Annual Report 2013-14

FOUNDATION

No.204, 100 Feet Ring Road, 3rd Phase, Banashankari 2nd Block,
3rd Stage, Bangalore-560 085
Tel: 080-26699512, 26699522 Fax: 91-80-26699410,
Email: amebang@giasbg01.vsnl.net.in; Website: www.amefound.org

CONTENTS

1. 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 fulfill 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 in collaboration with ILEIA works to enhance 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 Rice Intensification" principles. Also, the principles of SRI are being tried out in Ragi and Red gram. On a modest scale, 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 Kolar district, in Bangarpet and Chintamani.

3. THE PROGRAMMES

The major projects implemented included

3.1 Improving farm productivity and better farm resource use through promoting SRI principles in Paddy – *supported by NABARD*

3.2 Producing more with less resource use – *supported by Srivats Ram Foundation*

3.3 FFS and LEISA Programme in Dharwad – *supported by NABARD*

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

3.5 S & T based sustainable dry farming approaches for improving farm livelihoods through empowering literate farm youth on alternative farm practices – *supported by KSTA*

3.6 Pilot project on augmenting the productivity of lead crops/ activities through adoption of sustainable agriculture practices in Kolar District – *supported by NABARD*

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

3.1 Improving farm productivity and better farm resource management in SRI Paddy

SRI principles are based on lesser use of critical resource like water and seed while enabling better conditions for plant growth, and productivity, through modified agronomic and management practices. AMEF initiated efforts in promoting SRI since the year 2004-05. The project supported by NABARD has been promoted both in the irrigated as well as in the rainfed areas in Dharwad district. The present project supported by NABARD focused primarily on promoting SRI principles in paddy; organizing FFS in two villages and forging social institutions to engage in collective initiatives.

Small group discussion and chart preparation in FFS

The project objectives included, focus on adopting SRI principles in paddy – in transplanted and rain-fed conditions for improved yields and reduced costs; Focus on Farmer Field Schools in 2 villages with 2 groups – gradually influencing the whole village; Focus on forging social institutions (Eco farmer groups, FFS groups, building capacities of local youth) as practicing and locally available extension services; Foster use of farm equipment where possible (Transplanter – Transplanting conditions and seed cum fertilizer drill with rainfed farmers);lastly, enabling farmer groups to explore ways of collective use of equipment.

The programme was implemented in 20 villages of Dharwad & Kalaghatgi taluk of Dharwad District. Against a target of 3000 farmers under rain fed conditions, around 2026 farmers have adopted SRI covering 2026 acres using seed drill & furrow sowing. Under transplanting condition, around 535 farmers (400 farmers in rabi) adopted SRI covering 535 acres. In total, against a target of 3000 around 2561 farmers have adopted SRI principles. The project area didn't receive sufficient rains to take up on a larger scale, transplanting in rabi season.

To work with farmer groups, AMEF identified and trained rural youth to serve as rural extension mechanisms. They were trained through TOTs (Training of Trainers), organized in Dharwad District Project villages. TOTs enabled rural youth to gain knowledge on SRI as well as facilitation skills for guiding participatory learning processes. These trained youth conducted gram sabhas and awareness workshops; identified potential SRI farmers; provided field guidance and training. As these rural youth are locally available, ensuring regular support to farming communities, the

farmers became confident to try out alternatives.

Farmers were organised as Eco-farmer groups in each village. Within the groups, meetings with potential SRI farmers were organized on 15th June 2013 to motivate them to take lead in the management of the transplanters and other implements by the groups themselves. It was decided to have a common place i.e. Farmers Facility Centre in the village managed by the SRI group farmers.

Initially, the new CGM of NABARD and AGM visited the project site on 21st August 2013. They visited a young SRI plot and had interactions with the farmers. CGM did make certain comments on the desired levels of yields and choosing chemical alternatives. Farmers explained the context specific realities of their region as well as their own preference and justification for taking up eco friendly alternatives.

Two FFS events were organised in (for rainfed and transplanted paddy cultivation) 2 villages of Dharwad and Kalaghatagi taluk. FFS curriculum was developed and finalized through a curriculum development workshop. The topics identified included, SRI principles, integrated pest management, use of different types of weeders, azolla cultivation, enriched FYM, benefits of seed selection and treatment, vermicompost and composting, IPM and use of improved implements.

For rainfed SRI, inputs such as biofertilizers and seed drills were made available in the villages. Around 18 FFS sessions were organized in rain fed SRI. One season long Farmer Field School event was organized with the SRI transplanting farmers in the summer season. Inputs and implements such as biofertilizers, rope markers, cono weeders were mobilized. Around 20 FFS sessions were organized.

