

ANNUAL REPORT

2012-13

**KALAHANDI ORGANISATION FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL MARKETING
INITIATIVE**

(KARMI)

KARMI

AT/P.O: MAHALING (KADOBHATA)

VIA: BORDA

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INIDA

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About KARMI

Kalahandi Organisation for Agriculture and Rural Marketing Initiative (KARMI) came into existence in the year 1995 formed by some energetic youths with in humble motive to help the poor, to understand and dehumanization process in the society and become conscious of their own self and take the appropriate action for developing the life quality of the tribal and downtrodden.

VISION

A society free from poverty where people will have options to choose their social and economic development.

MISSION

To undertake, promote organise social welfare, educational and developmental activities aimed at improving the living condition and general socio, economic, civil and moral condition of the people particularly the weaker sections of the community without discrimination of caste creed and religion.

OBJECTIVES: -

The main objectives of KARMI are as:

- To educate and assist the rural poor to their creative faculties for their economic, health, social and cultural improvements.
- To bring awareness among the target group of scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, small and marginal farmers, rural poor, landless and bonded labor for self-reliance and social justice.
- To establish a training based for the grassroots functionary drawn from the target group as well as young educated, women, Panchayat representative, SHGs and village level organisation covering education, agriculture, health & skill improvement and income generating activities.

(ii) Organizational Initiative :-

“Kalahandi Organization for Agriculture and Rural Marketing Initiative (KARMI) came in to existence in the year 1995. Form by some energetic youth with the humble motive to help the poor understand and dehumanization process in the society and become conscious of their own self and take the appropriate action for developing the life quality of the treble and downtrodden especially the woman and children. By analyzing the socio-economic and political problems of the society and with agriculture the main livelihood of Kalahandi as a prime chapter with agriculture and rural marketing growth and to help people to development awareness & education and improve the quality of the people. But subsequently community capacity building and sustainable health improvement also considered as a main motive of the organization .

The area of KARMI enormously rich in natural resources as land, forest and water at the same time it has been world famous not for its resources but for the alarming poverty condition. To make Kalahandi as model to utilize the recourses stop poverty, hunger and starvation death. The mission of KARMI as to undertake, promote socio-economic welfare, educational and developmental activities aim at living condition of the people particularly of weaker sections of the community without discrimination of cases, creed and religion .

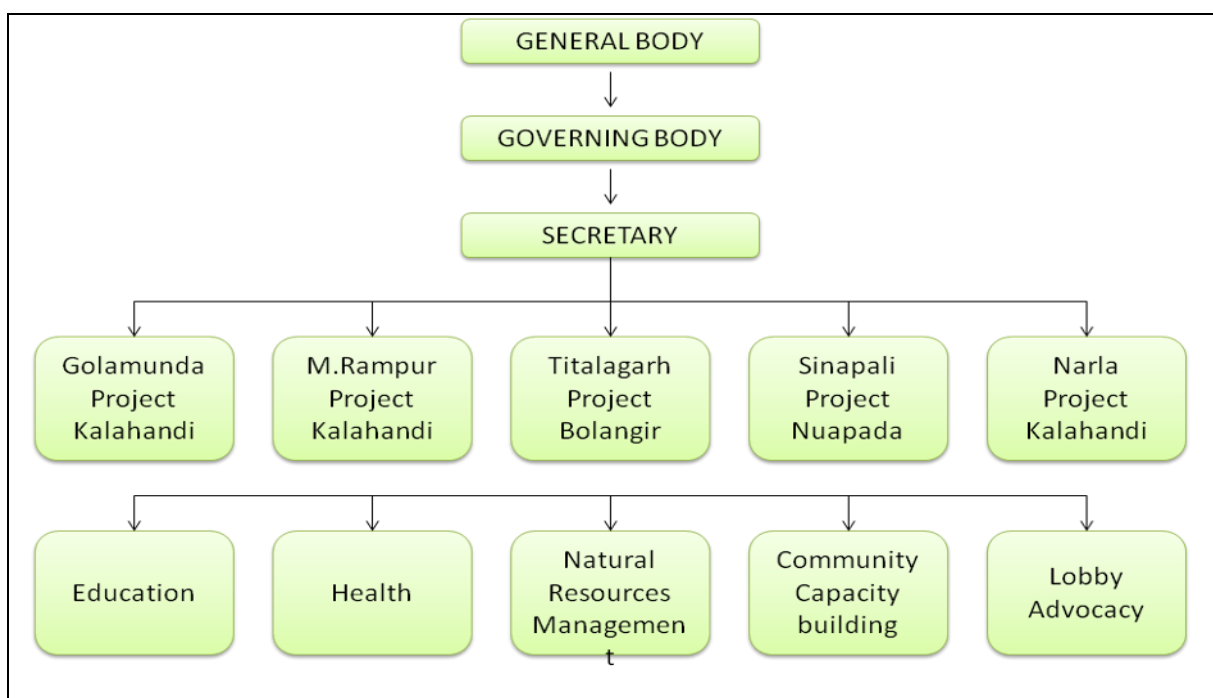
(iii) Structure and Management :-

In KARMI management structure, the Secretary of the organization is accountable to the Governing Body and the governing body to the general body. The Secretary is the Ex-officio member of the Government Body and also in charges to independently discharge their defined responsibility with accountability to the organisaion. The secretary KARMI is in charge of overall programm and legally responsible for the management of the organization and has a lot of constitutional responsibility to execution of programme, report and utilization certificates.

