



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
01ST APRIL 2019 – 31ST MARCH 2020



Submitted to: **Peace-by-Peace Foundation**

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

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1. PROJECT AT-A-GLANCE

Report Title	:	Peace-By-Peace Foundation (PbPF): 'A Collaborative Project For Supporting Small holder Tribal Cotton Farming Households'
Report Type	:	Annual Report (01 st April 2019 – 31 st March 2020)
Submitted To	:	Peace by Peace foundation, Japan
Submitted By	:	Forum For Integrated Development (FFID) – Grant Recipient
Beneficiary	:	12,232 Smallholder Cotton Farmers (pre-dominantly tribal) of Chetna Organic
Project Location	:	South Odisha & North Telangana
Type of Fund	:	Yearly Grant
Reason	:	(i) Transitional Support Towards Organic and (ii) Education Support
Supported By	:	Peace by Peace Foundation, Japan
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Author/s	:	Y M M Srikar and Arun Ambatipudi (with inputs from field)

2. CONTEXT

FFID-Chetna (India) and Peace-by-Peace Foundation, Japan has entered into an agreement to implement a Collaborative Project For Supporting

Smallholder Tribal Cotton Farming Households in South Odisha and the North Telangana States in India. JICA an international organization based in Japan has played an important role in bringing to parties to a table to sign an agreement to develop and implement a joint project in the year 2009 from than the project is being renewed every year after the visit of the external team from Japan.

The implementation phase of the project began with the adoption of 10 villages in Adilabad district in North Telangana covering 500-smallholder cotton farming families in tribal areas and was further extended to 03 districts of South Odisha. By the end of 31st March 2020, the project could reach out to 12232 small and marginal farming households from 281 villages. (See Annex-1 for project area details)

During the year a 12 members team, representing brands, press, and individual consultants have visited the project area to develop case studies and to evaluate the impact of the activities. The team has also interacted with the farmers, students, cooperative members, etc. The visit of the large team has also helped in laying a larger platform to exchange ideas and to mobilize support for addressing the issues of small and marginal farmers. Before the start of the visit, a PPT on the progress of activities for the months of April to September 2019 was presented to build an understanding to the visiting team on the impacts generated through the implementation of the activities.

Some of the broad activities supported by PbPF for the year 2019 to 2020 are as follows.

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

Current report tries to bring out the impacts and outcomes of the project implemented during the year.

3. SEASONAL CONDITIONS AND CROP STATUS

Both the regions have received adequate rains during the season, though there were some challenges with relentless rains during the crucial time such as germination etc. The farmers were provided enough support from the technical team to protect the crop all over the year. Villages, which have

received incessant rains, have been surveyed and the measures such as drainage creation,



Figure 1 Land Preparation By Farmers

re-sowing, application of growth nutrients were taken up to enhance the growth of the plants. Floods and

cyclones affected many parts in

India and in the majority of the areas the cotton crop was damaged but projects in Chetna areas were lucky to have good season comparatively. The only hindrance faced by the farming community during the season was a delay in the bursting of the bolls, causing delay in harvest and marketing.

On an average, each farmer in the project area could harvest 7 quintals of cotton per acre. The marketing of cotton continued up to March 2020, it is also likely to continue after lifting of lockdown, which has come into effect from Mid-March 2020 due to Covid-19.

4. STATUS OF ACTIVITIES UNDER PbP PROJECT

The project has reached out to 12232 households from 314 villages of 08 blocks in Adilabad and Asifabad districts of North Telangana and 06 blocks of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Rayagada districts in South Odisha.

Both the project regions are predominantly tribal and the total area covered under the project is under zero irrigation. Farmers from these areas depend on rains for their sustenance. Due to remoteness of the villages the farming communities are not able to get required support from the responsible agencies, which is acknowledged as a major contributor for the backwardness of tribal areas.

Chetna has also tried to meet some requirements of the needy farmers who were in transition and didn't have the finances to meet the manure generation to enhance the soil fertility. Balances from the last year budget

and the exchange gain during the year were used to address the issues of a few farmers. Hence you will find differential amount in UC compared to the approved budget amounts.

Some of the major crops grown in the area are cotton apart from this other food crops such as Maize/Lentils/Millet etc are grown.

4.1. Target Cotton Farming Households (Breakup)

Total households covered during the year 2019-2020 are as below.

