

# ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17

## PRERAK

(Participatory Rural Development Centre)



**PRERAK**



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## *From Director's Pen...*

Dear All,

*Now, it has become almost like an annual routine to take my pen and a piece of paper, and draw together our experience of working in different campaign for cause and our vision based on it. I always consider this as a beautiful opportunity, I await whole year. I cherish this time, when I address all who are interested in knowing Prerak, our progress, our impact and our management and everything that Prerak does to take forward its idea of promoting the social, economic, political, educational and cultural life of the under privileged and marginalized sections of the society. This is the only time, when I get chance to write to all who has supported us since beginning till today our management staff, on field staff, network partners, mentors and supporters, believers & funders, family & friends, all who know us and all who would know us in coming time. Today, when I was writing it crossed my mind that electronification of all communication has become a phenomenon, which is quite unavoidable. As unavoidable as Privatisation in this era of Globalisation. Still a few people like us would always strive to preserve which is old and rare like this essence of paper filled with the ink.*



*Similarly, our project "Community Based Indigenous Seed System" is trying to protect and conserve old traditional seeds before they extinct. Recently, Snapchat CEO commented that Snapchat is too expensive for poor country like India. Next day I observed all the social media filled with aggression on the comment. To my amaze, I hardly see any such response on the fact that India is a home of largest population of illiterate adults in the world, which is 287 million, that makes 37% of global population. It is a home of 194.7 million undernourished people. Where we can clearly see education and food security at threat. But what we all were furious about was some big shot sitting in a different country called us poor? Then I was relieved looking at my team working dedicatedly for our project "Inclusive Education for Mainstreaming Children with Disabilities in Regular school under RTE Act" which makes education a fundamental right and through this project we try to facilitate State in its effort to include children with disabilities in learning process, "Intervention for Social Inclusion and Rehabilitation of the Children with Special Needs" which again focuses in overall development of people with disabilities, by providing appropriate education services and treatment to children and youth with disability.*

*Our project "Promotion of Sustainable Tribal Livelihood" attempts to promote ecological farming in Chhattisgarh, which will help to reduce the cost involved in agricultural production and increase the yearly yield without damaging the quality of soil and nutrients in the crop and soil. Tribal farmer's dependency on chemical fertilizers and pesticides would be reduced. I find this as best way we can improve the situation at grassroots level in economically backward areas of Chhattisgarh. We also identify that gender inequality is a big debate at present. I consider the words of Dr. B.R Ambedkar who believed the progress of a community is measured by the degree of progress women have achieved. I too agree that women's empowerment is equally important for reshaping our society. Hence, we have our project "Empowering Women through Biodiversity Conservation and Organic Agriculture Practices" has its prime focus on selection of farming families headed by women or where women could be in a leadership role as a consequence of the project; skilling the women for organic agricultural practices and also to be self-sufficient (in food and nutrition) at the family level. Another project "People's Empowerment through Accessing rights on Forest, Land and Water" which focuses on the empowering rural and tribal people in NTFP(Non Timber Forest Produce) Management, creating awareness among forest dwelling communities on conservation of forest resources, land and water and its sustainable use. So far, our work was satisfactory to bring some hope in this world full of dilemma. Empowerment is what we do at every level possible, to bring changes and to make society adapt to changes. Every year is another chance for us to do what is left undone, some mistakes to avoid and new strategies to implement; we expect the same next year. We hope for an enlightening new year.*

*Ramgulam Sinha  
President, PRERAK.*

## **Major Achievements During the year**

*This year was an another breakthrough for us, and we made the best of it. Before we see how the year was, let's have a look at what we achieved.*

- *16 Disable Out of School Children have been admitted in regular schools this year.*
- *As supportive service we helped 80% of disable Children to get Disability Certificate.*
- *We provided physiotherapy service to 31 identified children with Cerebral Palsy, out of which 6 children have improvement in their movement.*
- *356 families from 20 villages in Chhattisgarh adopted Organic Farming.*
- *236 Women farmers and 32 Male farmers have adopted ecological farming. As they experienced 70 % reduction in the cost of production, they are promoting it.*
- *Women participation in Gram Sabha has increased to 30 %.*
- *We have 183 volunteer in 91 villages of Chhattisgarh dedicatedly working for Forest Rights Act(FRA), PESA and Community Forest Rights(CFR), in their respective villages.*
- *We helped 21 villages to file CFR claims and all of them have received CFR certificates.*
- *30 Women Self Help Groups are formed to work for biodiversity conservation, Organic Agriculture, Forest Protection and Forest Rights, Skill Development and creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities.*
- *Nursery has been established at Gariaband District of Chhattisgarh.*

*On behalf of  
Governing Board Members*

***Ms. Vatsala Shrivastav  
(Secretary).***

## **LIST OF PROJECTS DURING THE YEAR 2016-17**

- ◆ *Intervention for Social Inclusion and Rehabilitation of the Children with Special Needs (CWSN)*
  
- ◆ *Inclusive Education for Mainstreaming Children with Disabilities in Regular School under RtE Act.*
  
- ◆ *Community Based Indigenous Seed System*
  
- ◆ *Promotion of Sustainable Tribal Livelihood*
  
- ◆ *Ecosystem Alliance*
  
- ◆ *People's Empowerment through Regeneration, Conservation, Protection of Natural Resources for Sustainable Livelihood*
  
- ◆ *Empowering Women through Biodiversity Conservation and Organic Agriculture Practices*

### **About PRERAK.....**

*It was started in 1988 for promoting the social, economic, political, educational and cultural life of the under privileged and marginalized sections of the society. It was founded by a few intellectual and experienced community volunteers to empower these communities and provide them with the required skills and capacity to fight against any social injustice. At PRERAK, we focus on preparing innovative strategies to create awareness in communities about their fundamental rights and duties and help them utilize their rights to live with dignity.*

*PRERAK, the social development organisation was registered under Madhya Pradesh society registration act 1873, Foreign Contribution Regulatory Act under the ministry of home affairs of the government, PWD act under the department of Panchayat and social welfare and also 12A Income tax act under Government of India, ministry of finance.*

### **Vision**

*The main vision of PRERAK is to establish concretized-structured organizational strategies for changing the lifestyle of marginalized groups of society i.e. Children with Disabilities (CWDs) and Person with Disabilities (PWDs), marginalized farmers and Primitive Tribal Groups etc. to be self-dependent, healthy, and wealthy in the community through peaceful interaction; and avoid social violence, exploitation and injustice.*

### **Mission**

*The mission of the PRERAK is to empower human resources specially women's skills through trained professional guidance, to develop village level activities to make local environment survivable and sustainable through the process of by the people, of the people and for the people.*

### **Strategy and Objectives**

*At PRERAK, we aim to help build self-sufficient empowered communities. Our key strategy to help achieve our goal is to build and strengthen community involvement in the process of development. By building capacity of the communities through awareness generation, community mobilization, formation of community groups to address rights based issues identified by people themselves, and creating linkages with markets and various government departments or schemes, the communities are encouraged to focus on and manage various issues collectively.*

*To create a lasting impact and to help the communities to self-sustain, we work with an underlying aim of empowering women by giving them opportunities to establish their rights and also work on promoting indigenous knowledge for managing and protecting their natural resources.*

### **In this regard some of our key objectives are:**

- *To create awareness about various issues faced by the communities, provide a common platform to think analytically and to take action, and promote collective effort for community development.*
- *To promote people's economic condition through participatory action and sustainable development process which will include community based natural resource management and conservation for enhanced livelihood, strengthening of Gram Sabha, PRIs and other local institutions and implementation of acts and schemes set up for the benefit of indigenous people.*
- *To empower women to demand their rights with their communities and be more involved in the decision making processes.*
- *To empower people with disability by promoting community based rehabilitation and mainstream children with special need through inclusive education.*

## **DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS –**

### **Intervention for Social Inclusion and Rehabilitation of the Children with Special Needs (CWSN)**

Since Prerak started working actively among for the welfare of the distressed communities, our prime focus is on the development of children with special needs. As per the World Health Organisation (WHO), It has been estimated that at least 10% of the world's population, or roughly 650 million people live with a disability, the majority in the developing countries, in the condition of poverty. Disability and poverty are directly linked. Poverty increases the risk factors which increases disability and they lack access to health, education, political and socio economic opportunities available to others in the community. With the support of Jan Vikas Samiti we have continued the same effort this year for the very special kids and young.

Under our project "Intervention for Social Inclusion and Rehabilitation of the children with Special Needs(CWSN)" is for the rehabilitation of about 414 children of the age group of 0-25 years with disabilities from Chhura block of Gariyaband district over a period of 3 years. The organisation has adopted the Community Based Rehabilitation strategy to work closely with person with disabilities and their families to overcome physical and social barriers within their communities through a holistic approach to a person and their environment in the areas of health, education, livelihood, social inclusion, skill development and empowerment. The project has attempted to address the most primary problem faced by the children and people with disabilities from 0-25 years. People with disabilities specially the children confront with problems relating to the health, education and social inclusion. It is all because of non-availability of adequate health and educational infrastructure to provide need based services to the children and nobody in the community nor even the family members are conscious enough to provide the need based care and protection for achieving the fullest potentials of disabled. Poverty and ignorance being the major obstacles in the way of accessing the medical and surgical services for their rehabilitation.

