to be cost effective.

The daily Schedule on a normal day, begins by 9.00am, with an assembly and morning exercises. Classes continue till 12.30, and then after lunch break, the children of classes 4 and 5 have one more class, while the children of lower classes engage in co-curricular activities, and then break for games.

Class room processes are free and participatory. Children are encouraged to learn at their own pace, and with play and games adding to the sense of fun and enjoyment. Teachers carefully prepare lessons so that learning is much beyond the textbook, and relates to the real life of the children.

School Cleaning is taken up on Saturdays. This is combined with gardening, and other creative efforts, that help to maintain the premises. Children and teachers participate equally in the process, bringing about togetherness, and rapport.

A Wall Magazine is put up once a month, where the creative efforts of the children including stories, essays, paintings, and other picture compositions are put up on the walls of the school for all to see. These wall magazine also provide material for the newsletters published on a bi-monthly basis. The mid-day meal is provided to the children, with the children themselves taking responsibility for maintaining stock registers, and records of the meals.

Co-curricular Activities include notebook making, gardening, tailoring, library, theatre, song, dance and village visits. The children of Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur are divided into three groups, after the three most important and beautiful rivers in the region, Nagavali, Vamsadhara and Indravati, and the co-curricular activities are taken up in turns by the different groups. The children enjoy the singing and dancing the best, as their rich tribal heritage helps them improvise many of the dances and songs, which are often in a question answer mode. They also take active part in theatre, and have enacted many plays for different occasion, in the village as also in other places. Creativity is encouraged in the children through efforts for different forms of expressions, including writing, drawing and designing on paper, as also communication, theatre and acting.

Exposure visits have helped children learn about new places, and explore worlds outside their villages and blocks.

Networking has been encouraged by bringing children from different schools together in games and other activities, with healthy competition between them.

Health of the children has been ensured by tracking their height-weight measures every month. Medical referrals have been made for treatment of children suffering from malaria, diarrhoea scabies and other communicable diseases. Linkages have been made with health departments in order to provide medicines and health check up facilities. Consequently medical officials are coming to schools and doing health check ups.

Child Assessments are conducted every month in an informal and have been conducted every month utilizing both written and oral questionnaires. Keeping view in mind evaluation process is done in front of children where children ask for marks for their papers. The fear of children about examination has gone.

Annual day celebration is celebrated in Kashipur, Adri and Padepadar Mukta Gyana Kutira. Children learn role plays about NREGA, ICDS and girl child education and performed role plays on the stage. Apart from the parents teachers, personalities from the education departments, Block authorities and people from the neighbouring villages participated in the programme. Our efforts have been praised and message has been disseminated to avail right through advocating with line departments.

Mukta Gyana Kutira Enrolments

Place	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class-V	Total	Distance
Kashipur	44	38	14	22	12	130	8 K.M.
Adri	48	18	19	6	4	95	5 K.M.
Padepadar	47	11	7	8	10	83	7 K.M.

1.4. Teachers training

Training imparted to teachers of three schools on quality and innovative teaching methodology in order to make teaching more child friendly and to develop participatory approaches. Apart from it teachers came to know how to develop authentic teaching materials which can be collected

from the nature or can be made with a low cost. Many joyful teaching learning methods were explored during the training programme.

Resource persons were Professor Kundu, Sultan Ahmed, and Dr. Prana Krushna. Even as professor Kundu taught the teachers to teach in child friendly methods, his training was also teacher friendly, encouraging teachers to develop their ideas, and present them through mime, stories, and classroom processes. Professor Kundu himself demonstrated the art of telling stories, and also taught a series of innovative approaches that would help to get children's attention, and interest. These included Visual Memory Development Training, Mental Talk and Brian Storming. Teachers developed TLM in the course of the training, and learnt the different approaches and methods to language teaching.

1.5. Life-Skill Education

31 youth have under-gone life-skill training including understanding of their own situation, and surroundings, knowing, and using enabling laws, learning hands on skills such as weaving and natural farming. Though, the groups have been divided into two, one for weaving, and the other for natural farming, the entire group is exposed to all aspects of both the skills. In addition, classroom training has helped the youth have more confidence in themselves, improve their speaking abilities, and analyse their different situations, and improve the contextual understanding of the implications of the different Acts passed recently.

On the practical side, apart from hands on training in the skills mentioned above, the youth have also tested their communication, speaking and leadership skills through number of village visits, wherein they have helped the village community use the Acts for their benefits.

Issues taken up	Number of Villages	Beneficiaries	Impact
NREGA, Job Card Applications	5	37	37 beneficiaries have received their job cards and have better access to employment under NREGA;
Zero Balance Accounts under NREGA	7	50	50 beneficiaries have submitted their forms and will soon be account holders, whereby, exploitation during payment will be checked
Delayed Payments after completion of NREGA work	7	350	7 applications have been submitted for payment of wages under the NREGS. The Block administration has looked into some of the cases, and others will be taken up soon.
FRA Applications	25	300	Application forms have been completed by the trainees, and submitted to the Block for land under FRA.
RTI	5	7	RTI application on ICDS provisions, Panchayat plans, and road works have been submitted.

1.6. Main streaming efforts

State Level Consultation On the Implications of the RTE for Tribal Girls was organized at Bhubaneswar on the 26th February, 2011. It brought together eminent, and committed educationists, administrators, and representatives of CSOs to discuss several critical issues concerning education quality and approach and output in the state. It went beyond the specific topic of the workshop, as the discussion were lively and passionate, and helped form a loose coalition of people committed to improving education in the state. It was decided that NGOs will reflect the ground situations of education systems in order to influence the policy of govt.

1.7. Linkages with Govt. Departments

Our efforts brought attention of the Govt. Education departments and administration. Consequently collector of Kalahandi, BDOs of Th. Rampur Block, DI of schools, SI of schools visited Mukta Gyana Kutira, Adri and Padepadar. DI schools Rayagada visited Mukata Gyana Kutira, Kashipur 3 times and distributed free books for the children. Observing this dist administration became more conscious and now are monitoring the schools of neighbouring villages. As a result of which teacher absentism in those schools has minimized.

1.8. School Building

Currently, all Mukta Gyana Kutiras are facing problems of space as there has not been adequate infra-structure. At Kashipur and Padepadar, Agragamee's old school buildings have been used while at Adri, the new building was constructed with help from the Rose vzw from Belgium. There has been planning to construct a new school-building at Kashipur and attempts have been made to raise resources for that. Fortunately, some individuals and friends have come forward to donate generously for the construction. A Master Plan has been made to build-up a Educational Complex with three different Blocks. The construction of the 1st Block of Class-rooms have been started in 2010-11. It has been envisaged that the School Building will also provide space to a good Children's Library and also a well-equipped Science Lab. These are steps to make the School a Model School to provide quality education.

1.9. Achievement of Objectives

Agragamee has a sense of satisfaction that the project has gone beyond the stated objectives. The community has realised the importance of educating their girl children, and children from Agragamee schools are now attending high school. They have also appeared for scholarship exams after passing selection tests in the government primary schools.

Children have a good understanding of the government programmes within their villages, and are questioning non-implementation, and poor delivery. They have also advised their parents on the wages under NREGA, and are now able to file complaints on the problems in the villages. The 3 issues of 'Dongar Katha' have been well circulated, and read by many people who have appreciated the creative expressions of the children, and also the ability of young children to write about their own situations in such a lively manner. The latest issue also includes the drawings of children, which have made the report more attractive.

The life-skill education has helped carry the educational messages of Agragamee far and wide, and made communities understand their rights as equal citizens of the country. The youth after going through the trainings have taken initiative in their own villages, and have shown lot of leadership abilities. The issues addressed by them, have helped the entire community to take steps to check exploitation, and corruption at several levels.

An increasing number of people are getting to know of the efforts, and there is an overall awareness even within the educated community of need for improving education approach and

method. Agramee's links with eminent linguists, and educationists, and the support it has received all along from the eminent educationist, Chittaranjan Das has helped the entire programme immensely. His recent demise is mourned by the organisation as well as every individual with the organisation.

Teachers' meeting

Name of the school	Meetings	Venue
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur	9	Training hall, Agramee, Kashipur
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Adri	8	Mukta Gyana Kutira, Adri
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepader	9	Mukta gyana Kutira, padepader

Parents – teachers Interactions

Name of the school	Meetings	Venue	Discussions
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur	10	Training hall, Agramee, Kashipur	Performance of students, impact of absenteeism, support from the Government, teachers' training
Mukta Vidhyalaya, Adri	9	Mukta Vidyalaya, Adri	Provisions of TLM, teachers training, Annual Functions, children's learning abilities
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepader	10	Mukta gyana Kutira, padepader	Regularity of students, parents support for the schools, annual fee for the students, nutrition support for the school.

Village Visits and Discussions

Name of the school	Villages	Discussions
Mukta Gyana Kutira, Kashipur	8	Attendance and regularity of students, health problems, books and material produced by Agramee, and provided to the children, admission fee, solar lights to the schools, village schools, further education for students
Mukta Vidhyalaya, Adri	7	Absence of children, and problems of sickness; leave for festivals, and other traditional occasions, government programme status in the villages, follow-up of life-skill trainees
Mukta Vidhyalaya, Padepader	11	Status of Govt. programmes, efforts of life-skill trainees, impact of girls education in villages, attendance and regularity of students, status of Government schools, and ICDS programme.

2. Addressing Socio-economic Exclusion – Working with Tribal Communities for Rights and Justice

2.1 Introduction



Exclusion is a natural consequence of inequality, discrimination, and deprivation. A condition wherein not just a single person, but entire communities are denied the right to participate in larger decision making processes, basic rights and opportunities, and economic wellbeing. The 73rd Amendment, and subsequently, the PESA (Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act) have laid the ground for ensuring participation of tribal communities in governance and socio-economic processes. Other Acts that have followed like the Tribal Forest Rights Act, the Right to Information Act, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act have also sought to empower local communities for better self-

governance and participatory democracy. They are enabling Acts that help tribal communities to determine their own developmental priorities, and take up self-governance. In-built in these Acts are the provisions for local communities to determine their own priorities, and build up self-reliance. However, little has changed over the past decade and a half of passing these Acts, and tribal communities remain as poor as ever.

Addressing socio-economic exclusion has been a major effort of Agrabamee, in its efforts towards rights and justice for local communities in tribal areas. The present effort has spanned 4 districts, and 150 villages in terms of local interventions, and 15 districts, and more than 40 Blocks for state level advocacy. It has brought together stakeholders, and practitioners from different contexts including the tribal women.

2.2 Goal

Organize and empower the socially excluded communities for their rights and entitlements through community based sustainable livelihood initiatives and participation, networking and mainstreaming efforts.

2.3 Objectives

- Strengthening Community Based Organizations towards collective efforts for safeguarding rights of the socially excluded mass.
- Develop local leadership through capacity building on technical and managerial skills to sustain their means of livelihood and strengthen the government delivery systems.
- Enhancing the participation of the socially excluded community in local civil institutions.
- Ensuring partnership enhancement and good governance.

2.4 Outputs

Strengthening Community Based Organizations

The formation of Mahila Mandals have helped build up women's leadership in the villages. This has encouraged them to take up several challenges, and demand accountability of their Panchayats and Panchayat Samities. Mahila Mandal federations at the block level have taken up mass action for demanding rights for NREGA, FRA, and other provisions. These efforts of women's groups from the village to the Panchayat, and to the Block, have been effective in mobilising entire village communities to take action to demand for their rights, specially in the areas of. Many villages have come forward to demand information on the ICDS under the RTI Act. This has lead to an overall improvement of the delivery of services to mother and children.

Village communities come forward to take the support of federations, and federation leaders for helping them address problems with government service delivery. Demand from the CBOs has lead to several issues being taken up by the Government. In Koraput, the Palli Sabha decisions for NREGA works have been looked into, and are being included in the Panchayat plans.

Organisations	NREGA Payments	NREGA Job Demands	Farm Ponds under NREGA	FRA applications – Indiv rights	FRA Apps: Community claim	Functioning of ICDS
Mahila Mandals	-	55	-	110	-	55
Village communities	27	140	37	4436 acres,	11000 acres 110 vills.	110
Women's Federations	4 districts	4 districts	Phiringia in Kandhmal	4 districts	4 districts	4 districts

A. Bhitabagri: Anganwadi Reformed:

The village of Bhitabagri in Dumbaguda Panchayat is one of the most interior villages in Dasamantpur Block. Here the ICDS had not been working for a long time. The Anganwadi worker used to come once in two months, and distribute some grains. There was total neglect of the programme. Abhiram Saunta of badabagri was very upset by this, and demanded to know of the worker why she was not giving proper supplies or looking after the kids. He was threatened by the relatives of the Anganwadi worker.

Not deterred by this, Abhiram filed an RTI to find out what was quantum of supplies under the ICDS for the village of Badabagri. The question included, the quantities of different supplies coming to the village, and how they are distributed. Following this RTI questions, Abhiram received many threats. Eventually, Abhiram received the information, and communicated it to other people in the village.

This enabled the people to pressurise the worker to deliver properly. Since then, the Anganwadis have been running properly in the village.

2.5 Local Leadership Through Capacity Building

Leadership at the grass roots has been strengthened, and there is a confidence within the community to address different problems in an informed and systematic manner.

This has been taken up through training and capacity building programmes at different levels, reaching out to community members, leaders, and elected representatives. Interface with local Government officials has been initiated as well, and an overall ambience for better delivery of government services and improved implementation has been created. Thus local cadres have been able to take up issues under NREGA, and initiated action for redressal. RTI questions regarding different programmes and works in the villages have been submitted by local cadres. Panchayat level pressure groups have come forward to enhance the actions of women's groups and village committees for rights over land and natural resources. Thus, the training programmes taken up at different levels have had much impact.

