

## Annual Report 2015–16





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## Foreword

India, the country with one of the largest arable land can not only ensure its own food security, but also have the potential to become the global food supplier and address the issue of hunger and malnourishment. To achieve this however, India must take a relook at the condition of the existing agricultural land and practices, indigenous crops and their diversity, livestock, and most importantly our farmers. The fertile delta and irrigated lands of India have already reached saturation in terms of production. Over 10 million acres of rainfed agriculture land, mostly owned by the small and marginal farmers, suitable for cultivation of millets “the miracle grains” had been left fallow for the past few decades. With irrigated lands reaching saturation point, and the depletion of ground water looming large over many Indian states, the revival and sustainable management of rainfed agriculture lands hold the key for achieving food security of the nation, as well as becoming the global food supplier.



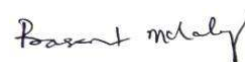
It was no brainer that more than 80% of the global food supply is produced by the small and marginal farmers, especially living in the developing countries. And, the coarse grains, millets have been increasingly recognized as the future crops, to ensure food security, especially in the context of global population growth and climate change. This makes the rainfed agriculture lands, small and marginal farmers, and millets, the key players in the global food security and combat vagaries of climate change. India is one of the biodiversity rich countries in the world. In addition to the diversity of wildlife and germ-plasm, the sub-continent boasts a rich bio-diversity of indigenous crops and livestock. Again, the small and marginal farmers, especially women and tribes are the sentinels and custodians of this priceless indigenous crop and livestock diversity and gene-pool. Most of the indigenous crop and livestock diversity exists and thrives on the rainfed agriculture lands, conserved under the indigenous and traditional organizations and institutions.

Keeping the above mentioned context in view, Nirman took many initiatives during the past year to conserve and improve productivity of rainfed agriculture lands and systems, especially in the tribal dominant areas of Rayagada, Kandhamal and Nayagarh districts in Odisha. Many interventions have been made to revive and promote the indigenous millets-based, mixed agriculture systems, to enhance the livelihood and food security of the tribal and small and marginal farmers in our field areas, spread in the three districts. We have promoted community seed banks and millets processing units not only to decrease the drudgery of the tribal and rural women but also add value to the millets, thereby, increase the market price and income to millets farmers. Foreseeing, the increasing demand in both the domestic and international markets for organic agriculture products, Nirman has facilitated organic certification of five villages under the participatory guarantee scheme (PGS). Another twenty villages have been applied for PGS organic certification. A farmers’ producer company had been registered for procurement and sale of organic products to ensure good returns to the organic farmers in our field

areas. Nirman had been at the forefront for many years in the campaign for inclusion of millets in the public distribution system and mid-day meal programmes, to ensure the availability of nutritious food for women and children and address malnourishment plaguing our country. In addition, Nirman had been promoting the system of rice intensification (SRI), system of crop intensification (SCI) for improved millets production, system of sugarcane intensification (SSI) and integrated vegetable cultivation, to enhance both productivity of the land and livelihoods of farmers, especially women farmers in our field areas.

Nirman has learned from the past experiences that it is necessary to facilitate communities to achieve things that are fundamental to empowerment and bring the desired social change. One such, if not the most important thing is “ownership”, especially land. Studies suggest that land ownership is critical for empowerment and proved to have a positive impact on investment in land development and agriculture activities. Keeping this in mind, Nirman has facilitated 531 households in claim filing for individual rights and 151 villages in claim filing for community and community forest resource rights on forest land under the forest rights act, 2006 (FRA). During the reporting period 204 individual claim has been recognised and 26 community rights and CFR rights have been also recognised which are the major achievements.

I take this opportunity to thank the local communities, our funding partners, fellow NGOs, concerned government officials for their valuable support. It would not have been possible without the support of our dedicated team, guidance of the board members and well-wishers.



(Prasant Mohanty)  
Executive Director



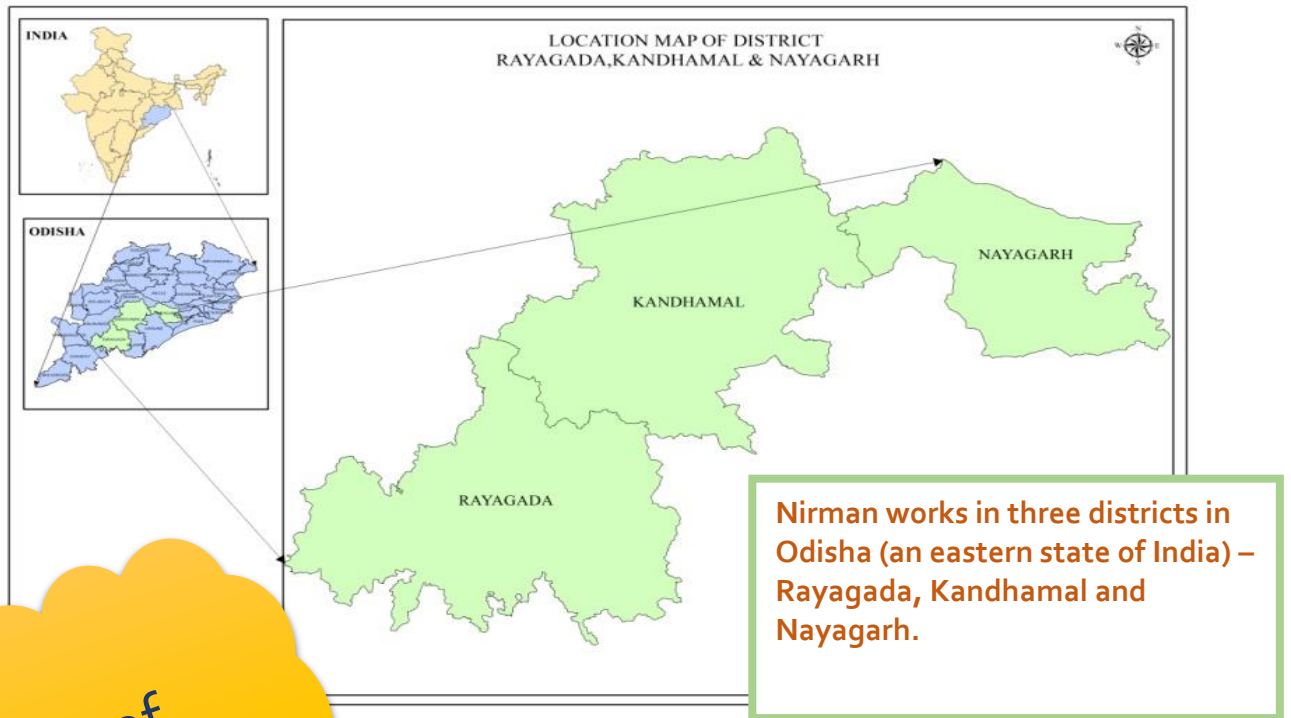


# NIRMAN, an Introduction

NIRMAN is a grassroots organization founded in the year 1997 to tackle food insecurity, loss of agro-biodiversity and secure community rights over local natural resources and biodiversity. The loss of biodiversity poses a serious threat to key resource base of the resource dependent poor. With firm belief in the ability of local communities to conserve biodiversity and manage natural resources sustainably, NIRMAN, has been collaborated with custodians of biodiversity – the farmers - who have nurtured plants, crops, livestock and fisheries for millennia.



