



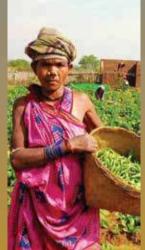




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# 2022 2023







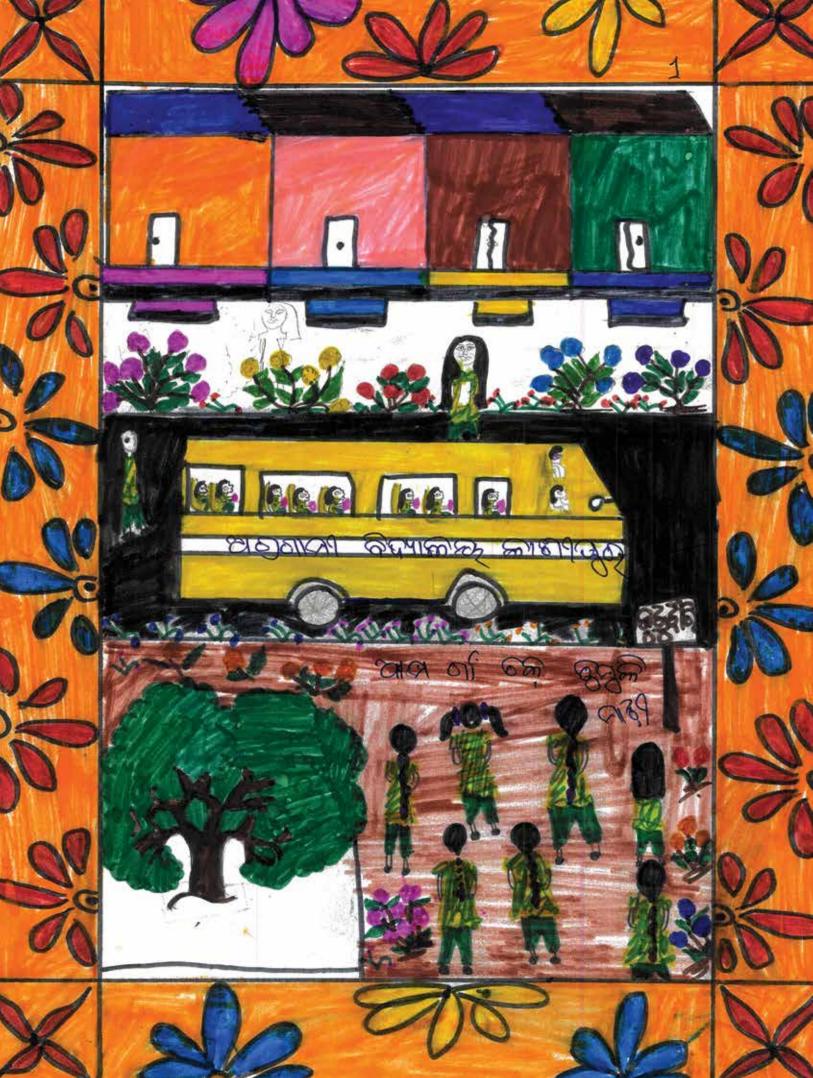


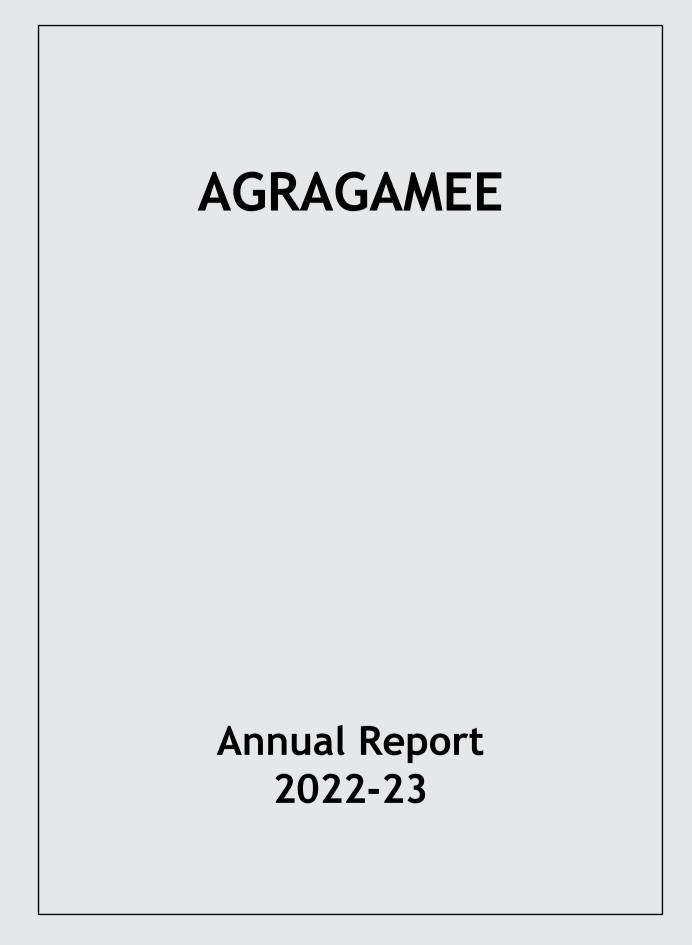






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### AGRAGAMEE Annual Report 2022-23

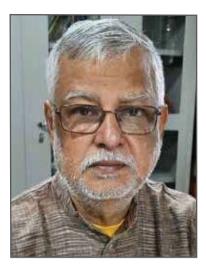
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# **Director's** NOTE

The Year 2022-23 has been a year of Continuity and Change for AGRAGAMEE. We have continued our activities in the field of Primary Education for underprivileged children (Agragamee School and Learning Centres), Natural and Agroecological Agriculture, Eco-village Development, Special Programme for Promotion of Millets, Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming, Bharatiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP), Climate Smart Agriculture and, in general, village level programmes related to Food and Livelihood Securities. We have got support from the Government of Odisha, International NGOs, CSR Organisations and like minded individuals. As usual, in all our activities, we have focused on Community Participation and sustainability. We have taken into account a range of opportunities offered by the Government for the development of the tribals and tribal areas. We also realised that the vulnerability of the tribals and rural poor has increased many fold due to the impact of Climate Change. We, therefore, underscore the development of villages as eco-villages where local community, civil society, the Government and Corporate will join hands to build an ecologically saner future. We have shown the way, especially, in the domain of GO-NGO Convergence. We hope to expand our programmes and demonstrate a viable model atleast for upland tribal regions by taking more Eco-villages in coming years. In each village we will mobilise the youth (men and women) as Edu-leaders to run Learning Centres and Eco-warriors to sustain village Eco-systems. There is a saying - WE MAKE THE ROAD BY WALKING. We all as partners of development in our eco-villages will ensure a real path of Sustainable Development.

We know there are many challenges to reach our goal, especially when there is a paradigm shift in the policies and practices to combat Poverty and Hunger. I am grateful to our Communities, the Governing Body Members, the Donors, our Staff Members and Advisors for giving us their tacit support to meet these challenges. This unique support and understanding strengthens our resolve and efforts to help the STs, SCs and Rural Poor develop to their fullest potential.

Date: 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2023

**Achyut Das** Director, Agragamee

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# AGRAGAMEE SCHOOL

#### INTRODUCTION

The re-opening of schools in February 2022 after almost two years of the lockdown was greeted with much enthusiasm by all students of Agragamee School. And on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, the Agragamee School with steady funding for more than a decade now from **Dr. M. Chandrasekaran, and his Company SMATEC**, began once again. This year, generous funding from **Caring Hands Foundation** also came in to help us provide a new set of desks and benches for the children and renovate the library with appropriate facilities.

Admissions to the school had continued as per government norms through the lockdown, and we were happy that only two children who had been admitted dropped out. After the initial introductory classes, assessment tests helped to place children at their appropriate levels. Children who had joined Agragamee School during the period of the lockdown, in the years 2020 and 2021 had more catching up to do than their seniors, who had joined earlier and discontinued because of the lockdown. However, within a few months children were able to catch up with their studies, and started doing very well in class. Over the course of the year, the co-curricular activities helped in the all-round development of the children, and children were able to build up their creative skills, interest in reading, and have become keen learners. All this is reported in lively detail by the children themselves in the following pages of this chapter.

Other positive outcomes have also given us a confidence that we are on the right track. 17 children who passed out of Agragamee School have passed their 12<sup>th</sup> Board exams this year, 8 of them have received outstanding results. Our student, Padmalaya from Kumbharsila village stood first in her school with 76% marks, and has been offered a scholarship by the government. Agragamee has been able to make a clear and tangible impact on education of girls. More than 500 girls, who would have had but a bleak future, with little to look forward to other than a life of hard unskilled labour, at the mercy of indifferent labour contractors, now see a world of opportunities opening up for them. Several girls have got jobs in the cities, and their parents proudly tell us they are sending money home! 5% children stopped studying after passing middle-school. But even those who have dropped out have a world view, and know their rights, and will not be exploited or cheated by middle-men.

Agragamee School, also called Mukta Gyana Kutir has been lucky to have the support of many well-wishers like Dr. M. Chandrasekaran, Dr. Anjalika Patnaik, Caring Hands Foundaiton, Giving Circle Foundation,

Dr. Purna Patnaik, Mr. Chandrahas Choudhury and many other dear friends who are as passionate as us about the education of tribal girls. Girls from Agragamee School are excelling in different fields, and have shown that strong foundational education can help children overcome many socio-economic hurdles in life.

CLASS	ST	SC	ОВС	TOTAL
I	8	4	4	16
II	18	2	8	28
	28	8	6	42
IV	43	15	11	69
V	29	6	5	40
TOTAL	126	35	34	195

#### Agragamee School Student Strength for the year 2022-23

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF OUR SCHOOL

Chumki Majhi, Class V, Village: Kutrujhiri

My name is Chumki Majhi of village Kutrujhiri, Class V, School: Mukta Gyana Kutira, Agragamee School. Our school opened in June. Lima Sir and Chaitanya Sir had been to our village to inform us that our School would reopen. Lima Sir told us, "Children, your school has opened. Your School Bus will reach here at 8.00 am tomorrow. You should get ready and come to the bus-stand of your village at that time." We were very glad to hear this news. Next day, we got ready by 7.00 am and came to our village bus-stop to wait for our School Bus. When we reached the bus stop we saw



the bus going to Peringini village. We all let out a shout when we caught sight of our School Bus. By the time the School Bus returned from Peringini Village we had formed a queue. We got into the bus and said 'Good Morning' seeing our Sir in the Bus. Sir also greeted us back 'Very Good Morning'. At that time we couldn't know our friends. Our friends' faces had changed. Then slowly we recognized them and they also recognized us. Then, we all hugged and we sat together in one seat started talking to each other. We were so busy talking, we did not even notice we had reached school!

We got down from the School Bus in a line. In the school garden we saw different variety of flowers had bloomed. That garden was looking very beautiful both from a distance as well as from a close range. At that time our School Teachers and Didi (Lady Teachers) came to meet us. Seeing them we greeted them with 'Good Morning'. Then came our Guruma. We waved Guruma 'Good Morning'. Guruma also greeted us back with 'Very Good Morning'.

We kept our school bags in our classroom and cleaned our classrooms and the garden. Then, the bell rang for prayer. In our school the prayer song is lead by different classes on different days of the week. That day was Monday, so we children of Class V lead the prayer song. After the prayer song, General Knowledge question-answer session is conducted then we count the student strength and have newspaper reading. Guruma explains the news, and we get to know of many different places, and people.

There are 190 students in our schools, and 6 teachers and 7 classrooms. At first we are taught language, the next period is mathematics, then, environment studies and lastly English lesson is taught in our class. After the first period, there is a break for Ragi Porridge.

Then the school bell rings for our maths class, and then the Environment Period. After this we have lunch. (Mid-Day-Meal: MDM given by our School). We eat rice, Dal and Egg Curry on Monday, on Tuesday – rice,

Dal and Curry, Wednesday - rice, Dal and Egg Curry, Thursday - rice, Dal and Curry, Friday - rice, Dal and Egg Curry and on Saturday - rice, Dal and Egg Curry. Our School provides us all these lunch items at its own cost.

There are many different games available in our school. After the games we replace all the items. Then the bell rings for the English period. Guruma teaches us English. She teaches us to write own name, mother's name, father's name, brother's name, sister's name, and district and block names etc. Then all of us assemble in a circle for the school meeting. We discuss whether anybody has lost any item, and various problems. Then the meeting ends and Guruma calls out the names of the children's villages in turn. The children from that village form a line and get into the bus one by one.

When the School Bus reaches a village, the children of that village get down, and go home. When it reaches our village we get down from the bus and wave 'Bye Bye' to the rest of our friends in the bus. One day a Didi (Sister) and one Sir from Sweden came to our School. They talked between themselves in English. We sang three songs for them. The Didi was very glad that we could sing so beautifullyThey were Evelina and John. They were from Sweden. They pointed out in a map, saying "We have come from this country." We are taught to sing, dance, play games, tell a story and writing etc. many things are available in our school. There's a library in our School. It has many books. All the library books are properly arranged in shelves. I love to read new books from the library.

#### ABOUT OUR LANGUAGE LESSONS

Sruti Naik, Class IV, Village Patamund

My name is Sruti Naik. I study in Class IV, Section 'A'. First Gita Sister comes to our class to teach us language. We are all in our seat before she enters class. We greet her with 'Good Morning' as she enters our class. She also welcomes us saying, 'Good Morning' and takes her seat. Then, she takes our attendance. After the attendance she asks us to open our language books. Once we all have opened it in the right page, she asks us to read on our own, and then describe what we have understood.



She appreciates our effort, and when all of us have finished, she herself reads the topic and explains the difficult words to us. We read everything with understanding. That's why we love it so much. She says, "You must always remember the author's name in every lesson of the language book"

At times she teaches us from the language book and at other times she tells us to read from the newspaper. If we do not understand any word, we ask her, and she explains till we understand clearly. She teaches us citing funny examples. I love that very much.

She never gets angry with us. She gives us lot of love and affection. She also teaches us handwriting and guides our progress in have a good handwriting. She asks us to write on the blackboard. She teaches us the uses of all the vowel symbols. In the beginning, we didn't have any knowledge of the vowels. I learnt all the vowels after she taught us. She tells us to pause for a moment at the end of each sentence, and then continue to read in that manner. If we do not understand a word, while one us reads the newspaper, then we go and write it on the blackboard. She explains, the word, and then we continue the newspaper reading.

Sometimes, she calls out words and we go and write it on the blackboard one by one. If it is correct, then it is fine, otherwise, she teaches us to pronounce the word properly and then writes it with appropriate corrections. I love this process a lot. She asks us to write down in our notebook what good things we got to know from her teaching of the topic. We read it aloud after complete writing our part and let her listen to it.

When I entered class IV, I had not learnt anything. Then Didi taught me to read a book. Firstly, she taught me to recognize and read letters and use vowels. After that I learnt book reading. Didi teaches through revising our reading and writing practice. She also tells us stories. She asks what we learnt from the story

and summarises the story again for our learning. We are also given questions from the story to answer. Now I am able to write as well as able to read books. I am very happy that I am able to read and write.

#### ENVIRONMENT

Tilottama Gouda, Class IV, Village Kashipur

Mahendra Sir teaches us Environmental Studies. I love to learn about our environment. I always look for new information from Environment Studies. When Mahendra Sir arrives in our classroom we welcome him saying "Good Afternoon Sir". When he comes to our classroom he helps us in our question-answer assignments and whatever is more difficult he dictates the answer of those questions. Our Sir is very affectionate towards us. Sir asks each one of us to stand up and read aloud one chapter respectively. Everyday Mahendra Sir teaches us Environment Studies.



One day he brought some seeds from 'B' Section. We sprouted the seeds and watched how the seedlings grow. I like the chapter on 'Weather' a lot. We first read the chapter, then we answer the questions and show it to Mahendra Sir, and he corrects our mistakes. He also teaches us G.K (General Knowledge). We leaern these questions and ask them during the morning assembly. I am very fond of our Sir as he talks to us very affectionately. I am very fond of all our school teachers. That's why I love attending Agragamee School.

#### ABOUT OUR ENGLISH CLASS

Chumki Naik, Class IV, Village: G. Routghati

We are a total of 28 children in the Section - 'A' of Class IV. We come to school every day. Lima Sir teaches us English. He also says that we can learn English, if we attend school regularly. Therefore, we attend our school regularly. Lima Sir also says we could talk to people in English if we go to a big city or to a foreign country if we learnt English.

He says that we would not be able to interact or understand anything in other countries, if we do not learn English. Even if you fall sick, your prescriptions are in English, so it is good to learn English he says. So that is why we have to attend school regularly.

Lima Sir borrows small English books from the Library and he reads and explains their meaning to us and writes whatever is in the book on the blackboard. He teaches us how to write in English and explains everything nicely. For better understanding, he writes their meaning in Odia as well, and we copy these down. Then we also write the English language word in Odiya letters. After this, we read out what we have written.

While we continue to have the reading practice the school bell rings and it's time to go home from school. Lima Sir asks us to read whatever was taught in the English period once again at home. Next day, he asks; "Have you read what was in the class yesterday?" If we had read those new words at home then Lima Sir would ask us the meaning of those new words. He would ask the meaning of 'that', 'this', 'lean', 'fatter', 'no' etc. We would say the meaning of ', 'is', that' is such and such. We would say the meaning of 'Lean' is thin and 'Fat' means bulky; the meaning of 'No' is 'Negative'.

If anyone is unable to say the meaning of the new words then Lima Sir tells her that she should practice at home. So we read those words at home. We remember them thoroughly. Sometimes, Lima Sir calls out different English words, like raincoat, etc. and we go and write it on the blackboard. Then he also calls out Odia words, and we write the English meaning on the blackboard. Amongst us Gita was able to say 'Bohin' in English is sister!

Lima Sir says, "if somebody reads the words written on blackboard loudly and then you follow her repeating the words loudly then only you will be able to remember the lesson properly. " He says if we call out words loudly as we write, then we would be able to remember them the words. So we read and write English following his method.

#### ABOUT OUR LIBRARY

Jyoti Majhi, Class IV, Village Katali

I love to read library books and my classmates also say that they love to read library books. When our Guruma says it is time to go to the library, we all very happily go and read there.

We select book we want, write its title in the register, and take it with us to class to read silently. When we have completed reading a book we narrate its theme in the school meeting which is after the library period. If the book is unfinished, then, we read it in the next library period. Every Saturday, we have a library period in

Agragamee School. If we find something difficult to understand or follow then we ask our Teacher who is present in the library class to help us understand it.

The library books I have read are 'When They Were Young', 'Tip Top Tip', 'Gol Gol Golu' etc. After we have finished reading the library books we go to library to return it and afterwards we clean the library room. We arrange the library books in proper order.

#### PLAYTIME IN OUR SCHOOL

Nandini Jhodia, Class IV, Village Khurigam

At 3.30pm everyday, our school bell rings for playtime. We generally play Kabadi, Ludu, skipping, Hide & Seek, Puchi (a local game especially played by girl children), Ring-ball, basketball, carom-board etc. I love to play in groups among our sister friends. Our Class V friends mostly play Kabadi game, which is played by two teams. Sometimes, somebody gets hurt during the game, but everybody takes is sportingly.

