



**FFID – CHETNA OCIP – FELISSIMO**  
**Peace-By-Peace Foundation (PbPF)**  
**'A Collaborative Program Towards Supporting Smallholder**  
**Cotton Farmer Households**  
**From South Odisha and North Telangana'**

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**01<sup>ST</sup> APRIL 2018 – 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2019**



Submitted to: **Peace by Peace Foundation**

Submitted by: **Forum For Integrated Development (FFID)**

Submitted on: **29<sup>th</sup> May 2019**

## 1. PROJECT AT-A-GLANCE

<b>Report Title</b>	:	Peace-By-Peace Foundation (PbPF): 'A Collaborative Project For Supporting Small holder Tribal Cotton Farming Households'
<b>Report Type</b>	:	Annual Report (01 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019)
<b>Submitted To</b>	:	Peace by Peace foundation, Japan
<b>Submitted By</b>	:	Forum For Integrated Development (FFID) – Grant Recipient
<b>Beneficiary</b>	:	11,232 Smallholder Cotton Farmers (pre-dominantly tribal) of Chetna Organic
<b>Project Location</b>	:	South Odisha & North Telangana
<b>Type of Fund</b>	:	Yearly Grant
<b>Reason</b>	:	(i) Transitional Support Towards Organic and (ii) Education Support
<b>Supported By</b>	:	Peace by Peace Foundation, Japan
<b>Reporting Date</b>	:	29 <sup>th</sup> May 2019
<b>Author/s</b>	:	Y M M Srikar and Arun Ambatipudi (with inputs from field)

## 2. CONTEXT

A Collaborative Project For Supporting Small holder Tribal Cotton Farming Households has been implemented by FFID-Chetna (India) with

the support of Peace-by-Peace Foundation, Japan in South Odisha and North Telangana. JICA has facilitated in bringing both the organizations on a common platform to implement the project in the year 2009.

The project was initiated in 10 villages of Adilabad district in North Telangana covering 500-smallholder cotton farming families in tribal areas and was further extended to 03 districts of South Odisha. Currently the total out reach of the project for the year 2018 to 2019 is 281 villages covering 11232 smallholder-farming households. (See Annex-1 for project area details)

An external team consisting of 4 members from PbPF have visited the project area during December 2018 and reviewed the progress of activities. The visiting team has interacted with the farmers, students and teachers in different areas and appreciated the efforts of FFID on impacting the lives of small and marginal farmers. Before start of the visit a symposium was organized at Delhi by PbPF to mobilize support from companies operating in India. Mr. Arun Chandra Ambatipudi, Executive Director of FFID has attended the event and presented the progress of activities for the months of April 2018 to September 2018.

The broad areas supported by PbPF during the year 2018-2019 are

- (i) Transitional Support to Organic Cotton Farmers and
- (ii) Education Support.

Present report portrays the impacts and outcomes of the project implemented during the year.

### **3. SEASONAL CONDITIONS AND CROP STATUS**

Incessant rains in the Kalahandi district have put the farmers under constant stress. Majority of the farmers had to monitor the crops continuously. Farmers had to re-sow; create drainage systems and were forced to be vigilant to clear the pest attacks. Though the cotton area has increased the seasonal conditions were not suitable for the cotton. Farmers in Telangana have also experienced dry spells and heavy downpour in the month of August 2018. The technical team of Chetna had to work hard through out the year to give suitable advices to the

farmers to save the crop. Implementation of various rehabilitative methods has helped the farmers to reduce the damages.

During the year the quality of cotton was good and the farmer could get 6 to 7 quintals for acre in spite of damages. Inter-crops with red gram, green gram, black gram etc have helped the farmers to achieve the food security. As the market price was good the farmers were benefited to a large extent. Some of the farmers have stored the produce for longer time to get good price was also benefited. Apart from this the increase in minimum price and the support received by the farmers in terms of finances from State and Central government has brought the happiness among the farmers face.

#### **4. STATUS OF ACTIVITIES UNDER PbP PROJECT**

The project was implemented among 11232 households covering 314 villages in 08 blocks in Adilabad and Asifabad districts of North Telangana and 06 blocks of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Rayagada districts in South Odisha.

The areas are pre-dominantly tribal and majority of the land is under rain-fed cultivation. Major crop grown in the area is cotton apart from other food crops. Due to poor infrastructure the farmers are not able to receive the required extension services from government and other sources.