The organization focuses on livelihood improvement of small and marginal farmers, tribes and forest dwellers through conservation of agro-biodiversity, organic farming, and rights-based approaches to forest conservation. Our objective is to ensure local communities' sovereignty over the seeds, soil, land, water, indigenous knowledge and natural resources.



Our belief –

*"Our Seeds and our Soil understand each other  
and they never let each other down".*

Food Security through System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

Livelihood Security through Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative (SSI)

Securing Farmer's Rights over Genetic Resources

Nutritional Security through Home Gardens

Organic Farming and Non Pesticide Management

Forest Governance and Sustainable Livelihoods

Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building

Ecology and Environment Education in Schools

Human-environment System in Chilika Lagoon

Promotion of Energy Efficient Livelihoods





# Sustainable Agriculture Systems & Enhancement of Livelihoods

Agriculture, being the mainstay of nearly 87% rural population, needs to be re-designed through conservation & promotion approach – that NIRMAN believes – making the agricultural sub-systems integrated and resilient to climate change. In this context, the organization has been working with farming communities across Nayagarh, Kandhamal and Rayagada districts of Odisha through grassroots mobilization, implementation and advocacy actions.

During 2015-16, NIRMAN has prioritized revival of community seed banks, millets based mixed farming, system for rice intensification (SRI) & like-applications and community led events for promotion of eco-friendly climate resilient farming approaches.

We collaborated with the Kutia Kandh tribe community, the Primarily Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) inhabitants of Kandhamal. At present, we have reached to 789 households in



26 villages of 5 Gram Panchayats (GPs) of Tumudibandh block. Our collaborations with the tribe has facilitated activities that would increase their access to the land and other necessary agriculture inputs, so that they will gain control over the local food production system.

An assessment study was conducted across 20 villages and the need for procurement of seeds either from local or non-local sources was identified. A resolution was passed by the communities to organize meetings at all the twenty project intervention villages. It was decided at the village level meetings that traditional community-based seed banks will be revived and local communities will share the seed procurement and storage responsibility.

During the process, NIRMAN in association with Kutia villagers conserved 26 millets varieties, 39 types of pulses, 7 varieties of oil seeds and 5 types of indigenous paddy. All these have been saved and served through revival of 20 numbers of Traditional Seed Banks (*Bihan Panthi*) under the custodianships of Kutia women.

#### **What we learnt from the interventions?**

- ❖ We found more than 95% germination through selective selection of traditional cultivars.
- ❖ Sorghum (*Sorghum spp.*) was found to be the most drought resilient crop, it gives good yield even in the extreme drought conditions.
- ❖ Millets (*Panicum spp.*) were found to be climate resilient and gives good yield relative to paddy.
- ❖ PGS certification is a very lengthy process and requires at least three years to get the certificate.





### Traditional Agriculture Sustains Livelihoods – Pagarpadi shows the Path!

Pagarpadi, a 25 household size Kutia Kondh village is located in Gumma Panchayat under Tumudibandh block, Kandhamal. Hill agriculture and low-land paddy support the livelihoods of the community. Increasing dry spells coupled with erosion of traditional seed diversity through external varieties cause lower production efficient and food insecurity at household level.

NIRMAN during 2012, started working with the villagers; through a mapping exercise, it studied the seed diversity and traditional agricultural pattern. There was planning meetings, trainings and capacity sharing orientations among the villagers, especially, women as the guardians of seed.

The interventions resulted in increasing the millets diversity from 6 to 26 varieties; oil seeds from 2 to 7 varieties; legumes/pulses from 12 to 39 species; hill paddy from 2 to 5 varieties. The average household income has increased by 70%; an average household sold pulses alone worth INR 14,000 during early 2016. The food insecurity periodicity has also reduced from 145 days to 95 days within a year of intervention. In the process, NIRMAN also revived certain cultural practices with seed diversity.





# System for Rice Intensification (SRI) & It's Applications

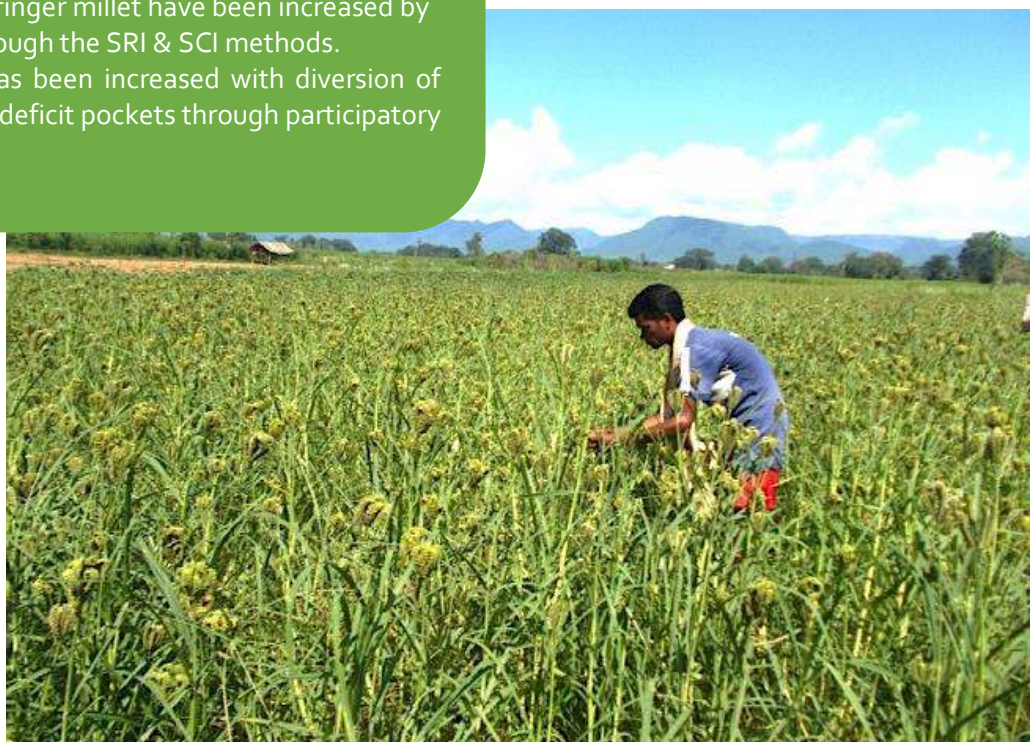


NIRMAN, during 2015-16, aimed to reach more marginal-small farmers through eco-friendly and economically viable farming practices. In the process, it has promoted the low cost, less water intense and low seed input based SRI for indigenous rice cultivation, SCI for millets farming and mixed-cropping [millets-paddy-arhar (*Cajanus cajan*)-cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*)-black gram (*Vigna mungo*) etc.] method to maximize returns and improve soil fertility.