In Ludu game a total of four players are needed and more players cannot be accommodated. In skipping a group of five to seven players run from the starting line to the end line doing the skipping. Anyone who reaches the end line first will become the winner. In Hide & Seek sometimes, we start with just three players, then other come and join. One person seeks and chases other players, who go and hide. If the chaser touches a player, she cannot move, till another player comes and frees her.

Puchi is played in a group. Everybody competes to exhibit the maximum stamina in bouncing around in a crouching position. The last player moving is the winner. In 'Basket' game, one team makes a pile of tiles, and the other team tries to topple it with a ball. The first team wins if they can re-build the pile without getting out by the ball. We also play other games like 'Catch-Catch'. The carom board game is played by four players. In the end she would become winner who has successfully entered all the dots of his share in the pits.

#### OUR SCHOOL MEETING

Gouri Naik, Class V, Village: Dumel

My name is Gouri Naik, Class V, School Agrgamee. We have a meeting everyday before the school closes. Children of all classes and our teachers and headmistress attend this meeting. All of us stand there in a circle. Some 3-4 children come to the centre point of this circle and instruct everybody to be attentive and to maintain silence. Then they return to their places. One of two school teachers preside over the meeting.

They ask us whether we have any problems or difficulties in the school. If anybody has a problem or complaint speaks up, the others say 'No'. Then the problem is

discussed and teachers give suggestions to solve it. Then, each person mentions something good that has happened, or, about a rule that has been broken. If somebody has found a lost item, she hands it over to a teacher. If it belongs to somebody, then she goes and gets it from the teacher. If nobody claims it, it means that the person is absent, and the teacher keeps it in safe custody, till the owner comes to school. If somebody says she has lost something, then everybody, including the teachers hunt for it. Then when it is found it is given back to its righteous owner.







We appreciate the student who has demonstrated a Good Service or discharged a noble responsibility and request anybody who has done something wrong not to repeat that act again as it would hurt the affected fellow student. At the meeting extracurricular activities like watering the flower plants, closing the windows and doors of classrooms, turning off the lights, getting into and out of the school bus in orderly manner, maintaining cleanliness around the school premise, shortage of rice during the Mid-Day-Meal at school if any, whether water tap was closed etc. are discussed. If we know any new song or story then we teach others about that in the meeting. This meeting helps in sustaining the discipline in the school.

#### SCHOOL PICNIC

Phulanti Gouda, Class V, Kaliajodi Village

All of us took a decision on 31<sup>st</sup> December to organise a Picnic. We organised it in a field near the school. All of us from Class V were eager to have the picnic, as it would be our last in Agragamee School, and we would pass out and go to different schools the next year. We all helped Pana Didi and Sukri Didi our school cooks shifting the cooking stuffs and firewood to the Picinic spot of that field. Then Abhiram Sir got the deck from Kashipur, and played music, and we all danced. It was lot of fun. Lipi Jhodia, Puspanjali Jhodia, Gayatri Naik got up and danced the traditional sailor dance, then some others joined them. The Class I children as also us enjoyed their dance a lot.

Vegetables, and cottage cheese, and many other thing were bought from Kashipur, and Pana Didi and Sukri Didi made delicious food with the help of our teachers. They made rice, dal, curry, tomato soup, 'paneer'(an item of cheese for curry), khiri. we spread the carpet and sat down, our teachers served the food and we ate with great relish. At the end, our teachers asked us whether we had enjoyed ourselves. We all said together 'Yes, we really enjoyed a lot'. Then there was a group photo, and we all wished each other 'HAPPY NEW YEAR 2023', and went back home.

#### **BHOGAMUNDA VILLAGE VISIT**

Swagatika Majhi, Class V, Kutrujhiri Village

On 20<sup>th</sup> January 2023 our School Guruma (Headmaster) told us, "Children, let's make a visit to the Bhagamunda village." Having got the information our school children were very enlightened. As we finished our Ragi porridge Guruma said that we should take our notebook and a pen with us.

So, we fetched our notebook and pen and got into the School Bus and we started singing songs in the bus till it reached the Bhogamunda village. After we got down from the School Bus we walked down to the village. We saw people transplanting

paddy seedlings. As we walked further, a farmer approached us and took us to his farm. We were delighted to see his farm and garden.

Guruma and the farmer had a very interesting discussion about his farm, and the things he grew in it. The farmer said that the farm belonged to him and his brothers. He grew all seasonal vegetables he said, and used the dung of his cows and goats. He also had many fruit trees, including Oranges, Litchi, cashew, Jackfruit, Salapa(Palm) and Maize etc. have been grown here. He got his water from the spring that rose out of the Patramali Hill, and a big stream nearby with the help of a check dam. He grew a lot of vegetables in the summer season, in the mango orchard, while the trees were still young. Once they are older, he would not be able to grow vegetables under them.

The farmer said some of the mango fruits from the trees they ate, and the rest they sold, but they did not get good price for it. We all busily took notes as the farmer and Guruma spoke. Then, we all went around in his field. Guruma cautioned us to take care than we do not step on his seedlings or plant beds. So we walked very carefully, as we went around.







Then we visited another farm nearby, and observed that they had a very nice garden full of cabbages. Then we all got into the bus, and went back to our school. I enjoyed the visit a lot as I could see so many vegetables there.

#### ABOUT OUR MATHS CLASS

Lipi Jhodia, Class V, Village: Badamaribhata

My name is Lipi Jhodia, Class V and my village is Badamaribhatta. Firstly, Guruma teach us Language subject. Then Chaitanya Sir teaches us Mathematics. We all drink Ragi porridge at 11.00 am. Then we go to our classroom. We have a lot fun with Sir. We had forgotten our entire math lesson in the 'Lockdown' period. We learnt addition and subtraction after we entered Grade V.

We were unable to understand addition. Chaitanya Sir came into our classroom and

asked us whether we knew addition and subtraction. We replied "Sir, we don't' know addition." Sir taught us addition and subtraction, multiplication and division. This made us very happy. Then he taught us Angles from our maths book. He would always ask us repeatedly whether we were able to follow, as he taught us.

In his class, we learnt about shapes with boundaries, and the very interesting method by which blind people read. He explained that out that the blind persons learnt to recognize English Letter from 'A' to 'Z' by placing their fingers on the physical dots over the letters.

Whatever our Maths Sir taught us he would ask us to practice. If we couldn't understand something our Sir would explain that again clarifying our doubts. He would also describe about how the different stories in the book were being mathematically recognized. "we have to use mathematic models in every sector. We should not be afraid of Mathematics in our study" he would say. So now we like maths very much, and enjoy the class. it it subject which you cannot forget once you learn it.

#### **VISIT TO THE FIRE STATION**

Puspanjali Jhodia, Class V, Village: Badamaribhata

On 10<sup>th</sup> December 2022 Guruma (Our School Headmaster) said we would go to the Fire Station, Kashipur. We were very happy. She told us to finish our Ragi porridge quickly and get ready. We all finished our porridge quickly, and stood in two lines at the school gate. When the gates were opened, we all happily walked to the fire-station, chitchatting with our friends. When we reached, a security guard came out and opend the Gate for us.

All the Fire Station officers were very happy to see us there. We were also very glad to meet them. We walked around the fire station then, our Guruma and School Teachers told us to sit in a place. A Fire Station Officer came to us and asked us the meaning of 'Agni' (Fire). We replied 'Nian' (Fire in Odia/ local language). Then, he told us that heat, fuelwood and oxygen creates fire. If we want to put out fire first of all we have to remove one of those three elements and fire will spontaneously extinguish. They demonstrated how we can extinguish the fire. They brought gas cylinder, bucket, carbon-dioxide, wetjute empty-packet, a big bowl and put it in front of us. First of all they lit the gas cylinder where there was a small hole. One of the officers there wrapped a cloth in a stick and poured some petrol over that wrapped cloth and lit it. When that fire was taken shown near the gas cylinder hole and all of a sudden, a big flame burst forth from there. When that hole was closed through the thumb finger the flame was dowsed.

Next, the first officer poured some petrol over the water in the big bowl and he asked us which one was weightier – water or petrol. We couldn't know. So, our School Teacher and Didis told that the water was heavier and the petrol was lighter. He put a match to the petrol, and there was fire on water! Then, he covered the bowl with a wet jute bag, and the fire was soon doused.





The officer explained that if fire started crop field then you have to use a long stick to douse the fire."If the fire is not extinguished then you have make a call to 112 phone no. and we will immediately reach the spot" he explained. We said 'Yes, Sir'. Our Guruma said " Children now do you know how to deal with fire, and do you understand all that was demonstrated, then, please convey your gratitude and thanks to all the Fire Station Officers here." So, we then thanked them. We were very happy after visiting the Fire Station Centre, Kashipur. We knew many new things from there and also learned life-saving strategies to douse the fire. We also conveyed our curiosity to learn more of such new things from our future visits to other places. After this, we formed two lines and walked back to school.

#### STRENGTHENING GIRL CHILD EDUCATION IN REMOTE TRIBAL AREAS OF ODISHA

Many things will follow, if people have good education. We began Agragamee School with this understanding, to demonstrate good foundational education in tribal regions. A total of 195 children from 25 villages are enrolled in Agragamee School. Some of these children even stay with their relative's in the nearby villages to study in Agragamee School. Over the years, the furnishings of the school had fallen into disrepair and the **Caring Hand Foundation** offer to support re-furnishing was indeed very welcome. The objectives were:

- a. To provide furniture for the children, so that students could study with basic comfort, and avoid crouching posture, which is bad for their backs and eyes;
- b. To have adequate storage in classrooms to enable organised and neat study atmosphere.

To provide audio-visual equipment to facilitate further learning and education, as also educational development.

Sl.No.	ITEMS	PURPOSE	QUANTITY
1	Bench	Classes III to V	83
2	High Desk	Classes III to V	77
3	Low Desk	Classes I & II	69
4	Book Shelf	For Students TLM and library	12
5	Library	Study and Self-development for students	o2 sets(1set=130 books)
6	Floor Mats	For library and for Classes I & II	50
7	Computer and Projector	For educational use	1 computer, 1 projector

#### Items Provided Under the Project:

- Bench & Desk: Earlier, the students were using old desks and benches that were in a poor condition, because they had been made a long time back. Many were broken, the paint and surface was all scratched and peeling. Now, senior class students from Class III to Class V have been using it. These students feel comfortable to sit on the Bench and they can also securely keep their books or school bags in the Desk.
- Low Desk: Children of Classes I & II are provided floor mats with low desks. This allows for better movement for the children, and greater freedom for activity sessions in the classroom. Now, nobody sits on the floor. And, as Kashipur climate is colder the Desk-Bench provisions has saved children lot of discomfort from sitting on a cold hard floor. Children also report better comfort than the floor.
- **Book Shelf:** Each Class has been provided with one Book Shelf. All the teaching learning material is now properly stacked on these shelves, as against being put on tables, which was quite disorganised.

This has helped to inculcate a habit of being orderly amongst the children as well. Now, TLMs have got better longevity. Extra shelves, are also of much use for the library, allowing orderly arrangement of books, and easy access by the children.

- **Computer and Projector:** The support of computer and projector has helped immensely in expanding the world view of the children through attractive audio-visuals, and exposure to Odia youtube channels for news, as well as for English learning though stories, and talks. For the children, the most delightful shows were those through which they learnt origami and paper craft. Very quickly, children learnt to browse these sites, and happily decorated their classes with colourful paper flowers and models, after following the instructions. Educational films and documentaries are viewed once in fortnight. The computer has also been an essential office help, for record keeping, and updating.
- Library Support: The school library is much used by the children, as their love of learning and reading increases, as they come to school. The existing library had books, which were piled up on various tables, making it difficult for the children to really look at the books, browse and get what they wanted. In addition, the tables occupied a lot of space. The Caring Hands Foundation Support after the refurnishing of the classrooms, left enough funds for purchase of libraries books and shelves. Caring Hands Foundation readily agreed that these remaining funds could be used for improving the library. This has been a great support. With the new as also old books neatly classified according to the class groups, there is order and easy access, enabling a happy reading ambience that encourages use of the library to the maximum. Every Friday the children visit the library for issuing books of their choice. It is interesting to note that some children prefer story books while lower class children go for picture books. If any student finds a book difficult to understand, she consults her teachers. In the reading aloud sessions, a teacher or a student reads out a story or an interesting article from a children's section, and everybody listens.

Sl. No.	Date	Male	Female	Total
1.	26-27.04.2022	18	05	26
2.	07-12.06.2022	12	05	17
3.	01-02.08.2022	14	05	19
4.	21-22.08.2022	16	07	23
5.	22-23.11.2022	16	08	24

#### **TEACHER TRAINING WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED**



#### **CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES**

Sl No	Name of Activity	No. of Periods	Time of Programme	Participants Class	No of Participants
1	Song Practice	36 periods	3.30 to 4.30 pm	All Classes	195
2	Song and Dance practice	12 periods	3.30 to 4.30 pm	All Classes	195
3	Drawing	36 periods	2.30 to 3.30pm, Alternate weeks	All Classes Class - IV & V	65
4	TLM Preparation	2 periods	2.30 to 4.30pm	Classes IV, V	32
5	Nature Study Camp (Handishala)	11.12.022	2.30 to 4.30pm	Class - II	23
6	Nature Study Camp (Bhagamunda)	21.01.023	Half day	All Class	153
7	Visit to Fire Station Kashipur	10.12.02	Half day	All Classes	124
8	Study tour (Chaiti Kashipur)	05. 01.023	Half Day	All Class	129
9	Nature Study Camp (Cherakata Jharan)	02.01.023	Whole Day	All Class	146
10	Nature Study Camp (Kandha khola)	23.01.023	2.30 to 4.30pm	Class - IV, V	43
11	Library Class	44 period	2.30 to 4.30pm	All Class	190



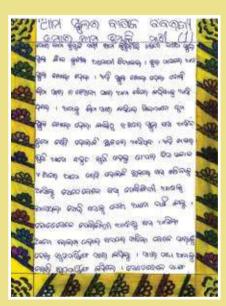
### Agragamee School



Agragamee School Class I with new funsishings



Learning Paper designs through youtube





ସୁମ୍ୟାତ୍ ହାହ ତିନ ପାଏ ସହା <u>କିନିମ</u>ହାରେ ସମ୍ପର୍ଭଣ) କେଲ୍ ବାନିକର ୧୫ <sup>ମହା</sup> ,ସେମ୍ବି କଳି ବ୍ୟାଣ୍ କଣ୍ଡ ଜାକିବାକ୍ଟି ରାକି ମ୍ୟାଟି,ସୁକ୍ୟୁରାରି, ସୁଟି, ଭିକ୍ ରହ୍ନା යොටානු කාල ගෙන යිදිනුවෙද ିମ୍ମାମାକଳ ରଥି ଦହ ଦଳ ଏହାକୁ ଏକଳିହ ମ ମଧ୍ୟ କୁମିକ) କରନ୍ତି କୋଳଙ୍ଗୀ Carton. ଦେଲିକେ ଜବନ୍ଧିତା ଶନ୍ଦ නෙකිව බට බව බව තම්බිංකු මෙ ବିବଳା କାହିଂ।କବାନି ରଚାନି କେତେ ବି রিউরের শালী ওবাইর তরাই কার্যু ଲା ଦେଲିରେ ଏହେ ବଳଟି ନିଳ୍କର and and the charge 20 म्यारि सम्बद्धिः हो यार्थं प्रत्नावार କ୍ରତି ବା ଆଧି ଥିବା ଏକ୍ରି ମହାଳିକ । ଦର୍ଶ କ୍ର वाली चडा लग क्लान DASHO C

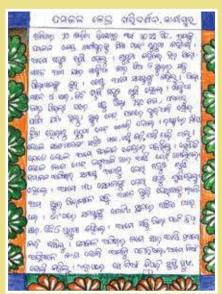
'Play Time in Our School'

Nandini Jhodia, Class-IV

'Annual Report' Chumki Majhi, Class-V

Nandini Jhodia, Class-IV

Chumki Majhi, Class-V



'Visit To The Fire Station' Puspanjali Jhodia, Class-V



Puspanjali Jhodia, Class-V

# Learning Centres Take Agragamee School To Villages



Classroom by community contribution as Derunja has no school



Bhumi reading

words in Semiliguda

Reading from Kau Dale Ka Kantho Pustika, Kapugoda Learning Centre



A busy Classroom in Kaliajodi Learning Centre



Edu-leader Hari Gouda teaching in Dasmantpur Learning Centre



Edu-leader Pratap in Kalakani Learning Centre



Sunduru Majhi reading aloud to the children during library period



Enjoying the library period in Parajasila Learning Centre



Edu-leader Sabita teaching in Peringini Learning Center



# LEARNING CENTRES TAKE AGRAGAMEE SCHOOL TO VILLAGES

#### INTRODUCTION

Often school education in the tribal regions evidences several shortcomings. Even after primary school, literacy and numeracy levels of children are very low, simple arithmetic, and just basic even reading and comprehension skills are absent in many students. Many develop a poor self-esteem and hesitate to even step inside the four walls of a classroom, and a very large number of children just drop out and discontinue school learning. To address the issue, Agragamee decided to begin village learning centers, that would help children keep in touch with their studies during the lockdown, while also helping children make up learning gaps. In the current financial year, 17 Learning Centers in as many villages have been taken up in Rayagada and Kashipur Block of Rayagada District. This programme has been possible because of the generous support from Indo American Sevak Foundation who provided essential library and TLM support, Dasra, SEEDS and Giving Circle Foundation who provided the Edu-leaders Remuneration, Training and Monitoring support and Caring Hands Foundation who supported for solar lights.

The learning centers provide education to children of school going age, which includes drop outs as well. Children are taught in a child-friendly, enjoyable environment with inspirational 'Song-Dance-Story Telling Methodology' using Kau Dake Ka Wall Chart TLM to motivate them to continue their school studies amidst a scenario of abject poverty, malnutrition and starvation. The children here learn reading and writing in a stress free and happy ambience, that helps relate their learning to their everyday life, and things around them. This helps children learn and remember easily, without stress or fear. The Objectives of starting these Learning Centers are as follows:

- To improve the literacy and compensate for the difficulties faced in school learning in the village for First Generation of School Children.
- To sensitize villagers on diverse development-based issues.
- To sensitize the village people by creating a Learning Center in the remote and inaccessible tribal villages.
- To create an environment of openness in the tribal villages.
- To help eradicate exploitation and corruption from the tribal villages.

- To help protect the Tribal Culture and its Traditions in this tribal hinterland.
- To facilitate all the villagers to get literate and become aware of their Rights and demand for the same.
- To facilitate the sustainable development in the village.

#### ACTIVITIES

#### Learning Centers:

Since Agragamee began its programme of village learning centers, there has been an increasing demand for these from the village community. One of these villages, which is really remote is Bhalumaska, at the foothills of the Sasbahu Mali Plateau. The entire village walked 20kms to Agragamee campus one day, to ask for a Learning Center there. This village did not have any government school. The nearest one was 5kms away in the village of Kichkal. Another remote village, Derunja, in the border of Kalahandi district has no school, and no road access. When Edu-leader Sanu Majhi started the Learning Center, children from villages across the district border of Kalahandi, took up residence with relatives in Derunja to study there

The Learning Centers provide a window of opportunity for children in the shadow of exclusion and deprivation to acquire at foundational literacy and numeracy so essential in today's globalized world. Over the 2 to 3 years of their establishment, the reading and writing abilities of children in the VLCs has improved significantly. Children who are regular are also attracting the irregular ones, and many dropouts have hesitantly made their way back to school picking up skills through the Learning centers. 5 out of the 17 villages where we have Learning centers have no government primary schools. Out of these, the village of Rogapadar had a school, which was shut down in 2019.