The project intends to provide the children and people with disabilities with pre-primary educational support services to the age group of 0-6 years; educational and rehabilitation services to 6-18 years and special care to 18-25 year disabled youths for their socio-economic rehabilitation through vocational training. Apart from the above services different medical, surgical, counselling and advocacy are being undertaken with the welfare department of the government for the provision of social benefits and aid and appliances of deserving disabled for their mainstreaming. Formation of parents groups, Formation of Self advocacy group; networking and strengthening the process has been initiated for the wellbeing of the disable.

Currently, we are working with 730 disabled people in age group of 0 to 25 years in 5 clusters. We are providing Intensive Services &Supportive Services to the identified CWSN in the selected 42 villages from 5 clusters. We are trying to help these challenged kids to deal with the difficulties in education and employment which is very important to live a respectful life. There are 2 types of services that we provide to CWSN first Intensive Services and Supportive Services. We also run training and awareness programs for School Management Committee members to create friendly environment in the school and to be efficient in handling Children who faces more challenges then the other kids.

#### **INTENSIVE SERVICE**

This service includes Daily Living Skills (DLS) & orientation and mobility (OM), health, education, rehabilitation etc. These services have been provided to children with cerebral Palsy and multiple disabilities like cerebral palsy are being given physical exercises and physiotherapy services at home.

Whereas other children with disabilities like visually impaired, mentally retired, mentally ill including cerebral palsy children are getting daily living skills training.

#### **Area wise division of CWSN who have received –**

##### **(i) Physiotherapy Services:**

Physiotherapist prepares a diagnosis report of children with cerebral palsy in their home and on the basis of that report H/She gives His/her feedback regarding the future progress of children to their children. The physiotherapy visits conducted thrice in month. Our trained staffs visit Cerebral Palsy Children at their home to teach them and their parents physical exercises and regularly monitors if parents are regularly giving physical exercises to their children.

S. no	Name Cluster	Female	Male	Total
1	Mudagaon	3	6	9
2	Chhura	7	7	14
3	Panduka	4	6	10
4	Kansinghi	6	5	11
5	Khadma	5	6	11
6	IE Facility	3	7	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>65</b>

##### **(ii) Daily Living Skills:**

Mentally Retired, Mentally III, Visually Impaired including Cerebral Palsy children are getting daily living skills. We have appointed specially trained field staffs, who visits CWSN Weekly or Monthly as per their mental and physical conditions. They give them age specific training on daily living skills like bathing, brushing, using toilets, taking food, dressing themselves, teaching them manners to deal with elders socially and family including social and family inclusion. They regularly monitor the status of improvement in children in during the course of daily living skill process.

##### **(iii) Teaching Learning Materials:**

Prerak is also supporting CWSN for their educational requirements. Children with visual impairment and hearing impairment are getting support in education. The cerebral palsy children are getting support in education according to their physical and mental conditions. We have allotted special teachers support to children with visual impairment and hearing impairment. We provide learning materials like braille books, books in sign language, working kits and other books for the children with cerebral palsy children.

#### **SUPPORTIVE SERVICE**

In Chhura block, total 353 CWSN provided support services through trend field workers, in which 149 were female and 203 were male. Under support services, we provided various services to children such as supported to provide disability certificate, Pension, Ration Card, Scholarship, travelling allowance, assistive device and family counselling. We approached children for taking vocational training in different trades. Created awareness in parents and counsel them about difficulties of children. Parents and children from these clusters are now aware about objective, eligibility and process to benefit by various Govt. Schemes. Like this, we have brought some positive changes in the lives of CWSN from Chhattisgarh.

Allotment of Teaching Learning Materials				
S. no	Name Cluster	Female	Male	Total
1	Chhura	3	2	5
2	Mudagaon	2	0	2
4	Kansinghi	1	2	3
5	Khadma	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>

#### **ASSISTIVE DEVICE**

The social welfare department of India has been running schemes to provide suitable assistive devices to people with disability to help them overcome their disability to certain extent and make them more active. This project was intervened to meet the needs of the special children of 0-25 years of age of Chhura Block to provide social inclusion and rehabilitation, where we helped govt. to reach disable children. With the help of Social Welfare Department of Gariyaband district and SarvaSiksahAbhiyan (SSA) helped them access this scheme and provided some assistive device.

#### **AWARENESS PROGRAM FOR PRI MEMBERS, GOVERNMENT PROVISIONS FOR SUPPORTIVE AND ASSISTIVE DEVICES**

Children with disabilities are those who require special attention and mainstreaming them in inclusive education. Thus it is important to conduct training programme for Anganwadi, Mitanni's and SHG members to help them deal with disabled children, classroom management, bring attitudinal change, use need based curriculum and use of specific aids and appliances to address the problems of concerning disabled children

Govt. is providing supportive services and Assistive devices to disable children for their smooth running of life. Govt. is providing Bus pass, rail pass, disabilities certificate, ration card, pension, Marg Rakshan Bhatta etc. for disable children. But due to ignorance rural people cannot access the supportive services. Thus, Prerak has organised PRI Trainings at Chhura and Mudgaon to create awareness and motivate the PRI member's rights on disabilities and Govt. provisions for disable children. In the month of august 2016, the trainings were organized to aware the PRI members on situation of disable persons in our society, the discrimination with children with disabilities in societies, their social, educational, economical situation of disable children and govt. provisions on children with disabilities.

#### **COMMUNITY MEETING**

Community meeting was held at Khadma Cluster in the month of August 2016 for awaking community women on disabilities. In this meeting shared his valuable information on types of disabilities, causes of disabilities, symptoms of disabilities. identification CP children, govt. facilities for treatment of these disable children, equality for children with these disabilities, precaution to take in period of pregnancy to stop disabilities etc. In this meeting 38 women were participated with whole spirit.

#### ***THE STORY OF CHANGING LIFE***



***HemkumariGoud*** is the daughter of Suresh Goud is a CP child. She was suffering from fever and loose motion just after one to year of her birth. Parents tried to provide best treatment her as much as possible. But in spite of all attempt of her parents there was no progress in her health.

*The situation of Hemkumari was very serious and could not able to move from bed by own self. She was depending on her mother for her daily living activities. Her physical and mental condition was started to decrease day by day due to lying on bed throughout day.*

*Now a day her health is progressing day by day after the intervention of Prerak organization. Prerak is providing physiotherapy exercise in regular basis and motivating their parents to continue the regular exercise of Hemkumari at any cost. Now Hemkumari is able to sit by herself and move from here and there by scrolling.*

*Her parents are happy in health progress of Hemkumari and giving much attention and care to her than previous days.*

*We want to train her to walk by herself. In these attempt her family members are ready support in progress in health `their child.*

## **INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR MAINSTREAMING CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY IN REGULAR SCHOOL UNDER RTE ACT.**

In the absence of inclusive education, barrier free environment and opportunities, a large number of disable children do not attend school and even those who go to school drop out before they complete 5th class. Hence there is genuine need for mainstreaming children with disabilities in formal schools for lifelong learning. Inclusive Education for Mainstreaming Children with disability in regular school under RTE Act, is one of the project being carried out in 99 villages spread over 79 Gram Panchayat of Fingeswar block in Gariyaband district of Chhattisgarh State. The project is supported by Oxfam India to bring qualitative changes in their life. Hence, the relevance of the project can't be ignored considering the impact the project will have on the poor and excluded sections of the society.

The baseline survey was conducted in 99 villages of Fingeswar block during June-July '14 and as per the survey, total 355 CWDs were identified in the age group of 3-18 in 348 families in 94 villages. Within course of time, 19 more children were identified across the cluster and thus the new figure reached to 374.

### **PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:**

- *To generate awareness among all stakeholders about inclusive education of all disabled children.*
- *To build capacity of local institutions, SMCs and Govt agencies and parents for appropriate planning & implementation of the inclusive education programme and RTE act.*
- *To facilitate provision of early interventions services and education of Children with special Need/ children with disabilities.*
- *To advocate to government for ensuring provision of appropriate educational, health and social benefits to visually impaired children.*

### **ACTIVITIES BASED ON OBJECTIVES**

#### **AWARENESS GENERATION**

- a. Prerak** plays a vital role inform of bridge between its beneficiaries and govt. departments relating to children with disability. In its regular visit it tries to maintain its rapport with Govt.officials, PRI members, school management committees and ICDS institutions. Prerak tries to have regular discussion on RTE Act, inclusive education program and provision for children with disabilities with all its stake holders. It has provided disability certificate, assistive devices, and other govt. benefits to CWSN with help of local CBOs. But in order to have proper maintenance it tries maintain rapport with SMCs, Schools, ICDS members like Anganwadi members, Asha (Mitanin)Etc. in order to succeed activities it organizes panchayat levels and block level SMC federation meeting, training for Anganwadi members, Mitanins and submitting memorandum and maintaining liaison to Govt departments in its regular's monthly visits.
- b. Organize community meetings, slogan writing, street theater, wall writing, pamphlet distribution, poster display, use flip chart to creating awareness among different stakeholders.**
- c. In order to monitor the provisions of govt. schemes for better implementation in grass root level Prerak and its other partner organizations have organized campaign of redressal against improper education in villages of Chhattisgarh. These campaigns were continued from 13th jan -30th jan 2016 at grass root level of Chhattisgarh. in 30th Jan 2016 there was conference on grievance of redressal on implementation of RTE Act 2009 in which Mr. Ambrish Ray national convener of RTE Forum, Dr.N.D.R.Chandra Vice Chancellor of BastarUniversity, Mrs. Satabdi Pandey president of child protection commission Mr. Anand Shukla State Manager of OXFAM India were participated as chief guest where SMC members, teacher, parents etc. were participated as participants. At the end of conference Mrs.**