##### **4.1. Target Cotton Farming Households (Breakup)**

Total households covered during the year 2018-2019 are as below.

State	District	Cluster	Target HHs
TELANGANA	<b>Adilabad/Asifabad</b>	Utnoor/Narnoor/Sirpur (U)/Kerameri/Jainoor	3893
ODISHA	<b>Kalahandi</b>	Bhawanipatna	1,386

		Gollamunda	1,512
		Lanjigarh	1645
	<b>Bolangir</b>	Kantabanji	996
	<b>Rayagada</b>	Muniguda	1,800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>11232</b>

*Table: 1.1*

A total of 11232-smallholder cotton farming households was covered from 314 villages spread across 14 blocks/mandals from 07 operational clusters of 05 districts from 02 states/regions. From Utnoor/Lanjigarh/Muniguda blocks a total of 1000 farmers were added under IC1. All these farmers will be progressing to IC2 during the next year.

#### **4.2. Key Components for Support under PbP**

Broadly 2 components were supported by PbPF foundation to implement in 314 villages during the year 2018 to 2019. The components supported are as under

- A. *Transitional Support to Organic Cotton Farmers*
- B. Education Support

##### **4.2.A. Transitional Support to Organic Cotton Farmers**

Support was extended to conventional farmers to adopt organic practices to reduce the risk and to enhance the productivity in cotton and other food crops. Apart from follow-up of the old farmers a 1000 new farmers have been identified and their capacities were built on organic farming. The components built for transition have motivated the farmers to experiment and witness the changes. Activities taken up under transitional support are described along with the analysis to understand the impacts.

During the year Chetna has played an important role to improve the livelihoods of 11232 (10232 old & 1000 new) small farmer households through capacity building on Sustainable Agriculture Practices (SAP).

Brief of the activities implemented are given below.

#### **4.2. A.1. Critical Support for Soil Fertility & Plant Protection**

Fertility of the soils plays an important role in productivity enhancement. Poor soils, lack of irrigation facilities, incessant rains, lack of knowledge on suitable crop selection have become a major challenge. Struggle to improve the soil fertility has increased the investments of the farmers but not helped in finding a permanent solution. The major challenge faced by the farmers is lack of knowledge on soil fertility enhancement methods in rain-fed conditions. Policies of the government and subsidies from MNC's have also damaged the soil health in most of the areas.

Experiences of the farmers in these areas are demonstrating clearly that there are numerous challenges to cultivate in rain-fed areas. Most of the farmers from these areas have reported that the cost of production has been increasing invariably, where as the yields are decreasing, forcing the farmers to withdraw from farming as it is no more sustainable.

To address the issues faced by small farmers in the rain fed areas, Chetna has designed various low cost models intended to address the fertility issues. Exposures and trainings on soil fertility management have established a wider platform for the small and marginal farmers to learn the techniques. Farmers from both the regions have got an opportunity to visit demonstration farms at the cooperative level and farmer level to undergo trainings on establishment of low cost manure generation units.

Some of the activities designed and demonstrated for the learning's of the farmers are Early Decomposition Method, Soil Reclamation, Mulching, Soil Termite Management, Vermi Compost, NADEP Compost, Organic Nutrient Preparation, Bio-Mass Nurseries etc. Total outreach,

details of the units and total savings under each component are presented below.

