

# CARITAS-FRANCE SUPPORTED PROJECT



## SWAAD

(Social Welfare through Agricultural & Allied Development)

### COMPLETION REPORT



### IMPLEMENTED BY



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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

|       |                                                             |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| ATMA  | Agricultural Technology Management Agency                   |
| AAO   | Assistant Agriculture Officer                               |
| BSSS  | Balasore Social Service Society                             |
| CBO   | Community Based Organisation                                |
| CSA   | Climate Smart Agriculture                                   |
| DIP   | Detailed Implementation Plan                                |
| DREAM | Development of Real Empowerment through Agriculture Mission |
| DRR   | Disaster Risk Reduction                                     |
| FGD   | Focus Group Discussion                                      |
| FC    | Farmers' Club                                               |
| FPC   | Forest Protection Committee                                 |
| FF    | Farmers' Federation                                         |
| GP    | Gram Panchayat                                              |
| IEC   | Information Education & Communication                       |
| IGP   | Income Generation Programme                                 |
| IGA   | Income Generation Activities                                |
| IFS   | Integrated Farming System                                   |
| INM   | Integrated Nutrient Management                              |

|       |                                                         |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| IPM   | Integrated Pest Management                              |
| KVK   | KrishiVigyan Kendra                                     |
| LAMPS | Large Area Multipurpose Society                         |
| LRP   | Local Resource Person                                   |
| MIS   | Monitoring Information System                           |
| NRM   | Natural Resource Management                             |
| OC    | Other Caste                                             |
| ORMAS | Odisha Rural development and Marketing Society          |
| PLA   | Participatory Learning and Action                       |
| PHM   | Post Harvest Management                                 |
| POA   | Plan of Action                                          |
| PRI   | Panchayati Raj Institution                              |
| PVCA  | Participatory Vulnerability & Capacity Assessment       |
| SHG   | Self Help Group                                         |
| SC    | Scheduled Caste                                         |
| ST    | Scheduled Tribe                                         |
| SRI   | Systems of Rice Intensification                         |
| SWAAD | Social Welfare through Agriculture & Allied Development |
| VAW   | Village Agriculture Worker                              |

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:-**

Balasore Social Service Society (BSSS) is one of the leading organisations of North Odisha. It is the development wing of the Diocese of Balasore. It has been working with the rural vulnerable communities for their development in Balasore, Bhadrak, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha since 1992. The core areas of intervention are community health, education, livelihood & disaster management. BSSS is one of the leading organizations of North Odisha.

During the last 3 years of implementation of the project, visible changes has been occurred at various levels. The willingness and interest among the people to adopt new methods of improved agriculture practices like line plantation, preparation and use of organic compost, adopting new crops like ginger and floriculture and taking individual and group IGP are observed. Through the SHGs and FCs the involvement of people towards the common goal has been increased. Programs like seed village prove that they can be self-sufficient and be one of the service providers and can influence the government line departments for training and other input support. The skill development program during the post covid time has promoted skills, resulting in employment and income for some of the trainees.

In the project area, 58% of the total household of 1140 depends upon agriculture as their primary source of income. Out of which nearly 70% are marginal farmers having less than 2.5 acres of

land holding. Added to the situation, 55% of land held by these people is upland, locally named as “Ashu kisan” of land. During the first phase of the project, irrigation source creation has resulted in availability of water to the farm lands across 8 villages. These sources are utilised by the farmers to sustain the kharif crops and in some cases the community has taken Rabi crops like pulses and vegetable cultivation around the water resource. During the project life, six bore wells and seven water harvesting structures, water recharging initiatives were created across seven villages. While each boring unit benefited near about 10 acres, water structures benefit at least 15 acres of land around the structures. Nearly 120 acres of land was brought under irrigation benefiting 143 farmers. 54.11 acres of lands of 59 farmers got benefit under water recharging models. During the period 465 farmers were supported with Kharif seed to support their agricultural initiative on specific land types. Additionally, 646 people were supported with seeds of pulses, cash crops, 550 with vegetable seeds and wheat. The seed village program was taken up in four villages (Bholbeda, Ghuntabani, Badatalia and saragachhida) where the farmers produced around 24000 kgs of seed. They have exchanged their seeds among themselves and sold to farmers of project as well as outside villages that gave a good yield. Several steps has been taken to enhance the skill and capacity of the stakeholders. More than 7500 training days were created across 14 themes of agriculture and IGP. The training and exposure visit helped the farmers to acquire new knowledge and information, which were implemented across the activities. The skill and knowledge obtained by the trainings are largely practised on the ground. Evidences of the practices reflected on the seed bed preparation, line plantation, use of organic manure such as Azola, Vermin compost etc, cultivation of cash crops like ginger and turmeric and general soil and water management.

The Covid -19 has brought changes in life style. Many of the migrant workers lost their jobs and their earnings. The children dropped out of school for 2 years and were left to themselves. On behalf of BSSS 60 women and youths were trained on skill-based trainings and 50% of them are getting additional earnings for their families. Post COVID -19 situation, people from the project area migrated to different places looking for jobs because of less opportunity available in the villages. Thus, the BSSS staff coordinated with the GP and district level officials with names of 51 village person who migrated from the village.

During the last three years 315 farmers have registered under Kisan ID to avail the facilities provided by the schemes. With the help of Kisan ID cards farmers will able to sell their produces and avail facilities and schemes under govt. dept. In the project area other prominent source of livelihood for the target community includes goat rearing, poultry rearing, Sabai grass, leaf plate making. During the project period skill-based training has been given on sabai rope processing, goat rearing, and poultry rearing. Thus, they are now practicing new method/techniques in their livelihood's activities. For rearing of their goats and poultry farming the project supported and coordinated with proper veterinary doctors to ensure longevity.

The project has promoted community-based institutions i.e. 17 FCs and 34 SHGs and one farmer's federation and a SHG federation to support the intervention and activities. Most of them are in a growing stage. They are now in a process of learning new ways of adapting skills of agriculture other allied livelihood options. The CBOs are in a process of adopting their developmental initiatives.

Most of the tribal communities in Mayurbhanj district is affected by various social evils like drunkenness and migration. These are the biggest and growing problems of the villages of our targeted project area. Drinking locally made ‘handia’ (rice beer) is not only hampering their health and family life but also increasing the risk of a variety of serious problem. It is also creating financial problem due to excessive spending on alcohol and dragging them towards poverty. During our intervention the community were sensitized on the bad effects of the alcoholism. Similarly, migration leads to human trafficking, many youths both male and female are being trapped by the mediator for forced bondage and sexual abuse. In majority of the cases neither the victim nor the parents want to disclose any abuse to protect the family prestige and the future of the victims. Child marriages are very common in these villages. Parents try to give the girls into marriage much before their marriage age which they claim as their culture. These social evils are worst in these tribal belts of Mayurbhanj district which affect the lives of the poor so badly. In order to address these issues BSSS took community orientation programs along with campaigns to sensitize the community on migration and ills of child marriage. Different workshops and awareness through cultural programmes were organised at village as well as cluster level. Community level childprotection committees were formed to protect and care for the child. Steps have been taken against the girl child marriage, 8 girls were rescued and rehabilitated and necessary consultation was done to protect them from ills of child marriage.

One of the important needs of the hour is to integrate the farmers, especially the small farmers so that they will join the mainstream of social development. The additional income incurred from both agriculture and allied sectors will initiate the farmers to remain interested in agriculture.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Caritas France is one of the natural partners’ of BSSS and has been supporting since 2015 through its DREAM project. The Project DREAM was intended for the livelihood development of tribal communities in Keutunimari GP of Kuliana block and Betana GP of Baripada Sadar block in Mayurbhanj district. With the timely support and proper guidance of Caritas France. The project was successfully completed. The success of DREAM has inspired the communities of surrounding Gram Panchayats to approach BSSS to adopt their GPs with same activities as the socio-economic standard of surrounding communities were almost same. Hence, SWAAD project was designed to be implemented in 17 villages of Saragachhida gram panchayat of Kuliana block of Mayurbhanj district since June’ 2019 to May’2022.

The focus area of SWAAD relates to Livelihood promotion, strengthening CBOs and influencing policies through lobby and advocacy efforts to minimise social issues through community participation. In order to address the social issues, activities like community level awareness, community level campaigns and advocacy were designed to boost up the programme activities.

The word “SWAAD” in the local Odia language means “taste” which implies flavours in food. Since agriculture is the prime source of livelihood, improved agriculture practices should be adopted keeping in mind good traditional practices, enhancing income generation opportunities, establishing and strengthening linkage with line departments, addressing social issues along with food insecurity measures.

At about 70% of Indians live in rural areas and the majority of this population depends on agriculture & allied activities, traditional skills, other locally available natural resources and labour work for their survival. Though in general, the growth rate of India has been doing great, particularly that of the agriculture sector has been unstable and changeable. The agriculture sector especially had been badly affected due to effects of natural disasters like floods, droughts, pest attacks, climate change effect which has a severe impact on agriculture. Especially the small and marginal farmers cannot cope with higher input cost, distress sale of products due to lack of marketing facilities, lack of storage facilities, habitual credit burden and other factors.

Although funds are being allocated every year but don't reach the ground and the situation has remained the same for years together. This somehow has never got serious attention and thus the situation of farming communities remains quite vulnerable especially those of the marginal and small farmers and if they are from socially deprived communities like SC/ST groups, then their situation is worse. In a way what we are able to see as growth is an "Exclusive Growth" of the capitalists and not an "Inclusive Growth". Enough and more attention is being given to the manufacturing & service industry rather than agriculture sector which is an important constituent of the Indian economy has remained neglected.

The situation remains augmented especially post Covid-19 as there is an economic crisis in the world and the price hike of the essential commodities in India. Unavailability of jobs and job loss have increased the misery of people. The pandemic also had its effects on the livelihood of the poor in the rural areas as they suffered without having an alternative skill for earning. This has increased rate of antisocial elements like human trafficking, child labour, child marriage and dropouts.

The situation is not very different in state of Odisha. According to the State Economic Survey Report, the average share of broad agriculture sector (comprising of crops, livestock, fishery and forestry sub sector) to GSDP (at current price) has declined to 20 percent between 2011-12 and 2014-15. The contribution of crops and livestock sub sectors together in Odisha declined to less than 14 percent in 2015-16 of GSDP from an overwhelming 60 percent of GSDP in 1960s. While such dismayed trend in agriculture, the survey stated that still now more than 60 percent of total workers in rural areas depend on this sector for their livelihood. Almost ten years back, Odisha government targeted to irrigate at least 35 % of the cultivable land in each block of the state. But, out of total 314 blocks, irrigation coverage in 198 blocks is less than 35% of the cultivable land. The report urged the state government to make strategies of intensive cultivation as well as increase in cultivated area for augmenting food production need to be addressed with high priority.

### **Background of project area**

This project was implemented in 17 villages of Saragachhida Gram Panchayat which is situated in the Kulianablock of Mayurbhanj District of Odisha state. Out of 17 villages, six villages are situated on the border line of Odisha and West Bengal.

The targeted location of the project is predominantly a tribal area that largely depends on land, forest & nature for their livelihood. Agriculture, *sabai* rope making, bamboo plantation and animal husbandry have been their major source of subsistence along with daily wages.

In the project area, 58% of the total household of **1140** depends upon agriculture as their primary source of income. Out of which nearly 70% are marginal farmers having less than 2.5 acres of land holding. Added to the situation, 55% of land held by these people is upland, locally named as “Ashu kisam” of land.

*The project operates in 16 revenue villages having 1140 households with 4527 population. Majority of its population are ST (83.94%) categories followed by OBC (10%), SEBC (4.21%) SC (1.57%) and General (0.20%). One village Purunasahi was removed from project area after their homestead land was submerged by Jambira Dam (irrigation project), Deuli (sources-Baseline survey conducted by BSSS). Purunasahi is not found physically because its inhabitants are rehabilitated by the Jambira Dam project, Deuli, and settled in nearby villages. Likewise, Saragachhida having 174 families belong to ST and OBC having different geographical and cultural issues has been considered as 2 different villages, keeping the total number of the villages as 17.*

### Demography

In the project area the male and female population are 47.44% and 52.55% respectively, with majority of the population belonging to Scheduled Tribes with 83.94% and General population as low as 0.26%. Others belonging to SC, OBC and SEBC as 1.57%, 10% and 4.21% respectively.

| SL NO | VILLAGE     | HH   | ST  | SC | GEN | OBC | SEBC | Male | Female | Total |
|-------|-------------|------|-----|----|-----|-----|------|------|--------|-------|
| 1     | Chalunia    | 196  | 157 | 8  | 0   | 31  | 0    | 402  | 365    | 767   |
| 2     | BadPalasia  | 40   | 38  | 0  | 0   | 2   | 0    | 102  | 77     | 179   |
| 3     | Kaladam     | 18   | 17  | 0  | 1   | 0   | 0    | 46   | 40     | 86    |
| 4     | Tangasol    | 93   | 84  | 0  | 1   | 8   | 0    | 227  | 193    | 420   |
| 5     | Tubulbhadu  | 26   | 25  | 0  | 1   | 0   | 0    | 59   | 59     | 118   |
| 6     | Gadargadi   | 75   | 75  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0    | 146  | 158    | 304   |
| 7     | Bholbeda    | 23   | 23  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0    | 40   | 28     | 68    |
| 8     | Saragchhida | 174  | 114 | 0  | 0   | 52  | 8    | 338  | 291    | 629   |
| 9     | Nagarsol    | 57   | 57  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0    | 112  | 108    | 220   |
| 10    | Charmania   | 34   | 22  | 0  | 0   | 12  | 0    | 85   | 77     | 162   |
| 11    | Hatibari    | 59   | 59  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0    | 126  | 124    | 250   |
| 12    | Bankola     | 18   | 18  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0    | 35   | 34     | 69    |
| 13    | Bhugudakata | 90   | 40  | 8  | 0   | 2   | 40   | 191  | 157    | 348   |
| 14    | Ghuntutani  | 64   | 64  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0    | 143  | 125    | 268   |
| 15    | Badtalia    | 105  | 105 | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0    | 200  | 186    | 386   |
| 16    | Baghuasol   | 68   | 59  | 2  | 0   | 7   | 0    | 127  | 126    | 253   |
| 17    | Purunasahi  | 0    | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0    | 0    | 0      | 0     |
|       |             | 1140 | 957 | 18 | 3   | 114 | 48   | 2379 | 2148   | 4527  |

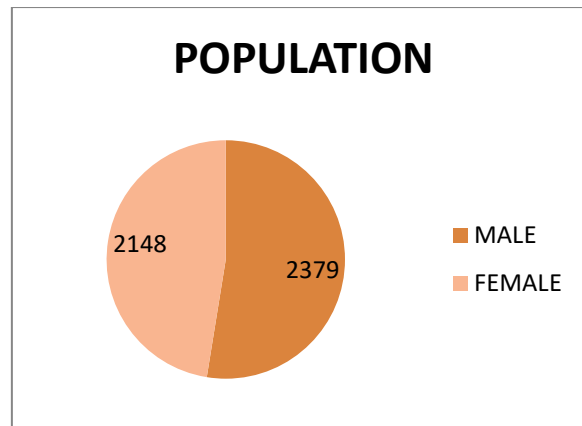


Figure 1: POPULATION- Male-52.55% Female 47.44%

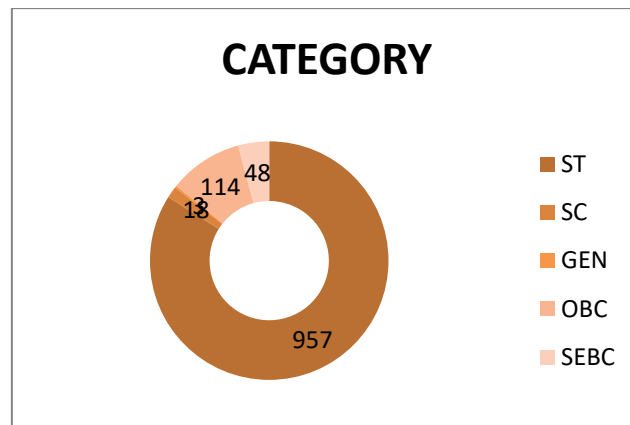


Figure 2: CATEGORY (ST-83.94%, SC-1.57%, GEN-0.26%, OBC-10%, SEBC-4.21%)

#### i. Households

Total land in the project area is 1259.63 acres and individual household own varied acres of land which is categorized as upland, medium land, low land and some of the population have no land at all. In Fig 3 we can see distribution of different types of land against number of households.

