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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Prof. Digambar Shatapathy

The annual report of an organization is the mirror image of the assorted activities undertaken during the year under report. It identifies the challenges, brings home the new issues hitherto unnoticed and prepares a positive mindset to draw an activity road map for the year ahead based on analysis and feedback.

The activity spectrum that has been reflected in the annual report for the year 2012-13 exhibits remarkable progress in strengthening the perennial programmes like SRI by way of its adoption by more and more farmers, formation of more number of Self Help Groups(SHG)s and Self Help Cooperatives(SHC)s, women’s empowerment and scores others. The new initiatives taken up during the year under report like Diversion Based Irrigation for providing assured irrigation to unirrigated uplands and execution of Hydrome Project in a village near a perennial stream under Bheja Panchayat for providing irrigation to a patch of waste land speaks volumes about concern and commitment of PRAGATI for improving the economic conditions of poor people in the action area. Installing pump set run by solar energy near a stream in Sukriput village is yet another replicable example for people who advocate eco-friendly irrigation.

The case study of Dhaneswar Muduli of Lunjing village in Hikimput Gram Panchayat and Dambu Gunjia of Golluru Gram Panchayat included in the report are shining examples to vindicate how organic vegetable cultivation can substantially improve the quantum of produce and earn a much better living through cash crop marketing.

PRAGATI is moving with unmatched speed and devotion led by its Secretary with a team of dedicated co-workers in realizing the vision and objectives for which the organization stands for. But there is hardly any scope for complacency. Development is a dynamic process and the sky is its limit. While congratulating all the family members of Pragati for the yeoman service done in the field of social dynamics, I do hope and trust that the organisation will march ahead with newer vigour for a better tomorrow.

Chairman,
PRAGATI, KORAPUT
It gives me immense pleasure to present Annual Report of Pragati Koraput for the year 2012-13, we have completed more than 20 years of existence. Here again is the time to celebrate and scale-up the successes, to look back and take lessons for the future. In the context of changing development landscape, there is further need of reassessing priorities and strategies.

The eco-system face greater pressure from changing climates, poor communities become more vulnerable and the challenge of engaging with communities in an increasingly resource scarce scenario is formidable. The development context and issues, as well as the NGO environment have significantly changed significantly. Amidst all such challenges, the development sector continues to struggle for its ideology and existence as an independent entity.

We are introducing different initiatives that envision the emancipation of the marginalized through participatory processes. We help rural poor to benefit from access, control and management of resources, adopting environmentally sustainable technologies. It is inspiring to see that our efforts at grass root for promotion of sustainable agriculture, demonstration of soil and water conservation models, have been significantly contributing towards a better quality of life and livelihoods of the marginalized communities. This reinforces that nothing can be more important than working on land, water and agriculture to help people come out of the poverty cycle.

We realize that convergence with Govt. programmes should be a key strategy to strengthen our work. We have been collaborating with Government programmes especially under MGNREGS, Agriculture and Horticulture schemes in scaling up the operations and best practices integrating these components in larger areas.

From the very inception, it has been our constant endeavor to follow complete commitment and transparency towards our objectives. We believe in the values of honesty, accountability towards the society, regard to human dignity, and the last 20 years have been a testimony to this philosophy.

On behalf of Pragati, we take this opportunity to thank our Donors, Members of Board, District Administration, NGO partners, CBOs and the community for their continued generous support and putting their efforts with us. I extend my thankfulness to my team members for their commitment to work for the community in the remote and sensitive areas.
ABOUT PRAGATI, KORAPUT

Pragati Koraput is a voluntary organisation established on 26th January 1992, registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. We have been working to enable the socio-economically marginalized population to overcome the conundrum of poverty in Koraput District of Odisha state, India. The organization is also registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976 - Registration No.104960054, dated 26-08-1998 and Section 12AA of Income tax Act 1961 Dated 01-04-1997 vide Registration No. 80/97-98.

The operational areas of the organization cover 256 villages in 31 Gram Panchayats of 6 Blocks i.e. Koraput, Nandapur, Kotpad, Jeypore, Borigumma and Bandhugaon reaching out to approximately 45,000 households. We have built collaborations and partnerships with local NGOs and People's Organisations that expands our reach to cover all the 14 blocks of Koraput District establishing a Network of Forest Dependent people for facilitating Community Forest management and rights over forest lands and resources. Our District-level initiative for Scale up of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) covers 250 villages of 13 Blocks in Koraput District involving 15 NGOs with an objective to enhance food and income security of small and marginal farmers.

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.

Core Thematic Areas of intervention
✓ Empowerment of People's Organisations.
✓ Natural Resource Management
✓ Sustainable Agriculture through organic practices
✓ Empowerment of women & Mainstreaming Gender
✓ Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change
✓ Action Research & Documentation
✓ Livelihood promotion using ICT
OUR PROGRAMMES
People’s Organisations - Empowering communities towards Positive Change

Community Based Organisations are essential in ensuring the communities to analyse the causes of their deprivation and plan for realistic solutions. Empowerment to build communities’ capacity to change their own destiny as well as to access and influence institutions and decision making process that affect them is central to our approach. This is achieved through valuing and respecting people’s livelihood choices and building on local skills, capacity, knowledge and resources to strengthen those livelihoods and ensuring sustainability.

The power in empowerment comes from releasing the latent energy hidden in the community and building collective actions for the common good, rather than merely redistributing power from the haves to the have-nots. Our programmes take a collective approach to working and this is achieved through strengthening local institutions, such as Village Development Committees (VDC), Village Development Associations (VDAs), Women’s Self Help Groups, Village Forest Committees and Farmer’s Clubs. These institutions have facilitated community empowerment and self-reliance, lessening dependency on external actors.

**Strengthening VDCs, Panchayats & Block Federations.**

Participation and empowerment are inclusive in approach. When people participate, they learn new skills, gain confidence and develop their own voice and ability to control their lives. By organizing the community around common interest groups, we foster self-managed grass root level institutions creating space for both participation and empowerment. To address the gender dimensions in our programmes, women participation in all CBOs and capacity building is mandatory.

We are working to strengthen 124 Village Development Committees and 10 Panchayat federations culminating into a Block level federation called Anchalika Jungle Surakshya Parishad (AJSP) in Nandapur Block. These institutions are formally organised having their own set up of rules, self ascribed functionalities collectively striving to access their rights and entitlements, pool their resources and articulate demand for socio-economic and political justice.