KARMI have a perspective plan and as per the aim target and available projects we prepare Annual Action plan dividing it to four quarterly plans further divided it to monthly action plan in cluster basic and date wise action plan prepared by each staff. The programme in charge look after the execution of his programme and planed activities and took the responsibility of monitoring and administrative management. The Secretary and other programme coordinators also extended their helps to each programme coordinator when and where need. KARMI structure is basically build upon the strong foundation, keeping people and village as the center and the focus problem identification, planning process, the appraisal or resources, the implementation monitoring and evolution and above the accountability star reflection to his her won village and neighbors villages, facilitate the decision making of the village committee or village level organization.

Now KARMI operating its activities in two projects area as Golamunda and M.Rampur Blocks of Kalahandi district and Titilagarh in Bolangir district. The Head office of KARMI is situated at Mahaling (Kadobhata) in Golamunda Block of Kalahandi district at 3 project offices at Nunpur of M. Rampur block. The project coordinators are in-charge of Block/project having 2 to 5 field coordinators. All the field coordinators having three to seven animators There are two programme coordinators with the responsibility to handle the project with assistance of project co-ordinators and animators and other technical staffs.

vi) Organogram:-



(iv) Project and financing

KARMI has presently got support both foreign and Indian agencies as well Govt of India for different purpose as education and literacy, Management of natural and human resources, health land sanitation, sustainable agricultural development etc. The organization also generated is won fund from donation, public contribution, membership fee, and undertake income generation activities as nursery raising, kitchen gardening and consultancy fee by provide service to other NGOs. Darobji Tata Trust, and Jamsetji Tata Trust is the main funding partners of the reporting year.

The projects of KARMI fall in the hilly and inaccessible tribal pockets of KBK districts where majority of the people belonging to scheduled tribe and scheduled caste within the categories of small and marginal farmers and landless. The main occupation of tribes are agriculture, collecting minor forest produces, daily wage earning are also a major source of their income. Literacy situation was extremely bad the percentage being less than 10 percent in major parts where KARMI is working on. Poverty combined with illiteracy, lack of awareness and superstition was making the situation very much conducive for the outsider, the business class, money lenders, corrupt government officers and the local elite to exploit the people and resources available in the area. Golamunda Block of Kalahandi district is the origin point of KARMI. Considering the more or less similar problem the area of KARMI expanded to M.Rampur of Kalahandi district and the Balangir district.

Sl.	Project	District	Block	G.P	Village	Population			Total
						ST	SC	OC	
1	Golamunda	Kalahandi	Golamunda	18	82	13738	16296	28587	58621
2	M.Rampur	Kalahandi	M.Rampur	12	145	17633	12035	43054	72722
3	Titilagarh	Bolangir	Titilagarh	7	35	9085	6892	12682	28659
				37	262	40456	35223	84321	160002

PROGRAMME UNDERTAKEN BY KARMI

1. MIGRATION AND LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION PROGRAMMES :

i. Introduction :The operational area of KARMI Kalahandi is the most backward district in western Odisha. It is world famous for its underdevelopment, poverty, drought, and hunger death. About 80% of the total people are depends upon agriculture as there is no other source employment. Agriculture itself is not economically viable and probability of drought has increased, employment opportunity in agriculture sector has become scarce. The other sources of employment opportunity also very less due to lack of industry and business sector. This has contributed a large scale migration to neighboring states and cities of Gujarat, Delhi, Hyderabad, Chhatisgarh, M.P, Maharastra and other states. Similarly the intrastate migration also seen to Bargarh, Sambalpur and Khurdha district of the state to work as daily wage labours in different farms, industries, brick kilns, construction of houses etc. Drought also occurred every year regularly and failure of crops occurred every years. So the small and marginal farmers the youth of these families also migrated to the metro cities for searching of jobs. These are all seasonal migration and people with their families start migrating out from October –December and they come back in May- June to start agricultural activities in their own area. They are not migrating by their own wish but by force. KARMI also undertake the project “ Improving the Condition of Migrants in Kalahandi district of Odisha” with support of Jamsetji Tata Trust for a period of 3 years and the project started since August 2012 in Golamunda and M.Rampur Blocks of Kalahandi district of Odisha. The project covers in the 1st year of the programme 18 GPs of Golamunda block and 10 GPs in M.Rampur block with 315 Villages covers about 170822 in both the blocks. The pilot project had only covered 12 GPs out of 24 GPs in Golamunda block but now KARMI cover total 28 GPs in 1st year of the project and total 39 GPs in the 2nd year of the project.