2.6 Enhancing the participation of the socially excluded community

Palli Sabhas and Gram Sabhas have been initiated for grassroots planning in NREGA, and other schemes. Issues have been raised in Panchayat and Block level forums, and government functionaries involved in enhancing communication between local communities and government. Panchayat level meetings, and discussion groups have been organised with the involvement of local representatives.

2.7 Ecological Conservation & Natural Resource Management

Eco-villages have been identified, and processes initiated for conservation, and enhanced, sustainable production, and sustainable management of natural resources. Family farms have been encouraged with 150 farmers, for finding alternatives to shifting cultivation, while at the same time preserving the agri-bio-diversity of the tribal farmers. Women have been involved in the whole process through meetings, trainings and exposures to emphasise their crucial role in food production.

FRA Leads to Land Development under NREGA

A village of 55 households, nestling at the foot hills of the Baphli mali, the people of Kebedi village in Chandragiri Panchayat of Kashipur Block have struggled to make a success of the NREGA works in the village. In 2009, with the help of Agragamee, the women of the village formed the Kebedi Mahila Mandal, under the able leadership of Ujal Dei. The village became aware of the different enabling laws, and applied for land deeds under the Forest Rights Act, in 2008. In September 2010, 45 families received title deeds for forest land, distributed by the DWO.

The BDO and the Tahsildar undertook an inspection of the land. Following up on their suggestions, the people organised a Pali Sabha and identified 10 poorest families for land development work. Following this, land development work was initiated for 10 poorest families in the village on the FRA Land. However, following the work, people did not receive payment for more than 2 months.

The people of Kebedi came 25kms to the Kashipur Block headquarters, and demanded payment on 28th December. The BDO assured payment to them, and within 7 days of their visit, they received payment.

Contd....

Kebedi has also been one of the more successful villages in implementing the farm pond scheme. Even as farm ponds in other parts of the Block were being dug with machines, the people of Kebedi decided to do the farm ponds only manually. Thus 4 farm ponds, of Raibaru, Kiaphul Majhi, Dhansai Majhi and Balsingh Majhi were dug in April 2010. Once the farm pond was completed, however, the payments were a long time in coming. They complained to the BDO. The written complaint had its response, and the Raibaru received payment within a month of sending the application. The others however had to wait till a public hearing in Rayagada helped to present their cases,. It was only then that they received payment.

2.8 Ensuring Partnership Enhancement And Convergence

Networking across the state, and drawing civil society organisations into the challenge of ensuring good governance, Agramee organised 2 district level public hearings that exposed the myth that is the NREGA in Odisha Act. 15 case studies in Rayagada, and 10 cases in Koraput underlined that despite all the provisions, and supports, despite all the hype about the benefits of the scheme, the poor tribal communities in the most underdeveloped districts are not getting any benefits from the NREGA. Honourable member of the Jury for the hearing in Koraput, Shri Himadri Mahapatra, Former Secretary Law, and Chairperson, State Human Rights Commission, noted that the implementation of the Act and the scheme is far from satisfactory. He pointed out that the enactment has been specially made for the poorest of the poor who were still to be covered under the pre-existing welfare schemes of the state. He therefore enjoined the Executive to review the scheme, in the light of the revelations made in the public hearing, and secure redressal of all the genuine grievances of the poor and backward citizens living in the remote villages of the state.

Setting An Example for the NREGA Under The Farm Pond Scheme: Phiringia Block in Phulbani District:

When the Government is willing much can happen. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Phulbani has realised the importance of involving Civil Society Groups in the NREGA works. They have involved Agramee for the digging of farm ponds in Phiringia Block in two phases. In the first phase, 14 beneficiaries from Balandapada, and Pairaju GP were identified for support. The beneficiaries were selected through a Pali Sabha in the respective villages. The resolution of the Palli Sabha was then sent to the Soil Conservation Officer, who sent the request letter to the District Collector for Sanction.

Thus in the first phase, 14 farm ponds were sanctioned to the beneficiaries. In the second phase 23 farm ponds have been sanctioned, amounting to a total of Rs.16lakhs 6thousand for the two phases. 9 farm ponds have been completed, 28 are ongoing. Employment has been provided to a total of 296 people under this.

Strict and transparent processes have been maintained for all these works, with boards and estimates being put up, and the payments all being made to individual workers through their bank accounts. There is a complete match in all the records, and the farm beneficiaries have already started getting benefits from the farm ponds through fishery units.

Panchayat	Village	Total No.
Pahiraju	Gobarnala	5
	Kuaghara	2
	Brusingh	2
	Klabasing	2
	Kuaghara bahali	2
Luising	Balandapada	1
	Rayagada	5
	Lambakheta	4
	Kuermandu	3
	Titerpala	4
	Bhatul	2
Balandapada	Bhatimunda	2
	Titerpahi	3

3 Issues of the newsletter 'Arohan' have been published during this year, and spread the people's message from the tribal hinterlands of Koraput, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nabrangpur and Kandhmal.

2.9. Key Factors of Progress

- Leadership training, and formation of an effective cadre
- Strong rapport with local community;
- Active and vibrant Panchayat level meetings;
- Active gram Sabhas, providing alternate modes for decision making
- Awareness on role, responsibilities and powers of PR representatives, and Gram Sabhas

D. Dhutrapas

One of the remotest villages of Kashipur Block, the people of this village worked long and hard for digging an irrigation canal in the village, in June, 2010. Once the work was over the people demanded payment from the GRS and VLW. They evaded the issue. For nearly a year, people did not get payment. Then, the people agreed to depose in the Public Hearing organised by Agramee. This led to some of the TV Channels visiting the village to cover the issue. This had the desired effect, and people received payment for the farm pond.

2.10 Event reports

Public Hearing on NREGA

The NREGA is supposed to be an empowering and enabling Act, with all provisions for transparency and accountability, and detailed instructions and guidelines for its implementation. However, 5 years after its enactment, people are still to get any benefits from this Act, and distress migration of wage earners from the rural areas continues. This was underlined during the Public Hearing on NREGA, wherein the open loot that goes on in the name of employment guarantee to the rural poor was proved with documents, and bank account, job cards, and muster roll records.

2.10.1. Rayagada District Public Hearing on NREGA: 11th March, 2011

The NREGA is supposed to be an empowering and enabling Act, with all provisions for transparency and accountability, and detailed instructions and guidelines for its implementation. However, 5 years after its enactment, people are still to get any benefits from this Act, and distress migration of wage earners from the rural areas continues. This was underlined during the Public Hearing on NREGA, wherein the corruption that goes on in the name of employment guarantee to the rural poor was proved with documents, and bank account, job cards, and muster roll records.

The public hearing was attended by more than 100 people including village leaders, members of the Press and Media, Panchayati Raj Representatives, civil society organisation representatives, academics, advocates, and human rights activists. The eminent panel of Jury consisted of Ratan Bhai, Freedom fighter and writer, Andhari Majhi, Tribal leader and Activist, Pushpanajali Satpathy, environmentalist and human rights activist, and Pradip Pradhan, Secretary, The Humanity, and well known activist. The testimonies presented from the blocks of Kolnara, Muniguda, Kalyansinghpur, and Kashipur, provided a sharp picture of the mismanagement and misappropriation in the NREGA. In the village of Padampur, in Chandragiri Panchayat, Keshaba Majhi, village leader explained how they had not received payment for Road work from Padampur to Biribad. The estimate was for Rs.3Lakhs. after the first phase, they received Rs.50000 as cash payment, then in the second phase, they received Rs.700000/- as cheque payment. In the third phase, which was completed in 2007, they have not received any payment till now. The muster roll records from the internet indicate a transfer of total of Rs.47330.00 in the name of 57 workers. However, all the transfers appear to be false, as none of the accounts indicated in the MR belong to the people in the village of Padampur. Thus, a clear misappropriation of a total of rs.47330.00 is indicated.

In the village of Sialipanga, Panchayat Bethiapada, Block Muniguda, farm ponds have been dug with the use of machines, and the people's job cards have been taken from them, for entry and billing, however, people have not received the payment for more than 8 months. 8 job cards belong to people who have died, yet, the work entry has been continued in their names, and the payment for several workers is being made into just one account.

In the village of Upparjhiri, Kandra Majhi explained how payment had been withheld for several months after the digging of his farm pond. When people made repeated appeals, 25110.00 was paid into the accounts of 6 beneficiaries. However, the internet records show a total transfer of Rs.46440.00 into the accounts of 24 beneficiaries, which is not reflected in the bank passbooks of the beneficiaries. Thus a total of Rs.21330.0 is unaccounted for.

Several more cases indicating the extent of misappropriation in the implementation of the NREGA, and the huge gap between what the workers have received, and the transfers according to government records as indicated in nrega.nic site of the government of India were profiled during this public hearing.

Recommendations of the Jury

We the Members of the Jury, hearing the complaint cases relating to implementation of NREGA in a public hearing organized in Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Rayagada on 11.3.2011 are terribly disturbed over the large number of cases of corruption, irregularities, misappropriation of fund, delay in payments, use of machine in the work, engaging contractors etc. testified by the victims. We strongly and urgently recommend the following to the Dept. of Panchayati Raj of the Government of Orissa, the Chief Minister of Orissa and the Ministry of Rural Development of Government of India, the Programme officers of all the Blocks of Rayagada District, the District Collector of Rayagada., the Ombudsman of Rayagada District, the State Employment Guarantee Commissioner, to immediately address the issues and ensure effective implementation of NREGA in the district:

- a. We realize that all the allegations of corruption, misappropriation and delayed payment (Given as Annex I) are true to our knowledge and belief. Any delay and denial of payment to the labourers are manifestation of the violation of various Laws. So we appeal to the Administration to make the enquiry into the allegations of corruption attached herewith and take stringent action against the culprits.
- b. It has come to our notice from the testimonies that much of the information uploaded onto the nrega.nic website of the Government of India is false, fabricated and doctored. Under NREGA, there is a provision to maintain absolute transparency in all the work, and all the records are mandated to be available on the nrega.nic.in website of the Government of India. Dissemination of false information on this site is a crime under Cyber crime Act. Keeping this in view, we recommend for an enquiry by an independent agency like CBI into the matter.
- c. Under the NREGA, Conducting Social Audit by Grama Saba is mandatory. But it is not being practiced in any Gram Panchayats as presented by the labourers in the Public Hearing. Lack of monitoring by Gram Sabha through social audit has resulted in the rampant corruption in the NREGS. So we recommend the series of Social Audits and Public Hearing need to be organized by the Government at regular intervals in the district. By this, maximum transparency will be ensured and corruption will be checked.
- d. We also realized that the Administration has not taken adequate steps for sensitising the people about NREGA in the district. Many people are still not aware about the provisions for unemployment awareness, if employment is not provided within 15 days of job demand, nor do they know of the provisions for land development of land received under the FRA, and many other general provisions of the Act. They do not have proper idea how to apply for the work. So we recommend that the administration should take a number of awareness generation programmes as also have a leaflet distribution campaign in order to sensitise the people about the Act, scheme and Operational Guideline.
- e. We also came across that the arrangements like provisions of crèche, supply of drinking water, fast-aid kits are no where seen at work place. Though five years have passed, the administration has not taken any step in this regard. So we appeal to the administration to make it mandatory for ensuring these facilities at work place.
- f. Many tribals presented the testimonies that the machine like JCBs / Pocclains/ earth moving machine are being used in rampantly in the NREGS work in different parts of the district. This is a gross violation of the NREGA. So we recommendation to the administration to take stringent action against the officials and the people for using machine in the NREGS work.

A few Months back, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa in a Collectors' Review meeting had fixed the responsibility on the Collectors for effective implementation of the NREGS in the district. The Testimonies presented in the hearing reveal that the NREGA work involves large scale corruption, irregularities and misuse of fund in the district. So we hold the Collector of Rayagada responsible for it. We urge up on the Chief Minister to ensure their accountability for effective implementation of NREGA in the district.

Members of The Jury:

1. Shri Ratan Das, Odisha Sarvodaya Samaj, Gunpur
2. Smt. Pushpanjali Satpathy, Vasundhara, Bhubaneswar
3. Smt. Andhari Majhi, Palli Bikash, Kashipur
4. Shri Pradip Pradhan, the Humanity, Bhubaneswar

2.10.2. Koraput District Public Hearing: 18th March, 2011

Introduction

The public hearing on MNREGA was held in the context of the extensive abuse of the Act at different levels, and the many obstacles card holders, face in getting due payment.

The public hearing had the participation of a wide range of people including community leaders, academics, media representatives, members from civil society organizations, elected representatives, and officials from the district administration. The cases presented included under payment, and non-payment of wages under the NREGA programme from different Panchayats of Dasmantpur and other Blocks in Koraput.

Observations of the Jury

In the Public Hearing, individual grievances were made by the people belonging to different villages and blocks of Koraput District, pertaining to the working of the MNREGA scheme:

Testimony 1

Saibani Jani and two of her co-villagers from Bhandisil village in Dumbaguda Panchayat, Dasmantpur Block complained that though they were engaged in a road work for 8 days, in May 2010. There was deficit payment of wages at the rate of Rs. 70/- per day, as against Rs. 90 per day (Which is the Minimum wages for Orissa, under the NREGA). On production of the Job Card, and the Post office Account Pass Books, the jury noted that they were incomplete in material aspects, Photographs were found missing in all the job cards. Over and above deficit payments the petitioners complained that wages for 7 days was also outstanding.

Testimony 2

Sapura Saunta representing Village Dokamara, Chikamba Panchayat, Dasmantpur Block, presented a case, of non-payment of wages for 15 long days where he had worked along with 39 others during the period from 1.11.2009 to 15.11.2009. He further presented a grievance that in all 40 labourers were paid Rs.450/- each, totalling a sum of Rs.18000/- . Arrears of wages of Rs.500 payable to each labourer was outstanding. The employment related to work of metalling of the RD Road, with code No.2411009-RC-Metalling/87923. The estimated cost of the work was stated to be Rs. 5lakhs. It was further complained that 9 persons who were not associated with the work, were also paid the wages.