There are 414 marginal and 440 small farmers adopted such practices over 442 acres. This programme has an outreach across 50 nos. of villages located in K. Singpur block in Rayagada and Balliguda, Tumudibandha & Kotagarh blocks in the Kandhamal district of Odisha through farmer-farmer interactive sessions, exposures, knowledge sharing networking, seed exchanges and workshops at local level.

## Immediate Outputs of the Initiatives:

- ❖ 36 nos. of trained community cadres and village resource persons are now available to provide necessary assistance on organic and sustainable agriculture practices.
- ❖ 36 nos. of new seed savers groups are active, with knowledge on seed selection and heirloom storage methods.
- ❖ The yield of paddy and finger millet have been increased by 20%-30% (average) through the SRI & SCI methods.
- ❖ Water use efficiency has been increased with diversion of water surplus for water deficit pockets through participatory approach.





# Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative (SSI)

NIRMAN is the pioneer organization in the promotion of SSI method of cane cultivation in Odisha since 2009. During 2015-16, we have reached to another 272 farmers in Karabar Panchayat under Bhapur block in Nayagarh. SSI is governed by the use of single budded setts, raised nursery beds, wider spacing, non-flooding but sufficient



irrigation and intercropping. SSI method discourages the application of synthetic fertilizers, chemical pesticides and weedicides. SSI method encourages intercropping sugarcane with wheat, potato, cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*), French bean, chickpea, water melon, eggplant etc. In addition to effective utilization of land, this practice reduces the weed growth up to 60% and give extra income to the farmers.

Differences Between the Conventional and SSI Method of Sugarcane Cultivation			
#	Inputs	Conventional Method	SSI Method
1	Setts	80000 Setts (INR. 15000/-)	5000 - 6000 Setts (INR. 1400/-)
2	Irrigation	24 hrs/day, for 4 days; (8 times in a crop cycle)	8 hrs/day, for 4 days (4 times in a crop cycle)
3	Labour (Including Irrigation)	1200 man-days (1800 hrs in a crop cycle)	135 man-days (650 hrs in a crop cycle)
4	Per Acre Cost (Appx.)	INR. 21000/-	INR. 7500/-
5	Intercropping	Nil	Possible

## SSI Sugarcane Propagation Technique:

- ❖ Propagation through setts with a single bud,
- ❖ Transplantation of saplings (25-35 days old),
- ❖ Maintain wide spacing (3x2 feet) in the main field,
- ❖ Provide sufficient moisture but avoid flooding/ inundation,
- ❖ Encourage use of compost and manure,
- ❖ Adopt integrated pest management (IPM) for pest and disease control measures,
- ❖ Practice intercropping for effective land utilization and maximization of the returns.



## Pictorial Illustration of the SSI Sugarcane Propagation Technique



Step 1



Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4



Step 5



Step 6



Step 7



Step 8



Step 9



Step 10



Step 11



# Bio-Diversity Festival, an Initiative for Revival of Tribal Agriculture



NIRMAN, in association with Kutia Kondh community celebrated The 4<sup>th</sup> Bio-diversity Festival on Feb' 25 & 26, 2016 in Bilamal Panchayat in Tumudibandh block, Khandamal. *Burlang Yatra*, the annually observed agriculture based community ritual of the Kutia Kondhs; however, we united the other Kutia villages and observed in harmony with thousands of the

Kutia and participants from other districts and states for the conservation, exchange and revival of traditional agriculture systems.

**The Tradition of Heirloom Exchange:** Women participants from different regions exchanged nearly 75 varieties of indigenous seeds, especially the elders provided the heirlooms to the younger women, as a sign of handing over and transferring their knowledge to the next generation.

**Felicitation of the Farmers:** The contribution of women farmers to conservation of indigenous seed diversity is remarkable; hence, we recognize their role as 'guardians of seed' through formal felicitation during the festival.







### Celebration of the International Seed Day

On 26<sup>th</sup> April 2016, NIRMAN in association with Millets Network of India (MINI) and communities of Kandhamal organized a rally cum indigenous seed procession in Tumudibandh block. Seed is the Culture and close to the tribal community as tradition and food. Hundreds of Kutia women participated in the process announcing the resilient properties of local cultivars against climate stressors and disease/pest infestation.

### Promotion of Mushroom Cultivation

A total of 347 households from 35 villages across 6 GPs were encouraged to initiate mushroom cultivation under Livelihood Enhancement Initiative. Practice of mushroom cultivation was unknown in the region, though they collect from wild. Mushroom cultivation farmers harvested successfully around 1-2 kg mushroom per bed in the very first attempt; and it will gradually improve to a marketable surplus.

### Promotion of Apiary

Around 40 honeybee boxes have been installed with 40 adivasi households in 2 villages in Madaguda Panchayat under Kotagarh block in Kandhamal.



### Promotion of Home Gardening

Home gardens could improve not only the household's food and nutritional security but also helps women to earn some extra cash, thereby contributing to household's financial security. At present, there're 1300 women practicing home gardening over 211 acres and adding INR 1800 (average) per month per season.





# Community-based Forest Governance

Nearly 85% of the population in the intervention area are dependent on forest resources for subsistence and survival; ironically none of the resource dependent communities have legal rights over the forest resources. Lack of local communities' tenure security over forest land and resources has resulted in their periodic eviction and displacement.