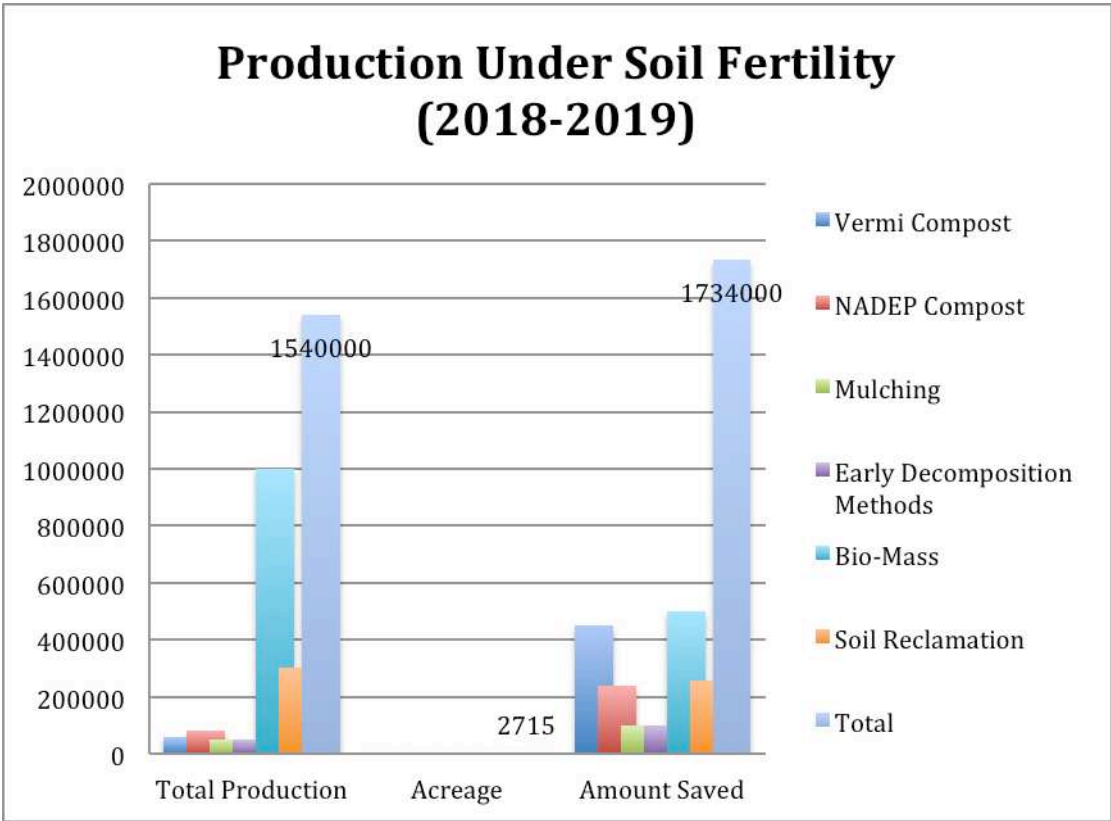


Table 1.2

As shown in the table 1.2 Chetna has facilitated to establish various kinds of low cost organic preparation units, which are easy to adopt. The demonstrations of these units were carried out in eco



Figure 1 Biomass Nursery



centers and farmer's fields to help farmers learn the technology and experience the changes it could bring on farm.

Trainings and exposure to the farmers have motivated them to adopt new methods of manure generation. Replication of the models in the farmer's field has helped them in reducing the costs to a large extent. Farmers from various remote villages have stated that their yields have improved comparatively in 2018-2019.

During the year, 100 units of Early decomposition Methods, Soil reclamation in 150 acres, 50 units of Mulching, 100 units of Soil Termite Management 05 units of Vermi-Compost, 20 units of NADEP Compost,



and Figure 2 Liquid Manure Preparations

50 units of Organic Nutrients and a Nursery of 50000 Bio-Mass plants were established. Under Organic Nutrients, various kinds of liquid manures and nutrients such as Panchagavya, Fish

Emulsion, Fruit Emulsion, Vermi-Tea, Amruth Khad etc were used. In total 1540000 Kgs of Manures & Nutrients were produced and all these was spread in 2715 acres to enhance the productivity. The interventions have helped the farmers to save INR 17,34,000/- (JPY-2706427.20), which means if the farmers were not having these alternatives they would have spent this amount on purchase of chemical fertilizers. Application of manures and nutrients has protected the plants from damage caused with incessant rains. Each farmer could get 6-7 quintals on average in an acre even after the damages. Manures have helped to regenerate the growth of the plants in both the area. As the price of the cotton was good this time, farmers could fetch good amount. Activities



focused on improvement of soil fertility are helping the farmers in enhancing the productivity. The average yields of the cotton and other food crops have increased. In cotton the production has gone up to 8 quintals starting from an average of 2 quintals when we have started the interventions.

Soil tests conducted every year are showing the improvements in the deficient areas.

Farmers are clearly able to relate the yields to the soil health

improvement,

many farmers are motivated with the intervention



Figure 3 Soil Sample Collections

have started using organic manures in

the farms. This year 150 samples of soils were collected from different corners of the fields and they were sent for testing. The analysis is helping the farmers to carry out the measures in overcoming the deficiencies. Collection of soils in the village is spreading the message across the farming community on importance of soil testing.