Testimony 3

Rama Manding of the tribal Village Kalliamba, of Dumbaguda Panchayat in Dasmantapur Block, stated before the Jury that in the year, 2008, 60 of his co-villagers, including himself, were employed in a minor irrigation project involving estimated expenditure of 8 lakhs from 25.6.08 to 9.7.08. He made a grievance that no wage was paid to them. It is further alleged by Rama Manding that they got the engagement through a co-villager named Damana Manding, a contractor. The petitioner further alleged that there was mismatch in the particulars appearing in the internet and the job cards, and the actual wages paid to the labourers was not reflected. On examination of the pass-books, they were found to be empty of any entry, regarding payment of wages. The internet records indicate that 35000/- has been transferred on account of wages for the work.

Testimony 4

Simon Jani of Alchi village under Girliguma Panchayat of Dasmantpur Block stated that he along with 70 others had worked for 21 days in Nuaguda to Alchi Road with Ghat cutting in the year 2009. They had received a total sum of Rs.900/- each from Darsan Gouda, and Udaya

Khosla, 2 contractors from Girliguma Panchayat. The petitioners stated that they made a grievance in writing, and submitted in person to the Block Development Officer in Dasmantpur. Though they were assured that the complaint would be looked into, there have been no further developments. The petitioners further complained of a mismatch between the records appearing in the internet, and the actual wages paid to them. It was also found that in the job cards, their village was recorded as 'Kalati', which is at a distance of 7kms from Alchi. The complaints of the people of Alchi need to be looked into, and the shortfall in wages made good.

Testimony 5

Gada Manding and Kumuti Manding of village Berengaput of Dumbaguda Gram Panchayat alleged that they along with 33 others were engaged in Ghat Cutting work and road repair from Nalmari to Bhaluguda in January 2010. They alleged that no wage had been paid to them though more than a year has lapsed. They further stated that though they made a grievance on this score before the BDO Dasmantpur in writing, the latter did not accept the representation. They gave a representation by registered post to PD DRDA. The post office neither returned the AD, nor was any reply received from the PD. They suspected that one Kalia Ghasi might have drawn the money from their passbooks, as he had taken away all their passbooks. A large sum of money on account of wages are suspected to have been misappropriated in connivance with the officers associated with the works. The matter needs investigation.

Testimony 6

Rusi Manding and Rama Kamar of Belgach in Dumbaguda Panchayat stated that they along with others, in all 35 were engaged in the work of construction of a field canal in October and November 09, for a period of 25 days, each. As against the agreed sum of Rs.36000/- payable towards wages, the labourers including the petitioners were paid 10000/- and the balance was withheld. The petitioners alleged that they made a grievance in writing about the non-payment of wages to the PD DRDA. They received no reply, nor was the AD returned. On verification of the passbooks produced by the petitioners, no sum was found deposited in their accounts. The matter requires to be investigated, and the shortfall of wages needs to be made good.

Testimony 7

Before the Jury, two visibly physically challenged persons named **Parshuram Nayak, and Jugal Malch, belonging to Lakhimpur** Village appeared and stated that despite the efforts they are not being considered for any employment under the MNREGS, and sought for the intervention of the Jury. Inviting reference to the provisions under MNREGA, we the members of the Jury, call upon the Collector and District Magistrate to look into their grievance, and provide suitable employment to the petitioners, keeping in view their disability. The Secretary PR, is requested to ensure that eligible physically challenged candidates are not denied employment under the scheme on superficial considerations.

Conclusions

On appreciation of the evidence, tendered before the Jury, it is our considered view that the implementation of the Act and the scheme is far from satisfactory. The enactment has been specially made for the poorest of the poor who were still to be covered under the pre-existing welfare schemes of the state. The Executive is therefore called upon to review the scheme, in the light of the revelations made in the public hearing, and secure redressal of all the genuine grievances of the poor and backward citizens living in the remote villages of the state.

Members of the Jury:

1. Shri Himadri Mahapatra, Former Law Secretary & Member Human rights Commission, Govt. of Orissa
1. Smt. Sumani Jhodi; Tribal Leader and President – Ama Sangathan, Kashipur, Rayagada;
2. Shri Sudhakar Patnaik, Former Deputy Administrator – KBK, Koraput;
3. Shri Gupta Prasad Panigrahi, Advocate, Koraput;
4. Shri Sharat Patnaik, Secretary, Koraput

3. NRM & Watershed Development- towards Sustainable Livelihood



The Project is located at Derakumpa in Phiringia Block of Kandhamal District, a range of activities are going on for the enhancement of livelihood and sustainable development. These are in form of the Watershed Development and development of Farm Ponds. The former is supported by the DPAP Watershed Programme of the District Administration and later is supported under MGNREGS. The creation of Water Bodies by large number of Water Harvesting Structures (WHS), Diversion weirs (DW) and Farm Ponds have been the main focus. Below are given a summary of the Tangible Achievements.

D.P.A.P. WATERSHED (6th Batch)

Sl. No.	Name of the Watershed	Name of the Work	Village	G.P	Area under protective irrigation
1	Sutaninala W/S	Batimunda WHS Batimunda DW Kumbharghar Dug Well Bhatul DW Big Gully	Balandapada Batimunda Gadeipadar Balandapada Bhatul Rugpadar	Balandapada Balandapada Balandapada Balandapada Luising Luising	30 Ac. 40 Ac 4 Ben. 2 Ben. (25 HH) 20 Ac. 5 Ben.
2	Kuermandu W/S	Titerpala WHS Kuermandu WHS Sarupaju WHS Tikarpaju DW	Titerpala Kuermandu Sarupaju Tikarpaju	Balandapada Balandapada Balandapada Balandapada	30 Ac. 40 Ac. 35 Ac. 25 Ac.

		Dug Well Dug Well	Sarupaju Titerpala	Balandapada Balandapada	1 No. 1 No.
4	Ganjunala W/S	Uahgambhari WHS Gobarnala WHS Gully Control	Uahgambhari Gobarnala Kuaghara	Pahiraju Pahiraju Pahiraju	30 Ac. 15 Ac. 10 Ac.
5	Bursing Nalla W/S	Raigada WHS Raigada DW Dug Well Dug Well	Raigada Raigada Raigada Lambakheta	Luising Luising Luising Luising	20 Ac. 15 Ac. 2 Nos. 2 Nos.

M.G.N.R.E.G.A. Scheme (2010-11) (Farm Pond)

Sl. No.	Name of the Watershed	Name of the Village	Name of the G.P.	No. of Farm Pond
1	Sutaninala W/S	Batimunda Bhatul	Balandapada Lusing	2 1
2	Kuermandu W/S	Titerpala Kuermandu Tikerpaju	Balandapada Balandapada Balandapada	6 1 1
3	Ganjunala W/S	Kalafiseri Klabasing Gochumunduri	Pahiraju Pahiraju Pahiraju	1 1 1
4	Bursing Nalla W/S	Raigada Brusing Lambakheta	Luising Luising Balandapada	4 1 3
TOTAL				22

M.G.N.R.E.G.A. Scheme (2010-11) (Mango Plantation)

Sl. No.	Name of the Watershed	Name of the Village	Name of the G.P.	No. of Mango Plantation
1	Sutaninala W/S	Kilukumpa Katrakheta Bhatuli Rukpadar Kadampanga Batimunda Gadeipadar Balandapada Balandapada Sutani	Luising Lusing Luising Luising Luising Balandapada Balandapada Balandapada Luising	10 2 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1
2	Kuermandu W/S	Sapiguda Deheja Titerpala Sarupaju Sumangi	Balandapada Balandapada Balandapada Balandapada Balandapada	1 2 2 1 2
3	Ganjunala W/S	Kuaghara Gobarnala	Pahiraju Pahiraju	4 1
4	Bursing Nalla W/S	Raigada	Luising	3
			TOTAL	40

4. 'Wadi', a successful model of Tribal Development in Dasmantpur Block in Koraput District

The NABARD Wadi project is meant for Horticulture Development in Tribal Areas. The project is for seven years and the year 2010-2011 is the 1st Year.

4.1 Objectives of our Wadi Project

- To facilitate creation of 1000 self managed mini orchards for 1008 tribal families.
- To generate empowerment and capacity building for tribal farmers and women groups in 31 villages through different trainings for income generation.
- To provide nutritional food and safe drinking water for all the tribal families of the 31 villages.
- To achieve Convergence with govt. Schemes such as NREGS, National Horticulture Mission, National Rural Health Mission etc.
- To enhance quality of life of the tribals through provision of basic services like health, education, drinking water etc. in all the villages of the projects areas.



4.2 Brief Description

- The project aims at development of orchards for 1008 tribal families (1000 acres) covering 31 villages in four Gram Panchayats (Dasmantpur, Chikamba, Girliguma, Dumbaguda) of Dasmantpur block of Koraput district.

- Tribal families (poor and marginal farmer) having land holding less than 5 acres will be selected for Wadi development under the programme.
- The identified crops in the Wadi area are mango (Amrapalli), Cashew (V4) and Litchi (Muzafarpur) and forest species like Cassia, Karanj, Neem and Subabul in the border area will be planted in one acre (40 cashew-0.5 acre, 25 mango-0.3 acre, 10 litchi-0.2 acre)
- Utilization of border of the orchard by plantations with different forest species to meet the timber fodder and firewood.
- Inter cropping will be taken up in the Wadi land like tomato, brinjal, beans, radish, chilly, cow pea, pumpkin, pea & pulses etc. which provides them a better support for their daily needs.
- Project period is from 1st Oct 2009 to 30th Sept. 2016
- Inputs given to each beneficiary are fruit grafts (40 cashew grafts, 25 mango grafts, 10 litchi grafts), Neem cake-10 kg, trychoderma-500 gm, Azetobactor-600 gm, and P.S.B.-600 gm for 1acre beneficiary.
- Wages for labour will be paid for land levelling, pit digging (75 pits), fencing, staking.
- Farmers in one patch will form one group or UVS (Udhyam Vikas Samiti) to facilitate linkages.
- In addition, other related components of Wadi intervention like soil and water conservation, water resource development, training and capacity building, exposure visits to be taken up. Mobilisation of beneficiary, community health intervention, women development programs were also taken up in this project.

4.3 Salient features of the Wadi Project:

The "Wadi" model of tribal development is a holistic approach addressing production, processing and marketing of the produce and also other needs. The core of the programme is "**Wadi**" and other development interventions are built around it. The "Wadi" in Gujarati means a '**small orchard**' covering one acre. The "Wadi" may be of mango, cashew, litchi or any fruit crop suitable to the area or a combination of these crops, with forestry species on the periphery of the land holding. Two or more fruit crops are selected in the "Wadi" model to minimize the climatic, biological and marketing risks. Wadi programme is introduced as the strategy to improve horticulture development. Each Tribal family having less than 5 acres patta land is helped to develop given 1 acre Wadi each for raising 60-75 fruit plants suitable to local area and 200-300 forestry plants on the boundary. Other development interventions in the Wadi areas are soil conservation, water resource development, agriculture development; women development, health, income generation for landless etc. are woven around the Wadi. Convergence is also an integral part of the Wadi programme where convergence through three major schemes – Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) are explored. Also departmental wise schemes related to irrigation facilities, drinking water facilities, land development, fencing etc. can be explored further. The advantages of Wadi programme can be stated as follows:

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

Abstract of the project

No. of Beneficiaries	Land Holder-1008 Nos Land Less-337 Nos
Plantation Area	1000 Acres
No of Horticulture Plants	1000 Acres X 75 (Mango-25, Cashew-40 & Litchi-10) = 75000 Nos
No of Border Plantation	2,50,000 Nos
No of Irrigation Structure	Lift Irrigation Projects-43 Nos Check Dam & Diversion weir – 11 Nos Ring well – 1 No. Canal Irrigation- As per requirement
No of Vermi compost tanks	1000 Nos.

4.4 Area operation and name of the villages in phase I (2010-2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the UVS	Name of the Village	Total No. of Benef.	Wadi Land (In Acre)	Supply of Plants			
					Cashew	Mango	Litchu	Total
1	Lepra	Bagchema	8	5.5	220	138	55	413
2	Masanipada		11	8	320	200	80	600
3	Mahu Amba		9	8.5	340	213	85	638
		Total	28	22	880	551	220	1651
4	Turlijhola	P.Barikanta	16	11	440	275	110	825
5	Khatalapada		14	11.5	460	288	115	863
6	Panibada		7	7	280	175	70	525
		Total	37	29.5	1180	738	295	2213
7	Gaighati	Chaulakunti	16	16	640	400	160	1200
8	Kendugachhapada		7	6.5	260	163	65	488
9	Jhankarpada		13	13	520	325	130	975
		Total	36	35.5	1420	888	355	2663
10	Ghumarjhola	Janiguda	7	6.5	260	163	65	488
11	Pila Masanipada		11	10	400	251	100	751
		Total	18	16.5	660	414	165	1239
12	Bijadamak	Mundar	7	6.5	260	162	65	487
13	Dumuri Gachhapada		9	7	280	167	70	517
		Total	16	13.5	540	329	135	1004
14	Khajaranipani	Dudijhola	6	3.5	140	86	35	261
15	Jalamara		7	4	160	103	40	303
16	Podajhala		11	5.5	220	136	55	411
		Total	24	13	520	325	130	975
Grand Total			159	130	5200	3245	1300	9745

4.5 Targets versus Actual

During first year, that is 2010-2011 there was a target of 200 Acres for plantation. The achievement was limited to 130 Acre in Dasmantapur GP, in 6 villages and 16 UVS (Udyan Vikas Samiti)

4.6. Successes and failures:

Successes

- Land preparation, digging and filling of pits, application of organic fertilizer and pesticides and plantation were quite successful
- The entire plantation was taken up under organic farming system. No chemical fertilizers and pesticides were applied.
- In many areas, growth of the plants was excellent.
- Different trainings and workshops were conducted on time to build the capacity of the beneficiaries.
- Irrigations and soil conservation works were well taken care of.

