About Us

Established in 1982, CYSD is a not for profit social organization aspiring to create a "Just and Equitable" space for all sects of society. It believes in altruism and aspires to contribute back to the mankind influencing a society with values and humanity. It engages in research and advocacy to influence policies for An equitable society where development of people.

Our Mission

To use issue-based research to influence policies from rightsbased perspective and engendered approach. It also works to ensure transparency, accountability and democracy in governance system by capacitating people and organizations through participatory planning.

Our Core values

- Transparency &
- Accountability
- Integrity
- Gender Equity
- Social Justice
- Participatory Action
- Peace & Harmony

CYSD Resource Centres:

Development Resource and Training Centre (DRTC) E-1, Institutional Area, Gangadhar Meher Marg, P.O. RRL Bhubaneswar - 751 013, Odisha, India Tel: +91-674-2301725, Mob: +91-9438506464

Rural Livelihood Training Centre (RLTC) At – Mundaguda, P.O. Boipariguda, Dist - Koraput, Odisha, PIN - 764003

Email: drtc@cysd.org / drtchostel@cysd.org

Mob: +91- 9438349129 / +91-9438303164 Email: ramesh@cysd.org / sagar@cysd.org

Rural Livelihood Training Centre (RLTC) At & P.O – Kapundi, Via - Saharapada Dist - Kendujhar, PIN - 758016 Tel: 06796-220494 / 220574 Mob: +91-9437023494 / +91-9437613674 Email: mahesh@cysd.org / dipti@cysd.org







STORIES

CHANGE

ACOMPENDIUM

CYSD acted as

STRENGTHENING FOREST &

FOREST BASED LIVELIHOODS

IN KORAPUT, ODISHA





Centre for Youth and Social Development

E-1, Institutional Area, Gangadhar Meher Marg, PO. RRL, Bhubaneswar - 751 013, Odisha, India Tel: +91 674 2300983, 2301725 e-mail: cysd@cysd.org / info@cysd.org

Our Vision

women, children and men

can freely realize their full

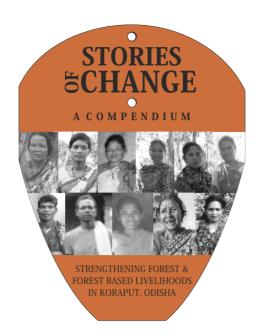
potential, fulfill their rights

and responsibilities and

lead their life with

dignity and self-

respect.



With a view to improving the quality of forest and livelihoods of tribal people, the programme "Strengthening forest and forest based livelihoods" was launched by CYSD in Koraput district of Odisha in July 2014 through partnership mode supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The programme reached out to four thousand households covering two hundred and fifty villages in twenty-five gram panchayats of five blocks in Koraput district focusing on two development outcomes:

- · Improving the forest conditions; and
- Enhancing the income of the people by atleast 30% by the end of three years through NTFP/agriculture/horticulture based livelihoods interventions.

The following strategies were adopted towards accomplishing the outcomes.

- · Building producer groups, producer federations and producer companies
- · Backward and forward linkage of products
- · Alternative livelihoods promotion
- · Forest protection and regeneration
- · Convergence with mainstream programmes
- · Research, documentation and sharing

There have been some significant changes in the lives and livelihoods of the people because of the implementation of the programme. A few of such changes have been captured through case stories which are presented in the form of a compendium.

PREFACE

While India has the issues of deep rooted poverty and inequality, a ray of hope nevertheless exists in the form of many innovative and exciting initiatives that are being taken up and successful in providing significant relief to some of the poorest families, in a sustainable manner.

The work area of Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD) in Odisha is one such region in the country, where several initiatives have taken place from time to time. This document presents a collection of such initiatives particularly those concerning emerging rural entrepreneurs, innovations, collective/cooperative efforts and attempts to make better use of existing schemes and opportunities.

Jagadananda Mentor & Co-founder, CYSD

STORIES CHANGE

	erging reprene	eurs	1 2 3 4 5	Farmer The Ma Laxmi (s to E Igic B Chen	larketing a Case of Tamarind Pag Budding Entrepreneurs Froom, Sweeping Poverty out dia: Catalyst for Change ark can make a Big Difference	10 je-3
9 Organic Farming: A way of life 10 Reducing Pressure from Forest Resounces from Govt Sch 11 Leveraging Resources from Govt Sch 12 Kusumguda: Sowing the seeds of Change ter use of 13 Community Farming- Dadhianadar					nspiration for Change nt News: Opportunity to work from home : A way of life re from Forest Resources urces from Govt Schemes s of Change padar	12 14 16 18 20 22 23 25 27	
		nnov that V			15 16 17	Yam Cultivation- A boon for landless Vegetable Cultivation by Trellis Method Promoting Sustainable Agriculture	29 31 33

COLLECTIVE MARKETING A CASE OF TAMARIND



Primary aggregation of tamarind by tribals of Narayanpatna into Producer's Groups (PGs) of Koraput district has enabled them to challenge and curb down the exploitation by the traders. They are also getting instant return for their products at the door step without incurring any additional expenses. They are aware of MSP and negotiating their price of their products. This initiative has given Sana Pilcur Producer Group an earning of Rs. 30,000/-, giving wings to their confidence and sense of achievement. The aggregation has shown them the pathway to benefit from scale of economies & convenience.



Sana Pilcur is a village in Narayanpatna block named by a King of Jaipur, Odisha who reigned this area ages ago. "Sana" means small in odia and "Pilcur" is derived from "Paika"- the traditional Militia of Odisha. This is the community that served as warriors and was bearer of shields and sword (that was carried to Jaipur, during Dusshera for worshipping). When CYSD started working, it conducted baseline studies, which projected Narayanpatna as one of the tamarind belt producing about 1875 quintals of tamarind in a year across 35 villages of which, 735 quintals were available from Sanapilcur village only.



Not only production was high, it was one of the important livelihood options for people. But, the market was trader driven and community or producers had no say in it. Traders decided the price, quality standard of product and procurement strategy. At the same time, they only reached to accessible areas. The interior and inaccessible pockets which had higher production and so was the dependency of people on tamarind for livelihood, were abandoned by traders. And if the villagers reached out to them, they were bargained for lower price and accused of artificially inflating weight.

Hence, community decided to organize themselves into Producer Group, to retain benefits of their product within the village and resist trader exploitation. Now, the group members are not only buying tamarind and paying the

producers/collectors instantly at door step of every Household, but also adding value like- de-seeding and forming cakes and segregating their products.

An excitement for taking baby steps towards their new business is evident in every member's expressions. As they have completed just a single cycle of one season, they emit a strong sense of elation mixed with simplicity in accepting the possibility of such achievement independently. They very humbly share their sense of professionalism; balancing life and profession like any budding entrepreneur to gain stability.



In this journey of people, CYSD has played the role of support organization in terms of-boosting morale, enhancing knowledge, skill and capabilities. CYSD also supported Producer Group with one-time corpus amount of Rs. 14,500/- to initiate their business transactions. Using this amount by now, they have bought 725 kg tamarind from the villagers at Rs. 20/- per kg and sold to the local trader at Rs. 22/- per kg plus one time to & fro cost.



"We have already collected about 5 quintal tamarinds by now. In coming Sunday would sell it and like to continue the activity further for generating more profit for the group."

– Mini Nagabansa

"This is a new avenue for us and there is a lot to learn and achieve. As a group, we have not realized any tangible gain as presently we are at a nascent stage. We have to give extra effort amidst all our personal engagement to make it a success."

- Basanti Baghabansa

"Forming Producer Group had been convenient for us. Earlier,

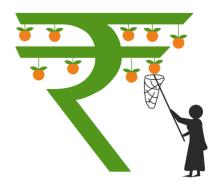
we used to carry our produce individually to Narayanpatna and sell it at Rs. 18/per kg plus it incurred us other expenses like transportation cost and buying some consumables. By the time we reached home, we used to end up spending almost all money.

Now, with no extra expenses incurred we have a considerable

amount at hand."

– Rajeswari Baghabansa

FARMERS TO BUDDING ENTREPRENEURS



Koraput district where practice of shifting cultivation seems evident from the ruins of forests, Community farming concept is not only helping to restore the forest but also bearing economic gains. With this change in practice, Jhaliaguda Producer Group has set an example by earning a total of Rs. 14,500/- from Maize cultivation with an investment of Rs. 5700/- by now.

This is a story of 15 women of jhaliaguda village, Balipeta Panchayat of Narayanpatna block in Koraput district of Odisha. This village was formed with settlement of people from nearby areas like-Champi, Bikrampur etc··· Amidst the struggle for survival, there remains a spark within these women aspiring to do more and they had been practicing agriculture aiming at raising production every year; even if it means to practice Podu chasa (shifting cultivation).

