



2016-17

Annual Report



AME FOUNDATION

BELIEVES IN "HELPING PEOPLE TO HELP THEMSELVES"

AMEF is a resource organization. It seeks to empower dry land farmers in degraded ecological situations on the Deccan Plateau, in improving their own livelihoods, along with sensitivity to gender and equity concerns. Pursuing this goal, it works with farming communities, like-minded NGOs and government agencies concerned in creating and testing technological options, for wider application. In the process, it strives to forge institutional synergy among the interacting bio mass actors, playing a catalytic and facilitative role.

AMEF is motivated by a deep-going concern. The initial transformation in Indian agriculture became possible through the Green Revolution technology, which benefited the better-endowed regions and resource-rich farmers, using expensive purchased farm inputs. But, it bypassed the vast dry farming tracts. Trapped in these areas are a large number of small and marginal farmers struggling to make a living, with their depleted environmental assets, eroded soils and rapidly sinking ground water resources. Therefore, a second transformation has become necessary. Working with these families, searching for alternative farming options is a matter of great socio-economic and strategic concern, today.

Does AMEF create something out of nothing? Hardly the case. Adopting the Participatory Technology Development (PTD) and Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approaches, AMEF teams up with responsive farmers groups, interested NGOs and development agencies to locally explore new ways of managing the available natural resources more efficiently. In the process, new perceptions are generated, new insights are gained and new approaches are devised, combining the traditional knowledge with scientific findings. Thus, farmers are enabled to progress one step beyond the present.

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AME Foundation – Genesis and Focus

Agriculture sector, the primary source of livelihoods for nearly 67% of the population in India is displaying a sluggish growth. Small holders constitute the farming majority (around 70%). More than 60% of them are rain fed farmers. It is reckoned that in future, bulk of the food needs of the nation has to come from rain fed areas, as the irrigated areas have almost neared their peak, while the scope for further increase of irrigation is negligible.

Today, we are left with depleted farmlands, degraded farm environment and demotivated farm population who have nowhere else to go. Farmlands, under cultivation for generations, are getting depleted of their finer soil fractions, fertility and water holding capacity. Further, the degradation of the farm environment is aggravating the situation. Farming in regions like Deccan Plateau of Southern India with low and uncertain rainfall conditions is increasingly becoming unviable with inappropriate land-use practices and depleted vegetation. Challenges to feed and to fulfill the needs of a growing population in a sustainable way require a better and more comprehensive insight into ecologically sound crop production processes, especially in fragile environments of resource-poor areas of the Deccan Plateau.

While the development programmes focus on a small section of elite, frontline farmers who are able to cope with the changes around them, the majority of small holders who are risk shy have nowhere else to go. AMEF focuses on building capacities of these farming majority to deal with their own situations better.

AME Foundation (AMEF), over the years, with its deep-rooted interest in sustainable agriculture (SA), has been seeking ways to fulfil its mission of empowering the dry land farmers in degraded ecological situations on the Deccan Plateau, in improving their own livelihoods, along with gender and social equity concerns. Born as a training agency in 1982, in

a temperate climate in The Netherlands, AME has moved into a tropical region in 1986. Going beyond the training of agricultural environmentalists, AMEF has entered into field situations to forge innovative farming practices combining the traditional and the modern methods.

Presently, AMEF is working as a development-oriented, non-government organization, devoted to promoting ecological farming alternatives among small and marginal farmers engaged in dry land farming. The twin objectives of AMEF are: improving the livelihoods of the farm families in dry lands and addressing the environmental concerns. The focus, thus, includes improvement and promotion of alternative farming practices to bolster food security, strengthen livelihoods, address environment issues and promote more sustainable agricultural practices. It adopts participatory approaches that recognise local knowledge systems and involves local farmers' groups, community-based organizations (CBOs), non-government organizations (NGOs), government departments and other biomass actors in the development process.

The **focal activities** of the organization are given below:

1. **Generating alternative farming practices:** Beginning with on-farm crop improvements by means of Farmer Field School (FFS) and Participatory Technology Development (PTD) processes, technologies related to natural resource conservation and utilisation (NRC and NRU) get generated leading to alternative land use practices. This, in turn, helps to conserve and develop the farm resources and rebuild the environmental support to farming. In the process, the farmers' innovating capacities get enhanced.

2. **Forging gender equity social processes:** AMEF seeks to mitigate and ameliorate the inequality based on gender, caste and economic status. Thus, AMEF addresses these issues while planning and implementing its activities.
3. **Capacity building of farming groups through experiential learning methods:** AMEF has a firm conviction and believes that farming is what a farmer does. Therefore, if durable changes in farming are intended, it is necessary that, the farmers' perception is widened, insights deepened, attitudes modified and managerial abilities are upgraded. Therefore **human resource development** is the key. AMEF specializes in participatory and empowering education processes like Farmer Field Schools to guide farming communities.
4. **Focus on building capacities of Rural Youth as Sustainable Agriculture Promoters:** For the large and still growing rural population, agriculture still remains a major means of livelihood. For sustainable rural development, building the capacities of the rural youth to gainfully practice farming as well as guide their own farming communities is crucial. It enables **rural youth** to gain confidence in handling their resources better, get better returns as well as help them to get better social recognition which is so necessary for them to remain in villages.
5. **Building NGO network:** For scaling up of eco-friendly initiatives, AMEF interacts and strengthens the NGO networks involved in the land-based activities. By using training situations created in the cluster villages, capacity building of partner NGOs forms the major portion of AMEF's work.
6. **Developing institutional linkages:** AMEF seeks to build linkages with state, national, international research

and development organizations to harness the technologies and methodologies for accessing information and involve such agencies to move towards participatory research and development approaches.

7. **Information sharing strategies:** Documentation and dissemination on technology and methodology of ecological agriculture form an important responsibility of AMEF. It brings out manuals, guidelines, workshop proceedings, working papers, case studies etc.
8. **LEISA India publication:** AMEF intends to develop LEISA as a preferred platform for promoting eco-farming alternatives and reach more persons and institutions interested in sustainable agriculture. AMEF also works on enhancing the capacities of NGOs and others in documenting and disseminating experiences on sustainable agriculture.

In attaining the twin objectives of improving livelihoods and addressing environmental concerns, AMEF builds its operational strategies based on the fact that the farmer is the primary user of the land resources. Therefore, AMEF begins working with the farm families, farm resources and farming systems. A start is made in village clusters with groups of farmers, using LEISA technologies. This is used as a springboard for scaling up LEISA practices and as a training base for development agencies and practicing farmers.

So far, AMEF had been using combination of methodologies in implementing the focal activities. Empowering learning processes like Farmer Field Schools and Participatory Technology Development are used. While the primary objective remains promoting SA in the dry lands of Deccan Plateau, AMEF is making earnest efforts to address the issue of natural resource management in some pockets of rainfed and irrigated rice areas through the "System of Crop Intensification" principles in paddy, ragi and red gram. On a modest scale,

AMEF has been promoting revival of farmer preferred local varieties and promotion of home gardens with urban citizens.

2. AREAS OF OPERATION

AME Foundation continued its field operations with Area Units located in Dharwad and Dharmapuri and field programmes implemented in in Bangarpet, Chintamani of Kolar district, Karnataka and in Telangana.

3. THE PROGRAMMES

The major projects implemented included

3.1. Improving dry farming through ecological agriculture (Dharmapuri Farm Initiative) – *supported by Srivats Ram*

3.2 Improving dry farmer livelihoods through Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture (Telangana Farm Initiative) – *supported by Srivats Ram*

3.3 Improving small farmer livelihoods in rain fed areas through climate resilient farming practices

3.4. LEISA India programme – *supported by MISEREOR and ILEIA*

Improving dry farming through ecological agriculture



This project also called as Dharmapuri Farm Initiative (DFI) is a project of AMEF supported by Sri Srivats Ram, MD of Wheels India Ltd. The programme focused on improving the livelihoods of resource poor farmers in 5 villages of Pennagaram block through LEISA approaches.

