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The annual report of any organization is an articulated statement of programmes and activities, in brief, along with the audited financial statement for the year under report. When an organization works in the broad spectrum of socio-economic development and, that too, in tribal majority rural areas, the annual report reflects the challenges the organization faces besides the success rate of programmes already implemented. It provides the much needed directional approach for future programmes, planning and implementation strategy.

The annual report of PRAGATI for the year 2011-12 has recorded many spectacular achievements in the field of food security, natural resource management, women empowerment, networking with Civil Society Organisations for reaching out to forest dwellers to get the benefit under Forest Rights Act etc. The Self Help Cooperatives which started in 2005 with 154 members, has now spread to 10 Panchayats with 1285 household as members with annual transaction touching more than 21 lakhs of rupees in 2011-12. The case study of Dalima Khillo included in the report is a shining example to vindicate the usefulness of such cooperatives in raising the economic standard of the poorest of the poor. The new activities taken up by PRAGATI includes Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP) Plus, application of SRI principle to Ragi (Elucine Coracana) cultivation and introduction of Solar Lanterns in area having no electricity.

The organization is marching ahead - each year being more eventful than previous. Intensification of existing programmes and intervention in newer fields of developmental activities are followed with sincerity, devotion and accountability by the workers of the organization under the dynamic leadership of the Secretary. For development and growth sky is the limit. There is no room for either limited action or complacency. Acting with newer vigour, greater speed and for better result, need to be the road map for years to come. In the words of Swami Vivekananda, "Arise, awake, stop not till the goal is reached."

Chairman
As I present the Annual report for the year 2011-12, we reflect to consolidate our experiences, relish the successes and learn from failures. It is also a time to plan for the future, re-evaluate the priorities, to rebuild strategies and replicate the best practices. The Global arena as well as the local context has undergone a lot of changes, there are promises of progress and development around us, however, not without challenges. The development sector continues to play its role amidst all composite challenges, exploring opportunities and struggling to create a space for the voiceless mass in the development process.

There are provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest dwellers (recognition of Forest rights) Act, the 73rd Amendment, bringing PESA (Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) which have created avenues for conservation and revival of ecological balance and decentralized governance, empowering the rural people for improved livelihoods. However, the conventional development strategies have failed to contribute much towards the improvement of quality of life of the rural poor. In this context, we believe in crafting and strengthening people's organisations including women to enable them amass their own strength for increased access to resources, their rights and entitlements for better livelihood opportunities.

Our engagement with rural communities on conservation and management of natural resources is grounded on the rationale of facilitating sustainable livelihoods and food security along with preservation of bio-diversity and eco-system. We have facilitated models of land development, rain water conservation, climate friendly sustainable agriculture practices and also collaborate with Government schemes in scaling up and integrating these components in the resource management plans of the area.

We unfold our projects and budget to all the stakeholders that strengthen our standards of transparency, accountability and social ethics. We also believe that stand alone strategy do not go a long way and hence we join hands with local, state, national and even international networks to consolidate the initiatives, replicate and scale up best practices.

On behalf of the Pragati team, I express my deepest gratitude for the generous support and trust of our Donors, Members of Board, Civil Society Organisations, District Administration, NGO partners, CBOs and above all the communities we work with, who enthuse us in our mission for a better society. I also express my sincere thankfulness to our Chairman who continuously inspire and guide us in our journey towards our mission and also thank my co-workers for their commitment to work for the community. This outreach and work needs further consolidation to overcome the challenges on the way and to keep the organization relevant and live to the development needs of communities.

Secretary
INTRODUCING PRAGATI, KORAPUT

Registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, Pragati, Koraput was established on 26th January 1992 with a mission to improve the living conditions of the poor and marginalized through conservation and management of natural and human resources in the eco-fragile regions of Koraput District in Odisha. The organization is also registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976 - Registration No.1049600054, dated 26-08-1998 and Section 12AA of Income tax Act 1961 - dated 01-04-1997 vide Registration No. 80/97-98.

The direct operational areas of the organization cover 216 villages in 23 Gram Panchayats of 5 Blocks i.e. Koraput, Nandapur, Kotpad, Bandhugaon and Laxmipur reaching out to approximately 25,000 households. Moreover, partnerships and collaborative work with local NGOs and CSOs expands our reach to cover all the 14 blocks of Koraput District establishing a network of forest dependent people for forest protection, management and rights over forest lands and resources. Our programme to ensure food security for small and marginal farmers has evolved into a District-level initiative for Scale up of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in 250 villages of 13 Blocks in Koraput District in association with 15 local NGOs. Over the years, the prime focus of our organization has been to empower the community based organisations to manage their resources in a productive way for betterment of their living conditions.

VISION:

To build such a self-reliant society, free from hunger and exploitation, where everyone irrespective of caste, creed, sex and language have right to dignified means of livelihood and through collective action ensure socio-economic justice and ecological balance.

MISSION:

To facilitate and strengthen vibrant people’s organizations at different levels of society that will protect, utilize, control and manage local resources and through collective action, ensure dynamic socio-economic change for sustainable development by advocating for pro-poor governance and bring women, children, tribals and downtrodden, to the mainstream of the society.

VALUES

- Transparency in all aspects.
- Accountability to the Society.
- Punctuality.
- Sensitive towards women.
- Impartial and non-partisan attitude.

Thematic areas of intervention

- Empowerment of People’s Organisations.
- Sustainable Agriculture through organic practices
- Natural Resource Management
- Action Research & Documentation

Commitment to render selfless service to the poor.
- Work with team spirit.
- Participatory approach in all aspects.
- Secular in spirit.
OUR PROGRAMMES

Empowerment of People’s Organisations.

The Community Based Organizations (CBO) have the scope to establish a collaborative partnership in undertaking the responsibility for developing a local vision and strategy, designing/ planning, implementing and monitoring development goals. They can act as agents of change for the local communities to voice and enforce their interests, to influence decisions making process at the appropriate levels and to hold policy makers accountable.

Keeping in view these basics, Pragati works closely with the CBOs within its action areas to achieve the desired objectives through its programmes and activities. We have organised communities around village level institutions, assisting them to federate at Panchayat, Block and District level, empowering them through capacity building and handholding supports so that they would develop a sense of shared ownership and become managers of their development initiatives.

Key Achievements:

- The VDCs and Panchayat federations take organized action and established linkages with Govt. programmes and mobilize social safety nets. The land development activities mobilized in 43 villages under MGNREGA generated employment for 2221 job card holders for 20,855 person days and reduced migration.
- The federations identify and prioritize issues and are able to ensure proper distribution of PDS, drinking water and mobilise schemes from agriculture and horticulture departments.
- People’s participation increased in the local self-governance (Palli Sabha & Gram Sabha) and social audits. 80 VDCs prepared their village plans and submitted for approval in Gram Sabha.

Strengthening VDCs, Panchayat & Block Federations

There is poverty and discrimination as the marginalized are disempowered, lack knowledge of their rights, protective state laws and policies and hence unable to raise voice against the prevailing socio-economic injustice and demand accountability from the duty bearers. They should have access to information and knowledge to gear up their strength to participate in decision making, air grievances, advocate for their rights and entitlements to liberate themselves from exploitation and therefore ensuring a life of honor and dignity.