ii. Objectives of the project

- Prepare a detail data base on the total project area with Household detail, migration its source and destination and prepare a detail survey and study report in project area.
- Undertake Awareness program on migration issues, health hazards and the preventive majors in the destination through counseling, village and GPs as well cluster level awareness meetings issue of ID cards to the migrants.
- Organize the legal awareness among migrants and their families on the issues of migration, labour laws relating to it and register the cases to minimize the adverse effects.
- Strengthen the collective through leadership building and develop managerial skill so they can settle their disputes and undertake the resolve their issues themselves.
- Organizing training and awareness program on labor laws among migrant families at source areas with Labour Department, Government Officials including PRIs and Media to address the issues related to migration linkage with Construction welfare Board.
- Skill develop among the migrant youths through vocational training and placement in source and destinations.

iii. Out reach Activities

KARMI has been given more priority on Outreach Activities for proper implementation of the programme based on migration issues, programme undertaken and with the target people through canopy Avijan, village meetings, and community mobilisation. We organised rally, padayatras, and village meetings in our operation areas and able to know the migration programme, its coverage,

preventive majors, linkage with social securities and financial inclusion, development of IEC materials as brochures and poster, pocket diary for labours, etc. and enriching the target people. Considering the vulnerability of the migrant workers in the destination KARMI has given priority of awareness generation and pre migration counseling to the target people. We given emphasis on the registration as their pre requirement and it must be done before they migrate. Awareness on labour laws and provision of migration, awareness on their health and HIV/AIDS, Financial inclusions like linkage with insurances, pension schemes, opening of bank accounts, and keep close relation with the shrimik shahayaka Kendra. KARMI given priority on how migrants able to get their actual wages in MGNREGS and other governmental programme like health insurance, old age pension, crop insurances etc. The Migrant family, youths, PRIs, Youth clubs and women's organization members has been united and networked to address the issues and aware them on the issue relating to migration at source and destination through village and GP level meeting, pre-migration counseling camps, social securities and financial inclusion, legal aspect of migration and linkage with insurances.

iv. Migration Survey and Profiling

KARMI undertake the migration survey in the operational area in Golamunda and M.Rampur both the blocks from starting of the project. A complete base line survey on migration situation will be conducted during this period. In the process, data bank will be created and act as a centre for information dissemination. The data and information coming from the survey provide a need based information for the migrants on source as well destination. It also be a data base of migrant family for our project use as well decimation information to other NGOs and government who are interested to handle migration programme. The survey has been done by household survey format and tabulation and filtering of information and found all the data of the migrants has been going on.

v. Capacity building of project staff

For the well performance of the project staff a two days capacity building cum orientation training has been organised with taking all the staffs in both the project area and did an exposure visit to YCDA Boud. Where all 8 staff of KARMI have been attained for three days with the staffs of other 3 organisations from 20th January to 22nd January 2013. Where the detail objectives and programme undertaken by all the organizations has been shared and with support of YCDA and Aid-at-action all the topics had been discussed thoroughly relating to migration issues, rule relating to it and its application, issue connected with migration issues in Odisha and other states. Volunteers and the other project staffs who are involved in the programme and a detail work and method of implementation of the project has been discuss thoroughly in the 3days workshop. The entire process of project intervention, process documentation and other relevant aspects had been covered under the capacity building training. We also visit the Sharimik Sahayata Kendra Kantamal and see all the documentation process and work done by the centre and YCDA . The new staff of M.Rampur Centre has learned a lot from the training and exposure visit which is more helpful in the future work of action.



vi. Establishing of Counseling Centre and Registration of migrants at source

Both the Migrant Counseling Centres i.e. the Shramika Sahayata Kendra are established at Mahaling (Kadobhata) in Golamunda block and M.Rampur in M.Rampur block of Kalahandi district to work for the development of the migrants on registration and counseling on health, legal and financial aspects. The Counseling Centre has been done for sharing information with the migrants and non-migrants families. The centre also takes necessary action to mobilize the migrants to register them with the centre before gone to the destination and took the ID card. Social mobilization on government developmental programme, legal right and liberty of migrants, financial inclusion and health management are the main themes of the counseling among the migrants, which is key responsibility of the centers.

The process of registration in the Aajeevika Bureau developed software and KARMI has registered through collection of forms and fees in both Golamunda and M.Rampur blocks of Kalahandi district with both the Shrimik Sahayata Kendras and issued the ID cards all the registered migrants. The Card help the migrants in both ways it used as an identify in the destination and the company, contractor, or the institution where they are working knows that a organization is with them and it would be difficult to cheat them in financially or mentally. Till date KARMI has been registered 3482 migrants and distributed 3054 ID cards to the migrants. Among them 2919 are male and 135 are female and 2942 are interstate migrants and 112 are intrastate migrants.

viii. Skill development training for the migrants youths

For Social and financial improvement of the migrants skill up gradation is essential. Considering the need of the migrants we organized skill up gradations training camps with the needy migrant youths. KARMI has completed 4 skill development trainings in both the block on 2 masons and 2 for the Auto driving training consist of 60 migrant youths among them 23 SC, 21 ST and 16 OBC categories and they are in the age group of 18 to 35 years. Who have been seasonally migrated as construction labour for a period of more than two years and engaged as rickshaw puller in Raipur, Bargarh and Sambalpur, Bhubaneswar etc. The Mahaling centre conduct the train on Auto driving from 11th Dec 2012 to 25th Dec 2012. And in M. Rampur centre 15th January to 30th January 2013. Similarly the

Auto-driving train also conduct from 12th January to 27th Jan 2013 in Mahaling Centre and 20th December 2012 to 5th January 2013 in M.Rampur centre.