Their practice of Podu Chasa used to disrupt harmony in nature but they couldn't think of alternative for their survival. Even then, they couldn't meet both the ends for their family let alone earning income out of their agricultural produce. However the concept of community farming by CYSD came to their rescue. They not only learned different practice but also got

economical gains from agriculture. Since 2015, collectively they have attempted to cultivate Pumpkin, Watermelon, Chilly and lastly Maize in FY 2017-18. Of all, they received high gains from Maize. They took 1.5-acre land on one-time lease from a big farmer of same village at Rs. 500/-, spent Rs. 1700/- on seed and manure, Rs. 1000/- for ploughing and gave Rs. 200/- auto charge for transportation of the end product. They have also started to strategize looking at the market scenario. While selling their produce they saw, maize was flooding in the market. Rate of Maize cob was Rs. 10/- per 20 cobs whereas; cost of maize seeds was Rs. 10 per kg, i.e. seeds from 10 cobs. So, instead of selling the cob they de-seeded it and packed in 11 bags of 50 kg each and sold it to the local trader earning Rs. 10,400/- over it. Profit generated from this activity is Rs. 7200/-. From all the gains earned, they have distributed the dividend among themselves and having Rs. 14,500/- with them (includes cash in bank and at hand both) at present.



De-seeded and drying maize

Maize grains packed in bags









Maintaining transparency in buying products from villagers unlike local traders is the USP (Unique Selling Point) of the group. Villagers have also rested their faith on them for this aspect

Product transportation

Happiness after getting return

"Every Quarter, as a chairperson, I used to go to Koraput for Producer Co. meeting. There, I got to know Kundura Producer

Group's success in maize with

help of CYSD. This
motivated me and on
return I shared with my
group members and did
as suggested by CYSD. I
am happy we did it. Now,
we will move out of our
village to trade other
products like tamarind and
suan (a millet) in coming
season. We have spoken in Palur
village and given out loan for

coming year to avoid traders' captivation."

- Namita Phulabansa

"Pumpkin and water melon were our first experience of Community Farming. The idea

clicked us as it reduces individual effort. So, we decided to do maize in similar fashion. Earlier we used to cultivate few plants of maize individually in our homestead land for self-consumption.
Cultivating same crop together could give us so

much return was out of our imagination."

– Kabita Jani

THE MAGIC BROOM SWEEPING POVERTY OUT



Hillgrass also known as Hepur in Qui language is becoming instrumental in sweeping the poverty away from villages of Laxmipur block. In Pandakapadar village people have collectivized themselves into Producer group to take charge on the economic flow of their produce. Members of Pandakapadar Producer Group is creating ripples by bringing trader dominance to halt. Not only are they establishing themselves as a player in this market but also generating quantifiable returns for themselves.

Hepur or Hill grass is wildly available in Koraput and serves as an important source of livelihood for the Kondh community. Abundance of this Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) serves as the source to meet their basic needs like- spices or other consumables. Equipped with right knowledge and organizing themselves into Producer Group, enabled them to face competition in the market of NTFP trading. They also streamlined marketing systems like-

- Aggregation of hill grass at one place and selling in bulk;
- Adding value either by tying into bundles as per weight;
- Adding value by making hill brooms;
- Selling their products either at or more than MSP.

Through this initiative, they could earn an additional income of 10-15 rupees per kilogram of hill grass. They could sell 25 quintals in 2015-16 at the rate of Rs. 40 per kg and 50 quintals in 2016-17 at the rate of Rs. 50 per kg. Slowly, they also diversified hill brooms based on the utility. Earlier they used to make hill brooms using Siali creeper for binding.

Later they inculcated skills for plastic binding and producing brooms of different sizes as per the consumers' demand.

Because of collective marketing, they could bargain for a better price of their products. Traders from Bhubaneswar and Cuttack are now approaching them directly. Realizing the benefit, they also planned and are engaged in regeneration and sustainable harvesting of hill grass. In addition to the forest availability, the women members also went for large-scale plantation of hill grass in uplands, which were otherwise lying fallow. One of the producer groups collected Mother plant from forest, raised nursery and sold to other groups for plantation.

"Earlier before forming Producer Group, we used to barter fistful of hill grass for dry fish, dry chilly, onion, gudakhu and other consumables to local

> traders from Balingi and Dhamanganda in Laxmipur block and those coming from far off places like Nabrangapur. We were neither aware of the marketing systems nor MSP (Minimum Support Price) of hill grass."

> > - Tilei Wadeka r Group Member

Pandakapadar Producer Group Member Maa Samalai cluster Laxmipur Block



Like Rupai, several other households have benefitted from the initiative. Fourteen producer groups of Laxmipur and Narayanpatana blocks consisting 87 members have taken up hillgrass collection and hill broom as one of their livelihood activity. Apart from the producer group members,



more than 200 non-members are also benefitted by this activity.

CYSD with the support of USAID helped these women to organize themselves, negotiate price and influence adherence to proper marketing systems with traders. It also conducted study to identify marketing and price gaps in hill grass and presented in front of the community members. It provided handholding support in arranging weighing machines; imparting knowledge and capacity building trainings. It also helped them in linking with traders for marketing and maintaining governance systems within the groups.



"With the additional income earned through trade and collective marketing, I could send my child to school and am also able to repair the roof of my house"

> -Rupai Wadeka Pandakapadar Producer Group member

STORIES OF

LAXMI CHENDIA CATALYST FOR CHANGE



Amidst all these routine life, there exists change maker like Laxmi Chendia, who not only questions such age old practices but also influence others bringing change with changing times. Laxmi is a source of inspiration not only for her own group members but also for 150 other group members from her own as well as three neighboring villages for community forest management and collective marketing.

Doing something again and again creates practice and we live these systemic practices daily without any question. Our society consists of various packages of practices. Like, any rural pocket of India depends upon Agriculture, NTFP collection and labor work for livelihood. Muduliguda, is one such remote village of Boipariguda block of Koraput district where lives Laxmi Chendia a pro-active member of Muduliguda Producer Group, who has been instrumental in mobilizing members in her group as well as other neighboring villages for forest protection regeneration, collective farming and collective marketing of agriculture, horticulture and non-timber forest produces.

She was catalytic in influencing group members to bargain with the traders and could sell their produces based on MSP (minimum support price) standardizing rate of Rs. 5-25 per unit for various produces. There has also been a change in marketing practice- Jackfruit's price realization as

per its weight instead on number. The price appreciation is from Rs.5 per piece to Rs.17 per kg. The price appreciation for other produces include: Tamarind- Rs. 17 to 25, little millet- Rs. 16 to 22, Finger millet Rs. 15 to 20 and Cashew nut- Rs 90 to 115. CYSD further engaged with them building their knowledge and capacity to engage in value addition of produces. As a result, they are selling deseeded tamarind getting higher price for their produce. She also mobilized youth groups and other community members of her village for protecting 25 hectares of their forest by dibbling seeds of gatherable produce and hill grass plantation. She also included landless widows in her group for collective farming, thus helping them earn some income in addition to including vegetables in her diet. She guestioned the trader dominated market system for NTFP selling; where price of collection was determined by traders and unit of sale was per piece or in bulk.

She drew motivation from benefits reaped by various initiatives of CYSD. During the year, her individual return was Rs.20,000 from little millets and Rs. 83,000 from cashew and Rs.14,000 from collective farming. With this, she could repay a loan of Rs.50,000 for an auto-rickshaw that she had bought earlier and has opened a grocery shop with Rs.20,000 and the rest amount, she has deposited in the bank.

CYSD partnered her in creating awareness on the importance and price benefits in collective marketing of produces.

A SINGLE SPARK CAN MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE



Runita Jambeka has been the spark initiating the fire of entrepreneurship in the village giving them net profit of Rs. 17,200/- . Her group's collective marketing and group effort for circumventing the exploitative traders have made them stand out and set an example of possibility to challenge age old traditional practices for betterment of others.

Sorisapadar, a village located on the foothills of Laxmipur block of Koraput. It has been named after vast mustard fields running once upon a time in



that area. "Sorisa" means "Mustard" and "Padar" means "Field" in Odia. In this village lived a 23 years woman named Runita Jambeika, who had been an inspiration to many in her village. Unlike any tribal woman, she is a graduate and has left no stone unturned to put her education for betterment of her village. She was determined to influence villagers to attain socio-economic independence by helping them to have right price realization for their products. She also envisioned to reduce podu chasa (slash-and-burn farming practice) practiced in her locality, providing people with alternate livelihood

options.

She has been instrumental in bringing about revolutionary changes in terms of forest conservation and price realization of various products. Earlier, in her village no one used to sell Jackfruit and Bhuinneem (Kalmegh). Even the hill



grass was sold in bundles and not based on weight. She asserted and convinced villagers to sell Jackfruit and Bhuinneem in group and negotiated for marketing hill grass on per kilogram basis. She also motivated her group members to trade milletssuan and kangu, and tamarind. She organized many awareness meetings with the help of CYSD for villagers and influenced them for collective marketing/trading of products through Producer Group. As a result, no trader can enter her village anymore. Villagers' abstinence of traders have resulted in strengthening Producer Group, instant payment to villagers for their products at their doorstep and freedom from traders' exploitation. In all this, Sorisapadar Producer Group has earned Rs. 17200 by now from a meager investment of Rs. 14,500/-



Sorisapadar is one of the villages where all villagers unanimously have prohibited trader interference and strengthened business space for the Producer Group. This village is thriving to become economically self-sustainable. Not only are the women acknowledging the sense of solidarity but also eminence of support system from men-folk to strengthen the institution and its functioning is evident. Under the leadership of Runita Jambeika, Sorisapadar Producer Group has completed two cycles in last seasons.