Dharmapuri Farm Initiative (DFI) supported by Srivatsram was implemented in 5 villages in Pennagaram block, namely, Nagadhasampatti, Erikarai, Mangarai, Gotlumarampatti and Bikampatti.

Five season-long FFS were initiated on groundnut, Ragi, Samai crops at weekly/fortnightly intervals. While the village Mangarai cultivated Ragi and Samai, all the other four villages took up ground nut sowing.

With the failure of Southwest monsoon August-Sept 2016, the crops at the reproductive stage were severely affected by drought conditions. The focus was therefore shifted from crop based FFS to allied activities such as Kitchen garden, Mushroom production, Azola & backyard poultry

production. This strategy was taken in order to compensate the farmers from total loss of seasonal crops and ensure some benefits through allied activities.

Though soil moisture level was uncertain, farmers went ahead with sowing of horse gram as second crop. Fortunately, a cyclonic rain during November 2016 saved the second crop of Horse gram to some extent with minimum yield. But, the crop had stunted growth owing to moisture deficit in the soil during growing period and also due to dew. This resulted in insufficient flowering during reproductive stage that resulted in 50-70% yield loss.

Harvest was done in mid of January to mid of February. On an average, farmers could

A farm woman turned as ecological farmer

Indrani (45) lives in Mangarai village of Pennagaram block holding one acre of dry land. She has four daughters. She used to practice agriculture without any pre-planning and as per advice of input seller by purchasing fertilizer and pesticides, indiscriminately. She generally doesn't pay much attention on how much is spent and how much is gained from agriculture.

Indrani has been a member of SHG group since 12 years. One day she realized that she was not earning anything from the way she did farming. She learnt about AMEF activities and interacted with the women who had been trained by AME. In 2015, when AME came to their village to help farmers, Indrani proactively came forward and organized the FFS group. She participated in FFS sessions and this helped her to focus on ecological agriculture. She says that FFS sessions empowered her with lots of knowledge. She gradually gained more confidence in taking appropriate decisions to address problems in her farm. *"Now I prepare NSKE, botanical pesticides and yellow sticky traps on my own, thereby I avoid chemical pesticides, totally. Similarly, I also started using bio fertilizers that incur less expenditure compared to chemical fertilisers. Previously, I used to spend Rs.8000-10000 per acre but now I spend only around Rs. 4000/- and save an amount of Rs.3000-4000/-per acre,* says Indrani.

When there was acute drought in 2016, the ecological practices followed in her lands saved the crop. Also, she could harvest 20-30% of yield while it was total loss in the case of other farmers. Indrani also took proactive steps in teaching other SHG group members on LEISA production technologies. She also made efforts in sharing her experiences in gramasabha and panchayat level meetings.

harvest horse gram yield of 35 to 48 kgs per half an acre using LEISA practices. In case of control plot, where LEISA not practiced, the yield range was 30 to 37kgs.

Thus, the horse gram and farm allied activities stood as backbone to farm families in spite of severe drought.

Farm allied activities

Kitchen gardens were established by farmers both during the core and lean season period. Women of all the 5 villages belonging to about 200 farm families, got involved in this program. Initially, they were provided with 16 types of vegetables with necessary trainings on time bound cropping program - sowing greens first followed by vegetable crops of 3-4 months period and then creepers of 4-6 months period. Accordingly, they grew and harvested four types of greens in a month period, where they could harvest 3-6 kgs of greens per family. This was followed by staggered harvests of brinjals - 3-4kgs; bhendi 2-4kgs; cluster beans 1-3kgs; tomato 1-3kgs; chillies 0.5-2kgs per family. This optimum harvest ensured household consumption first. The surplus was then shared with neighbours. Further, they took up cultivation

of creepers which included harvest of bitter gourd 4-6kgs; ridge gourd 6-9kgs; snake gourd 4-8kgs etc. The kitchen gardens stood as nutritional pillars to cater to all the 200 farm families' food and nutrition requirements. Families no more needed to buy vegetables from the market. The expenditure made earlier on buying vegetables (Rs.300-600 per week) was a great saving to the households.

Backyard poultry production is another activity that attracted majority of farmers, where desi poultry birds were reared in backyard spaces. This was initiated with 25 farm families by giving 2 desi birds per family. Hens of 1st batch laid 13-18 eggs and by March end all the hens hatched out with F1 population of 410 young ones. As per agreement, two pairs of the



Vegetable sharing by a woman farmer to SRFI official during the visit

3 month old chicks were given to other members of each respective group.

Second batch of 25 families were provided with 2 desi birds in February 2017. While the direct beneficiaries were 50, the programme covered all the remaining 150 members within 6-10 months period, by the process of sharing chicks.

Fodder promotion: Four types of fodder varieties were introduced for the first time for promoting fodder bank in backyard spaces. Fodder seeds like Sweet Sudan, CoFS-29 sorghum (multicut), Stylosanthus scabra/hamata, Lucerne were given to each farm family. But farmers did face little hardships in their establishment due to the unprecedented drought.

Mushroom Production: This allied farm activity was initiated with 100 farmers and each farm family could harvest 2.5 to 3.5kgs of mushroom from 2 mushroom beds prepared at their house hold level. Each of the 100 families was provided with 200gms of mushroom seeds (spawn). Thus a total mushroom harvest of 230 to 250 kgs was realized which benefitted farm families to diversify their diet. Interestingly, school going children got involved and took special care of mushroom production.



Farm woman holding desi poultry birds multiplied by her

Special events

Field interaction meet

A two day event was organized for the participants of Multi Stakeholder Platform Workshop, on 18th & 19th of November. The event was held at Gotlumarampatti village with a field visit to Erikarai village. Participants belonging to various countries and Indian states participated in the field visit and group interaction meet. They visited programme villages and learnt a lot about FFS, allied activities like kitchen gardens, mushroom cultivation, backyard poultry, Azolla production etc. The Multi Stakeholder Platform Workshop was organized by SAMPARK and AME Foundation.

Farm diversification – A backbone of household economy

A farm woman Thangamani (35) is a graduate involved in farming as fulltime job, living in Erikarai village of Pennagaram block. Her husband is paper merchant in Bangalore, stays in city permanently and come back home once in two months. Main reason for his migration was due to economic crisis and dwindling farm return.

Thangamani, with AMEF intervention, organised FFS group and was an active participant too. Even though the year 2015-16 was drought, she never gave up and implemented all the allied activities in her homestead area serving as a model to her group members.

Thangamani being leader of the FFS group persuaded all the members to take up allied activities. Thus, all the members and even non members of the village started establishing kitchen gardens along with other activities. Innovative ways of drip bottle irrigation were installed in kitchen gardens of all the houses (about 50) in the village. Thus, even when farming failed and there was a crisis, these women could harvest varieties of vegetables from their backyards. Backyards served as “Back bone of nutrition” to all these households.

“I would have not allowed my husband to migrate to Bangalore if I had learnt these aspect earlier”, says Thangamani. She also motivated each group member to collect seeds of kitchen garden and build on their own “household seed banks”.

AME Dharmapuri team arranged field exhibits showing various experiments done by farmers, fresh vegetables harvested from kitchen garden, mushroom etc.. In total, 180 farmers representing 5 DFI villages participated. Stakeholders representing diverse sectors, for instance, KVK MYRADA, participated. They reflected on their collaborative initiatives with AMEF. ED explained how stakeholder platforms could be operationalized, citing specific examples from AMEF experience.

Donor visit: On 28th November Mr. Jayanth and Mr. Natarajan from Wheels India Ltd., visited DFI villages and interacted with farm families who got affected by extreme drought. They observed the field. While they visited all the FFS fields of 4 villages, they also observed kitchen gardens, mushroom, poultry etc. and

appreciated such allied activities and their realized benefits.