All other villages have government primary school, and out of these 12 learning centers, 11 run in the government primary school building, and are able to use some of the facilities of the primary school, including class rooms, blackboards, mats, tables, and solar lights where available. In the village of Himarpodi, in Rayagada Block, the School Management Committee could not prevail upon the teacher to provide space in the government school.

#### **Training Workshop**

Regular trainings are conducted, which help the edu-leaders progressively improve their teaching, understand how the children learn, what makes teaching more attractive, reflect upon their work, while and also address issues in their village. Over the last year, 6 training workshops were conducted. In the first training programme, teachers reflected on the importance of action songs and rhymes, and developed their skills in teaching through these. They also observed that children are ever excited to help each other in overcoming any weakness which can be useful approach in multi-level classrooms

The second phase of training for Learning Center Teachers was on how to understand and follow the Kau Dake Ka Wall Chart in teaching for facilitate children to recognize letters, words, vowel symbols, developing reading and writing practice and improving the senior children for book-reading capability etc. All these have been demonstrated in details about how the children should be able to describe what a picture expresses.

In the third phase, there was a review of classroom practices, and everybody shared on their methods. The fourth Phase of Training Workshop was focused more on other issues like inclusive teaching for school drop-out children to develop faster reading and writing abilities and how all the children will learn about the environment, birds & wild animals, about their home and family members, streams, river and forest in their locality and will be able to express about them in their writing personally.

The fifth Phase Training Workshop emphasized on how Teachers would manage discipline and classroom teaching within one classroom with all Grades of children there and how to ensure a children-friendly

environment that inspires and encourages all children to attend Learning Center regularly and improve their performance qualitatively; and improve their reading, writing, story-telling, abilities to counting of numbers, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and other subjects of school study.

Finally, learning different emerging issue in the process of accomplishing a qualitative educational development for all children at the Learning Center with proper strategies to solve the above problems with required support from the villagers and Agragamee was highlighted in details. The smooth management of Learning Center with Agragamee support on the path to ensuring smooth management of Learning Center and accomplishing the desired goal was emphasized to the Teachers. The details of these workshops have been given below:

#### Supply of Teaching Learning Material

Many school children had discontinued their studies during the period of the lockdown. Though, they had a great time, running in the woods and fields, they had distanced from the school and academic learning processes. One of the major problems was that many of the children came from very poor families, who could ill afford to even buy them necessary learning material and stationaries Thus many had no notebook, pen and pencil and were reluctant to attend school. To address the problem, Agragamee supplied all learning material, including notebooks, pens, pencils, scale, rubbers, colouring pencils, drawing books, etc. to each child in the learning centers, and also teaching material including charts, maps, globes and games and stationery to each learning center. The children's attendance at the Learning Centers improved considerably after the distribution of these TLMs to the children. The parents of these children became overwhelmed by the support from Agragamee. Adequate material was supplied, so the eduleaders could stock up and provide for new and late entrants as well. Therefore, the children faced no issues for their learning. Given below are details of different items supplied to Learning Centers:

SI. No.	Particulars	Quantity per LC	No. of Learning Centers	Total girls benefited	Total Boys benefited	Total Students benefited	Supported by
1	Solar Lights	2 Pc	17	402	492	894	CHF
2	Blackboard	1	17	402	492	894	IASF
3	Duster	3	17	402	492	894	IASF
4	White Chalk	3	17	402	492	894	IASF
5	Colour Chalk	1	17	402	492	894	IASF
6	Students Attendance Regs.	1	17	402	492	894	IASF
7	Registers	3	17	402	492	894	IASF
8	Sketch Pen sets	3	17	402	492	894	IASF
9	Pen	50 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
10	Pencil	30 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
11	Eraser	20 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
12	Cobra file	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF

#### List of Teaching Learning Material Supplied to Learning Centers:

13	Colour Pencil	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
14	Drawing Sheet	10 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
15	State Plastic	25 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
16	Binder Clip	1 Packet	17	402	492	894	IASF
17	Drawing Book	25 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
18	Ex. Note Book	75 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
19	Scale (Steel)	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
20	Scale (Plastic)	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
21	Stamp Pad	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
22	Teacher Geometric Box	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
23	Writing Paper	1 Rim	17	402	492	894	IASF
24	Rolling Paper	1 Rim	17	402	492	894	IASF
25	Cover file	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
26	Folder file	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
27	Folder file	2 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
28	Camlin Gum 100 ml.	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
29	India map	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
30	Odisha map	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
31	Globe	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
32	World map	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
33	District map	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
34	Ludo game	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF
35	Snake & Laders	1 Pc	17	402	492	894	IASF

#### SOLAR LIGHT

To facilitate Learning Centers teaching different programs have been undertaken and Solar Light program is one of them. In some Learning Centers there were issues of electricity connection. Therefore, Agragamee took up steps to supply Solar Light to those Learning Centers to facilitate teaching. As a result all the children of these Learning Centers are now able to read their books properly which was not possible earlier as some part of the room were lowly lighted affecting the visibility for book reading by children. So, Agragamee thought Solar Light was ideal for such condition as it will be charged during the daytime while it can give light from evening onwards without fail. A total of two Solar Light have been supplied to each of the five Learning Centers. The Light is being used for portable street-light for children to reach their home respectively.

#### LIBRARY

A total of 17 Library units have been provided to as many Learning Centers by Agragamee. It covers a wide-range books for different age groups in the village. People in the villages have expressed their appreciation of this effort. The library is a symbol of a village's development. It helps children's book reading abilities while it also motivates them to read books to gain more insights and knowledge which facilitates eradication of prejudices and ignorance or backwardness.

#### PARENT-GUARDIANS MEETING

In all Agragamee programmes, tribal communities' participatory approach is especially ensured. One of the keys to ensuring participation of the village community is regular dialogue. Monthly village meetings are conducted to ensure that parents send their children to the learning centers, as well as the government schools regularly, so that their learning levels improve. Apart from this, Agragamee staff conducting the meetings also explain the teaching method and approach in the learning centers, and about the TLM and the library provided. In addition development issues are also analysed, so that people are aware of government schemes, and their entitlements, etc.

As a result, in all villages the Learning Center's arrangement for a room and regular monitoring have been carried out by the villagers themselves. This has greatly helped to bring about qualitative classroom teaching at the Learning Center.

#### MONITORING

The Agrgamee School Teachers directly monitor the Learning Centers by making regular visits to these Centers and they demonstrate the Teaching Methodology in front of the children. They also meanwhile observe and learn about different issues related to classroom teaching and management of Learning Centers. They teach the Teacher how to test the learning progress of children individually of different Grades or Level. They also monitor whether the Agragamee Teaching Methodology is being properly followed or not, the different teaching items are properly utilized or not. All this has helped Learning Centers to accomplish the desired output.

#### THE RURAL LIBRARIES PROJECT SUPPORTED BY IASF

Libraries have a key role in any present day society for several reasons. They provide ready information and reference, they are a source of knowledge for subjects and issues far beyond our immediate surroundings, and if used and managed properly can be a major source of self-education for anybody wishing to learn more. In the tribal regions, the role of libraries is even more essential, as they can anchor the youth to learning and values that they would have no access to otherwise. They can encourage the neo literates to pursue their efforts towards reading and learning in a most rewarding manner. In remote tribal villages, their value is immense, as such villages have no other means of connecting with the print world.

Thus when **INDO AMERICAN SEVAK FOUNDATION** offered to support Agragamee for libraries for the learning center, we accepted the offer with much eagerness and alacrity.

The main Objectives of installing a Library for each of these Learning Centers are:

- The students will have exposure to subjects and topics beyond their school textbooks and can gain General Knowledge and this will expand their horizon of thinking and perspectives in different direction.
- This will enable them to have reading practice and will experience capacity building over other languages.
- It will encourage them to explore more on their Further Study and **Alternative Livelihood prospect** etc.

• To know about Contextual information regarding Agriculture, Horticulture, Govt. Welfare Schemes etc.

Therefore, 17 Learning Centers have been provided with a Library. A library Committee of 7 members, including the Edu-leader of the Village Learning Centre has been formed in every village. The Secretary of the Library is the Edu-leader. The items provided include 34 Cupboards, 85 Mats of 20' length each, and 2210 Library Books in total. Each Learning Centers has thus been provided with 2 Almirahs, 5 nos. 20' Mats and a bundle of 130 Library Books.

This Library will facilitate the Learning Center's children as well as villagers for their development in different directions. Therefore, a meeting was conducted in each of the villages about where their library will be located and how they will use these library books.

Among others the villagers of Learning Center, Learning Center's Teacher, Agragamee School's headmaster Smt. Kanakamani Das and Teaching Staffs were present in these village meetings. The capacity building of Learning Center's children in reading and writing, improving their knowledge on different subjects, General Knowledge, motivation for children's higher study aspiration etc. was discussed in the meeting. Villager's suggestion was sought on where the Library was to be installed or located. The villagers suggested that the library should be located in that place where the Learning Centers are being managed.

Learning Centers' Teachers were also given training on how to manage book-keeping and other library related topics in the Agragamee Training Hall at Kashipur. Twice a week, the Edu-leaders have a library period, in which students browse and read books.

Below are reports from our edu-leader about the libraries in their respective Learning Centers:

#### RUGAPADAR LEARNING CENTER BY EDU-LEADER SUNDURU MAJHI

The Rugapadar Learning Centre, in Mandibisi Panchayat of Kashipur Block, Rayagada District, is a remote village, bordering the district of Kalahandi. Our village had a primary school, but it closed down in 2019. Now the young children have no place to study, other than my learning center. I conduct two Library Classes in a week in this Learning Center. Those children who can read, pick up books of their choice with much interest. Junior Classes enjoy seeing the pictures in the books. Sometimes I ask them to find out the letters in their names. When a child identifies all the letters in her name, others clap loudly to encourage the child. Even they would search further try to show the first letter of their parents, friends' name etc. Everybody loves Library Class because it helps the children to learn many new things and their learning accelerates.

Mithun Majhi, Babula Majhi, Sitaram Majhi etc. read more library books. Out of these children Sitaram Majhi loves to read all kinds of library books. The Learning Center's Teacher also loves to read library books because he is a resident of the village and manage his farm activities and because he became very happy read a library book there that contained different agricultural practices. Learning Center's children, Teacher and villagers all read the library books of their interest. The villagers that read library books more often are: Balar Majhi, Sangita Majhi, Susanta Majhi. These villagers love to take the library book to read at home. So, an Issue Register was created to keep track of it so that one can keep track of 132 library books with details of issue & return date-time-person.

#### KALIAJODI LEARNING CENTER BY EDU-LEADER BINA JHODIA

I teach in Kaliajodi Learning Center in Kodipari Gram Panchayat of Kashipur Block. There are 54 children in my learning center. Some children, especially, the older ones are irregular, as they are often out doing manual labour work, or taking the cattle out. So usually, I have attendance of about 37 to 40 children in my Learning Center. The learning Centre runs in the Kaliajodi Primary School Building. Agragamee has provided solar lights as the learning centre runs in the evening.

I found it very challenging to teach. There were small children, and older children. Some children – a very

few – could read and write, most of the others could not even write their names. I did not know what to do. Children used to get bored, some of the older children were very frightened. Then I slowly understood about teaching, and the psychology of children from the training I took in Agragamee. I also got a copy of Kau Dake Ka book. The training and this book helped me teach the children in a playful way, so that they found coming to school attractive, and did not even realise that they were learning.

Agragamee gave a library for our village. They gave 130 books, cupboards and also helped form a library committee. Now, every Tuesday and Friday I have Library class in this Learning Center. Children bring out books from the shelf on their own and put it on the mat properly. Later they take their seat and search Library Books of their choice and they start reading those books. They ask the Teacher about the difficult words that they find and understand its meaning. Children love Library Books or our past Statesman and rare personalities. The children become very happy to go through many books on foreign countries. The Learning Center Teacher is also equally very much interested and encouraged to read many library books.

The older children like Phulanti Gouda, Ratha Jhodia, Hirabati Gouda, Santosh Jhodia, Sanjit Lohra etc. can read books. A list has been prepared for all the Library Books and there is an issue-register in which the Learning Center's children write down the names of the Library Books. Those who want to read library books at home do issue books of their choice and return it afterwards. Some of the villagers also issue library books and read it at home.

#### SEMILIGUDA LEARNING CENTER LIBRARY BY EDU-LEADER KABISURYA MAJHI

The Library class is fixed for Tuesday and Saturday in Semiliguda Learning Center. In Library class the children first keep those library books on the mat. The Teacher tells everyone to pick up library books of their choices. The Teacher then prepares a list of Library Books and enters the name, date and time details of issue of library books including his own name. Some children are interested to issue library books to read at home and they return the book after reading it . Older boys read books silently and ask the meanings of difficult words whenever they find. Any student who couldn't finish reading the book then he or she would keep piece of paper on that page to renew reading from that page next time.

There are different kinds of books in the Library. Children like to read story and song books, and learn the songs. As their teacher, I also love the much awaited Library class and as it gives me time go through books and learn many things. Sometimes I read books aloud with action to the children. The children like this very much. Laxmipriya Majhi, Renuka Majhi, Jayanti Majhi etc. are interested to read more library books. Younger children prefer picture books. Village members also issue books to read at home, and come and talk of the things they have learned.

Likewise, the Library class is also being conducted with similar unprecedented success in other Learning Centers. As a result, the children have been more interested to know many new information, knowledge and subjects from Learning Center's Library Books. This has been confirmed after our regular visits to all the Learning Centers. By starting Learning Centers in 17 villages it has helped the reading abilities of the children as also the villagers who have got capacity building from finding different agricultural practice in the library books as told by them.

Sl. No.	Library items	Total Nos. of Item	Supplied
1.	Almirah	34	34
2.	Floor Mat		5 piece
3.	Library Books	17 packets	17 packets

#### LIBRARY MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED:

VILLAGE LEARNING CENTERS AND THE SUPPORTS PROVIDED:

SI.		Gram		, ,	Stude	Student Strength	ngth	: : -	Solar	Agraga-	Other	Library
No.	Village	Panchayat	Edu-Leader	Support from	Boys	Girls	Total	School Building	Light by CHF	mee Wall Hanger	Learning Charts	Sheives + Mats + books
Ч	Katali	Maikancha	Krushna Majhi	SEEDS and IASF*	21	22	43	Primary School	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
7	Kaliajodi	Kodipari	Bina Jhodia	GCF and IASF **	21	33	54	Primary School	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
m	Peringini	Kodipari	Sabita Kuldipya	Dasra and IASF	15	22	37	Primary School	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
4	Ratapada	Kashipur	Shasi Jhodia	SEEDS and IASF	30	35	65	Primary School	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
5	Parajasila	Kashipur	Gouri Jhodia	SEEDS and IASF	24	26	50	Primary School	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
9	Kalakani	Khurigan	Pratap Jhodia	SEEDS and IASF	20	24	44	Primary School	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
7	Semiliguda	Renga	Kabisurjya Majhi	Dasra and IASF	23	33	56	Community Hall	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
œ	Kapadang	Sankarada	Dasa Majhi	Dasra and IASF	20	33	53	Community Hall	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
6	Kapuguda	Hadiguda	Purendra Jhodia	Dasra and IASF	19	21	40	Primary School	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
10	Kashipur	Kashipur	Nirupa Naik	SEEDS and IASF *	32	35	67	Pvt. House	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
11	Bhalumaska	Siripai	Ramanatha Majhi	Dasra and IASF	24	29	53	Pvt. House	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
12	Rughapadhar	Mandibishi	Sundru Majhi	Dasra and IASF	20	22	42	Primary School	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
13	Derunja	Mandibishi	Sanu Majhi	Dasra and IASF	20	23	43	Community Hall	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
14	Toyangiri	Siripai	Geetanjali Majhi	Dasra and IASF	12	16	28	Community Hall	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
15	Jhumuka	Kutuli	Abhina Kulesika	Dasra and IASF	27	40	67	Primary School	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	20pc	2+ 5+130
16	Himarpadi	Kumbhikata	Ladi Mandangi	Dasra and IASF	37	37	74	Community Hall	2 nos	Part -1 Part -2	zopc	2+ 5+130
17	Kurumulumunda	Kutuli	Sima Minyaka	Dasra and IASF***	37	41	78	Primary School	2 NOS	Part -1 Part -2	zopc	2+ 5+130
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				402	492	894					
し じ *	*GCF: Giving Circle Foundation **SFFDS: Sustaina	nindation *	**SFFDS. Suctaina	able Environment and Ecological Development Society ***IASE: Indo American Sevak Foundation	Log Prol	le cino	Davial	anment Society	42 AI X X X	· Indo Am	ariran Savak	Foundation

\*GCF: Giving Circle Foundation, \*\*SEEDS: Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society, \*\*\*IASF: Indo American Sevak Foundation, \*\*\*\*CHF: Caring Hands Foundation

#### TEACHERS TRAINING CONDUCTED:

SI.	Dates	М	F	Total	Subjects and Activities
1	26-27.04.2022	18	8	26	<ul> <li>Learning Centre Children's Learning progress was discussed.</li> <li>All Teachers from respective Learning Centre had discussed their progress level in detail.</li> <li>It was necessary to conduct a village meeting to appraise the children attendance to the guardians.</li> <li>It would be more effective if the Agragamee School Staffs visited the village and conducted a village meeting for the purpose.</li> <li>A demonstration class was conducted to help the Teachers understand and follow methodology on how to teach 'Kau Dake Ka' Wall Chart at the Learning Centre.</li> </ul>
2	07-12.06.2022	12	5	17	<ul> <li>Training Edu-leaders to perceive as Eco-leaders:</li> <li>Integrating farming and eco-system knowledge in education</li> <li>Importance and methods for organic and chemical free farming</li> <li>Exposure to Agragamee's ecological farm</li> <li>Motivation and mobilisation of village community,</li> <li>Taking up development issues in the villages, writing applications and following it up</li> <li>Basic Acts and provisions for tribal communities</li> <li>Method and approach for EVS teaching</li> <li>Multi-grade teaching, and getting dropouts back to school</li> </ul>
3	1-2.08.2022	14	5	19	We can't call a classroom as model classroom if it is a beautiful and a big one. For that we need TLM for Children where either children or the teacher securedly and carefully maintain the necessary TLM use it to the need of the children. As a result all the TLMs are utilized and maintained securely.
4	21-22.08.2022	16	7	23	<ul> <li>A discussion on 'Village Library'was conducted and the following decisions were taken up:</li> <li>The 'Library' facility available with the Learning Centre is a golden opportunity for the children as well as for villagers.</li> <li>The villagers took up full responsibility for the management of the Library.</li> <li>The Villagers became very glad to have a Library Management Committee.</li> </ul>
5	22-23.11.2022	16	7	23	<ul> <li>The Edu-Leaders observed classroom teaching of Agragamee School and noted the methods.</li> <li>The Teachers understood and learnt about the three subjects – Language, Mathematics and Environment Studies taught at the Agragamee School.</li> <li>They saw that the Agragamee School children are being taught in three languages – Odia, Kui and Jhodia dialect.</li> </ul>

6	16-17.12.2022	16	8	24	• The goal and objectives of the Village Library was discussed.
					• The Library has been installed at the place where the 'Learning Centre' children are taught.
					• The Library Book reading will be conducted for twice a week and after reading the library book the children will narrate its summary before the teacher.
					<ul> <li>At first, the children will browse for library book of their choice.</li> </ul>
					• The children select books and issue library books and read it as per their curiosity while browsing.
					<ul> <li>The younger children preferably Class I &amp; II select books that have lot of pictures and they see those pictures opening page after page.</li> </ul>
					• The teacher teaches the children thorough the 'story telling' methodology.
					• The Edu-Leaders were imparted training on how to maintain the Catalogue Registrar.
					• A 'Demo Class' was given on how to use the Issue Register.