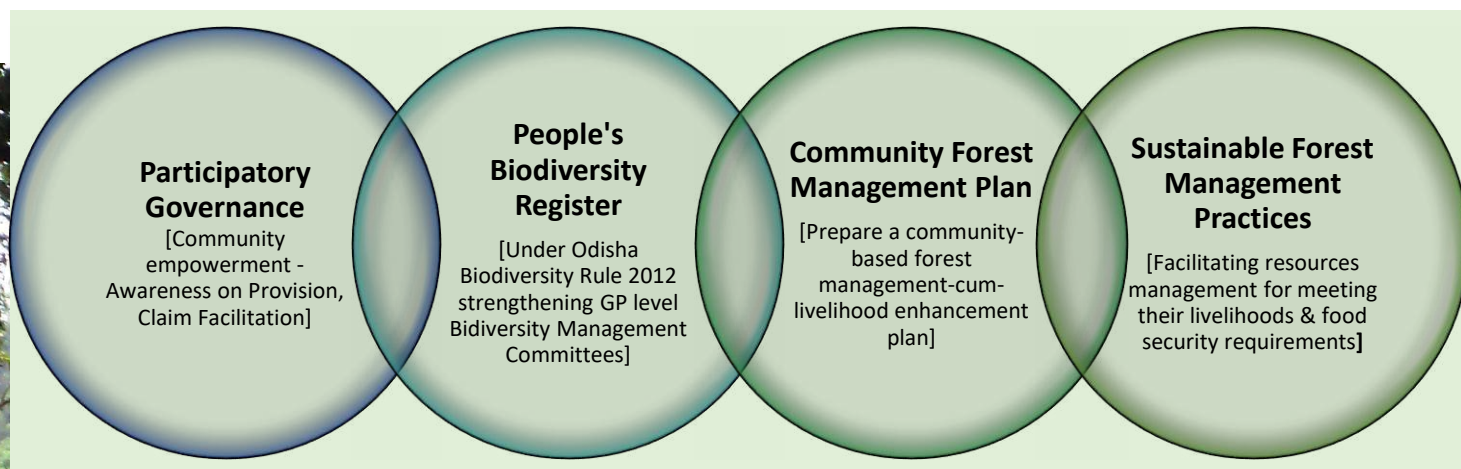
In this context, NIRMAN facilitated land legalization through Forest Right Act 2006, both for individual rights and community rights in collaboration with 531 families (62 in Kandhamal and 469 in Rayagada). During the claim process, 'community education' is mostly prioritized through gender-friendly participation, understanding the process, claim facilitation and post-legalization land management plan.



## Summary of Forest Land Rights Process

	Kandhamal	Rayagada
No. of Individual Rights Claims Filing Facilitated	62	469
No. of Individual Rights Titles Issued	0	79
No. of Individual Rights Titles Approved	0	125
No. of Community Rights including Community Forest (Resources) Rights Claims Filing Facilitated	20	131
No. of Community Rights including Community Forest (Resources) Rights Titles Issued	5	69

## Key Approach in Forest Governance







### Tuakula, the Kutia village smiles with Community Forest Right

The Kutia Kondh type PTG dominant village has 25 inhabitants. It is located in Belghar Panchayat under Tumudibandh block, Kandhamal. All are BPL category and their livelihoods are around their forest and agricultural resources. The recorded agriculture land is spread over 61.49 acres. The marginal tribes mostly rely cultivation of fewer indigenous varieties of crops and collection of MFPs from within the Belgarh Reserve Forest. The NTFPs - Sal (*Shorea robusta*) and Siali (*Bauhinia vahlii*) leaves and hill broom (*Thysanolaena maxima*) etc. provide some cash economy to the households coupled with wage labour.

Living inside the forest and greater conservators of the forest, the villagers were neither well-known to their customary rights under FRA 2006 nor supported by the government. During 2014-15, NIRMAN initiated facilitation through village level awareness meeting followed by formation of Forest Right Committee (FRC). FRC was facilitated to notify Gramsabha through Panchayat and then, the participatory natural resources appraisal (PNRA) was conducted for identification and mapping of the traditional forest boundaries, natural resources, customary land and forest resource use pattern. Next phase meeting was also facilitated to address a letter to officials of the Revenue and Forest Department and sub-divisional level committee (SDLC), to participate in the joint verification process. When there was no initiative from the authorities even after second letter, then the Tuakula villagers convened a Gramsabha, passed a resolution and accordingly, submitted CFR claims at SDLC. Subsequently this was approved with SDLC and with continuous follow up community rights including CFR was awarded to Tuakela village.

SDLC & DLC approved the claims and eventually the communities of Tuakula were issued CFR rights in January, 2016. Like Tuakula, NIRMAN still plays its facilitating role in systematic advocacy strategy with the adivasi and forest dwellers, bringing smile with realisation of ownership.

### Impact on Community

- ❖ 469 families filed legal claim over traditionally cultivated forest land under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 thus legally prohibiting eviction, land acquisition and displacement from such land. The claim is filed in the name of both spouse's husband and wife.
- ❖ 79 families received legal title over forestland jointly in the name of both husband and wife. So the women also became owners of forestland along with their male counter parts in all 72 families
- ❖ Apart from 79 families, legal title over forestland for 125 families have already been finally approved and joint ownership to both husband and wife over land will be conferred soon.
- ❖ Secured tenure over forest land has led to land development by several families. Most of the families that received formal title have also started cultivating in another additional Rabi season during winter which helped to enhance their income and food stock. The crop varieties adopted by people in a mixed farming system have now increased from 10-12 varieties to 18-20 varieties.
- ❖ Secured rights over forestland has further led to convergence with other social welfare program of Government and 79 families received assistance under Indira Awas Yojana.

### Impact on Community Organizations

- ❖ Community members who were completely unaware about this law and its provisions participated fully in the process of capacity building and land settlement once the process of mobilization started.
- ❖ Several community level institutions like gramsabha, FRC in all 40 villages; and *Nagabali Upatyaka Bikas Manch* (NUBM), rural and forest development federation has been strengthened in the process of participating in local forest governance.
- ❖ 15 villages received legal title communally over Community forest resources and 35 villages are in the final stage of receiving legal title under FRA. This not only resulted in legal acknowledgement of customary forest conservation and management initiatives by communities at village level but also ensured their rights over wide range of forest products including NTFP.
- ❖ Legal rights over collection, use and selling of NTFP in 15 villages have primarily benefitted the women members who are involved in collection, processing and selling of NTFP. This is further likely to enhance economic security of women from all 40 villages in the project area who are about to receive CFR title soon.





# Conservation of Chilika Lagoon & Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries



Chilika Lagoon, the largest back-water lake ecosystem of Asia, also a pleasure water space for the human-environment systems. The livelihoods of fisher folks, their rights to access capture fishery sources, and the ecological functions of the Chilika lagoon have undergone tremendous changes. Decades of illegal prawn aquaculture coupled with uncontrolled & unsustainable fishing practices has also contributed to its ecological degradation.

In the context, NIRMAL has been collaborating with many local to global think tanks to undertake research study(s) and facilitate discussion and to build public opinion on strengthening the human-environment sub-systems in the Lagoon.

NIRMAL, during 2015-16, through its continued collaboration with the Environmental Change and Governance Group (ECGG), University of Waterloo, Canada, systematically



disseminated UNFAO's Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF) for Food Security and Poverty Eradication (the SSF Guidelines).

A total of 42 representatives from coastal and inland fisheries organizations, representatives of both the government and non-government sectors, participated in the State-level Consultation on the UNFAO Voluntary Guidelines, on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2015. Mostly, the recommendations pinned for an appropriate policy changes for execution of SSF guidelines in Odisha, also in the other states of India strengthening of the primary fishers' cooperative societies.

- ✎ Skill trainings for small-scale fisher folk on use of the latest technologies,
- ✎ Technological intervention and value addition through micro-enterprises,
- ✎ Provision for credit availability for SSF at concessional interest rates,
- ✎ Developing market systems, linkages and basic infrastructures,
- ✎ Establishing and strengthening of the inter-organization synergies,
- ✎ Implementation of the comprehensive fishery model and access to existing livelihood entitlements for SSF.