When CYSD started working in her village, organized many sensitization programs and she got a scope to put her dreams into action. With her vision, she formed Sorisapadar Producer Group in her village and took lead in all 4 campaigns facilitated by CYSD, against podu chasa Mobilized community for plantations of Jackfruit, Mango and tamarind seedlings in 10 hectares of forest land, protecting and conserving it. She constantly remained in touch with 6 villages in vicinity including her own for conserving and protecting their forest.

"Earlier we had no idea of market, whatever price the trader used to quote,

we sold our products in same price. Now, we are learning to do business. Now, we don't get cheated and check weighing process as well as negotiate price. We are also trying to understand market."

– Biskudi Miniaka

– Runita Jambeka

"As I am both daughter and daughter-in-law to this village, I have experienced its evolution. I hold beautiful memories attached to it. And, want it to flourish and touch heights."

"Now, we should think about sustenance and find out ways for financial independence. All of us are in support of our Group members and if required, we will also contribute. If these women are thinking so much about the village, then we together will make it possible. A little more support and guidance from CYSD, our

group will take flight."

– Paldu Jambeka

LEMON GRASSA MAGIC CROP



A sweet smelling, body & headache pacifying crop known as Lemon Grass is now pacifying the livelihood woes of the Bandhugaon village of Koraput district in Odisha. Where the farmers of this village are able to get only one crop a year by rain-fed agriculture, i.e. barely sufficient to meet both the ends for the family, collectivizing and institutionalization has helped to percolate this sweet smell of the Lemon Grass in the lives of the farmers. Standardization in POP (Package of Practices) of the crop &efficient marketing of their produce has resulted in enhanced earnings of more than 50% of what they were getting earlier.

Lemon Grass (Cymbopogan flexuosus) is native aromatic tall sedge grows abundantly in tropic and Sub-tropics. About century ago this crop was introduced in India and been cultivated as cash crop in many parts of South Odisha. Like any other rural patch of India, people here also depend majorly on rain-fed agriculture harvesting single season crop annually. Whereas, it was observed that lemon grass is a crop which could be reaped 4

times a year in the given weather condition. It requires low maintenance and involves less cost yet gives high returns. Traditionally, people used to sell grass to the owner of the land taken for lease or extract oil out of it and sell to the local traders. But, there was no proper system for selling or standard to measure quality of their produce. Traders determined the selling price or adjust with loan repayment as taken. It was seen that, even though the market is unorganized, the magic of Lemon Grass is so that it has a potential for influencing poverty reduction.

Raghumada is one such village in Bandhugaon block of Koraput district comprising 70 ST HH that cultivates Lemon Grass.

Here, 18 HH came together to form Khajurbali producer group and took 1.5 acre land on lease at Rs. 4000/- for a year and cultivated lemon grass on it. After a span of 6 months, they cut their first crop and extracted about 20 litres of oil from it. It was for the first time, people bargained for their produces and sold at a rate of Rs. 1100/- per litre and earned Rs. 22000/- from it.

Crop	Expenditure in Rupees	Income in Rupees	Profit earned in Rupees		
1st Crop	8500	22000	13500		
2nd Crop	8500	21600	13100		
3rd Crop	5300	22500	17200		





Word of profit spread so rapidly among villagers that, many followed suit. People have now started to demand for their produce and negotiate price depending upon the seasonal quality. This influenced streamlining value chain of lemon grass tightening all leakages.

CYSD intervened to standardize Lemon grass market by streamlining selling price as per the open market rate. It also focused on enabling and empowering farmers to break traders' monopoly. It mobilized, organized and institutionalized community to form Producer Group and promoted community farming instead of individual, emphasizing on Package of Practices (POP) of the crop for better and enhanced production. It conducted various awareness programs on marketing processes and strategies to capacitate community by enhancing their knowledge level. It also provided one time corpus amount of Rs. 14,500/- to the group to initiate their business activity.

TILA MINIAKA AN INSPIRATION FOR CHANGE



Tila Miniaka's journey has been quite wonderful with promoted WADI model. In the last 2 years her income has increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 45,000 while the expenditure has grown only miniscule from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 by planting Papaya trees. The most invigorating thing is the perseverance with which she continued her efforts despite bearing losses 3 times before unlocking the success. Her never–say–die attitude has made her a proud Brand Ambassador for WADI model.

In a remote village- Tala kutinga of Laxmipur block in Koraput district lives a lady Tila Miniaka. Like every rural pocket of India, land is her only source of income and has about 12 acres land (8 acres are paddy and 3 acres homestead land). Apart from this,

some more put on lease which she has no count of. When she married and came to this village, her family was depending upon rain-fed crops and that was not sufficient to fill belly of 8 round the year. On her homestead land stood eucalyptus and Salpa (local alcohol Salpa is extracted from this tree) trees and was the only source of income for her family.

system that consists of combination of trees or fruit tree suitable to the area". As a new concept of agriculture, she got the opportunity to turn around her land condition. She attended all concept seeding meetings, trainings and went for exposure for her own conviction. And so, her endeavors started with Mango plantation in convergence with Horticulture department. After this, she planted 400 Papaya trees fencing her homestead but lost all to disease outbreak. Even though, papaya gave her huge loss, she didn't lose hope and further moved for intercropping chilly, tomato, brinjal and many other vegetables demonstrating benefits of WADI model. This model of agriculture not only gave her higher returns but also her investment reduced drastically. Such financial benefits encouraged her to continue the

In 2015 CYSD introduced WADI- "a Gujarati term

that means small orchard. It is a tree-based farming

to continue the practice and income generated was like icing on cake to her confidence and happiness.

In Financial year, she has planted sunflower, tomato (bought from Rayagada), Brinjal from infer project, Banana from horticulture, Sem, Kandula pulse seeds bought locally.







"Earlier we used to cultivate paddy and some millets- suan, kangu etc... Some times in a year, we used to have only rice and Charupani (tamarind water) on our plate. But, now we have vegetables round the year."

– Tila Miniaka

On speaking to her husband, he goes into flashback sharing, "way back two generations, we used to do agriculture only during rainy season. The major drawback was lack of planning and dependency on rainfall. Nobody used to think of tapping the perennial source running through the village. I focused on leveraging that resource. It had been more than a year effort to have optimum utilization of same. And, now leveraging that resource we have been successfully in demonstrating the

model".

Entering into their territory, one could visibly experience the change she has demonstrated.

RURAL EMPLOYMENT NEWS OPPORTUNITY TO WORK FROM HOME



MGNREGS, a scheme to guarantee employment in rural areas, turns out to be a boon for villagers like Balram in Godraguda. Finally, they were able to break free from the illusion of Migration, which is thought to be the solution or alternative for landless famers to meet needs of their families; technically turns out to be a trap to fall prey to the vicious cycle of poverty. MGNREGS did not only solve the problem of migration and livelihood but also helped Balram to be with his loved ones and family, which is the real strength during crisis.

Godraguda village named after Godra Gadba, the first person who migrated from Lamptaput block to this area in search of new habitation; now dwelt by 45 odd families. Godra Gadba's great-grandson Balram who lives with his wife Moni Gadba. He has a daughter married off in same village and a son who died at the age 14 years some 5 years ago due to severe health issues and lack of financial capability.

Balram's major occupation is agriculture and daily

wage during off-season. In name of assets, he owns 3 acres of land of which 2 acre is wasteland an Indira Awas, 4 buffaloes and 12 country birds.

Agriculture provided them with 8 months food security and rest period was spent on loans to meet needs. They fed on rice, millet, minor millet and vegetables from their kitchen garden. Like any typical tribal family, their need is also very minimal. They lived on 2-3 pairs of clothes and hardly bought new clothes once in a year. Their financial condition allowed them to fulfil only their need for food. During off season, Balram was forced to migrate to nearby towns like Jeypore, sometimes Sanai and neighbouring states to feed his family. In a year, he borrows twice- once during agricultural season to buy inputs and second time during summer when he is unemployed resulting in about Rs. 8000/-outstanding loan consistently.

Every year, for about 4 months, his family suffers from food deficiency. Therefore, Balram was migrated for almost 100 days a year, leaving his family behind. Being an unskilled labour, his daily wage was Rs. 250/- and used to return with an average amount of Rs. 12000/- every year. His wife



faced day-to-day difficulties during this period. His son also passed away while he was away and thus helplessness shattered their life. When he is away, Balram also remained homesick and missed socializing with family relatives and friends during various cultural functions.

In FY 2014-15, when CYSD in convergence with OTELP implemented a project in this area, village development work plan were developed and submitted through VDC (Village Development Committee), in Boipariguda block. This generated employment for 900 man days of Rs. 1, 56,600/- was generated in Godraguda village for creating Field channels through MGNREGS. Balram with his wife also worked for 75 days, earning Rs. 26,100/-

Villagers were active partners in every stage of sanctioning these plans right from short listing it at Rampur Pallisabha to submission at ITDA office, Koraput. From all the plans, 4 plans (2 for field bunding and 2 of farm pond) got approval. After all awareness and hand holdings from CYSD, participation of villagers increased at every stage. They not only participated in getting projects sanctioned but also demanded for work to seal their employment in their own village. After work demand and work code were generated at Panchayat level, a total of 1500 man days work was

allotted to the villagers. In the process of Participatory VDLP (Village Development Livelihood Plan), Sri Balram Gadba was identified as one of the poorest of the poor and on priority basis was allotted Farm pond as long term asset. As per MGNREGs norms, daily wage of all job seekers was Rs. 174/- and so Balram and his wife earned Rs. 31,320/- by working for 90 days without migrating outside that incurred extra living cost.