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

#### **OVERALL OBJECTIVE**

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

#### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

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

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

#### PROJECT LOCATION

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

#### PROJECT PERIOD

1<sup>st</sup> Oct. 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> Mar. 2025

Activities Performed under Major Components of the Project:

#### SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT:

All the beneficiaries under Model Family Farms and Integrated Farms were supported with 80 fruit saplings each, to develop the fields into fruit orchards within 4-5 years. The average survival rate of the saplings is 87%. The dead spots will be gap filled in coming days.

600 nos. of desi poultry supported for business purpose. Now 125 she birds are giving egg and 165 nos. of new cheeks born.

40 Poor HH has supported in 4 villages. Per HH 2 nos. of She goats supported. Now 12 nos. of She goats has given birth of 16 no's of child goats.

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24 SHGs adopted Oyster mushroom cultivation with 2470 bed and harvested 32 quintals of mushroom, sold @ Rs.120/kg with a net profit earned Rs.384000/-. On an average the increase in income per SHG member was found to be Rs.1600/-.

1 youth group and 1 SHG group is involved in nursery raising. Size of the nursery is 40x25x10 feet in Deula and Kesariguda.

Activity	Target	Achieved
Establishment of 75 Model Family Farms and 10 Model	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Family Farm-75
Integrated Farm	Integrated farm-10	Integrated farm-10
Formation and strengthening of WSHGs	60	30
	Poultry-20	Poultry-13,
Formation of Women led Enterprises	Mushroom-10	Mushroom-7
	Goat-150	Goat-40
Entrepreneurship training to WSHG members	500	200
Entrepreneurship training to Youth	500	200
Establishment of Hi-tech Nurseries	5	1
Establishment of 50MT warehouse	1	Half completed
Establishment of Farmer Field Schools with model farms, agro-horticulture demonstration units, training etc.	5	2

#### NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Till date there has been establishment of 18 nos. of farm pond and 7 nos. of sallow well completed and round the year irrigation facility created for 35 acres.

Solar street light supported in 10 villages- 100 nos., 500 solar lamps distributed to primary school children in 10 villages and 5 solar base irrigation system has been installed in 2 villages covering 10 acre of irrigation.

A total of 232 farmers were supported with desi paddy and other crop varieties to grow organically. Kandula supported-26 kg and harvested-252 kg, millets supported- 227 kg and harvested- 10619 kg, Black rice supported-642 kg and harvested 18170 kg.

Three Grain Banks have been established in Patramunda, Gumaguda and Atakabeda.

Activity	Target	Achieved
Irrigation infrastructure (farm pond -18, shallow well-7)	Farm Pond- 6o Shallow Well- 40	25
Solar energy based Irrigation facility created	30	5
Solar street lights installed	150	100
Solar lamps provided to U.P.School children	700	500
Provision of smokeless chullah in primary schools and Anganwadi centres	Primary schools-15 Anganwadi Centres-15	Anganwadi Centres-10
Small and marginal farmers for sustainable agriculture and organic farming	200	200
Establishment of Grain Banks	5	3

#### **PROMOTION OF EDUCATION**

7 smart schools have been developed in villages like Bhatigoan, Dahibhata, Sagarmunda, Patramunda, Pilika, Kesariguda, Gumaguda. Computers, TV, drinking water facility, library, colouring of walls and paintings has been done. Teachers and students are trained about Computer literacy.

Joyful learning environment has been created in the Primary schools for the reason dropout status is seen to be reducing day by day.

Village Development Committee has been setup in every village and they are working actively towards the developmental activities in every aspect for their villages.

Activity	Target	Achieved
Formation and strengthening of Village Development Committee	15	15
Establishment of Smart School with mini library,portable drinking water facility and smart class infrastructure: screen, projector and digital content		7
Formation and strengthening of Farmer Producer Group	1	1

#### **GOVERNMENT CONVERGENCE**

Convergence with the government schemes had provided a lot of help for the development of villages i.e., infrastructure development and improving the livelihood of farmers by increasing their incomes.

Natural Resource Management				
Activity	Unit (Nos.)	No. of Village	Amount (in Lakh)	Department
Irrigation infrastructure				
Deep Bore Well	3	1	17.10	OLIC
Lift Irrigation System	6	1	12.50	OLIC
Sprinkler Drip Irrigation System	4	4	8.75	Horticulture
Motor Pump Set	6	2	1.56	ITDA
Solar Energy based irrigation facility created (Solar Bore Well)	6	1	21	OLIC
Promotion of Aromatic Paddy	15	1	0.72	ITDA
Sub Total			61.63	
Skill Development and Livelihood Enhancement				
Women led Enterprises (Backyard Poultry)	1	1	1.23	Veterinary Dept.
Women led Enterprises (Goatery)	2	2	2.61	Veterinary Dept.
Sub Total			3.84	
Grand Total			65.47	

The details of the convergences with different Government departments are given below:

#### IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

Sustainable intensification of field crops and fruit crops, in terms of creating a long-term income generating source for the beneficiaries.

Empowerment of tribal/poor women and youth through various livelihood training programmes at the grassroots, to improve their local leadership qualities.

Natural resources management by providing solar street lights, constructing farm ponds and pit compost units, installing solar bore wells.

Convergence with govt schemes and different departments has also helped the farmers to a large extent by making them aware about schemes and benefits they can avail from the govt.

Promotion of Organic farming practices and indigenous varieties has also helped them to attract a different niche of market.

Increase of Livestock rearing at family level has come out as an alternative source for income generation for youths and tribal women.

Entrepreneurship development through SHG and Youth trainings on different skills and package of practices as well as market linkages of the farm produces.

#### SUSTAINABILITY APPROACH

The project has been designed to develop knowledge and skills of local tribal communities for sustainable and integrated farming, to conserve natural resources ensuring environmental sustainability for long term use, to build up social capital for better governance of resources with an aim to improve wellbeing of people as well as rejuvenate the ecosystem and within one half year it is observed that farmers income in increasing, SHG and youth are involved in Various entrepreneurship activities, quality of farming practices are increasing, due to development of inter cropping in the family farm, integrated farm and 0.25 acre farm family income is increasing.

Out of 135 acres of plantation in the up-coming kharif season 100 acres will be under vegetables and 35 acres will be under pulses and millets.

Adoption and popularization of Organic farming practices will have a long-term impact on soil health as well as will develop a market for organic products.

Good Convergence with different govt. departments will build and maintain a good relationship in long run.

Farmers with organized habit to adopt vegetables instead of maize or hybrid paddy will earn more according to market demand.

#### SUCCESS STORY-1

Name- Balabhadra Nayak, Age-35, Village- Dedeshpalli, Family Member-6, Area Covered-1 acre.

#### Brief on Intervention-

Coconut-5 Balabhadra is supported with 1 acre of plantation crops for family farm with total Lemon-5 80 numbers of plants along with vegetables seeds okra, tomato, and beans for inter Pomegranate-5 cropping. Sapota-5

#### Impact Created-

Earlier he was growing sugarcane by investing rs.30000/- and was getting net return of Rs.32000/- in one year, which was very low. Now after intervention of HDFC, he is growing vari land and earning enough to change his livelihood condition.

t return of RS.32000/- in one
ious vegetables in the same

**Fruit Saplings** 

Mango-40

Litchi-10

Cashew- 20

**Kharif:** Okra, beans, radish, tomato and brinjal crops grown. Net return of Rs.73500/- against investment of 19500/-

**Rabi:** Cabbage, broccoli, tomato, green pea, brinjal, onion and greens cultivated. Net return of Rs. 52000/- against investment of Rs.22000/-.

The farmer has expressed his happiness that by changing the farming pattern and adopting intercropping he is getting net profit of Rs.120000/on yearly basis whereas from sugarcane he was getting only a return of Rs.32000/- with very less profit even after 13 months of crop duration.



#### SUCCESS STORY-2

Mission Khyamata, Village: Patramunda, Members- 10, President- Minakhi Majhi

#### Brief on Intervention-

WSHG members often took bank loans for agricultural investments with poor returns. The HRDP Programme sought to change this through training and linkages to the 5 WSHGs in Patramunda village. The Mission Khyamata WSHG responded positively to this support and took mushroom cultivation with much enthusiasm making good use of the mushroom spawns, net and polyethene sheets and package of practices to grow oyster mushrooms provided.

#### The Impact-

In a small place (100 square feet) total 90 mushroom beds were set up and a total mushroom production of 170 Kg was recorded. They sold it at a good price and the revenue generated was kept as the fund of the WSHG for further investment. This particular practice has made the women members develop their skills on mushroom cultivation as well as entrepreneurial skills, so they can divert from substantial farming to a better livelihood.

Expenditure	
Shed net	2500/-
Mushroom seed	2000/-
Labour cost	2000/-



Total	6500/-	
Profit		
Total Selling Price	23800/- (170kg*120/-)	
Net Profit	17300/-	

#### SUCCESS STORY-3

#### SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION OF BLACK RICE-

Name of Villages-Gumaguda, Atakabeda, Patakote, Sanakumuli, Bhatigon, Deula, Keshariguda, Dedeshapali, Menjar, Sagarmunda.

#### Brief on Intervention-

Earlier high yielding Paddy, Maize and sugarcane were farmed for the purpose of marketing in both Kharif and Rabi season and it was the main agricultural practice of the farmers. The farmers of the villages are habituated with the use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides for more production.

From the HRDP project, two varieties of black rice – kalamali and Kalazira was supported to 218 farmers of 11 villages, i.e., 736 kg for the purpose of seeds production, to form seed bank of indigenous seeds and to reduce dependency on paddy seeds from different companies.



# Natural and Agroecological Agriculture Development Initiatives



Joyful Learning In Smart School



Farmer Exposure Visit



Oyster Mushroom Harvest By Wshg



**Goat Distribution** 



Solar Lamp Distribution



Provison of Water Purifier for Smart School



Vermi Compost- Promotion of Organic Farming



Children Using Solar Lamp For Study

## Eco-village Development with Climate Smart Agriculture



Participatory Rural Appraisal activities under Micro Level Planning conducted by OPSL in KKS project



Community Interaction Session under Micro Level Planning at Hatipakhana village in KKS project



A Farmer during Pit Digging in Family Farm of KKS Project



Community Mobilization through Video Documentary Show in KKS Project Villages



Glimpse of Community Nursery established by the WSHG under KKS Project



Glimpse of a Farmer during Pit Digging in Family Farm of Danduguda Village under KKS Project



Community Nursery established by the WSHG under KKS Project



Cashew Saplings in Nursery managed by the Gayatri WSHG at Dangajharan village in KKS project



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

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

### **DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE**

• To build up self-reliance and resilience of tribal populations to achieve food, nutrition and livelihood securities with economic sustainability for 700 families in 20 villages through climate smart agriculture.

### **PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

- 700 families from 20 villages will improve their livelihoods and capacity to cope with the impact of climate change with special focus on climate smart agriculture and increased production, value addition, income and development of community based organisation
- To achieve food and nutritional securities with economic sustainability for 700 families in 20 villages through training and capacity building of youth and women eco-leaders.
- To Establish a Germ Plasm Bank on Jackfruits to produce quality Grafts and train youths from 200 villages and help 10000 families.
- To implement various government programmes particularly income generation activities keeping in view the availability of local skills and resources.

PROJECT DURATION: 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2027

### **KEY ACTIVITIES OF THE PROJECT**

- 1) Eco Village Development:
- 1.2) Baseline Survey
- 1.3) Family farm for sustainable intensification of the major staple and cash crop

- 1.4) Gap filling and family maintenance
- 1.5) Support to women headed households and other vulnerable sections
- 1.6) Strengthening of existing tribal women federation (Training and Capacity Building)
- 1.7) Strengthening of existing Farmer Producer Company for processing, value addition and marketing.

## 2) Community Infrastructure Development:

- 2.1) Mini Processing Centre of Millet and Paddy
- 2.2) Irrigation development
- 3) Training and Capacity Building:
- 3.1) Farmer's Field School
- 3.2) Solar light Distribution
- 3.3) Institution Building of farmers producer company
- 3.4) Training & Exposure Visit of Progressive farmers
- 3.5) Agriculture Based Training for Youth
- 3.6) Thematic Workshop
- 3.7) External Consultancy

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

## ESTIMATED RESULTS

- a. 600 tribal small farmers will adopt better soil and land use practices, and improve production on 600 acres of uplands;
- b. Training and extension will encourage 1500 more farmer families to adopt similar practices.
- c. 100% of 10000 families have successfully established Jackfruit Orchard according to promoted model to strengthen food security, and mitigate impact of climate change in KBK areas.
- d. 1200 farmers trained by 5 progressive farmers through 30 training camps conducted in 5 farmers' field schools applying 7 techniques to at least 600 acres.
- e. 100 youth increased their livelihood and employability through capacity building training and entrepreneurship activities and their income have an average monthly income of Rs. 7,500/-.
- f. 10 CBOs managed 10 mini processing centres in 10 villages for processing of millet and paddy.

# KEY ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period 600 nos. of beneficiaries of 25 villages have started basic pre establishment initiatives of family farms like land development, layout of patch for pit digging, pit filling, nursery raising and management. The details has mentioned below.

## a) Beneficiary selection / land ownership / land use micro planning:

During the reporting period the following selection criteria of beneficiaries has been fixed by the Lok Sangathan (village development committee) and approved in the village committee resolution accordingly i.e.

i) The beneficiary must belong to BPL (Below Poverty Line) category.

- ii) The annual income of the beneficiary must be under Rs. 45,000/-.
- iii) The beneficiary must have at least 1 acre of waste land.
- iv) The beneficiary must agree to obey the project guidelines of KKS.
- v) The beneficiary must follow the methods of organic farming and climate smart agriculture practices.
- vi) The age of the beneficiary must be 18 years and above.
- vii) The beneficiary must agree to pay his/her share for the local contribution of the project.
- Before selection of beneficiaries the land ownership of them has verified through the land records available in the office of Revenue Inspector/Tehsildar of the concerned area. After verification, the list of the beneficiaries of the particular village and their land has been identified. This initiative has opened the way towards the beginning of family farm activities. The soil test of family farm land will be done after rainy season to measure its fertility.
- During the reporting period the identification process for contiguous patch for the plantation area belong to 600 nos. of beneficiaries covering 600 acres of land in 25 villages has completed. Each patch consists of minimum 3 to 5 acres of the beneficiaries in a combined manner which would help in regular supervision, watch and ward, spraying, manuring, and other operations. Each patch will be Geo tagged after completion of fencing to get the accurate land volume.
- The micro-planning of 25 villages have been started during the reporting period. The detail report of micro-planning will be shared with KKS in the next quarter.

### b) Land development:

During the reporting period the land development works like labelling, bush cutting, removing stone and pebbles have been completed in 125 acres of land by 125 beneficiaries in 12 villages. After that the trench cum bund and land plotting work will be done these farmers. The concerned work would help the farmers to bring the land to a proper size for plantation, orchard development and intercropping which are usually sloppy, undulating, and unproductive and remain uncared.

### c) Nursery Establishment by WSHG:

During the reporting period total 10 nos. of regular Nursery has been established by 10 WSHGs (Women Self Help Groups) in 10 villages of 4 Gram Panchayats (Pujariguda, Tentulikhunti, Manchagam and Goudadeopali) of KKS operational areas. The following plants have been raised in the concerned nurseries to fulfil the demand of orchard development in Family Farm of 25 villages.

Fruit Saplings	Cashew, Guava, Papaya, Custard Apple, Jackfruit
Oil Seed Saplings	Simarouba Glauca, Pongamia Pinnata
Forest Species	River Tamarind, Sickle Senna, Indian Gooseberry, Bixa Orellana
Vegetable Saplings	Drumstick

Fruit plants like Cashew, Guava Papaya, Custard Apple and Jackfruit have been raised in the above community nurseries. In order to meet the need of firewood demand and medicinal use of the beneficiaries River Tamarind, Sickle Senna, Indian Gooseberry and Bixa Orellana saplings has been raised in the nursery for border plantation in family farm. Also oil seed plants like Simarouba Glauca and Pongamia Pinnata have been raised in the said nursery. To protect the nurseries from cattle, green fencing has done by the nursery care taker. The details of the regular nursery managed by the WSHGs have mentioned in the table given below;

	Name of the Women Self Help Group (WSHG)	Village Name		No. of Saplings Raised in Nursery
1	Jai Jagannath SHG	Danduguda	Manchagam	12000

2	Maa Tarini SHG	Kenduguda	Manchagam	12000
3	Nilakantheswar SHG	Danduguda	Manchagam	12000
4	Atabasa SHG	Tangnikote	Manchagam	12000
5	Gayatri SHG	Dangajharan	Gouda, Deopali	12000
6	Jai Mataji SHG	Gouda kurumuli	Gouda, Deopali	12000
7	Tulashi SHG	Tabhapadar	Tentulikhunti	12000
8	Janani SHG	Khandiaguda	Tentulikhunti	12000
9	Patramunda SHG	Mundaguda	Tentulikhunti	12000
10	Maa Dharani SHG	Khuntipadar	Tentulikhunti	12000
			Total	120000

The idea behind the said nurseries is that the WSHG of targeted villages will raise the nursery with different saplings which will be marketed through Nabagamee Farmer Producer Company for orchard development in family farm. The agreement between the WSHG from the targeted villages and Nabagamee FPC has done. According to the agreement the WSHG will charge Rs. 3/- for each sapling like River Tamarind, Simarouba Glauca, Pongamia Pinnata, Sickle Senna, Indian Gooseberry, Bixa Orellana, Papaya, Custard Apple and Drumstick etc. and Rs. 5/- for each fruit plant like Cashew and Jackfruit saplings. These concerned groups will earn money out of this nursery trade. The WSHGs will be enhanced and upgraded their skills on nursery raising and management through various trainings and meetings conducted by Agragamee under the KKS project.

### d) Micro-Level Planning:

Apart from that during the reporting period the household survey of 10 villages covering 606 families under Micro-Planning has been completed. The Micro-Planning process for 25 villages has been started. It is expected that it will be completed by the end of May 2023 and the final report will be shared with KKS if the fund request will release on time.

### e) Formation of Lok Sangathan (Village Development Committee):

During the reporting period 25 Lok Sangathan (community watch group/village committee) has formed in 10 villages. Different development activities and action plan of the project and field level issues were taken place in the village meetings during the reporting period. Lok Sangathan has been monitoring the agro-activities of the community and reviews the performances of beneficiaries transparently. It has been acted as a community watch group to monitor all agro-activities like family farm, intercropping, orchard development and also review the performances of farmers towards the sustainability of the implementation of the project.

