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Message From the Chairman

The Annual Report of “Pragati” for the year 2013-14 is a visionary document depicting wide spectrum of activities in brief undertaken by the society during the year under report. Each activity itself is a repository of successful interventions taken up by the organization in fulfilling the economic and social aspirations of the people, especially of tribal origin, staying at the lowest rung of societal ladder.

The organization is evolving year after year basing on the past experience, taking up new areas of activity, bringing about sea change in the on-going programmes, both in quality and quantity, above all planning for more need based, people supported programmes in the years to come. Functioning of 176 farmer’s clubs with more than 10,000 members, 283 successful SHGs and number of Producer Groups for collective marketing bear testimony to increased group activity in the action area which instils greater degree of self confidence in the people. The case studies narrated in the report amply reflect how people have become conscious of their rights and thereby making the welfare activities of Government more focused and meaningful. Gravity flow irrigation and having Eco-friendly models like – Solar Energy supported irrigation and Hydrom are sum of the iconic achievements of the organization. Introduction of tuber crops is yet another path breaking activity aimed at providing nutritious food to the poor people. The organization is pioneering the agricultural practice of using SRI principle in production of millets, pulses and vegetables. Conferring of “SRI SAMMAN” on 16 farmers is very much praiseworthy. Against the backdrop of initial reluctance, making 1114 farmers engaged in organic vegetable cultivation speaks volumes about the strength of the organization.

PRAGATI has modelled itself as an unmatched peoples’ organization where participation by target groups in all areas of welfare activities has been the key to its functioning. I congratulate the family members of Pragati for their sincere efforts in achieving much cherished pivotal position in people centric welfare dynamics.

Prof. Digambar Shatapathy
Chairman,
PRAGATI, KORAPUT

Chairman,
PRAGATI, KORAPUT
From the Secretary’s Desk

It is my pleasure to share the Annual Report of Pragati, Koraput for the year 2013-14. This report is a collection of our accomplishments of the past year; while we are glad to have made some progress; still there are a lot of milestones ahead. It has been a year of learning and as always we continue to develop and expand environmentally, technically and socially sound livelihood interventions leading to poverty alleviation, through community participation, empowering women and marginalised groups, to ensure equitable and sustainable development.

The important highlights of our progress are the achievements in agriculture, demonstration of soil and water conservation models benefitting the small and marginal farmers and facilitation for forest land rights under FRA for forest dependent people. We have tried to blend the livelihood interventions with Right based approach for holistic impact. The organization has been at a great scale imparting training, capacity building and technical inputs, by facilitating the growth of community based institutions that support and sustain the programmes.

During the year 2013-14, we have launched the Mahila Kishan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) with support of Government of India and SDTT with an objective to ensure livelihood security of women farmers through institution building, strengthening their capacities in sustainable agriculture and above all recognising women as farmers.

We have always sought to work in partnership with communities and their organisations, local NGOs, Panchayat Raj institutions, government and other agencies. But with every piece of work, we have learnt a little more about what works, where and how to collaborate for the benefit of the larger community. It is a nice feeling to see that our efforts on the ground in creating sustainable livelihoods for the poor have been making significant impact in changing their quality of lives and creating the social milieu for living with dignity.

On behalf of Pragati, I take this opportunity to convey our sincere gratitude to all our Members of Board, District Administration, supporting partners, CBOs and above all the village community with whom we work, for their continued support to take forward our mission to ensure dynamic socio-economic change for sustainable development.

Secretary
PRAGATI, KORAPUT
About Us

Founded on 26\textsuperscript{th} January 1992, Pragati, Koraput is registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 vide Registration No.KPT-2035-4/94-95 and under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976 bearing Registration No. 104960054 dated 26-08-1998.

The action areas of our organisation now spreads over 34 Gram Panchayats of 6 Blocks i.e. Koraput, Nandapur, Kotpad, Jeypore, Borigumma, Dashmanthpur in Koraput District, reaching out to approximately 45,000 households. Our collaborations and partnerships with local NGOs and People’s Organisations has enabled us to cover all the 14 blocks of Koraput District, building a forum of forest dependent people involved in forest protection, conservation and facilitating for rights over forest land and resources. We have evolved a network of local NGOs that works to enhance food and income security of small and marginal farmers through Scale up of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) covering 250 villages of 13 Blocks in Koraput District.

Our 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.
- Commitment to render selfless service to the poor.
- Accountability to the Society.
- Work with team spirit.
- Punctuality.
- Participatory approach in all aspects.
- Sensitive towards women.
- Secular in spirit.
- Impartial and non-partisan attitude.

Focus Area of Our Intervention
- Empowerment of People’s Organisations.
- Natural Resource Management
- Sustainable Agriculture
- Empowerment of women & Mainstreaming Gender
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change
OUR PROGRAMMES

Empowering Communities through People ‘Organisations

We foster self-managed, grass root level institutions and networks within the rural populations, helping them to empower themselves and become more resourceful to plan their own development. At the most basic level, communities are organised into groups generic in nature and broad based in types of work like Village Development Committees (VDC), Village Monitoring Committees (VMC), Village Development Associations (VDA) and also purpose specific groups like women SHGs, Farmers Clubs, Water User Groups and Producer Groups. A cluster of villages/groups are federated into larger institutional associations such as Panchayat/Block federations, Producer Cooperatives that serve larger development agenda of the areas.

- **Strengthening VDC, VDA & VMCs**
  We have facilitated the institutional arrangements from village level to larger secondary groups like Panchayat and Block federations with equal representation of men and women. By facilitating positive collaborations between service providers, resource agencies and community-based organizations, we enhance people’s capacity to secure rights and entitlements, to improve negotiation skills, bargaining power, and to hold institutions accountable.

- 73 VDCs in Nandapur Block have mobilised communities for different programmes under MGNREGA, generating employment for 3113 Job card holders for average 42 days.
- 8 Panchayat Federations got village plans approved in the Gram Sabhas and ensured social security schemes (Old age pension, widow pension, Indira Awas) for 334 households.
- VDCs ensure 4656 households to regularly access PDS and food security schemes.
- 25 VDAs in 10 Micro watersheds of Bandhugaon block have completed the entry point activities and 15 VDAs have prepared Village Development Plans.
- VMCs in 25 villages of Koraput Block start discussing issues related to entitlements under food and nutrition security schemes, health and veterinary services etc.

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**Case Study : Trinath Stops migrating.**

Trinath Melaka of Golluru village, Nandapur Block, is now a relieved man. No more migration and the hard days in the brick kilns are over, with his own poultry business and regular income in his own village.

He is thankful to the VDC in his village. After he returned from migration, sick and penniless, Trinath was motivated to submit for job demand under MGNREGS. Initially he got 12 days of work, followed by another 30 days. Within 6 months, he could get 100 days of work. He has invested Rs 6,500/- in poultry business, which gives an income of Rs 1800 per week. Now he gets his PDS rice regularly, planned to start backyard poultry and share cropping.