# Rain Water Management & Promotion of Green & Clean Energy

In this era, Water is precious. NIRMAN believes in natural resources management without ill- using its source pools. Similarly, integration of eco-friendly, pro-women energy technologies to social life, largely adds values to social, economic and environment factors, that contributes to better life and livelihoods.

Therefore, on pilot basis, NIRMAN, during 2015-16, selected Chichimi village in Sikarpai GP of Rayagada for rain water management - increasing soil moisture supporting crop based livelihoods during water stress. The land development processes could manage soil moisture over 100 acres for 55 tribal families in both Kharif and Rabi season.

**Promotion of Low-smoke Fuel Efficient Cooking Stoves:** NIRMAN has initiated piloting the fuel efficient cook stoves with rural forest dwelling habitations; in line, 78 rural families were provided. This has significantly reduced fuel wood burden on the families from 64 kg per day to 22 kg per day. Also, the women, being prime to fuel wood collection, saved average 2 hours per day. The energy-efficient technological adoption drastically reduced the mass- destruction of the forest as well.



### Solar Lights for Energising Lives:

There are rural households without electricity and the children suffer the most with limited scope for their study. Also, the house burns fossil fuel (Kerosene), also has direct exposure to toxic gases and in turn, vulnerable to health disorders. Realising the facts, NIRMAN piloted promotion of Solar Lights with 290 households, under its "Renewable Energy and Improvement of Quality of Life" initiative.



### Solar Energy for Community Facility Centre:

The village is nothing, but a Social Institution; however, with little addition of light energy, the lives start living multi-fold. Believing in the facts, NIRMAN in association with ICCO Cooperation, piloted an Integrated Energy Centre in Kanjamjodi village in Rayagada. The remote tribal village, with no grid connection, currently, runs on Solar Energy provisioned for electric appliances, recharge mobile phones and to entertain life with television as well.







# Programmatic Networking & Outreach

NIRMAN, during 2015-16, focused more on grassroots communities' advocacy action with simultaneous strategy for organization development, so that each of its staff could represent its objectives to different levels. Our publications and working through academic scholars as intern, further, strengthened our networking & coordination approach with various like stakeholders at grassroots to global.

## **The 3<sup>rd</sup> Indigenous Farmer's Conference & Seeds Swaraj Day**

Our work, being with farmers – the traditional seed stock, farming culture and the practitioners experience were represented in the mass platform of thousands of farmers and civil society members from various states.





#### ❖ The Millets Forum

This farmer-to-farmer knowledge sharing platform, till date, encouraged 532 farmers in Kandhamal adopting millets based mix cropping over 277 acres.

#### ❖ Millets under

#### **MGNREGA & NFSM**

NIRMAN has been campaigning to draw attention for promotion of the millets-based mixed farming under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION (NFSM) at the various state level knowledge sharing and advocacy platforms.

#### ❖ Millets in the Mid-Day Meals

We promote millets as nutritious grains and could be mainstreamed in the MDM scheme at schools. For such, we have been facilitating consultative platforms with local communities, governments to regional think-tanks for inclusion of these nutritious grains in the mid-day meals menu.

#### ❖ Interface with Government & Media

An interface among the local communities, government departments and media would play significant in order to highlight the people's voice, especially, on production, storage and conservation of the indigenous heirloom seeds. During 2015-16, we have facilitated interface platforms, where nearly 243 farmers from Kandhamal explored options with Govt. to conserve and store indigenous heirloom seeds and produce organically through eco-friendly agriculture practices.

#### ❖ Children's Day Celebration

NIRMAN celebrated Children's Day 2015 as Nutrition Awareness Day, developing younger generation for future sustainability through health eating & healthy living.



# Organizational Development



## ❖ Organization Development Workshop

During 2015-16, our staff has undergone a 2-day thematic exercise developing common understanding towards organizational vision, mission, objectives, and strategies to achieve the strategies and intervention logic and approaches.

## ❖ Staff Exposure Visit

Our staff participated in the knowledge sharing cross learning programme visiting tribal villages in Bisamcuttack &

Muniguda blocks in Rayagada. We learnt regarding Kondh women's active involvement in income generating activities through backyard poultry and integrated vegetable farming model. Also, we gain experience about the technicality of drip & sprinkler type micro-irrigation systems, environment benefits of agro-forestry plantations and the concept of diversion based irrigation (DBI) and its benefits to the small-scale farmers.

## ❖ Staff Participation in Kisan Swaraj Sammelan

*Kisan Swaraj Sammelan* was organized from 1-3, April, 2016, in Hyderabad, Telangana in collaboration with the *Bharat Beej Swaraj Manch* and Alliance for sustainable and Holistic agriculture (ASHA). NIRMAN set up a stall displaying the indigenous seeds and cropping practices in line with the objectives of the *sammelan* was to exchange knowledge, perspectives and information about various state agriculture policies and their impacts on farmers.

## ❖ Participation in 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Seed Savers' Meet

On 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2016, we have participated in the platform facilitated by *Desi Bihan Surakshya Manch*, at Sambalpur. The major focus of the meet was to discuss strategies to revive and strengthen the seed savers network, design its organizational structure, assign roles to the network members, identify partner organizations; and develop strategies to encourage more indigenous heirloom seed conservationists and organizations in Odisha.

## ❖ Participation in 4<sup>th</sup> Desi Chasi Sammelan

The 4<sup>th</sup> *Desi Chasi Sammelan* was organized jointly by the *Desi Bihana Surakshya Manch* and Action Aid Partners on 21<sup>st</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 2016, in Phulbani. We were felicitated with



the Best Heirloom Collection Award for the display of the largest heirloom seed diversity.

❖ **Staff and Local Farmers Exposure Visit to SSI Farms**

NIRMAN facilitates sugarcane cultivation through sustainable sugarcane initiative (SSI) since 2010-11. The SSI method has been proven to be the most low-cost and higher output system of cane production. On 8<sup>th</sup> January 2016, 2 nos. of staff, 2 nos. of Krushi Jeevika Producer Company members and 24 nos. of farmers visited Nabaghanpur and Raghunathpur villages in Nayagarh district.