### The Process

- 143 farmers are supported @ 4 kg of black rice total of 572 kg for farming of 71 acres of land. The same farmers are also supported for compost pit to farm through organic farming process.
- 75 farmers are supported (a) 2 kg rice total quantity of 150 kg for farming of 19 acre.
- Total area covered by black rice of 90 acre in 11 villages.

### The Impact-

Within end of December, it was assessed that in 90 acre of land total harvesting was 106 quintals. The selling cost of the paddy seeds will be @ Rs.15000/- per quintal and total seeds cost will be Rs.159000/- which is more than four times in comparisons with normal rice.



# SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR PROMOTION OF MILLET IN TRIBAL AREAS

### **PROJECT BACKGROUND**

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

### OBJECTIVES

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

### COVERAGE AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT

SI. No.	Block & District	No. of GPs	No. of Villages	No. of Farmers	Area Covered (Ha)	Duration of Project
1	Tentulikhunti, Nabarangapur	5	25	554	380 Ha	5 years
2	Phiringia, Kandhamal	23	68	1819	909 Ha	5 years

3	Kashipur, Raygada	14	139	3394	796 Ha	10 years
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### **KEY ACTIVITIES**

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

### **OUR INTERVENTION IN THE PROJECT**

Agragamee has been playing an important role to implement this project in 3 Districts, introduced SMI (System of Millet Intensification)/LT (Line Transplant)/LS (Line Sowing) for Ragi and other millets. Adoption of SMI method for Ragi cultivation by the farmers is an indication of success of the project, but for which the farmers are getting double income from their land.

Agragamee has also sponsored a short training on "Advances in eco-friendly pest management strategies in millets". The training programme mostly focused on recent methods of pest management. It included introduction to developments in host plant selection process, plant defense traits, and systematic management of insect pests in millets through biological as well as semi-chemical control methods.

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

- 5767 farmers were imparted trainings on millet farming methods, value addition, processing and marketing in Rayagada, Kandhamal and Nabarangpur districts of Odisha.
- Community resource persons were trained on System of Millet Intensification (SMI) and organic input production.
- Farmer Producer Organizations formed by Agragamee, are exclusively working on production, processing, value addition and marketing of millet in 3 Districts.

### RAGI CULTIVATION DETAILS

The cultivation of Ragi is mainly done in 4 methods i.e., SMI (System of Millet Intensification), Line Transplanting, Line sowing and Broadcasting. Odisha government also incentivise millet cultivation to encourage farmers adopt new technologies like SMI, application of cycle weeder and various organic fertilisers, etc @5000/- per Ha of cultivated land.

District	Block	SMI Ha.	LT Ha.	LS Ha.	B. C Ha.	Total Area	Incentive (Rs)
Kandhamal	Phirngia	322.5	352.3	235	46	955.8	22,14,700
Rayagada	Kashipur	350	245	302	NA	897	44,53,850
Nabarangapur	Tentulikhunti	150.2	7.8	131	NA	289	36,77,500
Total:		822.7	605.1	668	46	2141.8	1,03,46,050

### OTHER ACTIVITIES UNDER THE PROJECT

1. Non-Residential Training on Capacity Building:

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

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

## RAGI PROCUREMENT DETAILS

A remarkable amount of 17,168 quintals of Ragi from 5767 farmers has been procured in year 2022-2023, which shows a growth of 79% according to the year of 2021-2022.

District	LAMPCS/ Mandi/ FPO	No of Farmer	Quintals	Amount (MSP @ 35.78)
	Bandhagada	510	1825	65,29,850.00
	Sadingia	222	665	23,79,370.00
Kandhamal	Gochhapada	347	995.50	35,61,899.00
	Balandapada	365	1171.54	41,91,770.12
	Kashipur	550	4429	15,849,962.00
Rayagada	Tikri	330	3518	12,587,404.00
	Mandibisi Millet FPC	213	2800	10,018,400.00
Nabarangapur	Nabagamee FPO	232	1764	6,311,592.00
	Total:	2769	17168	61,427,104.00

### IMPACTS OF THE MILLETS PROJECT

- Production has been doubled for each farmer
- Farmers have given up chemical fertilizers, now using organic fertilizers.
- System of Millet Intensification (SMI) and Line transplantation techniques have been adopted successfully.
- Farmers able to get good price for their production by the GOVT procurement under (MSP) project
- Farmers avail healthy incentive benefits by transplanting with proper technique from the Govt

#### SUCCESS STORY-1: Asala Majhi

Asala Majhi of Sargiguda village, Kashipur Block, Rayagada District was getting 6 qtls of ragi from 2 acres of land through traditional broadcasting method of cultivation. Initially she was hesitant, but training and exposure to other farmer plots gave her the motivation to adopt line planting methods under SMI (System of millet intensification) methods. She found her yield doubled to 12quintals. Asala Majhi is very happy, and is determined to teach her methods to other farmers.



### Godigan Village Embraces Millets Again

Godigan is a small village, under Lamtaguda G.P. in Tentulikhunti Block in Nabarangpur District of Odisha State, India. Three decades back, they changed from their traditional millet and lentil crops to commercial maize cultivation, motivated by the jump in the returns. However, over the years, the quantity and prize of chemicals required to sustain the high yields increased, and maize cultivators began to suffer increasing losses.

In collaboration with Odisha Millets Mission Agragamee intervened with trainings, demonstrations, as well as incentives to enable farmers to return to cultivation of ragi and other traditional millet crops. The farmers increased the area under millets. Over a period of 5 years, the number of farmers, and the acreage under millet went up markedly. Thus, a total 97 farmers have cultivated finger millet, little millet, foxtail millet, pearl millet and sorghum in 272 acres of land through improved package of practice in 2022-23. Out of which 65 farmers have cultivated Little Millet in 147 acres of land and harvested 619Q of Little Millet during the Kharif season of the year 2022 (10-12Q per Ha). These farmers have sold 376 Q of Little Millet in the local market, to the traders and Farmer Producer Company @ Rs. 4200/- per Quintal of total Rs. 15,79,200 (Fifteen Lakhs Seventy Nine Thousand

### Manipadar Women Farmers Outstanding Millet Cultivation Shows the Way

Villagers of Manipadar undertake rainfed cultivation of ragi as the single farm pond and dug well in the village, were inadequate for irrigated cultivation.



Agragamee's millet programme taught the SHG groups in the village the techniques of improved millet cultivation through SMI. Thus, 22 women members have done ragi cultivation in 20 acers of land and they got more than 110 quintals of production from that particular area." When the government stopped cultivation on the hilly lands, then, we confined only to paddy. But now we have learnt that Ragi can also grow very well on low land" says Kusum Kanhar Secretary of 'Tulasi' SHG (Self-help group) with a smile. She proudly showcased the single patch of Ragi crop,

cultivated by the 2 WSHGs in the village, over 20acres of land. The collective effort of all 22 members of the two Self help groups in the village has borne remarkable result with the efforts of Agragamee. Seeing the scope of growth of crops using a set of practices and returns on the same, many farmers have taken up millet cultivation during the last few years and this number is steadily increasing.

# Special Program for Promotion of Millet in Tribal Areas



Finger Millet Cultivation under OMM, Tentulikhunti



Non-Residential Training of Millet Growers under OMM, Tentulikhunti



Foxtail Millet Cultivation under OMM, Tentulikhunti



Exhibition of different varieties of Millet Production at Chaiti Paraba, Rayagada



Share Capital Certificate Distibution by BAO Phiringia



Purchase of Millets by Agragamee at Govt. Support Price in Kashipur Block, Rayagada District



Nursinghnath SHG Banduli Village, Gochhapada GP, Phiringia Block, Kandhamal District



Millet Divas Event under OMM, Tentulikhunti

# Bharatiya Prakratik Krishi Padhati (BPKP)



Agragamee Director Oriented to the BPKP Staffs



Rayagada Collector Distributing Organic Inputs to Women Farmer



One Day Capacity Building Training to Group Members at Panchali Village of Sankoroda Gp



7 Days Training to Trainers at Agragamee Kashipur



Group Members From Thtutibar Village of Kashipur Block with Their Drum for Pareparation of Oganic Liquid Manure



One day Farmers training by CRPs and LRPs at Thutibar Colony of Dudukabahal Gp



Kalajeera Paddy Crop at Panchali Village of Sankoroda Gp, Kashipur Block



Indigeniuos Paddy Sees Distributed at Rauli Village of Sankoroda Gp.



# BHARATIYA PRAKRATIK KRISHI PADDHATI

### INTRODUCTION

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

### **DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE**

To promote traditional indigenous practices which gives freedom to farmers from externally purchased inputs and is largely based on on-farm biomass recycling with major stress on biomass mulching, use of on-farm cow dung urine formulations (such as Bijamrit and Jivamrit); time to time working for soil aeration and exclusion of all synthetic chemical inputs directly or indirectly.

**PROJECT PERIOD: 2021-22 to 2025-26** (3 years project period + 2 years sustainability & residue analysis if extended)

### **PROJECT AREA**

Agragamee has been selected as the resource organisation by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment, Govt. of Odisha for implementation of the BPKP project in Kashipur Block, Rayagada district and Tentulikhunti Block, Nabarangpur district in an area of 2000 ha. (20 clusters of 100 ha. each).

SI. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the District	Nos. of Clusters	Nos. of Farmers	Nos. of Villages	Nos. of G.P.
1	Tentulikhunti	Nabarangpur	10	1014	17	5
2	Kashipur	Rayagada	10	1061	27	2
	Total		20	2075	44	7

### OPERATIONAL AREA OF BPKP

### Project objective:

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

## Key Activities:

- Mobilization of farmers/local people and formation of Local Group in 100 Ha. for PGS certification, and identification of Lead Resource Person (LRP) from cluster.
- Training of cluster members and LRPs for PGS certification.
- On line registration of farmers, soil analysis and process documentation of conversion into organic methods (cropping system, organic seed production, on-farm organic input production, botanical extracts- neem products, vermi composting, planting of BNH plants on bunds, use of need based liquid bio fertilizers/ bio-pesticides).
- Field inspection of cluster members as "Peer Appraisal Group".
- Residue analysis of products in NABL accredited lab.
- Attending/Organizing organic fairs etc.

# ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- A 7days on-field practical training and exposure visit of LRPs and CRPs has been completed during the reporting period. In which the following themes were covered i.e., a) on-field exposures visit to model organic farm of 15 participants (LRP 2 nos., CRP 10 nos. & supporting Staff 3 nos.), b) land preparation/seed sowing, c) crop production, d) post-harvest management and e) marketing development.
- The objective of the concerned exposure visit is "to acquaint cluster members with other organic farmers and get first hand practical experience on organic farming arrangements made for exposure visit. "Seeing is believing" is the objective". The farmers were taken to different places at Kashipur Block in Rayagada and Eco-Village at Tentulikhunti Block in Nabarangpur Districts for exposure visits to generate awareness on organic farming practice and development of model farms.
- As a result, total 1014 farmers are following the organic methods (Jeevamruta, Handikhata, Bijamruta and compost) and applying it in their own farm to enhance their production with very less investment and external inputs.
- 20 trainings (each having 50 farmers) on Capacity building of clusters through expert natural farming farmer and agriculture graduate and SLRP have completed.
- 200 trainings of the cluster farmers have completed by LRPs and CRPs in 17 villages.
- One day state level workshop has conducted for 109 nos. of participants including the officers of state Govt., KVK, SAU, Farmers, SLRP, LRP & CRP.
- Apart from that the tri-party MoU has signed with the Odisha State Seeds and Organic Products Certification Agency (OSSOPCA), Bhubaneswar for PGS certification of 1014 farmers.
- Distributed 4 types of Indigenous Paddy Seeds like: Kalamalli, Kalajeera, Machakanta & Kudeichudi to 171 no of Group Members for Seed Production Purpose Rauli, Nisikhal, Gabarghati, Kadnipai, Punjigumma, Podokona, Naza, Atakona, Kansariguda, Panchali, Toyaput, Dengaguda, Totaguda, Thutibar, Titiguda, Talakaliapada, Sargiguda & Ramaguda villages of Sankoroda and Dudukabahal Gp in Kashipur Block.

• Formation of 10 nos. Local Group (each having 100 Hectors) consisting of 27 villages in 2 Gram Panchayats has been completed during the reporting period.

SI. No.	Crop	Total yield (in Ton.)	Surplus Yield (in Ton.)	Marketable Yield (in Ton.)	Marketed Yield (in Ton.)	Benefit of the Farmer (in Rs.)
1	Paddy	1615	969	484.5	2209.32	46395720.00
2	Pulses	40.3	20.15	8.06	3.0628	199082.00
3	Millet	272	136	54.4	20.672	739644.16
4	Vegetable	195.2	97.6	39.04	14.8352	445056.00
5	Fruits	14.5	7.25	2.9	1.102	71630.00
6	Oil seeds	18.4	9.2	3.68	1.3984	48944.00
						47900076.16

### CROP YIELD RECORD OF OPERATIONAL VILLAGES UNDER BPKP

### INGU MAJHI SHINES IN CHANAPUKEL VILLAGE

Ingu Majhi in Chanapukel village, Sankarada GP, Rayagada Block followed in his father's footsteps and never used chemicals or pesticides for cultivation. But he always got poor yields. When he came across Agragamee workers promoting the BPKP he wanted to know more, and after attending their training programmes, began to prepare the herbal pesticides and manure himself. This helped save input costs while helping to improve production. He was able to sell vegetables worth Rs.12000, while having enough for household consumption. Ingu and his wife now



are keen to increase the area under vegetables in their farm. Ingu says proudly "My land yielding gold with no expense now. My vegetables taste the same as my father's harvest after many years."

### **KRISHNA JANI'S SUCCESSFUL FIGHT AGAINST PESTICIDES**

Krishna Jani, of Merakani village, Tentulikhunti, Nabarangpur District was facing several challenges with conventional farming methods including rising input costs, decreased soil fertility, and health issues caused by pesticide exposure. were major concerns. Krishna attended a workshop on Bharatiya Prakritik Krushi Paddhati conducted by AGRAGAMEE. The workshop introduced him to the principles and techniques of Organic farming, highlighting its potential to address the challenges he faced. Impressed by the sustainable and



chemical-free approach, Krishna decided to adopt Organic Farming on his farm.

Understanding inoculants like cow dung, cow urine, Jaggery, forest soil and water), Handikhata (a fermented solution like cow dung, cow urine, anthill soil, Pongamia Pinnata leaves, neem leaves, arakha leaves etc) and other natural inputs such as cow dung, cow urine, and neem-based pesticides. Krishna gradually transitioned his farm from conventional methods to a sustainable organic farm, integrating livestock through a crop-livestock integration model. His success and advocacy for INF have inspired other farmers in his community to explore sustainable and chemical-free farming methods, leading to a broader adoption of Bharatiya Prakritik Krushi Paddhati in the region.



# SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR PROMOTION OF INTEGRATED FARMING

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

### **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

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

### PROJECT LOCATION

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

### PROJECT PERIOD

January 2022 to 31st March2026

Though the Project was started in the beginning of January2022 in the last one year some activities have been focused and worked on are:

- Conducted monthly staff meetings
- 94 villages selected in 10 GPs to implement the Project
- 2017 Farmers Selected for all components (on progress)
- Land Selection for agriculture and Horticulture (on progress)
- 51 Farm Pond selection for pisciculture
- 15 Farmer's selected for livestock activities.
- 35 village meetings and awareness among farmers on values and benefits of these projects conducted

till date.

- For capacity building Exposure and Training programme all project staffs have gone to Malkangiri and Kalyansinghpur
- Model village and Adarsa Bagicha field selection process are going on.
- For awareness Individual household visited by all field staffs.
- Discussion with village farmers about livestock diseases.
- Preparation of Organic manure.
- Discussion about Local seed collection and storage.
- Discussion with farmers for formation of Producer Groups.
- Cluster and Community based cultivation.
- Awareness among farmers about production and marketing.

### SPPIF PROGRAMME TARGET & ACHIVEMENT (2022-23)

Component/ Achievement	Target as Per Phy.	Target as Per Phy.	Achievement as Per Phy.	Achievement as Per Fin.
Agriculture				
Crop Diversification	310 Hec		310 Hec	15,10,200
PVT	1(0.5 acre	15,000	o.5 acre	15,000
Liquid Manure	2 WSHG	1,000,00	2 WSHG	1,000,00
Mini seed Centre	1	2,00,000	0	0
Capacity Building Training	13nos Training	84,000	210 Farmer	69,000
Sub Total (Agriculture)				16,78,826
Horticulture Component				
10 Cent Trellis Vegetable Cultivation	220 NOS	27,61,000	220 NOS	25,54,372
Support for Vegetable Cultivation	22 acres	50,000	220 farmers	50,000
Support for Convergency vegetable Cultivation	82 acres		102 farmers	0
Adarsa Bagicha Convergency (MGNREGA)	51 farmers		51 acres	Convergency
Capacity Building Training	13nos Training	84,000	213 Farmers	69,000
Sub Total (Horticulture)				32,79,876
Livestock Component				
Chicks Production Unit (Breed Farm)	6 Farmers	7,68,000	3 acres	7,68,000
Small Goat Shelter	150 Farmers	18,00000	150 Shelter	16,68328
Night Shelter	518 nos	15,45,000	518 nos	15,45,000

One times support for Poultry Vac- cination	299 Farmer	3000	PPR-1028 dose / (Goat/ Sheep) / R2b- 1000 dose/ Pox-340 dose(Hen)	3000
Support for Vaccine Cold Chain Management	3 nos	37,500	Small Freeze-3 nos/ Cold Chain box-3 nos	37,500
Azolla Cultivation Convergency	25 Kit		25 Farmers	
Capacity Building Training	12nos Training	82,000	250 Farmers	82,000
Sub Total (Livestock)				44,41,328
Fishery Component				
Nano Fish Feed Mill	1005	1,50,000	1 Farmers	1,50,000
Fingerling Stocking	100 acres	300000	51 Pond/ 8.6 acre	25,800
Capacity Building Training	7nos Training	50,000	130 Farmers	45,000
Sub Total Fishery)	2,20,800			

The Integrated Farming System is considered to be a powerful tool and holds the key for ensuring income, employment, livelihood and nutritional security in a sustainable mode for small and marginal farmers. It helps in maximum utilization of available resources, reusing of farm byproducts in a sustainable manner by reducing dependence on chemicals and allows better risk management. This report presents long-term scenarios describing these interactions and the possible consequences for crop production and animal waste production.

### Success stories:

### New hope for Fish farming in Kashipur block:

Kashipur is replete with natural springs and water ways, which have traditionally provided the local community with fish and crab. Several ponds and tanks have also been dug with success in the region. The scheme 'Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming' identifies and provides fingerlings support to the farmers having pond or tank facilities. This year the fingerling was distributed in 51 nos of ponds with the help of the Fisheries Department.



Achyut Majhi a small farmer from Ranjuguda village of Renga Gram Panchayat showed great interest in practicing fish culture in his farm pond. Capacity building training was provided to him by the District Fisheries Officer in Agragamee Campus, Kashipur. After the training he prepared the farm pond, received the fingerling support under the SPPIF Scheme and also interlinked duck rearing and fish culture in the same pond. Now he is happy to be able to grow fish in his own farm pond and earn considerable profit from it. He has given special thanks for the scheme as for the first time the government came up with this type of initiative by helping the farming and motivating the farming by providing fingerling support which was very difficult to get in Kashipur region.