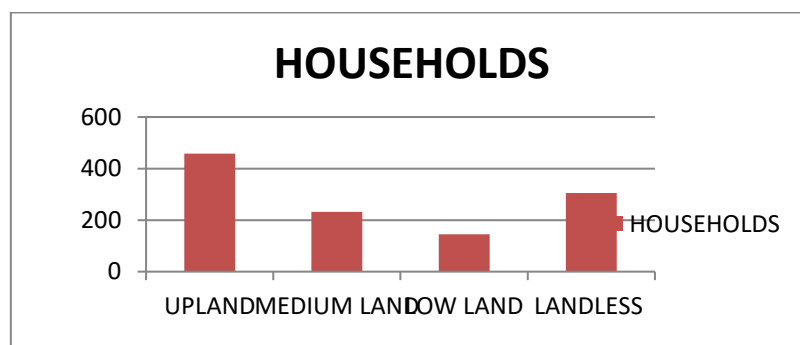


Figure 3: UPLAND-458HH, MEDIUM LAND-232HH, LOW LAND-145HH, NO LAND-305HH

## ii. Sources of family income

The community has different sources of family income which includes; agriculture, service, business, own shop, traditional work and daily wage earner. Fig 4 shows the distribution of sources of income and the number of households involve in the same. Majority of the population is involved in agricultural activities, there are few households which still carry the traditional occupation and many also work as daily wage earners. Some of the household is also dependent on Share Cropping, those having no land cultivate in the same land on sharing basis. There are around 216 household which is involved in share cropping (BELOW ONE ACRE-192 HH, BETWEEN 1-2 ACRE-24HH).

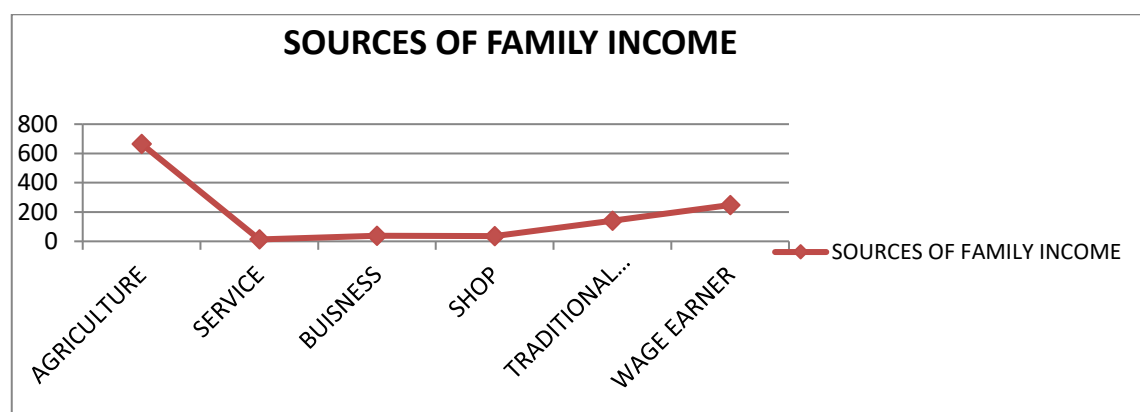


Figure 4: Sources of family income; Agriculture-665, Service-13, Business-37, Shop-35, Traditional work-141 Wage earner-249

## iii. Occupation

All the agriculture lands are rain fed in nature. Good rain helps the farmers to grow a handful amount of paddy production. Late rain, untimely rain and insufficient rain doesn't give good yield. As traditional paddy sown in upland (ASHU) needs good rain to grow. This production helps to meet family need during the food scarcity months (October and November). But during the project period it is observed due to scarcity of rain uplands remained untilled and barren. BSSS took initiative to use the upland and medium land by cultivating pulses like horse gram in barren lands and black gram and green gram in medium lands. That gave a good return and helped the farmers family to get nutritious foods. In the upland they usually grow short duration of paddy (ASHU) which is sown after the first rain. If monsoon favors this type of paddy can give 3-4 quintals per acre. In medium lands they grow Lalat and Khandagiri varieties of paddy which gives 6-7 quintals/acre. In low line paddy fields those near to the rain water flow (nals), paddy variety like swarn and Kalachampa are cultivated that gives 7-8 quintals of per acre. Traditional cultivation Maize has come down which was a major crop of tribal community earlier. Some of the households are moving towards Bamboo plantation as it is easy to plant bamboos with no care. As far as cash crop is concerned ginger, turmeric and arum are cultivated for family use. The farmers use manual paddy harvester for threshing paddy. Others use planks and stones for the same. They collect seed after completing all paddy cutting works. Only 95 farmers use roughing in their paddy fields.

Tribal families keep chicks and goats to offer their puja to their goddess. (Worship to their traditional god/goddess). 23 households have small ponds those are dried in spring and summer seasons due to inappropriate soil layer (existence of small stones and Murom that helps to drain the water downwards).

**iv. CBO members**

There are various community-based organisations namely village committee, puja committee, pani panchayat, youth club, SHG members etc. There are around 448 SHG members, reflecting that the village members are active in social issues and participate in cultural events etc.

**A. Goal**

**The rural communities in Mayurbhanj District have enhanced social welfare through improved and sustainable livelihood practices**

**B. Specific Objective 1**

**Specific Objective 1**

By the end of 2022 the target households will have improved their income by 50% through sustainable livelihood options

**I.R. 1.1:** Target community will have better knowledge on improved agricultural practices with double production of paddy. They have better knowledge on different integrated and income generation activities involving organic and climate smart agriculture and practicing it.

**Specific Objective 2**

By the end of 2022, 17 villages of Saragachhida Panchayat, will have formed and strengthened at least one FC and SHG each, organising and managing themselves their own livelihood, income generation activities and established good rapport with govt. line department to tap the schemes and entitlements

**General Activities:**

**a) Letter of information to government officials**

In order to appraise the Govt. line departments and resource agencies on the SWAAD project, it's goal, objectives and activities, letters were given to the District Collector cum District Magistrate of Mayurbhanj, Block Development Officer, Kuliana, Local Police Station, Chandua, Assistant Agricultural Officer, Kuliana, KrushiVigyan Kendra (KVK), Mayurbhanj-01, Sarapanch, Saragachhida along with other important line departments dignitaries. During the last three years they have extended their support to the project as and when required.

**Interview and selection of the staff (Staff Recruitment):**

Staffs are the backbone of the project. Their experiences, skills, commitment and dedication boosts up the project to reach in its objectives. In so far as project staffs are concerned there was a need of 6 animators for the field. Staff recruitment was done as per the staff recruitment guideline of BSSS. Emphasis was given on selecting local youths as animators. The idea behind hiring the local staff was to prepare and develop them as future community volunteers for program

sustainability of the project. In the process 10 staff (Project Coordinator, Asst. Project Coordinator, Finance Officer, Agriculturist including 6 animators had been selected to carryout the project work.

### **b) Orientation to staff on the project and Refresher Training**

Orientation to staff is an ongoing process to capacitate them on project, its objectives and its activities, strategy of implementation, types of activities and result to be achieved. In the last three years project staffs were oriented on understanding the program activities, process of implementation , community level rapport building and people's participation. The sessions were facilitated by Director, Fr Lijo, Mr Satyaranjan Mohapatra (Finance officer) and Mr Chakradhar Rout (Project Coordinator). The animators were replaced again and again and each time apart from the scheduled orientation, regular training was being organised for better understanding and adoption the strategy of implementing program activities.

### **Results achieved:**

- All staff became self-reliant to carry out program activities as desired..
- They performed better their roles and responsibilities assigned to them .

### **c) Community orientation**

Community orientation was conducted in each village taking all lead members, PRI members, Women Self Help Group (WSHG) members, retired Govt. employees, Anganwadi Workers (AWW) and ASHA. They were intimated on the project, its objectives and activities. Special attention was given on women's participation and involvement. As a result positive response towards project staff and activities was found in each village. The lead members along with the women leaders of the community came forward to support the project staffs by organising different meetings and participating in decision making process. Some of the incidents may be taken as examples. The Bholbeda and Nagrashol village communities organised project level programs and International Womens Day celebration at their villages . They felt glad by hosting their neighbours along with guests of the occasion. The care and affection taken by the women SHG members at Nagrashol was noteworthy one.

### **d) Inauguration of the Project "SWAAD"**

The project SWAAD was officially inaugurated at Bholbeda village on 01 October'19 in the presence of 650 people and guests from district and block administration and PRI members. Guests of the occasion were Dr Sanghamitra Pattnaik- Senior Scientist and Head, KrushiBigyan Kendra(KVK) Mayurbhanj-1, Ms Jhunilata Bhuyan, Home Science specialist KVK, Dr. Dr Subas Chandra Mohanty, Veterinary Surgeon (VS) Kuliana, Mr Surjya Praksh Mishra , Assistant Horticulture Officer , Baripada, Mr. Makardhwaj Murmu, Sarpanch, Saragachhida GP, Fr Lijo Director, BSSS, Fr Eric, Asst Director, BSSS, Mr Chandrasekhar Panda, Coordinator DREAM. The colorful cultural programme performed by the Bridge up Center (BuC) students of Sandakoi village was highly appreciated by the guests and audiences. The cultural team members were awarded with prizes.



### Results achieved:

- 650 participants became sensitized on the project and its activities.
- A good linkages with line departments and resource agencies was established.
- The community took trust on the project and its activities.
- The guests from Govt. and allied departments extended their support to the project.

### Baseline Survey and Data Analysis

The Baseline survey was conducted at the first half of the project covering 1140 households of 16 villages to know the socio-economic status. The animators conducted the survey through home visit. The survey report data was consolidated and analysed that helped to identify direct beneficiaries of the villages.

*The project operates in 16 revenue villages having 1140 households with 4527 population. Majority of its population are ST (83.94%) categories followed by OBC (10%), SEBC (4.21%) SC (1.57%) and General (0.20%). One village Purunasahi has been migrated to out of project area after their homestead land was submerged by Jambira Dam (irrigation project), Deuli -. (sources-Baseline survey conducted by BSSS)*

### Activities under Specific Objective 1:

#### 1. Training on sustainable and improved agricultural practices:

##### a. Soil Testing, Nursery Bed and Seed & Seedling treatment.

#### Objectives of the activity:

- ❖ To impart farmers about the importance of soil testing, nursery bed preparation, seed/seedling treatment
- ❖ To sensitise and to encourage the farmers to adopt the said practices to make the farming practices sustainable one

#### Activity in brief:

In a modern improved agricultural practices the components like soil testing, preparation of nursery bed, seed and seedling treatment etc. has a great influence on the production. However, importance to these aspectsof the cultivation was lacking in the farmers of the project area as



observed at the intervention. So, to make these farmers aware of these practices as well as to adopt these in their practices, there were trainings followed by refreshers from the project. The trainings were with demonstrations followed by facilitation to farmers. The resource persons for these trainings were Mr. Hrushikesh Mahanty, the retired agriculture overseer. The topics he had covered were –

- ❖ Different components of Improved Agriculture Practices.
- ❖ Need of soil testing and how it helps to maintain soil health.
- ❖ Preparation of nursery bed, need for seed treatment and its impact on pest and disease management.
- ❖ Seedling treatment and its effectiveness

In the trainings altogether there were 730 farmers from 17 villages and of these 520 were women. Later, in the process of follow up the project staff continued encouraging and facilitating farmers to adopt the practices. Within this 3 years 884 farmers had been facilitated with demonstration on the process of seed and seedling treatment, 540 farmers on the process of soil collection for testing and 730 farmers on preparation of nursery beds.

#### **Process undertaken:**

Contact with the resource person.  
Preparation of training module.  
Collection of training materials.  
Fixation of date and place.  
Logistic arrangements.  
Conduct training and follow up



#### **Results achieved:-**

- ❖ 80% of farmers of the total 730 have acquired knowledge and skills of soil testing, preparation of nursery beds, seed and seedling treatment
- ❖ 86 farmers had submitted soil samples to the lab following the proper procedures of soil collection
- ❖ Till end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of the project no farmers had received any recommendation against the soil samples submitted for testing
- ❖ 73.68% farmers of the total 1140 are cultivating their crops following the acquired knowledge of nursery bed preparation, seed & seedling treatment

### **b. Training on INM, IPM and Post Harvest Management**

#### **Objectives of the program:**

- To educate the farmers upon the proper management of nutrients for soil and diseases/pest for plants
- To impart the farmers about the benefit of post-harvest management including storage

#### **Activity in brief:**

In increasing production management of soil health including management of pest and diseases is quite important. In this connection the general practices of the area farmers as observed during the base year was something inappropriate. They were using fertilizers (Urea and Gromor only) depending upon their affordable capacity followed by the doses not recommended or specified by experts. They generally use to follow the practices applied by their fellow



farmers without even realizing its effects upon the crops and production. In the same way in managing pest and diseases the farmers generally depend upon the guidance of druggist having pesticide shop and these druggist have their main motto to sell their products out. So, to ensure proper management of soil nutrients as well as management of pest and diseases in an integrated way, there were trainings for the farmers on INM, IPM including post-harvest management. The purpose was to increase production by educating farmers upon the need of proper management of soil nutrients and integrated pest and diseases management.

Within this 3 years there were 102 trainings and farmers covered through these were 402. The farmers acquired knowledge on balanced use of fertilizers (organic and chemical) based upon the recommendation of an expert, adoption of eco-friendly measures in managing and controlling pest and diseases along with process of post-harvest management (selection of seedplant, process of cutting, threshing, drying, cleaning and storing of paddy seeds etc.) to reduce yield loss. The staff members of the project according to the need of the farmers, visited them, guided them for proper cultivation of their crops. The farmers numbering 840 had followed the complete package of improved cropping practices and had also increased their production.

### **Results achieved:**

- 779 farmers of 17 villages have acquired necessary knowledge on INM & IPM including post-harvest management
- Till now 840 farmers out of 1140 are practicing the package of improved cropping practice and of these 840 farmers have increased their yield from 32.35% (base year production)
- 730 farmers out of 1140 are using organic manure balancing with chemical fertilizers

## **2. Seed Village Program**

### **a. Training on quality seed management**

#### **Objectives of the program**

- To educate the farmers about the process of producing quality paddy seeds
- To persuade the farmers to produce quality seeds by their own to meet the of quality seeds

#### **Activity in brief:**

Want of quality seed was directly affecting the production of the farmers. For them to get quality seed was really a challenge because of its insufficient supply with higher prices. In order to help the farmers to overcome this problem, there was training for the farmers on how to produce quality seeds under the activity seed village program. The project conducted a number of training program to cover more farmers and more villages and in the process it had covered all the 17 target villages with 248 farmers. The topics covered under the trainings were -

- seed selection
- seed cleaning
- seedling treatment
- Line plantation
- IPM and INM
- Cutting paddy at 85% maturity



➤ Post Harvest Management practices

Along with this the project decided to support the interested farmers with quality seeds of both the varieties, i.e. local and improved one. These selected farmers will create quality seeds in their land and demonstrate these to the other farmers for learning. Accordingly 7 farmers had been selected and of these 3 farmers for local variety and 4 farmers for improved variety.

**Results achieved:-**

- 248 farmers of 17 villages had acquired required skills and techniques of producing quality seeds
- 7 farmers out of 248 had been selected for creation of seed village program in 10 acres of land
- Besides these 7 selected farmers 68 others had also cultivated their crops using the process and techniques of producing quality seeds

**b. Creation of seed village**

**Objectives of the program:**

- ❖ To create 10 acres of demonstration fields of varieties local and improved one
- ❖ To support and guide selected farmers to follow the complete process of producing quality seeds
- ❖ To facilitate them to continue the learning in order to be self-reliance and self-dependent on seed production and distribution.

