

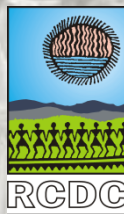


## Report on Exposure Visit of Farmers

# Natural Farming Practices

Facilitated by: RySS in Alluru Sitaram Raju District of Andhra Pradesh

*Exposure visit organized by:*



## Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

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## Abbreviations



- APCNF** : Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural farming
- ASR** : Alluru Sitaram Raju
- NF** : Natural Farming
- AP** : Andhra Pradesh
- RySS** : Rythu Sadhikara Samtha
- FPO** : Farmer Producer Organisation
- VAM** : (Vesicular - Arbuscular - Micorrhiza)
- BftW** : Bread for the world
- ZBNF** : Zero Budget Natural farming
- PSB** : Phosphorous Solublising Bacteria
- ETL** : Economic Threshold level
- SMI** : Systems of millets intensification
- BYP** : Backyard poultry
- DPM** : District Program Manager



## BACKGROUND

### Introduction:

The program, “Sustainable livelihoods and empowerment of indigenous communities in Odisha in Nabarangpur District (Phase-2)” is being supported by Bread for the World (BftW), Germany. It is being implemented in 20 villages of 2 GPs in Jharigaon block of Nabarangpur district in Odisha.

The objectives of this program are:

- To strengthen the community governance of local natural resources for environment services as well as livelihood enhancement
- To enhance livelihood opportunities of the tribal communities of the target villages

Exposure visits of farmers have been an important activity under this program. In this context an exposure visit of 28 farmers has been organized by RCDC to Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming (APCNF) project in the Alluru Sitaram Raju (ASR) district of Andhra Pradesh. Six numbers of staff of RCDC also had been accompanied with the farmers to enhance their knowledge on the natural farming and organic farming.

The major objectives of this exposure visit are:

- To enhance the knowledge of natural farming of farmers in the RCDC project villages
- To learn about the mechanisms and technologies involved in natural farming practices
- To know about the benefits of natural farming
- To know how natural farming is different from modern agricultural practices
- To replicate the knowledge in the program area of RCDC and also to make it a development agenda in the state

### Brief About APCNF

APCNF(Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming) was started during 2015; the name APCNF was given on 2020. The program was called (APZBNF) A.P Zero Budget Natural Farming program. The farmers were following a mix of ZBNF practices and other biological and non-chemical inputs: farm yard manure, vermi compost, NADEP compost, dung from buffaloes, using inoculants like VAM (Vesicular - Arbuscular - Micorrhiza), PSB (Phosphorus solubilising bacteria), etc. Farmers’ choice in the matter of practices is being encouraged. All are called NF farmers as long as they are not using synthetic chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and weedicides. There are 34 NGO partners and they have their own variations. All these variations have been included. The change in name from APZBNF to A.P Community Managed Natural Farming (APCNF) is to give explicit recognition to the fact that the program is farmer centric, follows farmer to farmer extension system, and is driven by their innovations.



## RySS

(RySS) Rythu Sadhikara Samstha has been established as a not-for-profit company under Section 8 of the Companies Act 2013 to create integrated institutional mechanism for all programs, schemes and activities intended for farmer's empowerment, encompassing welfare, development, capacity enhancement, credit flow, financial support and allied empowerment activities. Rythu Sadhikara Samstha can be told as Farmer Empowerment Organization.

Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming (APCNF) is being implemented by Rythu Sadhikara Samstha (RySS).

### What is Natural Farming

Natural Farming is a chemical-free farming system rooted in Indian tradition enriched with modern understanding of ecology, resource recycling and on-farm resource optimization. It is considered as agro ecology based diversified farming system which integrates crops, trees and livestock with functional biodiversity. It is largely based on on-farm biomass recycling with major stress on biomass mulching, use of on-farm cow dung-urine formulations; maintaining soil aeration and exclusion of all synthetic chemical inputs. Natural farming is expected to reduce dependency on purchased inputs. It is considered as a cost- effective farming practice with scope for increasing employment and rural development. (Ref: <https://naturalfarming.dac.gov.in/NaturalFarming/Concept>)

## DAY WISE REPORT



**Day 1 - Date: 23.02.2024**

### Dimsha Natural Farming Producers Organization:

A trip was organized to the Dimsha Natural Farming Producer's Organization at Kiloguda village of Arakublock of Alluru Sitaram Raju District. There are 1175 women SHG members from 581 villages. Currently in AP, 93,000 out of 1, 84,000 families are being covered under APCNF. The agronomic practices include:

- Complete chemical free farming
- Compact model approach
- The field is covered all 365 days with multiple crops
- The farmer has something to harvest every time s/he visits the field

Through this type of farming the farmers are earning Rs.3, 50,000 to Rs. 5, 00, 000 per acre annually.