We are working to strengthen 124 Village Development Committees and 10 Panchayat level federations under the larger body of the Block level Federation called Anchalika Jungle Surakshya Parishad (AJP) in Nandapur Block with support of Trocaire, Ireland. These People’s organisations have evolved their own structures, purposes and procedures, created space for equal participation of men and women and contributed to collectively strive
Facilitation of Forest Dependent people’s Network

The viability of forest eco-systems depends upon the social, economic, and other uses are driven that prevail in the area. Forests constitute an important watershed landscape for the tribal and the traditional forest dwellers of Karbi Anglong, as well as a part of their social and cultural values. This context calls for their active involvement and acknowledgment of their legal rights in conservation, management and sustainable use of forest resources for better livelihoods.

Since the last few years, there has been educating communities on conservation of forests, biodiversity and rights over resources. As a part of our initiative, we recognise and

strengthen forest protection committees from village level to block level and facilitate the District Federation of forest dependent people called the General body coordination. Rangpur 1985) covering 900 villages with 122,131 households depending and managing their own village forests. After the enactment of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act of 2006, the Federation has been working in coupling the forest dwelling communities to assert their legal entitlements under the purview of this Act. The Federation further assists communities in submission of claims, demand for title documentation, access to joint enterprises and demanding Community Forest Rights.

Major Outcomes:

• A platform for District level Coordination has been established in the district administration, Forest VDCs, and local institutions to expedite the process of claim submission and settlement under Forest Rights Act, 2006. Demonstration projects related to forest rights are implemented in 374 villages with active participation of community members. The Forests and regular forest fires, with the TGBs and DVCs in regular meetings, the issues monitering forest and conflicts for claim enforcement.

• A District wide survey is being taken up by the Department 15 March 2017 to identify the number of forest land dependent families in Karbi Anglong. Such a exercise will help in formulating a realistic plan to assert the people’s rights and settlement of claimant and settlement claims to socially justified for a deserving families. A total of 2576 persons have been identified to appear before the task.
JAIVIKA SRI SAMAJ: Alliance of Organic Farmers

For individuals and communities, it is useful and effective to organize and work together for many reasons—most often as a response to a commonly felt need to improve their own social or economic situations. Small and Marginal farmers are collaborating with each other in some way like sharing information and working together formally or informally, but they hardly form an organized group. In Koraput District where farmers are scattered geographically lacking access to information and markets, farmers’ groups can make a very positive difference to the lives of those working to improve their livelihood options as well as to the sustainable management of natural resources, adoption and replication of indigenous technologies.

We are working as catalysts to bring about the self-organizing capacities of farmers, so far forming 150 Farmers’ clubs federating at the District level into a network called Jaiwik SRI Samaj covering 6643 farmers from 200 villages committed to sustainable agriculture and organic farming practices. Groups with common interests have enabled the farmers to secure access to technologies, information, services, training and equipments which might have been difficult as isolated communities.

Community seed banks are established and managed by the Farmers’ Clubs in 10 Blocks for conservation and enhancing the local agro-biodiversity for sustainable food and nutritional security. 96 varieties of local elite germ plasm, on the verge of extinction are collected, conserved and accessed by the farmers in time of need. 7180 farming households of 150 villages organized into 417 Farmers’ Groups have access to information and communication technology through mediated video disseminations leading to adoption of new, improved technologies on agriculture, organic farming enabling them in enhancement of income. As members of groups, they organise crop cuttings and field days and the findings are shared for cross learning and replication of best practices.
Promotion of Self Help Groups and Cooperatives

For the rural women with low literacy and access to resources, changing and challenging the power equation is often a backbreaking task. In this backdrop, we are promoting women SHGs and Self Help Cooperatives, creating an enabling environment for the rural women so that they can enhance their socio-economic status and participate in community decision making.

We have organised 151 Women SHGs representing 1716 households federated at Panchayat and Block level. Access to credit has helped in expansion of material base of women, enabling them to start and expand small businesses and leverage resources from Govt. and banks. Now they have a voice in the community affairs and they have been able to tackle problems such as lack of drinking water, access to health services and children's education. Besides, the women also experienced 'power within': feelings of freedom, strength, self identity and increase in levels of confidence and self-esteem.

Promotion of Self Help Cooperatives:

Self help cooperatives as an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations can support the rural poor for poverty reduction. Because they are open to new members, do not require people to invest large amounts of capital, and tend to share economic results equitably, they have a tendency to benefit the poor through access to services, infrastructure, productive assets and markets.

We have facilitated a Self Help Cooperative in 2005 in Nandapur Block named Anchalika Bankamatki Samajikya Ltd. registered under Orissa Self Help Cooperative Act 2001. Starting with 154 members pooling their resources, the regime of the Cooperative has stretched to 10 Panchayats with 1205 households as members. The cooperative supports its members for thrift and credit, capacity building for income generation, awareness on organic farming practices etc. The Cooperative had an annual turnover of Rs 21.91,329/- during the financial year 2011-12. It has extended support and micro-credit to 624 members for different income generating programmes like organic vegetables, spices, onion cultivation, vermicompost units, livestock rearing (poultry and paddy farming) and small business enabling them to enhance their income and creation of assets.

Livelihood Opportunities for a destitute woman:

Dahina is a landless woman of Chilika, a small village in Nandapur Block. She lost her husband at a young age. With no land to till, Dahina had a hard struggle to bring up her two children as a wage labourer.

In 2009, Dahina became a member of the Self Help Cooperative (AICL, Puri) where some of her friends were already enrolled and benefiting. She started savings in small amounts. After 6 months of regular savings, she took a loan of Rs 6000/- and invested in small business in weekly markets. Within one year she repaid her entire loan and made a small capital of Rs 3000/- with the profit she got. In 2011, she again availed a loan of Rs 7000/- which she invested in procurement of coffee seeds. This time, she could get a profit of Rs 15,000/-. She repaid the loan and also purchased two goats. Now Dahina has a small business with her own capital. With improvement in her living standard, she has got a bride for her son. Now she has a regular income; she is confident enough to manage her family and ensure firm treatment of her dead and dumb daughter.
District Level Women Convention

Pragati Koraput organized the 3rd District-level Women Convention on 2nd & 4th March 2012 as an event of "International Women's Day" at the Nishasmipura, Koraput in association with the District administration, Mission Shakti and NGOs- CYSD, SOVA with support from Traicle, Ireland. About 900 women of different SHGs, co-operatives, CBOs, Govt officials, NGOs, PSOs, and media people participated in the Convention.

Honorable Chief Guest, Mr. Pyarimohan Monapatra, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) inaugurated the Convention by lighting the lamp in the presence of Guests of Honour Dr. (Smt.) Jyoti Patnaik, Chairperson, State Women Commission, Odisha, Mr. Suchin R. Jadhav, I.A.S. District Collector & Magistrate, Koraput, and members present from the organizing team were Prof. Digambar Shukapathy, Chairman Pragati & Mr. Prabhatkumar Adhikari, Secretary, Pragati.

The guest speakers encouraged the women to carry forward their struggle against the social evils like dowry, domestic violence, against women, liquor addiction, trafficking, female foeticides etc. and contribute to the society through effective participation in local self-governance. A research paper on "Self Help Groups and Women Empowerment: The Pragati Koraput Experience" was released by the Honorable Chief Guest, Mr. Pyarimohan Monapatra, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha).