State	District	Cluster	Target HHs
TELANGANA	Adilabad/Asifabad	Utnoor/Narnoor/ Sirpur(U) /Kerameri /Jainoor	4,183
ODISHA	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	1,661
		Gollamunda	1,837
		Lanjigarh	1,690
	Bolangir	Kantabanji	996
	Rayagada	Muniguda	1,865
TOTAL	05	07	12232

Table: 1.1

End of the financial year 2019 to 2020 a total of 12232 smallholder cotton farming households from 314 villages spread across 14 blocks/mandals from 07 operational clusters of 05 districts from 02 states/regions. 1000 farmers enrolled in IC1 during the year 2019 to 2020 will be progressing into IC2 during the year 2020 to 2021.

4.2. Key Components Supported under PbP

PbPF has supported broadly 2 components to implement in 314 villages during the year 2019 to 2020. 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

A total of 1000 farmers practicing conventional farming were identified from 314 villages and they were provided with the required support to convert into organic. Capacities of the farmers were built on the adoption and practice of organic farming to reduce the risk cultivation and to enhance the productivity in cotton and other food crops. Training inputs were also extended to the farmers in transition and also to the farmers who are in need of technical advice.

Chetna facilitated to improve the livelihoods of 12232 farmers through promotion of Sustainable Agriculture Practices (SAP). The activities taken up during the year are narrated in the current report.

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

Farming in poor soils with zero irrigation facilities is a serious impediment the small and marginal farming households are facing in North Telangana and South Odisha. Often the farmers in the area are faced with incessant rains; non-availability of



Figure 2 Family Managing Vermi Units

Non-GMO seeds and more importantly the farmer's lack knowledge on crops suitable to their soils. Farmers from the project area are investing a lot of money on chemical fertilizers and pesticides to improve the fertility of soils to enhance productivity.

But the decrease in the yields compared to the cost of cultivation is



discouraging the farming community to a large extent. Most of the farmers are opting to remain as farm laborers or migrate to the cities instead of

farming, A few government and private agencies are promoting organic to

Figure 4 Liquid Manure Preparation

some extent but the lack of

commitment is slowing down the efforts of the farmers.

To enhance the capacities of the farmers, Chetna has developed a package of practices to improve the livelihoods of small and marginal farmers. The models developed are cost-effective and easy to practice and are proved to be farmer-friendly.

Training and exposures to organic farms have been used as a tool to build the capacities of the farmers. Farmers from both regions have got an



Figure 3 NADEP Compost Units

opportunity to visit demonstration farms at the cooperative level and farmer level to undergo training on establishment of low-cost manure generation units.

Some of the activities designed and demonstrated for the learning's of the farmers are Soil Amendments, Soil Reclamation, Vermi Compost, NADEP Compost, Organic Nutrient Preparation, and Bio-Mass Nurseries etc. Chetna has also demonstrated the activities with the establishment of demo units in

the eco-centre in both regions. Exposures to eco centres have helped the farmers to translate the learning's easily in their farms.

Capacity building activities carried out in each village has motivated the farmers to adopt the practices with ease. Preparation of botanicals, manure generation at the farm level has reduced the cost of the farmers to a large extent.

Measures such as 100 units of Soil amendments, Soil reclamation in 100 acres, 20 units of Vermi-Compost, 12 units of NADEP Compost, 100 units of Organic



Figure 5 Tank Silt Application

Nutrients and a Nursery of 20000 Bio-Mass plants were taken up in both the regions as a demonstration to enhance farmers

learning's as interventions to

reduce the cost of cultivation and to enhance productivity. Liquid manures such as Panchagavya, Fish Emulsion, Fruit Emulsion, Vermi-Tea, Amruth Khad, etc., were promoted to build the nutrition of the soil and plants. The application of various manures has regenerated the soils and helped in enhancing productivity. During the year, each farmer could harvest up to 7 quintals of cotton per acre. As last year the price of cotton was good but the delay in harvest due to delay in the bursting of bolls has put the farmers in a big problem. Most of the farmers harvest is still laying in their storages due to closure of markets due to Covid-19