Tata Trust research Scholar visit: Miss. Sowmi Kundu, research scholar from research wing of TATA Trust, Pune, visited Dharmapuri villages on 10 & 11th of February 2017 to observe and learn on various systems and procedures followed for successful kitchen gardens maintained at DFI areas. Initially on 1st day, she visited household level kitchen gardens at Erikarai and Gotlumarampatti and interacted with participants on field followed by group interaction meet at Gotlumarampatti village. On 2nd day, visited various kitchen gardens maintained at old village of Etiampatti and held group interaction meet. She also visited kitchen gardens at Madam village and interacted with group members.

Improving dry land farmers livelihood through promotion of Sustainable Agriculture



Telangana Farm Initiative (TFI) supported by Srivatsram promoted ecological agriculture in 5 villages of Kondurg Mandal of Mahaboobnagar district of Telangana State during 2016-17.

In 2016-17, the programme was implemented in 5 villages - Yedira, Mustipally, Venkriyal, Agriyal and Kasalabad. Gram sabhas and PRAs were organized in all the villages.

In all, 200 farmers were involved in the learning process. 50 farmers from two villages were guided through FFS (a discovery learning process) and in the remaining three villages, 150 farmers were guided through modular training on land preparation, enriched FYM application, seed treatment with biofertilisers, integration of border (Jowar) and intercrops (Cowpea), bud nipping in Red gram, and biological (NSKE extract) control measures.

Farmer Field School (FFS) on Red gram: Season long Farmers Field School (FFS) was conducted on Redgram based cropping system. Soyabean or Maize as intercrop and Jowar as a border crop was promoted in these 2 villages. Around 50 farmers participated in

these FFS sessions. The specific curriculum was developed based on the problems and needs identified by the farmers and staff during the PRAs.

In Mustipally and Yedira villages, FFS in Red gram based cropping system was completed. Farmers learnt various LEISA practices like less seed rate (3 Kg vs. 5 Kg in conventional method), seed treatment with biofertilizers (Rhizobium, PSB, Trichoderma), sowing across the slope, wider row spacing, paired row, gypsum application (100 Kg/0.5 acre) etc. The bud nipping practice (at 45, 60, 75 DAS), has resulted in increase in number of branches (Average 45 branches/plant vs 25 branches/plant in non-LEISA plots), increase in flowers and pods by 40%. Thus, farmers could get better yields.

Average returns for a sample of ten farmers is mentioned in Table1.

Table 1: Returns from Redgram crop (per acre)

Particulars	FFS Method	Conventional* Method
Crop Yield (Qt)	6.3	3.94
Cost of Cultivation (Rs)	11200	12900
Mixed crop Yield	Nil (crop loss due to rainfall)	0
Fodder Yield	1 cart load (Jowar)	0 (Monocrop)
Net Income (Rs)	23060	7588

* Conventional plot is where LEISA practices are not adopted.

On 12th December 2016, field day was conducted in Yedira village. Around 157 farmers participated from 5 project villages. FFS collaborator farmer explained the practices adopted in his field. Farmers visited FFS as well as Conventional field and observed the differences, got aware of the practices and learnings in FFS.



Field day on Redgram at Yedira village

Modular Training events: One hundred and fifty farmers from 3 villages were trained through modular training events and farmers adopted the practices in their respective fields. 20 farmers prepared the *Neem Seed Kernel Extract (NSKE)* in their field and sprayed it on Red gram crop to control the pest infestation. 70 pheromone traps (yellow & White) were installed in the red gram field to monitor and attract moths.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI): During Kharif season, 10 farmers adopted the SRI method of paddy cultivation. Owing to use of young seedlings, more spacing, sunlight and aeration (by alternate wetting and drying), farmers observed the difference in yield in the SRI method (48 tillers/plant) compared to conventional method (18 tillers/plant). There was good growth and less weed infestation. Lesser use of chemical fertilizers reduced the economic burden.

In Rabi season, SRI paddy transplanting was taken up by 10 farmers over 6 acre land. Farmers were trained on seed treatment and weed management in SRI.

Returns from SRI crop is presented in the table below.

Table 2: SRI Paddy field (per acre)

Particulars	SRI Method	Conventional Method
Crop Yield (Bags)	26	22
Cost of Cultivation (Rs)	7604	12200
Fodder Yield (Cartload)	3	2.5
Net Income (Rs)	28096	17950

Vermicompost: 10 farmers established Vermicompost units in the backyard and fields to meet out the nutrient requirement (used vermicompost avg.2 mt/farmer) of the crop and reduce the dependency on external inorganic



Weed Management in SRI Paddy field

fertilizers.

Azolla: 52 farmers produced Azolla for the first time. Azolla was fed to the cattle. There was an increase in milk yield by 0.5 lit/day/animal & fat content by 0.9. By feeding azolla, farmers are getting around Rs.22/day/animal, as additional income.

Botanicals Preparation: Farmers prepared bio decoctions and sprayed on chilli crop as growth hormones. They prepared EFYM and applied to chilli crop in Mustipally village, got 20% extra yield.

Kitchen Garden: Farmers were trained on establishing kitchen gardens. Seeds of vegetable crop varieties such as Tomato, Brinjal, Methi, Cucumber, Bhendi, Bitter gourd, Curry leaf, Leafy vegetables like Palak, Amaranthus, were mobilized. 85 farm families established kitchen gardens in their backyards. Vegetables were used for home consumption and surplus sold at local market. Selling of vegetables fetched an additional income (Avg. Rs. 900/ family) while saving the money spent on buying vegetables from the market.



Kitchen garden

Farmers Study tour: Study tour was organized. Farmers visited tur dal mill, farmers co-op society and Agriculture research station (ARS) at Tandur. Farmers discussed with resource persons of ARS on good production practices in Redgram, community owned farm mechanization services and Tur dal making processes.



Farmers study tour to ARS Tandur

Animal Health Camp: Animal Health camp was conducted with the support of Veterinary department in Yedira village, 43 cattle were vaccinated.

Improving small farmer livelihoods in rainfed areas through climate resilient farming practices



A programme on climate resilient practices was initiated in three districts in South Indian States – Kolar and Dharwad in Karnataka, and Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu. The programme was initiated with an overall goal of improving dry farming livelihoods through better natural resource management, mixed cropping practices towards resilient sustainable farming systems.

The programme was initiated with an overall goal of improving dry farming livelihoods through better natural resource management, mixed cropping practices towards resilient sustainable farming systems. Major components of the programme included improving productivity in dry land crops of millets/cereals/pulses for improved yields and farm incomes through diversity and reduced costs of cultivation; guiding farming communities through empowering farmer education processes like Farmer Field Schools and organising farmer collectives to manage their own seed and fodder requirements, share resources like equipment, explore joint initiatives for processing and value addition.

The programme focused on three districts in South Indian States – Kolar and Dharwad in Karnataka, and Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu,

identified as typical drought prone districts by the Government of India. Twenty villages in each of the areas were identified for programme implementation.

Dharmapuri

On completion of PRAs, season long FFS sessions were conducted in five villages namely Koothapadi, K.Puthur, Madam, Nayakanur, Muthukampatti that covered 200 farmers (@ 40/village). The crops covered were Samai, Ragi, Groundnut.

A total of 200 farmers were trained through modular training events (three modules each) in all the five villages.

Though the crop status was excellent in initial period till vegetative phase, due to extreme drought the reproductive stage of the crop got affected in drought resulting in zero yield. Even



Villagers mapping the resource map of Madam village

the hardy crops like Samai, Ragi also got affected due to extreme moisture stress.

The second crop of Horse gram yield was realized 50-70% lesser than the normal yield. Horse gram Harvest details (for 0.5 acre): Koothapadi-42kgs; Madam-37 kgs; K.Puthur-45kgs; Nayakanur- 57; Muthukampatti-58kgs. Farmers could harvest better yields as these villages are located near the reserve forest that provided a congenial micro climate with less evapo transpiration loss of water from soil and plants. But the total yield was far less than the normal yield of 350-400kgs due to monsoon failure and severe drought.

Farm allied activities

As there was total crop loss owing to severe drought, farm allied activities were taken up.