The participants had the privilege to interact with His Excellency, The Governor of Odisha, Mr. Muralidhar Chandrakant Bhandore, who graced the Convention as the Honorable Chief Guest on the second day. His Excellency, the Governor of Odisha expressed that organizing women into SHGs has built an aura of self-dependence and empowerment of women and further emphasized on women education for enhancement of their socio-economic status. To commemorate the event, a special issue of the "Dangar Khabar" containing success stories and experiences of SHGs and women leaders was released by His Excellency, The Governor of Odisha.

A number of SHGs, and federation leaders shared their success stories and their proactive role in protecting village forests, taking up income generation activities, cottage industries, trying out experiments in organic farming and new crop production technologies like SHI. Some of the issues presented by women include liquor addiction affecting livelihoods, unregistered credit by banks diverting the ideology of SHGs, migration of young girls and women, lack of market for SHG and local produce.

As recognition for their achievements and success SHGs, federation leaders of Block and District level were awarded on the occasion. The keynote address of the Convention was to consolidate the initiatives of all stakeholders for empowerment of women and skill building of SHGs.
Natural Resource Management

Conservation of Local Resources- Land, water and Forest

Natural resources like land, water, forests and bio-diversity are fundamental for viability of the farming systems and thereby rural livelihoods and economy.

Since the larger part of Koraput District consists of undulating dry land terrain, where land degradation, loss of forest cover and depletion of ground water tables have severely affected the ecological balance, our focus has been approximating and rejuvenation of the natural resources and eco-systems.

Interventions & Outcomes:

★ Demonstration of soil and water conservation structures like land bunding, gully control and farm ponds is benefiting 425 farming families of 18 villages, reducing soil erosion, utilization of wasteland for crop production and increased groundwater level. Orchards and Miscellaneous plantations raised in 44 villages have increased the land use, intercropping and additional income.

★ Land development activities implemented in convergence with Govt scheme of MGNREGA covering 402 farmers in 13 villages developing 201 acres of land. This has not only increased the soil and moisture retention capacity of lands but also putting almost 52 acres of waste land for crop production.

★ Communities in 951 Villages covering 12,135 households clustered around Village Forest Committees under the stewardship of a District Forest Federation, protecting and conserving forest eco-systems and bio-diversity, there by resulting in regeneration of forests, prevention of illegal tree felling and sustainable use of forest produces.

★ Irrigation facilities through pump sets in 36 villages enabling 458 farmers to adopt crop diversity and off season vegetables, enhancing food and nutrition security and increased income.

We are promoting sustainable resource use and management practices through demonstration models of soil and water conservation, watershed development, protection and conservation of forest that have resulted in soil and moisture conservation, marked improvements in groundwater levels.
Conservation and management of water for income enhancement:

The farmers of Godiput village in Nandapur Block depend on rain fed agriculture for their livelihood. They grow only paddy, ragi and a few vegetable crops for consumption. After the harvest of crops, the lands are left fallow and the only option for the villagers is to search for wage labour to earn their living. Most of the men from the village used to migrate.

In January 2011, the villagers mobilized a farm pond under MGNREGA. With source of water, they planned to start vegetable cultivation in the adjacent lands, because vegetables have a good market price in summer season. Though, there was water, they did not have the required finance to purchase a pump set and lift the water. Danu Sisha and Guru Muduli took the lead and formed a users group with 17 farmers agreeing to come together. They approached Pragati field staff for a pump set, raised a part contribution and with a part support from Pragati purchased a pump set.

During the summer months 17 farmers, each in 50 decimales of land, have cultivated vegetables like tomato, Cauliflower, Brinjal and Chilly. Once in a week, they used to water their fields, digging small canals into their lands. For the first time in the village, a group of farmers have grown vegetables in summer. Besides all their expenses and consumption, every farmer got an average profit of Rs 2800/- from sale of vegetables.

For this group of farmers in Godiput, management of water has created opportunities for self employment with a cash income. Danu, Mangala and Anuru who used to migrate out, now feel secure as they stay at home and spend their time with the family.

Case study: Resource management for Food Security

Food insecurity (5 months in a year) has been a regular trend for Shyama and his family of 7 members. Earning from migration was the only alternative source to cope with his situation. Shyama Gollari, a tribal farmer of Jantaput village in Nandapur Block used to grow crops in half of his land (out of 2 ha) since the other patch was sloppy, vulnerable to soil erosion. In 2011, Shyama was able to put bunding in a small patch of land with the support he got from Pragati. In the same year, when Pragati facilitated for convergence for land development under MGNREGS in 42 villages, it was an opportunity for Shyama to develop all his 5 acres of land with earth bunding. He got 100 days of wage employment in his own village with which he could purchase a pair of bullocks and agriculture inputs.

Now Shyama is engaged full time in his own land. He could timely use all his lands for crop production i.e., upland paddy and Ragi and got increased yield to meet the food requirement of his family for another three months. He also raised vegetable crops for consumption. He now believes that the soil and moisture retention capacity of his land will gradually improve and he will get more yield and hence more food for his family.
**OTELP Plus: Watershed Development**

A large portion of the rain-fed areas in KORAPUT District is characterized by low productivity, low level of technological change and vulnerability to degradation of natural resources. In such a context watershed development can lead to conservation, regeneration and the judicious use of all the resources - natural (land, water, plants, and animals) and human, with focus on community governance. We have started Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Programme (OTELP) Plus as a part of the consortium formed by 4 NGOs namely PRADAN, Pragati, Harsha Trust and Chetna Organic and for implementation of 51 watersheds in LAMTAPUT, BUIPARIGUDA and BANDHUGAON blocks. We have started implementation in Bandhugaon Block of KORAPUT District since January 2012 and will continue for a period of seven years covering 10 Micro-watersheds which will benefit about 1200 families spread over 25 villages.

The programme has the objective to impact the lives of remotely inhabited tribal people in enhancing their access to basic entitlements, nurturing their village institutions and improving capacities to adopt innovative interventions for increase of income from agriculture and allied sectors. The overall strategy of the Programme focuses on empowering the tribals and enabling them to enhance their food security, increase their incomes and improve their overall quality of life through more efficient natural resource management based on the principles of improved watershed management and more productive environmentally sound agricultural practices and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. A strong emphasis is placed on promoting participatory processes, building community institutions with space for women participation, fostering self-reliance, and respecting the indigenous knowledge and values of tribals.

So far we have identified 10 Micro Watershed areas in Bandhugaon block and work has started with concept sharing among the communities. The watershed villages have been identified and maps are collected. Familiarisation village meetings are organised and the field staff are tacking stock of existing village level institutions and issues to have a baseline document of the villages.
Eco-friendly Energy - Solar Lanterns

A significant section of the rural households in Koraput District have no access to electricity and even the electrified villages most of the time remain in darkness due to irregular power supply. The main source of light is kerosene lamps, which is not only toxic in enclosed spaces, but also results in environment pollution besides being a financial burden on the poor.

As a solution to these problems, we have entered into partnership with The Energy Resource Centre (TERI), New Delhi under its LaBL scheme to create opportunity for the rural families to access clean and affordable energy through use of solar lanterns. Solar Charging stations have been installed in 21 villages of Koraput and Nandapur Blocks bringing clean energy to the doorsteps of 780 households.

Light has become a boon for the families living in darkness over a long period of time and has helped facilitating indirect livelihood opportunities with increased hours of work for income generation activities like leaf plate stitching, value addition like tamarind deseeding, grading of vegetables/products etc. It has created a reading environment at home during the evening hours and parents motivate their children to attend schools. It has also contributed towards family bonding as the men stay back at home and the women feel more comfortable for cooking and household chores. The community meetings and community functions are now managed by using the solar lanterns. Over the period of past one year, each solar lantern has saved about 3-4 litres of kerosene consumed by a typical household per month.