Fifty five farmers from 2 villages organised into 2 FFS groups have undergone trainings through Farmer Field Schools. Farmers have adopted SRI methodologies as well as other LEISA practices which included enriched FYM, vermicomposting, low cost sand urea preparation, Azolla cultivation; seed treatment with bio agents; use of improved seed; Glyricidia cuttings on bunds; kitchen gardens.

After FFS involving season long learning, short term and long term studies, farmers were able to understand (Why and How aspects), practice and share their learnings confidently in farmer's meets and field days with enhanced abilities of dealing with their field problems by participation, interaction, and joint decision making. Also, these groups have undergone intensive training on Group management. Some of them are potentially developing as lead farmers capable of enabling farmer to farmer spread of practices.

In Rabi season, the farmers took up sorghum crop. The farmers of the project villages adopted LEISA practices in Sorghum based cropping

Table 1: Practices adopted by farmers

Selection of seeds	Treatment with brine water solution
Seed requirement	5 kg/ acre
Nursery	Raised bed
Main field preparation	3- 4 times ploughing, FYM application
Transplantation	One or two seedlings/ hill with 25X25 cm marker/ 30cm row spacing (rope method)
Intercultural operation	3 weeding operations by using weeders, if necessary one manual weeding
Fertilizers	Basal : 50kg DAP + 20kg MOP 1st top dressing – 35kg urea (15 – 20dat), 2nd top dressing 25kg urea + 15kg MOP (45 DAT)
Water management	Wetting and drying up to panicle initiation stage. Thin layer of standing water (upto 1 inch) is maintained to avoid chaffyness till complete grain set.

system. Sorghum is the major crop grown in Rabi season in Dharwad district, under dry land farming (rain fed) conditions. Inspite of the fact that the district is situated in agriculturally advantageous region, crop yields in rainfed areas are fast declining. While the amount of rainfall received seems to be adequate for a fairly good cereal, pulse and oil seed crops, the results are not satisfactory. Increased use of chemical inputs and exploitative use of natural resources is seriously affecting the yields and costs of cultivation. These issues are being addressed in Sorghum based cropping system which is one of the major cropping systems in the area. Alternative practices taken up include a combination of better on farm rain water management, soil fertility improvement and eco-friendly plant protection alternatives, for instance, fall and early ploughing, cultivation across the slope, bund repair and strengthening, seed treatment, enriched FYM application, use of biofertilisers, wider spacing, strip cropping and intercropping with safflower/ and Bengal gram, use of improved farm equipment like weeders etc.

Five farmers in each FFS group tried out 'Suryamandal' kitchen garden in 1 gunta of their land. The plants chosen include edible fruits and vegetables, for balanced nutrition. Few other farmers have adopted backyard kitchen garden. Farmers have sprayed bio pesticides such as neem leaf extract, chilli garlic extract and Panchagavya as growth promoters. The vegetables grown include tomato, brinjal, methi, cucumber, bhendi, curry leaf and leafy vegetables like palak, amaranthus, bitter gourd. On an average, they have harvested vegetables worth Rs. 2500/- each while incurring an expenditure of Rs. 350/- .

Table 2: Yield and returns of SRI farmers in Rainfed condition

No	Rainfed Rice	SRI	Conventional practice
A	Yield (q/acre)	13	11
B	Gross Returns (Rs/ac)	18200	15400
C	CoC (Rs./acre)	8200	8700
D	Net Income (Rs./acre) (B-C)	10000	6700
E	Income from vegetables and other crops	5500	2500
	Total income (D+B)	**15500**	**9200**

Results

SRI in Rainfed Paddy (Sowing by using 4 coulters seed drill)

The major principles practiced included: Seed selection and Seed treatment, Sowing methods, Intercultural operations; balanced use of fertilizers, water and weed management

Samples from 30 farmers were selected to compare the yield parameters, yield & income from conventional paddy and SRI paddy during the kharif season in the project. The average seed rate used in case of SRI is 8 to 10 kg where as in conventional practice, it was around 40 to 50 kg of seeds. On an average, 19 tillers and 7 productive tillers were observed in case of SRI plot on the 80th day of the crop stand in comparison to 11 tillers and 3 productive tillers in non SRI plot. Also, on an average 24 tillers & 23 productive tillers were observed in case of SRI plot on the 120th day of the crop stand while 13 tillers and 13 productive tillers were recorded in non SRI plot.

SRI in Transplanted Paddy

Traditionally, seedlings are planted in bunches from nursery beds into flooded paddy fields after 20 to 25 days of growth. The rice fields are inundated with water for about three months or so. More recently, direct seeding, bypassing transplantation, is also becoming more common

In SRI Transplanted methods (using rope marker/ Markers/Transplanter), the following are the combination of alternatives practiced.