**Highlights of Achievements:**

- The VDCs and Panchayat federations massively participated in the Gram Sabha and submitted plans under MGNREGA for 124 villages.
- 76 VDCs have mobilized work under MGNREGA for land development and water harvesting structures generating employment for 2807 households on an average of 34 days each.
- Federations in 6 GPs have been able to ensure proper access to PDS for 3678 families.
- The VDCs of 18 villages established linkages with Agriculture and Horticulture Departments for 286 farmers.
Forest Dependent People’s Network – Fostering Community Forest Management & Land Rights:

Facilitating access to and control over resources – forests, land and water, to infrastructure - for the poor is not a one-time event, but an institutional process, requiring adaptation to changing circumstances of power, economics, and culture. Forest ecosystems provide homes and sources of livelihood for a majority of the indigenous peoples of Koraput district (49.62% being scheduled tribes). At the same time, indigenous peoples make significant contributions to the conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems. However, their rights over natural resources are legally clouded; on the other hand the designation of indigenous territories as state forest lands has led to historical conflicts between indigenous peoples and the state architecture.

Pragati in association with local NGOs and People’s organisations is facilitating community conservation initiatives evolving from Village Forest Committees to a District level Federation called Koraput Jilla Banabasi Sangha (KJBS).

The network has played a key role in facilitating the forest dependent people to secure their land tenure and resource rights under the ‘Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act of 2006. A District wide survey was taken up to identify the bona fide claimants under FRA and expedite the process of submission and settlement of claims to ensure land entitlement for the forest land dependent families.

Survey Findings:

- Survey conducted in 1274 Revenue Villages covering 2905 habitations. 172,131 HH surveyed (ST-107,540 SC- 25, 487 and OC-39,104).
- 75,962 families identified to be dependent on forest lands for their livelihood, out of which 46,742 households submitted claims under FRA and 9595 household received entitlements.
- Out of surveyed 172,131 households 1,21,915 families (61%) do not have homestead record of rights
- 1125 village communities have submitted community claims under FRA.
JAIVIKA SRI SAMAJ:
The small land holding farmers often produce for subsistence and many are locked in a vicious cycle of poverty, made worse by decades of price volatility, underinvestment in agriculture, market challenges and now facing new threats from a changing climate. Empowered Farmers organisations can act as convergent platforms for solving local problems and mobilizing human and financial resources for sustainable development. These groups can help farmers gain skills, access inputs, form enterprises, process, market their products more effectively and above all harness their synergetic power for its members’ survival, growth, and development.

We have been facilitating for forming organised institutions of small land holding farmers and enabling them to secure access to technologies, information and services through orientations, capacity buildings and knowledge dissemination programmes. So far 176 Farmers clubs have been formed with 8266 farmers as members and a District level forum called Jaivik SRI Samaj has been established to scale up sustainable agriculture, organic farming and improved farm management technologies.

As collectives, farmers have been able to share their learning and experiences, access different government schemes, technologies and raise their concerns at different levels. The farmers clubs’ are managing 9 seed banks conserving 67 indigenous varieties of paddy seeds and catering to the need of farmers in time.

Farm dependent families of 195 villages have access to Information and communication technology through mediated video dissemination and thereby enhancing their skills for adoption of improved technologies on sustainable agriculture, organic farming, livestock rearing etc. The field day observations, District and Block level interface workshops and cross learning exposures are building into the spirit of solidarity and knowledge dissemination among the farmers of our action areas.

Key of Achievements:
- A District level forum called Jaivik SRI Samaj established confederating 176 Farmers clubs with 8266 farmers adopting organic farming practices and improved crop production technologies.
- 9 Seed banks established in 9 Blocks and catered to the need of 5200 farmers conserving and replicating 67 indigenous varieties of paddy.
- 8865 Farm dependent families of 195 villages able to enhance production and income from agriculture through mediated video dissemination and access to information and knowledge.
Women’s Collectives- SHGs and Self Help Co-operatives

Women SHGs and Self help cooperatives have contributed towards empowerment promoting conditions for women to move from positions of marginalization within household decision making process and exclusion within community, to one of greater centrality and inclusion of voice.

We have promoted 196 women SHGs covering women from 2236 families and federating them into the Panchayat and Block level federations to further strengthen their voices and increased access to resources, rights and entitlements. Out of the 196 SHGs, 71 SHGs are formed under the NABARD scheme of “Promotion of women SHGs in Leftwing Extremist Areas”.

126 SHGs are linked with banks and 51 SHGs engaged in different income generation activities though different project supports and credit linkage with banks. It has instilled a greater sense of awareness of social and political issues leading to increased mobility and reduced traditional seclusion of women and at the same time contributing to household economy, increasing their intra-household bargaining power and has considerably reduced their dependence on men. As collectives, women are now able to participate in the local self governance process and raise their concerns in different forums.

We have facilitated a self help cooperative in 2005 in Nandapur Block namely Anchalik Bahumukhi Samabaya Ltd. which now has a membership from 1469 households with a turnover of Rs 28,00,132/- in 2012-13. The Cooperative has so far extended support to 669 members for different income generation programmes like livestock rearing, value addition and marketing of produces like tamarind, turmeric, leaf plates, vegetable cultivation and organic farming which has not only helped the members in income enhancement but also created a culture of regular savings and mutual self help.

Case Study:
Raibala Khora, a farmer by profession lives in Katlaput village of Badel Gram Panchayat. She has a small family consisting of her husband and two children. Every year the family has to take hand loan of Rs 5000 to 6000 from the local money lender to invest in agriculture and repay the loan @ 5% interest per month.

Now Raila is a member of the self-help cooperative established at Padwa in Nandapur Block. She started saving regularly, though in small amounts. After 1 year of savings, she was eligible to get a loan of Rs 5000 from the cooperative. She decided to invest in vegetable cultivation i.e. onion and tomato in 40 cents of land. Her total investment was Rs 6000. Previously she used to grow only staple crops like paddy and Ragi.

Besides staple crops, Raibala has harvested 5 quintals of tomato and 3 quintals of onion from her land. She has used a part of the produce for own consumption. After repaying the loan, Raiba has earned a profit of Rs.5200 after selling the produce in the local weekly markets. Being a member of the cooperative, she is also able to participate in different trainings and learn about improved agriculture practices and different government schemes. Now Raibala is free from the clutches of the money lender.
District level SRI Symposium
Pragati Koraput organized the 4th District level Symposium of organic SRI practicing farmers on 30th July 2012. The Symposium was formally inaugurated by Mr. Sachin R. Jadhav, I.A.S., Collector & District Magistrate, Koraput. Ms. Malati Majhi, Chairperson, Zilla Parishad, Koraput, Mr. Jacob Nellinatham, a leading campaigner for seed sovereignty from Chhattisgarh, Mr. Tushar Dash from Livolink Foundation, Bhubaneswar & Mr. Ajay Kumar Pattnaik, Deputy Director, Horticulture, Koraput were among others who participated as honoured guests in the Symposium.