Kitchen garden: Kitchen garden activities covered 400 farm families. Seeds of various vegetable varieties of 14 types were provided to each farm family. This helped the farmers a lot with diverse vegetable availability at their door steps. All the 400 farmers could harvest various vegetables either daily or on alternate days. Thus, each family could harvest Brinjal 5-6 kgs; Chillies 0.5-1kg; Beetroot 2-4kgs; carrot 3-6kgs; Avarai (Dolichos) 5-7kgs; 5-7 bundles of four types of greens such as amaranthus, palak, sirukeerai, araikeerai.

Azolla production: From each of commonly laid azolla plots in 5 villages, the harvested azolla was distributed to members to cultivate azolla at their house hold level. Thus, in each of 5 villages, 5 members have started azolla cultivation at homestead level. Totally, 25 farmers followed the azolla production and they harvested once in 15 days and the harvested azolla was mixed up with rice bran to feed their milch animals.

Dharwad

Grama sabhas were conducted in selected 20 villages of Dharwad and Hubli taluks. During (April & May 2017), 1243 farmers participated, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) was conducted in 4 villages namely Kannenayakoppa and Amblikoppa in Dharwad; Chowrugudda and Channapura in Hubli Taluk and baseline data was collected. Eco-farmer groups were formed in 10 project villages in both the taluks.



PRA at Chavaragudda village

Farmer Field School (FFS) on Soyabean:

Season long FFS (a discovery learning Process) was conducted on Soyabean based cropping system in Kannenayakoppa, Amblikoppa, Chowrugudda and Channapura villages of Dharwad and Hubli Taluks. 100 farmers got trained through season long FFS in these 4 villages (25 farmers/village).

Curriculum was developed based on the locally identified problems as addressed by the farmers during PRAs and all possible solutions were included as short studies in curriculum. Seeds, four coulter seed drills, gypsum, bio

fertilizers as critical inputs were mobilized. Sustainable farming practices such as seed treatment with bioagents, lesser seed rate, quality seed selection, sowing across the slope, inter cropping of green gram and border crop with Jowar was adopted in collaborator farmer field.

Two Field days were conducted at Channapura (136 farmers from Channapura, Chavaragudda, Ramapur and Muktinagar Villages) and Amblikoppa (130 farmers from Amblikoppa and Kannenayakanakoppa Villages). During these field days farmers visited both FFS & Non FFS plots and compared the growth, no of tillers, no of pods, size of the grain. They also clarified doubts from collaborator farmer and appreciated the crop grown by adopting climate resilient practices.

Table 1: Economics of Soyabean FFS field (per acre)

Particulars	FFS Method	Conventional Method
Main crop Yield (Qt)	5.5	4.5
Intercrop Yield	24 Kgs	Not Adopted
Fodder Yield	1 cart load	Not Adopted
Cost of Cultivation (Rs)	6290	7000
Net Income (Rs)	10810	5600



Field day on soyabean at Channapur village

Farmer Field School on Jowar: In Rabi season, season long FFS on Jowar based cropping system was planned to be conducted in 4 villages. Owing to failure of rainfall, FFS could be organised in only 2 villages i.e., Dombrikoppa village of Dharwad and Muktinagar (women group) village in Hubli Taluk with 50 farmers (25 farmers/village). A combination of sustainable farming practices such as seed treatment with bioagents, lesser seed rate, quality seed selection, sowing across the slope, inter cropping of Madike, was adopted in demonstrator farmer field.

Table 2: Economics of Jowar FFS field (Per acre)

Particulars	FFS Method	Conventional Method
Main crop Yield (Qt)	4.0	2.5
Intercrop Yield	6 Kgs	Not Adopted
Cost of Cultivation (Rs)	4160	3810
Fodder Yield (Cartload)	2	1.5
Net Income (Rs)	9740	4890

Training local youth: Local youth from selected villages were identified as volunteers and trained on LEISA practices. Participants learnt the process of conducting FFS, field related problems identification, seed treatment, biological preparation, vermicompost production, Azolla production, EFYM, etc.



FFS on Jowar - Women Farmers taking oath

High cost agriculture to low cost agriculture

Mr. Shidagouda Patil is a farmer from Bidaragaddi village of Khalaghatagi taluk of Dharwad district. He owns ten acres of land. He practiced conventional farming methods using chemical fertilizers. One day, he came in contact with AMEF. Though he was not totally convinced about LEISA methods, he started attending season-long FFS. He practiced what he learnt on his piece of land. Having got good result, he gradually reduced the use of chemical inputs on his land and increased the use of organic inputs. By integrating all components like field crops, fruit crops, dairy, forest tree species getting good income Even though this area is being affected by drought, his farm is able to hold the moisture and getting good yield as compared to his neighbors. He is self reliant. He produces quality FYM, Vermi compost in his field using the farm residues and dung produced from his cattle. He also educates the villagers regarding less use of chemical inputs. He is now recognized as a progressive farmer in the village. (a case pertaining to 2011-12)

Modular training- Modular trainings were conducted on climate resilient LEISA practices with non FFS group farmers (including 2 women groups consisting of 30 farm women/group) in both the taluks, on natural resource management, seed treatment, diversified cropping systems and weed management.

Fodder Production: In project villages, around 68 farmers planted hybrid Napier grass slips (multi cut variety) in their back yards and on bunds. Each farmer could feed the green grasses to their two local cattle, every day, sufficiently.

Study Tour: Around 87 farmers participated in Krishimela (on 27th September 2016) organized by University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad. Farmers visited the stalls of different companies/ Departments/ organic fertilizers & organic products companies/ university fields and discussed with experts. They also visited the Demonstration fields of Agricultural University.



Farmers Study Tour to Krishimela at UAS Dharwad

Vermi composting: As a pilot activity in Mukthinagar village, two farmers constructed Vermicompost units and earth worms were released.



Vermicompost Unit at Mukthinagar village

Kitchen Garden: In Dombrikoppa village, 8 farmers established kitchen gardens in their backyards. Vegetables included tomato, brinjal, methi, cucumber, bhendi, bitter gourd, curry leaf, leafy vegetables like Palak, Amaranthus, to meet nutritional security of farm family. Harvested vegetables were used for own consumption and surplus was sold at local market. Households received an additional income of Rs.900/ family, owing to sale of vegetables.

Kolar

The programme was initiated in 10 villages, 5 each from Bangarpet and Chintamani taluks.

Grama sabhas were conducted in 10 villages including pre visits to villages and preliminary farmer groups discussions (FGD's) with farmers.

PRA's were conducted in 8 villages - Krishnapura, Gunthurugadda and Deshamvarahally villages in Chintamani, in which around 150 farmers participated. In Bangarpet taluk, PRA was conducted in Chettagutalahally, Kanamanahalli, Ramakrishnapura, Tamtamakanahalli and Nadagummanahalli villages in which around 265 farmers participated.

Base Line surveys were done in all the 10 villages with 528 farmers. The base lines were periodically reviewed to ensure identification of relevant parameters is monitored.

Eco Farmer Groups (EFG) were formed with one group in each village involving 244 farmers.

Owing to change in villages after selecting more villages in Chintamani, Eight more gramsabhas, 4 more PRAs were conducted. Baseline surveys were done in two more villages and EFGs were formed in 5 more villages.

Capacity Building

Training local youth: Identified and selected 10 educated local farm youth. One each from the village was identified and trained on LEISA practices.



Soil Sampling



PRA

With change in villages, another 20 youth were trained in LEISA practices.

Farmers Field Schools (FFS): 10 season long FFS groups were organized in all the 10 villages involving 200 farmers for season long training program. (Each group comprising 20 farmers). Identified 10 FFS fields and 10 collaborative farmers. FFS was organized in Ragi, G.Nut, and Redgram based farming system.

Modular Training programmes: Two Modular Training events were initiated in each of these 10 villages involving 466 non FFS farmers. Training topics included, combination of SA practices such as in-situ moisture conservation, soil fertility and productivity improvements, combination of resilient cropping systems, specific skills like seed selection, seed treatment, Gypsum application, use of bio fertilizers, benefits of micronutrients, advantages of staggered nursery (in Ragi crop), raising nursery for red gram crop, advantages of transplanting in Ragi, diverse cropping systems (Mixed cropping), use of enriched farm yard manure (EFYM) biological control, Integrated pest management (IPM), use of botanicals, promoting better micro climate, introducing agro forestry system.