4.2.A.2. Training & Exposure

Enhancing the capacities of farmers plays an important role in sustaining the learning's and in impacting the practices of organic farmers. Chetna facilitates in building sustainable learning's of the farmers through training and exposures. To realize this objective, Chetna engages with the farmers at the

village level on a continuous basis with community meetings/orientations/training/ exposures and through the creation of community assets, which promotes organic farming. Interventions promoted and the models evolved by Chetna are helping the farming communities to a large extent. Studies carried out by various external agencies and the case studies



Figure 6 Mid-Season Training for Farmers

documented in various regions show the package of practices promoted by Chetna has reduced the cost

of cultivation and improved productivity to a huge extent. Soil test reports in both the regions also narrate that the soil fertility in most of the farms has improved, laying impetus for the improvement in yields. Cost reduction and improvements in the yields are motivating many conventional farmers to convert to organic. Practices carried out by the farmers is boosting their confidence and laying foundation to experiment further on various methods of organic farming.

To enhance the capacities of the farmers Chetna has identified 75 staff (*mix of community-level field staff, block/cooperative level executives and regional staff*) and engaged them in season-long residential training on Pre-Season, Mid-Season, and Post Harvest Season. To execute this training Chetna has used “Training of Trainers” (TOT) and “Training of Facilitators” (TOF) models, which were proved to be successful in engaging farmers at the field level.

The model adopted to train the farmers has helped in reaching out to all the farmers in 314 villages. The master trainers have also helped in filling the confidence among the farmers with continuous engagement and close monitoring at the individual farm level. Chetna has adopted training material and modules developed by like-minded NGOs to develop the training methods which have proved to be successful in meeting the farmer's needs. The modules developed by Chetna are helping small and marginal farmers in the **rain-fed areas**. Apart from classroom training, practical training was also given

to the trainees. Classroom training and practical training are designed to complement each to bring 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.



Figure 7 Exposures for Women Farmers at Eco Centre

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, 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



Figure 8 Demonstrations of Composting Methods

Chetna facilitated in establishing various types of demonstration in 04-coop level eco centers (Pragathi, Bhawanipatna & Golamunda clusters) and at

CORCC (Lanjigarh). Activities taken up under these centres were low cost, easy to adopt and farmer-friendly. Farmers from the surrounding villages have

visited the eco centres to learn about the low-cost technology demonstrated in the eco centres. Exposures to demonstrations have motivated majority of the farmers to practice in their farms.

Demonstrations under the eco centers have been upgraded with repairs and replacement of better units, which are low cost, accessible and adoptive. Implements displayed for educating farmers include the low cost with increased efficiency-focused more on reducing the drudgery of women have motivated many farmers to access the implements.

Activities such as tank silt; soil and moisture conservation, seed banks,



Figure 10 Seed Trials at Eco Centre

vegetable cultivation, horticulture promotion, rainwater harvesting, and creation of irrigation facilities with solar energy support are helping to supply water to the entire land. During the year activities such as Mango orchard development/mushroom cultivation/Animal husbandry development/Tank silt application manure generation etc were taken up in the eco-centers. Under CORCC demonstration of water usage efficiency methods with sprinklers was taken up. Fencing up to 200 meters were erected to protect the activities of the center. Apart from this, the trials on Non-GMO cotton is taking place on the farm along with the seed multiplication on various crops. During the year a total of 1376 farmers have visited the eco centers to learn about various kinds of practices to promote organic farming.



Figure 9 Demonstration of Multi-Cropping System

4.2. A.4. Farmer Level Eco Centre

A total of 04 farmer level eco centers were established in the Telangana region to enhance the

learning's of small and marginal farmers. On an average 75 farmers are visiting each eco-centre from the surrounding villages. In total 300 farmers from the villages around the eco centres are benefitted from various kinds of organic practices. Apart from the promotion of Chetna practices demonstration units such as NADEP/Basket compost/liquid manures/animal husbandry/cotton trials /water efficiency usage and etc are promoted for the benefit of farmers learning's. Vegetable cultivation/promotion of millets etc are helping the small and marginal farmers to enhance food security.