### Success Story 2

### Madan Majhi's Indigenous Chick Production Centre Inaugurated:

Under the Indigenous Chick Production support of SPIF, farmers are provided Rs.128100/- for establishment of Indigenous Chick Production with a matching contribution of Rs: 20,000/- from the farmer, over 0.5 acres of Land with provision of 50 Birds. Technical and field support are provided in collaboration between the government and Agragamee. Technical support was given starting from breed farm layout to completion of the construction work. Additional support has also been given for fencing the boundary of the breed farm, buying feed, feeder, drinker and bamboo boxes for birds to lay eggs, etc. They received 40



layer birds of four months old and 10 roosters for the breed farm.

Madan Majhi a BPL resident of Dumel village of Renga Gram Panchayat in Kashipur Block of Rayagada District took up the scheme with much enthusiasm. He was further encouraged by Chief Veterinary Officer, Dr. Hadibandhu Bhoi and the Chief District Agriculture Officer Mr Ramachandra Das when they inaugurated his Breeding Centre on 28th Feb 2023. The programme also helps in creating supply chain of affordable chicks and feeds, which is driving the income of suppliers. The economics of desi chicken works better because of its high demand and limited supply.

Local villagers are as happy as Madan Majhi happy with the project and have demanded establishments of more breed farms came from the farmers in the inauguration day and CDAO and CDVO sir ensured to scale up the breed farm numbers in Kashipur block.

### Success Story 3

'Adarsa Bagicha' Leads to a Jump in Nutrition in Kashipur Block

### **OBJECTIVE OF ADARSA BAGICHA**

- To control runoff and soil erosion, reduce losses of water, increase soil water holding capacity
- To maintain soil organic matter and biological activity at level satisfactory for soil fertility
- To Create additional sources of income
- Promote Crop diversification and inter cropping at the same Adarsa Bagicha

Adarsa Bagicha is designed on One Acre Land. It has been divided into three sections i.e., section-1: Forest Species Plantations, in Section -2: Horticulture species Plantation and in section-3: agriculture section where agriculture activities will be done by the farmers as per his/her desires and needs.

The upper section is 30% of the area is covered by forest



species (126 nos.). The major plants are Silver Oak, Acacia, Rain Tree, Mahua, Teak, Neem, Karanja, Beal, Gangasiuli, Harida, Bahada, Amla, Bamboo, Sisoo, Black Berry, JackFruit, etc. which act as stand for black pepper after 3 years and provide shed for pineapple, turmeric cultivation. It will be the long-term income source of farmers. The middle section is 30% of total area and has been covered with 52 horticulture plants i.e. mango, guava, Custard apple, Sapota, coconut, Kamala lime, papaya and drum stick etc. The fruit plant will be served as another income source for the farmers. The interspace area has been used for vegetables and other crops cultivation. The lower section has been utilized for seasonal vegetable and millet. The boundary of the Adarsha Bagicha has been consisting of 10% of total area covered by 140 forest species i.e., sababul, Gliricidia, etc.

Dhoneswar Jhodia is one ideal farmer in Kashipur Cluster. He lives in Paraja Sila Goan village in Kashipur Gram Panchayat of in Kashipur Block under the Scheme Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming (SPPIF). He has been benefited in various activities i.e., Adarsha Bagicha, vegetable Cultivation, Piloting of Nano Fish Feed Mill, Fingerling stocking. Before SPPIF project intervention the Adarsha Bagicha Patch was fallow land and also grazing space for their village livestock. but now four acres patch has been converted into an Agro-forestry land.

He and his family are happy with the scheme. He has many ideas where he is working with the support of FA Coordinator and CRPs. Now his fallow land became a valuable asset through which he could produce food grain for consumption and sell as well. He has planned to practice black paper in his Adarsha Bagicha.

Dhoneswar Jhodia Said,"I learnt not to depend on the market for food rather I produce healthy food from my own agriculture field and also from the Adarsha Bagicha. Vegetables, green gram and black gram red gram are cultivated in my Adarsha Bagicha Patch. Also, I cultivate Millet and get benefit from it. I am looking forward for more opportunities to become a good self-independent farmer".



# Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming



Adarsa bagicha field visite



SPPIF monthly review meeting



Goat shelter farmer



Village meeting, Rughapader



Shelter construction management traing



Desi bird feeding



Fish netting, Achyut Majhi, Ranjuguda



Pvt patch seed sowing, talapadikhal -village

# Climate Smart Agriculture for Small Landholders



Staff training on project cycle management



Training programme on climate smart agriculture



Women's empowerment training programme on climate smart agriculture



Training programme on climate smart agriculture



Training programme on climate smart agriculture



Monthly review meeting of field staff and community representatives



Training workshop on women's empowerment



State level workshop on climate smart agriculture, Bhubaneswar



# IKI Small Grants CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE FOR SMALL LANDHOLDERS

### BACKGROUND

The project **"Climate Smart Agriculture for Small Land Holders"** was implemented by *Agragamee* with the support under the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety in 25 villages of Kashipur Block of Rayagada district of Odisha.

### **OVERALL OBJECTIVE**

To increase climate smart management of agricultural land through awareness, knowledge and skills among 1200 small land holder farmers from indigenous communities.

#### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

- To Increase awareness, knowledge and skills among 1200 small land holders from indigenous communities on climate change issues and challenges.
- To enhance awareness and collective actions by farmers from Indigenous Communities on climate change issues and challenges.
- To cover 485 hectares of area under Climate Smart Agriculture by small land holder farmers for food and livelihood securities. The area increases from 145.5 hectares (15%) to 485 hectares (50%).

#### **PROJECT LOCATION**

25 villages in 3 Gram Panchayats of Kashipur Block, Rayagada District, Odisha, India which is contagious in nature.

#### **PROJECT PERIOD**

Aug. 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022

#### **PROJECT CONCEPT**

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) is an integrated approach for ensuring sustainable agriculture for food security under climate change. It integrates three dimensions of sustainable development, i.e., economic, social and environmental to address food security of rural people. The broad aims of CSA are

to sustainably increase productivity through adaptation of climate resilient agriculture, practice climate change mitigation measures and contribute towards enhancing national food security.

A climate smart village (CSV) rests on seven principles of smarts, such as weather smart, water smart, seed & breed smart, nutrient smart, carbon smart, energy smart and knowledge smart. Various practices and technologies are adopted under the above smarts principles in a village.

The climate smart practices that are usually adopted are conservation agriculture, integrated crop and livestock management, soil and water management, agro-forestry and integrated food-energy system.

The project will develop capacities of small land holders on Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices of Kashipur block in Rayagada district which is one of the 100 poorest districts in India. Over 90% of the lands in Kashipur block are rain fed, depending on the Southwest monsoons which constitute for 80% of the average annual rainfall of 1312 mm. However, the rainfall pattern is erratic with uneven distribution. The irrigated area in the block is less than 35%. High intensity rains for short spells followed by dry spells, flash floods and pest infestation make the block vulnerable to increased climate risks.

Land alienation, displacement, distress migration, social exclusion, accelerated soil erosion, adverse impacts on ground water recharge and hydrology, changing agricultural systems and practices, food habits are some of the immediate developmental challenges. Mining activities in the area have made these challenges more serious.

The project aims to work with small land holders in Kashipur Block and capacitate them on CSA systems and practices, which will improve their adaptation capabilities and resilience to weather variabilities in the future. Farming practiced using agro-ecological principles will be promoted so as to ensure food and livelihood security.

The major beneficiaries of the project will be the small land holders. 800 women, 400 men will be the direct beneficiaries and 3000 women and 3000 men will be the indirect beneficiaries under the project.

Though Odisha has rich natural resources, 33% of population is poor which includes 23% of Indigenous Communities. High poverty level, high percentage of Indigenous Communities dependent on Natural Resources makes the state extremely vulnerable to climate change. The announcement emphasized Odisha's particular vulnerability to climate change impacts of sea level rise, increased storm intensity/ Cyclones, extreme droughts, flash floods and heat waves, and increased wind and rainfall events.

The State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) 2018-23 highlights the current and future vulnerabilities of Odisha under different scenarios based on scientific assessments. Rainfall patterns in Odisha have been more erratic since the 1960s, with below-normal rainfall across all districts. The "normal" 120 days of monsoon rain has shrunk to 60-70 days, and unusual spikes in rainfall, with over 200-250 mm/day, are more frequent during the monsoon season. This has resulted in increased moisture stress for winter crops. Thus indigenous communities are migrating to urban centres in search of food and livelihood securities.

There are limited training and capacity development institutions promoting CSA. Agragamee has already provided thematic training in an institution namely CETAR (Centre of Excellence for tribal Agriculture and Research) located in the project area. These training programmes will be enhanced covering more communities through knowledge exchange and exposure visits.

### TARGET GROUP, BENEFICIARIES

The target group for the action consists of indigenous communities and other most marginalized communities, who have been denied their rights/entitlement because of their poverty, social exclusion and political marginalization. The action will sensitize, mobilize them and train their representatives to be part of the decision making process at all levels, so that there is greater inclusion, participation, transparency, accountability in the governance and sustainability. The project will reach out to Small land holders - 800 women, 400 men from 1200 households will be the direct beneficiaries and 3000 women and 3000 men will be the indirect beneficiaries under the project. Local communities will participate during all stages of the project from planning, implementation and participatory reviews. Community

leaders especially women and youth groups and their associations will be engaged in the project for better implementation, who will be supported by thematic experts and resource persons from Agragamee.

### **PROMOTION OF WOMEN**

The project will work with the women Self Help Groups, Women Federations like Ama Sangathan (Women's Federation), Mandibisi Mahila Mandal (Women's Group) and other women's and youth associations, already existing and strengthened by Agragamee, over the last three decades. The project baseline and monitoring mechanism will have in-built systems for tracking and reporting the progress on a range of variables related to gender, which will ensure 50% participation of women in the training, workshop and project activities. The action in itself will ensure equal opportunity is given to women to be represented in and participate in various committees and decision making bodies at all levels from village to block and district, so that the gender needs and rights are articulated and addressed during the action.

### ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY AND UP SCALING

The action will engage in promoting social, institutional and economic sustainability of marginalized communities and their associations. Sustainability will be ensured through community and other stakeholders information, capacitating, collectivization and empowerment processes during the action. Agragamee through this project will further nurture and strengthen the ongoing initiatives by way of accessing the benefits under relevant schemes and programmes of Govt. departments and nationalized banks, CSR funding etc. Apart from that Partner NGOs, Community Based Organizations, and local Federations will rivet for the sustainability of the project activities.

Actions at the grassroots level and state level will be supported through greater awareness and capacity building on climate change issues for marginalized communities and their associations, government authorities and elected peoples representatives. Empowered marginalized People's associations will then take over their local issues of alternate and sustainable livelihood systems access and claim their food, social security and employment rights and entitlements from the Government. Empowered collectives of marginalized communities will access government resources by way of participating in various development schemes as State Livelihoods Mission, Odisha State Millet Mission etc. This will ensure greater sustainability.

Local innovations and best practices on climate smart agriculture will be well documented and shared with neighbourhood CSOs/CBOs as well as the Government for possible replication and up scaling.

**Training Programme on Project Cycle management:** To grooming up project staff on proposal writing, Project management, Staff management etc. two numbers of training programmes conducted in Bhubaneswar and Agragamee campus Kashipur during the project period. Staffs from Kashipur, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Rayagada and kandhamal have participated in this programme.

### STATE LEVEL LEARNING AND SHARING WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE

At the end of the project period, a dissemination workshop was organised for experience sharing and interaction amongst the experts/professionals, representatives of Govt. & Non Govt. organisations and the farmers from the project area and outside.

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT

### Key Activities Undertaken

The major activity was capacity building of the small landholders (training and exposure visit including demonstration), organising sharing and learning workshops, preparation of organic nutrients and biopesticides, conservation of indigenous seeds suitable to climate variations, promotion of non-rice crops like millets, vegetables, pulses, jackfruit, and use of improved crop management practices like system of millet intensification, mixed cropping and agroforestry.

Intervention	Achievement
Trainings for capacity building	20 training programmes on CSA for 1200 small holders 10 persons trained in 2 Project Cycle Management trainings.
Exposure visit for CB	5 exposure visits for 50 small land holders on climate change issues and challenges
Agro-ecological farming	1200 small holder farmers are practicing agro-ecological farming in 485 ha
Diversified cropping	485 hectares are covered under cultivation of minor millets, pulses and vegetables.
Preparation of organic nutrients	1200 small holder farmers have established 1200 compost pit, prepared and used organic liquid manure in 25 villages
Improved Millet cultivation	Adoption of improved farming practices such as System of Millet Intensification (SMI),
Mixed cropping	Mixed Cropping by 1200 farmers.
Group meetings	Mobilisation of Community Leaders to adopt CSA by regular interface meetings.
Jack fruit cultivation	Jackfruit Grafts have been distributed to 1200 small land holders
IEC Materials for awareness	Awareness Generation among 30,000 farmers on CSA through meetings and distribution of IEC Materials
State Level Learning and Sharing Workshop on Climate Smart Agriculture	State Level Learning and Sharing Workshop was held on 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> December at Bhubaneswar which was attended by Policy makers, Domain Experts, Representatives of NGOs and Farmers from Project area and beyond.

### **CROP COVERAGE**

Focus was given on coverage of millets, pulses and local paddy as these were better adapted to climate change in 43 villages of 3 Panchayats.

Name of crop	Area covered (Acre)				
Ragi ( finger millet)	511.00				
Little millet (Suan)	509.00				
Sorghum	26.50				
Foxtail millet	31.50				
Local beans ( Raikia)	27.50				
Pigeon pea (Kandul)	154.00				
Local paddy	25.00				

### OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT

Monitoring and Evaluation of the project was done on the basis of the result-chain framework. After the key achievements as outputs, the outcome and impact of the project was also studied.

Key interventions	Outcomes
Capacity building of the community	By virtue of training, exposure visit and facilitation, 1200 small holders were made aware of the impact of climate change on agriculture and developed their knowledge and skills on management of climate smart techniques on their own crop fields.

Adoption of climate resilient agriculture practices	Following the concept of climate smart village, the target farmers adopted CSA practices like crop diversification, organic farming, agro-horticulture, indigenous techniques on water, seed and nutrient management as a result of which they could make their agriculture free from the clutches of weather aberrations and climate change, while getting freed from economic shock.
Relevance to Climate Change Action Plan	The project has contributed towards the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) the National Determined Contributions (NDC), Odisha State Action Plan on Climate Change SAPCC, Phase II, 2018-23, National Biodiversity Mission, National Nutrition Mission and the Odisha State Millet Mission
Convergence with Government Programmes	With convergence of programmes of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment, Government of Odisha such as Millet Mission and Promotion of Traditional Agriculture programme (PKVY), the farmers were able to expand their activities with focus in climate resilient agriculture.

### IMPACT

The impact of the project was discernible from increased crop yield, income, stability and ensuring food security in spite of climate change.

There were many benefits from adoption of climate smart agriculture practices and techniques in the project area as indicated below.

Key interventions	Benefits accrued
Diversified cropping to raise yield ceiling, income and stability in production	1200 small holders could increase their yield and income and mitigate the adverse impact of climate change. The pest attack was greatly reduced and their buffering against drought due to cultivation of millets, pulses, vegetables and agroforestry. The cost of production was also reduced due to use of local materials and organic farming as a result of which the farmers could increase their income, yield and stability.
Natural resource	By adoption of conservation agriculture practices, soil erosion was
management	reduced and water level also increased.
Yield increase due to better	On an average there was yield increase by 19%, cost reduction was 52%,
seeds	and net return was Rs 15,712 per ha,
Laser land levelling	The cost reduction was 9.5% while yield increase was 10% and net return per ha was Rs 8119.
Zero tillage	The yield increase was 6% and net return per ha was Rs 6951.
Improved seeds and laser land levelling	The yield increase was 17% and net return per ha was Rs. 14,194.
Improved seeds and zero tillage	The yield increase was 16% and net return per ha was Rs.15303.



# CROP DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAM UNDER MEGA LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECT

Agragamee is implementing **CDP-MLIP** project in 3 villages named Paik Minigudi, Nishnahandi and Bania villages under Paraja Miniguda cluster of Nandahandi Block of Nabarangapur District from the year-2021 to 2024. The total area allotted is 1367 ha consisting 1548 Households with the purpose of linkages of input cost subsidies as incentive for cultivation of non-paddy crops (such as pulses, sesamum, groundnut, Niger, cotton, cotton+arhar, ragi, maize and seasonal vegetables and spices) in the MLIPs area, where inputs are provided to the farmers for three years at a reduced rate.

Crop diversification is considered as a means to promote agricultural development while lowering its environmental implications. Diversified food production must substantially increase to fulfil the needs of food security and sustainability. This study identified the finer details of diversification in India's 20 agriculturally prosperous states through analysing the regional trends in agricultural diversification.

### **PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

- Diversification from paddy to non-paddy crops with focus on pulses & oilseeds and Horticultural crops in upland/medium land in Kharif.
- Improving soil health through promotion of crops with heavy biomass and less chemical input requirement.
- Integration with livestock and fisheries.
- Cluster based promotion of post-harvest, primary processing, Value addition & Marketing through CBOs like FPOs/WSHGs/ PPs and Agri-entrepreneur for higher income.
- To create awareness, capacity building and community mobilization of farmers on sustainability of cropping pattern and diet diversification.
- Inclusion of produce of non-paddy crops in different Government schemes such as ICDS, MDM, PDS and ST SC Welfare hostels.

### TARGET AREA

The project targets a total 1367 Ha situated in Nishnahandi, Bania and Paikaminiguda villages of B.

Maliguda G.P. of Parajaminiguda cluster of Nandahandi Block in Nabarangpur District of Odisha, India.

**Target Group:** The project targets a total of 678 HHs belong to ST, SC and OBC communities in 3 villages of Nandahandi Block in Nabarangpur District in Odisha.

## **KEY ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS**

During the khariff season 796.486 Ha. of Non paddy items like maize, millets, pigeon pea, black gram has been linked for sub seeds linkage with the cost of Rs.35/lakh for 948 farmers at Agriculture department and 292 ha has been linked with horticulture department for vegetables farming of 553 farmers cost of Rs.21 lakh with the farmers id creation and registration of farmers on Krushaka Odisha portal.

Kharif season achievements under Crop Diversification Programme in Mega Lift Irrigation Project, Kharif 2022-23											
Cluster Name: Parajaminigudi											
Village Name Achievement (Ha) No. of Beneficiary (Ha) Achievement (Ha) No. of Beneficiary Covered											
Nishanhandi	454.788	530	120	177	707						
Paikminigudi	147.18	175	70	189	364						
Bania	194.5	243	102	203	446						
Total	796.468	948	292	569	1517						

### The details are as follows

### Created community marketing system to reduce the distress sell due to non-functions of Govt. Mandies of Nabarangapur on Maize.

95 ton of maize has been sold by Nanadahandi FPO who is the co-partner of the Mega lift project of P.Miniguda cluster with Agragamee @ Rs.2050/- per quintal which is Rs.88/- more than the Minimum Support Price rate(MSP) and sell to Om Shanti Traders Padalguda (Ph. No.9438000469) @ Rs.2120/- with Rs.70/- profit per quintal.

### MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Massive awareness generation & events such as advertisements, hoardings, Miking, Melas, cooking competitions, street play, with focus on Increasing dietary diversity through consumption of Pulses, oilseeds, millets, vegetables and fruits for improved nutrition security.
- Incentive to farmers for adoption of crop diversification through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
- Capacity building of farmers for adopting improved agronomic practices.
- Supply of locally suitable varieties quality seeds through community seed systems managed by CBOs like WSHGs/FPOs/PPs/Agri-entrepreneur.
- Supply of bio inputs such as jeevamrutham, ghana-jeevamrutham, handikhat, neemastra, agniastra, Brahmaastra, FYM, Vermicompost, bio-fertilizers and many more for better soil health through CBOs.
- Reducing drudgery of labor and cost owing to different agricultural operations by supply of implements through custom hiring centers (CHC) established by the CBOs.

## Details of the Capacity Building Trainings conducted during the year:

• Different trainings have been conducted to increase the capacity of the farmer so as to enable them

to know about the different crops grown by the farmers in the mega lift operational area. In this context, 12 nos of trainings have been conducted regarding processing, procurement, post-harvest and value addition in Nisnahandi, Bania and paik miniguda village under Paraja miniguda cluster of Nandahandi block.

 The main Theme/purpose of the training was Practices of local Non-Paddy items for farmers of Kharif, Rabi, and summer season. And also trained about the field preparation, seed selection, sowing /transplanting, interculture operation, farm management as well as identification of quality and different agricultural practices. The training helps them knowing establishment of processing units and farm management.

### Area and Productivity Enhancement:

- a) Incentive towards crop demonstration to farmers: Incentive for cultivation of non-paddy crops (pulses, sesame, groundnut, arhar, ragi, maize and seasonal vegetables and spices) in the MLIPs area has been provided to the farmers at a reduced rate under parajaminigudi cluster of Nandahandi block in Nabarangpur district.
- b) Execution: Agragamee has been creating awareness among the farmers regarding the benefits
  of crop diversification from paddy to non-paddy crops in upland and medium lands (both Kharif
  & Pre-Rabi based on feasibility) in MLIPs and assist CBOs in execution of different Programmes in
  coordination with the department of Agriculture and Horticulture of the district for the successful
  implementation of the programme.



### Success stories:

### Adoption of new practices for millet farming:

In Mundia Danger which is north east of the village, 10 farmers adopted millet farming in patch approach by following line transplanting method. They used indigenous seed varieties including long duration varieties such as Swarna, telenga, Bhanga, Muskuti, Gangabali, and short duration varieties like Dasra.

With line transplanting of 6x3 inches, their seed rates decreases by almost one third, while they got almost double their yield, at 6qtls per acre, and a net profit of Rs.15000/-.

### Benu Bhatra Multiplies his Profits in Just 3 Months:

Benu Bhatra and his wife, of Nishanihandi village, Nandahandi block of Nabarangapur district had to do wage labour despite having 1acre of land, as yield was very poor. He was very happy to participate in the mega lift project which provided him a subsidy, and cabbage tomato and beans seeds along with appropriate training. In the firast year, he produced 15qtls of cabbage, which he sold in the market for a net profit of Rs..30000/-. The returns in just a matter of 90 days encouraged Benu, as also other farmers in the village, who are now adopting the measures to improve their cultivation and production.

# Mega Lift Irrigation Project



MLIP beneficial in his field



Community vegetable nursery



Cauli flower cultivation under MLIP



Food items from millets



Provision of jal kund under MLIP



Cooking competition in P. Miniguda



Road show in P. Miniguda



Village level group meeting in Bania

# Back the Frontline Livelihood Initiative



Beneficiary orientation and training programme



Ecological Farm Exposure



Eco-leaders get exposure to Agragamee's ecological garden's multi-tier section



Beneficiaries recieving banana saplings



Seedlings distribution to Kapuguda Village



Field of Ushabati and Somnath Jhodia, Kapuguda village



Karana Majhi recieves indigenous seeds varieties for propagation



Villagers supplied with saplings for plantation



# BACK THE FRONTLINE LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVE

### INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic has acutely affected tribal communities, pushing employment levels and wage rates down, affecting the markets for minor forest produce, one of the key subsistence supports, and curtailing movements through the lockdown. As a result, indebtedness, distress migration to other states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, etc., and hunger have increased manifold, and are likely to go further up. Several villages have also been affected by the COVID19 infection which has been quite debilitating. Even though there have been fewer deaths than in the crowded urban areas, a lot of man days of work have been lost, and the lasting weakness has decreased earning capacity in many families.

In this context, the Dasra support under their "Back the Frontline Scheme" is a crucial support that can help the tribal communities take the first and key steps to getting back to normal after the lifting of the lockdown. The major objectives of this initiative was:

- a. Provide a demonstration of how farmers can re-build their livelihoods after the COVID pandemic and lockdown, by improving land use, through diversifying crops, introducing perennial varieties that can provide cash income, fencing their land, so that there can be effective retention and conservation of all soil and biotic resources.
- b. Capacity building of Youth for better Livelihoods: Agragamee works with youth to enable them to emerge as change makers in their villages and communities. Under the current project, a two-pronged effort was taken up which combined livelihoods improvement and providing quality education to primary age-group children to help them catch up with the learning loss due to the lockdown caused by the pandemic
- c. Create an overall awareness about climate change, the causes behind it, the strategies to mitigate climate change. This included farmer training programmes, as well as the observation of events, such as world environment day, etc.

### ACTIVITIES

### Demonstration for improved livelihoods:

The demonstration was taken up with 31 farmers in 3 villages. It began with group discussions on the issues faced by the farmers in the regions, and the possible causes of the problems, the need for doing

organic and sustainable cultivation, discussion on what kind of supports farmers felt would help them improve their production. The needs of the farmers primarily centred around support for perennial plantations, fencing, and improved seed varieties. Thus cashew, guava, custard apple seedlings were provided to the farmers. In addition, seeds of indigenous paddy and pulses were also provided. Monetary support was provided for the fencing.

### Building Eco-Leaders:

With the combined objective of improving educational levels, as well as helping youth provide the leadership for better farming practices in the villages, a series of training programmes have been organised for youth from 17 villages. Training for improving education levels has focused on improving teachers abilities to put into practice the constructivist concept, wherein the teacher builds on what the child already knows. In addition, in eleven villages, youth have also been supported for running learning centres for children in the school going age-group to help them catch up with their school learning.

Training for improving farming practices, and reduce the ecological impact of farming and agriculture was taken up in two phases. The first one exposed the youth to Agragamee's Zero-till ecological garden and the concept and techniques practiced to ensure production with much less inputs than traditional agriculture. The training programme was an exposure to a radical paradigm shift in agricultural production, where minimal inputs in terms of labour as well as external manure helped optimise production through under zero-till methods through only organic farming. This programme helped youth to understand the importance of maintaining the ecological balance in nature prioritising *soil health* and methods for avoiding the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers.

The second equally exciting capacity building programme from 10<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> July helped youth to learn techniques of grafting so that they could multiply quality grafts on their own, and expand their orchards without having to go depend on other nurseries. Through this training they could also help the entire village, and facilitate high quality orchards establishment for better income. The master trainer, Manas Ranjan Jena, a forester from the forestry department, and deeply involved in research as well, taught the trainees the finer points of grafting including how to identify and collect the plant scions, how to ensure the graft does not fail, cause of grafts not catching on how to cut and slice, methods. Most importantly, he emphasised practice, and made sure every participant developed the skills and techniques and the perception to be a good grafter

The training inputs have helped youth take up the most challenging job of motivating fellow farmers to take up improved farming, adopt better methods themselves, while also providing quality education in Village Learning Centres (VLCs). Thus, trained youth have provided demonstration of organic, herbal fertilizers and pesticides, recycling, and conservation of moisture and bio-mass to improve soil fertility, best use of edges and borders to enhance the production, and check erosion and run off. The VLCs have been instrumental in enabling students who have no access to internet keep up with their studies and make up for the school time during the pandemic.

## Awareness and Information:

A series of training camps have also been organised with the farmers, to create awareness on the need and possibilities for sustainable and organic production. These camps have been taken up with participatory discourses on the state of farming in the tribal regions, thereasons behind these, and the alternatives that work, and which do not work. The camps have also included site visits to Agragamee's ecological garden, where the farmers have been able to see the climate smart farming methods adopted through minimum soil disturbance methods, and permaculture approach, which integrates seasonal and perennial crops, and builds up food forests using edges, and understanding of energy flows, and relationships.

### Impact:

It has been challenging to create visible impact within the short period of one year. Yet, Overall, the

impact is as given below:

- 1. The result on the ground has been mixed, with many of the farmers having high success rates of 70% to 80% survival rate of plantations, while others have had much loss.
- 2. The greater impact has been on the attitudes and mindsets of the farmers, and in creating an enthusiasm for making the shift from chemical based commercial cultivation to local and indigenous seeds and plant varieties, with decreasing use of chemical inputs.
- 3. The efforts of the 30 farmers have also created enthusiasm amongst other farmers, and has thus lead to spinoff effect.
- 4. The training for education has had a far reaching impact, as Agragamee has also supported the Village Learning Centres with libraries through funding from other sources (Indo American Sevak Foundation). Many children have been able to join back in their age appropriate classes because of the learning they went through in the VLCS. Many children who were not even able to read, though in classes V, VI and VII have been able to begin to read, and are now taking up their class lessons with more confidence.
- 5. On their part, the eco-leaders are beginning to take up challenges at the village level like sending petitions to the District Collector for improvement of their school, more teachers, etc.

It is also a challenge for Agragamee to take this forward, and capitalise on the enthusiasm that has been generated through the project.

### IMPACT STORIES

### KAPUGUDA JHODIA SAHI

They are a small hamlet of about 12 families in Hadiguda Gram Panchayat of Kashipur Block. When they were asked who would like to participate in the BTF livelihood programme, every one of them was eager. So, we explained that the support is very minimal. The major effort would have to come from the farmer himself. This did not deter the farmers. Every member of Kapuguda Jhodia Sahi was eager to be part of the programme.

Village meetings, and training programmes helped farmers design their plots, with fencing, and noting the direction of runoff, wind, etc. They were also provided exposure to the Agragamee ecological garden, which was producing considerable quantities of vegetables, millets and cereals through zero till techniques. All this helped to build up the enthusiasm of the farmers. All this enthused all the farmers, and they took up work with much zeal. Abhichandra, Baikuntha, Shukru, Somnath, Banna, Purandaro, Madan, and Kailash had outstanding survival and success with the support. Shukru's plot, tucked away behind a hillock, surrounded by a shady grove of trees has had amongst the best results with a 100% survival rate. What do you want to do this year, we ask. He would like to intercrop millets, till the plantation matures he says.

Purandara's plot is more easily accessible, just beside a motorable road. He has built a solid stone fence around it, and made it cattle free. He did not take any cashew seedlings, but sourced fruit seedlings from a nearby nursery. With a 90% survival rate, he is eager to try zero till intercropping of millets and pulses.

Those farmers who have had lower survival rates seek another chance to improve their plantations. There have been interactions between the farmers, with successful farmers showcasing their techniques. Community members previously indifferent to the programme, are now eager to make the effort, to reclaim their degraded uplands. This is indeed a positive outcome. As *much more important than good techniques is the attitude of positivity and hope, backed by a willingness to learn and share successes and failures.* 

### PATAMUND VILLAGE FIGHTS UNDERDEVELOPMENT

Patamund in Renga GP. Kashipur Block, is a tribal village located in the middle of three gigantic hills on three sides. The village has 116 households, and a population of 574. Agragamee's intervention in the village apart from the current efforts for livelihood support includes a learning centre, and support during the Covid-19 crisis to enable families' access government welfare schemes. A total of 13 farmer families from Patamund, of SC and ST communities have participated in the programme.

10-12 families, which have some land, have been included in plantation program and they were supplied Cashew and Litchi saplings and are now very happy, support for fencing and pit digging, plantain suckers, and support for seasonal crops. Bali Majhi & Jagannath Naik have got a good survival rate. They report that they had been taking up regular care and clearing the weed around the saplings.

The most successful farmers in the village are Gahira Jhodia, Akhila Majhi, Kabi Naik, Bali Majhi, Parameswar Naik. They have some of the most visible and tangible work. They report that this is because of proper digging of pits, regular care for the saplings and timely agronomic practices, including weeding, manuring, necklace stone bunds, etc.

Kabi Naik, Aadu Majhi and Bali Majhi report they will start earning income from the Cashew Plants after 3 years from now while Akhila Majhi, Aadu ajhi, Jagannath Naik now say they are able to go for mixed cropping in their plantation land and this year they had got a good harvest.

The participants said, "Be it Govt.-supported Plantation Program or Agragamee-supported Plantation Program it is vital for our livelihoods. Agragamee provides us all logistics supports – training & meeting, guidance, payments and monitoring our progress of activities etc. timely which is just not available with the Govt.-supported Plantation Program. The farmers are eager to take the programme forward, and have ensured that they would take good care of their plantations.

Village	GP	Benefi- ciaries	Cas	hew	Arhar		har Own Sap		Banana Suckers	Indig- enous Paddy	Fenced in areas (Ac)
			Supply	Survive	Supply	output	Supply	Survive			
Kapuguda	Hadiguda	10	1013	655	20	150	180	150	10	191	10
Semiliguda	Renga	8	1811	545	8	100	10	0	1	4	8.5
Patamund	Renga	13		820	15	175	10	10	19	10	13

# **ANNEX II: IMPACT NUMBERS**





# ECOLOGICAL FARMING

This programme is taken up with Agragamee's own fund. It seeks to address many of the issues that affect present day agriculture, beginning with diminishing returns. Modern day farmers have increasing amenities and facilities for agriculture, newer and better variety of seeds and cropping options and a diverse market for almost any crop that is produced. And yet, farmer distress is only increasing with time, younger generation are moving away from farming and the use of fertilizers, chemicals and pesticides has reduced nutritional value of almost all crops, and increased several serious health risks.

The crisis is worst in the tribal regions, where farmers once produced a diverse range of crops, and combined it with a wide variety of forest foods, including roots, tubers, leaves, fruits, as also meat to have a nutritionally rich diet. Now however, much of this has been destroyed, and the tribal community is amongst the most undernourished. Tribal farmers are turning to monocrops of eucalyptus, and cotton, which destroy the land and water resources while also being subject to wide market fluctuations. Agragamee took up ecological agriculture in its own campus garden to provide a demonstrable alternative to all these issues.

### OBJECTIVES

- Provide a demonstrable alternative that can help farmers revive and sustainably produce traditional subsistence crops with high nutritional values;
- To address the health risks of modern day farming which necessitates excessive use of toxic and carcinogenic chemicals
- To demonstrate a model of climate smart agriculture that can be taken up by small farmers

### METHODOLOGY

Taking lessons and combining inputs from Masanobu Fukuoka's Natural farming, Permaculture design, Subhash Palekar's Zero budget natural farming, regenerative agricultural systems, other ecological system designs and integrating it with local knowledge, Agragamee built up a sustainable farming system that includes seasonal and rainfed cultivation, as well as perennial orchards of fruit trees. This provides a demonstration of a systems design that can enable farming to come out of the vicious cycle of input – output cultivation practices, with wildly fluctuating returns.

This year, mulching was also tried with plastic sheets on an experimental basis, however, they were not effective. Grass and leaf mulch proved better for soil and moisture conservation, as well as maintaining

proper soil temperature and improving the soil-ecosystem. It was found that crops grown under zerotill conditions did much better than the crops of the local farmers, who did organic cultivation with traditional cultivation practices when there was water stress due to lack of rains over 3 to 10 days period.

Over the last year, the cultivation has included usual seasonal vegetables, including beans, carrots, cowpea, brinjal, cauliflowers and cabbages, chilly and cucurbits under sprinkler irrigated conditions, and finger millet, little millet, pearl millets, rice bean and local cow pea under rainfed conditions. In addition, mixed miscellaneous fruit orchards were further developed within the campus, with pomegranate, apples, pineapples, and various indigenous varieties of banana and plantain. Sprinkler irrigation provided water for the crops, and the most of the fruit trees were mulched to conserve moisture, and manured with FYM once.

## OUTCOME

If we take into consideration all the factors, and costs for the cultivation, Agragamee ecological garden has had quite outstanding performance. There has been vegetable supply for consumption by Agragamee Kashipur mess upto 75% of the requirements of the mess, in addition, Agragamee School has also been supplied bananas, beans and other vegetables for 190 children from time to time. The income for the year has been Rs.88655. The most important aspect of the garden is that farmers are ready to follow the model, and adopt ecological practices in their land and homestead farms.

<b>Mont</b> h	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Income	11390	9380	9070	2640	6580	2950	6575	6550	9000	10000	5115	9405	88655

MONTH-WISE INCOME FROM AGRAGAMEE ECOLOGICAL GARDEN:



Indigenous rice beans under Zero-tillage at Agragamee Kashipur campus



Sorghum millet crop doing very well under zero till conditions



Thriving Foxtail Millets under zero-till Kashipur campus



# FARMERS PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS (FPOs)

Agragamee is promoting Farmers Producer Organisations (FPO) to ensure the Food and livelihood Security of Rural Tribals. Agragamee has been promoting many programs on Sustainable Agriculture, Organic Farming. Farmers are producing a huge quantity of Organic Vegetables, Paddy, Millets, Pulses, etc. To sell their Marketable Surplus and how to get the farmer the correct value of his produce Agragamee is always trying to give them back up marketing support. All FPOs have been responsible to sell their surpluses in the local market as well as Bhubaneswar, Vizag, Delhi and all over the Country. As a result, farmers are showing more interest in cultivating Organic products. In this context Agragamee has registered 6 numbers of FPOs in different areas of Kandhamal, Rayagada, Koraput and Nabarangpur districts.

Details are:

Name of the FPC	Full Address with mail ID.	Registration Number with Date	PAN Number
Ama Sangathan (CBO)	At/po-Mandibisi, Block-Kashipur, Dist- Rayagada,765015 Email-	RGD-242-62/1996-97 Date of Registration: 12.08.1996	AABTA4692D
Dasamantpur Cashew Development Processing & Marketing Producer Company Ltd.	At-Mankada Mundi, Po-Dumbaguda, Dist-Koraput, 764028	Uo1111OR2016PTC025262 Date of Registration .16.05.2016	AAFCD7782G
Rayagada Organic Producer Company Ltd.	Plot No-136/1/2640, At- Vidhya Nagar Po/Dist-Rayagada, PIN- 765001, Email- rgdaorganic2020@ gmail.com	Uo1100OR2020PTC034353 Date of Registration: 05.10. 2020	AAKCR4881K
Phiringia Millet Farmers Producer Company Ltd.	At- Derakumpa, Po:Gochhapada, Dist- Kandhamal, PIN-762002, Email- phmfpc@gmail.com	U01100OR2020PTC033415 Date of Registration: 14.07. 2020	AALCP2443E

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Nabagramee Farmer Producer Company Ltd.	At- Udayapur, Po - Tentulikhunti, Nabarangpur, PIN-764070 Email - nabagamee@ gmail.com	Registration No.: Uo1100OR2020PTC033714 Date of Registration: 08.08.2020	AAHCNo8o8R
Mandibisi Millets Farmer producer company Ltd.	At/po-Mandibisi, Block- Kashipur, Dist-Rayagada, PIN-765015 Email- mandibisimilletsfarmerpcl @gmail.com	Uo11000R2020PTC033750 Date of Registration: 25.08.2020	AANCM6791Q
Dangasil farmers Producer Company Ltd.	At/Po: Dangasil Block-Kashipur Dist-Rayagada,765015 Email-	Uo1100OR2021PTC037427 Date of Registration: 02.09.2021	AAICD7208E

Dasamantpur Cashew Development Processing & Marketing Producer Company Ltd. and Nabagamee Farmer Producer Company Ltd. are selling mango every year to the Amul and different FMCs. Rayagada Organic Farmers Producer Company is selling Turmeric, Millets, Tamarind, Rice and pulses in local and outside the state. Likewise, Phiringia Millet farmers Producer Company and Mandibisi Millets Farmer Producer Company also sell Millets to the Govt. through the TDCC, and earned a profit of 4 lakhs above this year. Nabagamee FPO is also doing remarkable business this year. They have earned more than 10 lakh profit through the selling of Nursery seedlings, Millets and many other NTFP products.