Field progress

Some of the field activities initiated were ploughing across the slope, soil testing, tank silt application, spreading silt and FYM in main fields, formation of ridges and furrows, formation of compartment bunds, strengthening existing bunds, application of gypsum to groundnut crop, preparation of

staggered nurseries in Ragi, growing Red gram seedlings in plastic covers.

Critical inputs like good quality seeds (Ragi, G.nut, Red gram, Minor millets) bio-fertilizers, micronutrients were given to farmers.

Sowing of groundnut completed by June and July months by 200 FFS group farmers in 10 villages covering an area of 250 acres. The weeding in groundnut went up to mid August and second week of September by using cycle weeders which were newly introduced in these villages and it is cost effective compare to hand weeding. More than 50% of the farmers used this cycle weeder. About 250 non FFS farmers growing groundnut in an area of 275 acres, are following SA practices.

The Groundnut crop stand was good up to September compared to non FFS farmer fields owing to adoption of LEISA and SA practices. Thereafter, the crops started wilting and dried by October due to continuous dry spell (failure of rains) of 65 days. The districts of Kolar and Chikkaballapur were also declared as drought hit areas by the Government of Karnataka.

Ragi was transplanted using staggered nurseries covering an area of 125 acres.

Red gram seedlings raised in plastic covers were transplanted in an area of 5 acres in July and August. Other than these seedlings, sowing of Red gram as a pure crop was taken up in 15 acres. Red gram as a mixed crop is taken up in 89 acres along with Groundnut and Ragi.



Ragi staggered nursery

But due to scanty, irregular insufficient rain fall the dry land crops deteriorated.

Farm based allied Activities

Back yard kitchen gardens: Kitchen gardens have become a boon to the farming families, especially for farm women. Due to drought, the seasonal dry land crops failed. The farm women took up kitchen gardens. This program was initiated with 120 farm women in both the taluks. Vegetable cropping system was planned. Women were trained on growing kitchen gardens. They were also provided with 14 varieties of vegetable seeds which included Brinjal, Tomato, Bhendi, Bitter Gourd, Ridge Gourd, Cluster bean, Chillies, Amaranthus and locally available leafy vegetables.

Azolla cultivation : Azolla has been initiated in all the ten villages. 25 units were started. Farmers have come forward to scale up the Azolla.

Fodder Cultivation: 52 farm families were provided with nutritional value fodder seeds like maize to establish homestead fodder bank. In case of Co-4 grass, the slips were sourced from farmers who had cultivated previously.

LEISA India

LEISA magazine is recognized as the leading magazine for sharing field based experiences in Low External Input and Sustainable Agriculture. LEISA India, published in English, is the regional Indian edition of Agricultures Network of the global LEISA magazines, coordinated by ILEIA, Netherlands. LEISA India, the programme continued to strengthen grass root level knowledge sharing through local language editions (Kannada, Hindi, Tamil, Oriya, Telugu, Punjabi and Marathi) and limited copies of print edition of English. Besides print editions, magazine is widely distributed as e-copy, downloadable on the website and shared in social media.

LEISA India magazine is being produced from the year 1999. The Indian edition (LEISA India) of the global magazine Farming Matters (earlier called as LEISA Magazine) was supported by ILEIA, The Netherlands. Being a member of global agricultures network, LEISA India is being supported by ILEIA, for the production of the digital version of the magazine and dissemination through various online means (2012-16).

We received funding support from MISEREOR for Phase I (2011-2014) and Phase II (2014-17). Besides limited copies of English print edition, MISEREOR has been supporting production and distribution of four issues per year of 4 language editions (Kannada, Hindi, Tamil and Telugu) and two issues per year for two new language editions– Punjabi and Marathi. 2016-17 is the last year of the second phase of MISEREOR funding.

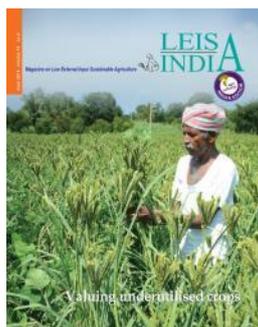
1. English Edition

a) Magazine Production

During this period, four issues of LEISA India magazine were produced.

1) Valuing under utilised crops (Vol 18.2, June 2016)

The issue included 8 full length articles. This issue brought out the role of local food

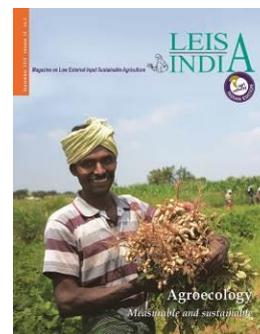


crops and underutilized crops, particularly in addressing the issues of food security and climate change. The magazine was of 36 pages.

There was a good response to call for papers. We received 16 articles in response to call for papers to this issue. Out of them, 8 were selected and included in the issue.

2) Agroecology - Measurable and Sustainable (Vol 18.3, September 2016)

The issue included 7 full length articles. Also included an interview with Dr. Clara Nicholls, the President of the Latin American Scientific Society of Agro ecology (SOCLA). The magazine was of 36 pages.



The response to this issue was lukewarm. We received very few articles in response to call for papers to this issue. Hence we had to proactively source articles. We also included 2 articles from our Agricultures Network pool of which one was a sponsored one. In all, we included 7 articles.

3) Stakeholders in agro ecology (Vol 18.4, December 2016)

The issue included 8 full length articles covering

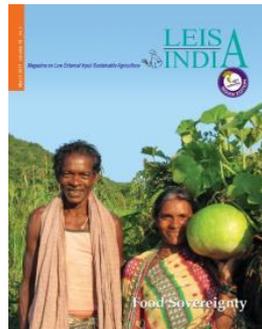


the initiatives of various stakeholders in promoting agro ecology – either individually or in partnership. The magazine was of 36 pages.

We received 17 articles in response to call for papers to this issue. Out of them 5 were selected. We proactively contacted individuals and organisations and succeeded in getting another 2 articles. One more from the region received by ILEIA, was selected and included. In all, we included 8 articles, all from the region.

4) Food Sovereignty (Vol 19.1, March 2017)

The issue included 7 full length articles. Also, included an interview with Ramona Dominicioiu, a member of Eco



Rural is, a peasant association in Romania. The magazine was of 36 pages.

We received 13 articles in response to call for papers to this issue. As we could select only 4 articles from this lot, we had to proactively source articles from organisations like GEAG, NIRMAL and Food Sovereignty Alliance. The interview that was included was sourced from our global Agricultures Network. In all, we included 7 articles.

b) Content and outreach

All the issues were of 36 pages excepting March issue 2016 issue which was 40 pages with 4 pages of additional content sponsored by Development agency, OXFAM.

The content included in the magazine is 80% field experiences. Another 10% of the content is reserved for including strategic content and the remaining 10% is from global sources. In every issue, the interview section is included from the global edition to give the readers in our region a global perspective of an issue. Of the 26 regionally sourced articles, 3 articles

focused on women (12%). This year the highest number of contributions came from the NGO sector. Of the 26 articles sourced from the region, 20 (77%) belonged to the NGO sector, 5 (19%) were from the Academic/Research category and 1 (4%) was by individuals/farmers.

Of the 45 authors for regional articles, 15 were women authors (**33% women**). Thirty nine belonged to NGOs, 5 from the research/academics and 1 was from individual category.

The total number of subscribers for the **English Edition** as of March 2017 is 7859. Out of them, 3351 received printed edition. These include farmers and grass root NGOs and CBOs. Around 6131 readers received the electronic version. They include readers from categories like NGOs, Academics, Research Institutions, students etc. This also includes a few of the farmers, NGOs and paid subscribers who are receiving printed edition, who also wished to receive the electronic version.