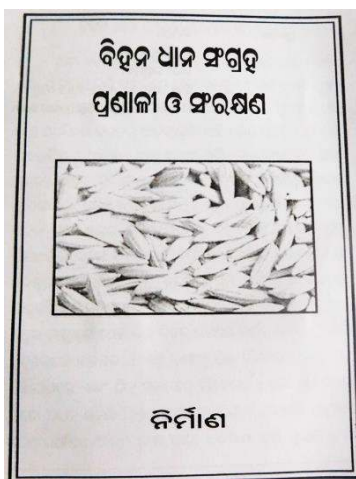
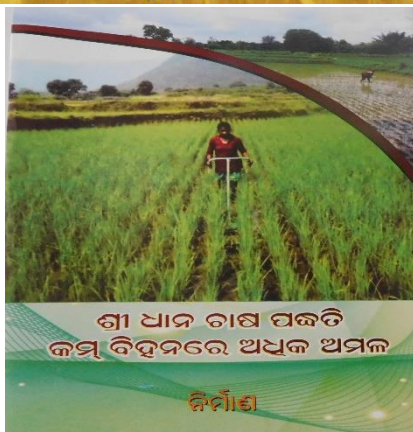
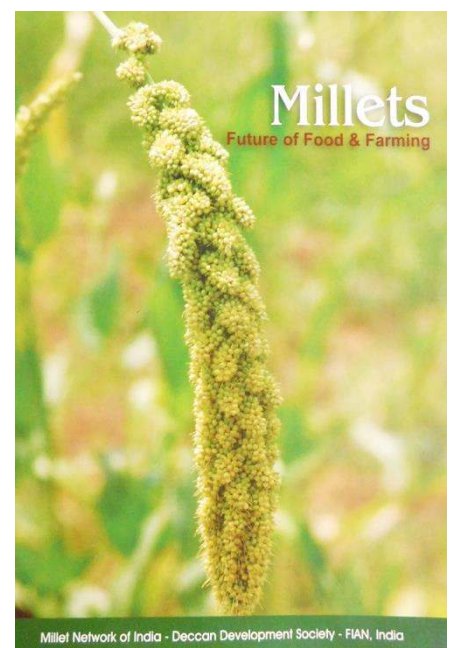
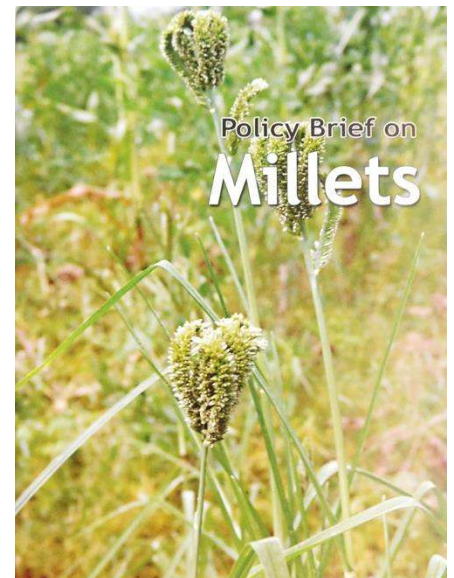
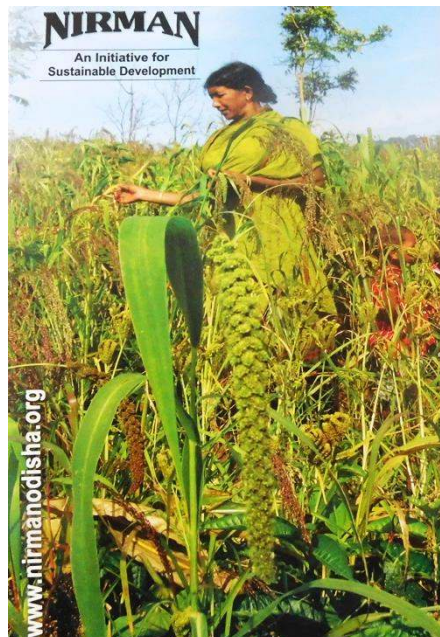
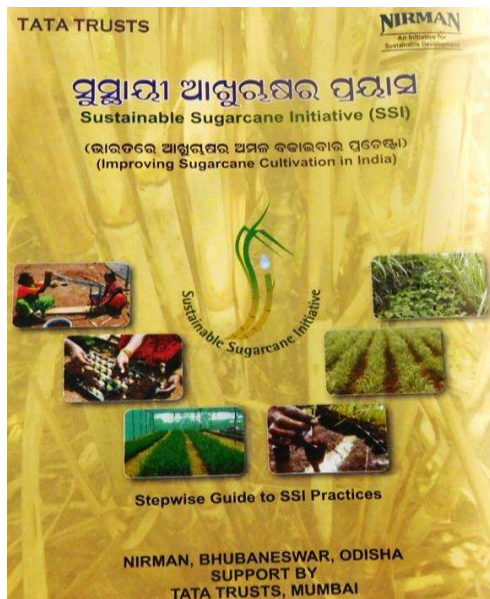
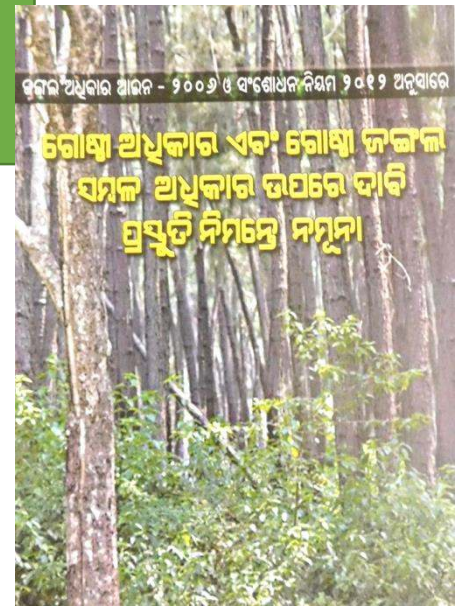
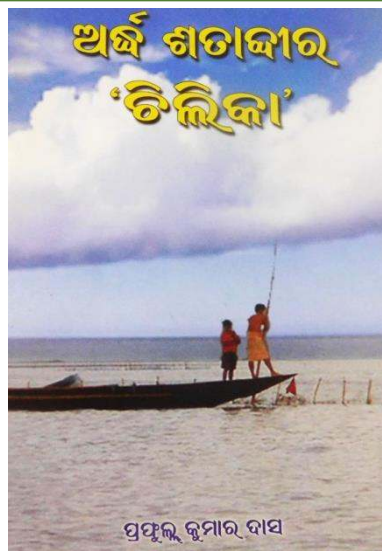
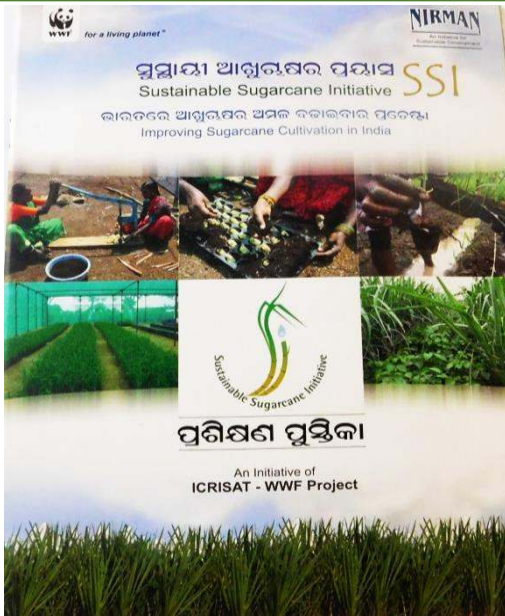
❖ **Participation in 1<sup>st</sup> National Permaculture Convergence**

The (first) National Permaculture Convergence was hosted by Aranya Agriculture Alternatives, from 5-7, Feb' 2016, in Hyderabad. The first of its kind of inclusive forum had 1180 practitioners from the field of ecological agricultural practices. We learnt from the participants from different states of India through their experiences, professional talks, research presentations, discussions and exhibitions and the way forward to the creation of "Healthy Societies".