Satabdipandey. President of child protection commission has accepted the complaints letters from participants on improper implementation of RTE act 2009 at grass root level. Following activities were done during campaign of redressal:

- Community meeting with PRI Members, SMC Members, Parents, teachers and children
- Organizing rally on awareness generation activity among village people on implementation of RTE Act 2009.
- Wall writing on issues of education
- Mass school visit programs.
- Discussion with PRI members

d. Involve parents and SMCs in any event on disability organized in and around the project area. Every child has its inner potentiality to make his/her own identity. Many of exemplars have been proved that no physical limitation can be barricade in conduit of success with their strong effort and motivation from teachers and peer groups like blind poet BhimBhoi, Surdas etc. In primitive areas of Chhattisgarh due lack of improper platform children with disabilities are not able to show their talents before society. In order to provide proper platform for disable children Prerak organizes world disability day and world blind day every year. In these days aware the parents and SMCs to make their society dignitary for their children and organizes competition as according to categorization of disabilities.

e. The Initiatives have been taken to create awareness amongst the CWDs through formation of their DPOs. The leaders as well as the members of the DPOs are oriented on objectives of the DPO formation and its various advantages. The CWDs were made aware of multi-dimensional advantages of DPO formation which can play a pivotal role in their empowerment, make them aware about their rights & various Govt. schemes. Through DPO they can be in better position to discuss and present their issues and demands together in the proper platform as well as make convergence with various Govt. departments. Moreover, through formation of DPO they can become self-dependent. To build the solidarity and cohesion among the group, and bring more awareness among them the DPO meetings were conducted regularly throughout the quarter in all five clusters.

## CAPACITY BUILDING

**Training of Project Staff on all over project intervention and Physiotherapy:** We have conducted 3 days on residential training on "Capacity building of the project staff on disability rules, policy, act programme and provisions in Inclusive education, Right to education Act, and CBR Frame Work" at saksham, Rajim, garyaband in the month of September and October. In this training all the staff RTE staff, such as Field Workers 5 nos, IE.Facilitator coordinator and Director of the Prerak were the participants and the trainers Mr. Satyandra Yadav, , Mahavirsen have imparted. In this training programme how can assess the disable person, problems identifications, how the same can smoothly solve and sorted out, and what are the supporting services and intensive cares require and how the same shall be materialize along with policy act and inclusive education etc. topics were discussed. Prerak highly dedicated in the service of CWSNs in its concerned field areas. Cerebral Palsy is one of the serious type of disabilities in CWSN. Prerak is providing Physio therapy services to the CP Children in rural areas. In order to provide treatment to our beneficiaries in future properly Prerak has organized Training On Capacity Building of Project Staffs On Physio Therapy between 26-27 October 2016 at SAKSHAM KENDRA for its RTE staffs. In this training trainees got training on definition of CPs, types of CPs, symptoms of CPs, techniques for improving better functional accessibility in the body parts like head, shoulders, elbow, wrists, back, knee joint and ankle joint of CP disability children

**Teacher's Training:** Children with disabilities are those who require special teachers to impart inclusive education. Hence teachers trained in inclusive education and committed to the cause are inevitable for

advancing inclusive education. Thus it is important to conduct training programs for teachers to help them deal with disabled children, classroom management, bring attitudinal change, use need based curriculum and use of specific aids and appliances to address the problems of concerning disabled children. Adhering to the above mentioned objective, the teacher training program was organized in different places across the project area during the year. They were explained about the organization-PRERAK, the inclusive education project for the disable children at Fingeswar block and the Right to Education Act 2005. They were also imparted training on definition, cause and type of disability, need of special educator, plus curriculum, need of barrier free toilet for CWDs, scholarship for CWDs and various Govt. schemes for the CWDs. Though impact of training can only be assessed in a long term, but the awareness level of the teachers regarding disability, the legal provisions and their role and responsibility has certainly improved. It has brought about a significant change in their attitude towards the CWDs.

**Workshop for Women SMC Members:** For the effective implementation of various programs for the disabled under the project at Fingeswar Block, it is quite important to train and orient the school management committee members, so that they can be aware of their duties towards the disable children and can perform the same properly with commitment. Also they can provide the basic infrastructure keeping in mind the special need of the disabled and prepare programs accordingly to help them live a dignified life.

#### ***Findings:***

- SMC members knew their responsibilities and rights.
- Now SMC members have able to assessment of some problems of school. They were able to take common decision and took initiative to resolve issues of School.
- There created some awareness about disability, rights of disability, various Govt. Disability schemes.
- In School Management Committee, there is need for more participation from women.

**Formation of Block level SMCs Federation:** Prerak has formed block level SMC federation in Fingeswar block of 700, 100, 10 members in block, panchayats and village level respectively. The federation is facilitating, motivating beneficiaries and putting regression with Govt. departments in context with RTE Act, and provision for disable children. It primary responsibility is to make better environment for disable children in relation to qualitative education and friendly environments with peer groups. In order to facilitate the SMC members for better performance, Prerak organises workshop on both panchayat level and block level in Fingeswar block.

**Workshop for SMC Members at Block Level on Qualitative Education for CWDs:** Govt. has many schemes and policies for the weaker section of people. Weaker section not only belongs to a particular community relating to caste or religion but also it may signify to physically, psychological, mentally challenged persons. People are having less awareness on govt. schemes and policies relating to disabilities. The situation becomes worst for disable children. The people show their mercy towards these disable children. They think them as incapable to do anything. Neither their parents nor society are concern in providing qualitative education to these children. In order to raise awareness among SMC and parents of CWDs there was a "SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP WITH BLOCK LEVEL SMC MEMBERS ON QUALITATIVE EDUCATION FOR CWDs" conducted under RTE Act 2010 at Mangal Bhawan, Fingeswar on 19.12.15. In this training SMC members and parents of CWDs and honorable guest Dr. Shweta Sharma president of zilla panchayat GARIYABAND and president of Prerak Mr. Ram Gulam Sinha participated in the meeting.

#### ***Out Comes-***

- 117 SMC members were sensitized on importance qualitative education.

- 100 parents were sensitized on importance qualitative education.
- 75% women among participants were motivated to discuss on qualitative education for CWDs with their local community members.

**Block Level Planning Meeting of the Parent's Federation and DPOs Federation:** In this quarter all the clusters parents of disabled and DPOs have gathered and took a review meeting of in this quarter need based issues and in the wake of right of children with disabilities were under taken and effective implementation of the issues identified by the parents have taken place. There was conducted a meeting with delegates of all the blocks leaders and problems and issues of disabled have been discussed and how the same can be smoothly handle at cluster level regarding Disability certificates need in future course how much, Ration Card and pension, handicapped materials how can they avail etc. have taken place. At last all the participants decided that any problems / issues based on disabilities as well as other children works should collectively fight in order to materialize the work smooth and quick manner, then vote of thanks held closed the meeting.

## EARLY INTERVENTIONS SERVICES AND EDUCATION FOR CWSN

Survey /identification of all children with disability and prepare data base in the project area. There are 374 CWDs identified out of which 210 CWDs are male and 164 CWDs are female. Out of 5 clusters Belar is having highest of 98 CWDs where as Rajim is having lowest of 60 CWDs. In Basin CWDs in female is highest of 47 where as Belar is highest in male CWDs of 60. Both male and female are highest in number of 77 and 46 respectively where as in MI male and female rate is lowest among all is 3 and 3.

S No	Cluster	Type of Disability														Total Disability		
		LV		VI		HI		MR		MI		OH		MD				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1	Rajim	1	0	4	2	4	3	11	8	0	0	10	1	8	7	38	22	60
2	Koundkera	1	5	1	2	8	5	4	3	1	1	12	9	10	6	37	31	68
3	Belar	3	2	3	1	4	6	5	8	1	2	29	8	15	11	60	38	98
4	Basin	0	1	0	3	10	8	7	8	1	0	10	16	11	11	39	47	86
5	Fingeswar	1	2	1	0	3	4	7	5	0	0	16	12	8	3	36	26	62
	Total	6	10	9	8	29	26	34	32	3	3	77	46	52	38	210	164	374

- a. Provide functional training to the VI children based on findings of functional assessment.
- b. Appropriate placement of children with disability into general schools, school readiness programmers/ home based education home based as appropriate for children above 6 years of age.
- c. Improving Enrollment/mainstreaming of children with disabilities in Govt. schools and Anganwadi centers. In this quarter, total 14 disabled children have admitted in school and Aanganbadi, in which 7 males and 7 females.
- d. In this quarter we have conducted a campaign of "SCHOOL CHALO" regarding encouraging of parents, teachers and school children in order to go school without fail and how the children should present 100% in school in regular course. The rallies have been Started with school children and school teachers with a slogan of "SubPadhe, SubBadhe, School he GyanKaDwar, SikshaSabkaAdhikar" Which means all should study, all should grow, School is path of wisdom and education is every bodies right. The said

message was massaged through the rally at community level and successfully conducted the program with support of parents in 50 no of schools out which 34 PS and 16 MS.