With MGNREGS, Godaraguda village experienced shift in financial and migration status. Many like Balram got benefitted from the project and stopped migrating during off-season. Now, Balram is employed for average of 80 days during nonagricultural season. From the money earned, he repaid his loans as well as invested in agriculture. This scheme helped villagers to break free from the system of borrowing money from local landlords at high interest rates. Like Balram, many other families struggle for survival ended. This intervention also brought women like Moni Gadba out of their houses and gave them an opportunity for employment. The assets like farm ponds created in the process, became source for pisiculture and irrigation to cultivate vegetables on his waste land, as an alternative source of livelihood.



"I am a normal tribal man and now no longer have to migrate to earn my needs. I can now take care of my family by being with them. No do I have to borrow loans from anyone for agriculture purpose. All of these are possible, thanks to my daily wages from MGNREGS."

– Balaram Gadaba

ORGANIC FARMING A WAY OF LIFE



What began as a way of reducing cost has evolved into a whole new concept of healthy living. Though organic farming still has a long way to go before it becomes commercially viable, the pest attack on crops and the growing concern over the use of pesticides in State have reignited the debate around it. Amidst the cry of farmers due to outbreak of pest attack, the lush green fields around the tiny village like Koijhankar in Laxmipur Block of Koraput district is challenging the boon turned bane of science.

In this village, most families subsist on organic farming; Not only in this village, but families in and around 100 villages of Laxmipur and Boipariguda blocks of the district are using same technique for farming. The yield is good, reduces costs, the dangers from harmful chemicals minimal and the profits, healthy. The process of making this manure at home is simple and costs around Rs. 30 per acre of land.

To make manure, all one needs is a kilogram of cow dung, a litre of cow urine, 100 gms of molasses, an equal amount of besan, a kilogram of soil collected from ant hill, leaves of at least five different varieties of plants preferably- neem/bhuineem (kalmegh), ata (custard apple), arakha (Calotropis), Karanja (Pongamia) and Bel (Indian Bael or Aegle Marmelos) and a litre of water.

Together they are stored in an earthen pot, mouth covered for seven days in shade. Nestled amidst hills almost all households in Koijhankar use this manure mixture for agriculture.



Organic farming practice has improved the sustainability of agriculture based livelihoods in this area by reducing the cost of cultivation and increasing the net income of small and marginal farmers. While the cost of production is greatly reduced by organic farming, it is also good for the environment. It also reduces carbon emission, which is high in chemical farming as it involves fertilizers and pesticides. Moreover organic farming increases the life span of the soil and keeps the nutrient content of crops intact.



p

"We never use fertilizers and pesticides available in the market because they are costly and we cannot afford them.
Hence, we use organic manure prepared at home that acts as a perfect substitute for fertilizers and pesticides."

- **Hari Miniaka** Koijhankar village



"After seven days, the colour of water turns green. A glass of this manure is diluted in 20 litres of water and used by spraying on the fields. This wonder mixture not only increases fertility of land but also prevents pests from damaging the crop."

- **Dasri Miniaka** another villager

"We never use pesticides and fertilizers from market. There is high demand for organic vegetables in urban areas."

- **Dauna Talia**a tribal farmer of
Mundaguda village
under Boipariguda Block.

REDUCING PRESSURE ON FOREST RESOURCES

UJJWALA SCHEME LINKAGE



People of Jhaliaguda have got a boon in name of Ujjwala scheme which is acting as drudgery reduction tool for both Mother Nature and Mothers of village. It has provided an alternative to back breaking firewood collection work and depletion of precious forest. As of now, outreach is very small but the families adopting the practice will become nucleus of change for this fundamental shift in adopting change in cooking practice from firewood to LPG. Families using this facility have started opening roads for larger adoption and in long-run intervention for external agency will be abolished.

Jhaliguda, one of the villages in Narayanpatna block surrounded by ruins of lush green beauty, is named after Jhaliyaguda mayura (a breed of peacock in Odia). Once a majestic forest has become bald now; and the reason for such sparseness is practice of "Podu Chasa" (shifting cultivation) and collection of firewood.

Hence, looking into the need of the hour initiative was taken to link with mainstream development programs

like Ujjwala Scheme to influence sustainable practice. Now, this practice is not only contributing in saving trees and forests, but also acting as a strategy to mitigate climate change risks, reducing emission of harmful carbon into the environment and with increase in forest density, soil erosion is also checked. With this initiative, not only the ageold practice of firewood collection as fuel for cooking has been reformed, but also demand for

LPG has increased. It provided community of a clean, smokeless and healthy cooking option. People are also getting into scientific understanding of placing LPG cylinder safely in their house.

In July 2014, when CYSD started the program of "Strengthening forest and forest-based livelihoods"

CYSD had always been knowledge partner providing end-to-end handholding support, i.e. filling up and submission of required documents for the connection and collection of LPG from the distributor, all this time. Villagers went through rigorous awareness meetings and finally 8 HH could be linked. It took many night oils for community to realize and articulate that, a "Kaudi" or bundle of



wood, costing Rs. 100/- requires a HH to spend 7 hours a day; which is consumed in 2 days to cook food for a family of 5. Similarly, monthly cost of cooking for a HH is Rs. 1500/- and annually Rs.18000/- leaving apart the cost of ingredients. Same is the cost of depletion of forest in that duration. This was an eye-opening experience for the villagers bringing adaptability for change in practice.

SI	Beneficiary	Family	No. of	First	First	Amount	Second	Amount	Third	Amount
No.	name	size	cylinder used	payment	refill on	paid	refill on	paid	refill on	paid
1	Sabuni Mudri	8	3	2000	3/2/17	500	5/5/17	800	3/9/17	900
2	Namita phulbansa	4	4	2000	3/2/17	590	5/5/17	870	17/9/17	870
3	Hira Baipari	5	4	2000	7/2/17	670	8/5/17	870	20/8/17	780
4	Droupati Muduli	6	3	2000	7/2/17	700	8/5/17	770	16/9/17	900
5	Tulasa Jani	11	5	2000	8/2/17	800	5/4/17	890	6/9/17	890
6	Manika Naika	7	4	2000	8/2/17	780	12/5/17	850	11/9/17	890
7	Rukuni Hirleka	6	4	2000	10/2/17	890	12/5/17	780	12/9/17	870
8	Dali Mauka	7	3	2000	12/2/17	890	18/5/17	780	12/9/17	850
9	Kamala Baipari	5	4	2000	15/2/17	770	9/5/17	860	5/8/17	750
10	Sumitra Mauka	4	3	2000	11/2/17	750	9/5/17	860	5/8/17	870
11	Tuni Mauka	6	4	2000	13/2/17	800	11/5/17	790	6/8/17	860

It has been a year of using LPG for cooking and since then below is the cycle and cost of usage for the beneficiaries:

Having taste of this luxury in cooking, beneficiaries' excitement is stirring for demand generation in vicinity for accessing the same benefit. Even though the cost seems to be creating a hole in their pocket, they are determined in capacitating self for meeting their cooking fuel needs.

"Even though the rate of LPG refills increasing, we will continue using it.
Cooking becomes faster and easier with LPG than with firewood. Would try reducing consumption and use efficiently; but will not stop using the facility."

– Kalabati Jani

"Doesn't require spending time and effort in firewood collection as well as in cooking. It also saves utensils from blackening. Hence, washing is also easy."

– Namita Phulabansa

LEVERAGING RESOURCES FROM GOVT SCHEMES

AN MGNREGA CONVERGENCE STORY "With the income earned from MGNREGS, I could admit my son in Adarsa Vidyalaya for better education"

-Ami Saunta Khajuriput

Evidences of qualitative change in the life and livelihood of the tribal households in remote villages like- Khajuriput, Podeiput and Naranga in Dasmantpur block of Koraput district through convergence with mainstream schemes. People are now aware of their rights and asserting them to seek work under flagship scheme of Central Government MGNREGS; created for generating employment in rural areas. Awareness regarding procedure and motto of this scheme helps them creating long term community assets over a period of time for sustenance.

Dasmantpur is one of the blocks in Koraput district predominantly dwelt by Tribal populations, who traditionally used to be the forest dwellers. Forest was their main source of survival and they were mainly hunters or gatherers. With population increasing rapidly and replenishment of resources slowing down to stagnancy, these tribals settled around agriculture as their main livelihood activity. As time passed, with increase in population, pressure on agricultural land and changing weather pattern, mere agriculture became inefficient to sustain the families; and people scouted out for migration in order to meet ends. To address this situation, Government also came up with MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act- that guarantees 100 days work to unskilled and semi-skilled work force annually) way back in 2006 but lack of manpower at department level and people's pack of awareness, led to unscrupulous practices leaving the needy ones in dire state.