#### **4.2.A.2. Training & Exposure**

Chetna firmly believes on building the capacities of the farmers to make farming methods sustainable and profitable. Engaging with farmers continuously with community meetings/orientations/trainings and exposures are helping the farmers to continue the interventions with confidence and also to act as resource person to teach other farmers on methods of organic farming.

During the year Chetna, has facilitated in building the capacities of 100 staff (*mix of community level field staff, block/cooperative level executives and regional staff*) all these members have undergone Season-long residential trainings on Pre-Season, Mid-Season and Post Harvest Season. Chetna has developed “Training of Trainers” (TOT) and “Training of Facilitators” (TOF) models to execute the trainings. The



Figure 4 Pre-Season Training in Progress

models have helped in enhancing the knowledge of the staff and master farmers; all these trainees have taken the responsibility of organizing

trainings at village level.

Training modules developed by Chetna based on the experiences of the staff and the farmers in addressing various issues of farming in rain-fed areas are helping small and marginal farmers. Training material developed by other like-minded NGO's was also adopted to bring in efficiency on the subjects. Apart from classroom trainings, practical trainings were also given to the trainees. Classroom trainings and practical trainings are designed to complement each to bring in efficiency. Some of the concepts included in TOT / TOF were (i) Land Preparation, (ii) Basal Dressing, (iii) Seed Collection, (iv) Seed Treatment, (v) Sowing, (vi) Inter-Cultivation, (vii) Nipping, (viii) Top Dressing, (ix) Weeding, (x) Botanical Extracts Preparation, (x) Liquid Manure Preparation and application etc.

During the year Chetna has facilitated in organizing exposure trips for 110 farmers associated with PbP project to model farms and eco centers to change their perspectives on organic farming. Farmers have visited Pragathi Eco Centre at Ragapur,



Figure 5 Exposure Visit to Eco Centers

Madding Eco Centre at Madding and CORCC (Chetna Organic Research & Conservation Centre) at Lanjigarh. The visits have helped the farmers to understand various methods of soil and moisture conservation methods, composting methods, Sustainable Agriculture Practices (SAP) and other allied activities.

#### **4.2.A.3. Eco-Centers & Seed Conservation**

The 4-eco coop level centers (Pragathi, Bhawanipatna & Golamunda clusters) and the CORCC (Lanjigarh) have demonstrated different types of activities, which are low cost and are easily adoptable. As the models were farmer friendly, low cost and easy to adopt, majority of the farmers have taken up the activities in their farms.

All the four eco centers have been upgraded with better units to make it more convenient- accessible and educative to the farmers. Different kinds of agri-implements are displayed with more focus on women drudgery reduction to help women understand the importance and usage of implements. Existing structures were repaired and new structures have been established to showcase different kinds of methods to farmers. Activities like tank silt; soil and moisture conservation, seed banks, vegetable cultivation, horticulture promotion,



rainwater harvesting, creation of irrigation facilities with solar energy support is helping to supply water to entire land.



Figure 6 Cotton Trails at Eco Centre

Promotion of demonstration units is helping small and marginal farmers from all

the clusters to understand the

importance of each activity. Installation of irrigation system is motivating farmers to on judicious usage of water. During the year around 1600 farmers have visited different eco centers, among these nearly 755 farmers have implemented one or the other methods of SAP.

#### **4.2. A.4. Farmer Level Eco Centre**

Farmer level eco centers established in the farmer fields are influencing small and marginal farmers from surrounding villages. The progressive organic farmers



Figure 7 Crop diversification

have showcased composting methods, pest management methods, cultivation methods etc. Apart from the

composting methods soil and moisture conservation activities were also carried out. Farmers from other villages have started experimenting the pest management techniques to reduce their cost and to protect their soils proved to be effective. Increase in production of cotton and other food crops with low cost have attracted many farmers to visit the farm and learn about the interventions. Crop diversification methods adopted by farmers in farmer level eco centers with vegetables; millets, etc. have opened up new learning for many farmers.

#### **4.2.A.5. CORCC Development**

Farmers learning's through demonstrations carried out at Eco centers are building the confidence in replicating the sustainable models in the farmer's fields.