4.2.A.5. CORCC Development

Strengthening CORCC by enhancing facilities has continued to motivate the farmers to adopt low-cost technologies. The focus during the year was to promote water

usage
efficiencies
through the
installation of
sprinklers/weede
rs. The eco-
centre is also
protected with
the installation
of wired fencing



Figure 11 Farmers inspecting cotton trials

for about 200 meters at one side of the centre and plans are in place to install the fencing in other 3 sides. Multi-location seed trials in light soils, high-density planting systems, Chetna cotton cultivation models along with millets and vegetables are also carried out. Compost and liquid manure demonstrations have built the capacities of the farmers to a large extent. 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 are being conserved with proper care and they are further distributed to the progressive farmers to take up multiplication in their farms to reach out to farmers in those areas. During the year a total of 1375 farmers from different blocks have visited the farm to learn low-cost practices under organic farming.

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

a. Development & strengthening of seed banks



Figure 12 Traditional Seeds on display at Seed Banks

Extinction of traditional seeds from the villages is posing a major challenge, forcing the farmers to depend on the markets.

Dependency on the markets for

seeds is not the only threat to the environment but also increases the cost of cultivation as it increases the external inputs thus increasing the cost of cultivation. Chetna's effort to promote seed multiplication and conservation is helping the farmers to protect a few important local seeds. Seed exchange programs are bringing various varieties of seeds into the village, which have been extricated from the village a long time ago. Apart from multiplying and conserving the seeds at the village level, Chetna is also taking a special interest in promoting seed multiplication in all its eco centers to demonstrate the methods of multiplying and conserving the seeds at the family and village level.

Some of the activities implemented during the year under seed multiplication and conservation is hereunder.

SI #	Location of Seed Bank	Managed by	Activities taken up during the year
1	CORCC, Lanjigarh cluster	COFA	Cotton Seed trials in light soils and hard soils were taken up in CORCC. During the year a total of 60 entries were taken up from which 104.032 kg of seed cotton was produced and the same has been converted into 37.56 kgs of cotton seed

		<p>Cotton trials with Millets as inter-crop with 4 rows of cotton and 1 row of millet was experimented. Total yields under this plot were 22 kg of cotton and 6 kgs of Millet.</p>
		<p>4 types of millets (foxtail millet, sorghum, Proso millet & little millet) were taken up for seed multiplication and conservation. The total production under the plot was 12 kg.</p>
		<p>A low cost technology for water efficiency through drip irrigation was introduced and the data was recorded to understand the performance. The technology is helping in increasing the yields with usage of optimum level of water.</p>
		<p>A new variety of Red gram was grown as an Inter-crop under cotton trials. The total yield of Red gram under the trials was 8 kgs.</p>
		<p>Green manure (Sun hemp) was grown in 0.05 acre for seed multiplication. The total production under this was 14 kg.</p>
		<p>A total of 60 kgs of brinjal, 50 kgs of leafy vegetable, 30 kgs of Tomato & 06 kgs of beans were produced under vegetable cultivation.</p>
		<p>03 MT of Manure under NADEP compost, 05 MT under Vermi-compost, 03 MT under General Compost was generated during the year and was used in the farm and the rest was distributed to farmer for Orchard</p>

			Management.
			A total of 5000 litres of liquid manure /Botanical extracts were produced & used in different crop grown in Eco Canter.
			Animal husbandry management activities were demonstrated to the farmers.
			A rain gauge machine was installed at the eco center to measure the annual rainfall to predict the season. This year the total rain fall was 50825 ml.
			30 MT of EFYM (Enriched Farm Yard Manure) was produced during the season.
			Installation of barbed wire was taken up to protect the eco center from animals from the village and forest. Till date a 200 meters of fencing has been installed.
2	Golamunda Cooperative	Basumatha Coop	Chetna, package of practices was demonstrated for enhancing the learning's of the farmers. A total of 07 kgs of seed cotton was produced.
			Vegetable cultivation was taken up to motivate the farmers on importance of consumption of vegetables and marketing of vegetables for income generation. A total of 10 kg of brinjal, 20 kg of tomato, 2 kg of chili, and 5 kgs of cauliflower was produced for conservation.