Table 3: Yield and returns of SRI farmers in transplanting condition

No	Transplanted Rice	SRI	Conventional Practice
A	Yield (q/acre)	22	16
B	Gross Income (Rs/ac)	30800	22400
C	CoC (Rs./acre)	8896	9525
D	Net Income (Rs./acre) (B-C)	21900	12875
E	Other Income (vegetables)	2500	2500
	Total income(D+E)	**24400**	**15375**

Meetings

NABARD Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) was organized on 15th April 2013 at Hulukoppa village. The committee appreciated the efforts made in organizing SRI farmers as Producer groups and suggested that they could avail loan facility as Joint Liability Groups. They also suggested those interested in horticulture to make use of NHM scheme and grow tree crops as they serve as alternative source of income to farmers during the lean season. PMC members also suggested the farmers to have Kissan Credit Cards.

A Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) meeting was organized on 13 December 2013 where the project progress was presented to the AGM, NABARD and the Grampanchayat President by the farming communities and facilitated by AMEF, Dharwad team. During the interactions, Mr. Mahadevaiah, AGM, NABARD, enquired regarding efforts towards collectivization/ possibilities of producer organization. Farmers from Hulukoppa cluster shared that they have already initiated collectivization with five groups having ten members each as well as collected a share capital of Rs. 500/- each. The farmers from Mukkal cluster assured that they will also discuss among their groups as to how to manage farmer-led collectivization. The farmers shared that they have received better rains during the flag leaf stage of the crop; therefore they hope of getting better yields. Leaf roller infestation was noticed in paddy. Suitable control measures like, passing thorn shrubs over crop and spraying of botanicals like neem seed decoction (kashaya) were taken up by farmers. The farmers from Mukkal cluster shared that in case of SRI transplanting earlier they were afraid of losing paddy crop by using young seedlings for SRI transplanting. They shared that after observing 38 to 40 tillers in SRI plot against 23 to 30 in farmers practice, they gained confidence.

The **farmer to farmer sharing** was organised through sharing events and field days in the project villages. The farmers who adopted SRI shared their experience with the fellow farmers. Two field days and 8 sharing events were organised in the project villages. Fifty farmers visited Krishi Mela 2013, organized by UAS Dharwad.

Documentation and dissemination activities included preparation of local language handouts (guidelines) on SRI method of cultivation, integrated pest and disease management in SRI paddy, training charts. Videos on use of transplanter and other machines were shown to the farmers.

Efforts have been made to organise the SRI farmers into a producer collective through joint efforts with NABARD. The steps included the following:

- Building the farming abilities of the farming communities through participatory learning processes for enhanced productivity and incomes, thereby surpluses
- Federating farmer groups of 20- 25 members at the village level through associations for collective action based on

product-specific cluster/commercial crop cycles.

- Ensuring access to and usage of quality inputs and services for enhancing cluster competitiveness.
- Organising a series of meetings with the farmer groups to enable them to understand the idea of *Producer organizations.*

Results

- Six groups of farmers of ***Hulukoppa cluster*** (against a plan of 10 groups) consisting of 10 members each have come together and collected a share amount of Rs. 500/- per member.
- Two groups of 10 members each of ***Mukkal cluster*** (against the plan of 5 groups) have come together and collected a share amount of Rs. 500/- per member.
- The farmers in the ***Dharwad cluster*** are also being motivated to move in the same lines. NABARD AGM also urged them to do so during the PMC meeting on 13 Dec 2013. Subsequently, an orientation programme on "*Producers Organization*" was organized to create awareness among the farmers group in the presence of Mr. Mahadeviah, DDM, NABARD.

3.2 Producing more with less resource use

The AMEF-SRFI collaborative programme was implemented with an objective of strengthening AMEF's efforts in guiding paddy farmers to improve yields and income while practicing eco-friendly approaches. The project mainly focused on combining the lessons learnt from Dharmapuri Farm Initiative in promoting a) resource conserving practices leading to positive as well as durable changes - in terms of improved farm productivity and farm livelihoods; b) farmer empowering learning processes; c) involvement of rural youth to get interested in alternative farming practices as well as serve as social assets in guiding others. The programme was implemented in Kalghatgi taluk in Dharwad district.

Five new villages were identified in Kalaghatagi taluk of Dharwad district. Village level meetings, gramsabhas and baseline surveys were organized in the selected villages to identify the interested farmers. PRA's were organized in two villages to understand the existing situation and two villages were identified to organize season long Farmers Field School (FFS) events.