Case study: From Darkness to Light:

Sariaput village in Chatwa Gram Panchayat of Nandapur Block consists of 47 households, but the villagers do not have access to electricity. The village became silent with the fall of dusk, the children could not study and women found it difficult to do household chores.

However, life has changed for the villagers with installation of the Solar Charging Station since May 2011. Now all the families in the village have solar lanterns. The villagers have selected the entrepreneur from the village who takes the responsibility of charging the lanterns every morning and handover to the owners in the evening.

Sunadei Pangi, who earns her living by selling leaf plates, is now able to do her work till late in the night and can stitch more plates for which she can get extra income of Rs 300/- per month. The School teacher, who stays in the village, is now volunteering to teach the children for two hours in the evening. Previously, the children used to come with kerosene lamps and sat for one hour and during rainy season, the children literally stopped their study. "The Children are now more sincere in their studies, attendance is regular and score good percentage", says the School teacher. For Chandrika and Bhunamati Solar lantern is a boon that has helped them to pursue their studies in the high school, there is no stress on eyes even if they study till late in the night. The young couples stay back at home in the evening and spend some moments together. The elderly people now feel comfortable to take their dinner by the side of the solar lantern. For the SHG women, it is now convenient to do their meetings after they finish cooking.
**Sustainable Agriculture and Organic Practices:**  
**Information & Communication Technology for Agriculture Extension:**

Smallholder farmers in the rural areas most often lack knowledge of agronomic technology and access to relevant information that could improve their livelihoods. In spite of the multiple information needs, the existing extension mechanism, which is conventional, mandated to provide necessary information support to farming community, often fails due to a variety of inherent problems. There is a discord between the information needs of farmers and the information provided, which is overtly scientific in its presentation. This is where applications of ICT can make significant contribution to strengthen agricultural extension systems and has the potential of enabling the empowerment of farming communities and reducing social isolation.

ICT in agriculture extension is being introduced in 150 villages in 2 blocks (Koraput and Nandapur) with support of Digital Green Foundation, through production and dissemination of videos in local language. So far 158 videos have been produced documenting different agricultural practices, new crop production technologies like SRI, SS, organic farming practices, success stories and government schemes. The Community Service providers disseminate the videos using Picco Projectors to 7180 farming households clustered around 417 groups. Till date, 8389 disseminations have been organized resulting in 19,472 adoptions of different practices which would not have been possible in any other kind of extension methods.

**ICT- Creating Space for Woman Farmers**

Prabha Mali, of Lendrimatiguda village in Koraput Block is now a familiar face among the farmers of 150 villages. The use of ICT has given her an identity as a women farmer.

Prabha has a lot of expertise in agriculture, but she did not get a chance to disseminate. The opportunity came to her as she was selected to shoot for a video on preparation of organic insecticide that she has been doing for long in her own farm.

The experience of facing a camera was mixed with joys and nervousness for Prabha. But now she has been featured in 3 videos. She feels excited when people point at her saying "Look, there goes Prabha, the woman farmer in the video". The videos she featured are watched by 7180 farmers in Koraput and Nandapur block and resulted in 648 adoptions. In meetings and workshops, Prabha is excited to present her experiences. ICT has created recognition for women as farmers.
Scale up of System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

SRI is a fascinating innovation in rice cultivation that can help in raising productivity of land and water, so that more rice can be produced with less of inputs (water, seed, and labour). In 2006, we started our field experiments in SRI with a few farmers in Koraput Block and in 2008 we moved on to scale up the technology to 14 blocks of Koraput District with support of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai in collaboration with 13 local NGOs evolving a network called Jaivik SRI Samaj. Initially it appeared to be labour-intensive, but never the less it was more attractive for farmers since they got more yield with less input and use of organic practices.

Through awareness programmes, skill trainings, building cadre of community service providers, use of ICT and farmer to farmer extension, the SRI technology is now spread to 4205 farmers converting 1635 acre land into SRI in 200 villages, thereby enhancing food and income security. Farmer innovations have further enriched the technology with development of markers, weeders, practices of spacing, use of composts and organic practices. In Kharif 2011 the crop intensification method was introduced in other crops with demonstration in Ragw for 15 farmers in 15 acres and sugarcane for 3 farmers in 3 acres. The experience was increased yield with reduced investment in seeds, water requirement and use of organic manures.

Initial skepticism amongst farmers has given way to enthusiasm and has emerged as a symbol of food security and economic empowerment of small and marginal farmers, simultaneously creating a space for women as users of technology. The SRI adopting farmers are getting organized into a fraternity of Farmers’ Clubs and the Jaivik SRI Samaj to share and exchange skills and build up their strength for advocacy. The SRI adopting farmers have been participating in farmers fairs and cross learning workshops to share their experiences and innovations. The representatives of the organisation have shared the success of field at different workshops and seminars at state, national levels and international networks and also attracted attention of international researchers and scientists.

Major Highlights:
- Out of 4205 farmers adopting SRI, 3437 households (almost 82%) are small and marginal farmers having less than 1 ha of land. 66% Farmers belong to scheduled tribe community.
- 67 Varieties of indigenous seeds are replicated by farmers in SRI, out of which 8 varieties are aromatic.
- 86% of farmers are adopting only organic practices in SRI and the rest 14% are integrated i.e. both organic and chemical.
Case Study: SRI - Replicating aromatic Rice

Madhu Godaha, a tribal farmer has started replication of aromatic rice using the SRI method in his rice farm at Chitra village in Koraput Block. Along with 50 farmers of Chitra, Madhu was introduced to the practice of SRI in 2010.

Less investment and more yield has encouraged Madhu to test the technology in Kharif 2011 with three different types of indigenous aromatic rice varieties which are fast disappearing. He raised 3 seed beds and made three plots i.e. two plots with 0.15 decimals each and one plot of 0.40 decimal. Following the principles, he transplanted 12 days old seedlings. He was very keen on timely weeding, water management and application of organic manures. There was no pest and diseases though he used only organic manures. There was 20-25 number of tillers in 2 varieties and 40 tillers in one variety. He harvested 7 quintals of paddy from the land where he was only getting 5 quintals from high yielding varieties by applying chemical fertilizers.

Now Madhu has planned to put more land under SRI. He has got the varieties of seed to replicate the aromatic rice.

Experimenting with System of Ragi (Elucine Coracana) Intensification:

Ragi is a major millet crop and staple food in Koraput district. Today SRI is not only limited to paddy crop. Farmers in Koraput are now excited to transplant Ragi in SRI method. In Kharif 2011, System of Ragi Intensification was taken up in 15 acres land of 15 farmers with an average of 10-15 tillers and almost double increase in yield as compared to traditional method of broadcasting.

"Increased productivity of Ragi can address food insecurity to a great extent" – claimed by Bijaya Muduli, a young tribal farmer from Raising village in Mandapur Block, who is the first farmer in Koraput to start experimenting intensification method in Ragi crop in Kharif 2011.

In 2009, Bijaya was introduced to System of Rice Intensification by the field staff of Pragati. Starting with 0.1 acre, Bijaya has continued adopting the practice since last consecutive 3 years and expanded to 1 acre of his paddy land. He has observed that SRI has not only enhanced yield but also reduced input of seeds, water and use of chemical fertilizers.