4	Madding Eco Centre Bawanipatna	Mathrubumi Coop	Demonstration of NADEP compost & Vermi- compost was taken up. A total of 05 Mt of Compost was produced.
			A 100-tractor load of tank silt was applied to enhance the fertility of soil under the eco center.
			During the year a 20 mango and 10 cashew saplings have been planted in the eco center.
			60 entries of cotton trials under heavy soils with 03 replications were taken up. The total production from the trials are 63.359 kg of seed cotton and the same have been converted to 27.33 kgs of seed
			Millets as an inter-crop in cotton was demonstrated to enhance the learning of the farmers. A total of 20 kgs of millets were produced and conserved for promoting seed multiplication.
			Promotion of vegetable cultivation was taken up to motivate the farmers to consume vegetables and to market the surplus to mobilize additional income to the family. A total of 40 kg of brinjal, 10 kg of chili, 10 kg of cowpea, 100 kg of papaya, & 30 kg of leafy vegetable were produced.
			Seed multiplication and Conservation of Millets such as Ragi, Sorghum, Foxtail was taken up.

			<p>10 MT of Vermi/05 MT of NADEP/08 MT of General compost was produced in the eco center and was used in the farm.</p> <p>A total of 2000 liters of liquid manures & Bio extracts were produced and were used as nutrients for crop growth in eco center.</p> <p>Coop could generate income through selling of 40 kg of Mango and 1000 nos of Lemon produced under eco center.</p> <p>Promotion of animal husbandry management was taken up in the eco center. Farmers are oriented on the measures to be taken up to protect cattle.</p> <p>To enhance the soil fertility a total of 138 tractor loads of tank silt was applied in the cotton plot.</p>
3	Pragathi Eco-Centre, Ragapur, Sirpur (U)	Pragathi Coop	<p>Research on Non-GMO cotton on heavy and light soils have been taken up in the eco center along with millets as an intercrop. Strengthening of eco center with repairs on compost making units/fencing etc were taken up. To improve the soil fertility 100-tractor loads of tank silt was applied.</p>

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

Promotion of seed, exchange was organized in all the clusters to encourage



Figure 13 Dostroct Collector Adilabad Discussing with Chetna Team at Seed Mela

the farmers to come to a common platform to learn about various kinds of seeds under the verge of extinct, their suitability to soils, and there uses and

performances. The farmers have also exchanged the seeds across the clusters. Local seeds such as millets/vegetables/paddy/lentils and a few plant varieties are exchanged. Chetna also facilitated in organizing State-level seed melas to educate farmers different districts on the need for conserving local seeds and the measures Chetna has initiated to protect the seeds through multiplication and conservation. Farmers also have participated in the district level agro expos to promote seed exchange/multiplication and conservation. The district collector has visited the Chetna stall and learned about the activities being implemented to protect the traditional seeds.

C. Cotton with Millets as Inter-crop

Millets as an inter-crop in cotton was introduced for the first time in the project area to ensure the food security of small farming



Figure 14 Demonstration of Millet as Inter-crop in Cotton

households in Kalahandi district.

Millets have been the staple diet for tribal farmers from Kalahandi district but the promotion of food grains such as paddy by the public distribution system

of the government has enforced the consumption of paddy leading to various health issues among the farmers.

During the year Chetna has facilitated to promote millets as an inter-crop in 200 acres. Production of millets has ensured the food security of 200 households in the remote tribal villages. Each acre has produced 50 kgs of millets, which is worth INR.5000/- which is sufficient for 3 months for a family of 5 members.

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

The disintegration of farming systems and farmers adopting mono cropping has affected the food security of the farming families very badly. It has also affected the income generation of the families apart from affecting the health of the families due to malnutrition. Chetna has facilitated to integrate various farming systems to ensure food security and additional income to each family household. Some of the farming systems promoted during the year are as follows

a. Backyard Poultry

During the year a total of 50 families were supported with 25 units of birds, which include male and female. 2 women manage each unit successfully. Egg



Figure 15 Women with backyard poultry

laying and multiplication of birds have started with all the 50 families. The children at home are able to consume eggs to overcome health issues. Few women are

focusing more on multiplication to sell the birds in the market for meat. The income generation for women has started in a small way, but it is expected to go up in the future. The egg of the bird is costing around INR.5/- each and the 1 kg of meat is costing around INR 400/- in the market.

Backyard Kitchen Gardens

A total of 50 women were identified from both the regions to promote backyard kitchen gardens. An orientation was organized from all the women on the importance of kitchen gardens. Women were also educated on the method of promoting kitchen gardens. Seeds of important vegetables, which are nutritious and consumed on a daily basis, were distributed. The package of seeds includes creepers/fruit plants/leafy vegetables and a few important vegetables. Production of the vegetables has started and the families are consuming different vegetables on a daily basis. The surplus is being sold to others in the village and also in the close-by markets. Each family is able to earn INR 300-500/- in a week with the selling of vegetables.