Mr. Prabhakar Adhikari, Secretary Pragati, briefly introduced Pragati experience of the SRI traverse path in Koraput District and the Annual District level Symposia conducted by Pragati. He emphasized how these efforts have greatly helped in spreading the message & practice of SRI among the small and marginal farmers of the District. Starting with only a handful of farmers in 2006, now the practice has spread to 8266 farmers putting an area of 5356 acres of land under SRI in the district.

The participants of the symposium included 300 SRI farmers from different blocks of Koraput district, NGOs, line department officials and media representatives. The booklet entitled Koraput re SRI Dhana (SRI in Koraput) in Odiya language was released by the Hon’ble Guests and distributed among the participants which highlights the SRI success stories, innovations and best practices of organic SRI adopting farmers.

Pragati has also conducted a field research and documented Pragati Experience in Kotpad Block on “Challenges and Issues in adoption of SRI”. The Research paper was released by the Hon’ble Guests which highlights the issues of SRI adopting farmers from both technological and social perspectives in 3 villages of Kotpad block and comes out with some suggestions to address the issues.

25 Farmers from different parts of the District shared their experiences and narrated how challenging it has been for them to adopt the new practice and presented that they have got enhanced yield with less investment and organic practices. Further to encourage farmers and to recognize their initiatives and innovations, 34 farmer couples were felicitated with the SRI SAMMAN award.
District Level Women Convention:
Pragati, Koraput organized the 4th District level Women Convention on 8th & 9th March 2013 as an event of International Women’s Day 2013 at Sanskruti Bhawan, Koraput in association with Harsha Trust, District Administration (Mission Shakti) and Nari Seva Sadan, Koraput with support of Trocaire, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai & NABARD. About 900 women from SHGs, Federation, self help cooperatives, PRI representatives, NGOs, academicians and media persons participated in the convention.

The Convention was inaugurated by Sj. Jayaram Pangi, Hon’ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) by Lighting the Lamp along with other Hon’ble Guests Sj. Raghuram Padal, Hon’ble Member of State Legislative Assembly, Smt. Malati Majhi, Chairperson, Zilla Parisad, Members present from the organizing team were Prof. Digambar Shatapathy, Chairman Pragati, Mr. Gautam Pradhan, Executive Director, Harsha Trust, Mr. Prabhakar Adhikari, Secretary, Pragati, Smt. Sulabha Sachin JadHAV, Chairperson Nari Seva Sadan & Smt. G. Seetha Kumari, District Coordinator, Mission Shakti. A special issue of the news letter “Dangar Khabar” containing success stories and best practices was released by Sj. Jayaram Pangi, Hon’ble Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha.

The thematic sessions “Women empowerment & Livelihood” & “Women in Agriculture” created a scope for the participants to listen to and interact with academicians, educationists, women activists, Government line department officials, agriculture scientists and representatives of NGOs. A number of SHGs and federation leaders shared their success stories and achievements.

The Hon’ble Chief Minister of Odisha, Sj. Naveen Patnaik addressed the Convention on the second day on 9th March 2013. He applauded the women as the charioteers of development and hence there should be more emphasis on empowerment of women. He encouraged women to come forward and establish their active presence in local self governance and access the benefits under different Govt. schemes. A booklet entitled “Samajika Parivartana re Ma Sangathan” containing success stories of women leaders and SHGs was released by the Hon’ble Chief Minister, Odisha. To celebrate the successes and encourage the women, 12 Women Achievers of Koraput District who have distinguished themselves in various streams of activities like literature, service sectors, agriculture, forest protection and community development, federation building were honored on the occasion.
Natural Resource Management
Conservation of Local Resources- Land, water and Forests

Natural resources i.e. land, water and forests constitute the natural capitals of rural households and communities' livelihoods in Koraput District. Despite the importance, the interaction of several factors such as deforestation, land degradation and water scarcity accompanied with the climate change effects have adversely affected the livelihood systems of tribal and rural communities along with the erosion of natural ecosystems. Therefore, our approach is based on the premise that the most significant opportunity for livelihood enhancement in these contexts exists in the conservation, restoration and management of the natural resources.

We have been facilitating community to access, control and manage their natural resources through capacity building of communities and their institutions, demonstrations and convergence with different government programmes. The Village Forest Committees and their federations are promoted for conservation of forest eco systems and bio-diversity, the soil and water conservation models like land development, watershed management, rainwater harvesting and irrigation infrastructures have contributed towards increased land use, crop diversity and thereby increased food and income security of the marginalized families.

Interventions and impacts:

- 951 Village communities organized into a District level federation of forest dependent people called the Koraput Zilla Banabasi Sangha covering 122,135 households protecting and conserving 31,228 ha of village forests, evolved their own rules and regulations, resulting in regeneration of forests, afforestation through community initiatives, bio-diversity conservation and prevention of illegal tree felling.

- Demonstration of soil and water conservation structures like land bundings, gully control structures, plantations and farm ponds benefitting 567 families in 21 villages reduced soil erosion thereby increased area under crop production and enhanced productivity.

- Pump set irrigation in 39 villages have benefitted 469 farming families enabling them to take up a second crop adding to an additional income of Rs 12000-15000/- per annum per family

- Convergence under MGNREGS for land development and water conservation in 76 villages have benefitted 628 households putting an additional 182 acres of waste land into different food crops. 26 Farm ponds are executed by 26 farmers which will provide irrigation for their vegetable crops.
Diversion based Irrigation

Irrigation for Kharif crop is a critical issue because of undulating topography and hilly terrains of Koraput District. Majority of farmers have small land holdings i.e. less than 1 ha depending on the farm produce for their livelihoods. Besides, irregular and erratic monsoon cycles often cause drought like situations leading to crop loss/less yield resulting in food insecure days for the marginalised households. Thus without any secondary livelihood option, majority of the households migrate out in search of wage labour to distant places.

Hence, improving agriculture & productivity as well as income enhancement of poor for rural poverty alleviation and increased food security. Irrigation can be the most potential intervention for the small farmers to increase farm production to address the situations of food insecurity and reduce their vulnerability to seasonality of agricultural productions and external shocks.