He can now stay at home and take care of his old mother and school going son.
Women Collectives for socio-economic development

Women's groups have emerged as dynamic, articulate constituency enabling women to work together—go beyond thrift and credit and include the overall development of members in the social, political and economic arena. These groups have played an important role in lessening the vulnerability of poor by creating assets, generating income, providing emergency support and also increasing their self-esteem and knowledge.

We have organized 283 women SHGs involving 3079 women members in 4 blocks (Nandapur, Koraput, Kotpad, and Bandhugaon) of Koraput District and facilitating them to coalesce with Panchayat and Block Federations. During the year under report, 69 SHGs have availed loan of Rs 49,76,000/- and engaged in different income generation activities like vegetable cultivation, livestock rearing, processing of NTFPs. Further, project support of Rs 1,05,000/- has been extended to 7 SHGs for value addition of local produces like turmeric, tamarind, pipila and leaf plate stitching. Besides, the economic activities contributing to income enhancement, the women groups have experienced increased participation in social and community activities, access to information and technologies.

Reaping the Profit of Collective Work: Badadevata SHG

Ma Badadevata SHG of Hanjar Khillaput village in Nandapur Block consists of 15 members. All the members are engaged in agriculture for 8 months in a year. Rest 4 months they have to work as wage labourers to supplement their household income.

Besides savings, the group members have started taking up income generation programmes like tamarind processing and vegetable cultivation. They thought of doing pipila (medicinal herb) processing, so that they can make good profit. With their own savings and support of Rs 42,000 from Pragati, the group members procured pipila filed for Rs 60,000. The members collectively harvested the roots, completed grading and sorting. They sold the produce in the nearby market and got a profit of 22,750 within a period of 3 months. This year, they have planned to do the business in a bigger scale.
District level Women Convention - 2014

Pragati, Koraput in association with Mission Shakti, Odisha Commission for Women and Harsha Trust organised the 5th District level Women Convention from 22nd to 24th February 2014. About 900 women members from SHGs, Federations, self-help cooperatives, PRI representatives, NGOs, academicians and media persons participated in the convention.

Hon'ble Chief Guest, Sj. Bira Kishore Mishra, Chairperson, Odisha Human Rights Commission & Guest of Honour Dr. Lopamudra Baxipatra, Chairperson, Odisha State Commission for Women, addressed the Convention on the 1st day along with other Guests of Honour that included Chairperson, Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam, Chairperson Zilla Parisad, Koraput, Members of Odisha Women Commission and representatives from District Administration.

The Hon'ble Chief Guest and Guests of Honour shared their critical reflections on the status of women, urged the women to be aware of their civic and legal rights and also emphasised the need of enforcing legal systems to ensure justice to women. A booklet “Ma Sangathana Jeevika Pain” depicting the best practices of women SHGs and achievements of progressive women was released on the occasion.

The Legal Awareness camp was a part of the 1st day of the convention, in which Members of State Commission for women and Lawyers discussed on the various grievances redressal mechanisms to prevent violence against women, Acts & Legal provisions to protect rights and dignity of women.

The thematic sessions on “Women empowerment and Livelihood”, “Women Health and Education” and “Women in Agriculture” created a scope for the participants to listen to and interact with academicians and educationists, women activists, Government line department officials, Director WALMI,DDA, DDH, agriculture scientists from KVK and Prof. Haribandhu Panda, Chairperson of Harsha trust.

A number of SHGs and federation leaders shared their success stories and achievements, issues and challenges. The SHGs, federations and line departments had put up stalls to showcase and disseminate their activities. A number of events and competitions were organised for brainstorming and ensure active involvement of participants.
Mahila Kishan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)– Empowering women farmers

The women in rural areas perform seventy percent of agriculture operations, but they face major challenges in accessing inputs including land, improved tools, technologies and financial services, even left out of agricultural extension system because men are the socially recognized farmers. The MKSP Programme launched by Govt. of India is a ground-breaking model that seeks to empower women in agriculture and strengthen their institutions. We are implementing the Programme since July 2013 covering 53 villages of two blocks, namely, Koraput & Kotpad with a target to reach out to 2200 Mahila Kishans over a period of 3 years. We have recruited 33 Community Resource Persons and 8 Para Professionals and building their skills for effective programme implementation. Baseline survey has been completed and there is public disclosure of project related information through wall paintings and hosting in website.

**Key Interventions and Outcomes:**

**Training and capacity building:**
- 720 women farmers, CRPs and PRPs trained on thematic areas like SRI, soil testing and soil health management, Crop planning, plant protection and nutrient management, organic ways of vegetable cultivation, seed selection, treatment and preservation, promotion of Producer Groups and integrated backyard Goatary.
- 86 women farmers, CRPs and PRPs have visited different immersion sites and demonstrated organic farming, SRI, vegetable cultivation, tuber crops in their field areas.

**Institution building**
- 27 new SHGs promoted bringing 243 women into the SHG fold. Hand holding support extended to strengthen 41 existing SHGs.
- 56 Producer Groups are formed covering 686 women farmers for aggregation and marketing of their produces.

**Community Investment support**
- 300 women farmers supported with organic manure kits, prepared and used different organic manures like pot compost, bijamrita and Jibamruta in their crops.
- Drudgery reduction farm equipments like improved sickle, hand hoe, khorpa, finger weeder and sprayer distributed among 300 women farmers and are used by them in farm operations.

**Agriculture Interventions**
- Women farmers have demonstrated different crops and improved technologies i.e. SRI Paddy by 160 farmers in 72.90 acres, System of Ragi intensification done by 47 farmers in 11.90 acres, vegetable cultivation taken up by 500 farmers in 100 acres, pulses cultivation by 50 farmers in 10.60 acres and tuber crops adopted by 1650 women farmers.
Farmers Clubs – Organising Farmers

Small farmers typically lack access to credit, receive little technical support, lack access to information and often have low productivity due to their inability to invest in inputs. Organising farmers into groups help increasing their self-confidence and provide the platform for building a sense of community, a social support system and providing a sense of equality.

We are organising the small farmers around Farmers’ Clubs to build their capacities through trainings, knowledge dissemination, linkage with financial institutions and government line departments. 176 Farmers clubs have been formed with 10,443 farmers as members, out of which 93 groups are linked with NABARD.

As groups, they are able to secure access to services such as trainings, technologies, equipments, access to different government schemes to improve their livelihood situations. The interface workshops at block and district levels, observation of field days and exposures have contributed towards knowledge sharing and dissemination among the farmers of our target areas.

Self Help Cooperative

Based on the values of self-help, democracy, equality, equity and solidarity, cooperatives are economic associations of the marginalized people that would help them to climb out of poverty. They have the ability to increase their members’ incomes, decrease the risks they run, and enable them to become full participants in civic society.