**Activity in brief:**

As per plan in 10 acres patches seed village program had been conducted and accordingly the 7 selected farmers had been given further orientation upon the process and practices to be followed. The seed varieties chosen for the demonstration were Swarna (local) and 1001(improved one). The farmers cultivated the above said 2 varieties and time to time they had been assured of necessary guidance from the project staff. The seed village crops were in good condition and as guided they conducted roughing as well as cutting of crops at 85% maturity. With this they are becoming confident enough in producing quality seeds. The details of crop production made was as given below in the table.



Tables on process and techniques used with quantum of production received

| Village   | Variety | Farmers | Acres | Seed treatment | Nursery raising | Seedling treatment | Basal doze | Line plantation | Weed mngt | IN M& IPM |
|-----------|---------|---------|-------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Badatalia | Swarn   | 3       | 5     | √              | √               | √                  | √          | √               | √         | √         |

|               |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saragach hida | 1001 | 4 | 5 | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
|---------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| Rough Ing | Crop cutting | Seed Collection (Kgs) | Consumption (Kgs) | Kept for own use (Kgs) | Kept for neighbouring farmers (Kgs) | Out site sale (kgs) |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| √         | √            | 5400                  | 2200              | 200                    | 3000                                | 1200                |
| √         | √            | 5500                  | 2500              | 200                    | 2800                                | 1000                |

#### Results achieved:

- ❖ The 7 selected farmers completed the seed village program successfully with making profit
- ❖ Within this 3 years period they have sold out 12.7 quintals of quality seeds to 520 farmers produced by them

### C. Creation of different Paddy Models

#### Objectives of the program:

- To create 3 different models of cultivations i.e. local seeds vs high yielding seeds (Model-1), wild plantation vs line plantation (Model-02) , bio-compost vs chemical fertilisers (Model-03)
- Help the farmers exploring the difference in between the varieties in relation to cost of production and quantum of production
- To encourage and to facilitate the farmers to adopt the one that is sustainable and suitable for practices with better harvest than the others

#### Activity in brief:

The project SWAAD from its very beginning of intervention was focusing on increase of production by reforming certain as old practices. To this effect it had initiated demonstrations of 3 different models of cultivations. The purpose was to help the area farmers to understand the yield difference in relation to the varieties and practices adopted in the models. Besides that based upon this learning to encourage them to adopt the best one i.e. sustainable and suitable for their practices with better harvest for increasing production.



As per plan the project had demonstrated 3 different paddy models (local seeds vs high yielding seeds [Model-1], wild plantation vs line plantation [Model-02], bio-compost vs chemical fertilisers [Model-03] )covering 230 acres of land of 285 farmers. For learning from these models 45 farmers from the project area had visited the demonstration patches. Later after harvest in all the 17 communities the yield results of different models had also shared and facilitated them to chose the best practiceable one. Model wise the details of yield results with practices followed were as given below in the table.

Table on models with yield results

| Sl. No. | Models                              | Coverage of acres     |                       | Model wise expenses   |                       | Yield received        |                       |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1       | local seeds vs high yielding seeds  | Local seeds           | High yielding         | Local seeds           | High yielding         | Local seeds           | High yielding         |
|         |                                     | 160                   | 160                   | 80000                 | 112000                | 1280                  | 2080                  |
| 2       | wild plantation vs line plantation  | Wild transplan tation | Line transplan tation | Wild transplanta tion | Line transplanta tion | Wild transplanta tion | Line transplant ation |
|         |                                     | 60                    | 60                    | 15000                 | 18000                 | 480                   | 780                   |
| 3       | bio-compost vs chemical fertilisers | Bio-compost           | Chemical fertilizer   | Bio-compost           | Chemical fertilizer   | Bio-compost           | Chemical fertilizer   |
|         |                                     | 10                    | 10                    | 20000                 | 30000                 | 70                    | 130                   |

#### Results achieved:

- 285 farmers from 15 villages got the learning from different models

### 3. Kharif paddy seeds support

#### Objectives of the program:

- ❖ To ensure adoption of stress-tolerant quality paddy seeds to the farmers
- ❖ To increase paddy production by 30% by using quality seeds and package of improved cropping practices along with bio compost

#### Activity in brief:

By practice majority of the farmers prefer to use their own home seeds than that of the Large Area Multi-Purpose Societies (LAMPS) and Govt. seed vendors. The reason is non-availability of quality seeds at right time with reasonable prices and quantity. This along with the traditional way of cultivation were the main reason for low production. So, as per the request of lead farmers the project had supported 210 farmers with quality seeds. Besides that guided the farmers to use the package of improved cropping practices and to adopt the bio-compost in place of chemical fertilizers. The details of seeds supported and yield results received were as given below in the table.



Table on quality seeds supported to farmers with varieties during Kharif season

|              | Kala champa | Sampada | Ashutosh | Swarn | MTU 1156 | Bina -17 | Total |
|--------------|-------------|---------|----------|-------|----------|----------|-------|
| Seeds in KGs | 1800        | 600     | 500      | 700   | 500      | 500      | 4600  |

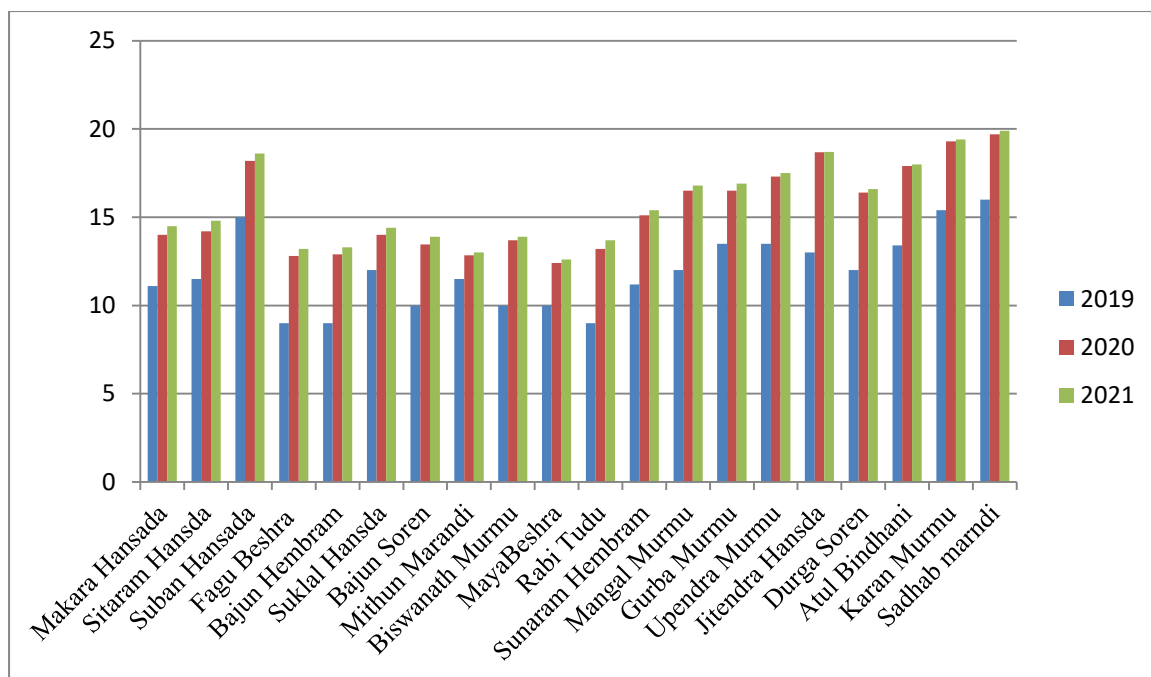
|               |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Farmers       | 93 | 48 | 14 | 22 | 15 | 18 | 210 |
| Land in Acres | 90 | 30 | 25 | 35 | 25 | 25 | 230 |
| Villages      | 13 | 9  | 10 | 5  | 5  | 7  | 14  |

Rs 53250/- collected towards farmers contribution in Kharif season.

Table on comparison of Kharif production for last 3 years

| Name of the farmers | 2019 Kharif (in quintals) /acre | 2020 Kharif (in quintals)/acre | 2021 Kharif (in quintals)/acre |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Makara Hansda       | 11.1                            | 14                             | 14.5                           |
| Sitaram Hansda      | 11.5                            | 14.2                           | 14.8                           |
| Suban Hansda        | 15                              | 18.2                           | 18.6                           |
| FaguBeshra          | 9                               | 12.8                           | 13.2                           |
| Bajun Hembram       | 9                               | 12.9                           | 13.3                           |
| Suklal Hansda       | 12                              | 14                             | 14.4                           |
| BajunSoren          | 10                              | 13.45                          | 13.9                           |
| MithunMarandi       | 11.5                            | 12.85                          | 13.0                           |
| BiswanathMurmu      | 10                              | 13.69                          | 13.9                           |
| Maya Beshra         | 10                              | 12.41                          | 12.6                           |
| Rabi Tudu           | 9                               | 13.2                           | 13.7                           |
| SunaramHembram      | 11.2                            | 15.1                           | 15.4                           |
| MangalMurmu         | 12                              | 16.5                           | 16.8                           |
| GurbaMurmu          | 13.5                            | 16.5                           | 16.9                           |
| UpendraMurmu        | 13.5                            | 17.3                           | 17.5                           |
| JitendraHansda      | 13                              | 18.68                          | 18.7                           |
| DutgaSoren          | 12                              | 16.4                           | 16.6                           |
| AtulBindhani        | 13.4                            | 17.9                           | 18.0                           |
| Karan Murmu         | 15.4                            | 19.3                           | 19.5                           |
| Sadhab Marndi       | 16                              | 19.7                           | 19.9                           |
|                     | 238.1                           | 309.08                         | 315.2                          |

A comparative graph on paddy production

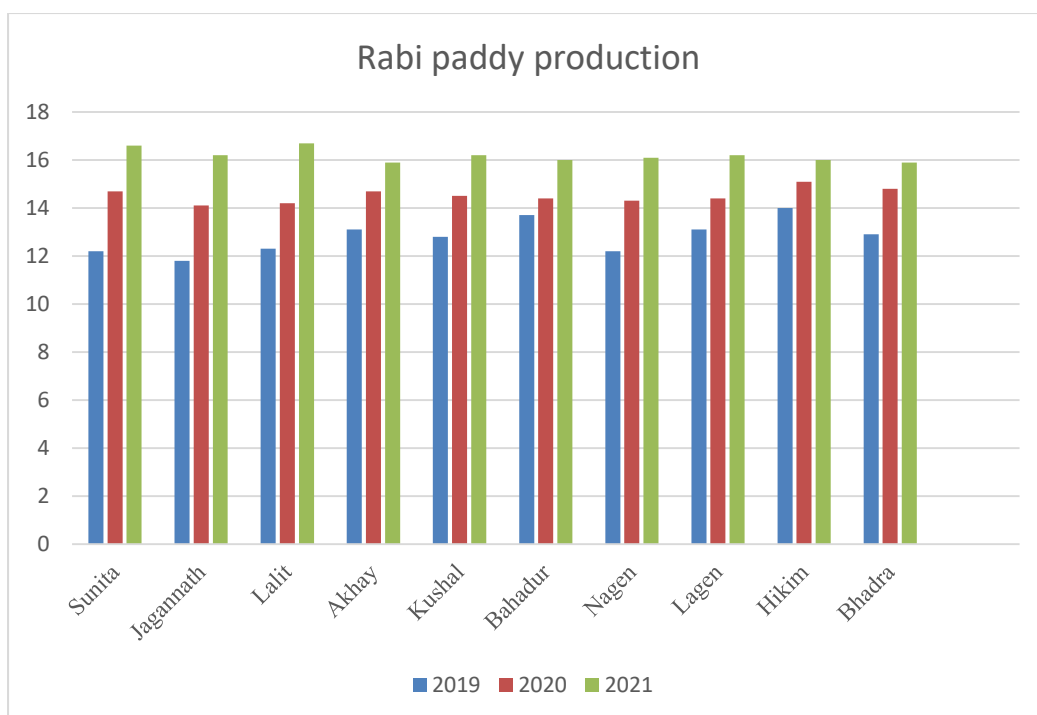


In the Rabi season following paddy seeds were supported to farmers.

|               | 1010   | CO51   | KHANDGIRI | Total |
|---------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Seeds in KGs  | 200kgs | 600kgs | 400 kgs   | 1200  |
| Farmers       | 10     | 29     | 19        | 58    |
| Land in Acres | 10     | 30     | 20        | 60    |
| Villages      | 6      | 6      | 6         | 6     |

#### Rabi Paddy production in last three years

| Name of the farmers | 2019 Rabi (in quintals) /acre | 2020 Rabi (in quintals)/acre | 2021 Rabi (in quintals)/acre |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sunuta Mahakud      | 12.2                          | 14.7                         | 16.6                         |
| Jagannath Naik      | 11.8                          | 14.1                         | 16.2                         |
| Lalit Ku. Hembram   | 12.3                          | 14.2                         | 16.7                         |
| Akhay Ku. Naik      | 13.1                          | 14.7                         | 15.9                         |
| Kushal Murmu        | 12.8                          | 14.5                         | 16.2                         |
| Bahadur Singh       | 13.7                          | 14.4                         | 16.0                         |
| Nagen Hansdah       | 12.2                          | 14.3                         | 16.1                         |
| Lagen Hansdah       | 13.1                          | 14.4                         | 16.2                         |
| Hikim Murmu         | 14.0                          | 15.1                         | 16.0                         |
| Bhadra Singh        | 12.9                          | 14.8                         | 15.9                         |
|                     | 128.1                         | 145.2                        | 161.8                        |



#### Challenges:

- ✚ 45 acres paddy cultivation was submerged under Dam water during depression rain accured in October '21.
- ✚ Continuous rain due to depression has filled the paddy land that is still flowing by which ripen paddy could not be harvested. In paddy lands more than 6" water remaining and kharif paddy harvesting affected to a lot.

#### 4. Training on Rabi cultivation

##### Objectives of the program:

- ❖ To develop and upgrade knowledge and ideas of farmers on different Rabi crops possible in their climate
- ❖ To encourage and to facilitate them to bringing more and more land under cultivation

##### Activity in brief:

A number of crops are there which can be cultivated in Rabi season like paddy, pulses(Black gram, Green gram, Bengal gram), wheat, oilseeds (Mustard, Groundnut, Sun flower), and varieties of vegetables. Some of these can be cultivated in the moisture of the soil while others need little water. But the farmers rarely adopt rabi cultivation due to a lack of irrigation facilities. So, to motivate them as well as to encourage them towards Rabi crop cultivation, there were trainings on Rabi cultivation covering 340 farmers of 17 villages.

The resource person for the training was Mr. Hrushikesh Mahanty the retired agriculture overseer. Along with him the staff members of the project also conducted the trainings for the farmers. The main purpose of the training was to help the farmers selecting crops those need little water or can be cultivated in existing soil moistures and to facilitate them at least take up Rabi crop cultivation covering more and more areas. The different topics covered under the trainings were as given below in the table.

| No of villages covered | No of Participants | Topics covered                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17                     | 340                | -Soil moisture management and rabi cultivation.<br>-Water management in rabi crops.<br>-Types of crops and process of cultivation.<br>-INM and IPM in rabi cultivation. |

#### Results achieved:

- ❖ 340 farmers from 17 villages got knowledge on varieties of Rabi crops possible in the area.
- ❖ 450 farmers including 110 impact farmers became interested to cultivate Rabi crops in their villages.

## 5. Seed support for Rabi cultivation

#### Objectives of the activity

- To encourage farmers to cultivate Rabi crops possible in their area and to ensure nutrition aspects of the farmer families
- To facilitate farmers those having little opportunity to make it a source for additional income
- To reduce migration/unemployment in the long run

#### Activity in brief:

Rabi crops seed support was an initiative to animate the farmers towards the cultivation ignored for lack of irrigation and soil moisture in the land after harvesting of paddy. Under the activity BSSS not only encouraged the farmers but also supported them with varieties of Rabi crop seeds possible in the area for cultivation. Among the various seeds supported and farmers covered with acres of land were as given below in the table.