In this context, Pragati is implementing Diversion Based Irrigation with support of SDTT & Allied Trusts with the objective to provide assured irrigation to uplands of poor and marginalized farmers. Due to presence of many perennial feeder streams in Koraput, there is potential of especially the diversion-based irrigation project through gravity flow. Communities have been mobilized to contribute for earth work for laying the pipelines. Survey, baseline and also crop plans are prepared involving community. Besides gravity flow irrigation, we have also demonstrated innovative models like Hydrome and Solar irrigation.

Along with development of irrigation infrastructures emphasis is also given on the institutional aspects. User Groups have been created to own the process, manage the use of water, conflict resolution and also generate funds for future repair and maintenance of the infrastructures. The landless and the farmers whose lands are not covered under the project are also involved for sharecropping.
HYD ROME – Innovation in Irrigation- Wasteland utilized for Agriculture:
Barba village in Bheja Gram Panchayat of Nandapur Block consists of 67 households mostly belonging to scheduled tribes and other backward caste dependent on rain fed agriculture for food production. The village is surrounded by agriculture fields on one side and the other side has a vast patch of waste land almost 35.50 acres owned by 24 families. The idea of executing a Hydrome Project was discussed with the farmers as there was a perennial stream at the back of the village adjacent to the patch of wasteland. The challenge was to develop the wasteland and make it suitable for agriculture. The Technical team carried out a feasibility study and discussed with the community. Village meetings were organized for concept sharing and farmers were motivated to contribute in terms of labour for laying the pipelines.

The villagers formed a user group and started the work. They are now excited as the first drop of water rushed to the fields. The farmers have participated in the trainings organised for crop plan and organic farming practices. A detailed crop plan and land use plan has been prepared and the agriculture activities have already started. In one part of the land we have mobilized Horticulture department and planted banana saplings. In the rest of the lands farmers are doing SRI Ragi, vegetables like brinjal, beans, tomato, carrot, chilly and there is also demonstration of turmeric and tuber crops. 3 landless families are also taking up agriculture activity in the lands. All the farmers have also established their vermi compost units.

The farmers will now have to wait till harvest as the magic of the Hydrom materializes making the wastelands productive.
Case study: Innovation: Eco-friendly Irrigation through Solar Pump set

Sukriput village in Bheja Gram Panchayat of Nandapur Block consists of 27 households. The villagers depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Paddy, Ragi, vegetables, spices and tuber crops are grown by the farmers mostly in the rainy season. Pragati has provided support of a diesel pump set which is used by the farmers to grow vegetables in 4-5 acres of land in winter and summer season. Pragati has facilitated a woman SHG consisting of 11 women members.

Pragati wanted to demonstrate solar pump set irrigation after a feasibility analysis by the technical support team and discussion with the community. The farmers were motivated to contribute partly for installation of the pump set and to contribute towards earth work for laying pipelines. The pump set has been installed near the agriculture land in a perennial stream called Garadi.

The project now irrigates 21.5 acres land of 24 farmers. During Kharif farmers have taken up crops like potato, beans, tomato, chilly, brinjal, ginger etc. Now they have already prepared a crop plan and planted vegetable crops like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, green pea, chilly for the coming Rabi season. Pragati has also provided support of 10 No of poly vermi beds to promote organic farming practices among the farmers. The beneficiaries are now excited that they do not have to invest in diesel and other recurring expenses. Furthermore, it is also eco-friendly source of energy.

All the 24 farming families will be cultivating vegetables on an average of 0.5 to 1 acre of land in Rabi and summer season and hope to earn additional income of Rs 15,000 - Rs 20,000 per annum.

Key Achievements:
- 10 irrigation structures are completed out of which 2 hydromes, 1 solar irrigation and 7 pipe based irrigation irrigating 253.15 acres of land of 217 small and marginal farmers.
- 127 farmers trained on crop plan and organic farming practices have adopted different crops and organic farming.
- Convergence with MGNREGS for earth work in one site amounting Rs 2,07,037
- Convergence with horticulture department for drip irrigation, banana plantation and mobilized vermin beds for 44 farmers
- Agriculture support extended to 202 farmers who have taken up vegetable cultivation in 126 acres of land.
Watershed Development:
An insight into the rain-fed regions of Koraput District shows a grim picture of water-scarcity, fragile ecosystems and land degradation due to soil erosion by wind and water, low rainwater use efficiency, poverty and poor infrastructure. The challenge, therefore, is to improve rural livelihoods through efficient and sustainable rainwater management technologies for increasing rain-fed productivity and thereby contribute to food and livelihood security. Watershed development can contribute for improving livelihoods through balancing the conservation, regeneration of natural resources and enriching the human capital.

We are implementing the Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP Plus) in Bandhugaon Block of Koraput District covering 10 Micro-watersheds with 25 villages, 1253 households and a treatable area of 4649.5 ha. It has the goal to enable the poor tribal households to sustainably ensure their livelihoods and food security through promoting efficient and self managed optimum use of natural resources, non-farm enterprise development and accessing the rights and entitlements. The programme is grounded on building community based organizations, formation and strengthening of women SHGs and respecting the indigenous knowledge and values of tribal people.

Major interventions:
- Communities have been mobilized and 25 VDAs formed and registered.
- 25 VDCs are formed consisting of 226 members (118 men and 108 women) and the members are oriented on OTELP Plus concept, Vision building, community mobilization and their roles and responsibilities.
- The team members are oriented on the project concept, institution building i.e. grooming and nurturing VDA, VDC and women SHGs, land and water management activities and agriculture practices.
- Women are organised to form 48 SHGs covering women members of 507 households and introduced uniform record maintenance in the SHGs.
- Entry point activities like village meeting place and tube well platform are accomplished in 12 villages which have contributed towards employment generation as well as strengthening community mobilization process.
- Survey completed in the watershed villages to identify the landless households under the ‘Land to landless’ programme.
Sustainable Agriculture and Organic Practices:
Promotion of organic farming practices

Depleted soils, unreliable access to water, outmoded agricultural practices and a lack of coping strategies for adapting to a changing climate is leading to reduced agricultural productivity, income, and food security for smallholder farmers. Green revolution technologies such as greater use of synthetic agrochemicals like fertilizers and pesticides, adoption of nutrient-responsive, high-yielding varieties of crops, etc. has boosted the production to a certain point, but continuous use of these now leads to decline in production and productivity as well as deterioration of soil health and ecosystem.

In such a context raising productivity and environmental protection or the rehabilitation of habitats have to go hand in hand and there is hardly an alternative to attempting to achieve this without organic farming. It is based on the minimal cost of the off-farm inputs and management practices that restore, maintain and sustain ecological harmony, works entirely without synthetic fertilizer, chemical pesticides. It builds on the traditional knowledge of the farmers, they learn how to design their own solutions, and they critically assess which innovations are useful in their conditions and which traditional practices are worth retaining. Women, who traditionally play an important role in agriculture and are often excluded from technology and export-oriented systems, can once again strengthen their role and with changes to the management systems and the replacement of external inputs, e.g. by the farms' own fertilizer or locally grown seed, the farmers can regain control over resources and production processes.