When CYSD entered this area, it joined hands with OTELP (Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Program) to bridge the benefits of said scheme with

community. It mobilized community into VDCs (Village Development Committees) and conducted various awareness programs time-to-time and engaged wherein required; and the populace started asserting their rights and demanded work from the concerned authorities. Accepting their limitations of literacy, they went a step ahead discussing on same with CYSD and sought help in mainstreaming themselves. They opened their accounts, enrolled themselves to have Aadhar cards and job cards. Community's knowledge and awareness on MGNREGS system was enhanced. Local literate youths were trained and capacitated as a cadre to support Government system for timely filling up for Job demand forms and enrollment in job cards. Community went to the extent for demanding authorized acknowledgement on job demand forms submitted and for unemployment allowance in case panchayat fails to provide work within stipulated time. They also asserted for on-time fair payment and voiced out against ghost card holders breeching the system.

They also identified and evaluated the work under MGNREGS. The intervention also educated them regarding convergence of various schemes for generating meaningful public assets like-planting cashew plants on hill slopes to prevent soil erosion and generate long term income source. They also got interested in advanced, modern agricultural practices and used them. On learning benefits of millets, they brought back the traditional crops by cultivating different millets instead of paddy resulting in food sufficiency, created 1983 pits and trenches. For all such community assets, they developed land area by linking with MGNREGS. A total of 223 HH job seekers have demanded and obtained jobs resulting in income increment of 53 HH in Khajuriput, 81 HH in Naranga and 89 HH in Podeiput.

CYSD facilitated these MGNREGS implementation process with support of community members, ITDA and respective VDCs reducing migration, soil erosion problem and unemployment in the area.

KUSUMGUDASOWING THE SEEDS OF CHANGE

Forest has traditionally been the mainstay of tribal life. But with changing time, the tribals failed to acknowledge this natural resource & started treating it as an inexhaustible source of firewood & other forest produce. The resultant was thinning of forest to such an extent that it barely able to meet the sustenance need of the dependent village. Formation of "Bamandei Forest protection Committee" has not only ensured forest conservation but also brought the depleting concerns on surface. It also helped to mobilize general public' perception on these issues and further been replicated in 84 Villages protecting 2760 Hectares of forest land.



Kusumguda village in Lima Gram Panchayat of Kundura block dwelt by 145 HH has Karagudi Kupli forest adjacent to it. Once upon a time a dense forest had been a bald barren land. This forest was a boon of Mother Nature fulfilling hunger, economic as well as health needs of people nearby. With time,



"We really worked hard to achieve this and are happy to see this result in such a short span of life. If we use the resource, then we are responsible to preserve it for our future generation. Therefore, we are not protecting our forest but are also spreading this message to others for complying with respective responsibilities"

– Kusumuguda Villagers

people concentrated only on fulfilling their needs instead of protecting and replenishing the source. As a result, the disharmony caused in nature forced villagers to reach out to nearby villages for their needs. A strong need to replenish and conserve the same aroused. After many village level meetings involving all villagers, village level institutions like-Producer Groups, SHG Groups; Watchdogs, Gatekeepers, PRI members and other influential

entities or individuals; "Bamandei Forest Protection Committee" was formed. Need for forest conservation was so strong that, the neighboring villages-



Bandhiaguda and Chandradiaguda depending on same forest source, joined hands. The committee pledged to protect the 50-acre forest and made a few norms that includes, banning of (1) cutting trees and branches (2) stone mining, forest fire and hunting (3) grazing inside the forest. The villagers also asked three forest guards, one from each village to be on watch, and paid them for their services.

14th April 2015 was a revolutionary day when about 75 representatives from all the three villages gathered at the Bamandei temple and pledged for forest protection. After forest puja (worshipping), the villagers campaigned in convergence with forest department, and cleaned the forest by cutting diseased branches, trees and clearing weeds. It took two complete days to clean the entire forest. Forest department was the resource for technical guidance and provided inputs. As many as 2800 forest plant species were collected from the forest department nursery and 200 wild mango saplings were collected by villagers. People

from all the three villages participated in the work camp and contributed their labor.

They also celebrated the World Environment Day to reinforce

their commitment for protecting their forest. Since then the villagers have been protecting the forest and ensure that no one destroys it, committee members decided to contribute by clearing forest twice a year so that it grows properly.

The result of this unique initiative by the villagers started resulting in just six months. Trees grew to fifteen feet and the density of forest started increasing in that period. The forest that looked like a barren hillock 3 years back is now full of vegetation and greenery. Wild rabbits and stripped hyena are back in the forest, medicinal plants are now available and the villagers do not have to depend on the forest of other villages.

Looking at the harsh impacts of climate change in this area, CYSD intervened to make the villagers realize importance of protecting and re-generating forest by conducting massive awareness and sensitization programs at village level.

Forest condition before intervention

Present day forest vegetation



COMMUNITY FARMING

DADHIAPADAR



Agricultural sector is the mainstay of rural Indian economy around which revolves socio-economic privileges and deprivations, yet it is the most neglected and moribund sector. Any change in its structure is likely to have a corresponding impact on the existing pattern of social equity. This could be attained by pulling agricultural sector out the present morbidity and improving it and Community Farming has proved to be one such tool in fulfilling the objective.

Agriculture being the mainstay of Rural Indian Economy, a lot of efforts has been put by both Government and Non-government institutions with focus on increasing area of cultivation, cropping intensity and productivity. One of the methods sufficing the purpose is Community Farming where, collectively a group of individuals are involved in cultivating same crop on a single plot reducing cost and effort in achieving scale. In rural areas such practice leads to achieving sustainability and profits in agriculture.



The practice of community farming is required to build on the indigenous knowledge and values of tribal's and blend these with technological innovations to ensure integrated development. Community farming process since a long time has been adopted as a tool to motivate and empower the landless farmers or the farmers those who have very small acres of land to utilize the waste lands, fallow lands etc and to promote vegetable



cultivation mainly focusing the women farmers.

Women of Dadhiapadar village of Doragud Panchayat in Boipariguda block, Koraput district have proved it with their collective effort and strong belief in the practice. Main occupation of this village has been agriculture and majorly kharif crop- paddy, watermelon, Kumda (Pumpkin), Khankdi, tomato etc··· Most of the male members used to migrate to urban places in search of better livelihood opportunities leaving their family behind, sinking further into the vicious cycle of poverty. So, when CYSD sat with women folk discussing on the possibilities of sustaining their occupation, together

they came up with Community farming as one of the option in absence of support from men folks. Various exposures and capacity building programs were conducted to orient and equip community with required knowledge and skill sets. This started as the baby steps towards adoption of new practice then has now become habit of every household. Having a taste on the convenience of team work has brought change in practice. Every patch of land has been put to optimum use by cultivating 2-3 crops at a time on rotational basis. This has further influenced POP of crop for achieving higher yield. Increase in productivity provided surplus amount to be sold and earn from it. Cash flow inward further encouraged villagers to tighten the leakages in agricultural system like- lack of source of irrigation throughout a year.

The gains motivated them to borrow loan from bank and build pond. Now, they are able to cultivate for all 2 seasons in a year. In Kharif apart from paddy, vegetables like- beans, chilly, brinjal, pumpkin etc are cultivated collectively. Cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, ladies finger radish etc are rabi crops. Using the resource, now they also cultivate tomato, brinjal, beans, pumpkin, bajra etc... in summer season. The variety has given them an opportunity to be profited from agriculture.

This initiative has not only brought variety to a family's food plate and showed pathway for income generation but also has reduced migration rate substantially.





Now we are happy and contended to some extent as we have enough on our plate to consume and need not starve. Also, we can earn from agriculture and my husband don't that frequently anymore as he used to do earlier.

– Laxmi Khila

FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE LOCALLY

- KOIJHANKAR INITIATIVE

At one hand where countries are trading and selling carbon credits to limit their emission level, in a remote corner of Burja Panchayat in Laxmipur block of Koraput District in Odisha, a purification tank is getting built to impact climate change at micro-level. A small initiative has been taken by people of Koijhankar village to provide clean air to mankind.



In Koijhankar, a small village of Burja panchayat, Laxmipur block in Koraput district lives a man Dasari Miniaka. Apart from being a mere villager, he is also an aware and responsible citizen of the country. Since his childhood, he witnessed change in surrounding and nature. He experienced sparsity of natural resources and its impact on changing climate. He was not only an aware villager but also a conscious citizen. Therefore, when he was appointed as president of Vana Surakshya Samiti (VSS), he promised to himself to bring resilience and mitigate risk for changing climate. And so, he took lead for re-generating forest and promoted Participatory Forest Management system in his village.

With the help of CYSD, he organized many climate change awareness programs, facilitated discussion around exploitative practices that affects depletion of ozone, mobilised community to attend capacity building programs on nursery raising with plantation, fire lining, green fencing, thinning, cleaning, bush cutting etc.

Together, the people of Koijhankar village prepared a micro-plan for re-generating and conserving their forest. They identified 100 hectares of land, Kiramaha Dunger patch falling under the protected forest area zone. Prepared detailed micro-plan, got it approved by the panchayat and mobilised funds from OTELP (Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Program). Using those funds, they planned plantation programs.

In the first year, they planted 40,000 saplings and 20,000 more in second year that includes- 23,000 Teak plants, 6000 Simarua (Paradise tree), 9000 Wild mango, 7000 Bamboo, 6000 Sanachakunda (Cassia Siamea), 600 Amla (Gooseberry) and 3000 Majanimba (Melia Azadirachta). To protect these plants from being chewed down by the livestock of that area, they started THANGAPALLI (a local system where every day, on rotation basis one from 2 households each would take the herd of cattle for grazing). The impact is visible at present and it would take one to experience to believe the change. At present, Girth and Breast Height (GBH) of Teak is 2.4 feet, Simarua is 2.2 feet, Sana chankunda is 2.3 feet and all the green fencing have also grown



into big trees.