Failure

- Banking network in Dasmantpur was poor and inadequate. There is only one gramya bank at Dasmantpur, they were not able to release the subsidy amount to beneficiaries on time, as a result there was discontentment among them.
- Fencing was not adequate and up to mark. Some beneficiaries didn't take interest in watch and ward of the plantations areas. This resulted in trespass of stray cattle and mortality of plants increased. This happened mainly during the festive occasions of tribal communities.

4.7. How landless are benefited

There are a number of programs to generate employment among the landless beneficiaries. During 2010-2011, 17 landless beneficiaries have been covered under Goatery Scheme.

Aragamee raised matching contribution for convergence and development knowledge bank from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust project.



5. Combating Energy poverty and social Economic Deprivation by effective use of Renewable Energy Resources

5.1. Introduction & Overall objective



The majority of India's population lives in the rural areas and are part of rural economy. According to the 2001 census, more than 700 million of India's population live in villages and face several insecurities, including food, water, energy, and livelihoods.

The majority of rural households meet their energy requirements from traditional fuels like fuel wood, agricultural residue along with kerosene for lighting. The statistics shows that 21% villages and about 50% of rural households of the country are not yet electrified from the grid. The energy scarcity of rural India has serious implications both for the environment and for

the users. Meeting the energy requirement through fuel wood has contributed to the heavy felling of trees and degradation of natural forest. Collection of firewood from far off places has led the village women to drudgery.

The Women in rural area spend up to five to six hours of their useful time of a day in fetching fuel wood and cooking. Children too are involved in collection of fuel wood in their school hours. More than 80% of the rural energy used is fetched from biomass available in the periphery.

With the objective of providing energy and livelihood security Agramee along with Karl Kubel Stiftung, Germany initiated 3 renewable Energy projects in the villages of Ushabali, Keshkeri and Mandibisi Panchayat of the block.

The **Overall Objective** of the Project is to "combat Energy Poverty and Socio-economic deprivation by effective use of Renewable Energy Sources in 3 tribal-dominated villages."

Specific objective of the project is "Within Four and half Years, Energy Security would be provided to 109 Household on a sustainable basis through application of renewable energy sources"

5.2 Planned Measures

Initially it was decided in the project to create 3 examples of community managed and owned renewable energy devices in the remote tribal pockets of Kashipur Block. This includes:

- Setting up of a 1 KW Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Power Plant at Ushabali, 15 KW micro-hydel at Keskeri and 15 KW Gasifier at Kodkitunda Village (depending upon feasibility) so that appropriate Renewable Energy Devices are in place
- Water harvesting Structure is constructed for the micro-hydel (If not there)
- Village level Operation and Maintenance systems are established by training two local youths from each of the three villages for management of the systems, devices and equipments.
- 3 nos. of Strong People's institutions are formed and activated for overall management and post project management

Later before the installation of the gasifier, Agramee along with the village people visited different gasifiers in state and outside the state and found that the cost benefit is too high, which the tribal people cannot afford. So Agramee requested KKS to install another 10 KW Micro hydel at Pipalpadar instead of the Gasifier at Kudkitunda. The achievements during the project period are as follows.

5.3 Achievements:

- Establishment of 3 KW SPV Power plant at Ushabali, 15 KW micro hydel plant at Keskeri and 10 KW micro hydel plant at Pipalpadar
- Water harvesting Structure is constructed for the micro-hydel at Keskeri village.
- Two youths from each village have been trained for operation and maintenance of the systems, devices and equipments. They have also been taken for exposure visit to SWRC, Tillonia (For SPV power plant); WIDA and Keskeri (For micro hydel).
- Bijuli Upabhokta Committee (Electricity consumers Association) has been formed in all the three villages to take care of overall supervision, coordination and collection of maintenance funds.

5.4. Impact on the target group

Due to the illumination, people of all the villages are leading an improved socio economic life. The majority of the beneficiaries of the illumination are women. Now a days they don't have to come early evening to cook their food. In the extra hours they stitch leaf plates and press themselves, which add some more to their livelihoods in all the villages. Right now the village women are selling the leaf plates in the local market and getting around Rs. 400/- to Rs.700/- per house hold per month. The villagers have already stopped the use of fossil fuel for lighting. Earlier they used to move miles for processing of rice and flour. But the establishment of the rice and flour mills saved their time and money as well.

To ensure education for all Agramee along with the villagers are running three night schools in Ushabali, Keskeri and Pipalpadar. Through innovative methods the Children are getting education. They also engage in creative activities during evening time. Right now a total 105

students are getting education during the evening hours. The field assistant of the project is facilitating the functioning of the night school.

In Keshkeri after electricity generation, water again diverted to the fields for irrigation. This has assured consistent water supply to the fields. The assured water supply and more time on fields have opened immense possibilities for their livelihood. Now, they are cultivating different vegetables, pulses etc throughout the year. The overall productivity has gone up leading to realization of additional income of Rs. 3000.00- Rs. 4000.00 in a year. (Education, livelihood, Education).

Villagers in the peripheral villages of all the three villages are now using these villages as platforms for social interactions. Ensuring the people's participation in all the levels, i.e. planning, implementing, monitoring and managing has developed the ownership in the whole process. The intervention also opened immense opportunities to the beneficiaries in all the sectors. Different line departments of Government of Odisha are now showing interest in these villages and taken steps to save the catchment area and increase vegetation, sanctioned construction of schools, godowns, supply of drinking water to the villages and regular health checkups. The bank even provided the credit facility to the villagers for establishment of Rice and flour mill.

5.5. Sustainability Measures

Keeping an eye on the sustainability of the efforts made, Agramee intervened in all the major aspects like Institutional, Technical, Social and Financial. It has been ensured that project runs on smooth wheels after handing over of project equipment, revolving funds, etc. to community.

On Institutional aspect several village level institution were formed in the project area. This includes 3 village energy committees in all the three villages. Participation of all the beneficiaries was ensured through these institutions. The capacities of the VECs were also developed so that they can manage the functioning of the device, the maintenance fund and over all coordination. Every month the committee through the village meetings collects fund for the maintenance fund, reviews the functioning of the renewable energy systems and discusses other village level works. Besides this five Self Help Groups were promoted to develop the socio economic status of the village women. This includes three SHGs in Keshkeri, one each in Ushabali and Pipalpadar. Three grain banks were established in all the villages to ensure the food security throughout the year.

Towards technical sustainability, two village youths from each village have been given specialized training and taken to exposure visits for capacity building. They have been given hands-on practical training. Now, they have become experts in handling the equipments. They, in turn have trained have three or more barefoot technicians in their village who are now managing the operation of the renewable energy devices.

For social sustainability, needs of every segment of people have been addressed by ensuring equity in whole project process and impact. Landless, women, children, and community needs have been taken care of.

To avoid the burden and dependency of major repairing costs the villagers are contributing Rs.100/- towards the maintenance fund. Separate bank accounts in the name of the village energy committees were opened to save the people's money. To avail the higher interest rate major part of the collections were kept in shape of fixed deposits. By the end of the project period the corpus collection stands out to be Rs. 2, 53,602 (Fixed deposit-Rs.1, 65,000.00). In addition to this, the SHGs were linked with the local bank for IGP programmes. In Keskeri village, the State Bank of India has sanctioned Rs.60,000/- to three SHGs towards establishment of a rice and flour unit, the SHGs of Ushabali raised money for goat rearing. Also, the equipments and machineries were insured with the National Insurance Company, India and renewed every year.

In order to sustain the effort made, several govt. schemes were converged with these programmes and interventions. Negotiation is going on with Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA), a state owned agency for convergence in Ushabali Village.

5.6 Solar Lights with assistance from Raghuraj and Vimal Foundation

500 Solar Lights have been procured from Greenlight Planet out of which 143 systems have been supplied the Tribal families especially to the women at a subsidised rate. This is with assistance from Raghuraj and Vimal Foundation, Delhi. The details are as follows:

Solar light status 2010-11 Raghuraj and Vimal Foundation Agramee, Kashipur Rayagada Total Solar Light Received - 500pc, Total amount- Rs 3,50,000.00 SOLAR LIGHT DISPOSE 2010-2011						
Sl. No.	Name of the field center	District	Block	G.P.	Total no of solar light sold	Deposited in the bank
1	Adri FC	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	Adri & Gopinathpur	50	17500
2	Padepader FC	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	Padepadar	10	3500
3	Mandibisi FC	Rayagada	Kashipur	Mandibisi	78	27300
Tot.	3 Field Centers	2 Districts	2 Blocks	4 G.P.	138	48300
	Out side sale				0	
	Dasmantpur FC	Koraput	Koraput	Dasmantpur	3	2100
	Dhobasil FC	Rayagada	Kashipur	Godibali	1	700



6. Empowering women through Institution Building

6.1. Title of the Action



Empowering Women: Access and ownership over land and land based activities through education, legal literacy and advocacy in rural India-with focus on tribal women in Odisha.

6.2. Target groups

500 tribal women is our target groups distributed over 50 villages (Presently at least 280 women have been directly benefitted from the project activities in terms of legal literacy and access to and control over resources is considered) in 10 Gram Panchayats (Chandragiri, Manusgaon, Mandibisi, Talajhiri, Kashipur, Adri, Padepadar, Dasmantpur, Chikamba, Dumbaguda) of 3 blocks (Kashipur, TH.Rampur & Koraput) of 3 Districts namely Rayagada, Kalahandi and Koraput

6.3.Overall goal/Project Purpose

To contribute to empowerment of vulnerable women in rural India and to complement to the achievement of MDG-3.

In today's world, women are marching shoulder to shoulder in every field and in many fields, more brisk than opposite counterparts. However, when it comes to rural tribal women of Odisha, the situation is grim as it has been since decades barring few exceptions. Taking gender indicators as the basis, the problem appears in hydra-headed form. It gets further attenuated by their illiteracy, lack of alternative employment and financial security in terms of land or property. No solution is complete in itself.

Aragamee is of the opinion that inspite of NGO's genuine efforts at the grassroot level; the State has to play the enabler role in strengthening NGO's hands, giving more voice to people and ensuring the implementation of various schemes with equity and transparency to the greater extent.

The project is very much relevant as it approaches the grim situation with multiple approaches like- Strengthening women groups at the grass root level, local change agents to empower their own community people, forum to address their genuine concerns and getting it addressed many times, policy advocacy at the govt. level. In addition, helping both the stakeholders meet their impeccable objectives- Govt. to pull tribal women out of the mess and tribal women want more respect, more voice and improved livelihood by making FRA work for the people.

In last one year, Agramee established three women resource centres, selected change agents, did training of trainers (Change agents) three times. Ten women awareness camps were also done at Panchayat level. Participatory resource mapping were done in 10 villages to know the baseline status. In addition, two meetings with PRI members and one workshop on formal and legal programme were done. In addition, linkages with few important govt. agencies like B.D.O., Kashipur, Welfare Extension Officer, Kashipur and Bank officials, C.D.P.O, I.C.D.S., Sumani Jhodia, famous tribal leader and president of Ama Sangathan (Women Federation) were done.

6.4 Activities and results

6.4.1 Organise meetings, campaigns and rallies for literacy awareness

In total, 10 women awareness camps were organized at Gram Panchayat level. Experienced and known resource persons like Sumani Jhodia (Tribal Leader and President of Ama Sangathan), Seshadev Sahu (OTLEP) & Vidhya Das participated in women awareness camps to give vital inputs.

The discussion took place related to following points:

- Role and responsibility of village level Forest Right Committee (FRC)
- Processes of FRA application form fill up.
- Submission of application to FRC committee.
- Brief idea on Sub Divisional Level Committee.
- Joint verification process.
- Awareness of Mahila Mandal on land rights i.e. Odisha Land Reforms Act,
- Role of Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha in land entitlement process.
- Important acts PESA, FRA, schemes like NREGA etc.

Follow up with Mahila Mandals is planned to ensure that Mahila Mandals do the following processes:-
If it community land, then get in passed through Palli Sabha, then Gram sabha, apply for community land, under Forest rights Act to Forest rights committee. Forest rights committee, after approval sends to sub-divisional level committee (SDLC). Sub collector, head of SDLC approves it and forwards it to Tehsil office at block level. Then joint verification will take place by forest department, revenue department and forest rights committee. After verification, if found true, the list will be sent to sub-collector for final approval from revenue department. Sub-collector certifies it for Patta "community land"

If it is revenue land, then Mahila Mandals will apply through first palli sabha, then gram sabha and then sent to Tehsildar. Then revenue inspector will do the verification and report sent to Tehsildar. He certifies it for Patta "community land"

6.4.2 Conduct functional and legal literacy programmes

Workshop on Women Land Rights

Sl. No.	Date	Level of workshop	No. of participants	No. of villages	Resource Persons
1	29th and 30th June, 2010	Block level (Kashipur)	63	27	Bhagaban Gouda (ABDO) & Atul Nayak
2	29 th and 30 th July, 2010	G.P. Level (Padepadar, Block-Th. Rampur)	40	6	Vidhya Das & Atul Nayak

Result:

There is increase in awareness level for tribal women related to land rights. They were also willing to apply for "Pattas".

6.4.3. Establish Women Resource Centres (WRCs) to provide information, legal and technical services and support grass root advocacy

Sl. No.	Name of WRC	Block	District	Responsible person	Infrastructure Available
1	WRC Mandibisi	Kashipur	Rayagada	Sunita Jhodia, Susanti Naik	Building, Notice Board, Drinking water, IEC Material, stationery
2	WRC Dasamant-pur	Dasamant-pur	Koraput	Anla Miniaka, Sundei Santa	Building, Notice Board, Drinking water, IEC Material, stationery
3	WRC Adri	Th. Rampur	Kalahandi	Champa Muduli, Sumitra Mohakuda	Building, Notice Board, Drinking water, IEC Material, stationery

Three women resource centers have been established with the abovementioned infrastructure. It is managed by two animators each, monitored by project director of that block, programme associate and programme coordinator, GAA-Gender Presently, change agents are trying to meet women and create awareness about different acts, schemes etc. In Mandibisi WRC, women are taught how to do signature, etc.