Realizing the need of the community in rural areas and with an objective to reduce their dependency on banks and micro-credit institutions, we have mobilized the poor households in our operational areas of Nandapur Block to form a self-help cooperative in 2005, namely, Anchalik Bahumukhi Samabaya Ltd.

Starting with only 154 shareholders, now the cooperative has membership of 1541 households with a turnover of Rs 21,20,940/- in 2013-14. Besides, mobilizing for small savings, the Cooperative extends loans to its members for agriculture, livestock, purchase of assets and to meet household needs. It has so far extended support to 696 members for seasonal agriculture activities and a wide range of income generation programmes like livestock rearing, value addition and marketing of local produces, thereby reducing dependency on local money lenders.
**Forest Dependent People's Network:**

The tribal population of Koraput District (50.66% being scheduled tribes), since pre-historic times are living in close affinity with the forest. Widespread evidences endorse community efforts in protection and conservation of village forests with their traditional rules and regulations.

Pragati, since its inception, has mobilised the forest dwellers to conserve the village forests and demand their rights over resources through institutional arrangements like Village Forest Committees, federating at Panchayat and Block levels. The District level Federation called Koraput Jilla Banabasi Sangha (KJBS) has been formed which covers 1274 villages with 172,131 households, consolidating the initiatives of community forest management and to facilitate for land and resource rights of forest dwellers.

**Facilitation of FRCs**

With the enactment of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act 2006, the Forest Network has reiterated its commitment for restitution of deprived forest rights in the District, including both individual rights to cultivated land and community rights over common property resources. The Act and the Rules notified by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on 1st January 2008 for implementing the provisions of the Act, provide for constitution of Forest Rights Committee by the Gram Sabha for assisting it in its functions for claim submission and settlement. Due to the initiatives of the forest network, 1274 FRCs have been reconstituted, in 110 Gram Panchayats as per the amended Rules (Earlier FRCs were formed only in revenue villages). The network has oriented 528 PRI members on FRA and 624 Gram Sabhas have been organized for claim submission.

**Strengthening Forest Federations**

The District level Coordination was evolved in 2009 involving District and Block Federations, District administration and NGOs to expedite the process of claim submission, articulate and steer issues related to judicious settlement of rights over forest land and resources. A district wide survey has been conducted which identified 75,962 forest land dependent households in 14 blocks of Koraput District.
The District Forest Federation had organised interface meetings with the SDLCs and DLC and the issues in facilitation and settlement of claims are presented with the stakeholders and highlighted in the media.
So far 37,156 forest dependent households have submitted their claims, out of which 26,203 households have got their land entitlements. Regarding community rights, 1107 village communities have submitted their claims, but only 58 community entitlements are issued. The District Federation leaders have participated in various state level forums and presented the issues in implementation of FRA.

The District Forest Federation has prioritised to address the challenges like demarcation of lands over which titles are issued by the Government, denial of rights of traditional forest dwellers and the settlement of community claims which are protected and conserved by the forest dependent people through seed and seedlings plantations.

“Land Entitlement for Samari” – A paradigm shift
Samari Oyal is a landless widow of Gadaba tribe, in Doliambo village of Koraput block. Her family consists of 10 members, depending on forest land & wage labour for livelihood. She applied for land rights under FRA, participated in Palli Sabha and submitted her claim. Initially, the villagers were not in favour of submission of her claim, as Samari has two adult sons. But she succeeded in motivating the FRC members.
Samari submitted claim for 2.7 acres of land. After demarcation and survey, she received entitlement for 1.5 acre. Samari is more confident now. Government has supported for cashew plantations under MGNREGS. She now takes care of 105 cashew plants in her land. Along with land entitlement she has also got a house under IAY. Her success has influenced other 4 women headed households of the village for submitting claims for land rights.
**Natural Resource Management**

**Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction:**

Climate change is not only a global phenomenon, but its impacts create ripples in every mind—old and young, rural and urban. In regions like Koraput, where livelihoods depend upon rain-based agriculture and forestry, crop failures and natural disasters that result due to climate change—will seriously undermine the food security, survival and nutrition of the people in general, children and young generation in particular. The region now experiences adverse effects of climate change i.e. erratic rainfall, receding rainy days, increasing vulnerability to disasters like drought, flash flood and even cyclone.

In these circumstances, we work with communities on disaster preparedness and risk reduction through awareness generation, demonstration of conservation and management of resources, promotion of climate smart agriculture and also sensitisation of school children.

**Workshop of School Cabinets on Climate Change:**

With the premise, that what the children learn today will shape the future, instilling environmental awareness is an effective way to protect the environment; we have started interventions with the Cabinets of School children on climate change awareness. We had organised cluster level workshops in 2 block areas and a District level workshop of school cabinets that brought together 200 school children from all across the district where they expressed their views and ideas through paintings, essays, posters and slogans in the presence of the District Collector, Koraput, Government officials, school teachers, academicians, media and NGO representatives.

Going back to homes and communities in their villages, school children have started talking about the causes and effects of climate change and discuss on local conservation initiatives like forest protection, stop tree felling and conservation of water.

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**Highlights of Outcomes**

- Communities in 51 villages have mapped the risks and vulnerabilities to effects of climate change and developed contingency plans.
- Forest protection and bio-diversity conservation initiatives are strengthened in 1274 villages covering 172,131 households. Tree felling and forest fire has stopped. Villagers have taken up seed and seedling plantations and practicing sustainable harvesting of forest produces.
- Communities are aware of land and water conservation measures, included resource management plans in Gram Sabhas and mobilised the same under Government schemes like MGNREGS.
- 11,343 farmers adopting climate smart agriculture technologies like system of crop intensification, crop diversity and millet based farming systems.
- School children are sensitised on causes and effects of climate change. 200 school children have documented their observations on climate change effects through paintings, essays, posters and slogans and shared with different stakeholders.
Soil and water conservation:

Presently, all the important natural resources like land, water and forests, which are the basic assets for providing sustainable livelihood for the rural poor, are proving to be liabilities. Therefore, the strategy for sustainable development is to improve the productivity of the natural resources and develop the capabilities of the local communities to make optimum use of these resources for their livelihood. Efficient management of the natural resources can generate secondary resources, which in turn can provide additional employment opportunities.

With this background, we have organised communities around sustainable management of natural resources, demonstrated soil and water conservation models, watershed management, irrigation infrastructures and also convergence with Government schemes for land and water resource development.