In Kharif 2011, Bijaya decided to put his 2 acres of land under system of ragi intensification where he used to grow paddy. With technical support from the field staffs of Pragati, he prepared raised seedbed with 1 kg of seeds using only farm yard manure. He transplanted 15 days old seedlings with a spacing of 30 sq. cm (plant to plant and row to row) using a self made rope marker.

There were average of 15-20 tillers in each plant hill. The increased spacing meant that the tillers were more and robust than those plants cultivated under the traditional method.

In spite of the drought like situation, he could harvest 21 qnt. Ragi almost double the amount in comparison to the yield he got in traditional method.

Bijay is now convinced that with intensification method in Ragi, and most of the lands being uplands, marginal farmers like him can enhance their food secured days even in the face of climatic odds "In the next cropping season, I plan to put all my Ragi land under intensification methods, and also encourage other farmers to adopt SRI in Ragi," he says and adds that once the farmers embrace SRI, it will go a long way in encouraging them as Ragi is their staple food.
Promotion of Organic Spices Cultivation

Small and marginal farmers are dependent on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods, and most of the crops they grow are food crops like paddy, ragi, pulses and vegetables. 50% of the crops are used for consumption and home; most often farmers do not have the cash to invest for their other requirements. Under such circumstances, spices crops like ginger and turmeric can be promoted as cash crops especially by the farmers in Konkan, since the climate and the soil are suitable for such crops and can be grown both under rainfed as well as irrigated conditions and in an altitude of above 1000 MSL. Above all, if grown organically, spices have a very good market value. However, the present practices in spice cultivation have technical deficits and hence farmers do not get good yield and market price.

As more and more farmers are moving towards organic spice cultivation the annual interest and input supports along with adequate production support are being provided. The field staff of Udaya has helped them in taking up demonstration plots of turmeric for 50-75 days and turmeric is then propagated in small quantity in small plots of 25-50 decimals. This is due to change in practice and enhancement in income.

Enhancement in Income & replicating practices:

Edu Aplia of Tungir village in Banderghat has a hectare and a half of land and has adopted“Organic turmeric for cultivation”. He grows paddy, ragi and Organic turmeric for consumption. The field staff of Udaya has assisted him in taking up demonstration plots of turmeric for about 50 days, and when he used to grow Nixon during rainy season. He was convinced initially since the condition was to harvest within a period of 12 weeks. The farmers have a practice of harvesting turmeric after two years.

Shankar invested Rs. 10,000/- in land for seeds, labour and installing, out of which Rs. 13,000/- was the support from Udaya. He used only organic manures in two gangs compost and farm yard manure. The package of production was totally organic. After the first monsoon showers he prepared the land, made raised beds, removed the soil to a thickness of 20-25 cm above and between rows. The seed dibbers were put in shallow pits and covered with well rotten farm yard manure. Mulching was a regular practice which adopted. It helped in enhancing germination of seed turmeric, prevention, wind off of soil due to heavy rain, adding organic matter to the soil and conserve moisture during the dry period. The dung mulch was covered on the bed after each mulching which enhanced microbial activity and nutrient availability.

After one year, Shankar got a harvest of 0.8 quintals of turmeric, out of which he sold 4 quintals for Rs. 100/- and preserved 1 quintal and got Rs. 300/- The cost of 2 quintals of seed, Shankar has preserved for his own use. Thus, besides getting cash income, Shankar has learnt the new practices. This year decides Edua as other farmers of the village have also adopted the improved practices in turmeric.
Promotion of Organic Vegetable Cultivation

Vegetable cultivation can be a supplement for household nutritional security as well as income enhancement for small and marginal farmers. However, most of the farmers prefer to grow staple food crops rather than vegetables or other cash crops, the rationale being that they cannot afford to invest in time for seeds, manures and if necessary in irrigation.

Since we are taking up demonstration of soil and water conservation measures and irrigation through pump sets, we are also promoting vegetable cultivation using organic practices like pot manures, vermi composter and farm yard manures. We have supported 650 small and marginal farmers for inputs like seeds, irrigation, vermi compost units who have taken up different vegetable crops like onion, tomato, potato, brinjal, cauliflower etc. on an average of 40 to 50 decimels each. This has not only added to household nutritional security, but also fetched an additional income for these farmers. Besides, the use of information and communication technology through video dissemination has also added value by introducing improved practices in vegetable cultivation.

Vegetable Cultivation- Additional Income

Gurkesh and Gurkesh Stale, the farmer couple of Sindhiput village in Nathupur block have only a small land holding of 2 acres. They grow rice, ragi and minor millets during the rainy season since, there is no irrigation facility in their village. Although, they grow some vegetable crops, it is for consumption only. With no regular income from agriculture, the couple work as wage labourers to supplement their income to feed their 6 children.

Gurkesh wanted to grow vegetable crops so that they could get cash income. But, they did not have the money to invest timely to buy seeds and fertilisers. The opportunity came to her when she got a financial support of Rs. 2750/- from Project which enabled her to procure seeds in time. She raised potato in 40 decimels of land. With a total investment of Rs. 2750/- the couple got a harvest of 9 quintals of potato. They sold 8 quintals @ Rs 1500/- per quintal and kept 1 quintal for household consumption. Since they applied only self made organic manure using local resources, there was no expenditure in fertilisers. Gurkesh has repaid the support amount and saved the rest amount for investment in next cropping season. Next year they plan to do more of vegetables in a bigger patch.

A hope for Dambal

Gambir Nali, of Palupat village in Nathupur block has only 3 acres of land where she grows potato, ragi, millets and in small patch a few vegetables (potato, tomato, brinjal) for household consumption. Like other farmers of the village, she also desperately wanted to grow vegetables for cash income. But she did not have the required money to invest in time for seeds and fertilisers.

Last year she got a small support of Rs 1350/- from Project for vegetable cultivation. This time she decided to cultivate onion and cauliflower because, these crops have good market price. Along with the support amount she invested her own savings and bought seeds worth Rs 2300/-. She prepared 70 decimels of land and grow onions and cauliflower. She prepared pot manure as guided by the field staff of Project and applied in her crops. Starting from day one till harvesting she has spent Rs 2000/- in her land which included seeds, manures and also her own labour cost.

She earned a total amount of Rs 10,100/- from selling the vegetables, besides keeping for household consumption. With the profit she got, she has purchased one bullock ( as she had only one bullock before) which is a very important asset for her family that depends on agriculture for livelihoods.
Value Chain of Pigeon Pea (Cajanus Cajan):

Most of the farmers in Koraput presently grow pulses primarily for consumption purpose, though there is immense potential to expand the cultivation of pulse crops in the area because of the availability of large chunk of suitable uplands. Out of the total cropped area in Koraput District, only 5% areas are used for cultivation of pulse crops. Nearly 20-30% of the total cultivable land remains either fallow or sown with millets and other less productive crops, which can profitably be used for pigeon pea cultivation.

The yield rate is low due to inadequate land preparation, poor quality seed, high seed rate, acidic soil, less and improper nutrient application, weed infestation and pest attack. Further, the farmers lack knowledge of market, quality management, storage facilities and value addition technologies. They sell their produce to the local trader and middlemen just after harvesting.

We have started interventions for value chain of Pigeon pea for 300 farmers covering 150 acres of land through improved practices and supports, formation and strengthening of farmers' institutions for value chain and collective marketing of pigeon pea covering 24 villages of 4 Gram Panchayats in Koraput Block with support of ICCO in the consortium of South Odisha Development Initiative (SODI).