Of the total readers, 93% belong to the Indian subcontinent while 4% belong to neighbouring Asian countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Japan, Pakistan, Bhutan etc., and the remaining 3% from across the globe. Among various categories, NGOs formed the major chunk with 33%, followed by academics and researchers (13%), farmer and farmer organisations (12%), and students (6%).

2. Special language editions

Special language editions are produced in 7 languages – Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Oriya, Marathi and Punjabi. While the first five language editions were being produced during MISEREOR Phase I project (2011-14), two new editions– Marathi and Punjabi were added during the second phase – MISEREOR Phase II (2014-17). Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Oriya editions are produced four times a year (June, September, December and March) while Marathi and Punjabi editions are produced two times a year (June and December). All the

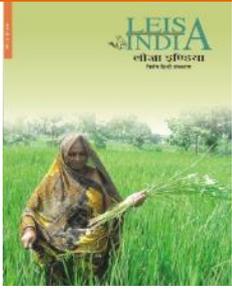
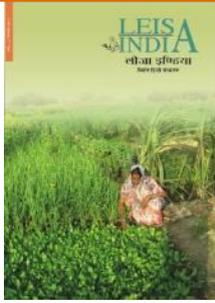
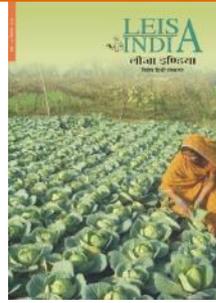
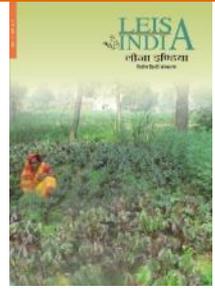
language editions include translations of selected articles from the LEISA India English edition.

The language editions are brought out in partnership with LEISA India consortium partners – GEAG, Gorakhpur (Hindi); Mitramadhyama Trust, Bangalore (Kannada); Kudumbam, Trichy (Tamil); ORRISSA, Bhubaneswar (Oriya); Yuva Rural Association (YRA), Nagpur (Marathi) and Kheti Virasat Mission (KVM), Faridkot (Punjabi). The Telugu editions being produced in collaboration with

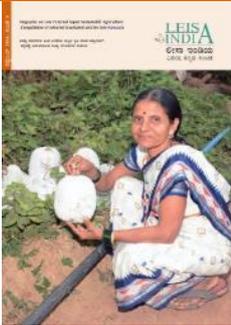
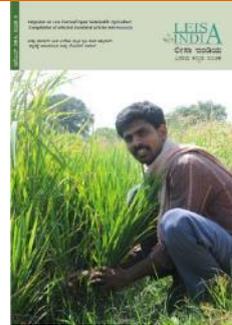
consultants till the designing stage while printing and distribution are being taken up by AMEF.

During the reporting period, four issues (June 2016, September 2016, December 2016 and March 2017) of the special translated editions in Tamil, Kannada, Hindi, Telugu, Oriya, have been produced. During the same time, two issues (June 2016 and December 2016) of Punjabi and Marathi language editions were produced.

HINDI EDITION

2016-17			
June	September	December	March
			

KANNADA EDITION

2016-17			
June	September	December	March
			

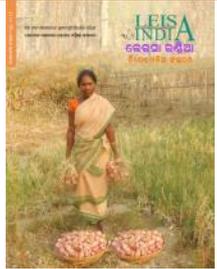
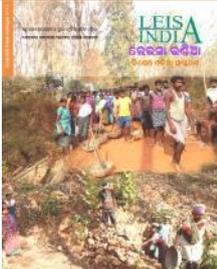
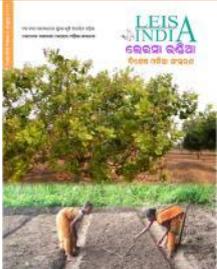
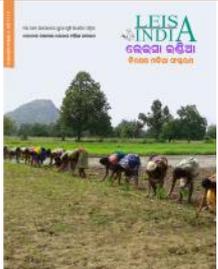
TAMIL EDITION

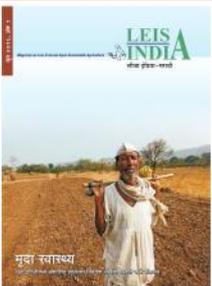
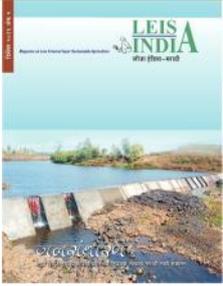
2016-17			
June	September	December	March
			

TELGU EDITION

2016-17			
June	September	December	March
			

ORIYA EDITION

2016-17			
June	September	December	March
			

Marathi Edition - 2016		Punjabi Edition - 2016	
June	December	June	December
			

The outreach for language editions was **12300**. Out of this, the highest readership is for Hindi edition (24%), followed by Tamil (21%), Kannada (17%), Telugu (13%), and Oriya, Punjabi and Marathi at 13%. The language editions were distributed primarily to grassroot institutions who are comfortable with local language only.

During the reporting period, one Consortium partners meeting was organized during February 2017. As the project was ending and the next phase was proposed, a face to face meeting was organized at Bangalore. The progress was reviewed and plans for the next phase were discussed.

3. Outreach

LEISA India magazines are disseminated through various means.

- 1. Print Copy** – Print copies of English and Language Editions reach readers at the grass root level. Around 3351 copies of English edition and 12300 copies of language editions (all 7 languages) were disseminated as hard copies (Total 15651).
- 2. E-magazine** – English edition is also disseminated through email as an e-copy for those who have access to internet. Around 6131 readers are reached through e-copy. There was around 6% increase in e-copy subscribers as compared to the previous year.

- 3. LEISA India website** – Visitors to LEISA India website access the magazines uploaded on the website. All the English language issues have been uploaded on the LEISA India website (www.leisaindia.org) and also on the global website of Agricultures Network

(www.theagriculturesnetwork.org).

Number of visitors to LEISA India website was 10255 with 61646 page views during the reporting period. Of this, 74% were from India and the remaining 26% from other countries. 45% of those who visited the website were women. Around 61% of the visitors belonged to the age group 18-34. The language editions (Hindi, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Oriya, Punjabi and Marathi) are also uploaded on the LEISA India website.

- 4. Mobile Apps** - Around 601 have accessed the app with 3254 page views.
- 5. Social networking:** LEISA India is on Face book and Twitter. These accounts were started in January 2015. During the reporting period, it has got more than 4881 followers on Face Book and 113 followers on Twitter. The online/digital versions of the magazines are gaining immense popularity among the urban population. Also, through social media, the magazine is reaching a much larger readership.

6. LEISA India content is being **linked/shared on other websites**. For example the Vikaspedia website of the Government of India has been sharing LEISA India article on its various language web pages. Hence, the outreach is much wider. Also, authors share their articles on their institution websites, enabling wider sharing.

magazines at the local level during meets and fests. These displays have garnered a lot of subscriptions too for the magazine.

7. **Dissemination in larger forums:** The magazines were presented in various workshops, both nationally and globally. Some of them include:

AME Foundation participated in the NGO Expo organized at Delhi where a stall was set up promoting LEISA India, through magazine display and poster display. The display was also done during the World Food Day at IAT in October 2016.

Besides these, wall calendar (2017) and posters were produced and distributed.

Partner organisations have been displaying language edition

Some feedback from the readers

The magazine provides valuable insight for trying out innovative farm practices.

Shri. B R Vinayaka Rao, farmer, Karnataka

I have been getting improved knowledge from LEISA India magazine. I am extending this knowledge through different means – farmers meet, FFS, trainings etc.

P. Jeevan Das, NGO, Tamil Nadu

I have started a family farming model and the magazine has helped me a lot. I use the content for training women SHG members on low cost farming.

Mr. Sudanshu Sekhar Biswal, Development worker, Odisha

Used the content for preparing course curriculum.

Dr G S K Swamy, College of Horticulture, Mysore

The magazine is very useful to the staff, students and scientists of this college.