Interventions and impacts:

- Demonstration of soil and water conservation structures like land development, gully control structures, plantations and rain water harvesting has reduced soil erosion, increased moisture retention capacity in 278 acres of uplands in 22 villages. 624 Small and marginal farmers have utilised the land and got increased yield.
- 418 households in 34 villages have improved their land through earth bundings and land levelling due to convergence under MGNREGS, as a result of which 136 acres of waste land are used for different food crops.
- 446 Small farmers have used pump set irrigation in 41 villages for taking up a second crop, earning an additional income of Rs 12,000-16,500 per family by selling vegetables.
- 10 Micro-watersheds are implemented in Bandhugaon Block under the Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP Plus) covering 25 villages, with 1261 households having a treatable area of 5034.77 ha. VDAs have developed their Livelihood Plans and got them approved in the Gram Sabha.
Diversion based Irrigation

Key Achievements:
- Irrigation assured for 676.5 acres land in Kharif and Rabi. Water for domestic use is available in 7 villages, reducing drudgery of women and young girls.
- 202 farmers have cultivated Kharif crops in 203.25 acres and Rabi crops in 136.30 acres of land which include SRI paddy, Ragi, Tuber, Spice, Oil seeds and vegetables and earned an average of Rs 12,500, to 35,400/ during the year. 27 landless families have done sharecropping in 6 acres.
- We have mobilised solar irrigation support from CTCRI, Bhubaneswar, installed in Dayanidhiguda village of Koraput Block, where we have planned to establish a tuber crop nursery.

Koraput District is one such region, where agricultural development is severely constrained by poor irrigation facilities. The major chunks of lands in the District are up lands located in hilly terrains and farmers are dependent on monsoon for agriculture. Small farm size, fragmentation of land holdings and erratic monsoon cycles, adversely affects farm livelihoods resulting in food insecurity, rural indebtedness and distress migration.

In this context, we are implementing Diversion Based Irrigation with support of SDTT & Allied Trusts. Due to presence of many perennial feeder streams, there is potential of especially the diversion-based irrigation through gravity flow. The communities have been mobilized to contribute labour towards earth work for laying the pipelines. User Groups have been facilitated to own the process, manage water distribution, resolve conflicts and generate funds for maintenance of the infrastructures. The landless and the farmers whose lands are not covered under the project are promoted for sharecropping and group farming. So far gravity flow irrigation is completed in 11 villages and work is continued in 20 projects. We have also demonstrated eco-friendly innovative models like solar irrigation in one villages and Hydrome in 2 villages. Water user groups have been formed in 23 villages and in 3 villages water users have started their maintenance fund.

Small holder happy with water
Padalput, a remote village in Chatwa Gram Panchayat of Nandapur Block, consists of 25 households. The villagers depend on rain fed agriculture. Though there is a perennial stream, the people could not tap the water resource to irrigate their crops. The villagers are now able to grow 3 crops i.e. Kharif, 14 farmers have cultivated paddy, Ragi, ginger and vegetables in 17.5 acres, in Rabi 13 farmers have cultivated vegetables in 19.5 acres of land. They can now consume vegetables and also earned additional income of 7,500/- to 8,000/- per family. The user group has started creating own fund for maintenance of the structure.
Sustainable Agriculture:  
Organic practices for Eco-friendly Agriculture:  

Agriculture is the key sector for economic development of majority of people in rural areas of Koraput District. Here, raising productivity and environmental protection has to go hand in hand. There is hardly an alternative to attempting to achieve this with organic farming. The use of local, renewable resources in organic farming in particular comes very close to this goal, for it goes hand in hand with control over one’s own input, which in turn protects peasants from dependence on and indebtedness to external agencies and agro-corporations.

In our commitment to promote and extend sustainable agriculture systems for small scale rural farmers as a means of empowering the communities towards better living, we take up demonstrations, trainings and disseminations, support for establishment of infrastructures for organic farming practices. Through interactive learning and recollection of traditional knowledge, the farmers are enabled to develop and advance their agricultural systems autonomously and learn how to design their own solutions.

Women, who traditionally play an important role in agriculture and are often excluded from access to modern technologies, can once again strengthen their role in the course of the development of sustainable agriculture systems.

Interventions and outcomes:

- 12 women SHGs have established organic manure units producing different organic manures and pest management materials like pot manure, bijamrita, Jibamrita, vermi composting which are used by 141 women in their family farms and also sold to the farmers in the villages.
- 1657 farmers are preparing and using vermi composting in different crops like paddy, vegetables, spices etc. and stopped use of chemical fertilisers.
- 717 farmers adopted organic nutrient and pest management practices like pot manure, bijamrita and fish tonic in vegetable cultivation in 596 acres with an average income of 16,500/- per household.
- 21 Videos documenting organic farming practices are produced and disseminated in 196 villages resulting in increased adoption by farmers.
ICT-For Agriculture Extension

The agricultural sector is confronted with the major challenge of increasing production to feed the growing population in a situation of decreasing natural resources. Factors of particular concern are water scarcity, declining soil fertility and effects of climate change. In such complex agriculture scenario, farmers' access to a reliable, timely and relevant information source has become increasingly important. Increasing the efficiency, productivity and sustainability of small scale farms is an area where ICT can make a significant contribution. We have been promoting the Digital Green technology in 195 villages of 4 blocks of Koraput District, which disseminates targeted agricultural information to small-scale and marginal farmers of the action areas through video disseminations. The video-based contents relevant to the local conditions (crops, climate, farming practices, indigenous knowledge and so on) have resulted in increased adoption of improved farming practices and reduced the investment cost. We have produced 240 videos in local languages documenting improved crop management practices, organic farming, traditional knowledge and innovations by farmers. Innovations are more successful when videos feature farmers' fellow villagers, farmers often instantly connect with the message. The local service providers disseminate the videos in small groups using Pico Projectors, whose role is to pause or repeat screened content, maintaining records, reiterating critical information, encouraging the audience in discussion and capture feedbacks. 15786 Disseminations have been organised resulting in 32,456 adoptions of sustainable farm technologies and improved practices contributing to increased food security, income and awareness of government schemes. By creating opportunities for women to watch disseminations in the smaller groups/SHGs, the technology has helped loosen the cultural, social, and political barriers that prevented women from access to information and technology.
Value Chain of Pigeon Pea

Pigeon pea is cultivated under rain fed situations on marginal land by resource-poor farmers in Koraput, mostly as a mixed crop for household consumption. However, only 5% of the total cropped area in the district is used for pulses cultivation, though there is immense potential to expand area. Traditionally the use of inputs like fertilisers, irrigation and pest management measures are minimal and hence yield rate is low. Further the farmers lack knowledge of improved package of practices, post-harvest and value addition technologies, markets, quality management and storage facilities.

We have introduced pigeon pea cultivation for the small farm holders in Nandapur and Koraput Blocks. The major areas of intervention include trainings, video disseminations on package of practices, input support like seeds, organic manures, bio-pesticides, and on farm demonstration. Introduction of storage bins and electronic weighing scales have enabled the farmers for proper storage and marketing in smaller scale. Farmers have started adding pigeon pea in their food basket and also earn cash income by sale of surplus. Besides, pigeon pea cultivation has enriched soil health through symbiotic nitrogen fixation and micronutrients and yield has increased with adoption of improved package of practices.