## Innovative marketing Strategy of P<sub>2</sub>C Concept

P<sub>2</sub>C is very much essential for producers from rural, remote and tribal areas. In view of the inability of producers to access markets directly, they are forced to make distress sales at a very low price, sometimes less than cost of production. At the same time, in the market which is not far away from the production centre, the sale price is manifold of the purchase price. This is due to the presence of layers of middlemen in the market. There are farm gate /doorstep collectors, aggregators, whole sellers, retailers, street vendors.

In the absence of layers of middlemen, the system will benefit both the producers and consumers. The Producer will get a higher price for the produce as they will deal directly with the consumer or through the facilitator. The Consumer will get at a price less than the market price because the facilitation cost will be nominal. The facilitators can also charge a facilitation fee from the producer/ consumer based on the expenditure incurred by them for various purposes including staff cost. They may consider not to make any profit because this is a welfare activity.

In view of farmers' unsatisfactory experience in marketing the produce at a remunerative price to the producers due to price manipulations of the middlemen, Agragamee has decided to act as a Facilitator in the P2C intervention.

The Plantation, Production, Procurement aspects will be taken care of by the Producers Organisations. Agragamee is providing training and guidance to the farmers for production as per the needs of the consumers. Our senior team members are taking care of the quality and quantity aspects of the products. Agragamee always motivates the farmers for self-consumption of healthy and nutritious products among the producers so as to address malnutrition issues in their families. The Producer Organisation has procured the surplus by paying a remunerative price to the producers so that they are able to get a reasonable profit. Agragamee is selling the products directly to consumers at a price, less than the market price. In the absence of layers of middlemen, both the purchase and sale price will be to the liking of the producers and consumers.

In Bhubaneswar Coordination Office Agragamee has started one outlet in the name of Agragamee P2C Initiative. All FPOs are collecting raw produce from the local farmers in MSP. After the final process fully organic and hand processed Finger Millet powder, Foxtel Millet, Little Millet, Turmeric powder, Pigeon Pea Dal, Hill Broom, Black Rice and Aromatic Rice are sent to Bhubaneswar P2C outlet for selling purpose. In Agragamee Coordination Office all products are readily available for sale throughout the year. People are searching daily to procure the Organic Produce. We are providing a home delivery system for more than Rs.2000/- of order at a time.

### Success Story:

Name of the FPO	NABAGAMEE FARMER PRODUCER COMPANY LIMITED
Year of formation of FPO	2020
Vision of the FPO (Why the FPO is formed?)	To promote, develop, field producer organizations instituted by primary producing member farmers and to help them grow, develop and carry on their business in manner conducive towards its primary members and to provide financial and technical assistance for creation and development of model producer organization.
Registration number of FPO	U01100OR2020PTC033714
Date of registration	.08.08.2020
Total number of farmer members	.1250
Total number of Shareholder	.525
Key business activities of Nabagamee FPC	Storage, Processing and Value Addition. Marketing of Mango, Cashew, Millets, Aromatic Rice, Mushroom and Planting Materials.

## Business Details of NABAGAMEE FPC Ltd. FY 2022-23:

Sl. No.	Product Name	Target	Achievement	Amount (in Lakh)
1	Aromatic Paddy Seeds	10 Qtl.	12 Qtl.	1.2
2	Black Rice	15 Qtl.	20 Qtl.	2
3	Foxtail Millet Seeds	2.5 Qtl.	<sub>3</sub> Qtl.	0.18
4	Little Millet Seeds	2.5 Qtl.	3.5 Qtl.	0.25
5	Ragi Ladoo	200 Pkt.	205 Pkt.	0.18
6	Finger Millet Seeds	20 Qtl.	25 Qtl.	1.87
7	Oyster Mushroom	2 Qtl.	2.8 Qtl.	0.33
8	Mangoes	250 Qtl.	252 Qtl.	3.78
	Total			9.79

Net Profit generated through the above items – Rs. 3.62 Lakh.













# **Ecological Farming**



Mixed multi-tier orchard in Agragamee ecological garden



Agragamee campus zero till produce: broccoli and cabbage



Ullas and Sukri exhibit Agragamee's zero till production



Rainfed little millet through zero till



Farmers' Exposure Training on Zero-tillage Farming Agragamee campus, Kashipur



Thriving Runner Beans under zero tillage in Kashipur campus

# **GOVERNING BODY**



# Prof. Manmath Kundu President

Eminent Educationist Professor of English Literature, Former Director, ELTI, Former Director Academy of Tribal Languages, Author.



## Mr. Achyut Das Director

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



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



## Mrs. Sunadei Saunta Member

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



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

members.



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

University



# Dr. Kapileswar Mishra Member

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

# TRANSPARENCY FORM

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

7.1	FCRA Number:	104960035 Date of Registration - 27 February 1991
7.2	Details of Staffs:	Professional:55 Support: 90 Total Member: 145
7.3	Financial Status: Exemptions:	<ul> <li>Income and Expenditure (lakhs) Income: Expenditure</li> <li>Assets as per last audited balance sheet (Lakhs) Fixed Asset</li> <li>Loan &amp; Work Advance</li> <li>Fixed Deposit at Bank:</li> <li>80-6</li> <li>Society Registration under 1860 Act</li> <li>12A</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Income Tax Act (PAN No. AAAA1775E) Commissioner of income Tax Bhubaneswar</li> <li>Tax Deduction Account (TAN)-No. BBNA0018D</li> </ul>
7.5	Administration Expenditure in % :	
7.6	Compensation:	<ul> <li>Highest Cost Employee Rs. 50,000/-Structure</li> <li>Lowest Cost Employees Rs 10,000/</li> <li>Ratio: 7:3</li> </ul>
7.7	Facilities Provided:	Fooding, Free Accommodation Medical Facilities, Health Insurance, Solar Light, Drinking Water,

EPF and other allowances

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

	If so, kindly give details	:	No
8.2.	Name of the Chief Functionary	:	Mr. Achyut Das
8.3.	Does the Chief Functionary pay Income Tax	:	Yes
8.4.	Kindly give details of the personal assets of the	:	Nil

## 8.5. Activities

**Chief Functionary** 

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

## 8.6. Geographical Area of operation

India in particular, the Eastern State of Odisha

## 8.7. Operational Districts

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

## 8.8. Our Donors

KKS-BMZ, Deutsche Geselischaft for International (IKI Project), Giving Circle Foundation, Deccan Development Socity, Purna Chandra Patnaik, JIV Daya Foundation, Indo American Sevek Sangha, Dasra, Caring Hands Foundation, Academy of Enterpreneurship Astiki Etaireia (Green Y), Jamunalal Bajaj Foundation, HDFC (CSR Fund), Wipro, PKVY (Govt. of Odisha), Millet Mission (Govt. of Odisha), Sppif Project (Govt. of Odisha), Bpkp (Govt. of Odisha), Raghuraj Vimal Foundation, Seeds India

# FINANCIAL SUMMARY

# A.K. LENKA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Plot No. 687/2416, Ekamra Kanan Road IRC Village, Bhubaneswar - 751 015 Cell : 09437018879, 07008989436 E-mail: aklenka.co@gmail.com

#### Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of AGRAGAMEE

**Report on the Financial Statements** 

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of AGRAGAMEE, At-Kashipur, Rayagada, Odisha-765015 a public Charitable Society Registered under society registration Act 1860 (" the Society") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, Income and Expenditure Account & Receipt & Payment Account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Management of Agragamee is responsible the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the society and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the societies' preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the society has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the society's management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financialstatements.



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements

#### Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the organisation as at March 31, 2023, and its Income & Expenditure and its Receipt & Payment Account for the year ended on that date.

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

- a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the organisation so far as it appears from our examination of thosebooks;
- c. the Balance Sheet, the Income & Expenditure Account and the Receipt & Payment Account dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account
- d. in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards applicable to the organisation.
- e. In our opinion, the organisation has utilized the proceeds of the grants only for the purpose for which it was received and in accordance with the respective grant Agreement.

With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The organisation does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The organisation did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeablelosses.

For and on behalf of A K LENKA & CO. Chartered Accountants FRN NO-:325851E HUB FRN CA A K LENKA, FCA, DISA (ICAI) 00000 PARTNER MEB No: 061761

Place: Bhubaneswar Date: 22/09/2023 UDIN: 2306176134VMWQS597

	A E C BAL	GRAGAMEI t/Po-KASHIPUR Dist-RAYAGADA DISHA-765015 ANCE SHEET AS 0 1st March, 2023			
PARTICULARS	SCH.	ist March, 2023	2022-23		2021-22
SOURCES OF FUNDS :			(₹)		(₹)
	30				
Capital Fund	1		2,13,44,655		2,49,16,350
Un-utilised Grant	2		16,29,092		11,42,887
TOTAL		-	2,29,73,747		2,60,59,237
APPLICATION OF FUNDS :					
Fixed Assets:	3				
Gross Block		3,63,32,068 2,50,64,987		3,47,81,053 2,38,98,727	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation Net Block	1.	2,30,04,987	- 1,12,67,081	2,30,90,121	1,08,82,326
Net DIOCK			1,12,07,001		1,00,02,320
Investments (STDR)	4		56,95,268		76,74,023
Current Assets, Loans and Advances					
Cash & Bank Balances	5	83,59,746		93,84,751	
Loans & Advances	(A) 6 _	3,94,663 87,54,409		3,81,988	<b>e</b> 3
Less: Current Liabilities and Provis		07,01,105		57,00,707	
Current Liabilities	7	27,43,011		22,63,851	
	(B)	27,43,011	(0 11 200	22,63,85 L	75 03 000
Net Current Assets [4	<b>\-B)</b>		60,11,398		75,02,888
TOTAL		-	2,29,73,747	-	2,60,59,237
Notes to Accounts	14				
The schedules referred to above form	an integral par	t a			
of the Balance Sheet	1				
As per our Separate Report of even Da	ite				
For A.K LENKA & CO.				Fo	ACRAGAMEE
Chartered Accountants	54 C				
FRN: 0325851E			2	51 1600	
		GRAD	A A	1.1	Jan
april . Berninger		AN AN	(r)		
CA A.K Lenka, FCA, DISA (ICAN) ACOUNT	₫2.	KPT~	No. SE	Director	Achyut Das
M No. 061761		1 387.	88	Agragame	
Place: Bhubaneswar		191	Cost .		
Date: 22th Sept 2023		yaga			
UDIN: 23061761 BGVMW & 5597					

### AGRAGAMEE

At/Po-KASHIPUR Dist-RAYAGADA ODISHA-765015

#### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2023

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2022-23 (₹)	2021-22 (₹)
INCOME :			
Grant-in-Aid			
Restricted Grants for Projects	8	3,46,91,151	2,10,06,587
BANK INTEREST			
On Saving Bank		1,84,877	1,79,661
On STDR (Matured Deposit)		1,05,558	1,53,296
On STDR Intetest Accrued during the Year		2,53,730	<b>4,0</b> 4,750
OTHER RECEIPTS			
Other Revenue	9 (A)	28,45,804	34,35,062
TOTAL		3,80,81,119	2,51,79,356
EXPENDITURE :			
Utilisation of Restricted Grants for Projects	10	3,77,55,323	2,27,61,102
Administrative and other input costs	11	26,71,432	21,07,632
TOTAL		4,04,26,755	2,48,68,734
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE DEPRECIATION		(23,45,635)	3,10,622
Less: Depreciation		11,66,260	<b>10,5</b> 4,363
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		(35,11,895)	(7,43,741)
Notes to Accounts	14		

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

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

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

Place: Bhubaneswar Date: 22th Sept 2023 UDIN: For AGRAGAMEE

Regd. No. KPT-283-6 Achyut Das Director

Director Agragamee

Agragamee Annual Report 2022-23-

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### AGRAGAMEE

At/Po-KASHIPUR Dist-RAYAGADA

ODISHA-765015

#### RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

PARTICULARS	SCH.	2022-23	2021-22
		(₹)	(₹)
Opening Balance			
Cash in hand at Head Office and Site Offices		8,630	64,303
Work Advance at Head Office and Site Offices	анан алан алан алан алан алан алан алан	3,43,480	5,14,678
STDR at Bank		72,69,273	72,69,273
Cash with Scheduled Bank		93,76,121	90,03,206
		1,69,97,504	1,68,51,460
RECEIPTS :			
Grant-in-Aid	C 22/22 10 10 10		
Restricted Grants for Projects	12	3,46,91,151	2,10,06,587
Bank Interest			
On Saving Bank	9X	1,84,877	1,79,661
On STDR (Matured Deposit)		1,65,358	1,36,539
Loans & Advances		8,88,453	2,78,238
Other Revenue	9	27,37,214	34,35,062
TOTAL RECEIPTS		3,86,67,052	2,50,36,087
T) A 175 SVINDING .			
PAYMENTS:			2.26.44.24
Payment out of Restricted Grants for Projects	13	3,72,76,163	2,26,11,21
Administrative and other input costs	11	26,71,432	21,07,632
Purchase of Fixed Assets		<b>15</b> ,5 <b>1,015</b>	1,71,200
TOTAL PAYMENTS		4,14,98,610	2,48,90,043
CLOSING BALANCE			
Cash in hand at Head Office and Site Offices		8,630	8,630
Work-advance		3,36,928	3,43,480
STDR at Bank		54,69,273	72,69,273
Cash at Bank		. 83,51,115	93,76,121
		1,41,65,947	1,69,97,504
Notes to Accounts	14		

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

For AGRAGAMEE

Achyut Das Director Agragamee

For A.K LENKA & CO ENKA

UDIN: 2306761861 MWQ 5597

BHI BAN

Chartered Accountant FRN: 0325854E

CA A.K Lenka, For, DISA (ICA

Place: Bhubaneswar Date: 22th Sept 2023

PARTNER

M No. 061761



# AGRAGAMEE'S PUBLICATION

- 1. Ama Gaon, 1988
- 2. Naba Swajan Kan, 1990
- 3. Agragamee Eka SuphalRupayan (1 & 2) 1991
- 4. Gitare Gitare, 1992
- Agragamee Parikshya and Paryalochana, 1993
- 6. Sachitra Sansar, 1993
- 7. Chatrutha Adivasi MahlaSambes, 1994
- Adivasi Anchalare Samasthanka Pain Sikshya, 1995
- 9. Banabasi Sansar, 1996
- 10. Kaha Dhanakaha Adhikar, 1996
- 11. Sikshya Bitarka, 1996
- 12. Bhanisya Sansar, 1996
- 13. Jungal Chithi, 1997
- 14. Jami Adhigrahan Bill 1998, 1998
- 15. Sikhyak Mahasamabesa, 1998
- 16. Ama Gaon Kashipur, 1998
- 17. Education for All in tribal areas, 1999
- 18. Agragamee, How Wrong, How Right?, 1999
- 19. Overview: Activities of Agragamee, 1999
- 20. The Illustrated World, 1999
- 21. MeghaGhumeriGhadaraGhumu, 2000
- 22. Grama Sasan Nua Sapan, 2002
- 23. Kutumba Panthi , 2002
- 24. Ama Gapa Bahi, 2002
- 25. Ama Gita Bahi, 2002
- 26. Kutumba Panthi O Khadya Nirapata, 2003
- 27. Amapanchayat Amayo Jana, 2004
- 28. Kapi Tu Kahun Aeilu, 2005
- 29. Jhaunli Napada Kehi, 2005
- 30. Chronicle of a Strguggle, 2006
- 31. Governance in Tribal Areas: Myths and Realities, 2006
- 32. Jaibika Chasa Prananli, 2006
- 33. Water Right Water Wrong, 2006
- 34. Alternative State Water Policy, 200

- 35. Samajika Samikshya, 2006
- 36. Community Grain Bank, 2006
- 37. Ama Chasabasa Ama Jungle, 2007
- 38. Jagati Karana O Sangramarata Mainsha, 2007
- 39. Jala Sampada O Sarajyabad, 2007
- 40. Stories From the Beyond, 2007
- 41. Ama Gaon Kashipur (New), 2007
- 42. Nua Patha Nua Bata, 2007
- 43. Arohan, 2007
- 44. MatiKaduara Manisha, 2008
- 45. Kashipur Diary, 2008
- 46. AtmaKaha: Jana Pathabhartna Paribrajakar, 2008
- 47. Food Rights Collectives, Odisha, 2010
- 48. Study of Pedagogy and Access to Education for Primary Age Group Children, 2005-06, 2010
- 49. Dongara Katha, 2011
- 50. HatiAau MusaGapa, 2013
- 51. Dui Chapalara Kahani, 2013
- 52. Kau Dake KaKa, 2014
- 53. Nasrari Pratishta O Parichalana Sambandhia Siksha Pranali, 2014
- 54. Nirantara Krushi Samndia Siksha Pranali, 2014
- 55. Haladi Chasa O Prakriayakarana Siksha Pranali, 2014
- 56. Reclamining the Commons with Women's Power, 2014
- 57. Soura Shakti Chalita Lamp Ra Byabahara O Maramati Shiksha Pranali, 2014
- 58. Our Land Our Life
- 59. Soochana Varta- 6 Issues
- 60. Kau Dake Ka
- 61. Student Annual Report 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19
- 62. Dongara Katha, 2019 & 2020
- 63. Jaivika Krushi Samachar
- 64. Nua Patha Nua Bata

### **ODISHA**



### **OUR PROJECTS**

#### AGRAGAMEE

At/Po.: Kashipur-765 015 Dist.: Rayagada, Odisha, India Phone: 06865 285009, 285174 FaX: 06865 285174 Email: info@agragamee.org

#### AGRAGAMEE At: Goudaguda Po.: Tentulikhunti-764 070 Dist.: Nabarangapur Phone: 06858 228648

#### AGRAGAMEE

At: Derakumpa Po.: Gochhapada-762 002 Dist.: Kandhamal Phone: 06854 262001

#### AGRAGAMEE

AT: Adri, Po.: Gopinathpur Via: Thuamul Rampur Dist.: Kalahandi766026

#### AGRAGAMEE

ND-8, VIP Area, IRC Village, Nayapalli,Bhubaneswar-751 015, Odisha, India Phone: 0674 - 2551123, 2551130 Email: info@agragamee.org

#### AGRAGAMEE

At/Po.: Dasamantapur-765 028 Dist.: Koraput Phone: 06852 259504

#### AGRAGAMEE

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