KARMI organized one mason training for 15 days each and one Auto-driving training for 10 days. The training covers all the aspects of the steps and the course cover to make a unskilled workers or semi skilled workers to be a perfect mason in the destination. Certificates has also been issued to proof their skill. Further, this process helps us to be closer with the stakeholders and achieve the goal on migration perspective. KARMI also issued the certificates to all the trainees those who have successfully completed the training programme.

ix. **Sensitization of PRIs, SHG members, Youth clubs and Mahila mandas :** All the elected PRI functionaries of 28 GPs of both the blocks have been sensitized on migration issues GP level sensitization camps has been conducted with participant of 846 PRI representatives, SHG members, members of youth clubs and Mahila mandals. Similarly 85 village level sensitization meetings also conducted where the migration committee member, PRI members, the word member, Samilti members also been attained. One block level work shop with the Government official and PRI representatives has conducted to sharing the objective of the programme and its successfulness.

x.



xi. Training on Financial Literacy and Legal Aid

A two days workshop also organised at Bhubaneswar on legal aspect of the programme and the Laws and rules relating to migration issue and implementation process has been conducted. All the project partners of Migration programme has been attend in the workshop. Mr. Abhimanyu Rana and Mr. Kishor kumar Singh had been attend the programme .KARMI has been organized Legal literacy programme for the migrants with all aspects of legal matter of migrants and Financial and social securities, implementation of government programme properly, linkage with construction welfare board, and other insurance companies. Imparted training on financial literacy among the migrants and non-migrants in 28 GPs. In the process, financial planning, daily money management practices, planning for future events, borrowing and loan management, insurance and risk management, and making a financial plan etc have been explained to the participants in our field area.

xii. Monitoring

The Monitoring and evolution of the project has establish systems in different levels to ensure successful implementation of the project. A set of indicators will be developed by the Organization to monitor & evaluate interventions at the grassroots level. The organizations' internal monitoring team will monitor once in six months.



2. LAND, AGRICULTURE, WATER, AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

Conducted impact study for the local farmers and landless on their level of progress in term of wasteland development, sustainable practice, farming skill and status of cattle control. Applied sustainable method of farming by using green manure and popularized indigenous knowledge of farm forestry, pest management and poison free crop growing as part of sustainable agriculture, and promoted, propagated variety of crops on bio-fertilizer, pest control method. Forest coverage area has been declining continuously. To met the daily need of forest and conserve the natural resources KARMI has been taken forest protection as a massive programme by formation of JFM and CFM in the potential villages. In the depleted forest area we have taken initiative to plantation programme by providing seeding from our nursery and cooperate with the Govt. forest department.

(i) Workshop on Management of NRM.

KARMI believes without networking and collaboration preservation of natural resource is too difficult. To keep close collaboration and create opportunity to create block level or district level forest committee. We organized two workshops on forest protection and collaborating to Govt. Through joint forest management and community forest management by formation of Vana Surakhya Samiti. Local

Ranger and Forest Officers has been invited to these workshops and they shared the prospect of forest protection, Govt rules of JFM & CFM . National forest policy and Govt. Award like PRAKUTI MITRA etc. And its criterion Two workshop has been organize in the reporting year in M.Rampur Block and Keogaon in Golamunda for better understanding of problems of Natural Resource Management specially watershed and introduce of mixed and drought resistance crops. KARMI has develop the quality on management of forest protection, and management of natural resources of their locality. KARMI has given special emphasis and awareness on management of natural resources through village meeting, introduce of Vana Surakhya Samiti and horticultural development.

(ii) Farmer's Training & Exposure:

Now a days there is a rapid depletion of forest and land due to high exploitation and somewhere not being properly use due to lack of proper way implementing technique. To proper use of it with eco-friendly manner by the people and save from devastation the concept of watershed should have develop in the mind of people in general and small and marginal farmers in particular. To improve the technique of cultivation, protection of forest and develop the idea of watershed KARMI arranged the farmers' training and exposure. In the reporting year KARMI arrange 2 nos. of farmers training Mahaling and Kantamal village where 153 nos. of farmers attained. The potential farmers of our operational are also make two exposure trips to LOKDRUSTI Vaisadani Watershed.

(iii) Off-Firm Activities:

Off farm development is likely to bring in mechanization, high investment intensive agriculture and even to bring in mechanization, other mini-green revolution, but as has been experienced else where in this area. Keep this in view the off farm activities rather rural industrialization is must to create employment opportunities particularly amongst landless and small land holders. Such activities should primarily be designed around mobilization of local resource, in this case forest and agro based development of proper markets value addition i.e. local people should not just bring raw material to the market at preferable convert them into directly consumable goods, up gradation of technology and skills are some of the other issues which need working upon .Item like Kendu leaves, mahua seeds, siali leaves, bamboo ,low quality jute, sun hemp and fruits like guava etc are available in plenty. House hold industries like Brick making, soap making, making of pickles, jams and sauces etc. has been initiated and skill and technology up gradation has been initiated by KARMI.

3. COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING

(i) Institutional Building

KARMI build it base through institutional building to solve the local problems by the local people. In village level organization as youth clubs, Mahilamandals, Self Help Groups. Village Education Committee and village Development Committee in potential villages and empowered them to handle the problems and programmers. We formed till now 122 youth club and 34 women organization 165 self Help Groups in village level. In Cluster level Organization (CLO) and 6 Block level organization (BLO).The VLOs undertake all the development activities and common actions in village level as proper implement of Govt. programmers, strengthen of Phalli Sabha and Gram Sabha, forest projection, settlement of disputes in village level and management of natural resources. Similarly KARMI prepare a cluster with 2 to 5 GPs and in cluster level cluster level organizations formed to solve the problems of the cluster, implement of major Govt. developmental programme in each project level a BLO with collaboration of 3 to 5 CLO to undertake the social issue like management of Natural resource, NTFP, liquireprohibition , land entitlement, public distribution system, migration, human right, women issues are the major programme of BLO.

(ii) **Capacity building of People organizations** : As an ongoing program for the capacity building of the community for smooth management POs monthly CLOs and BLOs are held so also the quarterly meeting of the Executive committee of CLOs and AMA SAMITI and KARMI also conducted as a part of its ongoing activities for the capacity building trainings of all members of different level of people's organization in order to enable them to identify local issues, work on livelihood and fights related issue, help them access information on welfare schemes for dissemination information among the community and establish forums and network for policy advocacy. The AMA SAMITI works on a range of issues taken up by the federation of different project areas differ based on the issues and concerns of the people. Although there is an way of issues of community like minimum and equal wags, consume rights, forest protection, liquor prohibition, gender sensitization, propagation of sustainable agricultural practices and awareness generation on HIV/AIDS, AMA SAMITI has taken up issue like movement against mining and commercials plantation, study on migration, movement highlighting distress sale of paddy, campaign against shifting cultivation

(iii) **Voluntary Action and Cadre promotion:-**

Presently the society becoming individual interested affected by modern. Community development though voluntary action, insure people participation in planning. Execution and follow up action, insure financial and labor contributions the part of voluntary action and it need most essential of the area development. Similarly solve the problems like liquor prohibition, protection forest and natural resources formation of VSS, Pani panchyat and proper management of natural resources need voluntary action. Promotion of cadre to undertake the responsibility all the programme also essential. KARMI to management the PRI, people's institution given special emphasis on cader development. Development and social change in real terms could be achieved only when the optimum women potentialities would be used. It could be possible as the social outlook toward women is very conservative can only changed by behavior for insuring a right based role of women for reconstruction of a gender balanced society.

(iv) **Enhancing Economic Growth with SHG Programme**: Without economic programme socio-economic condition of the target people cannot be develop. KARMI has been working to income generation of the poor families and later micro finance measures were introduced which death di rectly for improving economic stand of the focal population. Due planning we formed Self-Help Gropes for proportion of thrift and credit activities. 3 training programmes were organized in the reporting year where 122 women participants from 32 SHGs has been attained and got training on management of SHG as well undertake the vocational trades, financial linkage, aware about market and profit, market negotiation, business strategies. The issues like, health, education, nutrition and sanitation are udder taken by the SHGs also emerging a central level federation with a wider platform for SHGs to fight for their economic right.



1. DIVERSION BASED IRRIGATION PROGRAMME: The DBI project area of KARMI with support of SDTT is the Golamunda block of Kalahandi district fall in the hill track where the focal group belong to mostly Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes within the category of small and marginal farmers and landless. Most of the food insecurity problems in the project areas persist, as the government safety nets do not reach the target population. Considering this KARMI has undertaken the two Diversion Based Irrigation in most drought affected two village i.e Karanjkot village in Nuagoan GP and Baburmunda (Makraguda) in Mahaling GP of Golamunda block of Kalahandi, district in Odisha. Apart from use of stream water through by preparing diversion to improve irrigation. The project revive and reclaim the common property resources in the area including pasturelands, village forests and other wastelands for fodder production, improving the tree cover and for cultivation of vegetables and cash crops. Increase in biomass production as well as biodiversity conservation will drive field interventions, particularly in agriculture.

a. Project Areas

Sl.no	Name of Village	GP	Block	Population	Benefiting Community	Area to be irrigated in Khariff	Area to be irrigated in Winter
1	Karanajkot (Bhitarkot Jharan)	Nuagoan	Golamunda	350	ST- 15 SC-20 OC-17	50 Acers	25 Acers
2	Baburmunda (Bagjhola jharan)	Mahaling	-do-	1534	ST- 24	30 Ac	15 Ac

b. Project Objective:

- To develop and conserve natural resources of the area by developing two Diversion based Irrigation project in two villages and provide irrigation facility to the un irrigated and waste lands.
- To provide the sustainable irrigation facility with the community management and improve the water management skills of tribal farmers by indigenous way.
- To provide opportunity the use to water and streams and improve the irrigation potentiality and develop the skill of the farmers on traditional way of cultivation and kitchen gardening.

c. Programme Under taken:

Two pipe flow diversion based irrigation systems would be implemented to provide irrigation both during Kharif and Rabi season. In this type of irrigation system, the farmers would not have any regular operational cost and would only have to contribute for the maintenance of the scheme. This would provide the first generation farmers an incentive to take up improved agriculture. Their capacity is to be gradually enhanced to help them achieve food sufficiency and have surplus cash income to meet their other expenses. The two DBI structure has constructed in the Kadlijharan nala in Karnjkot village, and Bagjhola in Baburmunda villages. These streams and nala are parinal. All the structures constructed near by forest and barren land area of the target villages. The construction costs of the

said structure are small and a aforesaid proportion of the cost has been borne by the beneficiaries. The structures of Baburmunda cover total 49 Acres of land out of which 32 Acres in rainy season and 17 acres in rabi season, similarly the Karanjkot project covers 42 acres in rainy season and 12 acres in rabi season.

d. Formation of Village DBI Committees:

In our two operational villages KARMI has been formed two Village Development Community with taking of farmers, members of Banasurakhya samiti and people representatives. Regular villages meeting and committee meetings has been organised to properly operate the programme and ensure people contribution. Exposure visit also organised with the committee members and beneficiaries to properly understand the programme and its utility. A exposure also organised to Samaj Seva Sansad Athamallik to see their DBI project and organised a meeting with the villagers and the committee members about the execution of their DBI project. 8 persons has participated in the exposure trip. They know the detail about the programme, visit the project side and clarify the doubts about the programmes. The exposure help us a lot about the understanding about the programme among our beneficiaries.



e. Digging of Trench :

After conducted the detail technical survey KARMI has been organized village meetings and started the trench digging work in two village . As per prepared the survey report The trench digging work has been done by the village committee members and our project staffs. The beneficiaries contribute 20% of the cost as their contribution . Similarly the earth canal as per the need of the farmers they will dig it by their own cost. The pipe fitting and filling work also done by the beneficiaries and the area covered. the beneficiaries in contribution manner. There are 5 points in Baburmunda and 7 in Karanjkot to discharge the water at where the irrigation coverage is high. The points covers totally whole area in two villages about 74 acres in rainy season and 29 acres in rabi season.



f. Promotion of Kitchen Gardening:

By the two diversion based irrigation the water supply has been increased and the scope of vegetable cultivation has been developed among the small and marginal farmers. The training organised by KARMI and input supply by vegetable cultivation has increased the potentiality among the farmers. There are 12 acres in summer season and more than 25 acres will be coverage in rainy season the process has been continuing. We also provide vegetable seeds, cultivate technique with support of AO and horticulture officer. This will increase the financial gain to the small and marginal farmers by selling the surplus vegetable in the market and get hygienic and qualitative vegetable in their door step.

g. Water Supply :

By this two diversion based Irrigation project not only the irrigation facilities of the village increase and agricultural and kitchen gardening possible but also the supply of water also possible. Through pipe the supply of water also possible in the villages. There are 4 points in the Karanjkot village and 3 points in Baburmunda villages by which the supply of water has possible. It helps the people of the village to get water water in their doorstep and able to use it as home work and domestic purpose. The domestic animals also able to get water and overcome the difficulties in summer season.



4. **COMMUNITY HEALTH MANAGEMENT :**

KARMI perceived the health problems it realized that one major step in solving these problems could be through use of local youths as a Bare Foot Health Worker (BFHW) in their own inaccessible locality, trained as much possible by improving their knowledge on common diseases and community health management through organized trainings Programme by the Government Doctors and posted as Bare Foot Health Workers to solve the health problems of the locality as well to meet the immediate health demand of the people. KARMI implementing this project with support of MISERIOR, which had started on and able to meet the health need of the people of Golamunda Block of Kalahandi district which is very much interior and very less health facility with support of the Government Health Department.



sanitation with cope of environment and government health programmers. Medical care was considered an important support service, not in reverse but based on experience of barefoot health manager on a large member of smaller experience in out own locality. KARMI has been able to mobilize to the rural people especially the tribal people women and children on community health. KARMI with the support of trained barefoot Health Manager able to enrich with the people. They are continuously organized village health awareness camps, Village health sensitization camps/Health digenesis camps and presented all the privileges of the programme. Our leadership building training also make able to enrich the programme, facilities by Panchyatraj representatives, Youth clubs, women organizations and self-help-Group members and the people know about the programme and also demand to the Govt. official for their rights. KARMI undertake kitchen gardening programme by supporting to the small and marginal farmers and generate awareness on vegetable cultivation and intake of nitrous vegetable regularly.

a. Health Awareness and village sensitization on Community Health :

Prior to the implementation of the project the area of KARMI is dominated by the tribal scheduled caste and other backward people. Among them there are about 50% are illiterate and for form the awareness of health, 37% of the total children in the age group of 6 to 14 years are not going to school, sanitation and hygiene is extremely poor and becomes worse during rainy season, disease like Dysentery, Diarrhea and Malaria are common malnutrition among the children is one of the major concerns. However there are also other reason like the place of child birth . antenatal and post natal case etc, that increase the incidence of infant death during the first month of the birth. The health care service of the government are inadequate considering the vastness of the area. As it mentioned above

most of the project villages are situated on hilly region and so the people have to walk for three to four hours to reach the health care centers to avail any facility .