With this intervention of agro-forestry, not only the lush green beauty got restored but also long term assets got created. Out of 15 households (HH), 8 earned Rs 600-8,000/- from Amla every year and 14 HHs getting Rs. 2000-3000/- each from. Due to the restoration of natural habitat since last 2 years, mushroom availability during the season has also increased providing food to the families. Four house holds also got abundance of wood and constructed houses.

On restoration of forest, the wildlife also returned home like- Peacock, Wild poultry, Rabbit and Wild Boar (Barha). Not only the habitat was restored but the greenery also contributed in purifying air to be inhaled by the living beings. These 100 hectares now acts as a storage tank of oxygen reducing carbon emission.

Dasari Miniaka and the villagers have become inspiration for many and citing their example. Forest department has been successful in replicating it in Madiniharu, a new patch identified for plantation and have planned for about 60 hectare in this year.



"This patch of land has become our lifeline now. It gives us fresh and clean air and is also a source of income for us. Not only we are getting benefitted financially, but this patch of magic land also protects us from harshness of climate change. It feels good to be back to our times again"

Says 52 year old **Dinu Miniaka**

YAM CULTIVATION A BOON FOR LANDLESS



In our country, identity of a farmer and practice of agriculture is always determined by the area of land available. This limited perspective for agriculture has been challenged by women of Kenduguda village with their innovative method of cultivating Elephant Foot Yam. They have successfully demonstrated that it requires almost no land to be a farmer. This method of cultivating the tuber crop is not only fulfilling their nutritional requirement but has also given an identity and hope to the landless farmers.



"Who is a farmer?" This question has been addressed again and again by farmers, different institutions, visionaries and our governance system that "A person who posses land and is engaged in agricultural practices is to be identified as a farmer". Land is one of the major requirements, without which, one cannot think of identifying self as a farmer. Top of that, subsistence agricultural pattern in our country makes it less remunerative and hinders fulfilling nutritional requirements of household especially rural households of our nation. In such scenario, from the interiors of Koraput district, some tribal women of Kenduguda village,Kerimity Panchayat in Kundura block are creating ripples of excitement and hope by challenging the agricultural perspective of larger society, by cultivating Elephant Foot Yam in gunny bags. During March 2015, this innovative practice of yam cultivation in gunny bags started in kundura block with 7 producers from 3 producer groups using 10 gunny bags. They were excited and anxious to experiment this method as it did not require land for cultivation and also cost incurred was very low. The only requirement was gunny bag, soil, sand, organic manure (which was readily available, free of cost in village), 200 gms of seed (worth rupees 40) and their labor to nurture and grow the plants.

As a result, they could harvest around 12-15 kg of tuber from each bag in a span of 8 months. Whereas, the traditional practice of cultivating the same crop on land gave them 7-8 kgs with harvesting period of a year. They kept some for self-consumption and sold rest at Rs. 40/- per kg in market. On contrary in yam season the rate of tuber would go down to Rs. 10-20/-per Kg.

The ripple effect of the success and benefits of the demonstration was so that, women from nearby villages came forward in adopting the practice with their sole contribution. By now, this activity has been adopted and practiced in 49 villages, 389 households in 1129 gunny bags.



Yam cultivation in gunny bag has several advantages vis-à-vis it's cultivation in land. Production is better in gunny bag since it gets loose and free space. The chances of tubers rotting due to rain are less since the water drains out easily. It is portable and can be lifted to be kept at a suitable place if required. It gets the support from big trees over which it grows and doesn't require extra

support. The input requirement is less and the plant is nourished without diffusing in a larger area as in the case of land. The main attraction for this practice is- low investment, high return, less labor intensive and opportunity for landless. Yam cultivation is the source of additional income for the participating households together with providing nutritional supplement to the family members.

All this time, CYSD has been facilitating them and providing technical support. The team members worked very closely in orienting regarding POP (Package of Practice) for cultivating this crop.

The initiative holds lot of hopes for the tribal women farmers, particularly those who are landless. It paves the way for their economic empowerment together with meeting their dietary requirements.



"It was the first time I cultivated this tuber in 2015 and the benefit I got from this crop was out of my expectation. This practice doesn't require dependency on anybody for ploughing the land and I can do it without any help from anybody. Moreover, I didn't know I can be a farmer without possessing any land"

- Daimati Darua, a resident of Kenduguda village

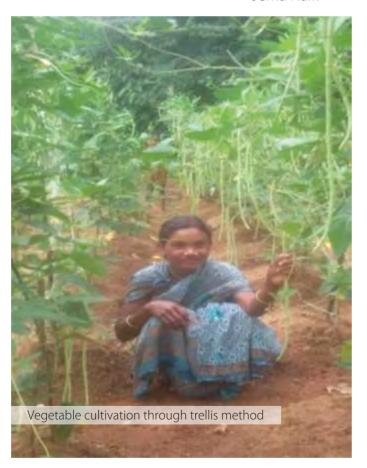
VEGETABLE CULTIVATION BY TRELLIS METHOD



Trellis helps the otherwise weak vines to grow upward & bear fruits. In the life of Kandhaguda village, Kundura Block of Koraput district, the method has helped the community to scale height in life and bear fruits of enhanced livelihood.

"I will use the canal water and the pump to cultivate pumpkin, lauki and other vegetables during the rabi season rather than going to the cashew factory".

– Jema Naik



In Koraput district, there is a small village named Kandhaguda in Raniguda panchayat of Kundura block. Like any tribal dominant society, primary occupation of this village has been rain-fed agriculture with livestock rearing, wage labor in neighboring Cashew factory and a stone guarry. Due to dependency on rainfall as source for irrigation, they could harvest only Kharif crop which was not sufficient to meet food and nutritional need of their family. Their traditional practice of cultivating vegetables further more restricted productivity like- using shrubs as support for creepers. Despite cohesive imbibitions at community/ SHG level for socio-economic development, attitude to adopt new initiatives, they lacked access to improved method of cultivation and appropriate low cost technology.

Introduction of Trellis Method enabled them to take more crops focusing on increase in productivity. Trellis is a cropping pattern especially beneficial for creepers as it provides better support and space for growth, spread for better exposure to sunlight and keeps away soil-bound diseases. Its hardscaping is commonly done by bamboo; wood and iron mesh wires; making it an economic and one time investment affair. The intercultural operation such as pruning, cleaning of grasses, irrigation, applying manures and organic pesticides becomes easy by this method.

First time community cultivated ridge gourd, bitter gourd, lobia, beans, brinjal and chilly in 30 decimal of land using trellis method. The results encouraged them to increase cultivable area by developing wasteland through land development activities, developing micro-irrigation facilities and productive assets such as fruit orchards and livestock. The

second time, they sought for Rs. 45,000/- bank loan for buying goats and bullocks and the third time they took Rs. 3,00,000/- for buying pump set and Maize de-seeding machine; bringing mechanization in agriculture. Such was the benefit that, the villagers continued cultivating vegetables using this method as a regular practice. They even purchased plastic wires worth rupees 300 to use in addition to the iron mesh for creating an economic structure.

This model gave them higher productivity, better returns and ease in harvesting and intercultural operations; influencing change in practice. Trellis method earned its fame particularly among the small farmers having 10-15 decimal homestead land where they cultivate vegetables during Kharif season.



In 2015 they also formed producer group named, "Maa Hundi Dharini" for collective marketing of their produces including Maize, Vegetables grown and NTFPs like- tamarind and jackfruit. Since then, agriculture became a remunerative livelihood option for the households. The most interesting feature of this village is the cohesiveness among the households which reflects in their collective action. Also, the entrepreneurial attitude of the women members which is evident by the optimum utilization of loan is worth appreciating.



"Using Trellis method productivity is definitely high. Fruits are within reach and visible. Now it has become easy to harvest the vegetables without loss."

– Jema Naik

When CYSD started working in this village, it provided trainings and handholding support, enabling community to take more crops and focused on increasing productivity. It also conducted many capacity building and knowledge enhancement exercises promoting community farming, horticulture plantations (WADI), collective marketing of NTFPs, agriculture and horticulture products; developing sustainable earning opportunities.

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

THROUGH INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGY



If Innovation is not put to use for benefit of mankind it is crippled. Therefore, a pinch of science added to the rich indigenous knowledge lying in open can do magic like-Community Farming. And people of G.Maliguda hamlet in Ganiput village, Kollar panchayat in Boipariguda block of Koraput district has proved it as a tool to optimally utilize available resources and empower landless or marginal farmers, especially women farmers to take lead in agriculture. It also promotes vegetable cultivation fulfilling nutritional and financial requirements of families.

Likely, people of G.Maliguda hamlet in Ganiput village of Kollar Panchayat, Boipariguda block have proved it possible. Their main occupation is Agriculture and Wage labor. The village also lacks access to any kind of modern amenities. They use



Since ages agriculture has been the major occupation of every rural belt in India but now it is

village of Kollar Panchayat, Boipariguda block have proved it possible. Their main occupation is Agriculture and Wage labor. The village also lacks access to any kind of modern amenities. They used to follow their traditional method of cultivation which gave enough for consumption but was not sufficient. Hence, due to low productivity, income was not possible. Their major drawback was lack of man power. With one or two labor in every family, it was difficult to make use of land optimally. Also, rigorous attention on safeguarding crop from predators and timely and equal attention to all crops was not possible.