## **BRIDGE COURSE FOR DROPOUT DISABLE CHILDREN**

*Every child has its own innovative capabilities to have a good future. But hardly a few get chance to explore and develop. In remote areas, parents are unable to provide basic requirements of their children especially education. It becomes worst in case of CWDs. There is lack of inclusive education, barrier free environment and opportunities, which derails a large number of disabled children from their basic education. Many of them are either illiterates or drop out from even primary level of education. Prerak is providing bridge course to bring drop out disable children of Fingeswar block in mainstream of education at SakshamPurvasPrshikshan Kendra, Rajim in between 23-26 Dec 2015. In these course Preark tries to mainstream the 21 CWDs like 9 no of HI, 7 no of VI and 9 no. of MR in education. The specialized teachers HI, VI, MR were taught their concerned students with TLMs i.e. brail, sign languages and toys.*

### **Outcome-**

- 40 children were got coaching from SakshamPurvasPrshikshan Kendra Rajim.
- 70% children were successive develop their potentialities to enroll in illegible class as according to their age.
- Among 70% of successive student's girls 80% whereas male only 2

**Individual Education and Development Plan (IEDP) for CWSN:** Prerak is highly dedicated for educational developments of children with special need. It provides life skill education and formal education through its different trained staffs in its project areas of Fingeswar block. In its life skill education, it tries to enable CWSNs to do their dailyactivities by oneself in small portion of work like to brush teeth, use of toilets, bathing, taking breakfast, lunch and dinner, body care, clothing, basic manners etc. In formal education. Prerak tries to adopt appropriate educational technique as according to the segmentation of disabilities on the basis of their capabilities either in form of home based education or universal education through sign language for HI, brail for VI and toys in form MR Children. In regular interval trainer adopts new techniques for improvisation education in CWSNs. Prerak is trying to maintain rapport with school staffs for providing qualitative education for children with disabilities. In regular meeting and training with teachers it shares new adopted techniques for children with disabilities. It mobilizes and facilitates teachers to provide proper education to children with disabilities. In spite of strong effort still some changes need to make for better qualitative education for children with disabilities.

**Development of TLMs for CWSN:** Prerak is developing Teacher Learning Material for facilitating learning of the children with special need as according to segmentation of disabilities. In regular review meeting Prerak is developing TLM as according to the requirement of students within the existing resource. But it needs some effort to develop the proper TLM for children with special need.

### ***Training for orientation & mobility and daily living skills of needed CP, VI and MR children.***

Prerak providing IE facilitation to VI children in its project areas. The instructor has conveyed 10 of visually impaired children as per their need regular basis in each month. Out of 10 children 6 boys and 4 girl children are totally blind. Educating on oral along with pre brail practice, daily maintenance living skills, orientation on mobility, education and trainings are imparting. The instructor not only the children but also guiding the parents and teachers of the blind children instructing regarding basic needs of the said children.

## **RTE QUALITATIVE DVELOPMENT**

*Education plays a vital role in the development of our country. But primitive areas of society are still deprived from education. In this sphere providing qualitative education for poor rural disable children seems quite impossible. Most of the people are easily biased by superstition believes. They are not sending their children to school and force their children to work as agriculture labour to improve their livelihood. PRERAK has organized programme on RTE QUALITATIVE DVELOPMENT to judge qualitative education in rural schools. In this training class-3 to class-5 students from 19 school's students have given test in which teachers supported whole heartedly. The results were shared with feedback for improvement of school students and teachers in their performance. The approach was highly appreciated by all the teachers and students.*

### **Outcome-**

- 209 children & 75 teachers were participated in the programme.
- 70% children got feedback to improve their potentiality.
- 80% teachers were participated and appreciated the programs.

## **GUIDE AND SUPPORT FOR ENTITLEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES**

*Consistent Guidance and support was provided to children with disability for obtaining various entitlements and support services for their welfare and empowerment. Among the major entitlements were disability certificates, disability pension, assistive devices and ration card for which support services was provided.*

### **Disability Certificates**

*In order to receive the benefit of any Govt welfare schemes, facility, and reservation and credit provisions a person with disability must have at least 40% disability certification and any CWD having certification less than that is not eligible for the same. In this context the disability certificates have immense importance for the CWD. In this quarter 15 CWDs out of which 9 males and 6 females have received disability certificates through support services across the five clusters of Fingeswar block. In the month of December 7 disability certificates were issued out of which 1 was female and 6 males. Among females, 4 females received certificates in the months of October.*

### **Assistance Devices**

*The social welfare department of India has been running schemes to provide suitable assistive devices to people with disability to help them overcome their disability to certain extent and make them more active. In this quarter, 3 CWDs have been supported by Prerak in receiving assistive devices. All devices being provided to CWDs were tricycle*

*In month of November and December 2015 Prerak had distributed Assistive Device to PWDs and CWDs in its concerned project areas. Most of beneficiaries were belongs to Basins and Rajim cluster. The most of the beneficiaries were belonged to the age of above 15 out of which some are even crossed the age of 40. There were few beneficiaries are CWDs blow the age of 15. In the occasion beneficiaries were try cycle, wheel chair and hearing machine. In this distribution, try cycle were distributed to most of the beneficiaries where as two beneficiaries were get one-wheel chair and one hearing machine respectively.*

## IMPORTANT EVENTS

### World Sight Day

Most of rural areas of our country have derailed from mainstream. They cannot access the benefit of govt. schemes and facilities made for them. Prerak is working as bridge between govt. and communities. On the one hand it communicates the problems of community before govt. officials and on the other hand it shares govt. schemes with communities. Not only govt. schemes but also its shares information relating to health, education etc. On the occasion of world vision day Prerak was organized cluster level meeting in RTE project at Rajim, Basin, Kaundkera, Fingeswar and Belar on 13th to 15th of October 2015 in which all type of children including disable children and their parents were participated. In the first meeting Mr. Himmat Sinha project coordinator of RTE project shared objective of project and deliver the information on cause of eye problems, care and protection, precaution relating to eye problems.



#### OUTCOME-

473 participated in celebration of world vision day.



250 males and 223 female participated in world vision day.

70% of female are being facilitated to utilize the information in their life.



### World disability day

Children are having real potentiality to the gear up nation building activities in future. Every child is having own talents in different spheres and we need to set platform to bring out their talents before society. The elite groups can able give their children such platform but not in case of rural proletariats. It is most awful situation, disable children are not getting opportunity to represent their potentiality especially in rural sectors. People are not giving priority and takes them as weak and incapable to do anything. In order to sensitize the importance of disable children in society and bring CWDs towards mainstream, SamajKalyanVibhag has organized a meeting at SankritikBhawan, Gariyaband on 3rd December 2015 in which Prerak has played a pivotal role of managing the meeting. President and secretary of SamajKalyanSamiti members and president of Prerak Mr. Ramgulal Sinha and all Prerak staffs were present in the meeting. In this meeting president, secretary of SamajKalyanVibhag and president of Prerak has shared their valuable opinion on eradicating differentiation on the basis of capability of child among children. At the end of meeting there were prize distribution ceremony organized for rewarding winners of competitions like try cycle race, chair race, spoon race etc. held on 24.11.2015. all prizes were distributed by SamajKalyanVibhag whereas all the proceedings were regulated by Prerak. in prize the winners got school bags and certificate from SamajKalyanVibhag.

## **OUTCOME-**

100 CWDs were participated in meeting.

100 participants came to know the inner talents of CWDs.

75% participants were motivated to work for welfare of disabilities in community.

## **RTE WATCH**

'RTE Watch' is a program designed by UNICEF for strengthening the implementation of the Right to Education Act in Chhattisgarh. The program rests on the belief that 'Another Education is Possible'. In RTE Watch, continuous and collective efforts, based on evidence, are promoted in the hope that these actions can make a lasting difference to the way schools function. The initiative seeks to strengthen the state's capacity and commitment to fulfil the fundamental Right to Education for every child and also develop the capacity of civil society to demand this right.



## **ACTIVITIES**

1. For regular attendance of children and quality education: We organized meetings of the management committee of the school. That was targeted in 60% schools as per rules & 80 percent monthly meetings. For the meeting of the School Managing Committee in all schools, we got the instructions issued a day before the meeting with the help of the teachers. On the second day, a meeting of the School Managing Committee was held in the school whose theme was the presence of children and participation of the School Managing Committee in the quality of education of the children. In the meeting of the management committee, discussions with the school management committee regarding the children attendance to encourage the Parents. The information regarding the meeting of the school management committee through the information reached them. In the school management committee meeting, 40 percent members attended.



2. Participation parents and community in children's regular presence in school: Participation of parents and community in the school, we went to the village together with the community and the Parents. We organized regular meetings. Our theme remained on the topic of

*responsibility and duties of the parents regarding children and discussing mutual discussions. From the meeting of the parents and community we found this success that the parents who did not focus on their children, are now paying attention to their children.*

3. *Role and Responsibilities of R.T.E. friends: For getting cooperation from more than 50% RTE Friends. Conducting regular meetings with RTE friends every month, in which Their role as RTE friends and the children of the school and the Parents Community and School Management Committee. Thus parents are being encouraged to learn about children.*
4. *We developed a Model Lab to teach students through games like Alphabets, Numbers, Shapes, Colors etc.*
5. *School children, teachers, Parents and people of the community can read according to their interests. They can improve the school's activity, so that the children can do independent work without any fear.*
6. *Classroom teaching work was connected with the children text, in which lessons and poems were taught poetry, lessons by song and gesture. The lessons were taught in the form of stories and the children were asked for the summit.*



## **COMMUNITY BASED INDIGNOUS SEED SYSTEMS**



Seeds are a part of India's cultural heritage and a part of way of life and in celebrations of ceremonies and festivals of cycles of birth, life and death. The practice of seed saving has been the cornerstone of Indian farming traditions that made agriculture itself a way of life. Much of this changed since the introduction of Green Revolution in the 1960s with the introduction of a very few high chemical fertilizer responsive varieties in a large area, as a substitute to locally adapted and biologically diverse indigenous land races. This has led to an erosion of diversity of indigenous seeds. As more and more farmers started buying seeds from commercial sources, their own indigenous seeds along with related indigenous knowledge became more and more irrelevant. The result is that crop diversity suffered. Presently the size of commercial Indian seed industry is around US \$ 2.7 billion, which is only 25% of the total seed requirement.