Table on details of Rabi crop seeds supported with coverage of lands in acres

|  | Paddy | Black gram(kg) | Green gram | Buta Bengalgram | Wheat | Mustard | Sunflower |
|--|-------|----------------|------------|-----------------|-------|---------|-----------|
|--|-------|----------------|------------|-----------------|-------|---------|-----------|

|                             |                  |                    |               |             |              |             |                  |  |             |  |      |  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|--|-------------|--|------|--|
| Quantity                    |                  | 120                |               | 120         | 20           |             | 50               |  | 160         |  | 4    |  |
| Farmers                     |                  | 34                 |               | 35          | 22           |             | 12               |  | 102         |  | 1    |  |
| Area of Cultivation (Acres) |                  | 15                 |               | 15          | 1            |             | 1                |  | 40          |  | 0.75 |  |
| Vegetables                  | Bittergourd (kg) | Lady's finger (kg) | Cucumber (kg) | Cowpea (kg) | Pumpkin (kg) | Greens (kg) | Ridge gourd (kg) |  | Tomato (kg) |  |      |  |
| Quantity                    | 2                | 1.600              | 0.700         | 1.200       | 1.400        | 7.500       | 0.900            |  | 0.500       |  |      |  |
| Farmers                     | 74               | 60                 | 50            | 44          | 47           | 52          | 31               |  | 36          |  |      |  |
| Area of cultivation (acre)  | 1                | 0.25               | 3.4           | 0.2         | 0.8          |             | 0.7              |  | 2.5         |  |      |  |
|                             | Potato (kg)      | POI (kg)           | Radish (kg)   | Pototo      |              |             |                  |  |             |  |      |  |
|                             | 40kg             | 1.000              | 2.500         | 40 kgs      |              |             |                  |  |             |  |      |  |
| Farmer                      | 5                | 15                 | 75            |             |              |             |                  |  |             |  |      |  |
| Area of cultivation         | 0.08             | 0.16               | 1.25          |             |              |             |                  |  |             |  |      |  |

#### Results achieved:

- Altogether 489 farmers had cultivated Rabi crop seeds of different varieties
- Of the above 400 farmers had good returns from the cultivation
- 300 farmers of the total 489 regained confidence and hope that Rabi crops are possible in their area
- By the end of the project altogether 489 farmers are in place of cultivating Rabi crops

## 6. Backyard vegetable (kitchen garden) support:

#### Objectives of the program:

- ❖ To encourage the project area families to cultivate vegetables at least for their kitchen
- ❖ To facilitate them to ensure consumption of fresh vegetables atleast for 3-4 months.

#### Activity in brief:

Cultivation of vegetable even for their own kitchen was not a habit. Health and nutrition points of view this was in fact affecting most of the target families. Besides that they were also spending money in purchasing vegetables from the local markets depending upon their affordable capacity. For to ensure consumption of fresh vegetables at least for 3 to 4 months in a year, the project had supported 178 farmer families with vegetable seeds. The intension was to put these families into a habit of growing vegetables and



through these families to influence other ones those have even little scope.

Hence, there was sensitization program. The project staff conducted meetings with the SHGs members as well as with FCs followed by visited households to motivate them for the cause. Wherever needed, the farmer families had also been given orientation upon the process of cultivating vegetables. Finally the farmer families had been supported with vegetable seeds and these included ridge gourd, lady's finger, greens, peas, bitter gourd, pumpkin, brinjal, bottle gourds etc. All the 178 families cultivated the above said vegetables as per guidance and orientations provided to them.

#### Results achieved:

|            | Village | No of Farmers | Consumption (in Rs) | Sale (in Rs) | Total production (in Rs) |
|------------|---------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Kharif '20 | 16      | 178           | 107465              | 24535        | 132000                   |

## 7. Training and input support for organic cultivation and models:

#### Objectives of the program:

- To impart knowledge and skills to farmers on the utility of organic cultivation followed by soil health management
- To promote a number of bio-composting models in the project villages and encourage and to facilitate the farmers to prepare different types of bio-composts with their own hands
- To motivate the farmers for reducing use of chemical fertilizers and finally replacing it completely with bio-composts

#### Activity in brief:

Generally farmers prefer to use chemical fertilisers in their plants for speed growth of plants and getting extra production. They don't consider its effect on soil and productivity. They rarely even consult with soil experts and agriculturist for maintaining soil health. As a result, the soil loses its fertility and quality. In order to resettle this issue of soil infertility, BSSS conducted training and supported farmers with necessary materials to develop bio-compost units on demonstration basis. According to the farmers capacity and willingness the project facilitated them to develop nadep, vermin composting and azolla like composting methods. The different topics covered under the training were as given below in the table.



| No of villages | Date of training | No of Participants | Facilitated by          | Topics covered         |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 17             | June-july        | 235                | Mr. Hrushikesh Mohanty, | Organic manure and its |

|  |    |  |           |                                                                                                                                                               |
|--|----|--|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | 21 |  | and Staff | importance, types of organic manure and their use, process of creating organic manures, demonstration of organic models like compost, vermin and azolla pits. |
|--|----|--|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

#### Results achieved:-

- 235 farmers got knowledge on organic cultivation and models.
- 165 Farmers have created organic compost pits
- 34 farmers have raised azolla and 93 vermin composting in their premises.
- 8000 kgs compost used in vegetable and cash crop cultivation.

## 8. Training and exposure visits for the lead farmers to different models

#### Objectives of the program:

- To conduct exposure for selected 45 farmers to KVK, Baripada for enhancing their knowledge and skills on better and sustainable farming practices
- 34 farmers out of 45 will be developed as lead farmers for the project villages to guide and support the other fellow farmers in their farming

#### Activity in brief:

Exposure was a need for the farmers to expand as well as to strengthen their existing knowledge and skills. Accordingly the project had organized an exposure for 45 selected farmers to KBK, Baripada. While visiting the farmers were exposed to different models of paddy cultivation, models of raising seedlings, process of preparing and growing bio-composts, off farm activities like mushroom cultivation and chick rearing etc. Besides that they strengthened their knowledge on climate smart agriculture practices, soil and water management from subject specialists.



#### Results achieved:

- The exposure conducted had strengthened the knowledge and skills of 45 farmers on farming practices
- 34 farmers out of 45 had been selected with outlining their roles and responsibilities towards other fellow farmers
- 75 farmers brought over farming practices by following learning from exposure
- 20 lead farmers out of 34 had guided 106 other farmers in their farming practices

## 9. Field days in different successful models

### Objectives of the program:

- To sensitize farmers on organic models of paddy cultivation.
- To bring a positive mindset towards improvised methods of cultivation.

### Activity in brief:

The field days was just like an exposure in the locality itself for the farmers of the project area. The purpose was to bring changes in the existing farming practices of the farmers by exposing them to successful farming models. Accordingly there were field days and in the team there were 34 farmers. They visited the paddy model of Ms. Minu chapeyar a lead farmer of village Chalunia. Besides that the team also visited one vermin compost model along with Azolla pit. During the visit the team members had an interaction with the lead farmers and from him they came to know the package of practices applied for the crops. In addition to that they also came to know the process of preparing compost and quantum of compost used in the crops.



### Results achieved:

- 34 farmers attended field days and changed their mentality towards improved cropping practices
- 185 farmers including the 34 had realized the importance of package of practice in increasing production
- 112 farmers of the total 185 had increased their production by adopting the learning from field days
- Based upon the field days learning 20 women farmers prepared compost pit structures by their own

## 10. Creation & strengthening of Farmers Hub

### Objectives of the program:

- To familiarize the farmers with modern and improved agricultural equipment.
- To encourage the farmers to use hub equipment for agricultural practices.

**Activity in brief:**

Since last two years the Farmers Hub with farm equipments has been established to orient the farmers on use of improvised methods of farm equipments. There are 17 FCs and each FC has one Mechanised Hub equipped with a diesel pump sets with delivery pipes, sprayers, power thresher and weeders. This equipment are being used by the farmers in need. They are contributing user fees towards the use of equipment. The equipments are in the custody of FCs. The farmers have been well acquainted with the equipments. They have left in using wooden plank or bamboo mats (bamboo pieces tied with each other) to thresh paddy bundles. They have adopted line plantation and are using manual weeders in paddy cultivation. Like wise manual sprayers have been used by farmers for pest control. This year one power tiller is being supported to the Shree Jagannath Farmers Federation for farmers use. The Farmers Federation is looking after its use and maintenance .



The status of Hub equipments are as follows :-

|                      | Diesel Pump sets with Delivery pipes | Manual sprayers | Power thresher | Weeder | Power tiller | Total |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|--------------|-------|
| No of equipments     | 16                                   | 52              | 16             | 80     | 01           |       |
| No of farmers used   |                                      | 160             | 5              | 220    | 121          | 506   |
| Villages             |                                      |                 |                |        |              |       |
| Users fee collection |                                      | 3200            | 500            | 2200   | 60500        | 66400 |

**Results achieved:-**

- All total 501 farmers have used agriculture equipment during Kharif and Rabi season from both hub and their own.
- Rs65900/- Collected towards user's fee.

**11. Creation of irrigation facilities (Bore wells):****Objectives of the program:**

- ❖ To install bore wells to irrigate crops both in Kharif and Rabi seasons
- ❖ To ensure an increase in the production
- ❖ To protect crops from unexpected drought

Water for irrigation is a major challenge for the farmers of the area. The problem even gets worsen when the area faces scanty and untimely rains. In such situation the farmers use to get nothing from the land specially from the high land, comparatively as these lands are infertile and retain rather less water for any crops. So, the farmers are always in need of irrigation facilities in order to grow crops and to be sound economically. Keeping this need of the area farmers, the project as per plan had installed 2 bore wells covering 31.5 acres of 54 farmers. This initiative has increased enthusiasm among the farmers towards farming. Now, these farmers are cultivating both the Kharif and Rabi crops using the bore wells water and moving towards a sound economy. The details of crops cultivated and approximate yearly income of the farmers is as given below in the table.

Table on crops cultivated under bore wells irrigation

| Village       | Name of FC      | Number of beneficiaries | Area under cultivation in Kharif in acres | Type of crop in Kharif | Type of crop in Rabi                                     | Receiving yearly income (approximately) |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Ghuntabani    | Baba Tilkamajhi | 12                      | 10                                        | Paddy                  | Mustard, Black gram , Green gram , Vegetable, Wheat ,    | 40%                                     |
| Bholbeda      | Saranadharan    | 7                       | 6.5                                       | Paddy                  | Paddy, Mustard, Vegetable                                | 43%                                     |
| Nagrashol     | Maa Sitala FC   | 15                      | 5                                         | Paddy                  | Mustard, Black gram , Green gram , Vegetable             | 38%                                     |
| Badatalia     | Jaharao FC      | 8                       | 5                                         | Paddy                  | Mustard, Black gram , Green gram, Ground nut , Vegetable | 20%                                     |
| Saragachhidra | Biswakarma      | 12                      | 5                                         | Paddy                  | Mustard, Black gram , Green gram , Vegetable, Sunflower  | 44%                                     |
|               | Total           | 54                      | 31.5                                      |                        |                                                          | On an average 37%                       |

## 12. Training on climate-smart agriculture &livelihood

### Objectives of the program:

- ❖ To orient farmers on eco-friendly practices of agriculture.
- ❖ To convince the farmers to use organic cultivation reducing chemical fertilizers.
- ❖ To introduce cash crops and pulses against paddy cultivation.

Training programs on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices have been imparted to the target group where they have been educated to understand the ever-changing climate, its consequences on farming, living organisms, lives and livelihoods of the people; as well as a need of adopting measures friendly to the environment and farming to continue producing enough food for the growing population. Apart from this as the farmers of the area have more high lands, had been advised and facilitated adopt dry land farming (cash crops and pulses) that need less water than the paddy.



There were around 51 trainings on CSA and, 638 farmers have got knowledge and ideas on CSA. The resource persons for the above training were Dr. Sanghamitra Pattanayak from KVK, Baripda, Mr. Hrushikesh Mohanty, the retired agriculture officer and project staff. All of them directed and guided the farmers to adopt sustainable agriculture practices friendly to the environment and adaptive to the climate.

### Results achieved:

- 450 farmers have adopted CSA knowledge and practices in their farming
- 340 farmers have reduced the use of chemical fertilizers to 15% in their farming practices
- 20 % of farmers have stopped flooded cultivation to reduce the promotion of Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) in the atmosphere (maintaining spacing in transplantation, line transplanting, less broadcasting)
- 70% farmers out of 1140 have increased their production by more than 4% over the base year
- 740 farmers are taking care of their composts after being facilitated about the negative impact of chemical fertilizers on crops and the environment
- 646 farmers out of 1140 are cultivating cash crops including pulses against the paddy

## 13. Training on water and soil management

### Objectives of the program:

- ❖ To orient the farmers on the importance of water management and soil conservation measures
- ❖ To facilitate them to adopt different models of soil conservation feasible in the location or area

### Activity in brief:

Soil conservation and water management are two important elements in sustaining farming activities as well as in maintaining environment. With the increase of population the growing demand on food, fiber and shelter has put the water and soil like resources under huge pressure. Unless these resources are managed properly, tremendously it will affect the lives and livelihoods of the farming communities. Hence, to take care of these resources, there were trainings in the project and in these trainings there were 640 participants from 17 villages. The resource persons for the trainings were Mr. Arun Das and Mr. Hrushikesh Mahanty. The various topics they covered were – Importance of soil and water management in agriculture, techniques of soil conservation, methods of water management including different models of soil and water management practices.



Results achieved:

- ❖ 640 farmers understood the importance and the techniques of managing soil and water
- ❖ 320 farmers have cultivated their crops both Kharif and Rabi by adopting the techniques of soil and water management practices

## 14. Renovation & Creation of water structures for water conservation

### Objectives of the program:

- To renovate and to create suitable water structures to conserve rain water
- To facilitate the farmers to use the conserved water properly and to increase production
- To strengthen the water users groups in managing the structures and water effectively

### Activity in brief:

The crop needs water to grow. Most of the agricultural land of the project is uplands. Rain Water flows down without recharging the surfaces and crops grown upon it. So, to utilize these flow-down waters in farming activities, storing of the same was highly needed. Accordingly to identify the spots as well as to know the models and methods of water conservation measures to be adopted, there was feasibility study in the project. As per recommendation of the study following structures were created and these are as given below in the table.



Table of structures promoted and coverage of land and beneficiaries

| Village  | Name of FC | Number of beneficiaries | Areas irrigated | Type of structure | Varieties of crops cultivated | % of increase in production |
|----------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Hatibari | Sidhukanhu | 12                      | 5.5             | Water harvesting  | Paddy                         | 30                          |

|              |                 |    |      |                            |       |    |
|--------------|-----------------|----|------|----------------------------|-------|----|
|              |                 |    |      | structure                  |       |    |
| Ghuntabani   | Baba Tilkamajhi | 15 | 11.5 | Water harvesting structure | Paddy | 35 |
| Saragachhida | Laxmipriya      | 18 | 19   | Water recharging           | Paddy | 32 |
| Saragachhida | Laxmipriya      | 15 | 12   | Water recharging           | Paddy | 35 |
| Saragachhida | Laxmipriya      | 12 | 8    | Water recharging           | Paddy | 40 |
|              | Total           | 72 | 56   | -                          | -     | -  |

## 15. Cash crop support

### a. Training on cash crop

#### Objectives of the program:

- To impart farmers about the process of cash crop cultivation
- To encourage and to facilitate the farmers to cultivate the same and bring additional income

#### Activity in brief:

In almost all places of the project, there is unused uncultivable land laying vacant for years together and produce nothing. Observing this BSSS had a discussion with the community leaders on how to make these lands useful. They had been informed about the cash crops possible in those unused barren lands and as they were found interested to it, there were trainings both for new and old trainees. The various topics covered under the training were –

- Cash crop varieties
- Land preparation process
- Method of planting
- Post care management of plants
- Post harvest management and seeds storage



The resource persons for the trainings were Mr. Hrushikesh Mahanty and project staff. There were 320 participants and of these 120 were completely new to the cultivation. After training a list of farmers interested for cash crop cultivation had been

prepared to support them with seeds. Besides that a follow plan for supporting and guiding the farmers was also prepared.