This FPO has been organized by Sanjivani Rural Development Society, headed by Mr. DE Mulla as Director.

During the visit, the relationship between water, environment and wind was explained to the participants.

Women farmers are regarded as improved farmers and they are adopting improved methods of cultivation. They are using Jeevamruta primarily and Bijamruta, Nimastra, Brahmastra and 9 other types under Bio-stimulates based on the requirements of the plants.



Formulation of Jeevamruta-10 liters of Cow urine, 10 Kgs of Cow Dung,15Kgs of Gram powder, Jaggery 15Kg and one handful of soil is taken and the mixture is mixed with 200 liters of water. Each time 200 liters of this solution is applied in 1 acre land.

Formulation of Beejamrit: 5 Liters of Cow urine, 5 Kg of cow dung, Limestone: 200 Gms and one handful of soil is mixed with 20 liters of water. The mixture is called Beejamrit. This is used for protecting the crops against disease and pests. This is also used for seed treatment.

As was observed during field visit there are 9 principles of natural farming:

1. *Soil to be covered with crops for 365 days (Living Cost Principle):* There would be cultivation of vegetables, leafy vegetables, Oil seeds like mustard and groundnut and pulses like arhar, kandul and millets like ragi and suan etc. so that the field would be covered with crops at any time during the year.
2. *Diverse crops (15-20 crops in the same field including trees):* Cereals, pulses, oilseeds and tuber crops, all varieties are cultivated in the same patch of land.
3. *Keeping the soil covered with crop residues* in spite of whether living plants are there or not, the field is to be covered with crop residues after the crops are being harvested. The crops residues are left for humification thereby adding to the soil organic matter.
4. *Minimal disturbance of soil(minimum tillage):* There would be shallow tillage with bullock cart instead of heavy tillage with tractor. This practice reduces the disturbance to soil texture and structure thereby restoring soil fertility.
5. *Farmers own seeds to be used (Indigenous seeds):* Use of high yielding and hybrid seeds are forbidden because of their negative effect on the soil and agro ecosystem.
6. *Integrating animals into farming:* As the inputs like cow dung and cow urine are mostly used by the farmers, hence integration of animal husbandry into agriculture is encouraged.
7. *Bio stimulants to act as catalyst to trigger soil biology:* There are many categories of biostimulants. The most popular are humic acids, seaweed extracts, liquid manure, composting

and beneficial bacteria and fungi. Humic and fulvic acids – parts of soil organic matter resulting from the decomposition of plant, animal, and microbial residues.

8. *Pest management through better agronomic practices:* Physical and mechanical methods of pest control, including trap crops, border crops and establishment of pheromone traps. Use of chemical pesticides and hormones are discouraged.
9. *No synthetic fertilizers and pesticides:* When the above 8 principles are obeyed then the 9<sup>th</sup> principle i.e. No synthetic fertilizers and pesticides are being automatically achieved.

The crops in the demonstration fields have been cultivated with zero chemicals. The pest management is being done through physical, and mechanical methods and also through use of pheromone traps, trap crops and border crops. Azolla is being used to nourish the plants along with its pest control properties.

Through application of the above techniques the insect pest is always kept under ETL (economic threshold level). An economic threshold is the insect's population level or extent of crop damage at which the value of the crop destroyed exceeds the cost of controlling the pest.



APCNF promotes use of Bijamruta, Jeevamruta, Nimastra, Agnyastra, Brahmastra and all other types of Organic formulations as substitutes for chemical fertilizers and pesticides. All farmers are being supported to construct Jeevamruta production tanks right inside their lands. Jeevamruta is applied @15 liters per acre for 5 times in paddy and 200 liters in 10 days duration in vegetables.

*Community Jeevamruta Production Unit:* A community Jeevamruta production unit has been constructed at Bhaliaguda village of Dumuriguda Block of Alluru Sitaram Raju district of AP. It has been constructed with member's contribution.