With most of our projects, we try to bring sustainable development and increase livelihood security. Similarly, this project "Community Based Indigenous Seed Systems" is supported by SWISSAID. The project engages with farmers, majority of whom are small and medium holder farmers owning less than 1 hectare of land. They practice farming mostly in rain-fed conditions. Cultivation of millets, cereals, oil seeds, vegetables, mostly for consumption and surplus for market is their major intervention in agriculture. The food they produce on an average lasts for four to six months. Hence, they have multiple livelihood strategies that include wage labour, vending, livestock rearing, forest produce collection and sale etc. However, due to powerlessness and lack of bargaining capability they experience unfavourable inclusion in the labour and other commodity markets, which hardly suffices them to meet their food needs.

### **Seed Saver**

Under this program, the work of seed conservation is being done by our 06 partners. These is done through the female and the male farmers who have planted various indigenous seeds like Pulses, Oilseed, Vegetable, Kandamool, Kodo, Kutki, Madiya, Bajra in some parts of their agricultural land. Continuous inspection work has been carried out by seed savers. Seed Production Groups and Farmers prepared Biological Dung Manure, Biological Insecticides, Tinparni, Panchparni, Panchagavya, etc. 3 times and have been used for nursery preparation, farm preparation, transplanting time, food and medicine. Farmers were invited to learn these methods and also the counting of Panicles/Tillers, in different ways.



### **Establishment of Biodiversity Centre and popularity of indigenous seeds**

We established 06 Biodiversity Centre for better conservation and production of various types of indigenous seeds. Our 06 partners have biodiversity centre's in their respective areas. They are encouraging farmers in their areas for adopting organic and traditional farming by exhibiting various types of native seeds and informing them about the quality, availability etc. of native seeds.

### **List of species numbers of available native seeds**

SN.	Organisation	Address	Paddy	Pulses	Oil Seeds	Jurga	Kodo	Other Vegetables	tubers
1	Dharohar	Kondagaon	290	02	02	05	0	09/28	07
2	RichariyaKisan iSamwardhanS amiti	Dhamatari	271	02	0	0	0	24/46	05

3	<i>UdaySwayamSeviSanstha</i>	Kanker	03	09	03	0	15	17/27	02
4	<i>Prerak</i>	<i>Gariyaband</i>	257	06	05	03	05	32/64	05
5	<i>Shrijan</i>	<i>Mahasamund</i>	19	12	0	02	0	23/40	02
6	<i>Bhumi SamajikSanstha</i>	<i>Rajnandgaon</i>	11	06	03	03	05	20/46	03

### ***Formation of Community Seed Bank***

*To strengthen the traditional seed system under this project and to create seeds and to exchange seeds among the farmers, and to protect secondary crops / pulses / oilseeds / vegetable seeds. Selecting and telling the young farmers and school children about the seeds of traditional crops to create a trend for agriculture. Make available special seeds to the special backward caste Kamar and Bhuiya and to the last person and to include the farmer in the project area of nearby village in Seed Bank.*

### **GOTULMUNDA SEED BANK**

<b>SN.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Quantity of Seeds</b>	<b>Varieties</b>
<b>1-</b>	<b>Gotulmunda</b>	<b>2 Quintal</b>	<b>Kutkibhadeli, Kosraa, Sithilali</b>
		<b>3 Quintal</b>	<b>Kodobenia Mai</b>
		<b>15 kg</b>	<b>Bajra</b>
		<b>10 kg</b>	<b>Madiya 4 and 9 Beans</b>
		<b>5 kg</b>	<b>Jawardarjeeling Desi</b>
		<b>20 kg</b>	<b>Traditional Corn &amp; 2 fruits</b>
		<b>50 kg</b>	<b>Black Horsegram</b>
		<b>3kg</b>	<b>Kuri Kang</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 Quintal</b>	

### **BASHIKHAI SEED BANK**

<b>SN.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Quantity of Seeds</b>	<b>Varieties</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Bashikhai</b>	<b>1 Quintal</b>	<b>Vishnubhog</b>
		<b>1-50 Quintal</b>	<b>Dubraj</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2-50 Quintal</b>	

### **HARDI SEED BANK**

<b>SN.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Quantity of Seeds</b>	<b>Varieties</b>

<b>3.</b>	<b>Hardi</b>	<b>30 kg</b>	<b>Lehandi</b>
		<b>87 kg</b>	<b>DRK</b>
		<b>8 kg</b>	<b>Patelsuper</b>
		<b>10 kg</b>	<b>Shyamla</b>
		<b>20 kg</b>	<b>Vishnubhog</b>
		<b>15 kg</b>	<b>Javaphul</b>
		<b>20 kg</b>	<b>Indrani</b>
		<b>10 kg</b>	<b>HMT</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 Quintal</b>	

### **Farmers Discussion**

On the 02nd October, the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti, a farmers' discussion was organized in village BhilaiGariyaband on the present agricultural system and on the challenges of the farmers. The discussion was participated by 31 men and 9 women total 40 participants. While inaugurating the program, the institution chief Ramgulam Sinha said that we used to cultivate rain water before, but today we are working in the field using tube wells and wells and other irrigation tools, but the farmers have been working in the field of irrigation. They are not paying attention to misuse and water conservation and cultivation is using chemical fertilizers and insecticides, which can lead to water and soil and environment. Therefore, we have to encourage all the farmers to use all types of natural farming seeds, along with water, forest and land conservation work.



### **Exposure Visit of Farmer's Friends (Workshop Rajnandgaon on Zero Budget Farming)**

Workshop organized on natural science-oriented agricultural production and consumer awareness campaign on two-day zero budget farming of Agricultural Sage PadamshreeSubhashPalekar, dated 22/10/2016 to 23 /10/2016. A total of 13 farmers participated in 10/2016, through which this workshop was informed by Palekar that how we can do cultivation with 1 cow in 30 acres of agricultural land and various other topics were discussed, including the formation and use of natural manure and pesticides as well as developing technical information and production capacity. The present farmers also presented their views.

### **Workshop on traditional seed production**

This workshop was held at Sambhav, Block-Odgaon, District-Ganjam (Orissa) on 05/11/2016, in which 06 people joined the project staff. Sabarmati Didi talked about cultivation through Srividhi system and other

natural ways, and she also said that it is important to have plants to save environment. On the issue of conservation of seeds, it was said that the seed which is to be stored or to be stored should have moisture up to 12 to 13 percent and few other topics were discussed.

### **Agriculture Day Program**

#### **VasundharaBhilai, Gariyaband**

Under the Agriculture Day program, farmers are exposed to farmers in the biodiversity centre, doing traditional farming. The women and men farmers of 15 villages, including Rakadadar, Nisnidadar, Amzar, Haradi, Kasarabai, Kootkunvapara etc. participated in this program organized by Prerak. They were told how to use new technology and ways such as preparation of land, seeds, seed treatment nursery, queue planting and queue sowing, welding work, organic manure and pesticide etc. Also, select the crop of arid, bone, disease less, high quality and high yielding paddy, pulse-oilseed, madia, bajra, zurga, kodo, kutki, vegetable, and other crops during the visit to the farmers during the visit.



#### **Bodra, Mahasamund**

*ShreejanSamajSewaSansthan*, a one-day program was organized in Bodra, in which women and men farmers took part, which was chaired by ShyamabaiDhruv and Vice President Kesari Chand Dhruv. The program was conducted by Hemantata Rajput, a seed protector. In the meantime, Chetan Lal Dhruv said that in our old times when we use to do farming, we did not have to bear any kind of cost, today farmers forget the old seeds which he uses to prepare at home. They started using hybrid seeds

and is under debt.

#### **Golaband, Kondagao**

Under the project, a one-day agricultural day program was organized by Dharohar in which women and men of Golavand, Khachgaon, Jhara and Bhamhnigao participated. The program was presided by Ramu Lal Baghel. The program was conducted by the Seed Guardian Shivnath Yadav. Ramu Lal Baghel told that there are different varieties of seeds in traditional indigenous paddy, such as aromatic paddy, medicinal, red and black rice etc. Participants were encouraged to promote green, native mung, urad and oilseeds crops in pulses and specially to do fishery in summer season. In the meantime, the farmers wander around the Diversity block and selected a few varieties they would want to cultivate and conserve.

#### **Gotulmunda, Kanker**

In this program organized by UdaySwayamSeviSanstha, women and men farmers of Hatkondal, Gotulmunda, Gudfel, Nalakshya and Nayagaon participated in this program. The program was conducted by the organization chief and seed patron Nirmala Bhaskar. The following topics were discussed in this program.



- Selection of better crop by farmers.
- Taking feedback about crops in the Biodiversity Bloc.
- To take opinions about the crops in the Biodiversity Department from large farmers and publications residing in the area.