Figure 8 Pipe Line Installations at Eco Centre

Pipeline for irrigation of entire land supported with solar power has been established in the CORCC. Now the entire land is having a

facility for critical irrigation. Multi-

location seed trials in light soils, high density planting systems, Chetna cotton cultivation models along with millets and vegetables were carried out. Compost and liquid manure demonstrations have built the capacities of the farmers to the large extent. Reflections of the exposure facilitated by Chetna have been witnessed in many villages as the farmers have transferred the learning's in their farms. Apart from research on Non-GM cottonseeds, seed multiplications of millets, paddy,

vegetables, red gram, black gram and green gram were taken up. Seeds generated from the eco center were conserved with proper care and they were further distributed to the progressive farmers to take up multiplication in their farms to reach out to farmers in those areas.

#### **4.2.A.6. Promotion of Diversified Cotton Farming Systems**

##### **a. Development & strengthening of seed banks**

Seed plays an important role in agriculture, non-availability of local seeds is pushing farmers into market driven



Figure 9 Display of Local Seeds

approaches to meet their requirements. Promotion of hybrid seeds by the government has diluted the age-old systems of seed conservation. It is observed that the society had lost many important indigenous seeds and others are in the verge of extinction. Chetna has been making all the efforts to conserve indigenous seeds in various areas. During the year following activities were taken up to conserve the seeds.

SI #	Location of Seed Bank	Managed by	Activities taken up during the year
1	CORCC, Lanjigarh cluster	COFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-location seed trials in light soils were taken up with 25 entries. A total of 65.45 kg of seed cotton produced.</li> <li>High Density Planting System with Suraj cotton variety was demonstrated &amp; produced 08 kg</li> </ul>

			<p>seed cotton.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chetna Model cotton cultivation practice was taken up &amp; yield was 41 kg.</li> <li>• Cotton with Ragi inter-crop experiment –Cotton 5 rows + 01 row Ragi inter-crop was taken up. Cotton yield was 14 kg &amp; Ragi-08kg.</li> <li>• Millet conservation/multiplication taken up with 04 varieties i.e. foxtail millet, sorghum, Proso millet &amp; little millet. Total yield was 10 kg.</li> <li>• System of Millet Intensification (SMI) with Finger millet was demonstrated in 0.1-acre land. Yield is 10kg.</li> <li>• 03 varieties of Red gram grown as separator &amp; Inter crop of Cotton trials. Total yield of Red gram is 30 kgs.</li> <li>• Sun hemp (Green manure seed) was grown in 0.05-acre land as seed multiplication. Total 05 kg seed produced.</li> <li>• Vegetables like Brinjal, Tomato, radish &amp; Leafy vegetable were grown. Total 50 kg brinjal, 30 kg leafy vegetable, 25 kg Tomato &amp; 20 kg Radish produced.</li> <li>• Several type of compost were produced like NADEP-02 Mt., Vermin-compost -05 Mt &amp; used in Farm.</li> <li>• 5000 ltr of Liquid manure /Botanical extracts were produced &amp; used in different crop grown in Eco Center.</li> <li>• Animal husbandry activity has been taken up with 07 cattle.</li> <li>• 01 no of Rain gauge machine has been installed. This year total 50825</li> </ul>
--	--	--	---



			<p>ml rainfall was recorded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 MT EFYM (Enriched Farm Yard Manure) prepared during the season</li> </ul>
2	Golamunda Cooperative	Basumatha Coop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstration of Chetna Model Non GMO Cotton was taken up. Total 15 kg of seed cotton was produced.</li> <li>• Cultivation &amp; conservation of vegetables taken up. Brinjal total 20 kg, tomato-15 kg produced.</li> <li>• Demonstration of NADEP compost &amp; Vermin- compost were taken up. Total 03 Mt of Compost produced during the year.</li> <li>• 100 tractor load tank silt used in the ECO center during the year</li> </ul>
3	Pragathi Eco-Centre, Ragapur, Sirpur (U)	Pragathi Coop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cotton research continued during the year to test the Non-GMO seeds performance. Demonstrations of Soil and Moisture Conservation, Tank Silt Application, Bunding and seed multiplication on Red gram and vegetables were carried out.</li> </ul>
4.	Madding Eco Centre Bawanipatna	Mathrubumi Coop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cotton Trials in heavy soils with 30 entries in 2 no of replication were taken up. Total 50.2 kg of seed cotton produced.</li> <li>• Red gram was grown as separator in cotton trials. Total produced of 20 kg &amp; stored at Seed Bank.</li> <li>• Cultivation &amp; Conservation of vegetables taken up.</li> <li>• Brinjal-60 kg, Chili-5kg, Cowpea-20kg, Papaya-30kg, Radisg-35kg &amp; Leafy vegtable-50 kg were produced.</li> <li>• Conservation of Millet like Ragi, Sorghum, Foxtail millet was taken</li> </ul>