**Results achieved:**

- 320 participants including 200 refresher ones strengthened their knowledge on cash crop cultivation
- 120 farmers out of 320 trained accepted cash crop cultivation as a new source of income for them

**a. Cash crop seed support**

**Objectives of the program**

- ✓ To provide cash crops seeds to the interested farmers for cultivation

**Activity in brief:**

As per plan interested farmers lands were verified and types of cash crops (Ginger, Turmeric, Arum, Maize, Elephant foot yam etc.) suitable to the land was ensured. Then these farmers had been supported with cash crop seeds. Following the follow up plan the project staff had been allotted to the individual farmers to support them in preparing land, planting the seeds including application of fertilizers. The details of seeds supported were as given below in the table.

Table on seeds supported with coverage of lands in acre

|                      | <b>Ginger<br/>200 kgs</b> | <b>Turmeric<br/>100 kgs</b> | <b>Arum<br/>57 kgs</b> | <b>Maize<br/>5 kgs</b> |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Farmer               | 89                        | 85                          | 27                     | 8                      |
|                      |                           |                             |                        |                        |
| Acres of cultivation | 0.25                      | 0.10                        | 0.10                   | -                      |
| Production           | 90000/-                   | 24000/-                     | 10000/-                | -                      |

**Results achieved:**

- ✓ Altogether 105 farmers cultivate different types of cash crops covering 0.45 acres of land
- ✓ All of them had received 40% more income as additional for their families
- ✓ 0.45 acres of unused barren had been brought under cultivation
- ✓ Apart from this 105 impact farmers have cultivated Turmeric, 65 farmers elephant foot yam, 130 farmers Ginger and 120 farmers Arum in their backyard premises.

**16. Training on Integrated Farming System (IFS)**

**Objectives of the program:**

- To impart knowledge and skills upon alternative options of livelihood under Integrated Farming System
- To encourage and facilitate the trainees to adopt the systematic farming options suitable to them for generating income round the year

### Activity in brief:

For food security and decent living generating income round the year is essential. Number of such families in the project area is very less and is limited to rich and service holders only. In order to bring more families to a level of food security, the project intended to accustom these families with a system of farming that combines a number of livelihood options in an intertwined manner. So, there were trainings on Integrated Farming system (IFS) covering 305 farmers of 17 villages. In the training they were taught on how to develop and maintain fish pond, poultry farming, vegetable cultivation, mushroom cultivation, goat



rearing, cash crops, nursery, paddy cultivation including vermin, nadeb and Azolla like organic composting systematically. This was quite new to them and the project encouraged them to adopt any of these components suitable and manageable by them.

The details of topic covered including resource persons engaged for the trainings were as given below in the table.



| No of villages | Date of training | No of Participants | Facilitated by                                     | Topics covered                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17             | June'21- July'21 | 305                | Mr. Hrushikesh Mohanty, Resource persons and Staff | Integration of natural and waste resources in a regulated mechanism into farming activities.<br><br>The purpose, use and components of IFS.<br><br>Components of IFS and their inter and intra relations.<br>How to use and reuse farm wastes in a meaningful way. |

### Results achieved:

- 305 farmers acquired knowledge on integrated farming system

## 17. Models creation (Integrated Farming System)

### Objectives of the program:

- ❖ To develop 5 new IFS models in the project on demonstration basis
- ❖ To encourage other farmers specially the marginal ones to adopt the IFS by following the models created

### Activity in brief:

In order to develop a platform for learning about the integrated farming system, project had installed 5 new IFS as models. From these models the area farmers will learn and incorporate such components in their own field according to their capacity and feasibility. In this initiative much emphasis had given to marginal farmers as they always struggle for food security. Depending upon the marginal farmers capacity and viability of livelihood options, the IFS incorporated the

following components i.e. livestock, aqua culture, horticulture, agro-forestry and allied for the farmers. In the process 93 farmers from 17 villages visited these models and learnt the systems of farming along with amount of income generated.

### Details of IFS Beneficiaries

| Village       | Name of the farmer | Com post @8/- | vermin @20/- | Ajola | Horti culture (Rs) |  | Vege table (Rs) | Pisci cultur e | Pou ltry | Cow       | Goat | Expe nditu re (In Rs) | Total inco me |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|----------|-----------|------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Saraga Chhida | Ramjit Murmu       | 1080/         | 420          | ..... | 1100               |  | 6000            | ...            | ...      | ....      | 2000 | 5000                  | 16570         |
| Badatali a    | Rabi Tudu          | 1136          | 360          |       | 1000               |  | 25000           | ...            | ...      | 12000     | .... | 16000                 | 36396         |
| Baghua Shol   | Lambo darNai k     | 960           | 700          |       | 600                |  | 12000           | 600            |          |           | 4000 | 6500                  | 25580         |
| Hatibari      | Bhadra Singh       | 1200          | 300          |       | 2000               |  | 1000            | ....2500.      | 500      |           |      | 4000                  | 5790          |
| Bhol beda     | Purna Soren        | 1120          | 300          |       | 500                |  | 2000            |                | 1000     |           |      | 1500                  | 7660          |
| Hatibari      | Sitara m Singh     | 4400          | 1200         |       | 1500               |  | 5000            |                |          | 12000     |      | 5000                  | 29640         |
| Bhugud akata  | Dulren draBas key  | 1200          | 1000         |       | 800                |  | 2500            |                |          |           | 3000 | 2000                  | 14430         |
| Ghuntu bani   | Rabind ra Murmu    | 1120          | 900          |       | 1000               |  | 2000            |                | 1500     |           |      | 800                   | 10820         |
| Nagra shol    | Alladi Singh       | 1200          | 1200         |       | 300                |  | 2980            | 1500           |          |           |      | 2000                  | 11800         |
| Baghua shol   | Sumi Kisku         | 640           | 500          |       | 1200               |  | 3000            |                | 2000     | Pig 10000 |      | 4000                  | 29250         |
| Bhugud akata  | Dhara ni Nayak     | 1040          |              |       | 1200               |  | 2000            |                | 700      |           |      | 1500                  | 8980          |

|                     |                            |     |     |  |      |  |           |  |          |  |      |      |           |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|--|------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|------|------|-----------|
| Bhugud<br>akata     | Tarani<br>Nayak            | 720 |     |  | 3000 |  | 2500      |  | 100<br>0 |  |      | 2000 | 1360<br>0 |
| Bhugud<br>akata     | Dinaba<br>ndhu<br>Nayak    | 480 |     |  | 1500 |  | 3500      |  | 100<br>0 |  |      | 2000 | 1326<br>0 |
| Baghuas<br>hol      | Jagan<br>nath<br>Nayak     | 720 |     |  | 500  |  | 6000      |  | 100<br>0 |  |      | 2500 | 1300<br>0 |
| Ghuntut<br>ani      | Ballav<br>Nayak            | 960 |     |  |      |  | 1000<br>0 |  |          |  | 2000 | 3000 | 1825<br>0 |
| Charima<br>nia      | Dibaka<br>r soren          | 560 |     |  | 200  |  | 700       |  |          |  | 2000 | 1000 | 1073<br>0 |
| Saragac<br>hhida -2 | Gadad<br>har<br>Nayak      | 400 |     |  |      |  | 5000      |  |          |  | 1500 | 2500 | 7310      |
| Saragac<br>hhida -1 | Ramaji<br>t<br>Hansa<br>da | 400 |     |  | 500  |  | 5500      |  |          |  | 2000 | 2500 | 1464<br>0 |
| Chalunia            | Shank<br>ar<br>Marndi      | 320 | 400 |  | 100  |  | 2000      |  | 300<br>0 |  |      | 800  | 5020      |
| Tangash<br>ol       | Tanga<br>shol<br>SHG       | 480 |     |  | 1000 |  | 1500      |  |          |  |      | 3500 | 4860      |

#### Results achieved:

- ❖ 10 interested farmers started installing IFS newly
- ❖ A total of 20 farmers increased their income by adopting the IFS method of cultivation
- ❖ 93 farmers have replicated Compost, vegetable , cash crop and vegetable cultivation along with drumstick ,papaya and banana plants.

### 18. Training on IGP to FCs

#### Objective of the program:

- To provide training/orientation to FCs on different economic ventures suitable to their area and capacity
- To encourage and to facilitate them adopting the suitable ones in generating additional income

Either to be food secured or to be decent in living sufficient income is most. In today's world when the cost of living is increasing, there one having no established additional sources of income, has to forget a life of decent living. From this decent living point of view if the target area families and their styles of living is observed, one can clearly see that they are seasoned by the attitudes of to be satisfied with the little what they have. So, a change in their attitude was needed most with engagement into different income generation activities. Accordingly there was training on different income generation activities. In the training 37 FCs members



from 3 communities were present. The different economic ventures covered under the training were detergent powder and phenyl making, Sabai grass rope making, mushroom cultivation, Ginger cultivation and pig rearing. The resource persons for the trainings were Mr. Hrushikesh Mahanty and staff. The participants those had received training on detergent powder and phenyl making, mushroom cultivation etc. had the opportunity to practice the same in the training itself after demonstration by the resource person. The details of trade wise participants are as given below.



#### **Results achieved:**

- 73 Participants increased their knowledge on different trades
- All the trained participants continued generating income from the trades adopted

## **19. Initial IGP input support for FCs**

#### **Objectives of the program:**

To provide required inputs (both materials and technical) to the members for initiating different business

To ensure guidance for better production, storing and marketing these

#### **Activity in brief:**

After training on different income generation activities there was input support. The purpose was to encourage the beneficiaries to initiate the trade as planned prior to training. The input supported was on participatory basis and it covered following raw materials like chemical ingredients for phenyl and detergent powder making, sabai grass for rope making, mushroom seeds for mushroom cultivation, ginger seeds for ginger cultivation, grocery items for grocery shops, piglets for pig rearing etc. Besides that there was close guidance and monitoring to make these activities successful one. The details of activities with beneficiaries are as given below.

#### **Cash crop cultivation:**

12 members of 1 FC i.e. Bhugudakata and Barudihi had been supported with cash crop (ginger) seeds. For which the farmers had been guided to prepare 0.15 acre of land and had been supported with 10 kgs of ginger seeds each. As per training and guidance they altogether cultivated it and

harvested 420 kgs of gingers. Keeping 100 kgs as seeds for next season, the rest they sold out and had earned ₹12800/-.

| Village                | Name of the Farmer's club | Types of IGPs      |                |             |               |                   |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
|                        |                           | Ginger Cultivation | production     | Consumption | Seed purposes | Sale              |
| Bhugudakata (Barudihi) | LitaGroup FC              | 100 kgs            | 420            | 20          | 100           | 300@40/-<br>12000 |
|                        |                           |                    |                |             |               |                   |
| Village                | Group                     | member             | IGP            | Input       | Output        | Profit            |
| Chalunia               | Banadurga                 | 10                 | Grocery        | 43000       | 46650         | 3650              |
| Ghunatabani            | Baba Talkamajhi           | 12                 | Grocery        | 39000       | 41875         | 2875              |
| Nagrashol              | Maa Sitala                | 12                 | Grocery        | 41500       | 44550         | 3050              |
| Baghuashol             | Bagharupi                 | 14                 | Washing Powder | 8500        | 11000         | 2500              |
| Bhugudakata (barudihi) | Lita Group                | 12                 | Dhhop Bati     | 19000       | 22000         | 3000              |

## 20.Training on IGP to SHGs.

### Objectives of the program:

- ❖ To impart knowledge and skills to SHG members on different income generation activities
- ❖ To encourage and guide them to adopt the suitable one to generate income

### Activity in brief:

Savings and credit linkage are important in strengthening the rural economy. With this purpose in mind the rural women through SHGs have organized themselves. Right now, state government of Odisha is in favour of SHGs and has made credit linkage easy for them. But these SHGs being ignorant of about the entrepreneurial knowledge and skills, unable to generate profit from the credit support. Hence, to develop entrepreneurial knowledge and skills in the SHGs as well as to engage them into different income generation activities, viable in the locality and within their capacity, there was training program. In these trainings there were 310 members from 17 SHGs of 17 villages. The resource persons for the training was Ms. Jhunilata Bhuyan. The various trades covered under trainings were -

- Mushroom cultivation
- Vegetable cultivation
- Sabai grass rope making using machines
- Vermin composting and

- **Pig rearing**

The participants on mushroom cultivation were taught about the process of making mushroom beds with care and management of the same. In order to cultivate the same round the year they had also been taught and demonstrated of 2 varieties of mushrooms i.e. one for summer season (from March to October) and another for winter season (from November to February).

For vegetable cultivation the participants had been given knowledge on the process of growing different vegetables i.e. land preparation, seedling raising, application of manure, water management, pests and diseases management and overall care and management of plants.

In sabai grass rope making the participants had been familiarized with the machines. For them making rope using machines was new. So, it had been demonstrated to them along with its care.

Vermin composting was new to the participants concerned. They were taught about the care of vermin, their feeding, management of vermin pit, process of decomposing waste, harvesting and storing of compost and reinstalling of vermin to the pit.

Under pig rearing the participants had been oriented on timely feeding, cleaning of shed, treatment of diseases along with growth monitoring.

#### **Results achieved:**

- ❖ All the 310 participants acquired necessary knowledge and skills upon selected income generation activities
- ❖ More than 90% participants were confident enough to run the selected activities properly
- ❖ 356 members of 34 SHGs have taken up different economic ventures like sabai rope making, pig rearing, goat rearing, detergent powder making, vermin compost and vegetable cultivation in group mode

## **21. Initial support to SHGs**

### **Objective of the activity:-**

To provide them minimum input to initiate the business

To guide them as and when needed to generate income from the ventures

### **Activity in brief:**

The women SHGs members had been supported with inputs to initiate and to continue the business selected before the training. The purpose was to facilitate them and to make them adopting those trades and to generate income for their families. The details of different trades supported with inputs and beneficiaries involved into are as given below. After training on different income generation activities there was input support. The purpose was to encourage the beneficiaries to initiate the trade as planned prior to training. The input supported was In addition to this these groups had also been with necessary guidance to carryout the business properly with making profits out of these. The details are as given below.

### **Sabai grass rope making:**

Under sabai grass rope making business 9 SHGs had been supported with sabai grass and machines for making ropes. In these groups there are 93 members and all of them are engaged in group mode to make ropes. In order to initiate the business the project had supported them with 6520 kgs of sabai grass. Right now, all are continuing in the same with selling out the products

(ropes) in the market. Till now these 16 groups have sold out 5540 kgs of ropes and have earned ₹ 221600/- in total and with this raised their income to 54 %.

#### **Vermin composting:**

Biridihi SHG had been supported vermin pit with vermin. One at a time from this pit they can prepare 150 kgs of vermin. Accordingly they had harvested 150 kgs of vermin and of which 80 kgs had been applied in paddy cultivation. The rest has been kept for future use. In order to generate income from it, they have continued producing and storing vermin compost.

#### **Chicks rearing:**

Tangashol and Taratarini SHGs had been supported with chicks from KVK through linkage. Altogether they had been provided with 190 chicks for rearing. The chicks are now in growing stage.

#### **Pig rearing:**

6 SHGs groups had been selected for rearing pigs in group mode and accordingly these groups had supported with 24 pig lets. Among these 24 pigs 6 were male and the rest were female. One out of these 24 was died due to sickness. The others are growing and in good health.