As a part of our initiative to propagate sustainable agriculture systems for the small and marginal farmers of the district, we are promoting organic farming practices through awareness generations, demonstrations and support for preparation of organic manures and pest management practices.

Interventions and outcomes:

- 542 farmers have established vermi compost units and started using in their vegetable and spice crops like ginger and turmeric. Linkage established with National Horticulture Mission and mobilized 94 vermi poly bags for 94 farmers.
- Women SHGs in 4 villages covering 46 women have established their organic manure units, started preparing, demonstrating and sale of different organic manures to the farmers of the locality.
- 2113 farmers have adopted different organic practices like vermi composting, pot manure, organic urea etc. for system of rice intensification.
- 19 Videos have been produced documenting organic farming practices like organic urea, pot manure, fish amino acid, preparation of insecticides using local resources and disseminated for increased adoption by the farmers.
Information and Communication technology- for agriculture extension

Information and communication have always mattered in agriculture ever since people have grown crops. Rural Villages of Koraput, like other parts of rural India are still heavily dependent on agriculture as means of livelihood. Though a generational vocation, farmers still face difficulty in sustaining a living for their families due to social, economic, and environmental changes. Farmers in a village may have cultivated the “same” crop for centuries; but over the time, the change in weather patterns and soil conditions have often resulted in epidemics of pests and diseases. Updated information allows the farmers to cope with such a situation. Enhancing the ability of small land holders to connect with the knowledge, networks, and institutions necessary to improve their productivity, food security, and income is a fundamental development challenge. When rural areas were largely disconnected from the greater world, today, networks of information and communication technologies (ICTs) represent a transformational opportunity for rural populations, both as producers and consumers.

In such circumstances the uses of ICT with support of Digital Green technology through mediated dissemination and production of videos have proved to be more productive, cost efficient and farmer friendly. We are using the DG system in 195 villages of 5 blocks in Koraput District covering 8865 farming households to empower them with information and services that has contributed towards increasing their productivity and incomes as well as protect their food security and livelihoods. The local community service providers disseminate the videos using Pico Projectors to ensure that the farmers personally connect with the content on a regular, accessible basis. The video-based content has improved the diffusion of better farming practices, reduced the expert handholding support required at each farmer level.

We have produced 223 videos featuring the familiar farmers documenting improved agriculture practices, new crop production technologies, organic farming practices, successes and innovations by farmers. 13488 Disseminations have been organised resulting in 28435 adoptions of improved agriculture practices, organic farming and access to government schemes. Real-time and cost-effective information through video disseminations have benefitted, especially semi literate and illiterate women farmers who may not otherwise have access to this type of information about land preparation, planting, harvesting, and marketing.
Scale up of System of Rice Intensification
Pragati initiatives for scale up of SRI since 2008 with support of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai has enabled farmers to reduce the cost of production consistently (with low seed rate and no agrochemicals), enhance the level of productivity, and increase the rate of returns. SRI appears to be a paradigm shift in the right direction in the agricultural production process to increase production, in general, maintain food security, increased production, farm income at the farm level and to develop a sustainable production process, in particular in resource-scarce and water-scarce regions like Koraput.

Beginning with 11 farmers in one location, so far the technology is adopted by 8266 farmers converting 5356 acres land into SRI. In the context of prevailing socio-economic condition of farmers and the climatic stress, SRI is proving to be the most effective alternative for the small farm holders as the investment is reduced significantly in terms of seeds; chemical fertilizers and pesticides are replaced by organic practices and reduced stress on water. It has also created space for seed multiplication with less quantity of parent seed, replication of indigenous varieties, production of quality seeds and also encouraging innovations among farmers. However, one of the major constraints to the adoption of SRI is the lack of adequate interest shown by the government and its institutions in the promotion of SRI as an alternative method for livelihood development and food security.

The SRI adopting farmers are organised into Farmers clubs contributing towards the larger district level farmers network of Javik SRI Samaj for knowledge exchange, information sharing and building up the collective strength for advocacy. The stakeholders’ workshops organised at Block level, District level symposiums and demonstrations have contributed towards further dissemination of the technology and the farmers have moved on to application of the technology in other crops like finger millet, pulses and a few vegetables.

Impacts:
- 8126 small and marginal farmers (6236 tribal farmers) of 200 villages of Koraput District enhanced their food secure days for additional 3-5 months by adopting SRI.
- 9 Seed banks are established and made functional in 9 blocks which catered to the seed requirement of 5200 farmers. 67 local varieties of paddy are conserved and replicated.
- 2113 farmers prepared and used organic manures and pesticides like pot manure, vermi compost in their SRI fields.
Case Study: Women Farmers spreading SRI to improve food security:

**Manima Disari**, a tribal woman farmer of Gadiagumma village in a remote Panchayat of Golluru in Nandapur block challenge the age old myth that “men farm and women work”. Her family has 2 acres of paddy land – what is produced from the land is exclusively used to feed the family. Manima’s family also grows Ragi, maize, vegetables, pulses and spices and Pipla (medicinal plant) for cash income and she takes a lead in all agriculture decision making in her family.

Two years ago (2010 Kharif) Manima was motivated by Pragati field staff to experiment with SRI in a small patch of land. Less investment and double yield was the miracle that has helped her to motivate her family members and the villagers to adopt the SRI technology.

In Kharif 2012, Manima has put all her 2 acres of paddy land under SRI. With technical as well as input support from Pragati field staff, Manima and her family members have completed all the agriculture operations for SRI i.e. preparing seed beds and land, transplanting, weeding and nutrient management. Seed use is significantly reduced i.e. 40 kg to 4 kg. After each weeding, she has used the organic pot manure and vermi compost which could save expenditure of Rs 2000 on chemical fertilizers.

Manima has harvested 39 quintals of paddy this year which will provide food for the family for the whole year, including some surplus that can fetch some money for education of children. Besides doing herself, she has persuaded four other women Daimati, Damuni, Nabina and Ichha to adopt SRI. Inspired by Manima 24 farmers of her village have adopted SRI and one farmer has also applied intensification method in finger millet.