			<p>up for seed multiplication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several type of compost like Vermicompost-07Mt, NADEP-03Mt, General Compost-05 Mt were produced.</li> <li>• 1500 Liters of Liquid manures &amp; Bio extracts were produced &amp; used in crop grown in Eco center.</li> <li>• 80 kg of Mango produced.</li> <li>• Animal husbandry activity has been taken up with 11 cattle</li> <li>• 25 tractor load of tank silt applied in the cotton plot during the year</li> </ul>
--	--	--	--

#### ***b. Exposure to Seed Melas (Festivals) and other National Level Events***

Cluster wise seed melas were organized apart from attending the district exhibitions and installing the stalls for propagation of local seeds.



**Figure 14 Display of Local Seed**

Farmers from all the villages in the block have joined the mela and exhibited the local seeds. Exchange of seeds have also taken place during the mela, a brief orientation on the background of the seeds and the

roles they are playing to multiply the seeds was appreciated by the farming community. District officials and like-minded Ngo's have

participated in the exhibition. Seeds have been documented for follow up.

### *C. Smokeless Chula*

100 units of smokeless stoves were distributed to 100 households in the areas where the consumption of firewood is high. Orientation on importance of smokeless stove has created a demand among the women as most of them are suffering with eye irritation/head ache/body pains etc. Women have complained that they are in haling smoke

emanating from the firewood in the closed rooms is affecting their health very badly. Smokeless stove have reduced the consumption of firewood and helped in



reducing the tree cutting. Many women have expressed that they are relieved from eye and body pains to a large extent. The expenditure on medicine has come down drastically and they are able to cook in the place they like by which the smoke has reduced. Now they are able to cook with less wood for long time as the fire is mostly balanced.

### **4.2.A.8. Promotion of Integrated Farming Systems in Organic Cotton**

Shifting from mono crop to Integrated farming system plays an important role in changing the lifestyle of the small and marginal farmers. Chetna has promoted integrated farming systems to help farmers to increase the household incomes to meet the family needs. Some of the farming systems promoted during the year is as follows

### a. Backyard Poultry



Figure 17 Back Yard Poultry

50 women headed families were supported to initiate backyard poultry to create alternative source of income to sustain their families. During

the season 25 units of poultry

was distributed to women, each unit was consisting of 25 birds with mixture of male and female. All the units are doing well and most of the birds have started laying eggs, at the moment the families are consuming eggs supplementing to the nutrition of children.

### b. Backyard Kitchen Gardens

Women headed families fulfilling the criteria of raising backyard kitchen gardens were identified and were encouraged to grow vegetables in the back yard. During the year 100 women were supported with vegetable and fruit seed kits to initiate gardens to meet their dietary requirements. All these women were oriented on importance of organic



Figure 18 Kitchen Gardens



methods of growing the plants. Most of the families could harvest vegetables like tomato's, okra, eggplant, chili, leafy vegetables, creepers and fruit plants such as guava, mango, pomegranate, papaya etc. The plantation has helped the families to consume vegetables and also to generate income form selling the surplus in the markets.

#### **4.2.A.9. Incubation Support to the Farmers in Transition**



Figure 19 ICS Training

1000 new farmers have been identified and were encouraged to register under IC1 during the season. All these farmers are committed to convert into organic farming to reduce their input costs, which

have been detrimental to the yields. These farmers were given an opportunity to participate in the trainings such as Pre-season, Mid-season and Post harvest season. The field staff is documenting practices of all these farmers and they are being motivated to continue. Now the farmers have completed the 1<sup>st</sup> year successfully, they will be entering into IC2 during the next year.

#### **4.2.A.10. Soil Tests**

Soil samples of the Farmers enlisted



for conversion from conventional farming has been collected and were sent for testing. Interventions for the new farmers were developed on the basis of the reports and were implemented. Analysis of 50 samples shows that the area majorly has the deficiency of potassium and phosphorous. The farmers were educated on the measures to overcome the deficiencies through SAP practices. Technical team of Chetna is monitoring the situation regularly and helping the farmers with measures to overcome.