#### **Goat rearing:**

9 SHGs have been supported with goats to rear and to generate income out of it. In these groups there are 96 members.



#### **Sabai rope making:**

| Village         | SHG          | Members | input in SABAI Grass as on July'22 | Output in SABAI Rope as on July'22 | Profit by JUNE 2 |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Nagrashol       | Jubakalyan   | 10      | 65500                              | 110650                             | 45150            |
| Saragachhida-05 | MaaTarini    | 11      | 61000                              | 91675                              | 30675            |
| Ghuntabani      | MaaSaraswati | 11      | 66100                              | 121105                             | 55005            |
| Gadargadi       | Jay Laxmi    | 10      | 55580                              | 92415                              | 36835            |
| Hatibari        | Subarnarekha | 11      | 59625                              | 117442                             | 68625            |
| Baghuashol      | Shrabani     | 10      | 60700                              | 102935                             | 37235            |
| Saragachhida-02 | Jay Laxmi    | 10      | 60500                              | 105300                             | 44800            |
| Baghuashol      | Taratarini   | 10      | 63600                              | 103405                             | 39805            |
| Nagrashol       | MaaLaxmi     | 10      | 68000                              | 112230                             | 44230            |
| Charimania      | shibani      | 10      | 29720                              | 45500                              | 15780            |
| Charimania      | Bidhuchandan | 10      | 39220                              | 61500                              | 22280            |
| Saragachhyid06  | Radhakrishna | 10      | 29580                              | 43530                              | 13950            |
| Badatalia       | Mm Durga     | 10      | 24300                              | 36525                              | 12225            |
| Hatibari        | hatibari     | 11      | 42720                              | 65341                              | 22621            |
| Badapalasia     | Maa Tarini   | 11      | 27530                              | 39105                              | 11575            |
| Baghuashol      | Maa Mangala  | 11      | 26692                              | 38550                              | 11858            |

#### **PIG REARING, VEGETABLE CULTIVATION, MUSHROOM & VERMIN COMPOSTING**

| Village | SHG | Members | Trade | input | Output (Rs) | Profit |
|---------|-----|---------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|
|---------|-----|---------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|

|                     |             |    |                                           | fooding<br>and<br>care(Rs)       |       | (Rs)             |
|---------------------|-------------|----|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Bhugudakata         | Maatarini   | 12 | Pigs-5<br>4 Female<br>+1 Male             | 10000                            | 20000 | 10000<br>average |
| Badapalasia         | MaaLaxmi    | 12 | 4 Female<br>+1 Male<br>Pigs-5             |                                  |       |                  |
| Badatalia           | Jhilimili   | 10 | 3 Female<br>+1 Male<br>Pigs-4<br>One died |                                  |       |                  |
| Tubulb<br>hadu      | Jaher Ayo   | 10 | 4 Female<br>+1 Male<br>Pigs-5             |                                  |       |                  |
| Ghunta<br>bani      | Maadurga    | 10 | 4 Female<br>+1 Male<br>Pigs-5             | 15000                            |       |                  |
| Chari<br>mania      | Shibani     | 10 | 4 Female<br>+1 Male<br>Pigs-5             | 15000                            |       |                  |
| GOAT SUPPORT        |             |    |                                           |                                  |       |                  |
| Chalunia            | Birshamunda | 10 | 10                                        | Goats were provided in March '22 |       |                  |
| Saragachhid<br>a-05 | jaharao     | 11 | 11                                        |                                  |       |                  |
| Saragachhid<br>a-06 | santoshi    | 11 | 11                                        |                                  |       |                  |
| Saragachhid<br>a-06 | Lubuguru    | 10 | 10                                        |                                  |       |                  |
| Badatalia           | Hanshasili  | 11 | 11                                        |                                  |       |                  |
| Nagrashol           | jugagayatri | 10 | 10                                        |                                  |       |                  |
| Gadaragadi          | Subhalaxmi  | 10 | 10                                        |                                  |       |                  |
| Nagrashol           | Maa sitala  | 10 | 10                                        |                                  |       |                  |
| Ghuntabani          | Bahamala    | 11 | 11                                        |                                  |       |                  |

## 22. Training on value addition and marketing linkages

### Objective of the program:

- To impart knowledge and ideas on value addition to lead members of SHGs and FCs
- To engage these lead members in providing training and guidance to the group members needing value addition for their products
- To help the groups both FCs and SHGs engaged in different income generating activities to get better prices for their products

**Activity in brief:**

Any product in the market has to go through a severe competition and it is not only for its existence but also to draw a better price like other products in the market. For this assessment of market on regular basis is needed with appropriate remedial measures based upon the findings. In order to ensure better price for the products of FCs and SHGs there was training on value addition. Mr. Jobin Kumar the master trainer was the resource person for the training. From the project 80 members had participated in the training and after returning from there, these lead members conduct value addition training for their FCs and SHGs engaged in different income generation activities. The trainings conducted by the lead members include the following trades i.e. sabai grass rope making (introduced machine for making rope), handy craft making in sabai grass rope, ginger seed development (seeds storing technique) and cultivation of hybrid cat fish (replaced the country cat fish). Through these trainings 200 participants from 16 villages covered.

**Results achieved:**

- 50 lead members conducted trainings and strengthened their knowledge and skills
- 150 members have adopted the techniques learned and are continuing their business
- Almost all of them have raised 60% more selling than the before

## 23. Exposure visit of SHGs to innovative IGP models

**Objective of the program:**

- To refresh knowledge and skills of SHGs on different income-generation activities
- To increase income by incorporating new learning received from exposure

**Activity in brief:**

In expanding and incorporating new things into the existing one, the need of exposure is one of the best methods. The SHGs of the project area were also in need of such opportunities. Hence, there was an exposure visit for the SHGs. The visit was to GO GREEN FARM, Kuradiha, Badsahi. 45 members from 20 SHGs had been to the farm. The purpose of the visit was to bring new ideas and thoughts in the SHGs, incorporate those learning into the existing ventures or to adopt something new and thereby to increase income. In the GO GREEN FARM, Kuradiha, the members had been exposed to different models of on farm and off farm activities like horticulture, cash crop cultivation, dairy farming, pisciculture, floriculture, vermin culture, Azolla, organic farming, bio gas etc.

**Results achieved:**

- 45 members from 20 SHGs expanded their knowledge on different on farm and off farm activities



- 30 women members installed 30 compost pits in their premises.
- 20 SHG members have adopted vermin composting.

## Specific Objective 2

### Specific Objective 2

By the end of 2022, 17 villages of Saragachhida Panchayat, will have formed and strengthened at least one FC and SHG each, organising and managing themselves their own livelihood, income generation activities and established good rapport with govt. line department to tap the schemes and entitlements

#### I.R. 2.1:

- All the 17 FC will be actively functioning and taking new initiatives
- All the SHG (minimum 17) will be actively functioning and having at least one IGP and earning a good income.
- Through the initiative of CBOs target, farmers will have better linkage and rapport with different government departments and agencies and access to schemes related to livelihood, food, income generation and other related benefits.
- One Panchayat level farmers' federation formed
- One Panchayat level Women SHG federation formed.

## Formation & Strengthening of farmers clubs

### Objectives of the program:

To organize farmers through farmers' clubs towards their socio-economic growth.

To establish and strengthen the linkage between FC, PRI and Govt& allied departments for the overall development of the community.

### Activity in brief:

For socio-economic development of a community, need of collective initiative is important and this is more important for poor and marginal farmers like the farmers of the project area. These farmers once looking at their high land and its low productivity had lost hope of bouncing back again. The purpose of FCs is to organize such farmers into group, to build up their capacity, link them up with various line departments of government for resource/schemes and through motivation and on field demonstration, bring back their



confidence. At present in the project there are 17 FCs with 248 members. They as per guidance in place to organize monthly meeting on a regular basis to discuss about their common problems/difficulties, work out solutions collectively and address



them accordingly. In case they need support from outsiders, they are accordingly been facilitated. They learn through the project activities and put them into practices. They have also developed the habit of savings which they keep in their group FC accounts which to be used for their own socio-economic development. The details of savings accumulated as well as different schemes/resources mobilized from the government are as given below in the tables.

Table on FCs and their fund position:

| Sl no | Village         | Name of FC        | Date of starting | No of Members |
|-------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 01    | Chalunia        | Banadurga FC      | 23.08.2019       | 10            |
| 02    | BadaPalasia     | Jay jagannath FC  | 28.08.2019       | 24            |
| 03    | Kaladam         | Marangburu FC     | 13.09.2019       | 10            |
| 04    | Tangasol        | Om NamoShibayo FC | 27.08.2019       | 10            |
| 05    | Tubulbhadu      | Salbani FC        | 12.08.2019       | 12            |
| 06    | Gadargadi       | Jaherayo FC       | 29.08.2019       | 14            |
| 07    | Bholbeda        | SarnaDharam FC    | 22.08.2019       | 12            |
| 08    | Saragchhida-01  | Loxmipriya FC     | 28.08.2019       | 29            |
| 09    | Nagarsol        | MaaSitala FC      | 21.08.2019       | 12            |
| 10    | Charmania       | SorenShipahi FC   | 14.-09.2019      | 11            |
| 11    | Hatibari        | Sidhukanhun FC    | 14.09.2019       | 11            |
| 12    | Bankola         | Sibababa FC       | 14.08.2019       | 10            |
| 13    | Bhugudakata     | Bhugdabudhi fc    | 26.08.2019       | 10            |
| 14    | Ghuntubani      | Baba Tikamajhi FC | 18.09.2019       | 10            |
| 15    | Badtalia        | Jahergal FC       | 29.08.2019       | 10            |
| 16    | Baghuasol       | Bagrupi FC        | 29.08.2019       | 18            |
| 17    | Saragachhida-02 | Baba Biswakarma   | 20.01.2020       | 35            |
|       |                 |                   | Total            | 248           |

Table on linkage established with line departments and supports received:

| Month/year | Department | Type of support | No of beneficiaries |
|------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|
|------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|

|               |                                           |                                    |                                                                  |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| July '21      | AAO                                       | Paddy Seed support                 | 100 farmers in 11 villages@ 16 kgs                               |
| October '21   | AAO                                       | Incentive to farmers               | 100 beneficiaries @500/acre along with 50% subsidy in pesticides |
| September '21 | KVK under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)           | Chicks support                     | 20 beneficiaries @10 each                                        |
| -             | KVK                                       | Training to project staff          | Govt schemes to farmers and Climate smart agriculture            |
| June 22       | Central Tuber crop Research InstituteOUAT | Training on tuber crop cultivation | 20 farmers                                                       |

### **a. Training on bookkeeping**

#### **Objectives of the program:**

- To educate the members on the importance of record-keeping system at the FC level.
- To make the practice of maintaining of records for keeping transparency.

#### **Activity in brief:**

Working collectively in a group needs a set of rules and regulation for good governance of the members and their activities. In the same way they also need to maintain books and accounts properly for transparency and longevity of the group. As the members of FCs are not well aware of about the types of books and accounts to be maintained, number of books to be maintained with process to be followed, there was training for them. It was done in cluster level to cover all the FCs of 17 villages. The resource person for the training was Mr. Satyaranjan Mohapatra. He taught them about the following books and accounts to be maintained with its processes to be followed. Along with this he also made them to understand the importance of maintaining such books and accounts. These are as given below -

- (1) Meeting register
- (2) Savings register
- (3) Loan register
- (4) Bank account of the group
- (5) Individual savings book
- (6) Cash book
- (7) Notice book

In the training there were 40 participants from 17 FCs. They were outlined with steps to be maintained while writing minutes of the meeting, links to be maintained with regard to the decisions taken and carried out, bank deposit slips to be maintained for future reference if situation demands etc.

#### **Results achieved:**

- As per training and time to time guidance provided by the project staff, the 17 FCs are maintaining books and accounts

## **b. Motivation on leadership skills and management**

Objectives of the program:

- ✓ To awaken the members on the importance of leadership in managing and leading an organization
- ✓ To prepare the lead members for the effective functioning of FC for greater benefit of the community

Leadership is important for managing and addressing issues of under development in a collective way. For this based upon the people's need and aspirations the leaders need to be prepared themselves adequately. It was observed that the lead members of the FCs promoted were lacking leadership skill. They see the shouldering of responsibility as a burden as the people are illiterate and mostly unorganized and self-centred. So, to bring up the leaders from among the communities and to build them up with certain principles of leadership, there was training on motivation for leadership to manage the FCs the people's organization.



In order to cover all the 17 FCs of the project, cluster level trainings were conducted. The resource persons for the training were Mr. Satyaranjan Mohapatra and project staff. The training was need based in nature keeping the sustainability of the organization and their initiative to attain socio-economic development. In the trainings there were 425 participants. The different topics covered under the trainings were –

- Different social issues and how these are affecting the lives of the people and the society
- Need of addressing these issues
- Importance of leaders in making people aware of these and outlining their roles
- Leadership as a process to deal with these issues and people
- Assessing people and their aspiration and capacity
- Need and availability of resources in addressing issues
- People centered issue based plan development
- Decision making and conflict management
- Organization management and division of responsibilities
- Books and accounts
- Linkage development with line departments of government

### **Results achieved:**

- ✓ More than 70% participants understood the need and importance of leaders in addressing issues of socio-economic development
- ✓ Lead members of the FCs agreed to shoulder the leadership responsibility
- ✓ The brain storming sessions in the trainings helped the participants designing rules and regulation for their own governance

### **c. Intensive training for the lead farmers:**

#### **Objectives of the program:**

- ❖ To develop at least one member from each FC as a local resource person (LRP) on IAP, cash crop, IFS and Kitchen gardening
- ❖ To facilitate the communities to access the expertise of these resource farmers in their initiative to farming

In order to make the farming a profitable one the farmers have to be educated enough to understand the importance of managing soil and water with a process of cultivation in accordance with the ever changing climate. The project area farmers have less knowledge upon it and they follow the traditional way and that too without considering properly the different components of farming those play a crucial role in increasing production. The personnel from agriculture department like VAW and AAO rarely visit project villages and except them there is no alternative scope for the farmers to gain knowledge. Hence, to address the above problem of the farmers the project had a plan to bring up a group of farmers, enhance their expertise on farming (at least on IAP, cash crop cultivation, IFS, organic farming, kitchen gardening) and through them to make the farming knowledge and practices available to the other common farmers of the project area. As per plan there were trainings and in these trainings there were 425 farmers. The resource person for the training was Mr. Hrushikesh Mahanty. He taught them about the following



- Improved cropping practices (INM and IPM)
- Soil and water management
- Organic compost and farming
- Cash crop cultivation
- Integrated Farming System
- Kitchen gardening/vegetable cultivation

#### **Results achieved:**

- ❖ Finally 32 farmers had been selected as local resource farmers
- ❖ They are supporting the other farmers in their cultivation

## **12. Formation & Strengthening of Women Self Help Group (SHGs)**

### **a. Training on Book keeping and leadership and motivational skills.**

#### **Objectives of the program:**

- To develop leadership and managerial skills in the leaders of the SHGs

- To facilitate them to organize and lead their members towards addressing issues of socio-economic importance
- To enhance their skills in maintaining better and proper records

#### **Activity in brief:**

The Govt of Odisha (GoO) under its Mission Shakti program is providing financial support including capacity building opportunities to uplift the socio-economic status of women through SHGs. Besides that for more financial support the bankers have also in favour of loans in lower interest rate. But being the SHGs and leaders are not capacitated enough to lead and manage the group activities properly, unable to tap the available resources. So, to develop their managerial and leadership quality including books and accounts keeping there was training. The resource persons for the trainings were Mr. Satyaranjan Mohapatra and project staff. In the training there were 145 participants from 21 SHGs of 17 villages. The various topics covered under the training were as given below.



- Different social issues and how these are affecting the lives of the people and the society
- Need of addressing these issues
- Importance of leaders in making people aware of these and outlining their roles
- Leadership as a process to deal with these issues and people
- Assessing people and their aspiration and capacity
- Need and availability of resources in addressing issues
- People centered issue based plan development
- Decision making and conflict management
- Organization management and division of responsibilities
- Books and accounts
- Linkage development with line departments of government

#### **Results achieved:**

Leaders of 21 SHGs are capable of managing and leading their groups towards a better future  
All the SHGs are capable of maintaining their books and accounts without the support of outsiders

### **13.Orientation to Panchayat/ Block Members**

#### **Objectives of the program:**

- ❖ To orient PRI members on project Goal and objectives including activities.
- ❖ To draw their support and cooperation in implementing the project activities.

#### **Activity in brief:**

There are 13 ward members, 1 PS member and one Sarpanch in Saragachhida GP. They are the elected representatives of people responsible for the overall development of the villages and GP.

The government of Odisha executes different welfare activities through these representatives of people. They are also responsible for developing grassroot level development plan of the people. Hence, they were quite important to the project to inform them and to orient them in detail about the project. In order to give them a detail understanding of the SWAAD project there was an orientation program for them. The purpose was to get their support in implementing the project as well as to get supports needed for communities from PRI departments including other schemes from government. On the day of orientation all the 13 ward members including PS member and Sarapancha were present. There they were detailed about the project goal, its objectives and activities. Besides that they were asked to add any development initiatives possible for the people through the department.