6.4.4. Organise training of Trainers for core resource people and change agents on legal, technical and advocacy related issues

Capacity building of change agents is a pre-requisite for strengthening the advocacy work in the operational areas. There were three trainings that have taken place in this year. The objective is to make change agents aware on advocacy programmes how to mobilize community, etc.

Sl. No.	Date	Participants	Venue	Resource person
1	21 st and 22 nd June,10	Six change agents and other project staff	VRC Hall, Agragamee, Kashipur	Amrutlal Singh & Atul Nayak
2	1 st and 2 nd Sept.'10	Six change agents and other project staff	VRC Hall, Agragamee, Kashipur	Atul Nayak
3	19 th and 20 th oct.,10	Six change agents and other project staff	VRC Hall, Agragamee, Kashipur	Vidhya Das & Atul Nayak

Role of WRC

- Conduct training and skill building programme for improved management of income land, asset, live stock, village common land agriculture system.
- Create linkage with PRIs
- Undertake grass root advocacy.
- Provide functional and legal literacy to target women. (what specifically is done as against proposed)
- To monitor and take action against violation of women rights.
- To disseminate information on govt. schemes, Acts and others related to women.

6.4.5. Periodically monitor and take appropriate action against local violations of women's rights related to literacy and property

WRC, over a period of one year, has become more structured, in terms of infrastructure, change agent presence, take up gender issues mostly in terms of access to resources and their empowerment; village meetings by animators were done to take up issues, quarterly meeting with animators for taking appropriate action to address those issues. Total 3394 FRA applications, 33 RTI applications, 30 NREGA late payment applications, NREGA Payment to 20 beneficiaries, 654 NREGA Job Application and issuing of Job Card were done to 347 beneficiaries. It does highlight that to a great extent, capacity building of change agents, WRC as a facilitating centre, monitoring work, and village meetings has all helped to ensure tribal women and family members awaken themselves to asset their rights.

6.4.6. Participatory resource mapping of women's property ownership (Village Baseline Survey of ten villages)

It is actually a baseline study to know the current situation of women's access and ownership towards resources. It will also cover the natural resources, in particular common property resources, say **Dangar Lands** available in village and how women collectives (Mahila Mandals) engage with panchayat and block level institutions for collective ownership. It was planned that in coming annual review meeting, the participatory resource mapping would be discussed more and a framework would be finalized for NGO partners to take relevant factors out and collect basic data on it for future reference/impact studies. Agragamee has done the baseline survey of 10 villages in depth covering the household details, literacy status, exclusion from social security schemes, farmers'

status, from gender perspective etc. Access to common property resources and govt. schemes need to be added to add more vitality to this baseline exercise. Once the baseline data is collected, we have the targets groups in focus for empowering them to get her access and ownership over resources which could help her lead a better life not only for her but also for her family. The details of the baseline survey are as follows:-

6.4.7. Organize meetings with elected women representatives and women electors to demand effective participation of women in village level planning

Awareness camps for elected PRI members, village leaders

Sl. No.	Date	Venue	No. of participants	Resource Persons
1	3 rd August, 2010	Aragamee office, Padepadar	33	Nageswar Rao Director, COIDA & Atul Nayak
2	4 th August, 2010	WRC, Adri	46	Amrut Lal Singh and Atul Nayak

6.4.8. Develop IEC and advocacy material

A bimonthly magazine "Arohan" depicting the success stories, struggles of village communities in getting their rights, articles on important laws, analysis of different schemes at ground level etc. is published. Different posters are being developed for women awareness, empowerment etc.

It is also given to PRIs, block level officials, CBOs, NGOs, district level administration for updating them about the situation in far-flung areas. In addition, Aragamee has collected various information booklets (mainly in Odia Language) for creating legal literacy.

6.4.9. Training and skill building programmes for improved management of income, land, assets, livestock, village common lands and agricultural systems

Sl. No.	Date	Venue	No. of participants	Resource person
1	30 th -31 st Oct., 2010	VRC Hall, Aragamee, Kashipur	100	Prasan Singh, Tahsildar Kashipur & Mohan Nayak

6.5 Increased access to and control over property, income and natural resources

Aragamee has been proactive in helping tribals' esp. women to become aware of various acts and schemes. Formation of Mahila Mandals and also its strengthening had been regularly done by Aragamee's fearless staff. There are various progressive laws in the country like NREGA, FRA, RTI, PESA which empower the tribal community like never before.

The significant achievements have been mentioned below:

- FRA Patta to Y. Kebidi village to 45 landless people (119.69 acres)
- In Y. Kebidi, 10 people's land development work is going on through NREGA
- Total 214 families got joint pattas (In Adri G.P., 49 families; in Chandragiri G.P., 123 families; Chikamba G.P., 68 families and Padepadar, 23 families)

- Mobilized 55 farm ponds in 11 villages for an amount of 19.25 lakhs.
- Closure of Liquor shop in 3 Panchayats
- Six Anganwadi centres have been activated through RTI
- PDS System in Chandragiri GP has been streamlined.

6.6. Conclusion

“What is the beauty of success if the journey is not treacherous-a common adage”. With each obstacle faced in programme implementation, Agragamee is moving with more firmer steps with fearlessness to address the tribal women’s exclusion issue and help them get access to resources meant for them. With initial success, and tribals’ energy and positiveness gives Agragamee the necessary plank to help raise the issues at proper forums and advocate policy friendliness and transparency at grassroot level. Agragamee, do agree, without hesitation, that all these would not have been possible if many likeminded people especially women have not supported Agragamee especially during crucial times. Agragamee does look forward to a year with more women becoming aware, ensuring their participation in local developmental processes and procedures to get availability of schemes meant to improve their vulnerable livelihoods.

Land Holding Pattern

Sl. No.	Village	Big	Medium	Small	Land Less	Total
1	Rasijhiri	15	22	42	29	108
2	Y.Kebidi	3	10	31	15	59
3	Bhatipas	10	17	18	17	62
4	Hatsil	4	7	25	4	40
5	Pukijal	6	20	15	23	64
6	Tentulipada	11	11	13	8	43
7	Bhramarjodi	5	11	8	10	34
8	Parjabarikanta	0	16	51	47	114
9	Gunar	13	9	18	11	51
10	Hatimunda	4	7	45	11	51
	Total	71	130	266	131	626

List of IEC materials at Women Resource Centre

1. NREGA ACT, 2005 and OREGS (in Odia)
2. RTI Act, 2005 (in Odia)
3. Inspection of muster roll of NREGA
4. Forest Rights Act
5. Land Rights Act
6. Her Land Rights (From GAA)- English
7. SARALA JAMI JAMA AAYINI (About Land rights)
8. Land Act, 1989 (Odia)
9. PESA Act,
10. NREGA Social Audit
11. Grain Bank
12. Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha
13. Information regarding draft National policy on tribals and social security schemes for forest dwellers
14. Illustrated World (Agragamee publication)
15. Micro planning booklet
16. Aarohan
17. Gaon Kalyan Samiti
18. Aam Chaso, Aama Jangalo
19. Right to Education
20. Samajika Kalyano o Anyo Line Bibhagaro Yojana
21. Arthika Hisab avam Parichalana
22. Pamchayati Raj Bibhagare Gramin Vikas Yojana

7. NTFP Value Chain Project

7.1. Introduction:

Aragamee's extensive work and experience with the tribals, dalits, and other under privileged sections of the society has helped underscore the importance of establishing strong linkages between empowerment and livelihoods. The major effort in this direction has been its work with tribal women's groups. These efforts have helped tribal women assert collectively for the rights of the community, as also take forward the gains therein through micro-enterprise. The Ama Sangathan is a case in point, where a tribal women's collective of more than 1000 members have taken up several issues of violation of basic rights of schedule caste and schedule tribe people, including minimum wage, loss of land, rights to forest produce, Questioning the government's unfair liquor policy, etc. and been able to take forward their gains from these struggle through collective entrepreneurship. Can such an effort be effectively up scaled, to help more people, have a larger impact, and ensure sustainable results, and self reliance for the different village communities in the tribal regions?

The present project is an effort to explore this Question indepth, and in a systematic manner, so that the learnings from Ama Sangathan and Aragamee's efforts can be up scaled and the model established for effective replication. The project seeks to help Ama Sangathan link up with other producer groups and market networks and also provide better technology options, so as to provide more choices for value addition, and increase acceptability and demand. The methods of leveraging the inherent organic Quality of the products through effective market promotion methods, as well as providing well researched information of the end products, including packaging, finishing, labeling, etc. need to be worked out to help establish and consolidate.

7.2. Objectives of the Project:

- a. Take Ama Sangathan's work further, helping them to reach more people,
- b. Help them diversify their products and help tribal producers have better bargaining power,
- c. Help Ama Sangathan to have more choices by linking up with other producer groups and market networks, as also providing better technology options.

7.3. Workshop on Production of Hill Brooms and Dal

On date 29.06. 2010 have a workshop at Ama Sangathan office with the Villagers of three G.P. How they develop their economic and livelihood through production of Hill Brooms. Processing Dal, Millets, linkage with market and discussed about Value chain. In this way three G.P of Villagers starting their work through Agriculture and Forest things. In this way Migration will be less day by day. Ama Sangathan has been the processing and marketing of Agriculture and forest produce from the tribal regions and discussed about the Value addition keeping prices competitive in the Market also encouraged tribal producers to ensure proper weights and measure in sale of their produce to the middle man.

7.4. G.P Wise Planning Meeting

Date	Name of the G.P	Discussion	Total
29.06.2010	Mandibisi	1. Planning for selection Dongar for Cashew pulses and millet cultivation. 2. Create a new Mahila Mandal, Registration name of the Mahila Mandal and open a Pass book name of the Mahila Mandal 3. Discuss production of Pulses, Millet and Brooms 4. Training on processing of Hill Brooms. 5. Discussion about migration how it controls through develops of pulses, Millet Agriculture.	85
26.06.2010	Godibali	1. Planning for selection Dongar for Cashew pulses and millet cultivation. 2. Create a new Mahila Mandal, Registration name of the Mahila Mandal and open a Passbook name of the Mahila Mandal 3. Discuss production of Pulses, Millet and Brooms 4. Training on processing of Hill Brooms. 5. Discussion about migration how it control through develop of pulses, Millet Agriculture.	60
27.06.2010	Siripai	1. Planning for selection Dongar for Cashew pulses and millet cultivation. 2. Create a new Mahila Mandal, Registration name of the Mahila Mandal and open a Passbook name of the Mahila Mandal 3. Discuss production of Pulses, Millet and Brooms 4. Training on processing of Hill Brooms. 5. Discussion about migration how it control through develop of pulses, Millet Agriculture	52

7.6. Networking and Advocacy

Ama Sangathan has taken up issues of rights and justice for tribal communities through a serious of advocacy effects. These include of rally for a proper implement ion of the NREGA and most appall to the district Collector for land rights. In additional district label work shop on issue of rights have been organized which have much impact while also strengthening Ama Sangathan networking with other liked NGO. Forest Rights and being inspired by the initiatives of Ama Sangathan. Three G.P of villagers started collective enterprises in small ways.

7.6. Village wise Planning Meeting

Sl. No.	Village	Name of the G.P	Discussion
1	1.Badmatru 2. Satpahi 3. Dhobasil 4. Godibali	Godibali	1. Make a base line survey production of Pulses, Millets and Hill brooms and it processing and linkage with market. 2. Planning for selection Dongar for Cashew pulses and millet cultivation. 3. Create a new Mahila Mandal, Registration name of the Mahila Mandal and open a Passbook name of the Mahila Mandal 4. Discuss production of Pulses, Millet and Brooms 5. Training on processing of Hill Brooms. 6. Discussion about migration how it control through develop of pulses, Millet Agriculture
2	Siripai	1 Keskeri 2. Tayangri 3. Utghati	1. Make a base line survey production of Pulses, Millets and Hill brooms and it processing and linkage with market. 2. Planning for selection Dongar for Cashew pulses and millet cultivation. 3. Create a new Mahila Mandal, Registration name of the Mahila Mandal and open a Passbook name of the Mahila Mandal 4. Discuss production of Pulses, Millet and Brooms.
3	Mandibisi	1.Patesh 2.Pipalpadar 3.Ushabali 4.Uparpadar	1. Make a base line survey production of Pulses, Millets and Hill brooms and it processing and linkage with market. 2. Planning for selection Dongar for Cashew pulses and millet cultivation. 3. Create a new Mahila Mandal, Registration name of the Mahila Mandal and open a Passbook name of the Mahila Mandal 4. Discuss production of Pulses, Millet and Brooms.

7.7. Capacity Building of Women's Group

- Training to Women's group processing of Brooms and Dal.
- Advocacy workshop on land Rights.
- Campaigning for NREGA.
- Campaigning on Health and Education.
- Cashew plantation of Mahila Mandal.
- Natural Resources Management Training.

7.8. Impact in the villages

- More members participate in processing activities;
- Producers demand better and more standardized weighing from middle-men and traders;
- Preference to sell products to Ama Sangathan;
- Mortgaging of produce and harvests decreased significantly;
- Increased awareness about eco-friendly NRM practices;
- Increased effort to bring denuded patches under protection and rejuvenation efforts. After the Panchayat level skill development program villagers became aware about their rights and duties.
- More awareness about people's and villages communities rights to plan NREGA works, increased participation in Pali Sabha and Gram Sabhas.
- More interest in organic farming & Natural farming, instead of shifting cultivation practice.