**Mr. De Mullu** shared that Sanjibani has received the bio village award for the quality work in this village. During discussion a farmer from RCDC team shared that the land and water conditions in the villages is not similar to Nabarangpur where there is water scarcity. Mr. Khillo responded that earlier the situation was just like that. The tribal were practicing Podu cultivation and almost all villages were having large patches of land under Podu cultivation. Gradually with the interventions of APCNF, the changes in practices could be achieved. The farmers were made aware to cultivate in residual soil moisture conditions and during winter they are growing groundnut, kandul, ragi and other short duration crops. They use up to 6 tractor loads of cow dung manure per acre.



There were discussions on the following topics:

- Agriculture and its relationship with nature
- Characteristics of soils
- Changes and types of weather and climate
- Natural Farming, organic farming, and chemical farming

In natural farming methods, the fertility of the soil increases naturally. The soil becomes healthy. A discussion was held with Mr. Prakash Rao, Asst. Director in Agriculture department who is working with APCNF since last 7 years.

There are 2 types of Agriculture:

- **Chemical:** Done through application of urea, potash and gromor. By continuous application of inorganic fertilizers, the water holding capacity of the soil decreases.
- **Organic:** In organic methods of cultivation, there is less consumption of water as it naturally increases the water holding capacity of the soil. The farmers grow various crops in the rainfed methods of agriculture. This is otherwise called SMART agriculture.
  - The farmers use their traditional knowledge and practices for disease and pest management.
  - Farmers use indigenous seeds and seeds mela is being organized where barter of seeds is being held between farmers.

Then the works on Seeds was shared by Mr. De Mullu from Sanjibani NGO who is also a Board member of Acharya N.G Ranga, Agricultural University.:

A seed festival is being organized every year to display and exchange best quality traditional seeds. As shared by Mr. Ram though there were protests by the farmers in the initial years but subsequently this was accepted by the farmers. A plant genome biodiversity award has been received by Sanjibani for the exemplary works on organization of a seed bank of 45 types of crops and 296 types of seeds.



### Baliyaguda Village:



Baliyaguda village comes under Dumuriguda block of Alluru Sita Ram Raju district. It has been declared as an organic village. There are altogether 24 HHs and all are PVTG (Particularly vulnerable tribal groups). Significant achievement in the context of natural farming could be observed.

1. *Forest Conservation:* As all the villagers have been provided land for farming, they are cultivating settled farming. The earlier practices of Podu cultivation have been completely avoided. Now the villagers are supporting in forest conservation through various community forestry activities initiated by Sanjibani NGO.
2. *Step methods of cultivation:* As the agriculture lands are located around steep slopes of the hills, the farmers are adopting step methods of cultivation through construction of stone bunds around the slopes.
3. *Multi crop/Integrated farming:* The farmers are adopting multi crops and integrated methods of farming.
4. *Piped water supply to the fields:* The farmers are adopting piped water supply and they are collecting water from the higher elevation streams.



## CASE STUDY

Pangi Binita is a 29 years old woman from Baliyaguda village. She has 2 acres of lands all in the hill slopes. She has been associated with Sanjibani trust since 1999 and has supported many activities on natural farming in Baliyaguda. Earlier she was cultivating only one crop i.e. Ragi and earning an annual income of Rs.70, 000. After being connected with Sanjibani NGO she started natural farming in 50 cents land and subsequently converted all her 2 acres into natural farming. She has started cultivating pulses, vegetables and millets. Now she has been able to earn Rs.300, 000 to Rs.500, 000 per annum. Ms. Dangi Binita has the largest seed bank in the state with various types of seeds and has participated in the seeds exchange programme organized by RySS. She has also received one award from Krishi Vigyan Kendra for becoming a leading farmer in the state. Subsequently she has received cash award of Rs.500, 000 from Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. She is adopting natural methods of farming including ATM model; 365 days green cover, "A" grade model. She has also been supported with Jeevamruta with the cash prize she received; she has invested upto Rs.200000 (Rupees two lakhs only) to construct diversion weirs and purchase of pipes for irrigation. Now she supplies irrigation water to her fields through the piping systems.



She has also cultivated coffee in 1-acre lot land and could be able to sell coffee with Rs.200000. Mrs. Binita could be able to secure the livelihoods of her family through natural farming. With the cash award she received, she has invested for Education (BSc, Nursing) for her daughter, and now plans to provide medical education to her son.

Mrs. Binita is cultivating millets including ragi and suan, and vegetables including beans and tomato. She has created a seed bank of 20 types of seeds including rajma, kandul, french beans.