Manima has also cultivated Ragi, vegetables, chilly, turmeric and pigeon pea and believes that crop diversity can ensure the food basket as well as fetch some cash income for the farmers who solely depend on agriculture for livelihood.
System of Finger millet (Eleusine Coracana) Intensification:

Among the major food grains, finger millet is one of the most nutritious crops for protein, minerals (calcium and iron) and amino acids (methionine), an amino acid lacking in the diets of the poor who mostly live on starchy foods. Finger millet carbohydrates are reported to have the unique property of slower digestibility and can be regarded as food for long sustenance and the excellent malting qualities have added to the uniqueness of the grain in expanding its utility range in food processing and value addition. It can be productive in a wide range of environments and growing condition, tolerate climate stress, typically a tropical and rain fed crop it is one of the best suited for dry land farming areas and requires less nutrient care and management.

In spite of all these advantages, finger millet has been a neglected crop. One hurdle in finger millet production is that it is a labour intensive crop. However, in Koraput the tribal farmers continue cultivation of finger millets, thus next to paddy, finger millet has the largest coverage area(74,300 ha). But the practices of Ragi cultivation is very traditional, following seed broadcasting method, little attention to nutrient and weed management and most of the indigenous varieties are on the verge of extinction.

Since Ragi is a staple food and also there is growing need of food processing and value addition, improved practices in cultivation of finger millet can enhance production and also increased income for the small farm holders. In this context, we have started demonstration of system of Ragi intensification for 15 farmers in 2011, taking the lessons from one farmer in Raising village of Nandapur block. In Kharif 2012, 106 farmers of 11 villages have adopted the practice in 104 acres and 7 types of indigenous varieties are promoted. The uniqueness of the practice adopted by the farmers is that all these lands are rain fed without any irrigation facilities. The farmers have transplanted 18-20 days old seedlings and used rope marker to transplant in lines with spacing of 25x25 cm.. Farmers have used Roller weeder, there is average of 25-35 tillers per plant hill and all the farmers have recorded double increased yield in comparison to traditional method.

Tribal Farmer adopting System of Ragi Intensification:

Dambu Gunjia, a tribal farmer of Golluru Panchayat in Nandapur block who has started Ragi intensification, is simply astonished. Though he had been doing SRI, he could not believe that Ragi can be grown in this way. He was motivated by field staff of Pragati and even he got support of seed and weeder.

Initially he was reluctant because his wife was opposing as she thought it to be a labour intensive task. He transplanted 15 days old seedlings using a rope marker with a spacing of 25x25 cm. Though his wife did not cooperate, Dambu could do the weeding by roller weeder. There was an average of 32 tillers per plant hill, 42 being the highest. “My Ragi field was a sight to be envied by my farmer friends”, says Dambu.

He applied farm yard manure and pot manure after each weeding. He harvested 21 quintals of Ragi from one acre of land where he used to harvest only 9 to 10 quintals in traditional method of broadcasting. He could observe that though it was a little bit labour intensive, the harvest was more than double with less investment.
Promotion of organic spices (Turmeric and ginger):

Cultivation of cash crops like Ginger and Turmeric symbiotic with forestry is the most suitable choice that can bring about change in the living standards of rural farmers. These crops require more or less the same climatic and environmental conditions for growth (Rainfall: 1500 - 2500 mm, temperature 20-30°C and elevation up to 1500-2000m), ideal condition in the district, require similar duration for crop maturity and can be grown under rain fed as well as irrigated conditions and in higher altitudes.

However the primitive method of cultivation, lack of necessary knowledge and skills on crop management gives very marginal return and also lack of processing and marketing are the main reasons for the disadvantaged situation of the farmers. But with improved package of practices, changing the quality of seed varieties, yield potential of these crops can be increased. Secondly, value addition to the raw form of Turmeric and Ginger is practically unknown to the farmers of the district. Hence, there is a significant potential to upgrade the living standards of these farming community by empowering them with necessary knowledge, skills and facilities.

We have promoted ginger and turmeric cultivation for 114 farmers in an area of 36 acres in Nandapur block through technical and input supports. Farmers have adopted improved practices like seed treatment with organic solution of cow urine and neem oil, planting in raised beds, enrichment of soil with organic manures and mulching. Such improved practices have led to increased yield i.e. turmeric 9 to 10 qnt per acre and ginger 35 to 40 qnt per acre whereas previously farmers used to harvest on an average of 4 qnt per acre in turmeric and 20 qnt per acre in ginger. Farmers are now aware of post harvest management and 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 24 farmers.

Improved practices and increased income:

Radha Kirsani, is a small farmer of Karanjaguda village in Raising Panchayat of Nandapur block. Her family of five members depend on agriculture for subsistence. She grows food crops like paddy and Ragi for own consumption and few vegetable crops which she can sell in the local market to meet household expenses.

Radha along with Mukta was motivated for ginger cultivation by the field staff of Pragati during meeting in their Mahila Samiti. Both of them were provided support of Rs 4000/ as well as technical guidance by field staff. With input and technical support Radha has planted ginger in half acre of land. Radha and her husband were very keen on following the practices i.e. seed treatment, planting in raised beds, application of organic pot manure and mulching. Mulching helped to prevent weed growth, for protection from sun, protection from heavy rains and for consequent enhancement of organic matter. She also planted pigeon pea as a shade crop.

Radha could harvest 18 qnt ginger from her half acre land. She harvested ginger in three phases basing on her market observations and could get a profit of Rs 15000 after selling 14 qnt, besides she has preserved another 4 qnt for seed for the next year.
Promotion of organic vegetables:
In today's era of diversification of agriculture, climate change effects and declining productivity of staple crops, farmers are now shifting from traditional subsistence agriculture to profitable agriculture. Organic vegetable cultivation offers one of the most sustainable farming systems with recurring benefits to small farm holders and long-term soil health and healthy eco systems. However, the farmers do not have timely access to inputs and finance and at the same time the perishable nature of the commodities is another factor that encourages the smaller vegetable growers to prefer the nearby rural market centers for buying and selling immediately following harvest which is not so profitable.

As our interventions are focused increasingly on soil and water conservation measures, development of irrigation infrastructures and promotion of self help cooperatives, demonstration of organic vegetables have the potential for substantial increase in income for the small farm holders and also create opportunities for collective marketing by organizing the farmer producers. So far 762 small and marginal farmers are supported for vegetable cultivation through inputs like seeds, organic manures, soil and water conservation measures and creation of irrigation infrastructures. The farmers have taken up different vegetables like tomato, potato, brinjal, cabbage etc. on an average of 50 decimals to 1 acre each which has not only added to household nutrition security and enhanced the income of farmers on an average of 15000/- to 25000/-.