Librarian, College of Agriculture, Nagpur

Your excellent articles have been very helpful to our farmers in North East India

Dr. Shyam Medhi, NGO, Assam

To me, this magazine has been playing a role in sharing and disseminating the best practices as information bank for policy makers and practitioners...

Tara L Lama, National project Manager, National IPM project, Nepal

LEISA India will be a great contributing factor to promote sustainable agriculture in South Asia, particularly in Pakistan.

Rufus Kamran, Society for Peace and Sustainable Development, Pakistan

Readers Survey

To understand how the magazine is being perceived and the content used by the readers of all the language editions of LEISA India, a **Readers Survey** was conducted during July-December 2016.

A survey form was designed and translated into all the languages with the active help of our partners. The printed form was sent along with the September 2016 edition of the magazines (English, Hindi, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada and Oriya) and with the December 2016 issue for Punjabi and Marathi editions. Also, survey form was sent electronically to all those who have access to emails. In addition, the form was placed on the website too. To motivate readers to respond quickly within a deadline, a surprise gift was offered.

The response was very encouraging. An 'Access' database was designed to process the results, quickly. Overall, around 5% of the readers responded to our survey. We can observe that while the responses were exceptionally high for Marathi, it has been very good for English, Kannada and Tamil. They have been low for Hindi, Telugu and Oriya editions.

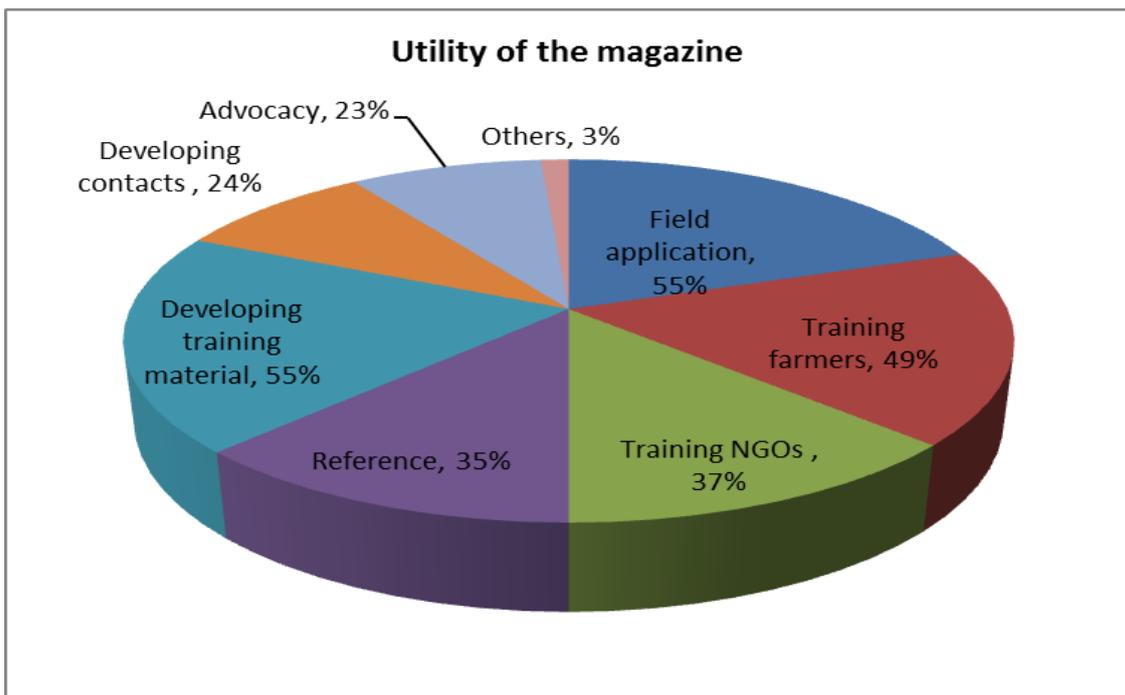
Survey Highlights (eg., English Edition)

A total of 210 readers of English edition responded to the survey. Of these 17% are farmers, 40% NGOs and 11% from the government.

Around 81% of the respondents felt that the magazine was of interest as it provided information on alternative agriculture and 61% felt that the field based articles was the source of interest for them. Around 58% of the respondents liked as it had a mix of local and global experiences.

Around 55% of the respondents said that they had put the content of magazine to use by applying it on the field. Around 49% used the content for training farmers and 37% used it for training NGOs. The magazine content is being extensively used for developing training material. Around 55% of the respondents have used the content to develop training material.

Around half of the respondents are sharing the magazine with their farmer friends (48%), colleagues (57%) and in meetings (46%). This shows that there is dissemination of LEISA content beyond the readership numbers.



Staff as on 31.03.2017

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
Bangalore		
1	Prasad K V S	Executive Director&Chief Editor
2	Radha T M	Managing Editor-LEISA India
3	Poornima	AAO / Consortium Coordinator
4	Rukmini G G	Secretary – Info-Doc
5	Sanath M N	Secretary – Accounts
6	Shivappa	Driver
7	Chikkanna	Attendant
Dharwad		
1	Prasanna V	Secretary cum Accountant
Dharmapuri		
1	Krishnan J	Team Leader

Consultants and Contractual Staff		
Sl. No.	Name	Area Unit
1	Murthy N	CU
2	Ramachandra K S	CU
3	Nagendra Rao V	CU
4	Mallikarjun Patil	Dharwad / Telangana
5	T Mallareddy	Telangana
6	Mayachari A	Dharwad
7	Akkamahadevi M Patil	Dharwad
8	Prasath K	Dharmapuri
9	Venkatesan K	Dharmapuri
10	Munirasu M	Dharmapuri
11	Balakrishna Murthy M R	Bangarpet
12	Ramesh Kumar B V	Bangarpet
13	Ranganna Setty S R	Chintamani
14	Narendra P	Chintamani

FINANCE MATTERS

BALANCE SHEET

GOWTHAMA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

23/57, 41st Cross, East End C Main Road,
9th Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore-560069
Ph : 26636042, 26656194
Fax No : 26651104

AME FOUNDATION
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2017

31.03.2016 Rs.P.	LIABILITIES	31.03.2017 Rs.P.	31.03.2016 Rs.P.	ASSETS	31.03.2017 Rs.P.
2,81,85,528	FUNDS As per Schedule I	2,56,12,712	95,28,669	FIXED ASSETS As per Schedule III	92,20,541
	CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS As per Schedule II		1,50,75,404	LOANS & ADVANCES/ DEPOSITS As per Schedule IV	
28,625	Sundry Creditors For Expenses	1,07,270	88,115	Fixed Deposits	1,44,32,207
6,50,000	Rental Advance	6,50,000	51,000	Other Deposits	88,115
4,97,877	Unutilized Grants	4,27,616	5,23,678	Advances	74,500
2,74,345	Provisions	42,254	43,69,509	TDS Receivable	5,11,837
2,96,36,375		2,59,84,620	2,96,36,375	CASH AND BANK BALANCES As per Schedule V	16,57,420
					2,59,84,620

Chinnappa Gajjar
CHAIRMAN
B. S. Shetty
TREASURER



Place: Bangalore
Dated: 31.07.2017

EXAMINED AND FOUND CORRECT
FOR GOWTHAMA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm No. 005917S
Pundarikaksha
PUNDARIKAKSHA
PARTNER
Membership No. 214283



INCOME & EXPENDITURE

GOWTHAMA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

23/57, 41st Cross, East End 'C' Main Road,
9th Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore-560069
Ph : 26636042, 26656194
Fax No : 26651104