Natural Farming with beneficiaries of Rasijhiri Village, Rayagada.



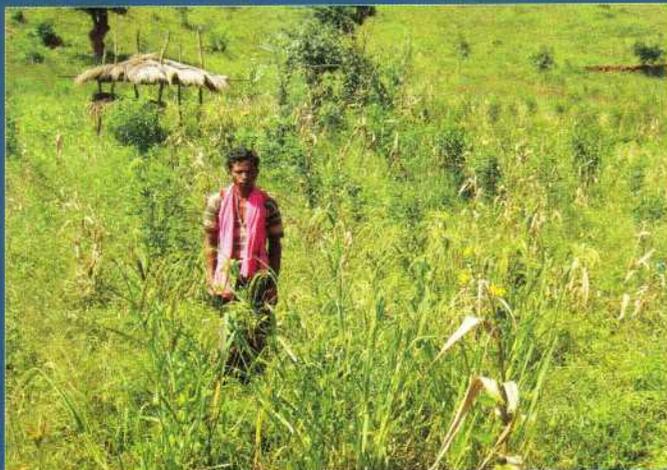
NABARD supported WADI Programme in Parajabarikanta, Koraput



Terracing of FRA Lands under NREGA Work: Kebedi, Rayagada – an outstanding example of convergence



Giridhari Majhi in his paddy field –an example of natural farming



Shobha Singh in his rainfed plot with millets and arhar



Women reclaim commons through collective action and agro-ecological models in Kebedi village



Farm Pond under NREGA, indicating synergistic Convergence with Administration in Phiringia, Kandhamal District



Farm Pond under NREGA with beneficiaries in Kandhamal



Inauguration of the Hydroelectric generator in Pipalpadar village Rayagada



Keskeri Village Meeting lit with Microhydel Power, Rayagada District



Senisuga Village Meeting, Kandhamal District



Meeting on Drought Action Plan, Bhubaneswar



Wall Magazine by Children of Mukta Gyana Kutira, Adri, Kalahandi



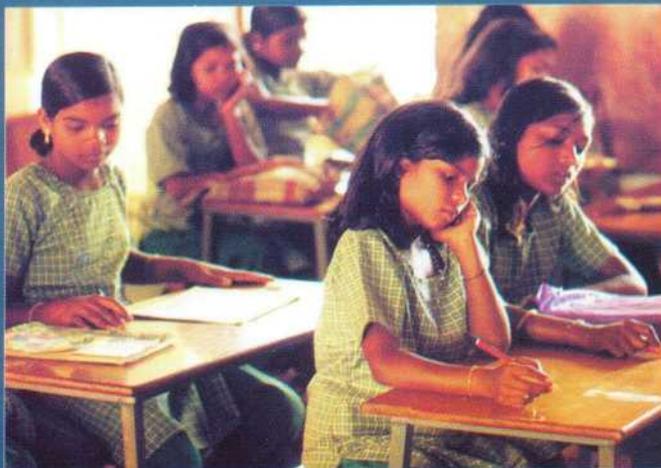
Teachers' Training in Agragamee, Kashipur – A practical lesson



Teachers' Training – theory and analysis



Children at play in Mukta Gyana Kutir, Kashipur



Serious study in Mukta Gyana Kutira, Class V, Kashipur



Clay models by Children of Mukta Gyana Kutira, Padepadar, Kalahandi



Public hearing on MNREGA, Rayagada



Public Hearing on NREGA, Koraput



District level consultation on Food Security, Rayagada



Vocational Education Training, Malijharan



Life-skill training for youth, Kashipur



Workshop on Women's Rights, Padepadar, Kalhandi

8. Addressing issues of food security and drought

8.1 Background

In 2010 the state govt of Odisha had declared 1991 villages of 107 blocks of 17 districts and 104 wards of 14 Municipality as drought affected and the agriculture minister of the state in his answer to a question also admitted that 2,575 farmers had committed suicide between 2000 - 2008 where as 64 suicides cases had taken place during 2009 to December 2010 only. Further field study data are not necessary to assess how acute was the situation of the state. Food and water security are two major issues of the state in these days. Coupled with these unpredicted climate change had also added fuel to the situation. The state compensations to the victims were not only inadequate but unjust and merciless pities to white wash the real situation. Food security and social welfare schemes have never reached to the real beneficiaries. Failure of these schemes put the state at the top of the hunger agenda. Furthermore, the state govt. had also failed to announce its policy for drought management while the central govt. announced its policy in 2009. This put the state into a complex situation to recap from it. But in the non-governmental level some NGOs, CBOs came out to put challenge to the drought situation by their pro-poor policy and joining hands with the people to revive their traditional skills and wisdoms.

8.2. Objectives:

The broad objectives of the programme are as follows

- To ensure all food security schemes for the most vulnerable families
- To set up mechanism for availability of food to poorest families in distress in each villages
- To facilitate public actions to influence district administration in favour of poor and marginalized families
- To collect, preserve and distribute traditional grain and seeds in the villages
- To help the poor and marginal farmers to develop their land and water system
- To facilitate community action for compost and bio fertilizer
- To help poor and marginal farmers get support for cultivation
- To develop linkages between micro action and macro advocacy in the state to address drought situation in the state.

8.3 Activities

8.3.1. Strategic support in organising the State level Public Hearing on NREGS

Aragamee with "Food Rights Collective, Odisha" an informal network of NGOs, CBOs and civil societies had organised a one day **State Level Public Hearing on Implementation of NREGS** in Odisha at IDCOL Bhawan Auditorium, Bhubaneswar. Total 230 people from all the 30 districts of the state participated in the hearing and a number of 30 cases were presented. The juries of the public hearing were Justice Choudhury Pratap Keshari Mishra, Mrs. Sujata Dash Advocate High Court of Odisha, Prof. Narayan Purseth, Senior Journalist Mr. Rabi das, CAG member Mr. D. Aswini kumar and Tribal Leader Mrs. Sumoni Jhodia. Officials from the line departments of the state Govt. had participated in the meeting and put their views also. Participants from different sections, political parties, journalists, civil societies & intellectuals discussed about various lacunas in the implementation of the scheme in different regions of the state. A publication containing an analysis of all the 5 state level studies on NREGS by CEFS, Jean Drez, CAG, NIRD and PRIA study was brought out.

8.3.2. Consultation on drought Advocacy: (21st and 22nd April 2010)

With the objective of accessing the need of partners' capacity building and to prepare clear cut strategies for future campaigns and programmes Aragamee organised a 2 day consultation on drought advocacy from 21st to 22nd April 2010 at Hotel Presidency, Bhubaneswar.

Date	No of participants	No of Resource Persons	Issues Covered
21 st and 22 nd April 2010	23 Nos	3 Nos	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Action plan for next five years 2. Action points for drought advocacy. 3. Action plan for ICDS 4. Need assessment of Partners capacity building

8.3.3. Three day capacity building training programme on right based approach and issues

Date	No of participants	No of Resource Persons	Issues Covered
2 nd June- 4 th June 2010	42 Nos	8 Nos	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of Right to food schemes. 2. Sustainable Agriculture. 3. Right to Information 4. Legal defence Mechanism 5. Drought and distress migration. 6. Food Security, what the govt. says & what we want. 7. Children's food right.

8.3.4. Campaign for a pro poor and people centred Climate Change Action Plan

Climate which is directly affecting the food security is now a phenomenon everywhere in the front page. Change in human attitudes and activities, both the natural & social environments are degrading and becoming irreparable. Flash floods, drought like calamities are now affecting the food cycle. Several other sectors are also affected by this action. The details of the campaign activities are as follows:

- a) Online Petition campaign
- b) District level consultations Media Campaign
- c) Memorandum to Honourable Governor
- d) Media Campaign
- e) State level meeting and sector wise analysis
- f) Follow up actions on the Climate Change Action Plan
- g) Submission of Action Plan to the Government

8.3.5. Campaign for Pro -poor Integrated Water Resource Management(IWRM)Road Map for Odisha

Date	No of participants	No of Resource Persons	Issues Covered
31 st August 2010	14 Nos	3 Nos	1. Presentation of the IWRM road map by Dr. Bruce Hopper. 2.Civil society's response by Mr. Pranab Choudhury.

8.3.6.Training Programme on Sustainable Agriculture at Mallijharan

In order to build-up the capacity of the partners working on agriculture and drought proofing schemes, Agragamee as a resource centre took the lead and organised a 3 day training programme from 26th-28th October 2010 at CETAR, Mallijharan. The objective of the training programme was to raise the level of understanding of the partners in water and soil conservation techniques, sustainable agriculture in rain-fed areas and on organic farming.15 persons from different drought hit districts participated in the meeting.

8.3.7. Training programme on Drought Advocacy

A two day workshop on drought management and documentation meeting was organised at Red Cross Bhawan, Bhubaneswar. The agenda of the programme was to prepare a clear cut campaign strategy for Drought Management Action Plan to explore the scope for changes in the Odisha Relief Code and to document the efforts of the partners in the Drought Advocacy Project. Total 15 participants from various districts and networks participated in the meeting.

Date	No of participants	No of Resource Persons	Issues Covered
24 th -25 th December 2010	15 Nos	1 Nos	1. To prepare a clear cut campaign strategy for Drought Management Action Plan, 2.To explore the scope for changes in the Odisha Relief Code 3.To document the efforts of the partners in the Drought Advocacy Project.

8.3.8. Printing of News Letter on Food (Khadya Samastank Paien-4 issues)

In order to educate and bring consciousness among the common people and disseminating the informations and the incidences regarding food and drought advocacy a quarterly news letter called "Khadya Samastanka Paien" was published during the project period. Four issues have been published till now and widely circulated throughout the state among the policy makers, activists, civil societies, Govt. Officials, environmentalists, media and different institutions and organisations. Right now Agragamee is publishing 1500 nos. of each issue of Khadya Samastanka Paien.

9. Vocational and Life-Skill Education For Youths

9.1. Overall Goal of the Project: To contribute to reduced unemployment to accelerate growth in rural areas and to complement to the achievement of MDG 1.

Odisha remains one of India's poorest states despite its rich mineral wealth, forests, lakes, rivers, and long coastline. Significant population is dependent on subsistence farming and nearly 50% are below the poverty line. Agricultural practices are still backward. Due to lack of skills, systematic marketing network and for adequate processing and storage, produce are sold at throwaway prices. As a result, there is a need for vocational training tailor made for them (i.e. agriculture and NRM based) with adequate support for further knowledge and support for backward and forward linkages etc.



In one year, it seems like covering many miles; however more yet seem to be covered. The clarity over project implementation has certainly increased in few areas especially proper conduct of the training, selection of trainees and selection of resource persons. The main idea remains the same—more trainees get involved in terms of starting up their own units. In the year passed by, six trainings from two thematic areas- Sustainable Agriculture, Natural Resource Management were completed. With New Year, the challenge is much more to conduct overall selection, training, follow up and mainstreaming so that the process lead to intended objectives. It seems possible with confidence of one year. Lot more new ideas to be tried for sustainability of programme and outputs!

9.2. Activities and results

a) Trainee selection process

- Programme coordinator, VET fixes up the topic in consultation with senior members of the organization
- All project directors (Project directors contribute in implementation of different projects in their district) are informed at least 15-20 days in advance to select the candidate mentioning the basic eligibility criteria

- Basic eligibility criteria include:- i) Age should be between 20 to 35 years ii) Preference to ST boys & girls, iii) should have land, matriculates, on unavailability, non-matriculates will be called. 7th- and above, iv) interested to take up vocational course, v) later put effort to train villagers and start demonstration plots, micro enterprises etc. vi) able to work under Agramee's ideology and value system
- Project directors with the help of his field team in consultation with community leaders of the village select the candidate.
- Brief orientation about the training and overall discipline is given by project directors

b) Resource person selection process

During preparation of training module, different departments (Govt./Private) are identified for taking up training on different themes. They are invited formally via applications for taking the training as resource persons. If Head of department is unavailable, officer below him/her may take up the training. It is ensured that a mix of local resource persons and senior dept. heads should be done so that trainees benefit to the maximum. Request for IEC material/presentation/videos if any are also made, however, it is not forced upon.

c) Design course content, stages and duration to suit local requirements, aptitude and market

Course content was well designed addressing the local requirements, mix of theory and practical. While separate topics in general seems universal but the detailed content explained by resource persons should have local context is ensured. During the training "Nursery raising and management", training module was given to the trainees. Detailed training manual is under process. Training module has been given in Annexure 3. Horticultural experts, gardener with long years of experience, practical involvement and exposure etc. was ensured to enhance the quality of the training.

d) Impart training on specific skill development, integrated with basic financial, entrepreneurial, market identification and business development skills.

In year 2010-11, total six trainings have been successfully completed. The batch strength varied from 6-12. Initially all the batches began at 10, however, few of them were drop-outs and hence not included in the final list of the target trainees. The trainings were done from two broad themes this year. They are a) Sustainable Agriculture b) Natural Resource management.

Under Sustainable Agriculture, five training were done and under Natural resource management, water resource conservation, harvesting and management training were done. The details of the training conducted and trainees details are as follows:-



Sl. No.	Name of Training	Date	No. of trainees	Details of trainees
1	Nursery raising and Management	20 th May'10-3 rd June'10	8	ST-8, Male-8
2	Integrated sustainable agriculture -1 st batch	20 th June'10- 19 th July'10	12	ST-12, Male-12
3	Certified seed production	5 th August-19 th August & 26 th -30 th August	10	ST-10, Male-10
4	Water resource conservation, harvesting and management	21 st Sept. '10-5 th oct'10	7	ST- 7, Male-7
5	Nursery Raising and management- 2 nd Batch	20 th oct.'10- 3 rd Nov.'10	6	ST-6, Male-6
6	Integrated sustainable agriculture -2 nd Batch	1 st Dec.'10-30 th Dec.'10	6	ST-6, Male-6

Practical aspects during the training

At CETAR, Mallijharan, there are three experienced field persons a) Hari Jhodia-the grafter b) Bibisen Lakara-the gardener and c) Prasanna Mohanty-the technical assistant, GAA-VET. All three engage the trainees in preparation of demonstration plots with respect to relevant trainings. In addition, the trainees have been taken to model nursery, watershed, certified seed production farms etc. The details of practicals conducted have been mentioned below.