Reaping Profits with Organic Vegetable Cultivation

Dhaneswar Muduli is a tribal farmer of Lujing village in Hikimput Gram Panchayat of Nandapur Block. His family consists of his wife, three daughters and his old father. Dhaneswar has two acres of land, out of which he grows paddy in only one acre and leaves the rest of the land fallow as he has no capital money to invest.

Dhaneswar was supported with Rs 1350/- and a vermi poly bag with which he planned to do Brinjal cultivation in 0.40 decimal lands which was earlier left fallow. He procured seeds and prepared the land. Previously he had some experience of doing vegetable cultivation in share cropping where some other farmer invested money and he contributed labour. This time it was his own investment. He invested the support amount to procure seed(Rs 200), farm yard manure(Rs 500) and few raw materials to prepare pot manure and organic pesticides. He gave utmost care in application of manure timely, doing intercultural operations and application of organic pesticides.

He started selling vegetables in weekly markets. He could sell Brinjal of Rs 25500/- with very small investment in seeds, farm yard manure and of course all labour is contributed by his family members. Organic manures and pesticides have cost him very little. Thus within a short period, Dhaneswar has earned a very good profit.

With the profit from one crop he has purchased a bullock with Rs 8000/- to replace the old bullock so that he can timely plough his lands and grow crops. Besides, he has also purchased a pump set jointly along with another farmer of his village so that they can grow vegetables throughout the year. Dhaneswar now feels that by doing organic vegetables he can save his own capital and start a poultry farm which he has so long desired.
Value Chain of Pigeon pea (Cajanus Cajan):

Pigeon pea is being cultivated in Koraput district by the tribal populace mostly under shifting cultivation practice. As pigeon pea is a very hardy and drought resistant crop which requires very little fertilizer, pesticide and care, suits the cropping practices of tribal farmers specially inhibiting the hilly tract with high elevation, high to medium rainfall and non command area. Besides, pigeon pea enriches soil through symbiotic nitrogen fixation and provides farmers with valuable organic matter and micronutrients. However, out of the total cropped area in the district, only 5% areas are utilized for cultivating pulse crops though there is huge potential since a large chunk of uplands are covered with less remunerative crops, which can be used for pigeon pea cultivation. Besides the yield rate is low due to poor quality seeds, acidic soil, improper nutrient management, weed infestation and pest attack. Further the farmers lack knowledge of post harvest and value addition technologies, access and information of markets, quality management and storage facilities.

We are taking up interventions for value chain of pigeon pea for 300 farmers covering an area of 150 acres through improved practices and supports like seed, organic manures and technology support like weighing scales for value addition with support of ICCO in the consortium of South Odisha Development Initiative. The interventions are taken up involving the Farmers Clubs and women SHGs in 24 villages. Support has been extended to 452 farmers (363 – Men, 89 – Women) who have taken up line planting of pigeon pea cultivation in an area of 203 acres along with mixed crop like Ragi, Paddy, Maize and also vegetables. Electronic Weighing Scales are supported to the farmers that has enabled farmers to sale by weighing rather than on lump sum.

**Major Outputs:**

- Sample Crop cutting results show average yield of 3.32 qnt/acre with mixed crop, the highest yield being 4.58 qnt /per acre with mixed crop, which is almost 2 times than the traditional methods adopted. Learning exercises conducted covering 49 farmers (Women- 35, Men- 14) which has been documented for cross learning among farmers and replication.

- Videos on Seed treatment, line sowing & pest control, post harvest technology like seed selection, conservation and storage of pigeon pea have been prepared and disseminated to Farmers groups which has enabled farmers to adopt improved practices.

- Farmers have learned the preparation and use of organic manures and adopted pest management practices using low cost and locally available resources i.e. pot manure, vermi compost, neem oil solution etc.
Monitoring & Evaluation
Visits by Donors, External Agencies and Researchers:

The Lent Campaign team from Trocaire, Ireland had visited our field areas in Nandapur block and interacted with the community, village level institutions, project beneficiaries and also documented a few case stories. Mr. Justin Kilcullen, the Executive Director, Trocaire along with Team from Ireland had also visited our field areas during their Lent Campaign. They had visited our field areas in Nandapur Block and interacted with the members of Anchalik Jungle Surakshya Parisad (Block federation) on the issues like food security, forest land rights etc.

- Trocaire has conducted a Focused Group Discussion in one of our intervention villages of Community Development Project in Nandapur Block as a part of its MDG Research- My Rights Beyond 2015. The objective of this participatory research was to bring the diverse voices of people directly affected by poverty and injustice into the high level post-2015 process.

- **Financial evaluation by SDTT Mumbai:**

  SDTT, Mumbai has conducted a financial evaluation of the organisation with specific focus on the SDTT supported project “Scale up of SRI & Sustainable Agriculture”. They have reviewed our Governance system, financial management and accounts systems. The feedback of the evaluating agency has helped in improving the overall governance and financial management systems of our organisation for ensuring higher standards of transparency and accountability.

  - Mr. Kiran Padale, from SDTT, Mumbai had visited our SRI field areas in Golluru and Raising Gram Panchayats of Nandapur block and had interaction with farmers on the different aspects of SRI and the use of crop intensification in other crops like Ragi and vegetables.

- **Evaluation by Digital Green**

  Digital Green Foundation, New Delhi supporting us for the project “Ensuring food and income security of the small and marginal farmers using ICT”, had conducted an end evaluation of the programme. The project was implemented in 150 villages of 2 blocks in Koraput District. There was an evaluation of both programme and financial management. At programme level the use of Digital Green Technology has been very helpful for increased adoption of practices among farmers who have little access to print and electronic media. The technology may be continued even after the end of the project since we have the Pico Projectors and the technology is very much relevant for our action areas in Koraput District.
Participation and Demonstration

Block & District level Exhibition - PARAB 2012:

The Block & District level demonstration - PARAB is organised every year by the District Administration with an objective to patronize tradition and culture of the areas, cottage industries, local art and craft, bio-diversity conservation and showcase the different activities of the line departments and other stakeholders as well as exchange of knowledge and experiences among people across the district, state and also other states of India.

We have participated in the Block level PARAB in Nandapur Block and the District level PARAB at District headquarters to demonstrate our interventions for increased visibility of our organization. We had displayed models of soil and water conservation and different sustainable agriculture practices, innovative technologies as well as display that attracted the attention of visitors.

State, National Workshops, conferences, exposures:

The team members of the organisation have participated in different regional, state and national level workshops, conferences, and exposure visits which have created opportunity for cross leaning and skill development of our human resource.