**Day 2: 24.02.2024:**

RCDC team-met Mr. B. Bisweswar Rao, Mandal-in-charge from Silarammilla under Paderu GP of Sitaram Raju district. He has adopted many advanced natural farming techniques including multiple crops including brinjal, chilli, tomato and mustard. The farmer earns Rs.46,000 in 8 months. Azolla tank is being maintained in the field. Azolla is used as a mulching crop in the rice field. Azolla application leads to:

- Less insect pest attack
- Nitrogen fixation
- Support in the crop growth
- Increases water holding capacity of the soil
- Can also be used as cattle and poultry feed

**\* The ideal dose of Azolla is 2kg/acre.**

5 liters of Jeevamruta in 100 liters of water is the ideal dose. The farmers are also using Pheromone trap. Now steps are being taken by RySS to promote seed bank in each and every village.

**Benefits of Indigenous seeds:**

- Less disease attacks
- Well, acclimatized to local conditions
- Gives better yield
- Less soil exhaustive

**SMI (Systems of Millet Intensification)**

Transplanting of Ragi through improved methods is an important practice being observed in the exposure visit. The ragi being cultivated in the SMI (Systems of millet intensification) gives significantly higher yield (19/20 quintal/acre in comparison to 9/10 q/acre in broadcasted ragi). Cross ploughing 4-5 times along the lines helps more tillers and thereby increased yield.

**Health and Nutrition:**

A meeting was organized by the RySS team in the D.Danguru village to share the health and nutrition practices being adopted along with the NF practices.

Ms. Rajeswari, State Consultant, RySS shared that health and nutrition interventions are being practiced in 6 districts for which support is being provided for kitchen garden and backyard poultry. The health and nutrition interventions are being carried out keeping in mind pregnant mothers, lactating mothers and 2-6 years old children.

Farmer's nutrition schools are being organized in the operational districts. All 62 farmers in the village are natural farmers.

Steps are being taken to identify the commodities available in the village including food crops, millets, pulses, vegetables, meat, poultry, sugar, and jaggery etc. Then assessments done to identify the origin of various items and also to ascertain the natural farming practices in the villages from which they are procured.

Major health and nutrition intervention being carried out are:

- Homestead food production
- BYP, small ruminants production
- Thematic capacity building
- NF consumption agenda through SHG

- Crop planning exercises
- Institutional linkages
- Farmers' nutrition schools
- Food basket roll out

It was informed by the experts that Royat bazar at Vishakhapatnam deals with only organically grown produces and there is a high demand of these products.

Paderu is a brand in Organic farming. Organic certification being done through village wise records of PGS India.

The team visited the coffee processing unit at village in the afternoon.



One farmer's producer organization named N. Nitta pattu Girirajan Royata Sewa Mariyu Utthapahibrula Mutually Aided Cooperative Society has organized by RySS. This FPO has been promoted by Kobel Foundation with technical support from Techno serve and RySS. The FPO has been funded by Wal-Mart Foundation. This is a women led Society with 3683 members enrolled in the FPO. Membership fee of Rs.100 per member has been collected. ST farmers, NTFP collectors and agriculture dependent farmers have been enrolled in the FPO. This FPO has also been supported by NABARD. Earlier in 2017 natural farming was taught by RySS to the farmers of this FPO. The farmers have learnt how to store, lessen the investment and enhance earnings from agriculture.

The crops grown through natural farming process are turmeric, black pepper, coffee, rajma and ginger.

M/S. Techno-serve with funding support from Wal-Mart Foundation, supported the FPO during 2019. There are 11 Board of Directors; 5 female and 6 male.

The FPO is organizing training on improved methods of coffee plantation. Organic certification has been done through partnership with Bharat Organics. All the 363 farmers have been certified as natural farmers. The FPO has a total turnover around Rs.4-5 crores/year and has received two awards for adoption of natural farming.

They are organizing yearly meetings of the General Body and promoting Medconda brand of coffee. They are selling coffee to Tata group.

Earlier during 1995 this area was a highly naxal prone area. Due to earlier interventions on Joint Forest Management, Forest Department had allocated 2 acres of land per family. They cultivated turmeric, coffee and ginger.

Subsequently they cultivated turmeric and ginger as intercrops of coffee.

The FPO is able to provide a dividend amount of Rs.500- Rs. 800 per member. It is one of the successful FPOs in the state and the country.

Later, Mr. Suresh Chandra Bisoyi, Director, Field operations of RCDC conducted a visioning exercise among the beneficiaries of BftW project. He shared with the beneficiaries that keeping in mind the progress of this FPO they should envision the Nabarangpur FPO over a period of 7 Years.