Key Achievements:

- 1072 farmers (Men-874, Women-228) have adopted pigeon pea in 791 acres, both as sole crop and also as mixed crop with ragi, vegetables and turmeric, following improved package of practices from pre-sowing to post harvest. Besides, consumption farmers have sold 198 quintals of pigeon pea.
- Adherence to package of practices has increased average yield per acre from 2.5 qnt per acre to 4.5 qnt per acre.
- Introduction of weighing scale in 9 villages has reduced bulk sale and ensured fair price for the farmers.
- Farmer Clubs in 25 villages have started conservation of seeds.
Case Study - Hiradei Gadba of Kaliaguda village in Kotpad block has started growing vegetables following only organic practices. Out of her 2 acres of land she had cultivated tomato, brinjal, cauliflower, beans, lady finger and leafy Vegetables in 0.5 acres of land. She had applied only Organic manures i.e. farm yard manure, vermi wash, vermi compost, Amrut Soil and Hadri. For pest management she has applied neem oil, garlic and ginger solution. Earlier she used to spend Rs 3500/- on an average for chemical fertilisers. Now she can prepare the organic manures by herself. She has been able to get a profit of Rs 18,075, besides using for consumption purpose.

Organic Vegetable Cultivation:
Due to undulating terrains, more than 80% of the farmers of Koraput District are small landholders with less than 1 ha of land. Less than 10% of cultivable land is irrigated. Thus majority of the farmers in the district remain engaged in traditional cultivation of food grains, not being able to divert to more profitable crops i.e. vegetables and fruits. There are also other reasons like risk of crop failure, requirement of more care and effort, perishable nature, lack of investment capacity, price volatility etc, which deter farmers from growing vegetables.

In this backdrop, our experience in promoting vegetable cultivation for the tribal farmers shows that not only farmers have earned additional income, but also soil fertility is maintained due to application of organic manures. We have created irrigation infrastructures, provided input supports like seeds, organic manures and bio-fertilisers, organised trainings and exposures on improved crop management practices, promoted producer groups and cooperatives for collective marketing. The farmers have started growing a wide range of vegetables in Kharif, winter and summer.

So far 1114 Farmers have cultivated vegetables like tomato, potato, brinjal, cabbage and also high value vegetables like bitter gourd, spine gourd and little gourd in 418 acres. Despite the limitations, farmers got net income of around Rs 35,000 to 40,000 per acre and in case of high value vegetables, farmers have earned 55,000 per acre. The farmers prepared and used organic nutrients with improved pest management practices.
Tuber Crops for Nutrition Security:

The main nutritional value of roots and tubers lies in their potential ability to provide one of the cheapest sources of dietary energy, in the form of carbohydrates, especially in tribal pockets. The most popular crops grown are Sweet potato, Colocassia, Cassava and Yam. Koraput is the second largest sweet potato growing district in Odisha covering an area of 5500 ha with a production of 49,500 metric tons.

These are drought tolerant crops and can be grown successfully under rain fed conditions on marginal and sub marginal lands where traditional crops are not performing well and are subject to partial and total crop failure. With few exceptions roots and tubers are produced by small-scale farmers using traditional tools and without any inputs of fertilisers or chemicals for weed and pest control. Traditionally women have provided most of the labour for production and harvesting.

We have started promotion of tuber crops especially Orange Flesh Sweet Potato (OFSP), Yam, Arrowroot, Cassava and Colocassia to achieve positive impacts on nutritional status, food security and incomes through demonstrations, capacity building and started intervention in value chains. Farmers have participated in block, district and state level workshops and taken for exposures to learn on the improved practices in tuber crop cultivation.

Outcomes:

- 42 farmers have taken up orange flesh sweet potato with improved package of practices.
- 82 tribal farmers have adopted tuber crops i.e. yam, colocassia, elephant foot yam and cassava with support of planting materials from CTCRI, Bhubaneswar.
- 2 Community nurseries are established for multiplication of planting materials of Orange Flesh Sweet Potato.
- Processing units are established in 2 villages for ensuring improved quality and quantity of Arrowroot powder production.
Value Chain of Organic Spices:

Turmeric (Curcuma longa) and ginger (Zingiber officinale), are ideal crops for geo-climatic condition of Koraput District which has the potential to enhance cash income of the rural farmers. The major factors inhibiting the production and productivity of these crops in these areas include biotic and abiotic stresses, genetic erosion, poor quality planting material and lack of exposure to improved agronomic practices. The present set up of the value chain shows wide gap between the primary producers and even the domestic consumers. Majority of the farmers sell their raw produce in local market at very low remunerative prices.

In this backdrop we have intervened in 24 villages of Koraput and Nandapur Blocks for Value chain of Turmeric and Ginger on production enhancement through improved agronomic practices, critical input supports and technical support to the farmers on crop management, post harvesting, primary processing especially of turmeric and organising the farmers for better bargaining with support from Trocaire, ICCO- SODI and Horticulture Department, Govt. of Odisha.

Major Outputs:

- 415 farmers have adopted turmeric cultivation in 112 acres with improved package of practices with an average yield of 35-41 qnt per acre as against 18-20 qnt. In traditional method.

- 5 Women SHGs done primary processing of 20 qntls of turmeric and sold at Rs 80-100 per kg and earned profit of Rs 4500/- per group.

- 268 Farmers have adopted improved practices in ginger cultivation in 80.5 acres and earned a profit of Rs 22,000/- to 36,000/- per farmer.

- Farmers are now aware of post-harvest management and started seed conservation. As a part of market promotion and reduce distress sale, the self-help cooperative promoted in Nandapur block has also taken up buy back strategy from 68 farmers.
Scaling Up SRI – Towards food security of small farm holders

Rice is the main food crop cultivated in Koraput (37.54% of total cropped area under paddy crop) and also the staple food of people. The concepts, principles and practices of SRI, developed for irrigated paddy production, have been extended to rain fed areas in Koraput, for unirrigated rice production. Starting with only 11 farmers in one village location in 2006, we have been able to extend the technology to 11,304 farmers with 7162 acres of land put under SRI.

We have continued our initiatives for up scaling up SRI through demonstrations, creating cadre of service providers, crop cutting and field days, organising farmers interface at block and district level. In the context of prevailing socio-economic condition of farmers and the climatic stress, SRI has proved to be the best alternative for increasing productivity with less investment, replaced chemical farming with organic practices and reduced stress on water. Farmers have enriched the technology with their innovations and empirical trials.

Impacts:

• 11,304 farmers adopted SRI in an average of 0.63 acre of land which has increased household food security for 3-6 months. Increased yield has enhanced income from sale of surplus. (Incremental Crop yield (q/ac) against traditional : 5.33)

• The principle of SRI is now adopted in other crops like ragi, pulses and vegetables. 258 farmers of 31 villages have adopted the method in ragi in 180 acres of land.

• The seed banks established in 9 blocks has catered to the need of 4600 farmers and 34 indigenous varieties of paddy replicated during the current year.

• Package of organic nutrient and pest management practices adopted by 8266 farmers in their SRI field which has substantially reduced their investment in fertilizers.