Figure 16 Backyard Kitchen Gardens

c. Goatary



Figure 17 Women with Goats

Goatary was promoted among the farming households to demonstrate the livelihood options of the small and marginal farming households. During the year a total of 40 units of goatary was promoted. Each unit consisted of 4 females and one male goat. The activity has helped the women group to initiate income generation activity. Plan for the year was to promote only 20 units with the

support of Cooperative premiums. As the activity is

witnessing good success among the community, the demand for the support for goatary is increasing. The cooperatives have requested to support the activity Chetna has supported 20 additional units to 20 families. The groups as per the orientation provided by Chetna are managing each unit.

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

Farmers interested to convert to organic farming have been identified and they are provided with the necessary guidance to be followed during the transition. During the year a total of 1000 farmers have been identified from both the region and they were registered under IC1. Documentation of all these farmers has been completed and the Non-

GMO seeds were supplied to them to initiate the transition period. The technical team of Chetna is monitoring the practices of all these farmers and providing necessary guidance to clear the doubts.

The master farmers selected from different villages basing on criteria developed have completed the internal inspection of all the farmers. Before initiating the inspection the farmers were oriented on the importance of conducting an internal and external inspection. External inspection of all these farmers was also completed by Control Union.



Figure 18 Internal; Inspection of Farmers in Progress

4.3.A.10. Soil Tests

50 samples were collected as per the scientific specification from different farms of farmers registered to convert into organic farming. The samples of



Figure 19 Soil Sample Collections for Testing

the soil were sent to the government assigned labs. The reports of the tests have been analyzed and the deficiencies in the soils have been identified and the plan to build the fertility of the soil has been built and followed for enhancing the productivity

4.2.B. Education Fund Support

a. Scholarships

Support to continue education was extended to 50 students pursuing school and college education for the year 2019 to 2020. All these students are children of the farmers who are



Figure 20 Scholarship Distributions for Students

struggling to pay their tuition fees to continue their education. The support would help most of the students to complete the graduations and it is also an opportunity for few to progress into the next class.

b. School Level Competition

Competitions to promote the spirit of integrity/enhance knowledge and skills of students on various aspects have been carried in the schools adopted under



Figure 21 Inter-School Competition

the PbP project. The students in the school were provided with skills on MAAD activities to protect the culture and traditions of the tribals. Teachers, who are specially appointed to build the skills of the students on tribal culture, have been

appointed and they were taking a special interest and were organizing classes by taking extra time in the school. Chetna facilitated in organizing inter-school competitions, which included science exhibitions/cultural activities etc. During the year a total of 30 schools have participated in the interschool competitions and demonstrated their skills.

c. Bridge Schools

02 number of bridge schools were set up in Telangana to motivate the children who have dropped out of school due to various reasons.



Figure 22 School Dropouts Attending Bridge School

The children from villages, which are around the location of bridge schools, were identified and they were motivated to attend the schools to continue the education. During the year 2019 to 2020 a total of 39 girls and 17 boys have registered into school for the year. All these children will be mainstreamed into regular schools in the next year.

d. Providing MAAD/Para-teachers in regular school

A total of 18 schools were supported with the provision of MAAD/Para teachers to support the schools, which have fewer teachers ratio compared to the students. The provision of teachers in the school is helping to improve the quality of education to a large extent. The teachers are engaging with the students to provide extra classes to help them improve the subjects in which they are facing the challenges. Students interested in the extracurricular activities have been identified and they are engaged in building the skills on MAAD activities in all the schools.

e. Life skills development for children belonging to cotton farmer's families:



Figure 23 Women Self Employed After Learning Tailoring.

Young girls and women who are educated and unwilling to do the hard work have been identified and they were given the opportunity to build their skills in tailoring in the 02 centers set up by Chetna. During the year a total of 64 girls have received the training under the scheme. Most of the girls have

received linkage from the government to start their enterprises and few of them are

working on daily wages in nearby tailoring shops.

Annex-1

The following table provides the details operational areas for the year 2018-2019:

State	Districts	Cluster	# Villages	# Farmers covered in 2017-18	# Villages having OFT farmers	# OFT certified farmers by Mar-18
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			314	14079	281	11,232