Farmers Clubs have been facilitated in the 24 intervention villages for promotion of value chain of pigeon pea with technical and material support extended to 452 farmers (363 - Men, 89 - Women).

Video disseminations conducted in the Farmers clubs to orient the farmers on seed treatment through organic and locally available materials and line planting. The farmers have adopted line sowing of pigeon pea in an area of 203 acres, both as a sole crop and as an inter-crop, with ragi, paddy, maize, turmeric and vegetables.
Action Research & Documentation

Development sector strategies are dynamic in nature. It changes and evolves with time. It is essential that the strategies and actions should be evaluated and analyzed from time to time to best serve the needs of community. Participatory action research is one of the successful tools to accomplish this. During the year we took up three participatory action researches i.e. On farm Trials on SRI, SRI- Issues and Challenges in adoption, SHG and Women empowerment.

On Farm Trials on SRI

Pragati, with support of the SRI Secretariat, has been involved in an on-farm research conducted in Hardoli village of Kotpad block that stretches into 3 three Kharif seasons, from 2009 to 2011. 32 local farmers are involved in the research which is tried and tested in 123 plots over an area of four acres. The farmers are not only regarded as beneficiaries of the research output and outcomes, but they are proactively included in the research process and their feedbacks and opinions are documented.

The contents of research are:
1. Nutrient Management (NM) (organic, chemical)
2. Age of seedling in days (AS) (0, 8, 12, 16, 20, 25)
3. Variety Response (VR) (Local, HYV, Hybrid, Aromatic)
4. Spacing (4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 inch)
5. Spacing (S) X Age of seedling (AOS)
6. Direct seeded

The major findings of the research were:
- 12 days old seedlings - highest yield
- Hybrid variety - maximum harvest
- Row to row 30 cm + plant to plant 30 cm, more tillers
- 12 days old seedling + 25 sq.cm. spacing most productive
- Line sowing method proved to be effective.
Study on SRI - Issues & Challenges - Pragati Experiences in Kotpad

This action research was taken up in Kharif 2011, to document SRI from the perspective of small and marginal farmers, study its impact on food security, identify challenges to its wider adoption, and recommend actions to address the challenges. A total of 50 farmers from 3 villages of Chitra, Ghumar and Hornadi in Kotpad block were involved in the study. The research tools include household survey, interviews and Focus Group discussions along with cursory review of reports, journal articles on SRI as well as Pragati documents.

The study makes an analysis of factors influencing farmers’ decisions to continue and expand SRI adoption i.e. financial viability, Farmers’ openness to experimenting / risks, Geo-physical characteristics and timely availability of material and human resources. The study comes out with certain recommendations/actions like provision of Material support (weeders, markers and organic structures like vermi compost units), linking farmers to agencies and markets providing materials and services they need, capacity building of SRI farmers, trainers and extension workers, organizing/working with Farmers Groups to systematize and equitably distribute irrigation water in the villages, management of labour etc, which can be immediately taken up by farmers and Pragati to move forward with SRI. There is further need of expanding and strengthening current linkages and networks to expand the coverage of SRI in Koraput.

Some themes which can be explored for further documentation along the lines of SRI are (1) opinions of traditional farmers and labourers on SRI; (2) factors influencing decisions of farmers to adopt an agricultural practice whether SRI, organic farming or cultivating a new crop; and (3) changes in the division of labour and time use of men and women due to SRI.

SHG & Women empowerment - Pragati Experiences

Since 1994, Pragati has been facilitating and strengthening women SHGs as a part of its strategy for gender mainstreaming and women empowerment. In April 2011, we took up a study to assess the impact of SHGs on women’s empowerment in Nandapur action areas. The objective of the study was to find out as to what extent SHG achieves its targets / expectations and contribute to the overall community development and gender mainstreaming in the villages. The study methodology included survey and profiling of 45 SHGs, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and interviews.

The findings of the study with respect to the economic progress of women, changes in attitude, confidence level and participation in decision making process reveals encouraging indicators in positive domain towards empowering women. However, there are lot of challenges for empowerment of women in general and sustainability of SHGs in particular i.e. low literacy, remoteness of villages, lack of leadership, limited access to govt. schemes, unregulated credit linkages, so called patriarchal dominance in decision making and external factors like intrusion of micro-finance institutions. The study puts forth a set of recommendations like building skills of SHGs on leadership and management, review of credit and bank norms, coordination among stakeholders promoting and nurturing SHGs, need for structural re-orientation of the groups to suit the requirements of enterprise building and, above all, shift the focus from profit and credit to empowerment. This entails a review of policies, current operations and practices from the management to the field level to maximize the SHG potentials to empower women, build social solidarity and improve their socio-economic condition.
Monitoring & Evaluation

☑ Visits by Donors, External Agencies and Researchers:

Since we are implementing Projects with support of several Donor agencies, the representatives of the Donors have visited our field areas from time to time and give their suggestions for better delivery of the programmes. Besides, the external agencies and researchers have also visited the field areas of the organisation which has helped in cross learning and knowledge sharing.

• The Trocaire Programme Officer, Ms. Laura Lijdes has twice visited our Project areas in Nandapur Block and has interactions with the community and the staff.

• The Campaigners team from Trocaire, Ireland consisting of 12 members have visited our field areas i.e. four villages in Nandapur Block and one village in Koraput Block and interacted with community on their livelihood issues, land rights and impact of Trocaire interventions on the community.

• Dr. Erika Stryker Director of Programs at SRI International Network and Resources Center, Cornell University has visited our SRI fields and interacted with the farmers and SRI motivators.

• The representatives of the SRI Secretariat have visited the SRI field areas and the on farm research trials on SRI in Kotpad block areas and provided on farm knowledge inputs to the farmers and the field staff of Pragati.

☑ Financial evaluation by SAGA:

In the financial year 2011-12, Trocaire had conducted an external financial evaluation of the Trocaire supported Community Development Project by SAGA, an external agency from Bhubaneswar. They have reviewed our financial management and accounts systems and had emphasised on improvement and updating in Tally Accounting system. The feedbacks of the evaluating agency has helped in improving the overall financial management systems of our organisation for ensuring higher standards of transparency and accountability.

☑ External evaluation by Trocaire

Trocaire had conducted an evaluation of the Community Development Project in Dec 2011 with an objective to assess the current outcomes and impact of the programme as measured against the programme objectives and indicators and to identify, changes, if any, that are needed for the final year of the current phase of the program. The evaluation was conducted by a team of independent development consultants represented by Ms. Kasturi Sen Gupta. The methods used for the evaluation included desk review (based on information provided by Trocaire & Pragati), site/village visits, interviews with staff (of Trocaire & Pragati), interviews with community members (primary stakeholders) and other secondary stakeholders who are involved in the process, and group discussions at various levels (Pragati staff, community based organisations and government officials).

The major recommendations of the evaluation were: further strengthening village level institutions for increasing access to Govt. schemes for ultra poor, increase gender focus of the programme, more linkage with Govt. programmes like MGNREGA and further strengthening the monitoring systems.
Participation and Demonstration

District level Exhibition - PARAB 2011:
The Block & District level demonstration - PARAB is organised every year by the District administration to patronise local culture and tradition, cottage industries, bio-diversity conservation and exchange of knowledge and experiences among the people from all over the District as well as people from other parts of Odisha and other different states. The organisation participates in the programme which helps in highlighting different programmes of the organisation through demonstrations, posters and displays for increased visibility. In PARAB-2011, the organisation had organised a food kiosk for dissemination of local food diversity in association with District administration and Mission Shakti along with demonstration of local agriculture and Non timber forest produces. The food kiosk attracted attention of customers starting from local people to the outside visitors.