The main discussion components of the village health camp are.

- Fatal disease such as malaria, T.B., Leprosy, Jaundice and diarrhea etc its cause of occurrence, carefulness, preventive methods, use of medicine, after all we have given special emphasis on removal of blind believes and superstitions.
- Mother and child care, immunization its merits and universal immunization prevention, six killer diseases through immunization as (i)polio, (ii)Measles (iii)Tuberculosis, (iv) Whooping Cough (v) DPT- Diphtheria persist tetanus.
- Village sanitation and its merits and people participation and cooperation in sanitation programme.
- Popularization of Governmental health programme as family planning, total sanitation programme, distribution of folic acid tablets and properly implementation of integrated child Development Service (ICDS), successful of National Malaria Eradication programme (NMEP).
- AIDS awareness , safer sex and use of condom , awareness on sexual transmitted disease and how people away from that.
- Herbal medicine and its use and popularization.

b. **TRAINING OF BAREFOOT HEALTH MANAGER** -The Bare Foot Health Manager are trained and posted in the interior and inaccessible area and look after the health care and provide maximum health services at the time of need in their door step. They are also acts as a friend , philosopher, and guide to the rural people in health problems as well as other social and cultural problems The trainings are purely residential for 5 to 7 days and doctors provided the common knowledge on disease prevail in our area as well provide necessary technical knowledge on diseases and how the barefoot health Workers take parts in-group discussion and dialogue with the people in depth and their health problems. The important discussions and discussion topics were reproductive and child health ,safe mother hood will also was the major components of the trainings. On safe mother hood and pre and post natal care, use of TABs and delivery kits popularization of ORS, use of contraceptive and idea on common disease were the important part of the training. The trainer doctors who are expert to train the managers on common diseases like leprosy, TB. Malaria ,and promotion of community health and sanitation.

The main objectives of the training was .

- The health problems of the people of our operational area related to sanitation and community health.
- Common diseases of the area its causes and infection , spread and its remedies .
- Village sanitation, disinfections of water , changing of food habit .
- Prevention of diarrhea, malaria, leprosy, HIV/AIDS ,T. B. and other fatal diseases .
- Role and responsibility of the barefoot health management, and co-coordinator and the coordination with government department .

c. **Village sanitation :**

The dirty and unhealthy health situation of the villages of our operation of the project area was the primary elements of creation of diseases . So KARMI given importance to the sanitation of village by village sanitation programme . With the help of the target people, Youth Clubs and Mahila mandals (Woman organization),Self-help groups. KARMI already organized 98 village sanitation camps and programme in 42 in our operational villages by conduction village sanitation programme once or twice in each month and cleaning the village road , wells, tube wells and motivate the people to dig compost

pit, and prepare a common compost pit in the phisible side of the village . Regular organize of such camps able to change the behaviors of the people.

d. Health Camp :

Considering the problems of inaccessibility and away form hospitality, KARMI organized 8 health Check up Camps in the project period cluster wise taking about 2 to 3 GPs as a cluster By camps the Government and Private Doctors ,health workers and village animators, members of health communities also mobilize on sanitation and community health .The doctors also guide the peasants on community health and preventive methods of the diseases.

e. Kitchen Gardening

Due to lack of nitrous food 35% of children and 20% of the adult people among the target people are suffering from malnutrition. So kitchen gardening is the only process of way to over come the problems. Considering this KAMI starting the kitchen gardening programme since inception.



gardening programme by developed the nursery, provide seeds to the small and marginal farmers, the tribal land rural target people to start kitchen gardening in their backyard or if necessary develop it in a massive way so it can be help them to provide sufficient notorious food to their family and also able to provide financial support to the family one way and create a opportunity to get sufficient vegetable in the local market with a cheap rate.