- Documenting information about the farmers who produce and collect seeds for better crop.



traditional farming and sow traditional seeds as our predecessors. In which the quantity of iron was good, use to smell nice and has the ability to fight illness. He also informed about the differences in traditional farming and modern farming. And he also stressed on the need to reduce the dependence of farmers on the seeds available in market.

### **SCI of Pulses**

Under this activity, SwayamSeviSanstha and DharoharSanstha have made the arrangements for mixed crop cultivation with Black gram(Urad) and Moong Bean, planting of medicines in mixed cultivation, land for the purpose of cultivation, fencing, organic manure and medicine etc. in their villages in Gotululunda and Goalavand.



### **Seed Storage and Mapping**

For the collection of seed in 2015-2016, 363 villages in 373 Women, 425 Male and 798 associates took part. The work of collection of seeds is done by ShrijanSamajSeviSanstha, Mahasamund; PrakrakGiriyaband; RichariaKisanisSanvardhanSamiti; BasilakhiDhamtari; UdaySansthan, Bhanupratappur; Dharohar, Kondagaon etc. in the remote zone of the project area. The collection of seed was discussed with the school children through the teachers in schools. In village Nisaridadar of Chura Block in Gariaband district they collected vegetable seeds like 3 varieties of snake Semi, Snake Beans 2 varieties, Zurga two varieties, one kind of Chachbhaji and two types of Pumpkin.

### **Seed knowledge and documenting work of publication**

Detailed explanation of method of natural farming and organic manure and pesticide formation and sprinkling mechanism has been done in the documentation process of seed knowledge and publication. And in the same way, the revival of the bio-diversity of vegetables has been published and the distribution of the farmers has been done and other documenting work has been done.

### **Workshop on indigenous seed character Assessment**

Workshop on indigenous Seed was organized on 12-14 November 2016 at ShakshamKaryalay, Rajim. This workshop is taken by Dr.Anupam Pal (Hulia West Bengal). The workshop was attended by seed producer and seed saver partners participated. In this workshop, paddy conservation and other country seed conservation and production were discussed, and method of tracking record of paddy seeds based on their characteristics was told, he also informed about keeping a record of the type of paddy based on thick, thick rice colour, duration, date, transplant date, cutting date, organic manure and pesticide etc. At the same time, according to the production time of paddy, panicle counting, the colour of the leaves, the height of the plant etc. were discussed in detail.



### **Meeting of Regional Seed Guardians**

A meeting was held at Shaksham Centre, Rajim District, Gariaband, in which 35 participants were present. Participants Shared their experiences and discussed their issues, detailed and discussed about project activities and discussed the strategies of the next action plan.



### **Workshop on traditional seed production**

Workshop on traditional seed production was organized on 16-17 March 2017 at Shaksham Centre, RajimGiriaband, in which the Chief Instructor was SudamSahu from District Barghad Orissa. It was told by the instructor in this workshop that we will have to maintain a lot of caution on producing seeds such as cross polythene (air, bhava, bee or other keto, we have to save and other cautions and topics are discussed).



## **PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE TRIBAL LIVELIHOOD IN CENTRAL INDIA**



The project "Promotion of sustainable Livelihood in Central India" is implemented in Chhattisgarh where 70% of tribal population is located. The people earlier dependent on forests mainly for their livelihood and during the past few decades have restricted access to forests. Their agriculture is primitive with low productivity and is under the influence of mainstream chemical agriculture. Traditional knowledge and crop diversity is dwindling. These communities especially the ST and SC communities suffer from multi-faceted vulnerability.

Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) is quite high (45 per 1000 live births) among the tribal communities of these districts. Anaemia is prevalent among more than 70% of children indicating high level of nutrition insecurity. The Public Distribution System just delivers rice and wheat and malnutrition is prevalent with agriculture providing only 5-6 months of food. The livestock holding is low and limited to draft purposes and emergency cash purposes. Women contribute to a large extent of labour both at household level and in agriculture, but still their contribution is unrecognized and is not promoted on decision-making forums. The social security schemes are insufficiently implemented.

The community participation local in governance related Though there are a number of sectoral schemes available with different departments of the Government, a majority of them are not known to the local PRIs (Panchayat Raj 5 Institutions) and communities, which is a barrier to effective coordination and implementation. Community participation in Gram Sabha is low and they are unable to influence local level development planning. Thus, vulnerable groups are often left out from the process of development. Participation of women in community level decision-making is low. Though participation of women in agriculture is quite high in terms of their labour contribution in almost all stages of production, their role in decision-making in agriculture as well as control in process and sale of agricultural commodities is also low. In many of the cases, tribal communities are cheated and under paid for their agricultural commodities and NTFP by established market players due to their low awareness about market information.

### **Project Objectives:**

- Enhancing Productivity through ecological Farming
- Strengthening of activities of allied agriculture
- Promotion and Strengthening institutions for natural resource management
- Secure access and control over forests and agricultural lands and community management of forests.
- Increased income through value addition and market engagement
- Gender Sensitization of men and women farmers and staff.

## ACTIVITIES

### **Experimental Learning Plots SRI Paddy (Demo)**

SRI with 22 farmers in 13 villages of Navadgad, Satadhar, Dhawalpur district in the year 2016. The SRI experimental planting is done in 12.10 acres. The farmers were made aware of the benefits of SRI method of farming. SRI calendar and visit calendar record was also prepared.



### **Pulses-Oilseed Mixed Farming Experimental Learning Plant**

In the year 2016, mixed cultivation has been done in 7.34 acres, with 10 farmers in 7 villages. The demo missed farming is done for Jhurga with Maize, Sesame with Urad, and other auxiliary crops along with Kulthi. Sprinkling work has also been done by making germicidal compost, biological insecticides, solution of neem oil, tobacco removal, triplicity, pancake, etc. The benefits of cultivating mixed powders of oilseed by sowing in the queue and conveyed the visit calendar record has also been done.



### **Upscaling rice and mixed farming (line transplantation of rice and pulses seeds)**

The upscaling of paddy cultivation (line transplanting and sowing) and mixed farming is done in 20 villages with a total of 148 farmers. Paddy plantation is done with 99 farmers and mixed farming is done with 49 farmers. In these demo plots organic cow dung manure Jivamrta, Bio pesticides, Tinaparni, etc. are used. Field area for mixed farming was enclosed and organic liquid manure, neem oil the solution, organic Kitanasaka, Tinaparni, etc. has also been sprayed for better crop.

### **Establishment of Kitchen Gardens**

Under this project we helped 305 farmers from 20 villages to establish Kitchen Garden in their residence backyard. We started the work of vegetable production with these farmers. Using new technique, they made kitchen gardens with circle bed, square bed, race bed and macha, using the Matka irrigation method, produce a variety of vegetables in the minimum water and ensure availability of nutritious vegetables for 12 whole months. These kitchen gardens used to make leafy, fruitful, spicy, leguminous, groundnut etc. and the use of these vegetables for self-eating was produced by several farmers who had given additional vegetables, which was given to them and also sold to other people. Work of vegetable cultivation is being done with 305 farmers in 20 villages of the project area along with new technology.

**Meetings with Heads of Farmers Committees:** A meeting was held with the heads of the Farmers' Committee of 20 grams at 3.00 pm village Kasabaya (Navagad Sector) School Building in the afternoon on 09/04/2016 in which 46 people were present. And Shri Kanshiram G Verma, Project Director Shri R. G. Sinha, Project Coordinator Deepak Kumar Chaudhary, Asvini Water and Supervisor Rohidas

*Yadav, Rajendra Singh, and Rameshwarkapil and others are also present. What is the purpose of the formation of the KisanSamiti in this meeting? And who are its members, and what their role in STLP? What is the thinking of the KisanSamiti on the activities under the project? What is the acceptance of farmers with the possibility of organic farming in this area, and the major crops and soil, irrigation kitchen garden etc. sown in this area were discussed?*

### **Community Nursery Construction**

*Community Nursery construction in Satadar, Navagad, and Dhawalpur Sectors is in progress; In this nursery, plantation of papaya, Munaga, Subbool, Semialataadasa etc. has been done. This nursery has been done by the Village Farmers' Committee or the women's group, which has been done by these groups / committees, including the preparation of polyethylene, nursery cleaning and cleaning and timely watering.*

<b>Community Nursery Construction</b>					
<b>SNo.</b>	<b>Paragao</b>	<b>Accchachedka</b>	<b>Satdhar</b>	<b>Dahibahara</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Subabul</i>	501	613	2250	800	4164
<i>Papaya</i>	84	65	50	110	309
<i>Drumsticks</i>	50	50	140	125	365
<i>Adusa</i>	114	103	50	200	467
<i>Semiyalata</i>	0	0	1400	2600	4000
<b>Total</b>	749	831	3890	3835	9305



### **Participatory Learning Workshop**



*On 25th and 26th of May 2016, Patisipetry Learning Workshop was held at SahuSamajBhawan, Garia Bandh.*

*Discussed works done in the past year.*

*Sharing Your Experience.*

*Discussion on involvement and strategy in the program.*

## **Traditional Seed Conservation and Farmers Discussion Program**

A two-day state-level workshop was organized with the support of Swiss India Pune at AshirvadBhawan Raipur on 11th and 12th May 2016. The total participants were 33 women and men. Participants were from the district of Bilaspur, Sarguja, Mahasamund, Bastar and Raipur.