Hari and Sitama, the tribal farmer couple of Balda village are proud of being the first farmers in Nandapur Block who started doing SRI in 2008. The family has 8 members and owns 7 acres of paddy land (all rain fed), 3 acres are uplands and 4 acres are suitable for cultivation in SRI method. The yield obtained by the flooding method is 6-7 qnt/acre, if monsoon is favourable. Initially the family started doing SRI in 0.5 acres. Gradually they started adding one more acre of land each year. Now they cover all land in SRI using only farm yard manure, vermin compost and pot compost. But the principles are never compromised i.e. transplanting 10-12 days old seedling, spacing (25cmx25 cm) and 3 times weeding. Staggered nursery and phase wise transplanting is adopted to manage labour and cope with erratic monsoon.

In spite of climatic stress, Hari now gets yield of 12qnt/acre, almost double the amount in comparison to traditional method. Now their family has food for the whole year and also some surplus for cash income. "Now I can feed my family even if there is no subsidized rice", says Sitama.
System of Ragi (Finger Millet) Intensification

Of all the cereals and millets, finger millet has the highest amount of calcium and potassium. It has higher dietary fibre, minerals, and sulphur containing amino acids an important addition in the diet of the poor relying mostly on starchy staples. Due to its excellent malting qualities and nutritious value its utility range is expanding in food processing and value addition and also started moving to the plate of urban households.

Typically a tropical, rain fed crop, it is best suited for dry land farming areas, adaptable to climate stress, requires less nutrient care and management, less vulnerable to pest attacks and thrives at higher elevations than most other tropical cereals. However, in spite of all these advantages, the production of this crop is neglected, the traditional landraces declining and its proportion in food basket is getting reduced.

Finger millet is one of the widely cultivated food crops of Koraput District, thus next to paddy, it has the largest coverage area (74,300 ha) and also a major component of rural food basket. The tribal farmers continue to cultivate ragi, both as a sole crop or mixed with other millets and pulses, though the practices are very traditional, following seed broadcasting method with little attention to nutrient and weed management. Thus the yield is as low as 9qnt/per ha and farmers have been using mostly for their own consumption.

Improved practices in cultivation of finger millet can enhance production and also increased income for the small farm holders by sale of surplus. In this context, we have started demonstration of system of Ragi intensification with one farmer in 2010 which has now spread to 258 farmers covering an area of 180 acres, promoting 7 indigenous varieties in 31 villages. Package of practices is established through farmer’s experiments and field trials.

There is an average of 25-35 tillers per plant hill and almost all farmers have recorded 80 % to 100 % increase in yield in comparison to traditional method. The crop cuttings in one farmer’s field recorded highest number of 34 tillers, lowest being 17 with an average of 29 tillers per plant hill with the highest yield of 26.52 quintal per hectare. The same land and the soil in traditional method, produces yield of 11 qnt per ha in the same geo-climatic situation.

Case Study: Cultivation of Ragi in intensification method has not only increased availability of food, but also there is surplus to sell for Kamalu Sisha, a small farmer of Nandapur Block. In Kharif 2013, he decided to apply the technology in 1.5 acres of land where he grows ragi. He transplanted 15 days old seedlings using a rope marker with a spacing of 25x25 cm. He completed 3 weedings, 2 times by roller weeder and once manually as there was profuse growth of tillers and the soil was hard. He applied farm yard manure and pot manure after each weeding. There was an average of 28 tillers per plant hill, 46 being the highest. Many external visitors and farmers of nearby villages came to see his field. He harvested 24 quintals of Ragi from 1.5 acre of land where he used to harvest only 11 quintals in traditional method of broadcasting. Besides, consumption, Kamalu could sell 8 quintals of ragi and earned Rs 7040/- by selling the surplus. 24 farmers of his village have adopted the practice in their Ragi fields.
District level SRI Symposium

The District level Symposiums are being organized since 2009 which has established a platform for practitioner farmers for cross learning and sharing of best practices in the presence of researchers, government officials, policy makers and media representatives.

The “5th District level SRI Symposium” was organised on 29th November 2013 in Raising Panchayat in Nandapur Block of Koraput District. The objective of holding the event in the field area was to disseminate the adoption of SRI principles in Finger millet, practiced by 149 farmers in Raising Panchayat. In total, 258 farmers have adopted the method in 31 villages in 180 acres of land in Kharif 2013.

The Hon’ble Chief Guest, Mr. Sachin R. Jadhav, I.A.S., Collector & District Magistrate, Koraput, along with Hon’ble Guests, B.D.O., Nandapur, District Agriculture Officer, Nandapur, Sarpanch Raising and Assistant Agriculture Officer, Koraput addressed a gathering of 400 SRI Practitioner farmers from all across the District. NGOs, Networks involved in SRI promotion, line Department officials and media representatives from different Districts and Blocks participated in the programme to encourage the farmers.

As a part of the event, crop cutting was taken up in the Ragi field of one farmer and the results were presented which recorded a yield of 26.52 quintal per hectare. The same land and the soil in traditional method, produces yield of 13 qnt per ha in the same geo-climatic situation.

21 Farmers including 6 women from different blocks of Koraput District shared their rich and varied experiences, challenges in adoption from social, economic as well as technological perspectives. To recognize the initiatives and innovations by farmers, 16 Farmer couples were felicitated with the SRI SAMMAN and 30 farmers from different Blocks were given cash award of Rs. 1000/- each for adopting System of Ragi Intensification.
Events of the Year

Seminar on “Forest & Tribal Livelihood in Koraput Region”

Pragati in association with District administration organised a two days seminar on “Forests and Tribal Livelihood in Koraput Region” on 17th & 18th January 2014. The event brought together academicians, researchers, Government line department officials, representatives of civil society organisations and CBOs for an intellectual discourse, sharing of field level experiences on the issues related to tribal livelihood in Koraput and explore potentialities of the policies to address the issues.

The invitees to the seminar included Hon’ble Chief Guest Mr. A.O.F. Bakhla, I.F.S., RCCF, Koraput along with Guests of Honour, Dr. A. K. Pathak, General Manager, OFSDC, Berhampur, Mr. Sachin R. Jadhav, I.A.S., Collector & District Magistrate, Mr. Chudamani Seth, PD, DRDA, Koraput, Prof. Sudhakar Panda, Economist and Retd. Professor, Dr. Abhilash Nayak, Regional Director, IGNOU and Dr. P.C. Mohapatra, Director, COATS.

The keynote address was presented by Dr. Jagabandhu Samal, COATS which focused on the socio-economic and cultural relationship of Tribals of Koraput with forests and also the status of entitlements over forest lands under Forest Rights Act- 2006.

The papers and presentations by Dr. Anup Kumar Mohanty, Dr. A. K. Pathak, General Manager, OFSDC, Berhampur, Dr. Luna Panda, Pragati Koraput and Dr. Mihir Kumar Jena, FES, highlighted the livelihood dependencies of tribals on forests and forest lands, Policies defining Rights over Forests and Forest lands, PESA for empowerment of the tribals and the role of Gram Sabha and different models of Tribal Livelihood.