#### **Results achieved:**

- ❖ All the 15 PRI members got the clear ideas about the project and appreciated the workings of BSSS
- ❖ The PRI members have continued their cooperation and support to the project and to the people in executing the project activities

### **14. Training on Govt. Schemes**

#### **Objectives of the program:**

- To educate the farmers on different schemes available department wise for them
- To orient them on the process for accessing those schemes
- To help them to prepare list of beneficiaries eligible to different schemes and help them to apply for

#### **Activity in brief:**

The project aimed to bring social welfare of the target people through agriculture and allied development. Along with the project initiatives it also felt the need of mobilizing resources from different departments of government for the people. This will make the initiatives sustainable in the hands of the people. The farmers were also not adequately aware of about the different schemes of departments. Because of this reason they cannot access many schemes for which they are eligible. So, there were trainings for them. The resource persons for the trainings were Mr. Chandrasekhar Panda and project staff. In these trainings there were 490 participants. The different schemes and facilities covered under the trainings were as given below in the table.

| No of villages | Date of training | No Participant | Facilitated by                | Topics covered                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17             | Upto April' 21   | 490            | Chandrasekhar Panda and staff | Social security schemes of ICDS like old age pension, DIBYANGJojana, MamataJojana, JananiSurakhyaJojana, BijuKrushakJojana of the agriculture department.<br>Plantation schemes and flower cultivation of horticulture department,<br>Community plantation of the soil conservation department.<br>Borewell installation for irrigation<br>Different schemes of KVK like mushroom cultivation, kitchen gardening, |

**Results achieved:**

- 10 farmers selected by KVK visited farmers house and learned about different methods of improved agriculture practices
- 20 WSHG got 200 Chicks from KVK under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and they have continued it for economic development
- 10 farmers are enlisted in weather portal. They are getting weather fore cast bulletins every day. They are disseminating the bulletin among their colleagues.
- 20 farmers are enrolled in PMkisan portal and are getting valuable information on paddy and vegetable cultivation processes.
- 100 farmers got ₹.500.00 each from AAO, Kuliana for adopting line plantation in paddy cultivation
- Foramen trap and yellow card supported for 100 acres from AAO Office, Kuliana.

## **15. Interface meet at Panchayat/block level**

**Objectives of the program:**

- To appraise the block and district level government personnel about the initiatives of the project in making the target people food secure
- To create a platform where both the community and the department personnel share their views to short out the difficulties faced by the farmers

**Activity in brief:**

With an objective to familiarize the project area communities with the various line departments of their concern and also with their activities for the development of the people, there was an interface program. In this program there were personnel from departments like Block Development Officer, Kuliana, Gram Panchayat Officer, Kuliana, CDPO, Anganwadi supervisor, AAO and police IIC, Chandua for block level program. And for panchayat level the officials were like panchayat executive officer and Sarpancha including ward members and Anganwadi workers. From the project 45 community representatives from 17 villages were present. The said program was held at block and GP level. In the process the officials had been appraised of the project SWAAD, its workings with the communities in making them food secure and in the same way the representatives from the communities also spoke out about the initiatives of the project along with the difficulties still they are facing.

**Results achieved:**

- The govt. officials recognized the outcome of the activities undertaken by the community facilitated by BSSS.
- Community problems like Farmers ID were resolved with the support of govt. agriculture departments.
- Human trafficking, child marriage and enrolment of migrants like issues were discussed with solution measures

## **16. Village Level awareness campaign on climate-smart livelihood and agriculture**

**Objectives of the program:**

- ❖ To inform people on climate change and its effects on lives and livelihoods of the farming community
- ❖ To educate and to facilitate the farmers to adopt climate smart agriculture practices suitable to environment and livelihoods

**Activity in brief:**

Since climate and agriculture are interrelated, a little change in climate leads to a direct or indirect impact on agriculture. There will be less rain, irregularity of rain and untimely rain. From seed bed to crop harvesting, in each step, there will be risks in crop growth and controlling of pest and disease will be beyond the capacity of the poor farmers. Ultimately it gives rise to disturbance in production, livelihood, social issues in the form of family disturbances, violation of law and order situation etc. So, to reduce or to slow down these above effects in the lives and livelihoods of the people there was training on climate smart agriculture practices. The resource person for the trainings were Dr. Sanghamitra Pattanik, the scientist cum team leader KVK and project staff. The resource person Dr. Sanghamitra Pattanaik in her training to the participants shared the following adaptive measures like -



- Dry land farming
- Improved Agriculture Practices
- Cultivation of short duration paddy
- Vegetable/pulses cultivation
- Soil and water management
- Reduce use of chemical fertilizers
- Organic farming
- Use of stress tolerant varieties
- Off farm activities

In the trainings both conducted by the scientist and the project staff there were 650 participants from 17 villages.

**Results achieved:**

Almost all the participants realized the impact of climate change and appreciated the adaptive measures imparted to them

More than 833 farmers have adopted suitable farming practices conducive to environment and climate

By adopting climate smart agriculture practices 833 farmers out of 1140 have increased their production by 43.65%

45% farmers of the total 1140 have adopted winter croppings including cash crop cultivation

**31.** Development and dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials on Climate-smart livelihood, Organic cultivation, IGP programs and govt. schemes.

**Objectives of the program:**

- ✓ To develop and to circulate different IEC materials of people's economic concerns
- ✓ To facilitate them to use those suitable to them to earn better production and income

**Activity in brief:**

Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials are the important tools in transferring the knowledge and skill. It educates and enhances the knowledge of people. It was observed in the field of farming that most of the farmers were still following the traditional method of cultivation and without even having secondary sources of income to manage the shortfalls. So, to reform their existing knowledge and practices and to bring them up with appropriate learning by changing their understanding and existing infertile practices, project had developed and circulated different need based information to the communities. The different IEC materials developed and circulated to the communities include the following.

- 1) Improved Agricultural Practices.
- 2) Quality seed management
- 3) Climate smart agriculture
- 4) Water and soil management
- 5) Flower cultivation.
- 6) Cash crop cultivation
- 7) Phenyl making
- 8) Mushroom cultivation
- 10) Azolla cultivation and it's benefits..
- 11) Vermin compost its preparation and use
- 12) NADEPa way from garbage to garden
- 13) Pickle making
- 14) Govt. development schemes

In order to clear the doubts of farmers if any upon the information disseminated, there were common discussions in the community meeting.

## **17. Participatory Learning & Action**

**Objectives of the program:**

- To make the community understanding their socio economic condition along with prevailing common issues that stand on their way to progress
- To facilitate them to chalk out their plan of action against the issues identified and to executed under their supervision.

### Activity in brief:

In order to help communities to understand their social and economic situation followed by resources available with them to address the issues of their concern, there were Participatory Learning & Action (PLA) exercises in each village. With the guidance and facilitation of project staff the communities came out with existing different situations related to their social and economic condition, resources available with them, utilization aspects of the resources, existing status of government linkage, education and health etc. All these information were primarily written down in drawing sheets and from where booklets to be developed for future reference and to develop community wise action plans.



### Results achieved:

- 17 booklets were developed in local language for the use of the communities concern
- It was decided that every year the community itself will update the PLA booklet and to submit these to the Sarapancha through pali sabha and gram sabha for approval

## 18. POA Submission and updating

### Objectives of the program:

- To update POA and submit it to the Sarapancha for approval
- To implement the plan of action approved and sanctioned and thereby develop working relationship with various department concern

### Activity in brief:

As per the 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment of constitution each gram panchayat has been given power to develop their own development (village wise) plan and these to be presented in the palli and gram sabha for approval. After approval and sanction of budget, those activities to be executed by the people themselves under the supervision of PRI representatives. Practically however, this was not in practice. So, to empower the people with the 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment provision, POA submission had been initiated and communities had been encouraged and facilitated to continue the same by updating the POA. The purpose was to enable the communities to make their own development plan, present it in the palli and gram sabha for approval and after approval submit the same to Sarapancha for timely execution. In order to get the sanctions these communities have to visit the department concerns through the Sarapancha.



In this process, 17 villages have submitted their plan of action to the Sarapancha in the presence of Panchayat Executive Officer for execution.

#### Results achieved:

| Village      | Type of work                   | Amount (Rs) |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Badatalia    | Cashew Plantation              | 18,16,600/- |
| Badatalia    | CC Road construction           | 1,69,177/-  |
| Gadargadi    | Arjun tree protection and care | 3,93,000/-  |
| Ghuntabani   | Road development               | 5,01,315/-  |
| Baghuashol   | Drainage                       | 3,00,000/-  |
| Saragachhida | Canal cleaning and development | 3,00,000/-  |

## 19. Formation and strengthening of farmers' federation

#### Objectives of the program:

- ❖ To organize the FCs into FF to take up collective action against community issues that hinder their development.
- ❖ To prepare FF to monitor the activities of FCs and SHGs for their better future and initiatives

In SWAAD project area there are 17 FCs located in 17 villages. Likewise, 21 SHGs are identified among the existing 103 SHGs those will work with FCs for their overall development. They will take a lead role in accessing development programme for their communities. Above all, there are certain issues like child marriage; migration and human trafficking that hold back their progress. In the same way for better initiatives of SHGs followed by good income the FF has to take a lead role including timely provision of raw materials to the SHGs.



In the process, the Farmers Federation namely “Shree Jagannath Farmers Federation was formed at Panchayat level. In order to take the FF ahead in the days to come, it has selected and given responsibility to functionaries like president, vice presidents, secretary, Asst. secretary and treasurer.

#### The future plan of FF is as follows –

- (1) Support more than 200 landless families for loans under BALARAM scheme in order to initiate different business
- (2) Accumulate fund through member savings to invest in business like sabai rope making and bamboo plantation
- (3) With the support of NABARD under MGNREGA carryout excavation of farm ponds for recharging ground water
- (4) To organize and facilitate vaccination camps for domestic animals and birds with the support of veterinary department

## 20. Formation and strengthening of SHG federation

### Objective of the program:

- To help the SHGs federation in strengthening their groups
- To support the SHGs federation in reviving the dormant SHGs those once under the federation



### Activity in brief:

In Saragachhida GP there is a federation of SHGs namely “Saragachhida GP SHG Federation” promoted by Mission Shakti. The SHGs federation is struggling hard for its existence as most of the SHGs out of 34 are not able to continue the sources (sabai grass rope making and stitching of shal leaves) of income taken up for round the year. Again there are some SHGs who have already been dormant and right now these groups are out of SHGs federation. Hence, to bring back the dormant SHGs into the fold of federation as well as to strengthen all the 34 SHGs, the project is supporting the SHGs federation. At present the federation has 103 members but at the time of forming federation the said number was 1050.

### Results achieved:

- The project has supported 16 SHGs with sabai grass rope making to strengthen their economy
- The project has continued its capacity building and motivational support for the dormant SHGs in bringing them back to the fold of federation
- The project has provided training supports to the SHGs of federation so that they can lead and guide their group members in desired direction as well as maintain proper books and accounts

## 21. Linkage establishment of Federations:

### Objectives of the program:

- To facilitate the FF frontline members in establishing relationship with various government departments
- To bring them up with necessary knowledge and procedures to access schemes meant for them

### Activity in brief:



The project people are less aware of different developmental schemes of government meant for them. They have also little idea about the process or procedures of accessing the schemes and this is so as they lack of proper information and communication at right



time. Hence, to address these issues, lead members of FF were trained on existing government schemes/facilities under **Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)**, a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. Its main focus is to address the constraints limiting the productivity of “rice based cropping systems”. In the linkage development

program there were department personnel like AAO from agriculture and scientist from KVK. These resource persons shared about the benefit of line transplantation, soil and water management, crop insurance, weather information, climate smart agriculture etc.

#### **Results achieved:**

- 215 farmers have insured their crops under PRADHAN MANTRI phasal bima yajana
- 100 farmers have received incentive of Rs. 500/- each for line transplanting from agriculture department under BGREI scheme
- 15 lead farmers of the FF have got 15 numbers of weeder from agriculture department for better farming
- 20 farmers have cultivated tuber crops with the support of Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Bhubaneswar

#### **D. Specific Objective 3:**

By the end of 2022, SaragachhidaPanchayat will have identified and strongly tackled with the major social issues which hinder their social and economic growth, bringing it down to a low rate by at least 30%.

**I.R.3.1:** The community members of the operational area would be aware of the social issues prevalent in the area, enhanced knowledge on the ill effects of these issues and taking steps towards its eradication.(eg. Migration, human trafficking, child marriage & child abuse, drunkenness, education)

## **22. Sensitization meeting with communities-**

### **Objectives of the program:**

- ❖ To sensitize the community to mark out different social issues that hampering their wellbeing
- ❖ To organize and to facilitate them for addressing those issues effectively

### **Activity in brief:**

The project area communities are facing a number of social and economic issues which in fact is standing on their way to development. Though the people are living with these problems/issues, yet they never raised their voice against these. One of the reasons are their poor economy and poor social stand. In order to raise their voices upon these and to mark these issues as critical to their development, there was sensitization program. In the sensitization program there were 345 participants from 10 communities and among these 220 were women. The staff of the project facilitated these meetings and have been able to mark out issues as critical and these are –

- Distress migration
- Child marriage



- Child violence
- Child labour
- Alcoholism
- Poor education of children

**Results achieved:**

- ❖ In each village Adolescents Girls Groups (AGG) as well as Community Vigilance Committee (CVC) has been promoted and are being strengthened to safeguard the rights and dignity of children
- ❖ CVC is in place to watch over the distress migration and family disturbances caused by alcoholism

### **23. Public awareness through cultural performance**

**Objectives of the program:**

- ✓ To sensitize the communities on human trafficking, ills of early marriage and girl child health issues
- ✓ To generate public opinion and support for such issues to address them effectively with the support of district administration

**Activity in brief:**

Cultural program has more effects than the meetings and other means of sensitizing people. In sensitizing tribals through cultural program has always been effective as because they are fond of cultures, singing, dancing etc. So, in the project area in order to sensitize the communities on human trafficking, its effects, ills of early marriage and child violence, cultural programs were conducted in clusters. A team for role play was formed and through them a theme on above issues were designed. The said team was engaged to perform the same in local Santhali language. As per plan the program was conducted in 7 clusters and covered not less than 2050 people of 17 villages.



**Results achieved:-**

- ✓ 51 migrants have registered their names along with place of job, address of communication and contact numbers of employer.
- ✓ 27 early marriage issues are identified and consultation done.
- ✓ 46 girls and boys and their parents were consulted on ills of child marriage and they agreed to postpone their marriages till they attend the recommended ages.

### **24. School sensitization and campaign**

**Objectives of the program:**

- To sensitize the school students on different social issues and their ill effects in attaining social welfare.
- To encourage and to advise the student to take the career as an opportunity to learn and to develop oneself for better future

**Activity in brief:**

Often the students in their tender age become victims to the social evils. In rural area this types of issues are not rare. It so happens as their parents fail to assess the need and mentality of their children followed by unable not provide them proper and timely guidance. Gradually the student loose the study mentality and get close to wicked friends. As a results of which they have to leave the education and with that their career also. Some the children migrate to different states for earning and being not familiar with the outside world situation, often they get trapped and exploited by the anti-social people and ruin their life. Lastly they lead a life suppressed with prevailing different social issues of beyond their proper understanding and confidence to face them effectively.



Hence, to familiarize the students with the different social issues and their ill effects on people and their welfare, there was sensitization program. It was conducted at Seemant High School. The issues discussed in the program includes human trafficking, ills of distress migration, early marriage and its consequences, sexual abuses and violence including law of the land and protection measure. There were 500 students from classes of standard VI to X including teachers of the schools.

**Results achieved:**

- 500 students enhanced their knowledge and understanding on different social issues and their ill effects on lives and livelihoods of the people
- Taking the boys and girl including a teacher School Vigilant Committee was formed to safe guard the students and their rights

## **25. Community awareness campaign**

**Objectives of the program:**

- ❖ To sensitize the community on existing social issues and how these are preventing social welfare
- ❖ To organize and facilitate them to address such issues collectively as well as individually

**Activity in brief**

Social issues and social development are interrelated. Unless issues are identified and solved, social development lags behind. It was observed that a number of such issues were prevailing in the communities of project area and these issues have already been a part of their life. Till

intervention no such initiative from communities have also been found. These issues are in fact building blocks to their development. Hence, to sensitize the people upon the existing social issues, there were awareness campaigns. These campaigns were conducted withing June-2021 to April -2022 covering 17 villages. Altogether 750 people had participated into these. The project staff they themselves conducted these meetings looking at the convenience of the communities.