Sl. No.	Name of training	Practical exposure and experience
1	Nursery raising and Management	Nursery plot at the CETAR, Mallijharan; Tharli (6 km.); Krushak Mahaptra's Nursery farm
2	Integrated sustainable agriculture	Organic farming -Tharli (6 km.), vermicompost, liquid manures -Kashipur (20 km.), organic farming -Dhobasil (60 km.)
3	Certified seed production	Demonstration plot preparation, visit to SRI plots in Rayagada
4	Water resource conservation, harvesting and management	nursery plot at the CETAR, Mallijharan; Gaimantunda (6 km.); Kodikitunda (6 km.), Mankadmundi near Dasmantpur
5	Nursery Raising and Management	Organic farming -Tharli (6 km.), vermicompost, liquid manures-Kashipur (20 km.), organic farming - Dhobasil (60 km.), grafting work at CETAR
6	Integrated sustainable agriculture	Demonstration plot at CETAR, Visit to market and Tharli village

10. Promoting Rural Voluntarism

10.1 Background:



After decades of independence, still the Odisha Govt. is unable today to deliver basic services to the vulnerable sections of the state. Today, many large scale private investments are taking place in Odisha and many are in pipeline, while the socio – economic scenario of the indigenous tribal inhabitants is still pathetic or rather becoming worse. Private investments are being allowed without environmental legal and other clearances which clearly states how callous govt. is about the needs, environments, livelihood of the tribal people. No wonder, with increasing investments, displacement of the tribal people and lack of subsistence livelihoods is on the rise. Not only they are being victimized by terrible poverty, but also trapped by the snap of exploitation,

corruption and suppression. As a result of which the worst situations like distress migration, child selling and illiteracy are being prevailed in the neglected tribal pockets of the state.

Aragamee, after years of addressing rights based issues related to tribals' livelihood, modification in Forest Land Rights Act, seriously believes that local communities can begin a process of assertion of rights and entitlements and also for sustainable livelihood models. Today, upcoming generation need to have a clear understanding of what is happening all around them and how it is affecting their lives so they can take conscious decisions about their livelihoods and value systems without getting influenced under others' pressure.

Aragamee selected five young, dynamic optimistic and enthusiastic local boys and girls from Kalahandi, Koraput, and Kandhamal and Rayagada districts to act as trainers in their own area. Till now, few courses have been completed. They are also training other villagers in their area.

Over a period of time, it is expected that within the operational area, more community mobilization is being done and the overall awareness of the tribal people increase manifold so that they could not only assert rights collectively, but take conscious decisions about their future rather than falling prey to others' greed and become self reliant in future.

10.2 Details of the trainees' background

The trainees belonged to different districts of Odisha like Kandhamal, Koraput, Kalahandi, and Rayagada. They also had prior experience in development field, as grass root worker, organizer etc.

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste	Address	Qualification	Previous Experience
1	Kambhu Majhi	30	Male	ST	Vill-Ratachuana Kodipai Block-Kashipur Dist.-Rayagada	Under Matric	He is a grass root level activist. He was previously involved in various movements like anti mining movements in Maikanch, Jhodia Paraja movement in katipo.
2	Prafula Naik	25	Male	SC	Vill.- Upparchabi Block- Th. Rampur Dist.: -Kalahandi	Under Matric	He is a good organizer, working in his village and in his Upper chabi gram panchayat by organizing the youth groups for awareness and advocacy.
3	Kesaba Kahanara	24	Male	ST	Village:-Petupudia Block:-Phiringia Dist.: -Kalahandi	Under Matric	He is the one of the active youths in his gram panchayat. His one of the significant achievement is the anti- liquor movement in Petupudia village.
4	Gola Bhoi	27	Male	ST	Village Tentuliguda Po- Mujung Block:-Laxmipur District:-Koraput	Matri- culate	He is highly committed worker. He has shown remarkable leadership skills in raising rights based issues against the massive corruption in the NREGA.
5	Lalita Naik	22	Female	SC	Village:-Bantejee Block:-Katipo Dist.: -Rayagada	Under Matric	10 th Fail She is working in her own village as social worker. She helps the villagers related to getting work done in block office, in bank and other places.

10.3 Details of course content and topics covered

Sl. No.	Thematic Area	Total course content to be covered	Covered during the report period
1	Globalization	Globalization: Definition of globalization, globalization system, Conspiracy of MNCs in globalization its impact on our culture and socio-economic condition, capitalism Market system, total Market policy, anti globalization movement	Globalization: Definition of globalization, globalization system, Conspiracy of MNCs in globalization its impact on our culture and socioeconomic condition.
2	Privatization	Privatization: Concept of privatization, WTO& GAAT Treaties, special Economic zone, Contact farming, MNCs Market policy	Privatization: Concept of privatization, Concept of privatization, WTO& GAAT Treaties, special Economic zone,

10.4. Methodology of trainings

Different methodologies were employed to make the training interesting, practical and learning oriented. The details have been mentioned below:-

Sl. No.	Methodology adopted	Remarks
1	Group discussion	NREGA, FRA, PESA, Child Right, Organic, inorganic farming Natural Farming.
2	Participatory	Role plays like NREGA discussion. RTI discussion, PESA discussion, Village level problem and solution discussion.
3	Field visit	Malijharan, Chandragiri, Adri, Pade padar, Dasmant pur, Pairaju.
4	Open discussion	RTI, NREGA, FRA,PESA,WATER RIGHT
5	Debate	Organic farming versus inorganic farming, different type of issues, globalization and anti globalization moment
6	Audio visual	Video show on Barrel of the gun, In footsteps of Nature, Kalinganagarara Kahani, Gaon chhadibu Nahi.
7	Brain storming	Colors playing card, Show the picture placard, written card,
8	Street play	Mamata Padhila Patha, Jangala Bancha, Amegadhiba amari gaon. NREGA Drama
9	Documentary films	Barrel of the gun, in footsteps of nature, hunger. Jia chasa o Tara upakarita, Kukuda chasa, SRI Padhatire Dhana chasa, Jaibika chasa o Tara upakarita, watershed.

10	Simulation Games	Memory test, Kho Kho, Raja Rani, Bucket fill, Unit, Brek, Andhha Putli, Ranga Chhadila, Rumal Chori, Bohu Rani & etc.)
11	Songs	Biswo bijai Noujawan, Sathi Sathi, Ame Barnhi Sikha, Aei mati maa thila, Dekhare dekhare, Age chala, Ama Jibanare hatasa Nahi, Jaya Jagat, Krantihe Fhukare Titu, Maagomaa Bafalaima, Amagaon Kashipur Kede Sundar, Banamulakar Jhiatia, Dekhara Dekhare Ranga Dekhre, Telasisu Bhangidela Boli Marilu Maa.
12	Survey for RTF	Trainees were survey for better known about right to food what is present situation of village. (Kalia Jodi, Katali in Rayagada District , Kashipur Block)
13	Filed practices	FRA Form filled in Kashipur block and Dasmantpur block
14	Lecture Method	NREGA, RTI, FRA, PESA

10.5 Impact of the training

A) Impact on trainees

By this training programme, lots of positive changes have been brought which have been mentioned below:

- The culture of silence was slowly decreased and finally broken up.
- Developed more eagerness towards the social work inspite of limitations.
- They are now able to exchange dialogue with Govt. Personnel regarding various issues.
- Developed organizing skill.
- They have gained knowledge about various important acts that affect their life like NREGA, FRA & RTI. Curiosity to know was noticed over a period of time.
- Trained in organic farming and conservation of agriculture.

B) Impact in the villages

- After this training program, villagers became aware about their rights and duties.
- They are now able to raise their voice against exploitation.
- They are now participating in every field just like in education, midday meal program, ICDS, PDS, BPL cards, health etc.
- The people are now able to access RTI.
- They protest against the low wages.
- Now they are adopting organic farming & Natural farming, instead of sifting cultivation practice with more confidence and interest.

C) Impact on the Community

- The labour class people of the village Bariguda and Dharmaguda able to mobilize funds under NREGA for road work from Bariguda to Dharmaguda. The estimated cost is 3 lakhs.
- The farmers demanded for farm pond and able to link 5 farm ponds under NREGA.
- Road work of estimation cost of 3.5 lacs has been mobilized by the villagers themselves.
- A canal is being dug in the Upargadala village because of their community mobilization efforts. – Gulabhoi
- Being united, the women of the villages' Rasijhiri, Mahajal, Y. Kebedi have taken up plantation programme in their community land.
- The people of Mandibisi, Chandragiri, Y. Kebedi have organized meeting on FRA and decided to follow-up with it. - Lalita
- The villagers of Lekapai village of Mandibisi GP have applied under RTI to get information on ICDS. They have decided to fight against the ICDS worker after getting the necessary information.- Lalita

11. Comprehensive Development of Tribal Communities in Kandhamal District

This programme has been designed to initiate a process where the Tribal Communities will be mobilised to have better convergence with the Government Schemes focusing more on education. TdH has always emphasised Children and Women. Hence, the project has a range of activities as follows:

11.1. Workshop on managing for government scheme

Workshop would be organized at Panchayat Level each year 2 number of GPs. (In this year also 4 program should be done with village level animators on the application procedure under different Govt. schemes. So as the minimize chance of rejection of such application by the concerned deptt. Sample of different application forms could be collected and they would be given hand on experience and must be submitted related necessary documents.



11.2. Childrens annual meet

The children Annual meet was organized on 14.06.2010 at Luising and 83 no. of children on it. Children meet will be organized in once in a year. Anti child labour day to mark the day only for children and free their peers from labour. It would also aim at exploding. Childrens hidden talent in various facts throws facility activities like drawing competition, debates, GK test, song and dance competition.

11.3. Childrens consultation

On Lusing G.P. 2 time children consultancy has been organized in this G.P. Firstly on 15.06.2010 in this meeting 56 no. of children are participated. Secondly on dt. 04.09.2010 in this programme totally 51 no. of child were participated.

In Pairaju G.P. this programme was success on 10.11.2010. Totally 63 person were participated. This would aim at helping children prepare cases of child rights violation and their development agenda which will be placed before the Gram Sabha each year.

11.4. Seminar on child rights

Seminar in child rights was organized three times in two GPs on 15.11.2010 the programme was organized in Pairaju G.P. Totally 67 numbers were participated on 02.09.2010 and 19.12.2010 the programme would organized in liasing GP. Totally 42 and 60 numbers are participated. These seminars are carried out together with the community representatives child federation representatives by the Project workers and appropriate representatives are invited.

11.5 Enrollment campaign

An enrollment campaign will be initiated by the children of child clubs to get all their peers enrolled in school who are out of school for this a rally would be organized in 2 GPs four times on 16.06.2010, 19.09.2010, 18.11.2010 and 22.12.2010. In this campaign more than two hundreds people were participated. The school authorities to enrol all their friends who are left out from school.

11.6 Public hearing

5 cluster public meetings will be conducted in this year to give people basic Socio-Political understanding and to help them see the global planning which has impact even in their living other aspects. The meeting would also aim at evaluation in Public the degree of actual implementation of various schemes and services by the government against the plans it make the public hearings will be organized involving general public and all the enforcement authorities and duty bearers of the district.

11.7. S.H.G training

The Project would aim to organize 500 women through thrift and credit programs under self help groups. These women will be formed in to 47-50 groups in the 47 target villages. The members of the SHG would be trained on thrift and credit and also oriented on their rights issues and concerns related to their development through their monthly meetings. The groups would be strengthened to participate in the gram sabha meetings and in corporate their agenda of village development issue in the village development plan through their representatives. Body of SHG federation would be formed by the elected member of each SHG at the G.P. level.



11.8. PROGRESS REPORT OF CDTC PROJECT FOR JANUARY 2010 TO DECEMBER 2010 AGRAGAMEE, DERAKUMPA, KANDHAMAL.

Sl. No.	Activity	Objective	Target	Achievement	Data & Venue	No. of Participants
1	Community information centres	* Different Govt. scheme management of natural resources * Forest land right on NREGA & related livelihood	2	2	27.08.10 27.12.10 Luising	50 91
2	Managing application for Govt. Scheme	* Application procedure under different Govt. scheme * work related support necessary documents. * Application submit and received the receiver signature.	4	4	28.12.10 27.10.10 25.11.10 Luising Pairaju Pairaju	78 68 63
3	VEC meeting	* Rule and responsibility of VEC member. * Regularize meeting for suitable education. * Joint monitoring of school. * Encourage the left out and drop out children to be regularize in school. * VEC member must be give important towards midday meal text book and school development.	60	60	29.08.10 30.12.10 30.10.10 Luising Pairaju	51 56 50
4	SHG training	* Regular meeting and saving. * Must be participate in Gramya Sabha and make a Agenda form village development. * Linking with Govt. Institute.	2	2	29.11.10 Pairaju 24.09.10	70 65
5	Children's annual meet	* Free children peers from labour. * Children hidden talents in various facts.	1	1	14.06.10	83

Sl. No.	Activity	Objective	Target	Achievement	Data & Venue	No. of Participants
6	Children consultancy	* Child federation member each year 2 disseminated. * Information on different policy provision and scheme.	3	3	04.09.10 6.11.10 Luising & Pairaju	62 68
7	Seminar on child right	* Prepare and agenda form, child right & submit in gramya sabha.	3	3	02.09.10 05.11.10 19.12.10 Luising & Pairaju	61 82 65
8	Enrolment camping	* Child club pressure to school authority to enroll all their friends who are left out from the school.	47	47	10.09.10 18.11.10 22.12.10 16.06.10	82 62 50 49
9	District level interface meeting	* Systematically fall of education health and other social activity * Tie with state level service.	4	4	08.07.10 21.09.10 31.11.10	56 43 84
10	Public hearing	* Social political understand to make a global planning. * Implementation of various schemes and service.	5	5	03.12.10 08.11.10 22.11.10 29.10.10 30.12.10	53 85 62 51 62

12. Organisation Structure

12.1 GOVERNING BODY

Prof. Manmath Kundu (President)

Flat No: 11, 6th Floor, Shree Tower, Tankapani Road, Bhubaneswar-9
Educationist.