### **Farm pond construction work**

A meeting of farmer's committee was organized in Bhaisatara village. In this meeting a proposal for farm pond construction was approved in Bhaisatara, Patoradar, Satdhar, Bagdabra, Dahibhara and Timanpur. In the meeting, the area for pond construction was decided and accordingly cost statement, pond design was prepared and excavation work for the farm pond was done.



### **Reserve food**

Collection of roots and tubers and consuming as a food in time of need, for which it is necessary to grow these in the Kitchen Garden. Hence, under this activity about 28 farmers planted Kochai, Yam Bean, Elephant Fruit Yam brought from CTCRI CenterBhubneshwar and other traditional root seeds. This practice is to grow and promote the use of Dagkand, Jimikand, Kochai, Tikhur etc.

### **Ajola**

In the year 2016, for the purpose of organic manure and livestock food, the farmers of Saurashtra, Navagadh and Dhawalpur sector were provided with polythene and seeds for the construction of Ajola tank. In the year 2016, 165 farmers of 20 villages have constructed Ajola Tank.



### **Multi-storeyed live fencing**

Under this activity, 30 farmers of 16 villages have been planted saplings by distributing Sababul, Ratanjot and Adusa plants for the purpose of multi-storeyed live fencing in the backyard of their houses. So that these farmers can get good production by protecting the crop by fencing in their body.

### **Animal Vaccination Function**

Under the Animal Vaccination Program, the District Officer of Animal Husbandry Dept. Dr. Vishnu Yadav with Ashok Yadav and the staff of STLP project with the help of members of Farmer's Committee, animal vaccination camp was organized in 16 villages. Animal immunization was done to protect the life from the disease of monkey disease, untreated disease, scabies, glacier, etc., in which the cattle, cattle, buffaloes etc.

## **PEOPLE'S EMPOWERMENT THROUGH ACCESSING RIGHTS ON FOREST, LAND & WATER**



The project is implemented in parts of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. These are primarily tribal areas with a rich forest cover. In the project area, there is predominantly tribal population – these are communities, living in forested regions, with a lifestyle and culture bonded to their environment. Natural resources are increasingly under pressure in this region, not only due to the increasing needs of the people but also demands from industry and public/private authorities. These competing and extractive forces have both money and power to get to the resources they need, causing imbalances in the water, soil and air regimes.

For the people traditionally living in the area, there is a threat to loss of land and access to forests. Moreover, it takes away basic needs of water, fuel, fodder, NTFPs and other materials of their daily use. Dislocation from villages, eviction from their lands often leads to migration to urban areas and other parts of India, in search for jobs. In urban areas, these families are dispossessed of their rights and claims, often not even having basic food security benefits. Government has legal provision for tribal welfare mainly, Forest Rights Act (FRA) and PESA – which gives them land rights and autonomy of local governance – but due to lack of awareness amongst the community members and leaders, these provisions are not used. Hence, there is need of education, building awareness and organising of these tribal communities, around issues to assert their rights, ensure their participation and decision making in local governance and development projects

## **ACTIVITIES**

### ***Seminar of PRI members, village leaders, community leaders and local political leaders.***

To mobilize peoples for participation in forest right, land, CFR, IFR, FRA, PESA ACT and also discussed about group formation at village level we contacted villagers and conducted around 320 village level meetings and to take it further 8 Seminars were conducted in 6 Districts of Chhattisgarh.



## **Foot march/community meeting/cluster meeting in these issues in effected villages.**



*To make a pitch for awareness regarding rights on land, water and forest we organised 2 Foot March, 1 Community Meeting and 6 Cluster Meetings.*

## **Formation, promotion of people organization for advocacy as per legal provision.**

*For conservation & protection of forest from unexpected or intended fire, cuttings, plantation, wild food and discussing with Secretary of panchayat regarding we organized meeting with community people and discussed about FRA rights and its benefits. As we felt the need to form People's Organization to continuously work for CFR and IFR Claims and proper management of Villages.*

## **Media Interactions & Advocacy at varies level as per legal provisions.**

*In order to strengthen our work in the area of CFR enforcement to help people access their rights on land, water and forests, we regularly communicated our activities and objectives with the local Media. Few Issues have been highlighted such as:*

- Drought Relief Demanded for Farmers.
- Situations in the Mines affected areas.
- Local problems impacting people and their growth

## **Orientation and Sensitization meeting on verse situation and legal provisions.**

*Apart from the threat on the communities right over land, water and forest, there were many verse situations like environmental damages in Mines affected area, Illegal cutting of trees etc. for which we realized the need to create awareness and provide people with all legal information they require to approach the Govt. to get a solution for that.*

## **Selection of active youths for facilitation of people organization.**

*To empower local youths and facilitate People's Group working in the project locations of Chhattisgarh and also to promote leadership quality in them we organised regular meetings.*

## **Training to selected youth on leadership promotion, legal provision and promotion & federating people organization.**



To promote leadership quality in the youths selected to support CBO's and Gram Sabha. There was also a need to give selected youth cadre training about the legal provisions related FRA, PESA, RTI Act etc.

### **Exposure visit and interactions with others partner's area & Networking with others district people's organization**

For the smooth advocacy at all level it was important for us to learn new things which has been implemented and has proved a success by other partners in different part of the Country. Hence, various our field staff has made several visit to other project locations to understand the social and economic differences and the ideas implemented to unite people, bring awareness about FRA, CFR & IFR Claims, PESA etc.

### **Conduct seminar of people organization in their respective area & Organizing District level seminars & media interactions in this issues.**

Organized meeting at different communities with local people about forest conservation, water, natural resources, environment and MNREGA. Discussed about their importance of natural resources and livelihood, formation of self-help group. Maximum people are dependent on forest. Their livelihoods go through by forest and natural resources like: fruits, herbals and other needs material for our day to day life. Gave some advice about make Nursery and plant different trees which would maintain our environment.

### **Regional meeting on natural resource rights and livelihood rights.**

We organized Regional Meeting on Natural Resources Rights and Livelihood Rights at all 6 districts under project area on 8th March 2017 occasion of International Women's Day. There PRI members, SHG members, Village leaders, fellow members participated. There mainly gave information about CFR, wild food based livelihood and how to conserve natural resources, wild food and its proper utilization. Focused on collection system of traditional wild food.



### **Workshops on Forest Rights Act to implement in its full spirit consultation to enforce FRA, PESA at Raipur. Workshop on New mining and water policy – people's opinion (CBOs).**



A State Level Workshop was organised for members of Gram Sabha, PRI members, SHG members, Village leaders, the forest rights committee and our young cadres who are working at grassroots level in Central India. All participants shared their experiences on struggle of security of their rights on forest, land and water. The members of forest rights committee and Gram Sabha put forth their grievances and also informed about the various distortions done by the Govt. officials in the CFR

*Certificates and some applications which has been rejected. Future Action Plan was discussed as per situational requirement of each districts*

## **ACHIEVEMENTS**

### **CHHATTISGARH**

- *Youth Volunteers Group formed in – 76 villages of Chhattisgarh; 45 villages in Jharkhand; 135 villages in Madhya Pradesh.*
- *Raised issues of non-payment of wages under MGNREGA.*
- *Complaints raised with the govt. regarding drought relief fund chequebounce issue.*
- *In 14 villages of Kawardha, 660 members of displaced 345 families have received employment & 250 families have received land rights on total 787 acres.*
- *136 families from 5 villages have received compensation of 1 lakh, on acquisition of their land(680 acres) by Balco at Kawardha.*
- *3 farmers have planted eucalyptus plants in 15 acres' forest land for which IFR certificate has been received.*

### **JHARKHAND**

- *Identified 215 forest Products.*
- *Movement for CNT SPT act known as Adiwasi Movement became Non Adiwasi Movement.*
- *After conducting media interaction forgery league of land (Sawnadih, Pawru and porahatu)cancelled.*
- *Canal construction work has been stop after gram sabha empowerment.*
- *After getting aware Munda Akhara protect forest cutting*
- *After giving a memorandum to pollution board and local leaders 10 village got relief form black dense smoke releasing by Shah iron and sponge company in potka block.*

### **MADHYA PRADESH**

- *2000 plants have been planted in Ghatbara, daadgaon and salhi villages.*
- *Collected Local seed from Daadgaon, salhi, ghatbara and gumga villages for gave information about its importance.*
- *Distributed 500 plants to children in Bhukbhuki and Bhandarrei villages Primary schools.*
- *300-hectare land in Mukundpur, Amadaad, Kadrema, Bhandarrei villages have been saved from fire. Now these days the fire in forest has been reduced to 20 % to 25%.*
- *One committee has been formed for forest conservation. They work for plantation of tress, like – Mangoes, Tamarind, Black berries, Bamboos & Papaya in 5 villages, such as Kataroli, Mendra, Abhayapur, Jamdei, Shivpur.*
- *7 CFR received.*

# **EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION & ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES**

*The project is an intervention through which we target small and marginal women farmers to empower them by equipping with skills and tools for better agricultural practices & reduce drudgery– that is giving them equal opportunities to pick up and learn a new skill, supplemented further by counselling and guidance services thereby nurturing and empowering them till they reach a level where they are not only self-sufficient, but they in turn make a valuable contribution to the society. It has been observed that in the process of the development of an underdeveloped section of the Indian society, the issues related to women and their social, political and economic status are ignored. Hence, to end this trend of discrimination which is prevailing even in the struggle of development of the backward communities, the project has been implemented in the 30 villages of Chhattisgarh.*