With exposures, various awareness and capacity building programs conducted by CYSD, the villagers are now hold perspective for adapting different agricultural practices.

The innovation of Community Farming came to the rescue of these villagers providing them a path way for making agriculture cultivable.

Community Farming is a practice towards sustainable agriculture where a group of individuals are engaged together on a single farm. This process has been adopted as a tool by the villagers of G. Maliguda village for empowering landless and marginal farmers especially women.



Their appreciation for this practice is such that, they also went a step ahead learning different precultivation methods like seed treatment, nursery raising, transplantation and field preparation for improving their crop productivity and quality.

They also mutually agreed upon mixed cropping and rotated different crops for cultivation instead of sticking to single crop production in a season. It provided them good yield and scope to cultivate in all three seasons- Rabi, Kharif and summer season.

Ladies finger, Chilly, brinjal, colocasia etc. are the Khairf crops. Cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, beans, green leaf grown in Rabi. Chilly, Kasaba, Yam and many tuber crops are grown in summer providing them a good return.

This innovation made their labor easy. They started distributing responsibility on rotation basis instead of single person back breaking whole day.

It further motivated them to reach out to other facilities and they accessing RKVY scheme procured seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. With this practice, an investment of 5 acre gave return of Rs. 40-50 thousand per annum from 5 acre land. This return



added to their income from wage labor. The other reason of acceptance being, large no, of farmers involved together. There always used to be some one or the other to check vegetable theft and destruction of field by cattle. The intervention has added a new dimension in their socio- economic life. The surplus income is now utilized in their own developmental work like reaching out to creating irrigation facilities in village. They are now thinking of improving road condition for better communication and access to market.

STORIES MEDIA COVERAGE

The Statesman

12-year-old takes small initiatives to sweep away major problems of poverty

NICKLAPIT, ON OCTOBER

brought the entire village to form a producer group with 15 women members at core while septing all the other 73 odd families ander the cor-erage of bean-first hungfi the

ears as alternary parting togeth,
or the brocomatolists to make u
beyone. He was finctioned watching the family along
whether brighteness and along
working the family along
working to star a decent
monome of britishy. Pale wor
aware that he was perting
good food and have clothes.
Now along there exist from
Now along the mids of mountain
of Lamipor black and he
of Lamipor black and he
dering No yourpains block to
bring good from the forest
The make with had gover
then the forest
The make with the govern
like for classification of
CYSO a linguing NOOP has

Years the family income in ones of the willingers that an example of the willingers that mereaned by 30-40 per term. Thrus Minister a village twho.

hold in the willage for gener-ations: sven though a warnot meeting must of ethic psech and asperations of the family had turned hitself as a con-marily resource personald.

Vallagen, were need to evelled free materials agree after nearby mountains agree after over a a detarear front 2 roll KW from the officer, made from to going to villages had from to going to villages had

According to Diet Wadeka , an elderly women from the village, theywore pring a fin full or brouge to the traders

coming from the oil places like.

Newwinning transition and the attractive from Matings and Discountpants in Lexingus block in lieu of they fish, end block in lieu of they fish, end also they driftly, notion or guidely at they were not made to the arrivation and intendent heavenesses.

produser group/wealsken.edl derbronments. in 45% per klionisch in 1985 fre gloup wealsderfood Zepjate Jakob Broten and Die yearth had reached at avented 50 doct groups lengthemen bets are being facilia and to tradivath brooms in edition to Knodilin. Tarnasinal lammer, Sana and lag. Since then the hall-changed for the

bettor.
Thereadiane groups was goverile 14.500/- sty CVSD as

THE TIMES GROUP

As farmers in the state ser their pest-ridden crops on fire.

Satyanarayan Pattnaik mees the champions of organic forming in Koraput and finds the reason for their success



What began as a way of reducing cost has evolved into a whole new context of the register of healthy living. Though organic farming still has a long way to go before it can become commercially viable, the recent pest attack on crops and the growing concern over the use of posticides have reignized the debate around it.

"We never use fertilizers and pesticides swallable in the market because they are eastly and we cannot afford them. Hence, we use organic manure propared at home that acts is a perfect substitute for fertilizers and pesticides," says that Miniaka of Keijhankar village under Laxmipur block of Rocapart. In this village, most families subsist on organic farming. The yield is good, the costs long the dangers from harmful chemicals minimal and the profits, healthy, Hart says the process of making manure at home is timbe and costs ment of the persons is timbe and costs.

long the dangers from harmful chemicalsminimal and the profits, healthy. Her's says
the process of making manure at home is
simple and costs around Rs to per arre of
land. To make manure, all use needs is a kilograms of cow dung, a litre of new urane, los
grams of molasses, an equal amount of
bessen, a kilogram of soil collected from an
anthill and another litre of water. Together,
they are stored in an earthen put for seven
days. Leaves of at least five different varieties
of plants are also put tuside this pot.

"After seven days, the colour of the water
turns green. A glass of this water is diluted
with 20 litres of normal water. Once aprin
kled over the paddy hald, this mixture works
wonders. It increases the feetility of the land
and prevents pests from damaging crops,
adds Deari Miniaka, another villager.

Nestled until hills, almost all households
in Koijhankar use this inbiture for agriculture. The hash green fields surrounding the
tiny village reflect the success of organic
farming here. Like Koijhankar families in
sround 100 villages of Laxmipur.
Rotteriouds. Korsavat and Semiliental blocks.

around 100 villages of Laxmipur. Boipariguda, Korapat and Semiliguda blocks of the district also use the same technique for

of the district also use the same testinique for farming.

"We never use pesticides and fertilisers from the market. There is a high demand for organic. Vegetables in urban areas," says Dauma Tallic, a tribal farmer of Mundaguda villiage under Holpuriguda black.

Experts claim that enganic farming improves the sustainability of agriculture-based livelihoods by reducing the cost of cultivation and horressing the neit shooms of

and pesticides. Moreover, organic farming increases the life span of the soil and keeps intact the nativent content of the crops, says Romesh Chandra Swain of Centre for Youth and Social Development, a voluntary organi-zation promoting organic farming in the region.

With the amount enemed now through trade and out feetine word. It upon Wachele says that she was able to arred but that either orthor or also could repair the roof of her inferiouse. Take a Node

working equitable do the busi-rose shall for grupp was able-rose shall for grupp was able-tud paralludichamises with the browns.

While initially they were though the browns alick topels a nieug Shil Energe, they now had got testing for exprug-tion with plastic rope for rounting, while plastic rope for rounting, while addition to their flowly product. Forth Widels, wait manufor of the willings while is also amount-ber of the products going said.

le taking a kudinen linjensens that there fand and sluden had become better after such a friancial development being triggered by CSSD

With the help of CISD die

CVSD activitis mached the arms and since them they were able to rack with trooms to a bot-ter way beer the last 10 years also undeed.

The organization had

Worked in supergiacounts (or-es to forest based ilvedition)

They have began countli-nating with officials from dif-ferent departments to the block to get better facilities. It were in strong back when the will place to the country The parachast with the leading only valence of time

bases aveninously reuning the cost of custivation and increasing the net income of small and marginal furthers.

"While the test of production is greatly reduced by organic farming, it is also good for the environment. Carlino emission is high in chemical farming as it involves fertilisers.

MEDIA COVERAGE



ଅନ୍ଧାରିମୁଲକରେ 'ଜୀବାମୃତ'ର ପ୍ରୟୋଗଶାଳା

ମାଟ, ମଞ୍ଜ ଓ ମଣଷଙ୍କ ସଂଜୀବନୀ

alls septe gere agose on Science pair agreemated file egiste eg som cam whose agosed of agustes oder Secretaria en caracteria de apolicio de ap

(nouse) of common sectional by thousand and the transmission of the common les controls of the common to control (nouse) of the common person country of the common person country of the common person country of the country person cou

OUT FOR BOY FORE! පෙනක පත්ව පත්වලට අව සහ අත් කොසේ ලබා අත්තෙන දම් පෙන්නත් වලා පත්වේ ලබා අත්තෙන දම් පෙන්නත් වලා පත්වේව ලබා අත්තෙන දම් පෙන්නත්

සුව, පම්පු පුන් වන වේ. අපයට ඉතිය විශ්ය detain d'ou uppo majou de ambol de poèces pare polés plé autres el pol poèces pare polés plé autres el pol poèces pare polés plé autres el pol poèces pare polés plé autres des polés polés de polés polés polés polés polés polés des polés polés polés polés polés polés des polés polés polés polés polés polés de polés poles polés po

ඉතිරීමේ සැමසිකත කියලා දවුනා පළමු ! මෙද සහ සඳහා දැම්මේ මේ කිය ඔහුගේ ! මේ මෙය පළමුවීම කියල පුත් ගතක දුම්ම සහ එකුද මෙය සහ සම්මේ ! සිත කරද නො උතු එල්ලා, පොළ වුලුම් , සැපස්තුව කියල පතර ඇත. දුම්ම . ▶ එම ම

ମାଟି, ମଭି ଓ ମଣିଷଙ୍ ...