State, National, International Level Workshops, conferences, exposures:
The team members of the organisation have participated in different state, national workshops, conferences, and exposure visits which have created opportunity for cross learning and skill development.
- The Secretary, Pragati has participated in the State level Workshop on System of Rice Intensification organised at XIM, Bhubaneswar which was graced by Prof Norman Uphoff, who has played a leading role in promotion of SRI across the Globe.
- The Area Coordinator of Pragati Mr. Santosh Padi has participated in Training of Trainers on Micro-Enterprise Development Organised by Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India(EDII) and sponsored by NABARD.
• The Secretary Pragati has participated in the Annual Partner’s Review organised by SDTT, Mumbai from 23rd January to 25th January 2012 at Bodh Gaya and presented about Pragati initiatives for Scale up of SRI in Koraput District supported by SDTT, Mumbai since 2008.

• The staff of Pragati along with 5 farmers has participated in the Seed Exchange Mela Organised by ORRISSA voluntary organisation on 18th and 19th February 2011 at Malkangiri. The staff and the farmers got an opportunity for cross learning and interact with farmers regarding seed conservation and also exchanged their seeds. They have also brought some local varieties of seeds which they want to replicate in their own farms.

The Programme Coordinator of Pragati Dr. (Ms.) Luna Panda along with Ms Rini Taneja, Programme Manager, P & G, VSO India & Ms. Kumkum Pal, Programme Officer, P & G, VSO India and representatives of 2 voluntary organisations of Jharkhand had participated in a study cum exposure tour to Sri Lanka from 24th April to 30th April 2011, supported by VSO, India. The objective of the study tour were - to have deeper understanding of the context of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka and learn from best practices of civil societies in conflict resolution and peace building and above all to understand the issue as it is rising in the present context of India. The team had interactions with Regional Director and country Director VSO, Sri Lanka, visited NGOs and CHOs, participated in community meetings in the civil war affected areas and interacted with the VSO volunteers.

The study gave an insight about the context of Sri Lanka, the ethnic issues, concerns for conflict resolution and peace building. The team felt that there exists vast opportunities for sharing of skills, ideas and knowledge among the NGOs in India and Sri Lanka and possibility of e-networks for cross learning may be explored which will have mutual benefits.


## Governance and Management

### Pragati General Body Members

The General Body of Pragati consists of persons from different walks of life who pull up their knowledge, experiences and expertise for materialization of the vision and mission of the organization. The GB meets twice and the Executive Board meets four times in a year. The board approves programmes, budgets, annual activity reports and audited financial statements and ensures that the organization complies with the laws and regulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Year of Involvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prof. Digambar Shatapathy</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>Former member of OPSC, 36 years experience in the field of Administrative and Supervisory work under both central and State Govt., Adult Education, Youth Development and Social Service.</td>
<td>8 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sir Suresh Kumar Panigrahi</td>
<td>Vice Chairman</td>
<td>25 years in Social service and Administration.</td>
<td>19 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sri Prabhakar Adhikari</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>21 years in community development, NRM and Livelihood</td>
<td>19 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Smt. Radha Pandita</td>
<td>Joint Secretary</td>
<td>23 years in Community forest management and Sustainable agriculture.</td>
<td>9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sri Jagannath Shroff</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Retired Orissa Administrative Service, Expert in Land &amp; Revenue Matters.</td>
<td>3 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sri V. Bhaskar Rao</td>
<td>Ex Board Member</td>
<td>40 years in Administration and Financial management.</td>
<td>15 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dr. P.C. Mohapatra</td>
<td>Ex Board Member</td>
<td>40 years in academics, economics &amp; research.</td>
<td>3 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dr. J (Smt.) Luma Panda</td>
<td>Ex Board Member</td>
<td>10 years in community development, livelihood &amp; Gender issues and Documentation.</td>
<td>9 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sri Surendra Masti</td>
<td>Ex Board Member</td>
<td>12 years in community mobilisation and Forest protection &amp; leadership</td>
<td>6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Smt. Shantilata Behera</td>
<td>Ex Board Member</td>
<td>20 years in women's development and activism for women rights.</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sri Gurucharan Datas</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>8 years in Civil Society organization, community mobilisation &amp; community leadership.</td>
<td>6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sri Dibakar Jana</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>15 years in Community mobilisation, community forest management and Organic farming.</td>
<td>14 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sri Shrimik Jagi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Leader in Community forest management, environment protection &amp; social activist.</td>
<td>9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sri Dharmamandha Guntha</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Leader in Community forest management, NTFP processing, marketing &amp; SRI</td>
<td>9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sri K.C. Panigrahi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>50 years in development &amp; conservation of Tribal culture in Koraput region</td>
<td>4 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sri Sunjay Patnaik</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>20 years in community forest &amp; research.</td>
<td>9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sri Ranjan Raut</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>20 years in Natural resource management &amp; documentation.</td>
<td>9 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sri Suryanarayan Panda</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>15 years in Social Work</td>
<td>5 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sri Pantulu Kulaapedia</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>15 years experience in agriculture &amp; community forest management</td>
<td>13 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sri Hemant Kumar Patnaik</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>20 years Experience in Social Service</td>
<td>18 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sri Ramya Pangi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Community Forest management, NTFP processing and marketing.</td>
<td>7 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Pragati Staff members**

We have 22 regular staff with professional skills and expertise. 25 Community Service providers from the action areas we work and 25 volunteers who are associated with the Forest Network. The organization emphasizes on recruitment and retention of professional and technical staff depending on its thematic areas of intervention and also development of local human resource by engaging the local persons for implementation of programmes at field level.