#### **4.2.B. Education Fund Support**

##### ***a. School Electrification Program***



Chetna has facilitated in establishing 2 solar power units of 2 kv in 2 residential schools to enable the girls to have a comfortable study and rest in

the hostels. Frequent power cuts in the area have disturbed the studies and rest of the girls affecting the concentration in studies at the schools. Most of the girls have complained that they are not able to spend time on studies due to power cuts. Establishment of solar power has provided extended time to the girls to spend time on the education. It is observed that the students are able to focus more on studies in the school and they have become more active with the comfortable rest.

### b. Renovation of Toilets

Complete renovation work of dilapidated toilets was taken up at Ashram Tribal Girls High School in the months of October and November 2018 in a phased manner to address the issues of health, hygiene and sanitation.

Out of 50 dilapidated toilets (set up under four blocks) in the school.

FFID/Chetna has established a steering committee in the school with



teachers and students to monitor the works and to take up the responsibility of maintaining the toilets on daily basis. Awareness generation by FFID/Chetna staff has helped the students to enhance their knowledge on the importance of judicious water use and sanitation. Now all the 350 girl students in the school are able to utilize the facilities. It is too early to make any claims on improved attendance or improved health.

### c. Scholarships

During the year 55 youth interested from disadvantaged communities



were identified and supported with scholarships to meet the college fees.



All these students were good in education but lack finance to meet the education fee was forcing them to drop out from education. Support under PbPF has helped them to continue their education further for a year.

#### a. Vocational Training

5 young girls trained in tailoring were supported with the sewing machines to start their own enterprises. All this girls belong to the cotton-farming households interested to start their own enterprises but the lack of financial assistance has forced them to be unemployed for longer time. Help from PbPF has given them a new lease of life to start their own enterprises. Each girl has started the business in their own villages and is able to earn INR.7500/- per month.



Figure 22 Vocational Training

#### b. School Level Competitions



Figure 24 Cultural Programs at School

Science exhibitions were organized in high schools to motivate the students to participate actively

without fear. This has helped in building the confidence among the students. Apart from this a cultural exchange programs were organized at inter-school level to present the MAAD activities. Implementation of MAAD activities in school is helping in learning music, arts, agriculture and dance. The students are able to perform at village level functions and also represent their school at the block and district level. The tribal culture is being protected by the young generation.

*c. Bridge Schools*



Figure 25 Bridge School at Shivrana

During the year 29 boys and 37 girls were identified and they were involved in bridge school. End of the year 43 students have been

mainstreamed into the government schools. The teachers with the specially designed syllabus adopted an innovative method of teaching. Most of the teachings were through story telling and it has helped the children to get motivated.

*Providing  
MAAD/Para-  
teachers in  
regular school*

Provision of  
para teachers  
to promote  
MAAD  
activities and



to assist regular teachers in extending quality education to students are helping students to build their capacities on various aspects. The students are able to demonstrate their talents confidently on all the platforms. Chetna has organized workshops for the para teachers on gender equality, MAAD activities, quality of education and their roles as para teachers. Cooperation extended by the teachers and school management has helped to improve the quality of education, apart from improving the skills of the students.

*i. Life skills development for children belonging to cotton farmers families:*

School  
dropouts from  
cotton farming  
households  
interested in  
enhancing  
their life skills  
have been  
identified and  
they were  
given



Figure 28 Girl with her own Enterprise

certification course

on tailoring. This year 63 girls have undergone training for 6 months each in 2 phases and obtained certificates after passing the exams.

Most of the girls have received linkage from the government to start their enterprises and few of them are working on daily wages in near by tailoring shops.

#### **Annex-1**

The following table provides the details operational areas for the year 2017-2018:

<b>State</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b># Villages</b>	<b># Farmers covered in 2017-18</b>	<b># Villages having OFT farmers</b>	<b># OFT certified farmers by Mar-18</b>
Telangana (Erstwhile part of AP)	Adilabad/A sifabad	Utnoor	184	4905	178	3893
Odisha	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	21	1,997	21	1386
		Golamunda	19	1,993	19	1512

		Lanjigarh	19	1827	19	1645
	Bolangir	Kantabanji	20	657	20	996
	Rayagada	Muniguda	51	2700	24	1800
TOTAL			<b>314</b>	<b>14079</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>11,232</b>