AME FOUNDATION
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017

31.03.2016 Rs.P.	EXPENDITURE	31.03.2017 Rs.P.	31.03.2016 Rs.P.	INCOME	31.03.2017 Rs.P.
5,718	To Bank Charges	4,513	8,00,001	By Rental Income	9,36,924
2,79,782	To Office expenses	2,08,698	66,125	By Donations- Leisa	43,150
34,09,782	To Salary to employees	33,52,143	20,000	By Miscellaneous Income	2,23,282
15,46,000	To Consultancy Charges	16,96,998	5,059	By Terrace Gardening	10,805
2,09,643	To Rent, Electricity & Water Charges	2,75,250	1,48,415	By Profit on sale of asset	-
2,39,587	To Rates & Taxes	2,18,454	1,07,44,727	By Grants Utilized	91,37,904
14,000	To Homestead Gardens	35,312	10,10,000	By Institutional costs	4,28,950
11,56,485	To FFS Coordination & Field guidance	7,21,072	4,225	By Sale of Books & Periodicals/Guidelines	2,500
6,87,150	To Travel & Conveyance	5,52,434			
7,11,634	To Capacity Building of Farmers	16,61,144			
2,23,203	To Critical Inputs & Support Cost	2,81,732	12,67,355	<u>By Interest Income</u>	
1,73,041	To Repairs & Maintenance	3,56,326	1,06,831	FD Interest	10,23,370
2,00,237	To Vehicle maintenance & Insurance	1,93,019	1,06,552	Accrued Interest	50,214
1,12,114	To Printing & Stationery	1,09,658	-	Bank FCRA Interest	1,11,900
51,656	To Postage & Courier	1,00,964	17,150	Interest in IT Refund	17,737
1,54,078	To Telephone & Internet	1,05,841	-	SB Interest	99,706
86,571	To Security Charges	71,089	-	To Excess of Expenditure over Income	21,79,178
1,15,576	To Board Meeting Expenses	2,88,073			
2,42,124	To Meeting Expenses	2,63,320			
2,68,343	To Audit Fees	1,99,029			
1,76,567	To Insurance	33,500			
31,000	To Honorarium	20,77,692			
	To Magazine Expenses (Production & translation)	4,75,844			
20,56,711	To Distribution Expenses				
4,53,431					
1,26,09,433	TOTAL C/F	1,34,59,768	1,42,96,439	TOTAL C/F	1,42,65,621

Chiranjiv Singh
AME FOUNDATION
Bangalore

B. T. Shiva Rao
3



GOWTHAMA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

23/57, 41st Cross, East End 'C' Main Road
9th Block, Jayanagar, Bengaluru 560 069
Telephone : 26636042, 26656194
Telefax : 26651104

AME FOUNDATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017

31.03.2016 Rs.P.	EXPENDITURE	31.03.2017 Rs.P.	31.03.2016 Rs.P.	INCOME	31.03.2017 Rs.P.
1,26,09,433	TOTAL B/F	1,34,59,768	1,42,96,439	TOTAL B/F	1,42,65,621
5,000	To AMEF Donation to World Food Day	5,000			
9,404	To Advertisement	6,950			
16,302	To Web Updating	16,675			
10,10,000	To Institutional Costs	4,28,950			
3,06,061	To Depreciation	3,48,278			
2,80,239.37	To Excess of Income over Expenditure				
1,42,96,439		1,42,65,621	1,42,96,439		1,42,65,621

Chiranjiv Singh
AME FOUNDATION
Bangalore
CHAIRMAN

B. T. Shiva Rao
TREASURER

EXAMINED AND FOUND CORRECT
FOR GOWTHAMA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Firm No. 0059178
Pundarikaksha
CA PUNDARIKAKSHA
PARTNER
Membership No. 214283

Place: Bangalore
Dated: 31.07.2017

AMEF OPERATIONAL AREAS

Central Unit

No. 204, 100 Feet Ring Road, 3rd Phase, Banashankari 2nd Block, 3rd stage, Bangalore – 560 085

Ph: 080-26699512, 26699522, 26794922, Fax: 080-26699410

Email: amebang@viasbg01.vsnl.net.in; amefbang@amefound.org / amefbang@yahoo.co.in;
leisaindia@yahoo.co.in

Website: www.amefound.org; www.leisaindia.org

Area Units

DHARMAPURI

5/1445, VP Singh Street,

Elakkiyampatti, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu

Ph: 09842963832

Josephkrish6383@rediffmail.com

DHARWAD

No.39, 1st Main, 2nd Cross

Behind Shri Ramakrishna Ashram

Channabasaveswar Nagar (C.B.Nagar)

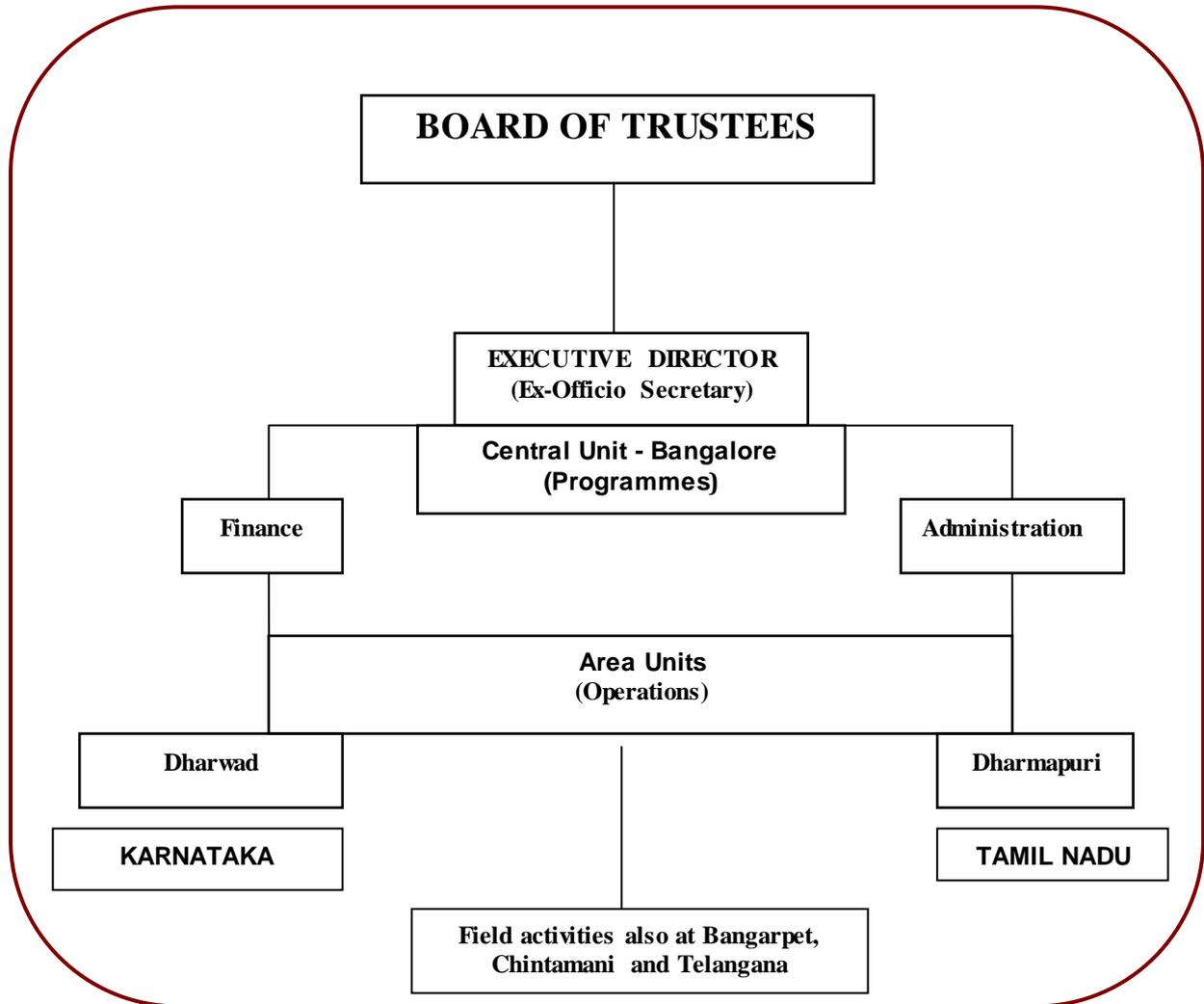
Dharwad 580 007

Ph: 0836 –2472822

ame_foundation@yahoo.com

Other operational areas: Bangarpet, Chintamani and Telangana

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