5. EDUCATION & AWAENESS

The education programme has remained the focus and mainstay of all the activities undertaken by KARMI . It has been firm believes that the right kind of education can able to build the character of the individuals and development combines educational inputs along with economic development of the community. We have made systematic efforts for enabling primary age group children access education in terms of literary numeric and other basic skills . KARMI undertaken different kind of education programme as:

a. Qualitative Tribal Education :-

Present educational quality has been declining due to lack of guiding, in adequate infrastructure and shortage of teacher. To insure quality in education the inaccessible tribal pocket of its operational area KARMI started a “Innovative and Qualitative Education Programme “ In tribal and rural inaccessible pocket where the system of education has failed. The main motive of the programme is to develop the quality of primary and elementary education as well provides education impunity where opportunity where thee is no school or having Govt. school but not running perfectly. In this programme KARMI inset the regularize and 100% school attendance, value added education, participation and

cooperation form villagers, teacher guardian meet, provide of teaching leaning material to the children . The rigidity of the government system in fixing times and course content to be finished in the school is avoided . The teacher are encouraged to refer to the formal school syllabus, in so far as it facilitates the learning process but apart form not prescribing fixed timing for completion of the syllabus, additional material elating to the life situation of the tribal people is provided for the classic . By this programme we included children’s festivals, exposure trips, mobile science exhibition and children’s assemble which has taken up its responsible very seriously

b. Women literacy progrmme

KARMI undertaken the Total Women Literaacy programme since 2005 with collaboration of National Literacy Mission in low women literacy district of India where less women literateecy rate, to achieve full literate of women in the age group of 15 to 35 years. Creating interest in learning, sensitizing the educated people to involve in the programme and devote themselves in teaching to the target women, KARMI was undertook the programme in 11 GPs of Golamunda block of Kalahandi district since than KARMI continue the programme by our own initiative in 11 GPs of Golamunda Block coverage 8288 illiterate women. KARMI has been developed a Regional library with support of Raja Ram Mohan Ray Library Foundation department of culture Govt. of Orissa. Where 30789 book has been stored a library facility has been provide to the people of our operational area. We also frequently visited the centers, collect in formations and providing study materials, books, news paper and continue the process of education among the new literate women.

6. COLLABORATION AND NETWORKING

KARMI believes that collaboration and networking with help, guide and strength all those in collaboration and provide greater opportunity to learn and share information and never allow competition with in the involve in similar activities. Development in the district like Kalahandi by single hand is impossible. A collective effort has been developed with the leadership of KARMI and formed a collaborative networking known as “Association of Voluntary Initiative on Justice and Networking”(AVIJAN) in 7 block of Kalahandi having been a representative of each block.

Sl	Name of the NGO	Block	Area of Operation
1	KARMI(Kalahandi Organisation for Agriculture and Rural Marketing Initiative) At.PO-Mahaling, Via- Borda Dist.-Kalahandi, Pin-766036	Golamunda	Golamunda Block
2	SAMAJ (Social Association of Mass Awa and Justice) AT/P.O - Tulapada, Via-Narla Kalahandi Pin-766100	Narla	Narla Block
3	Bharat Vikas AT/P.O-Utkela , Dist. - Kalahandi Pin 766001	Kesinga	Kesinga Block
4	Child Health And Awareness for Rural Mother (CHARM) AT.PO-Biswanath pur Via-Lanjigarh Dist.-Kalahandi	Linjigarh	Lingigarh Block
5	FORUM (Friend’s Organization for Upliftment) AT.PO –Karlamunda, Dist. Kalahandi Pin-766030	Karlamunda	Karlamunda Block
6	PRIYA AT-Bhatel, PO.- Sergarh, Via –Narla Dist.-Kalahandi	Narla	Narla Block

A consortium has been developed for working with a collaboration of NGOs of Kalahandi. The code of conduct of the networking also developed and necessary preparation has been completed to lessening with government and donor agencies. Besides this KARMI has been one of the founder member of 'Kalahandi Lok Adhikar Samukhya" and member of "Kalahandi Zilla Swashaseba Sangha" a district level NGO forum. The forum AVIJAN is also committed to promotion of voluntary action in Kalahandi particularly in the field of anti poverty programme and health promotion in Kalahandi. KARMI also keep collaboration with State Resource Center, Janasikhya Bhawan Bhubaneswar, Director of Adult Education Govt. Of India and Orissa University of Agriculture land Technology (OUAT)Bhubaneswar , Rastriya Mahila Kosh, Govt of India Deptt. Of Women and Child Development New Delhi. Also the collaborating agencies in it programme and networking.

7. CONCLUSION

It is important to stop and look while one marches ahead. The journey might not end but tips act will continue to guide one's future move. During last 18 years KARMI has walked through a very struggle some path, various changes occurred with regard to it perception and proactive solely based on the changing need of the community and its environment. For all the time the main guiding fact for the future move has been the felt need of the focal group for which KARMI has been treated as an outside –insider in its operational areas. The main vision of community orientation and human approach by KARMI has not been diluted so far even at the high time of the "craze for material development ". Besides its emphasis on he value of community participation and contribution has not been forgotten in the ages of donation and dole driven world. At this juncture, when KARMI sees things around are improving a lot, it can not keep quite. On this contrary it visualizes its changing role as an organization who can support and strengthen the community level entities. Promotion organization through utilizing its experiences and expertise gained over a long period.

We are hopeful the experience and insight we gain working will people always strength us helping the people to solving their problems and inspiring us such forward. We fore see the role of local institution i.e. the people organization becoming the real tool in the hand of the people who thus are innocent and ignorant till now are effective an immaterial in influencing for any practical effect materialized. We will stop not till the goal achieved. We look for word for a bright future.