**Results achieved:**

- ❖ 750 people of 17 villages enhanced their understanding on different social issues like human trafficking, child marriage, distress migration, education, alcoholism, environment etc.
- ❖ Decision was taken to address these issues collectively with the support of local administration

## **26. Issue-based workshops for CBO (FC&SHG) members**

**Objective of the program:**

- To organize and to conduct workshop involving selected lead members of the communities and PRI members
- To develop effective action plan and to implement those with the support of local administration

**Activity in brief:**

After sensitization at community level, there was workshop at Gram Panchayat level upon it. In this workshop there were selected lead members (FF members, SHGs leaders) of the communities and PRI members including Anganwadi workers. The purpose was to involve these stakeholders by increasing their understanding on the social issues and their impact on the society as well as to make them responsible in addressing these. In order to make the workshop effective an external resource person Mr. Jiban Kumar Behera, an eminent social scientist had been invited. He facilitated the workshop and discussed in detail about the social issues and its negative effects upon the society including possible solution measures. Finally the issue of human trafficking was considered as prime issue in the communities and for which action plan had also been developed.



**Results achieved:**

- In each community protection committee was formed to enlist the out going migrants, their place of job, postal address, contact numbers, date of migration along with to trace out the employers
- AGG in each village was formed to sensitize the adolescent girls upon the prevailing social issues including child marriage
- Data base of the migrants is being created and the same is submitted to the GP offices for future redressal measures if needed

- Continuous awareness program by protection committees are on to sensitize the people

## 27. Plantation drive to protect the forest

### Objectives of the program:

- To protect existing forest through re-plantation drive.
- To bring barren lands under green coverage.

Almost all the villages of SWAAD project area have more uplands than the medium and low lands. Besides that 6 villages out of 17 are located at border of reserve forest. In those villages there are Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) to protect and to conserve the forest. These committees under the support and guidance of the forest department use to carry out replantation drives.



However, this drive doesn't bring them much benefit and the FCs were in favour of planting bamboos in their barren and uplands. Their poor economy was not sufficient enough to complete the work of bamboo plantation. Then there was discussions in the FCs levels and as per decision worked out the project would provide its support to farmers who were basically weak in economy. The other interested farmers will carry out their own plantation by themselves. But all will be given necessary technical support in planting the bamboo. Accordingly 215 farmers from 16 villages carried out bamboo plantation under the guidance of project.

### Results achieved:

- 127 farmers of 16 villages have carried out bamboo plantation (3763 bamboo seedling) by their own cost and initiative covering 37.63 acres of land
- 88 farmers from the same 16 villages have carried out 4461 bamboo plantation in 44.61 acres with the support of project
- Altogether 8224 bamboos have been planted and all these are growing nicely
- It is expected that the harvesting bamboos will take place after 5 years of plantation

## IGP support to individual poor families:

### Objective of the program:

- To increase their income by providing support under IGP

### Activity in brief:

There were some families in the project those were quite vulnerable in economy. Most of them were depending upon collection of mushrooms and other edible leafy vegetables, sale them out in the nearby villages, do daily wages etc. Except these there were also a few families those were eking out their livings by rearing goats



and sheeps. But unfortunately they lost them all in a thunder lightning. So, with the support of FCs the project had identified 38 such vulnerable families and as per the provision of the project, those 38 families had been supported with 50 goats. Right now, these families are rearing these goats and increasing them in number so that in the days to come they will generate income from it.

### **Staff capacity building :-**

#### **Objective of the program:**

- ❖ To orient the project staff on project goal and objectives to increase their understanding upon it
- ❖ To enable them to implement the project activities properly
- ❖ To specify their roles and responsibilities for the project and for the organization

#### **Activity in brief:**

Generally the project recruits local staff for implementation various activities of the project. These staff are completely new and had no experience of implementing any projects earlier. In order to make these recruited staff capable of implementing the project activities as well as enabling them to organize the people, they had been provided with orientation upon the project goal, objectives including process and strategies of working.



After orientation these staff had been allotted with communities to perform their duties. Gradually on job they had also been monitored and suggested with ways for improvement. Observing the staff and their capacities they had also been provided with refresher training on staff capacity building. In the process they got orientation on Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP), communication, motivation, record keeping and reporting. All these had enhanced their capacity to implement the project activities properly.

#### **Result achieved:**

- ❖ Staff members are implementing different activities properly by enhancing their knowledge and skill on the project and its activities
- ❖ Monthly staff review meeting and on job suggestions have increased their confidence in organizing and managing the communities for collective initiatives

### **E. Covid-19 Awareness**

#### **Objectives of the program:**

- To sensitize the communities on COVID-19 and facilitate them to be adhered to the safety behaviours of COVID-19
- To make the extend their support and cooperation in implementing the project activities amidst the pandemic following the COVID protocols or Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

### Activity in brief:

Looking at the pandemic situation of COVID-19 and its effects in rural communities, BSSS organized awareness programs. The purpose was to provide rural people with correct and complete information about the corona virus, its cause, symptoms including precaution measures and thereby enable them to break



the chain of virus infection. The awareness conducted educated the people upon the need and importance of wearing

mask, maintaining physical distance, frequently washing of hands, avoiding of crowds, use of sanitizer and take immunity-boosting balanced food.



The awareness programs conducted at Saragachhida, Ghuntabani, Nagrashol and Badapalasia had covered more than 335 people. Besides awareness sessions there were distribution of leaflets including masks to old persons present in those meetings.

### Results achieved:

- People got correct and complete information about the COVID-19 and its precautionary measures
- They strictly followed the precautionary measures of COVID-19
- Following the SOP they also extended their cooperation to the staff in visiting their communities and implementing the project activities

## F. Skill development and rehabilitation of returnees and jobless youth

### Objectives of the program:

- To provide skill development opportunities to the unemployed youths specially the COVID-19 migrants returnees
- To establish these unemployed community youths/migrant returnees with better skills for employment for generating income
- To decrease youth migration

### Activity in brief:

Covid -19 pandemic followed by nationwide lockdown for 69 days has compelled the interstate and inter-district migrants to return to their homes. Thousands of returnees from cities and semi-urban areas returned to their villages. SWAAD project area had 163 migrants those were returned from their work places. They were completely frustrated for the COVID situation. They were not in a mood to return back to their workplaces. After the normal situation, they were determined to stay in their own villages. But without a source of earning how they



will manage their families was a great challenge and question for them. As they were unskilled, chances of getting themselves engaged was also another challenge for them. So, realizing this situation BSSS with the support of Caritas France implemented one special program known as “Skill Development”.

The said skill development program was for women and men migrant returnees and unemployed youths. The four different trades offered to the returnees were light vehicle driving (motor driving), automobile repairing, electrician and tailoring (for women). These trades completely chosen by the interested returnees depending upon their area of interest and possibilities of getting engagement. The duration of the project was for 6 months (3 months for training and skill development and the rest for practicing and getting themselves engaged into those activities for generating income).

### Selection of beneficiaries:

As per criteria fixed up, the project intended to select only 60 beneficiaries. For this the project took the support of FCs and SHGs including other community leaders. There were meetings with these leaders as well as with the identified 163 migrant returnees separately. Finally the project reached its target of 60 and trade wise beneficiaries had been selected. The details of beneficiaries and trades opted were as given below.

| Sl.No. | Trade                         | Beneficiary |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1      | Tailoring (women)             | 30          |
| 2      | Electrician (youths)          | 09          |
| 3      | Driving (youths)              | 11          |
| 4      | Automobile repairing (youths) | 10          |
|        | Total                         | 60          |

### Placement of beneficiaries for training:



Then in order to place these beneficiaries into different training institutes, there was identification of institutes. Accordingly **Little Flower Industrial Training Institute** at Raghunathpur, Baripada, Mayurbhanj was identified and selected it looking at the convenience



of the beneficiaries. In this training institute all the 30 youths had been admitted for training and practical. Being the project was a short duration one, a detail discussion was held with the trainer of the institute and accordingly a training module was prepared to follow it to complete the course. The training was residential in nature. For the trainees there was hostel facilities and an environment for learning. So, all the 30 youths of three different trades had been accommodated there and successfully completed their training.

### Results achieved:

- All the 30 youths (automobile repairing, driving and electrician) successfully completed the training
- After completion of training all the trainees have been awarded with certificates
- Tool kits were provided to trainees of automobile repairing and electricians

- The trainees of driving trade were facilitated to apply for Learners License at RTO, Baripada
- All the 9 electricians are self-employed and serving the people in around their villages
- 9 out of 10 automobile repairing youths have engaged themselves into different automobile repairing centers
- One out of 11 driving youths has employed himself in driving private vehicle and the rest are waiting to get their Learners License. The delay is due to COVID-19.

#### **Placement of beneficiaries for tailoring:**

Under tailoring there were 30 women beneficiaries. They were completely new to the skill. For



smooth and better learning, they had been divided into 2 groups, one at Bholbeda and another at Nagrashol villages. 2 trainers (1- male and another-female) had been appointed for them. The training was conducted in a rented house and as per discussion with the trainers and beneficiaries, time table for training had been decided and continued. The project as per provision supported the beneficiaries with practicing materials (clothes,

machines-15 no.[USHA], scissors, theads, scales etc.) In the training the beneficiaries had been taught to stitch and to cut blouse, peti coat, froke etc. The training continued for 6 months with refresher. Finally there was test to know how far the trainees had been successful. 18 trainees out of 30 had been found successful in developing their skill in tailoring. These successful trainees have been supported with machine to continue their trade to generate income.

#### **Results achieved:**

- The 18 trainees out of 30 were quite regular in attending tailoring classes and have come out with success
- They are continuing the stitching with a monthly earning of ₹ 1500/- to ₹ 2000/- sitting in their home

## **G. Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **a. Core committee meeting:**

Every month core committee meeting is conducted for the project. In this meeting as per DIP the progress of the planned activities are presented in the presence of the Director, Asst. Director, Project Coordinator, Asst. Coordinator, Finance Officer and Accounts Officer. A detailed review is conducted and accordingly suggestions are made for further implementation. Along with the progress review, staff performance, problems/difficulties etc. are also discussed for smooth implementation and staff capacity building. Then action plan for next month is prepared with detail discussion upon the activities and process to be adopted. This type of exercise helps the project staff to implement the proroject activities in a meaniful manner.

### **b. Monthly review, weekly review and planning meeting of SWAADproject:**

There are weekly review cum planning meeting along with monthly review meeting in the project. The review cum weekly planning meeting is conducted at project level taking all the staff of the project. In this meeting the project coordinator presides over it. The purpose is to review the

progress of weekly plan and monitor the target assigned. In the same way a monthly review meeting is also conducted where the Director, Asst. Director and Finance Officer including project staff remain present. In this meeting monthly progress against the monthly plan is reviewed and staff members are suggested with remedial measures wherever necessary. Finally a monthly plan is developed keeping the review findings and DIP. Along with this emphasis is given to enhance the skill and capacity of staff, strategies to be adopted in implementing the activities, process and methods to be followed. This helps the staff for their capacity building which in turn assist the staff members in implementing the activities in a meaningful way.

### **c. Monthly review cum planning meeting of staff at BSSS:**

Like the above two meetings at project level, there is another monthly meeting of staff at organization level. In this meeting all the staff of the organization working in different projects use to participate. Project wise presentation on progress of activities is made by the each project emphasizing upon learning and challenges. The Director and the Asst. Director preside over it and review of the progress of different projects. In this forum each project learn from each other and accordingly make improvement in their respective project. Besides that the Director also gives suggestions including directions for each project as needed.

## **H. Challenges and Learning**

Within this project periods of 3 years, the project had gone through the challenges of pandemic COVID-19. It was a global problem. It had affected the lives and livelihoods of all the people and more distressly the lives and livelihoods of rural poors, migrants workers, contractual labourers, daily wage earners, street dwellers etc. Imposition lockdown and shutdown upon economic hubs, places/sources earning and restrictions upon movement of people, transportation, closing down of shops, schools etc. hampered the poor people a lot. The villagers of the project area also suffered a lot in maintaining their livelihoods and normal life.



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The SWAAD project also suffered a lot. It could not implement many activities. Still, it had utilized the local staff (the animators appointed) and through them it monitored the various ongoing activities. Different meetings at FCs and SHGs level were conducted by them over telephonic guidance. Latter with the relaxation in restrictions, the project could implement certain activities following the proper protocols of COVID-19.

Changes at animator level was another challenge for the project in its implementation. The project was expecting to quicken the execution of backlogs caused by pandemic COVID-19 protocols, but leaving of staff (3 animators) from the project, further delayed the target to be achieved. Within this period 3 animators from project had been replaced with new ones, who took time to understand the project and their responsibilities to be performed and then to implement it properly.

## Conclusion:

## Case studies:

### CASE STUDY -1.

#### A RAY OF HOPE

Kuilu Chapeyar (68) wife of Late Jatin Chapeyar of Chalunia under Saragachhida GP lives with her son and daughter-in-law. After Jatin's death, her son separated himself as he did not want to be obliged to his mother Kuilu. Kuilu has to live with her Old Age Pension of 500/- and 5 kgs of rice per month. Kuilu has no other option to earn. In her old age she has to pluck sal leaves from the nearby forest, stitch two leaves with sticks and sale them to vendors @ ₹ 40/- per bundle (1000 stitched leaves). Income earned from leaves did not meet Kuilu's day to day needs. During the mean time BSSS was working with the community for their development through its SWAAD project. The Biridihi Women SHG of Chalunia approached BSSS to provide goats through individual support. Considering the situation, BSSS supported with 3 goats to Kuilu along with orientation on care and management of goats. Kuilu took care of the 3 goats properly and she got 3 kids (total 6 goats). Now Kuilu is happy and appreciating the BSSS for the support. These goats have been her "Ray of Hope" to live on.



### CASE STUDY -2

#### CLEANING OUT BLIND BELIEF

58 Households of Baghuashol village were resettled around the uplands of Deuli Dam after being evacuated by the Deuli Irrigation Project. They have lost their land and homestead land under the catchment area. Their newly settled land was suitable for cash crop (Turmeric and Arum) cultivation. But they were not aware of it. Further they had the belief that only Brahmins can cultivate such crops. Again if they go for such crops it will bring them bad luck. In the meantime BSSS was in



a process of introducing cash crop cultivation in shady and unused lands of the project area. It sensitized the WSHG members about the benefit of cash crop (ginger) cultivation along with brainwashed them about the blind belief. Finally they were agreed and became interested to raise ginger cultivation in their backyard shady premises. They took it as challenge against the traditional beliefs. 42 WSHG members had been supported with 25. 2 kgs. of ginger seeds, which they shared among themselves @ 600 grams each for experimental cultivation. They were trained on cash crop cultivation. As per training and guidance they took care of the plants and got a production of 75 kgs. Because of this success their interest increased and now each family has adopted cash crop cultivation in their adjacent land to homestead land. They are also providing ginger seeds to their friends and relatives for cultivation.

Sunita mahakud of Srabani SHG says “We have cleaned out our traditional belief on ginger cultivation and moving to generate income from unused lands.

## PHOTO SPEAKS

|                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|   |   |   |
| Kharif Paddy cultivation                                                            | Line plantation                                                                     | IFS at Bankola Village                                                                |
|  |  |  |
| Summer ploughing                                                                    | Group work on SWOT                                                                  | End of Project Evaluation                                                             |
|  |  |  |
| EOPE at Community                                                                   | International Womens' Day celebration                                               | Tailoring Certificate Distribution                                                    |

|                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |   |    |
| Individual Support      GOAT                                                        | Sabai handicraft making                                                             | Awareness through cultural program                                                    |
|    |   |    |
| Agriculturist Brinjal Field Visit at Baghuashol                                     | Training on Rabi Cultivation                                                        | School Orientation Programme                                                          |
|  |  |  |
| Chicks rearing      Tangashol SHG                                                   | Training on Rabi Cultivation                                                        | Turmeric cultivation                                                                  |