**Day 3 - 25.02.2024:**

**Team Interaction:**

An interaction with the team of farmers from the Nabarangpur project area was organized. During this session Mr. Suresh Chandra Bisoyi, Director Field operation, RCDC, enquired from the participants regarding the lessons they learnt from this visit and how they would replicate it.

The participants answered that they were able to learn a lot of innovative practices being adopted by the farmers. However, they are of the opinion that though many of the ideas were known to them but the 9 principles of natural farming being explained by the farmers is quite interesting.

Discussion with Tarun Aditya Pasarla, Natural Farming Associate (NFA), RySS;

An exclusive interview was held with Mr. Tarun Aditya with regard to various facts of natural farming. This interview session was conducted by Mr. Suresh Chandra Bisoyi, Director, Field operations, RCDC.

Mr. T. A. Pasarla shared his working experience on APCNF and also its Organogram and 6 thematic areas covered under the project.

APCNF (Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming) is being implemented in 26 districts of AP with head office at Guntur. The 26 districts are managed by 26 DPMs (District Program Managers)



There are 6 themes as under;

- Transformation and commoditization
- Marketing
- HR and Gender
- Nutrition and Health
- ICT
- Training and FFS

**\*6 numbers of thematic heads are managing the 6 themes.**

APCNF was started during 2015 and RySS was formed to implement the project by both the State Government and Central Government. EVC (Executive vice chairman) is the head of the Governing body. CEO is the head of the organization and currently Mr. Rama Rao is the CEO of RySS. As shared by Mr. TAP, 90% of the DPMs are from Agriculture Department and each District is equipped with one Junior PE, natural farm associate. There are altogether 9000 to 10000 employees in RySS.

In block level there are master trainers and at the village level there are ICRPs (Integrated Community Resource persons).

For financial and billing purpose The DPM reports to the Joint Director and for work they report to RPC (Regional Project Coordinator)

### Major learnings of the participants:

- **Improve yield:** Natural farming aims to increase yields by maximizing production factors like labor, soil, equipment and by avoiding the use of non-natural inputs like fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides. Many scientists are of the opinion that high yields are not possible without chemical fertilizers and pesticides. However, this program has proven by conducting studies on control and non control plots that the yield in natural farming plots is appreciably higher.
- **Increased farmers income:** Natural farming aims to make farming viable and inspirational by increasing net incomes of farmers on account of cost reduction, reduced risks, similar yields, incomes from intercropping, increasing crop intensity along with availing fair price of the crop grown. This increase in income is purely due to natural farming as no subsidy of any kind is given to the farmer.
- **Minimize cost of production:** Natural farming aims to drastically cut down production costs by encouraging farmers to prepare essential nutrients and plant protection materials with locally available resources, thereby ending the need for external and commercial inputs like fertilizers and other chemicals. The inputs like Jeevamrit and Beejamrit are significantly reducing the costs of cultivation.
- **Eliminate the application of chemical inputs:** Natural farming eliminates the application of chemical inputs thereby adding to the soil fertility and productivity in the long run adding to the water holding capacity of the soil.
- **Environment Conservation:** Natural farming aims to reduce risks associated with uncertainties of climate change by promoting the adoption of an agro-ecology framework. It encourages farmers to use low-cost homegrown inputs, eliminate the use of chemical fertilizers, and industrial pesticides. Natural farming has shown evidence of increased resilience of farmlands along with protecting crops against extreme weather conditions by improving the fertility and strength of the soil
- **Reduce water Conservation:** Natural Farming is a pre-eminent practice that has proved to improve water retention capacity. It requires minimum water consumption and is known to reduce the dependency on resources like water and electricity. Thus, ultimately preserving groundwater reserve, improve water table, and reduce financial and labor stress on farmers.
- **Motivating farmers takes time:** It was learnt that motivating farmers to move away from chemical agriculture to natural farming takes a lot of time and persuasion. There are many challenges. But once the farmers are motivated by the results then they do not talk of chemical farming again. This motivation problem is also experienced when the program moves from the old areas to new areas.

### Conclusion:

The farmers of RCDC's field area have been practicing many natural farming practices. But through this exposure visit they have developed a holistic vision and formally learnt the 9 principles of natural farming. They now look forward to applying their learning in their fields.