The seminar came out with suggestions to the District administration for the settlement of Rights over Forest lands especially the Community Land Rights under FRA, Strengthening the role of Panchayati Raj institutions and Gram Sabha and enforcing the policies for price fixation of NTFPs. The District administration has taken note of the submissions and committed to extend support for addressing the needs of the forest dependent people of Koraput District.
Participation in PARAB 2013:
We have participated in the Block level PARAB in Nandapur and Bandhugaon Blocks and the District level PARAB at Koraput District headquarters PARAB, where we had displayed our interventions i.e. models of soil and water conservation, Diversion Based Irrigation (Gravity Flow, Solar, Hydrome) different sustainable agriculture practices, innovative technologies as well as poster display that attracted the attention of visitors. We had also organised a seminar on "Forests and Tribal Livelihood" as a part of the event in association with District administration. It has been an opportunity for us to showcase and increase visibility of our programmes.

Entrepreneurship Development Training on Value addition of Tuber crops (Cassava & Arrowroot):
We had organised a District level workshop on Value Chain of Tuber Crops in association with International Potato Centre, New Delhi and CTCRI, Bhubaneswar for awareness generation among the farmers on food and nutrition value of Tuber crops and demonstrate processing for value addition. We have already demonstrated Tuber crops for 82 farmers in Koraput block and 44 farmers in Nandapur Block with support of CTCRI. 300 farmers from Koraput, Kotpad and Nandapur Block areas participated in the programme. Mr. Surjit Vikraman from International Potato Centre, New Delhi and Mr. Nedunchezhiyan, CTCRI, Bhubaneswar sensitised the participants on the nutritional aspects of Tuber Crops. There was inauguration of processing unit by Sj. Chudamani Seth, PD, DRDA, Koraput and demonstration of starch extraction from arrowroot and production of wafer from cassava. The farmers had displayed various tuber crops which are grown in the areas.
Monitoring & Evaluation

Visits by External Agencies, Donors and Researchers:

- Dr. Gordon Darge Prain, leader of the Social and Health Sciences Programme of the International Potato Centre, Lima, Peru had visited our organisation and field areas along with Surjit Vikraman from International Potato Centre, New Delhi and Mr. Nedunchezhiyan, CTCRI, Bhubaneswar. The objective of the visit was to see the extraction process of canna arrowroot and understand the process to design possible intervention strategies. He interacted with the farmers on the existing processes of arrowroot extraction and discussed with the women farmers of Badanga and Sukriput villages to understand the seed systems in operation for orange flesh sweet potato.

- Mr. Gyandip Pandia, Programme Officer, SDTT, Bhubaneswar had visited our field areas in Nandapur Block to monitor the Diversion Based Irrigation Projects. He visited the Pipe based Irrigation Projects in villages of Padalput, Gandhiguda, Saput, Solar irrigation system in Sukriput and Hydrome in Lunjing village. He interacted with the User Group members, visited farmers field and suggested for setting up standards for water distribution, collection of user fees and creation of maintenance funds.

- Mr. Kiran Padale, from SDTT, Mumbai along with Mr. Ravi (GEAG), Mr. Dhruva(PDT), Mr. Sameer K. Sinha from Wild Life Trust of India, Bihar had come for exposure visit to the Diversion Based Irrigation sites in Padalput, Solar irrigation in Sukriput and Hydro Ram in Lunjing village of Nandapur Block and interacted with the User Group members on the process and impact of the irrigation systems.

- Mr. Raja Chakraborty, Trócaire India Programme Officer, Sustainable Livelihoods & Mark Furlong, Intern, Trocaire had visited our organisation and field areas in Nandapur Block. We had presented our interventions with support of Trocaire and also a core team members meeting was organised. They have visited 3 villages in Nandapur Block, discussed with the communities on different livelihood interventions and interacted with the members of Cooperative.
Mr. Sachin R. Jadhav, I.A.S., Collector & District Magistrate, Koraput along with Block Development Officer, Nandapur and other Government Officials had visited our Solar Irrigation site in Sukrput, Hydro Ram in Lunjing where he interacted with the farmers and women SHGs. He also addressed a gathering of SRI practitioner farmers in the District level SRI Symposium organised in Raising Panchayat of Nandapur Block and felicitated the successful and innovative farmers.

The staff and Mahila Kishans of Chetna Organic Farmers Association, member of SODI Network had come for exposure visits to our action areas in Nandapur Block and also participated in the District level SRI Symposium.

The team members of RCDC & WORD had come for exposure to our field areas in Nandapur Block.

Participation in State, National, International Workshops, conferences, exposures:

- The Director, Pragati had participated in the international workshop on "The effectiveness of ICT for rural development" on 6th and 7th March 2014 organised by Digital Green in New Delhi and shared on Pragati experiences in use of Digital Green Technology in agriculture extension and awareness generation.
- The Director had participated in the Annual Review Meet of DBI Project organised by SDTT, Mumbai at Konarka. Pragati had a presentation on the experience in implementation of DBI and also received the second prize for Poster Display.
- The Programme Coordinator of Pragati had participated in a 4 days Conference (22nd to 25th April 2013) on Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change (CBA 7) at Dhaka Bangladesh. It was an opportunity for learning from the diverse experiences in interventions on community based adaptation to climate change.
- The staff and farmers had participated in a state level workshop cum exposure on "Food and Nutrition Security of Tuber Crops" at CTCRI, Bhubaneswar.
GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The organisation has established systems of governance and management with documented HR & Financial Policy. The General Body of the organisation consists of 21 members and the Board consists of 9 members who are elected/selected from among the members of GB for a period of 5 years. The General Body meets twice in a year and the Executive Board meets 4 times in a year.