# NIRMAN's Publications





# NIRMAN's Interns



*"I want to thank NIRMAN for giving me the opportunity to serve as an intern in 2015. This internship has definitely increased my interest in pursuing a career in the development sector. I have gained lots of knowledge during my internship. The entire team of NIRMAN never treated as an intern during my internship, I always felt like a part of the team. Thanks all for your support and kind coordination. I feel happy, now I am working with NIRMAN as a programme Associate."*

**Shusri Sangeeta Das,**  
Utkal University, Bhubaneswar

*"I had a wonderful experience with NIRMAN in 2015 as a volunteer intern. It was my first time visiting India and the NIRMAN team made me feel like I was at home. NIRMAN is involved in many great projects in a diverse range of areas in Odisha and I am confident that its grassroots approach will continue to have a positive influence on many communities."*

**Fatima Noor Khan**  
University of Waterloo, Canada



*"Thank you so much for the past 5 months. It has been amazing and I couldn't have done anything without NIRMAN's support. The team is incredible and I'm impressed by the work NIRMAN is engaged with. I hope the organization will keep up the cool work."*

**Kaitlin Moore,**  
University of Waterloo, Canada





# NIRMAN's Partners (Current and Past)



MILLET NETWORK



TATA TRUSTS



ECGG Environmental Change  
& Governance Group



FOUNDATION FOR ECOLOGICAL SECURITY



act:onaid







# Annual Audit Report



**RDA & ASSOCIATES**

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

H.O. : N-1/A-15, IRC Village, Nayapalli,

Near CRP Square, Bhubaneswar - 751015

E-mail : rimadhawan@hotmail.com

Telefax : (0674) 2555776, Website : rdaindia.com

## AUDITORS' REPORT

To  
The Secretary cum Executive Director,  
NIRMAN,  
At/Po-Biruda, Via-Itamati,  
Dist-Nayagarh-752068  
Odisha

We have audited the attached Balance sheet (Consolidated both FC & NON FC) of **NIRMAN, At/Po-Biruda, Via-Itamati, Dist-Nayagarh-752068, Odisha and liaison office at- S-3/751, Niladri Vihar, Po- Sailashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar-751021, Odisha** as at 31<sup>st</sup> March' 2016 and also the Receipt & Payment Account & Income & Expenditure Account for the year ending on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organizations. Our responsibility to express our opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our Audit.
- In our opinion, proper books of account and records, as required by law have been kept by the organization, so far as appears from our examination of such books.
- The Balance sheet, Receipt and Payment Account & Income & Expenditure Account referred to in this report are in agreement with the books of Account maintained by the organization.





- d) In our opinion and to the best of our knowledge and belief the Balance Sheet , Receipt and Payment Account & Income & Expenditure Account together with the significant Accounting policies comply with the applicable accounting standards.
- e) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information as required by law in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principle generally accepted in India.
- i) In so far as it relates to the Receipt and Payment Account of the Organization for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016.
- ii) In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs as at 31.03.2016 and.
- iii) In so far as it relates to the Income & Expenditure A/c, of the surplus/ deficit for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016.

**Place: Bhubaneswar**

**Date: 31/08/2016**

**For RDA & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FR NO-322810E**



**(CA. BHABANI PRASAD PADHI)  
PARTNER  
M NO-069840**





NIRMAN					
AT/PO- BIRUDA, VIA- ITAMATI, DIST- NAYAGARH, ODISHA, PIN-752068					
BALANCE SHEET RELATING TO THE ORGANISATION AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2016					
PARTICULARS		AMOUNT( Rs)		AMOUNT( Rs)	
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				<b>ASSETS</b>	
<b>CAPITAL FUND</b>				<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	
O.B. as per last Balance sheet	1,166,422.33			(Schedule-III)	498,536.00
Add :Excess of Income over Expenditure	156,151.00	1,322,573.33	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
<b>TEMPORARY RESTRICTED FUND</b>				TDS As per last B/ S	16,000.00
(Schedule-I)		2,298,395.65	<b>RECEIVABLES</b>		574,338.70
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS</b>				(Schedule-IV)	
(Schedule-II)		206,488.00	<b>LOAN &amp; ADVANCES</b>		84,979.00
			(Schedule-V)		
			<b>CASH &amp; BANK BALANCE</b>		2,653,603.28
			(Schedule-VI)		3,328,920.98
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,827,456.98</b>		<b>3,827,456.98</b>	

The above Balance Sheet to the best of my /our belief contains a true account of the liabilities and the property & assets of the Organisation as at 31.03.2016.

As per our report of even date.

Place-Bhubaneswar  
Date- 31/08/2016

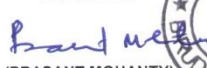
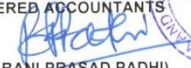
For NIRMAN

(PRASANT MOHANTY)  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

For RDA & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(CA BHABANI PRASAD PADHI)  
PARTNER  
MNO-069840



NIRMAN					
AT/PO- BIRUDA, VIA- ITAMATI, DIST- NAYAGARH, ODISHA, PIN-752068					
CONSOLIDATED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT					
RELATING TO THE ORGANISATION (BOTH FOREIGN AND INDIAN CONTRIBUTION )					
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.04.2015 TO 31.03.2016					
PARTICULARS	AMOUNT(Rs)		PARTICULARS	AMOUNT(Rs)	
EXPENDITURE			INCOME		AMOUNT(Rs)
TO PROJECT EXPENSES			BY PROJECT INCOME		
- FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION	8,840,557.90		- FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION	8,840,979.34	
- INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION	3,955,751.35	12,796,309.25	- INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION	3,319,224.35	12,160,203.69
TO RECEIVABLE AMOUNT OF TRIPTI WRITTEN OFF			BY BANK INTEREST		
- INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION		179,808.00	- FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION	144,063.56	
TO DEPRECIATION			- INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION	79,103.00	223,166.56
- FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION	89,833.00		BY COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		
- INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION	42,811.00	132,644.00	- INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION		613,042.00
TO EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE			BY OTHER INCOME		
- FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION	54,652.00		INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION		
- INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION	101,499.00	156,151.00	- MEMBERSHIP FEE	4,500.00	
			- DONATION	264,000.00	268,500.00
TOTAL		13,264,912.25			13,264,912.25
The above Income and Expenditure Account, to the best of my/our belief contains a true account of Income and Expenditure of the Organisation for the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016.					
Place-Bhubaneswar Date- 31/08/2016			As per our report of even date		
For NIRMAN			For RDA & ASSOCIATES		
					