*Almost all the activities planned for the project, has been carried out smoothly in Narharpur and Bodla Block, as we are working for indigenous and other socially deprived communities, women and other underprivileged section of the society since a long time and have experience in dealing with the issues that arise during any development activity. However, the execution of project work in Block Bakawand, Bastar has much scope of improvement. As the activities decided under the project need to be speed up in Ambarbhatta, Soutpur, Borigaon and Pharsigaon.*

*The entire project is based on the synergy and collaboration that we have with our network-NGO's working in the project locations and have implemented the project in those locations. The project related activities have been carried out with the help of JagritiSewaSanstha, Narharpur, Legal and Environmental Action Foundation, Bastar and Gramoday Kendra, Bodla. Regular Meetings are being organized to discuss the need of the activities as per the demographic need of their respective project location. The project related activities presented in the project proposal were decided after discussing the demographic need of each location with the partners. In each stage of project work, group members need to maintain communication with the stake holders and the target beneficiaries as well.*

## **ACTIVITIES & ACHIVEMENTS**

### **Village Level Meetings**

*To create mass awareness about the project motive village level meetings were organised in all the 30 Villages targeted under project. The small discussions with the village Mukhiya's and influential gram panchayat members, existing women's SHGs member etc. about the project helped us organise meetings in each selected village. The meetings focal points were women empowerment, recognition of women as farmers, gender sensitization and also Community Forest Rights and Ecological Farming. The number of women and men from the villages were satisfactory.*

#### **Outcomes:**

*These meetings are crucial at every stage of the project, due to which other important activities of the project were successful implemented. Target groups became aware of the need of project implementation and benefits.*

- *Informed women and men in the villages about the project need, motive and benefits.*

- *Sensitized Men and Women about the gender based in inequality.*
- *Explained the bond and understanding a women have with nature and how it can help to bring ecological balance.*
- *Highlighted the role of women in the farming.*



- *Encouraged villagers to adopt Organic Agriculture to save and restore environment. Created awareness about Sustainability of livelihood based on natural resources and agriculture.*

## ***Formation of Women's Group***

*Formation of Women's Group and revival of existing inactive groups was one of the focus area of the project. It was crucial for the perfect implementation of the project, hence a few had their focus on*

*women empowerment through organising them into groups for further project activities.*

### ***Outcomes:***

*30 Women Groups are formed in each village under project, each group with 12 women farmers and 12 Men farmers. The groups are leaded by Women Farmer. The group has helped to reach the maximum number of women farmers possible. And their smooth functioning would be helpful to implement further development programs in the targeted areas.*

## ***Strengthening Women's Role in Gram Sabha***

*Gender Equality and Equity has always been a major concern in political structure like Panchayat Raj. Many women representatives' functions as a proxy candidate, who does not have their own voice. Our constitution has vested responsibilities and power to Gram Panchayat to handle their people's affairs at village level. However, in this process women's right to represent and take decision's has been always ignored. Hence, many issues that have direct impact on women remains unaddressed. For changing this picture, it was always necessary for the women representatives to understand their roles and responsibilities. Apart from that the male representatives are also not much aware of their duties and sometimes fails to find solution to any problems hampering the village's development. Therefore, we had designed and conducted PRI training & Workshop.*

### ***Outcomes:***

- *Women representatives and leaders understanding about their role & responsibilities has increased.*
- *Community became aware of the needs to consider women's participation in local governance.*

- Women members expressed that they will also take part in all issues of governance.

## Legal Literacy Camp

Most of the rural population in the areas are illiterate and even more than that percentage of the people are not aware of the rights conferred upon them by law. It is this absence of legal awareness which is responsible for the deception, exploitation and deprivation of rights and benefits, from which the people suffer in the state. The miserable condition in which the people find themselves can be alleviated to some extent by creating legal awareness amongst the people.

Hence, in Bastar we conducted 10 Legal Literacy Camps in each targeted village. This is a step that has to provide basic and essential knowledge to the vulnerable groups specially women so that they can understand the law and know the scope of their rights under the law and assert their rights as a means to take action and uplift their status.

### Outcome:

- Created awareness among women and men in the villages regarding their basic rights like rights over land and resources, educational rights, Community Forest Rights, RTI etc.
- Made them aware about legal provisions which can make their regular life more easy. For example: Farmers were informed that they can collect details of their recorded agricultural land from Tehsil.
- Villagers were informed about the Gram Sabha rights and responsibilities under constitution.



## Gender Sensitization Workshop

We also conducted Gender Sensitization Workshop in Kanker, Bastar and Kabirdham District. The aim of these workshops were to bring a sense of equality among men and women in the rural areas. The women are the most oppressed in the backward communities due to our social construct. Hence, it is very important to change the mind-set of men and women as well. Hence, they need to be taught about gender equality. To make this idea successful there were 5 workshops conducted in the project areas.

### Outcome:

- An attempt was made to break the stereotype that only men can be called Farmers.
- Brought awareness that all the tedious work in the field is done by the women farmers.
- Informed and tried to make community understand the need to end gender based inequality.



## Trainings on Record Keeping

We also organised record keeping training for Women Farmers and Womens's Group formed under the project. In these trainings, we were able to train 220 women and men in all 30 villages from Narharpur Block, Kanker; Bodla Block, Kabirdham and Bakawand Block, Bastar.

**Outcome:**

- Participants were trained about documentation.
- They were also trained about basic accounting, recording of their transactions such as recording expenses nurseries, records of produce in their agricultural land and backyards.

**Bio Fertilizers & Pesticides Production Training & Production centre**

The excessive reliance on chemical fertilizers and the negligence shown to the conservation and use of organic sources of nutrients have not only caused the exhaustion of soil of its nutrient reserves but also resulted in soil health problems. Moreover, Indian soils are poor in organic matter and in major plant nutrients. Soil organic matter is the key to soil fertility and productivity. In the absence of organic matter, the soil is a mixture of sand, silt and clay. Organic matter induces life into this mixture and promotes biological activities. That is why, a few training program was conducted particularly for women farmers.

**Outcome:**

- 127 women farmers are trained in preparation of Jivamrut, Dasparni, SanjivniKhad and other organic compost and Organic Pest Control.
- Organic Farming is being promoted by the trained women and men farmers.
- 10 centers are established in Kabirdham District of Chhattisgarh.

**Mixed Crop Production**

In order to ensure some produce even in adverse climatic condition, mixed cropping was done by 27 families in 36 acres of land in 5 villages of Bodla Block, Kabirdham. We cultivated black gram and mustard together in 36 acres of land by organic methods.

**Outcome:**

- Mixed cropping was done by 27 families in 36 acres of land in 5 villages of Bodla Block, Kabirdham. We cultivated black gram and mustard together in 36 acres of land by organic methods.

**Zero Budget Agriculture Support to Women Farmers**

300 Women and Men Farmers from 10 Villages are encouraged to carry out Organic Agriculture in Kanker District through zero budget support. To fulfil this idea of supporting farmers to adopt organic agricultural practices, 1) a sum of Rs.2000 is provided to each groups working in the selected 10 Villages. 2) 10 Acres of agricultural land with all tools required for agriculture like Plough, Clippers, Neck Yoke, Leveller, Pumps and Pipes etc. has been made available.

**Outcome:**

- 84 Women farmers and Men farmers are provided awareness on the benefits of various kinds of vegetables and the importance of including them in their diet.
- Participants learned about pot method, race bed, Circle Garden, plantation in polybags etc.
- In Narharpur block, Kanker and Bodla Block of Kabirdham District, we supported 500 Women and Men from all 10 villages of Narharpur Block
- 50 families were supported to establish Organic Kitchen Garden.

## **Kitchen Garden Training**

We aimed to mobilize, organize and strengthen women and equip them with improved concepts of farming and issue related to health, hygiene practices and nutrition.

### **Outcome:**

- 84 Women farmers and Men farmers are provided awareness on the benefits of various kinds of vegetables and the importance of including them in their diet.
- Participants learned about pot method, race bed, Circle Garden, plantation in polybags etc.
- In Narharpur block, Kanker and Bodla Block of Kabirdham District, we supported 500 Women and Men from all 10 villages of Narharpur Block
- 50 families were supported to establish Organic Kitchen Garden.

## **Establishment of Kitchen Garden**

After providing the required training, we also supported women farmers in establishing Kitchen Gardens in their backyards. To encourage them, in Narharpur block, Kanker and Bodla Block of Kabirdham District, we supported 500 Women and Men from all 10 villages of Narharpur Block. All 500 farmers were supported with different varieties of seeds, plants, Manure and Compost and other required things for establishing a good Kitchen Garden. In Narharpur, Kanker about 50 farmer families has made Kitchen Gardens. Similarly, in Bodla, Kabirdham 50 families were supported to establish Organic Kitchen Garden.

## **Seed Collection**

Seeds are heart of agriculture and an important cost for farmer. Women's role as seed producers and managers is traditional and well known in the society. Hence, seeds collection program was done in Bodla Block, Kabirdham. Seeds of different varieties were collected by the women farmers. This was done at village level with the women farmers group and SHG's.



## **Nursery Development & Plantation**

Under the project we have built 5 nurseries in Bodla Block, Kabirdham District. Name of Villages: Mudghusri; Amera; Putki; Tikri and Boda. The nurseries are built with around 10,000 plants