Members of the General Body

<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 Administrative and Supervisory work under both central and State Govt.</td>
<td>10 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sir Suresh Ku. Panigrahi</td>
<td>Vice Chairman</td>
<td>25 years in Social service and Administration.</td>
<td>21 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sri Prabhakar Adhikari</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Community development, NRM &amp; Sustainable Agriculture</td>
<td>21 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sri. V.Bhaskar Rao,</td>
<td>Joint Secretary</td>
<td>40 years in Administration and Financial management.</td>
<td>17 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sri Surendra Masti</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Community mobilization, Forest protection &amp; Sustainable Agriculture.</td>
<td>8 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Smt. Radha Pandia</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Community forest management and Sustainable agriculture.</td>
<td>11 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dr. P.C. Mohapatra</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>40 years in academics, economics &amp; research.</td>
<td>5 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sri Dibakar Jani</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Community mobilization, community forest management and Organic farming.</td>
<td>16 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sri Jagannath Shroff</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Retired Orissa Administrative Service, Expert in Land &amp; Revenue Matters.</td>
<td>5 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dr. (Smt.) Luna Panda</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Community development, livelihood, Gender issues and Documentation.</td>
<td>11 years</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Smt. Shantilata Behera</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Women’s development and women rights.</td>
<td>8 years</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Sir Gurucharan Datun</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Civil Society organization, community mobilization &amp; community leadership.</td>
<td>8 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dr. Nimain Charan Mishra</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>M.Sc. Agriculture,Ph.D., Researcher and Entomologist, Retd. Professor, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, BBSR</td>
<td>4 years</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Sri Shramik Jogi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Leader in Community forest management, environment protection &amp; social activist.</td>
<td>11 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sri Dharmananda Guntha</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Leader in community forest management, NTFP processing, marketing &amp; SRI.</td>
<td>11 years</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Sri Sanjay Patnaik</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Community forest &amp; research, Expert in Land Laws</td>
<td>11 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sri Ranjan Raut</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Natural resource management, Development Planning &amp; documentation.</td>
<td>11 years</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Sri Suryanarayan Panda</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Social Worker</td>
<td>7 Years</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Sri Pantulu Kulampeda</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Experience in agriculture &amp; community forest management</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Sri Hemant Kumar Patnaik</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Social Worker &amp; having experience in Cooperative Management</td>
<td>21 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sri Kamaya Pangi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Community Forest management, NTFP processing and marketing.</td>
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AUDITOR’S REPORT

We have audited the Balance Sheet of PRAGATI, KORAPUT, At-Pujariput, Po- Koraput, Dist- Koraput (Odisha) as at 31.03.2014, 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. Those 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 31.03.2014.
   b. In the case of Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of income over Expenditure of the trust for the year ended 31.03.2014.
   c. In the case Receipts and Payments Account of the trust for the year ended 31.03.2014.
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**Income**

- Community Development – Trocaire: 5583730
- Forest Rights Networks-Trocaire: 113250
- JTT – SODI: 535796
- Pigeon Pea – SODI-ICCO: 238570
- Turmeric- SODI-ICCO: 461326
- Sweet potato – PRAVA/Trocaire: 89504
- SHG – LivoLink: 62187
- Watershed - OTELP Plus: 1472466
- MKSP – JTT: 3277975
- NABARD SRI: 234775
- DBI – JTT: 3646529
- General: 1998806
- Bank Interest: 42647
- SDTT – SRI: 126455
- DG: 21

**Expenditure**

- Community Development – Trocaire: 4984685
- Forest Rights Networks-Trocaire: 1327476
- JTT – SODI: 463802.50
- Pigeon Pea – SODI-ICCO: 378706
- Turmeric- SODI-ICCO: 214875
- Sweet potato – PRAVA/Trocaire: 123617
- SHG – LivoLink: 313396
- Watershed - OTELP Plus: 2237524.50
- MKSP – JTT: 2130946
- NABARD SRI: 1910428
- DBI – JTT: 3855976.50
- General: 4492897
- Bank Interest: 21
### PRA GATI, KORAPUT
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31-03-2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Fund</td>
<td>9,486,806.07</td>
<td>Fixed Assests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less :- Excess of Expenditure Over Income</td>
<td>1,519,536.07</td>
<td>7,967,270.00</td>
<td>General Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security deposit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>239,242.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add receipt</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>Advance</td>
<td>6,321.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less : Refund of Security deposit</td>
<td>44,169.00</td>
<td>198,073.00</td>
<td>Fixed Deposit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D B I</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Payable</td>
<td>611,851.00</td>
<td>JTT,DBI</td>
<td>46.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D G</td>
<td>549.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trocaire - F R A</td>
<td>95,572.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trocaire</td>
<td>97,483.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TROCAIRE</td>
<td>10300.00</td>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>786,352.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
<td>2,735.00</td>
<td>J T T - BF</td>
<td>71,993.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MKSP &amp; JTT</td>
<td>1,147,029.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OTELP</td>
<td>366,719.50</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PRAVA - OFSP</td>
<td>63,587.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ICCO- Pigeon pea</td>
<td>104,341.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S H G</td>
<td>6,220.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trocaire – CD</td>
<td>1,228,675.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SODI -Turmeric</td>
<td>247,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SDTT - SRI</td>
<td>71,876.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,787,494.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,787,494.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OUR PARTNERS

- Trocaire, Ireland supports us for implementation of CDNRM Project in Nandapur Block areas and also for District level Forest Network for Facilitation of land rights under FRA in Koraput District.
- Government of India supports for Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).
- SDTT, Mumbai, supports us for promotion of organic SRI for small and marginal farmers in Koraput District and part support for MKSP Programme.
- JTT supports us for Implementation of Diversion Based Irrigation for small and marginal farmers in Koraput District.
- SRI Secretariat providing support for On Farm Research on SRI.
- ICCO & Kerk En Actie supports for “Value Chain of Pigeon Pea & Turmeric” & “Food and Nutrition Security of Small and Marginal Farmers” in Koraput Block through SODI network.
- NABARD, Bhubaneswar supports for Promotion of Farmers Club & women SHGs in 5 blocks of Koraput District.
- Digital Green Foundation, New Delhi provided technology support for Agriculture Extension through Information and Communication Technology in Koraput & Nandapur Block.
- Govt. of Odisha supports for Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihood Programme Plus for 10 Micro-watersheds in Bandhugaon Block areas.
- CTCRI provided technical support for promotion of tuber crops.
- TERI provided support for Home Lighting under LaBL Scheme.
- Livo-Link Foundation provides technical support for Installation of Diversion based irrigation.

OUR AFFILIATIONS

We are associated with state, national and international organizations and networks that help in knowledge sharing, cross learning and complementary to our vision, mission and values.

- Transparency International
- Credibility Alliance, New Delhi
- VSO India
- SRI India
- Women Power Connect, New Delhi
- National Alliance of Women Organization.
**Acronyms**

AJSP- Anchalik Jungle Surakhya Parisad  
CBO- Community Based Organisation  
COATS- Council of Analytical Tribal Studies  
CTCRI- Centre for Tuber Crop Research Institute  
DBI – Diversion Based Irrigation  
DDA- Deputy Director, Agriculture  
DDH- Deputy Director, Horticulture  
DLC- Divisional Level Committee  
FRA- Forest Rights Act 2006  
FRC- Forest Rights Committee  
KJBS- Koraput Jilla Banabasi Sangha  
MGNREGS- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme  
NABARD- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development  
NTFP- Non Timber Forest Produce  
OFSDC- Orissa Forest Sector Development Cooperation  
PESA- Panchayati Raj Extension to Scheduled Areas Act  
SDLC- Sub Divisional Level Committee  
SHG- Self Help Group  
SRI- System of Rice Intensification  
TERI- The Energy Resource Centre, New Delhi  
VDA- Village Development Association  
VDC- Village Development Committee  
VMC- Village Monitoring Committee
KORAPUT DISTRICT MAP

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Email. : pragatikoraput@gmail.com
Website : www.pragatikoraput.org