Mrs. Shanti Devi(Vice-President)

SEVA SAMAJ, At/P.O-Gunupur, Dist.-Rayagada
Development worker, freedom fighter and social worker.
Recipient JAMUNALAL BAJAJ AWARD in 1994.

Mr. Achyut Das(Director)

Chief Functionary
AGRAGAMEE
At/P.O-Kashipur, Dist.-Rayagada
Social worker with 30 years experience in the field of rural development.
Founder Member of Social Work and Research Centre Odisha and Agragamee.

Mrs. Sumoni Jhodia(Member)

At-Siriguda, P.O-Kashipur, Dist-Rayagada
Social Worker and community leader.
Advisor to Chief Minister Govt. of Odisha for Tribal Development.

Mr. Bairaj Bhoi(Member)

At-Sapiguda, P.O-Balndupada, Via-Phiringia, Dist.-Kandhamal
Social worker, community leader and educator in tribal areas.

Mrs. Jatni Kanhar(Member)

At-Kirlikumpa, P.O-Luising, Dist.-Kandhamal
Social worker and community leader.

Mrs. Laxmi Majhi (Member)
Vill.-Talagodigaon, Tentulikhunti, Dist.-Nabarangpur
 Social worker and community leader.
 Agragamee 2009

12.2 REGISTRATION DETAILS

Status: NGO (Non-governmental organisation). Registration: KPT-289/6/1987-88.
FCRA Registration No.: 104960035

12.3 OUR STRENGTH

a. Staff: 20 professionals, 120 general Staff.

b. Infrastructure: Headquarters at Kashipur in Rayagada District
 Training campus at Mallijharan in Rayagada District, Central Office at Bhubaneswar in Odisha
 10 Project Offices in various Districts, Offices in Watershed Development

12.4 OUR PARTNERS

Sanjojana (meaning "Coordination"). A consortium of 30 NGOs for implementation of watershed development, NRM, poverty alleviation and community empowerment projects.

SAMPADA, New Delhi, a national level network of NGOs in India.

Sikshasandhan ('Search for Knowledge'). Consortium of 8 NGOs for education in tribal areas.

Ama Sangathan (meaning 'Our organisation'). A sister CBO run directly by 1500 tribal women from 300 villages aimed at fostering women empowerment and community livelihoods.

12.5 OUR KEY DONORS

German Agro Action; Concern Worldwide India; UNDP (Small Grants Programme); Terre des Homes; UBS; Karl Kuber Stiftung, BMZ; Christian Aid; SANFEC; TATA Trust; NABARD, Action Aid: District Rural Development Agency (Odisha); Population Foundation of India, National Foundation for India, Raghuraj Foundation

12.6 GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF OPERATION

Name of the Project	Block	District	No. of villages covered
Kashipur	Kashipur	Rayagada	410
Derakumpa	Phiringia	Kandhamal	100
Dasmantpur	Dasmantpur	Koraput	201
Thakurmunda	Thakurmunda	Mayurbhanj	42
Sukruli	Sukruli	Mayurbhanj	37
Padepadar	Thakumulrampur	Kalahandi	37
Goudaguda	Tentulikhunti	Nabarangpur	28
Mahaling	Golamunda	Kalahandi	11
Sinapalli	Sinapalli	Nuapada	11

12.7 KEY PROGRAMME AREAS

- Integrated watershed development and natural resource management (NRM), including backward and forward linkages (socio-economic improvement, market development, natural resource conservation, etc.)
- Training and capacity building for such comprehensive watershed development and natural resource management in Odisha and outside
- Education including innovative, non-formal, alternative and women literacy programmes suited to the tribal context
- Environment, including biodiversity conservation, natural resource 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



13. Financial Statement

A.K. LENKA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Plot No. 687/2416, Ekamra Kanan Road
 Near Ankur Public School
 IRC Village, Bhubaneswar - 751 015
 ☎ : 0674 - 2551381 Cell : 9437018879
 E-mail : aklenka@rediffmail.com

To
 The Members
 Agragamee
 Kashipur-765015
 Rayagada

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of Agragamee, Kashipur-765015, Rayagada, Orissa (a public charitable trust) as at 31st March 2011; the Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipt and Payment Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organisation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Further, we report that:

- I. 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.
- II. In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law so far as applicable to the organization and prescribed by various donor agencies have been kept by the organisation so far as appears from our examination of books of accounts.
- III. The Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account and Receipt and Payment Account dealt with by this report, are in agreement with the books of accounts.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, subject to notes to accounts disclosed in schedule no-7, the said accounts give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India.

- i) In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the organisation as at 31st March 2011; and
- ii) In the case of Income and Expenditure Accounts, of Income over expenditure of its financial year ending on 31st March 2011.

For and on behalf of

A.K.LENKA & CO.
 Chartered Accountants

CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI)
 Partner
 Mem. No - 061761
 Bhubaneswar, 31st July 2011



AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR - 765 015, RAYAGADA, ORISSA**RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2011**

	Schedule	Amount (₹)
RECEIPTS		
Opening Balance:		
Cash in hand		48317.33
Work Advance		402278.00
Fixed Deposit at Bank		4835720.00
Cash at Bank		<u>5052035.01</u>
		10338350.34
Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1	17582831.55
Interest from bank		197130.00
Bank loan (construction Of School Building)		2257000.00
Sale of fixed Assets		140000.00
Other Receipt:		
Donations		1089650.00
Receipt of loan & advances (Previous Year)		0.00
Other Revenue	2	<u>4205002.00</u>
		5294652.00
		<u>35809963.89</u>
PAYMENTS		
Payment out of Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1	17858286.79
Add:-		
Payment of Sundry Payble(previous year)		<u>659923.00</u>
		18518209.79
Less:-		
Receipt of Sundry Payable (Current Year)		<u>401738.00</u>
		18116471.79
Administrative and other input costs	3	4599121.59
Repayment of Loan		863749.00
Purchase of Fixed Assets		835288.00
Closing Balance:		
Cash in hand		70605.33
work Advance		526398.00
Fixed Deposit at Bank		4173202.49
Cash at Bank		<u>6625127.69</u>
		11395333.51
		<u>35809963.89</u>
Notes to the Accounts	7	

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Receipt and Payment Account.

This is the Receipt and Payment Account referred to in our report of even date.

For and on behalf of
A.K.LENKA & CO
Chartered Accountants



CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA ,DISA (ICAI)
Partner
Mob No:- 061761
Bhubaneswar, 31st July 2011



For and on behalf of
AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das
Director

Director
AGRAGAMEE



AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR - 765 015, RAYAGADA, ORISSA

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2011

	Schedule		<u>Amount (₹)</u>
INCOME			
Restricted Grants (including Peoples' Contribution and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1	17582831.55	
Less:- Receivable relating to Previous Year	1	<u>1134034.60</u>	
		16448796.95	
Add:- To be received	1	<u>1716816.96</u>	18165613.91
Other Receipt:			
Organisation's Contribution for Projects		0.00	
Interest from bank		197130.00	
Donations		1089650.00	
Other Revenue	2	<u>4205002.00</u>	5491782.00
			<u>23657395.91</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Utilisation of Restricted Grants (including People's and Organisation's Contribution) for Projects	1	17858286.79	
Add:- Excess Spent from unspent Grant	1	<u>863335.12</u>	
		18721621.91	
Less:- Utilisation of Restricted Grant towards Fixed Asset		<u>1371937.00</u>	17349684.91
Administrative and other input costs	3		4599121.59
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet			1708589.41
			<u>23657395.91</u>
Notes to the Accounts	7		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Income and Expenditure Account.

This is the Income and Expenditure Account referred to in our report of even date.

For and on behalf of
A.K.LENKA & CO
Chartered Accountants



CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA ,DISA (ICAI)
Partner
Meb No:- 061761
Bhubaneswar, 31st July 2011



For and on behalf of
AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das
Director
Director
AGRAGAMEE



AGRAGAMEE, KASHIPUR - 765 015, RAYAGADA, ORISSA
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2011

	Schedule	<u>Amount (₹)</u>
SOURCE OF FUND		
CAPITAL FUND:	4	27592557.70
Fixed Asset Capital Fund		1690500.00
Bank Loan		1393251.00
Grants to be spent	1	5691994.85
		<u>36368303.55</u>
APPLICATION OF FUND		
Fixed Assets (at cost)	5	22993716.64
Capital Work In Progress:	5	2782878.00
Grants receivable from Funding Agencies	1	1716816.96
Current Assets, Loans & Advances		
Cash in hand		70605.33
Work advance		526398.00
Fixed Deposit at Bank		4173202.49
Cash at Bank		<u>6625127.69</u>
		11395333.51
Less :- Current Liabilities		
Sundry Payable	6	<u>2520441.56</u>
Net Current Asset		8874891.95
		<u>36368303.55</u>
Notes to the Accounts	7	

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For and on behalf of
A.K.LENKA & CO
Chartered Accountants



CA. A.K.Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAI)
Partner
Mob No:- 061761
Bhubaneswar, 31st July 2011



For and on behalf of
AGRAGAMEE



Achyut Das
Director
Director
AGRAGAMEE



AGRAGAMEE'S PUBLICATION

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Year of Publication	Rupees
1	AmaGaon	1988	3.00
2	Naba Swajan Kan	1990	5.00
3	Aragamee Eka Suphal Rupayan"(1- & 2-)	1991	10.00
4	GitareGitare	1992	5.00
5	Aragamee Parikshya & Paryalochana	1993	20.00
6	Sachitra Sansar	1993	15.00
7	ChatruthaAdivasiMahilaSamabes	1994	10.00
8	BikashBitarka	1996	20.00
9	Banabasi pain Banua niti (I)	1996	10.00
10	KahaDhanaKahaAdhikar	1996	10.00
11	Sikshya Bitarka	1996	36.00
12	Bhabisya sansar	1996	20.00
13	JungalChithi	1997	50.00
14	JamiAdhigrahan Bill-1998	1998	5.00
15	Sikhyak Mahasamabesa	1998	10.00
16	Ama Gano Kashipur	1998	2.00
17	Education for All in Tribal Areas	1999	20.00
18	Aragamee, How wrong, How Right?	1999	50.00
19	Overview: Activities of Aragamee	1999	50.00
20	The Illustrated World	1999	10.00
21	Eka Sangharasara Kahani	2000	20.00
22	Megha Ghumeri Ghadara Ghumu	2000	18.00
23	Grama Sasan Nua Sapan	2002	20.00
24	Kutumba Panthi	2002	20.00
25	AmaGapaBahi	2002	10.00
26	AmaGitaBahi	2002	10.00
27	Kutumba Panthi O Khadya Nirapata	2003	20.00
28	AmapanchayatAmayojana	2004	20.00
29	KapiTuKahumAeilu	2005	120.00
30	Jhaunli Napada Kehi	2005	120.00
31	Chronicle of a Struggle	2006	75.00
32	Governance in Tribal Areas: Myths & Realities	2006	30.00
33	Jaibika Chasa Pranali	2006	25.00
34	Water Right Water Wrong	2006	20.00
35	Alternative State Water Policy	2006	30.00
36	Samajika Samikshya	2006	20.00
37	Community Grain Bank	2006	30.00
38	Ama Chasabasa Ama Jungle	2007	50.00
39	Jagati Karana O Sangramarata Manisha	2007	150.00
40	Jala Sampada O Samrajyabad	2007	40.00
41	Stories Form the Beyond	2007	120.00
42	Ama Gan Kashipur (New)	2007	100.00
43	NuaPathaNuaBata	2007	150.00
44	Arohan	2007	150.00
45	Mati Kaduara Manisha	2008	110.00
46	Kashipur Diary	2008	200.00
47	Atma Katha: Jana Pathabharnta Paribrajakar	2008	200.00
48	Food Rights Collective, Odisha	2010	
49	Study of Pedagogy & Access to Education for Primary Age Group Children 2005-06	2010	100.00
50	Dongara Katha	2011	100.00



- ▲ CO-ORDINATION OFFICE
- HEAD OFFICE
- PROJECT OFFICE
- PROJECT AREA

OUR PROJECTS

AGRAGAMEE

At/P.O.-Kashipur-765015
 Dist.- Rayagada
 Phone: 06865-185140
 e-mail: agragamee@satam.net.in
 info@agrgamee.org

AGRAGAMEE

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

AGRAGAMEE

At.- Goudaguda
 P.O.- Tentulikhunti-764070
 Dist.- Nabarangpur
 Phone: 06858-228648

AGRAGAMEE

At/P.O.-Dasamantapur-765028
 Dist.- Koraput
 Phone: 06852-259504

AGRAGAMEE

At.- Derakumpa
 P.O.-Gochhapada-762002
 Dist.- Kandhamal
 Phone: 06845-262001

AGRAGAMEE

At.- Mahaling
 P.O.- Borada-766036
 Dist.- Kalahandi

AGRAGAMEE

At/P.O.-Khuntaposhi-757038
 Dist.- Mayurbhanja
 Phone: 06796-284219

AGRAGAMEE

At.- Rajabasa
 P.O.-Sukruli
 Dist.- Mayurbhanja
 Phone: 06797-282215

www.agragamee.org