APCNF has gone a long way in the direction of bio farming and natural farming as evident from the field-based knowledge gathered through this exposure visit. The natural balance between soil, climate and

agro ecologist being restored leading to sustainable livelihood development. In fact, the same initiative of RySS should be replicated by Odisha in the agriculture development agenda of the state.

This report has been prepared based on the knowledge and skills shared during various interactions in the field. This can become a tool for advocating strategy on promotion of natural farming in the country by RCDC.



| Detail list of Participants for Exposure Visit<br>22/02/2024 - 25/02/2024 |                         |        |               |                                  |            |
|---|-------------------------|--------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Sl. No.   | Name of the Participant | Gender | Village       | Designation                      | Contact No |
| 1   | Suresh Chandra Bisoyi   | Male   | BBSR          | Director -Field Operations, RCDC | 9437828437 |
| 2   | Prakash Chandra Panda   | Male   | BBSR          | Fundraising Manager, RCDC        | 9438526400 |
| 3   | Dusmanta Kumar Ojha     | Male   | Nabarangpur   | Project Coordinator, RCDC        | 8249396265 |
| 4   | Bharati Mahapatra       | Female | Jharigaon     | Program Officer, RCDC            | 7008345650 |
| 5   | Sankara Prasad Mishra   | Male   | Jharigan      | Program Officer, RCDC            | 9438687300 |
| 6   | Premlal Bhatra          | Male   | Baraguda      | Community Service Provider       | 7735150274 |
| 7   | Haridas Majhi           | Male   | Deulakana     | CSP                              | 9777092722 |
| 8   | Dharam Majhi            | Male   | Sindhiguda    | CSP                              | 9178800654 |
| 9   | Bhaktabandhu Bhatra     | Male   | Purniguda     | CSP                              | 8117959593 |
| 10  | Namita Majhi            | Female | Kuhurakote    | CSP                              | 8984727487 |
| 11  | Janaki Tiwari           | Female | Phupugan      | CSP                              | 9556915467 |
| 12  | Gajendra Bhatra         | Male   | Danaguda      | Farmer Field School Farmer       |            |
| 13  | Ghana Bhatra            | Male   | Lambikanadi   | FFS Farmer                       | 6372809249 |
| 14  | Hari Gond               | Male   | Pujariguda    | FPO Board Member                 | 7855091655 |
| 15  | Supati Gond             | Female | Pujariguda    | Farmer Club Member               | 9777055498 |
| 16  | Komolochan Bhatra       | Male   | Tarakanadi    | Farmer Club Member               | 9178451830 |
| 17  | Lachhma Bhatra          | Female | Tarakanadi    | Farmer Club Member               |            |
| 18  | Trinatha Bhatra         | Male   | Baraguda      | Farmer Club President            | 9938799869 |
| 19  | Trinatha Gond           | Male   | Dengaguda     | FFS Farmer                       | 7735144611 |
| 20  | Pitambara Bhatra        | Male   | Dengaguda     | Farmer Club Member               | 8118022487 |
| 21  | Kusma Bhatra            | Female | Dengaguda     | FPO Board Member                 | 8018271784 |
| 22  | Jina Bhatra             | Male   | Purniguda     | FFS Farmer                       | 7894878876 |
| 23  | Pratapsing Bhatra       | Male   | Charkutiaguda | FPO President                    | 7609896486 |
| 24  | Laxmi Pujari            | Female | Banuaguda     | Sarapanch                        | 7894027458 |
| 25  | Padman Gouda            | Male   | Gomioda       | Farmer Club Member               | 7749033555 |
| 26  | Paramananda Pujari      | Male   | Sindhiguda    | Farmer Club Member               |            |
| 27  | Jala Bhatra             | Male   | Kuhurakote    | FFS Farmer                       | 9938284893 |
| 28  | Kamala Majhi            | Female | Kuhurakote    | Farmer Club Member               |            |
| 29  | Gunadhara Gond          | Male   | Jabadhadi     | Farmer Club Member               | 6372302772 |
| 30  | Bimla Bhatra            | Female | Deulakana     | FPO Board Member                 | 9078795104 |
| 31  | Lekhamani Pujari        | Female | Deulakana     | Farmer Club Member               | 7854080843 |
| 32  | Lambu Bhatra            | Male   | Nangaguda     | FFS Farmer                       | 8260133168 |
| 33  | Damaru Bhatra           | Male   | Nangaguda     | FFS Farmer                       |            |
| 34  | B. Siva Sankar Dora     | Malr   | Jharigan      | Program Officer , RCDC           | 9437786070 |



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