The List of the key staff is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Educational Qualification</th>
<th>Expertise/skills an experience</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prafullak Adhikari</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>NRM &amp; Sustainable Agriculture, General Administration and Land Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sudhakar Patnaik</td>
<td>Project Coordinator, Forest Rights Network</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>General Administration and Land Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sayana Sundar Sahu</td>
<td>Accounts and Finance Officer</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
<td>Tally Accounting, Audit, FCRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dr. Lalu Panda</td>
<td>Programme Coordinator</td>
<td>M.A. Ph. D.</td>
<td>Social Mobilization, Gender Issues and Documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Osborn Frederick</td>
<td>Team Leader, Expert Agriculture and NRM</td>
<td>M.Sc. Agriculture, M.A. in Rural Development</td>
<td>NRM, Sustainable Agriculture, Documentation and Research, Livelihood Planning and Social Mobilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>U. Tirupati Ban</td>
<td>Project Coordinator, Livelihoods</td>
<td>MSW</td>
<td>Micro-enterprise development, Research and Documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hashmi Ranjan Dash</td>
<td>Project Coordinator, SHG &amp; Micro-enterprise</td>
<td>M.Sc., PGDCA</td>
<td>Sustainable Agriculture, SRI &amp; Watershed management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Murali Dhar Adhikari</td>
<td>District Coordinator, SRI</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>Community Mobilization and Micro-planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Krunal Kumar Patnaik</td>
<td>Expert, Social Mobilization</td>
<td>M.A. in Journalism &amp; Mass communication</td>
<td>Plan and Estimate, Design for earth works, construction work, Diversion based Irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Shankar Prasad Sahu</td>
<td>Expert, Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Diploma Civil Engineering</td>
<td>Women Development and Gender Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Arvind Kumar Padhi</td>
<td>Executive, DBI</td>
<td>Diploma Civil Engineering</td>
<td>Cooperative Rules and Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bharati Mohapatra</td>
<td>Women Coordinator</td>
<td>MSW</td>
<td>Community Mobilization and Sustainable Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hemanta Kumar Patnaik</td>
<td>Cooperative Coordinator</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>Community Mobilization and Livelihood planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Amiya Kumar Dash</td>
<td>Area Coordinator</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>Accountancy &amp; MIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rohindra Behara</td>
<td>Area Coordinator</td>
<td>MSW</td>
<td>Computer Hardware &amp; Software</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sri Adhikari Pradhan</td>
<td>Expert, Accounts and MIS</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
<td>Production and Editing of Short films and Videos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Niranjan Das</td>
<td>Production &amp; Editing Facilitator</td>
<td>Diploma Electronics</td>
<td>Production and Editing of Short films and Videos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dinahondhu Jani</td>
<td>Production &amp; Editing Facilitator</td>
<td>I.A.</td>
<td>Tally Accounting, Audit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagesh Kumar Moni</td>
<td>Accountant</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
<td>Tally Accounting, Audit</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ashok Kumar Adhikari</td>
<td>Accountant</td>
<td>B.Com., LL.B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Gopakumar Noyak</td>
<td>Computer Expert</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
<td>Computer Hardware &amp; Software</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Dimple Kumarik Tank</td>
<td>Office Assistant Cum Computer Operator</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>Data Entry Operator</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Manoj Kumar Sahu</td>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>10th Pass</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Keestav Kumar Sahu</td>
<td>Care Taker</td>
<td>10th Pass</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the Balance Sheet of PRAGATI, KORAPUT, Dist- Koraput (Odisha) as at 31.03.2012, the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date and the Receipt and Payment Account of the Society for the year ended on that date, annexed there to. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Governing Body of the society. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

We report that:

1. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit;

2. In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the Society so far as appears from examination of the books;

3. The Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account and Receipt and Payment Account are in agreement with the Books of Accounts;

4. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India.

a. In the case of Balance Sheet of the Affairs of the Trust as at 31.03.2012.

b. In the case of Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of income over expenditure of the trust for the year ended 31.03.2012.

c. In the case Receipts and Payments Account of the trust for the year ended 31.03.2012.
## Financial Partner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Partner</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nabard-Farmers club</td>
<td>53300.00</td>
<td>53300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nabard- SRI Project</td>
<td>385600.00</td>
<td>620375.00</td>
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<td>OTELP Plus</td>
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<td>223284.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRI Secretary</td>
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<td>SDTT- FRA</td>
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<td>80262.00</td>
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## Our Support Organisation

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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Liabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land</td>
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<td>Cash</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
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<td>Current Liabilities</td>
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<td>PREM</td>
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<td>Pre-repayment</td>
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<td>Balance Sheet</td>
<td>7,100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Digital Green Foundation (DG - 2010-046)</td>
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<td>4,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance from DG Project</td>
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<td>5,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deficiency Balance</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREM</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-repayment</td>
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<td>Balance Sheet</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREM</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-repayment</td>
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<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance Sheet</td>
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<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Digital Green Foundation (DG - 2010-046)**

**GRAIN TOTAL:**

| Loans & Advances (Net) | 8,492,360.28 |

**Annual Report:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loans &amp; Advances (Net)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>4,313,370.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>2,694,565.00</td>
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<td>2008-09</td>
<td>1,400,770.00</td>
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<td>2007-08</td>
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**Annual Report:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loans &amp; Advances (Net)</td>
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<td>1,400,770.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OUR SUPPORTERS AND PARTNERS:

We have been receiving financial support from National and International Agencies as well as Govt. of Odisha for implementation of our Programmes based on our thematic areas on intervention i.e. strengthening people’s organizations, natural resource management and sustainable agriculture. During the financial year 2011-12 we have received financial support from the following Agencies

Financial supporters
- Trocaire, Ireland
- SRI Secretariat
- ICCO
- NABARD
- Digital Green Foundation, New Delhi
- The Energy Resource Centre (TERI)
- Govt of Odisha
- Supporting for Community Development Project in 10 GPs of Nandapur Block
- Facilitation for land rights under FRA in Koraput District
- Supports for Scale up of SRI in 14 blocks of Koraput District
- Supports for On Farm Research on SRI
- Support for Value Chain of Pigeon Pea in Koraput Block
- Promotion of Farmers Club
- Supports for Agriculture Extension through ICT in Koraput & Nandapur Block.
- Supports for Solar Charging Stations under the LaBL Scheme.
- Supports for OTELP Plus for 10 Micro-watersheds in Bandhugaon Block

Network of Organisations

Pragati, Koraput is facilitating two networks i.e.

Network For Community Forest Management
We have facilitated a network of forest dependent people in association with the local NGOs and People's Organisation, which is involved in forest protection and conservation of bio-diversity as well as facilitating for implementation of Forest Rights Act in Koraput District in association with District administration.

- KJRS, Koraput (District level Forest dependent peoples organization)
- Anchalik Jungle Surakshya Parisad, Nandapur
- Dangar Nakaash Parisad, Koraput
- Anchalik Unnayan Sangathan, Dasmanthpur
- AFRD,Borimaguna
- BKS, Bopiariguda
- EKTA, Koraput
- Gangeswar Jubak Sangha, Pottangi
- ODISA, Lamtaput
- PRADAN, Lamtaput
- Prastutee, Pottangi
- RAD, Bandhuaganoa
- SAMPRATI, Semiliguda
- SAHARA, Semiliguda
- SEARCH, Bopiariguda
- TRIBE, Borimaguna
- WORD, Semiliguda
- AMS, Nandapur
- SDC, Borimaguna
- IRS, Jeypore
- SEDP, Jeypore
- SOVA, Koraput
- CYSO, Bopiariguda
- Chetna Organic, Bopiariguda

Network For Scale up of SRI
We are directly working for Scale up of SRI in 5 blocks namely Nandapur, Koraput, Kotpud, Kunda and Laxmipur and in rest 8 Blocks we work in association with the following local NGOs:

- Anchalik Unnayan Sangathan, Dasmanthpur
- AFROD,Borimaguna
- Bopiariguda
- Jubak Sangha, Pottangi
- ODISA, Lamtaput
- Prastutee, Pottangi
- RAD, Bandhuaganoa
- SAHARA, Semiliguda
- SEARCH, Bopiariguda
- TRIBE, Borimaguna
- WORD, Semiliguda

Our affiliations and associations:
We are associated with state, national and international organisations, associations and e networks that helps in knowledge sharing, cross learning and at the same time complementary to our vision, mission and values.

- Transparency International
- VSO India
- SRI India
- Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Koraput
- Credibility Alliance, New Delhi
- Women Power Connect, New Delhi
- National Alliance of Women Organization, Bhubaneswar
- Regional Research Technology Transfer station, Semiliguda

Representation in District level Forums:
The Secretary, Pragati represents the organization in the District level Forums like District level Coordination Committee and Member of International networks like Transparency International. The Secretary is also a Governing Body member of ATMA, Koraput.