- The Secretary and one senior programme staff had participated in the observation of International Women's day at Bhubaneswar organised by National Alliance of Women Organizations.
- U. Tirupathi Rao, Project Coordinator has participated in a state level workshop on climate change at Bhubaneswar organised by RCDC.
- The District Co-ordinator Mr. Murali Adhikari & Project Coordinator U. Tirupathi Rao along with two farmers have participated in the People’s Biodiversity Festival at Hyderabad.
- SRI District Coordinator has participated in the Partners meeting held at Ranchi which was an opportunity for cross learning among the partners and we also received a prize for the poster designed on the principles and package of practices on SRI.
- The team members of OTELP Plus project had participated in a training cum exposure visit to Kandhamal areas for learning on preparation of Village Development Livelihood Plans which has enabled them to start the process in the action areas of Bandhugaon Block.
- The staff and farmers of Pragati were taken for an exposure visit to see Pigeon pea cultivation and Diversion based Irrigation in Raygada District.
Governance and Management

We have organised ourselves into a General Body (responsible for policy decisions) and the Executive Board with dedicated volunteers, social workers and like-minded individuals coming from different walks of life with rich and varied experiences. The General Body consisting of 22 members meets twice in a year and the Executive Board consisting of 9 members 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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prof. Digambar Shatapathya</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>9 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>20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sri Prabhakar Adhikari</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Community development, NRM &amp; Sustainable Agriculture.</td>
<td>20 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>16 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sri Surendra Masti</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Community mobilization, Forest protection &amp; Sustainable Agriculture.</td>
<td>7 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Smt. Radha Panda</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Community forest management and Sustainable agriculture.</td>
<td>10 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>4 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>15 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>4 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>10 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>7 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>7 years</td>
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<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>
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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>10 years</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Sri Dharmananda Guntha</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Leader in community forest management, NTFP processing, marketing &amp; SRI</td>
<td>10 years</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Sri K.C. Panigrahi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Development &amp; conservation of Tribal culture in Koraput region</td>
<td>4 Years</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Sri Sanjay Patnaik</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Community forest &amp; research, Expert in Land Laws</td>
<td>10 years</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Sri Ranjan Raut</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Natural resource management, Development Planning &amp; documentation.</td>
<td>10 years</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Sri Suryanarayan Panda</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Social Worker</td>
<td>6 Years</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Sri Pantulu Kulampeda</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Experience in agriculture &amp; community forest management</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Sri Hemant Kumar Patnaik</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Social Worker &amp; having experience in Cooperative Management</td>
<td>19 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</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 31.03.2013, 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 31.03.2013.
   b. In the case of Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of income over Expenditure of the trust for the year ended 31.03.2013.
   c. In the case Receipts and Payments Account of the trust for the year ended 31.03.2013.
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<td>380568</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PRAGATI, KORAPUT

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET FOR PRAGATI, KORAPUT AS ON 31.03.2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reserve Fund</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trocaire CD</td>
<td>735,312.28</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,852,218.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trocaire FRA</td>
<td>1,044,137.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DG-(2010-04A)</td>
<td>1,527,937.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DG-ICT</td>
<td>(567,349.00)</td>
<td>Advances</td>
<td>309,247.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCO-Pigeon Pea</td>
<td>191,207.00</td>
<td>Prepaid TDS Receivable</td>
<td>135,960.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trocaire- WC</td>
<td>319,870.00</td>
<td>Loan to S H G Promotion NABARD</td>
<td>9,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>2,120,547.89</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTELPLUS</td>
<td>76,717.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDTT-SRA &amp; SA</td>
<td>2,282,898.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDTT OLD</td>
<td>45,192.38</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABARD – SRI</td>
<td>2,856.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABARD SRI</td>
<td>(234,775.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABARD Seed village</td>
<td>(19,193.00)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liability</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CWS-CD-NRM</td>
<td>36,556.85</td>
<td>Trocaire-W C</td>
<td>1,377.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pankajjholla watershed</td>
<td>4,849.69</td>
<td>Trocaire CD</td>
<td>2,131.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>OXFAM</td>
<td>86,672.81</td>
<td>Trocaire FRA</td>
<td>752.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,653,437.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add: Excess of income over expenditure</td>
<td>1,477,960.82</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,131,398.31</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing Balance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash in Hand</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trocaire-W C</td>
<td>1,377.00</td>
<td>555.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trocaire CD</td>
<td>2,131.00</td>
<td>430,712.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trocaire FRA</td>
<td>752.00</td>
<td>251,398.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trocaire- WC</td>
<td>319,870.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General</td>
<td>480.00</td>
<td>3,012,226.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NABARD - SRI</td>
<td>528.00</td>
<td>2,856.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OTELPLUS</td>
<td>208,586.50</td>
<td>2,856.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SDTT- SRI &amp; SA</td>
<td>1,131,778.00</td>
<td>1,131,778.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NABARD- SHG</td>
<td>257,429.00</td>
<td>257,429.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SODI-Turmeric</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>480.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General</td>
<td>1,086.00</td>
<td>208,441.50</td>
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<td></td>
<td>JTT-DBI</td>
<td>145.00</td>
<td>97,700.00</td>
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<td>NABARD</td>
<td>237,631.00</td>
<td>97,700.00</td>
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<td>Audit Fees Payable</td>
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<td>208,586.50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Audit Fees Payable</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>3,012,226.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Audit Fees Payable</td>
<td>1,086.00</td>
<td>3,013,312.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TDS Payable</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,131,778.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TDS Payable</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>1,131,778.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TDS Payable</td>
<td>18,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Security deposit A/C</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>1,131,778.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>275,242.00</td>
<td>1,131,778.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Add :Received during the year</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
<td>1,131,778.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less : refund during the year</td>
<td>56,000.00</td>
<td>1,131,778.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received from General fund</td>
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<td>1,131,778.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C D Project</td>
<td>97,500.00</td>
<td>1,131,778.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Security deposit A/C</td>
<td>1,131,778.00</td>
<td>1,131,778.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>9,764,464.31</td>
<td>9,764,464.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OUR PARTNERS:
We have been receiving financial and technical support from National and International Agencies as well as Govt. of Odisha & Govt. of India for implementation of our Programmes based on our thematic areas of intervention.

- Trocaire, Ireland supports us for implementation of CDNRM Project in Nandapur Block areas and also supports our District level Forest Network for Facilitation of land rights under FRA in Koraput District.
- SDTT, Mumbai, supports us for promotion of organic SRI for small and marginal farmers in Koraput District.
- 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 in Koraput Block areas 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, associations and e 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,
- Regional Research Technology Transfer station, Semiliguda