distringge song som glide som grep odde som de Soft goden mondature grep sid som desce som an tions using subject of codes and subject and subject of codes and subject and subject of codes and subject and subject of codes are subject on the subject and subject of codes are subject on the subject of codes and subject of codes and subject on the subject of codes and subject of codes

පෙතු coming this multi-receptor time and add companies and age med demokratic companies to comit of committee age med demokratic companies to comit off committee age medica access and comit of comits are a companies access and companies access access ाम कामा रहे होता के प्रति के

Seep Fig. 4 o the self-filted earticle you carbo casts. See consistency of the self-filted earliest seemed to the second of the self-filted earliest of the self-filted earliest of the self-filted earliest earliest to the self-filted earliest ear

equest "di ses gene and para con cont oil i angle edige sollano per fine i set para con oil i angle sollano per fine i set para con con control oi que con control oi que con control oi que con control oil per control oil p



ос филор орда окоры борые савари дой



ସବୃଜ ବିପୁବର ବାର୍ତ୍ତାବହ ଖେତେଲାବାସୀ

a semidat Lien(dient): ବ୍ୟାଦ୍ୟ ପାଠଣଣ ସହିବାହାଣି । ଜନ୍ମର ବିଶେଷ କିଛି ଜଣିବାହାଣି : ସେଥି ସହର ବ୍ୟବରେ ଏହି ଅଧିବାସମତେ ଅଧି ବହୁତ ବିପୁରର ତାର୍ଲାବହ ଅତି ଅନାମନଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ପରଣ ଦେଇଥନ୍ତି । କମି କଲଗଣ ସଥ ତାର କରିଥିବା com sió e decigóno ocum os ହସି ଦେଶ ଲାଜନାତ ହେଇପାରିଛି । ହେଥିଏ क्षा मह स्वाद्या स्थाप कर्ष रहत ଏକର କର୍ମିତ୍ତେ ଥିଲା ସହ କଥାଇ ଦିଲ୍ଲ କଥାବା DE EGIQ CECIO DIEI CONSE କ୍ଷେତ୍ରାପୁଟ ଜିଲ ବୈଷ୍ୟରିପୁଡ଼ା ପୂଜ ବ୍ରେଟେଲା ଗ୍ରମର ଏହି ବର୍ଜ ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଅହି ଅନ୍ୟାବଦ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରେଲ୍ଲକର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ । ଦିବକୁ ବିଜ ଜଣର ବଥର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ପରିବା ଦିବର କୁନ୍ତର ଗୋଷା ଓ ବଲାଇ କାଣି ଓଡ଼ିଥିବାବେଳେ ଏହି ත් දෙකුල අතුව වනුනු කුණු ପ୍ରତ୍ୟବନ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ବହିଛି ।

४ वर्षे अवेतात प्रचलव प्रवाद नई ଉତ୍ତେ ବେମନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟ ନାହିର ବହିଲେ ाष्ट्रका जाए प्रथा । उठाई ००० केंद्र अस्त कार जार करेगा करिएक। उठा ୍ରେଲରେ ଅନ ତଳ କଥିବା ଛିତ ହେନ୍ଦ୍ର ବ୍ୟଳରେ ଅନ ତଳ କଥିବା ଛିତ ହେନ୍ଦ୍ର बोटा बढवे। स्ट्रस्यू १००० प्रदेव



वतावद वात F(9) THEORYPIESER ON STERES ESTAD ବରି ଆଳି ଏହି ତମନତୁ ଦେଖା ନିଲ୍ଲି ଅନ୍ତି ରପର୍ଜନ ପର୍ଭିପର୍ବଥି । ଏହି ପୁରବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ୧୧୪୦ଟି ଆସ ଲା ଭାଗିହି । ଅଗର ୨୭୦ରେ ଅଛି । ଲେଥିଏ ବହ ସହସ୍ राज्यान हुट देंबदर्य य दंबर यस CHESTOROUS SERVICES THE BO କେଳି ଆସ କାହାର୍ଥ । ବର୍ଷ ପାଇ FINDER DOT BIG EDGESO COMES

995 | 4009010 की गाद क्वेंकारक क्टारक क्रमा, क्रमा, क्रमाँ, पाकस्त rational, poer de riff page sand ନିକ ବଳଳି ପାଇଁ ଗଳିପଲିବା ବଂକୃତ pocosi i

टामुक्ती, ज्वादा चल बुद्धाः द्वार क्वा କରିଥିବାର୍ତ୍ତରେ ଜଣଧା ଆଧ୍ୟ ରେଜି ଚାହିତା स्त्रीक्षण क्षराबद्धाः प्रावृत्ते । इत्तरः क्षरः दक्षत क्षण्यक्षक जातर विदेश वाष्ट्रका वर्ध चन्द्री । शब्देश, क्षण, यूडी → यूब्रो ४

ଗୋଟିଏରୁ ଜୋଟିଏର...

ଖଳନ ପାଇଁ ତାଞ୍ଚ ଜନ୍ମପ୍ରତାଦେଶର ଅନ୍ୟ ତିହି ଜନ୍ମିତା ପାଇଁ ତାଞ୍ଚ ଜନ୍ତନ୍ତି । क्षर शक्त क्षत्र क्षत्रका समाजात नक्षत्र क्षत्र क्षत्र व्यक्ति මම පළාත්ත කරම (සහක හරි පොලද දැම් අතල අතලක මම ଚାଷ କରି ସେଟ ପାଇଁ ବିଛି ସରାଜନ୍ୟର ବହିଷ୍ଠାକୁଥିବା ଏମାରନ କହନ୍ତି । ଅ କଙ୍କର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାରେ ଅନେରେ ହେଲା ଇନ୍ଲଲଭି । ଏ ପିପରେ ବେମାନଙ୍କୁ ବିଶ୍ୱଦ୍ୟବରି ଜୟେକୁ ହେଲେକ ପ୍ରବାଦ କରିବା ଏହ ଚାଳିମ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତାନ କରନ୍ତି ।

ବ'ଣ କବିଛି ଅନୁଦିଧ: ପ୍ରତ୍ର ପର୍ତ୍ତମଣରେ ଅଟ ଉପ୍ଲାଚନ ସେଖନ୍ତର වස අතල විලස සරිග සක් සතය සතය සතකු හැරි) ස්ල ଜାଷା ନ ନ୍ୟାତ୍ ଅଧିକାଶ ଗମଇରେ ଆସ ଓଡ଼ିଶହି ଦଶ ହୋଇଯାଇଥିବା ସେମାନେ ଅନିସେମ କରନ୍ତି । ଜଣପୁର ବଳାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥ ସାଣକୁ ଶାରକ କ୍ଷାରର ନଧା ଅବଳ ବହିଛି । ଉତ୍କରତ ମୁଖ ଉଦର୍ଥ ଉତ୍କର କଥା ବ୍ୟାର୍ଥ ଜଣି ସମହଳ । ୬ । ଏହା ଅଞ୍ଚଳକ ଜଣିଲେ ଅନ୍ ନାଷ ଦୋକ୍ଷ୍ୟକ୍ତିକ । ଓ ଏହା ବ୍ୟବର ଜାନୁ ବାଶ ବହାହାଳକ ହଥାବି ଉଦି ନ୍ୟ ସର୍ଥବ୍ୟ ହେବ ନହିଁ । ପାନ୍ତିଆ କମ ହେଉଥବା ଯେହାଁ ବର୍ତ୍ତି

ତିରେ ମାଟି ସୋଲ ସଥର ବାଷ ଜାଉଁ ଗୁଲୁରଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହେଉଛି । ම'ස සම්ම ඉතිහා: ආසාස වන සඳහා සතුරේ පිළි රුදෙන ශ්ර ଉତ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅପ୍ତର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ତ ବଳ ଆଧ୍ୟକ ବିହିଲାଏ । ଅର ଓ ଓଡ଼ି । Yard ପର୍ଯାବ ଗୋଟିଏ ହେଲାଏ କଳ ବେଳେଲ



CYSD is a place "Where development is a process not an event". In the process of development, it has also evolved from an organization promoting social welfare to influencing social development. It has groomed youth to work for mankind since time and now and touched hearts of many. This process of development has seen passionate youth being the enablers of change in the society.

In its endeavors to create equitable society and impact lives of rural poor in the State of Odisha, it has joined hands with many donors of which, USAID is one. Association with USAID saw rise of the realm of suppressed voices from the interiors of Odisha. During the journey, it has seen many ups and downs and shifts in life of people. To help the voices reach out to larger dais, it was thought to capture those expressions by young hearts, through a Compendium of Cases.

This compendium has been developed to bring out the stories of resilience of the community to the world uninitiated about tribal society.

It took a dive into the lives of these people to choose wonderful stories of overcoming difficulties by the tribal ladies. These cases shall help the reader to draw a bridge walking over which they can have a glimpse of the remotely sitting tribal life, the everyday difficulties faced by them & the willingness to overcome it.

Our Products

- Passionate professionals who would stand for humanity
- Empowered community taking charge of their life
- Prevailing justice and social inclusion
- Generating Sustainable Rural Livelihood options

Our Services

- Advocacy and influencing policies for restoring good governance
- Provide training and capacitating individuals and organizations, strengthening civil society
- Conduct action research for influencing State Budget