(PRASANT MOHANTY) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR			(CA BHABANI PRASAD PADHI) PARTNER M NO.069840		



NIRMAN			
AT/PO- BIRUDA, VIA- ITAMATI, DIST- NAYAGARH, ODISHA, PIN-752068			
CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT			
RELATING TO THE ORGANISATION (BOTH FOREIGN AND INDIAN CONTRIBUTION)			
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.04.2015 TO 31.03.2016			
PARTICULARS	AMOUNT(Rs)	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT(Rs)
<b>RECEIPTS</b>		<b>PAYMENTS</b>	
TO <b>OPENING BALANCE:</b>		BY <b>PROGRAMME COST</b>	
- CASH IN HAND	6,745.30	<b>FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION</b>	
- CASH AT BANK	3,708,911.67	- ACTION AID 1	279,367.00
		- ACTION AID 2	153,880.00
TO <b>GRANT IN AID</b>		- AJWS 1	227,766.00
- <b>FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION</b>		- AJWS 2	326,058.00
- ACTION AID 1	308,900.00	- CWS	332,210.00
- ACTION AID 2	200,000.00	- DDS-SDHS	892,908.00
- AJWS 2	635,150.00	- GGF	162,774.00
- CWS	450,000.00	- ICCO	2,733,221.00
- DDS-SDHS	1,058,850.00	- ILC	1,160,171.24
- ICCO	2,287,253.00	- INTERNATIONAL SEED DAY	20,000.00
- INTERNATIONAL SEED DAY	20,000.00	- MINI 2	374,795.00
- MINI 2	370,000.00	- NFI 1	208,224.00
- NFI 1	130,000.00	- NFI 2	-
		- NFI THF	387,164.00
- NFI THF	411,200.00		
<b>INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION</b>		<b>INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION</b>	
- BMC	48,568.00	- BMC	38,591.00
- JTT-MILETS	1,452,000.00	- JTT MILETS	688,520.00
- JTT SSI	1,990,000.00	- JTT SSI	1,017,801.35
- PBR RAYAGADA	171,000.00	- PBR RAYAGADA	448,699.00
- PBR KANDHAMAL	81,000.00	- PBR KANDHAMAL	203,432.00
- UNDP	753,460.00	- UNDP	1,210,473.00
- FAO- GENERAL	58,800.00	- GENERAL	152,064.00
- SSI- ADMINISTRATION CHARGES	97,500.00	- ICCO	63,950.00
		- NFI	10,900.00
TO <b>GRANT RECEIVABLE</b>		- NFI-THF	90,000.00
<b>FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION</b>		- MINI-2	52.00
- MINI 2015	119,788.00		
<b>INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION</b>		BY <b>ADMINISTRATION COST</b>	
- TRIPTI	96,882.00	<b>FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION</b>	
- BMC	8,932.00	- ACTION AID 1	134,381.00
		- ACTION AID 2	45,535.00
TO <b>BANK INTEREST</b>		- AJWS 1	17,928.00
- FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION	144,063.56	- AJWS 2	69,653.00
- INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION	79,103.00	- CWS	51,510.00
		- DDS-SDHS	149,976.00
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>		- GGF	36,410.66
<b>INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION</b>		- ICCO	407,044.00
- MEMBERSHIP FEES	4,500.00	- ILC	560,947.00
- DONATION	264,000.00	- NFI 1	22,198.00
		- NFI 2	38,139.00
TO <b>COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION</b>		- NFI THF	2,639.00
<b>INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION</b>			
- JTT- MILETS	15,740.00	BY <b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	
- UNDP	432,400.00	<b>FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION</b>	
- ICCO	63,950.00	- ACTION AID 1	5,500.00
- NFI	10,900.00	- AJWS 2	52,950.00
- NFI-THF	90,000.00	- ICCO	51,035.00
- MINI	52.00	- NFI 2	35,000.00
		<b>INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTION</b>	
		- GENERAL ACCOUNT	4,200.00

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The above Receipts and Payments Account, to the best of my/our belief contains a true account of the movement of cash of the organisation for the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016.

For NIRMAL

For NIRMAN

*Prasant Mohanty*

(PRASANT MOHANTY,  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



As per our report of even date,

For RDA & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(CA BHABANI PRASAD PADHI)  
PARTNER  
M NO.069840



## Who We Are?

### Our Board Members

Name	Position	Expertise
Prof. Vishwa Ballabh	President	Agriculture-Economist
Mr. Ranjan Rout	Vice-President	Local Self Governance
Mr. Prasant Mohanty	Secretary cum Executive Director	Forest Governance & Livelihoods
Ms. Sikha Sahoo	Assistant Secretary	Social Work
Ms. Debasina Mohanty	Treasurer	Social Work
Prof. Haribandhu Panda	Member	Low cost Technology & Rural Livelihood
Mr. Pranab Ranjan Choudhury	Member	Forestry & Land Tenure Expert
Prof. Prateep Kumar Nayak	Member	Forestry & Human-Environment System Researcher
Ms. Neema Pathak	Member	Environment Policy Analyst
Mr. Sisir Kant Pradhan	Member	Rural Livelihoods & Ecological restoration
Ms. Geeta Praharaj	Member	Social Work

### Our Team

Name of the staff	Position
Mr. Prasant Mohanty	Executive Director
Mr. Ramesh Chandra Naik	Project Coordinator
Mr. Aditya Pratap Singdeo	Program Officer
Mr. Malay Sahu	Program Officer
Mr. Kanna Kumar Siripurapu	Senior Program Officer
Mr. Chandra Sekhar Routray	Program Officer
Mr. Santosh Parida	Program Associate
Ms. Shusri Sangeeta Das	Program Associate
Mr. Gopabandu Behera	Program Associate
Mr. Ratan Kumar Jena	Accounts cum Admin Officer
Mr. Prashant Palai	Accountant
Ms. Anita Jena	Community Organiser
Mr. Debendra Sahoo	Community Organiser
Mr. Kailash Kadaraka	Community Organiser
Ms. Sabnam Aferin	Community Organiser





### Registered Office

P.O. – Biruda, Itamati,  
District – Nayagarh – 752068  
Odisha, India  
Phone: 0675 - 3211042

### Liaison Office

S-3/751, Niladri Vihar  
P.O – Sailashree Vihar  
Bhubaneswar – 751021  
Phone: 0674 - 2720417

[nirman96@gmail.com](mailto:nirman96@gmail.com)  
[www.nirmanodisha.org](http://www.nirmanodisha.org)