SRI was implemented in 5 villages of Dharwad & Kalghatgi taluk of Dharwad District. Against a target of 500 farmers under rainfed condition, around 246 farmers have adopted SRI covering 246 acres using seed drill and furrow sowing. Under transplanting condition, around 180 farmers (110 farmers in rabi) adopted SRI covering 180 acres. In total, against a target of 500, around 426

Data collection by farmers

farmers have adopted SRI principles. The project area didn't receive sufficient rains to take up SRI on a larger scale in the rabi season.

Around 50 farmers in 2 groups are undergoing FFS in paddy. Twenty sessions have been completed in one of the villages of Paddy. FFS sessions were focused on the BBE, SRI nursery raising technique, plot sowing, seed selection, weed management, enriched FYM, green manuring, azolla cultivation, botanical preparation etc. In the other village where FFS is planned for transplanting condition, preparatory activities such as village meeting, group formation, have been initiated.

Fifty five farmers from 2 villages organized into 2 FFS groups are undergoing trainings through Farmer Field Schools. In rainfed SRI, field observations for the selected samples were recorded at different stages of the crop growth. On an average 30 tillers and 28 productive tillers are observed in case of SRI plot on the 120th day of the crop stand where as in case of farmers practice on the 120th day, 20 tillers and 16 productive tillers were observed. The crop is in

harvesting stage. Yield and other data would be compiled.

In transplanted paddy, SRI by different methods of planting was taken up. eg. Rope marker, transplanter etc. On an average, 40 tillers were observed in case of SRI plot on the 120th day, while 32 tillers were observed in farmer's regular plot.

Farmers have realized improved yields in SRI practices, both in rainfed as well as transplanted conditions.

Kitchen gardens: Ten farmers in each FFS group are trying out kitchen garden in 1 gunta of their land. Kitchen gardens were tried out as a new model - one gunta suryamandal model of kitchen garden. The model is developed in 33'x33' land space, based on structure called as "Surya Mandal". There are many types of plants that can be grown including those that produce edible fruits and vegetables. Farmers have sprayed bio pesticides such as neem leaf extract, chilli garlic extract and panchagavya as growth promoters. Five farmers in FFS villages adopted this method of kitchen garden. In total, sixty women farmers have been involved in growing the backyard kitchen garden. Vegetables grown are: Tomato, Brinjal, Methi, Cucumber, Bhendi, Curry leaf, Bitter gourd, Leafy vegetables like Palak, Amaranthus. They have harvested vegetables worth Rs. 2500/- and spent around Rs. 350/-.

Farmers with milch animals have adopted azolla as a supplement feed to the milch animals. Azolla cultivation is also becoming popular as it is easy and economical and serving as a nutritional supplement to the livestock.

Four hundred and fifty farmers were organized into 15 groups (30 farmers/group) to get trained through modular trainings to adopt SRI. The modules focus on Seed selection and seed treatment; Sowing methods/ Nursery techniques; Weed & Water management; Integrated Pest management. Also, modular trainings were organized covering a combination of rain water management, soil fertility improvement and crop combinations with sorghum growing farmers. The adopted practices include application of enriched FYM, vermi composting, low cost sand urea preparation, Azolla cultivation; seed treatment with bio agents; use of improved seed; planting Glyricidia cuttings on bunds.

Meetings and Sharing events: Two study tours were organized to Krishi Mela 2013 at UAS, Dharwad, where fifty farmers observed various displays on technologies, machineries, attended sessions by progressive farmers and scientists.

Mr. Jayanth of Srivats Ram Foundation visited all

Table 4: Yields and returns from SRI paddy in rainfed conditions

Rainfed Rice	SRI	Conventional practice
Yield (q/acre)	13	11
Gross Income (Rs/ac)	18200	15400
CoC (Rs./acre)	8200	8700
Net Income (Rs./acre)	10000	6700
Other Income (Kitchen gardens and fodder value)	5500	2500
Total income	**15500**	**9200**

Table 5: Yields and returns from SRI paddy in transplanting conditions

Transplanted Rice	SRI	Conventional Practice
Yield (q/acre)	22	16
Gross Income (Rs/ac)	30800	22400
CoC (Rs./acre)	8896	9525
Net Incor (Rs./acre)	21900	12875
Other Income (kitchen gardens)	2500	2500
Total income	**24400**	**15375**

the five project villages (Bidargaddi, Tamboor, Devikoppa, Mukkal & Galagi) in Dharwad district on 16th August 2013. During his visit, he interacted with the FFS farmers group, visited SRI plots. He suggested that we should also try to guide farmers growing other dry land crops in the village and help them to pursue kitchen gardens for additional income.

Mrs. Sangeetha made an impressive presentation to the MD, Srivats, during the quarterly review meeting in Chennai on 27th August 2013.

3.3 FFS and LEISA programme in Dharwad

The programme, supported by NABARD focused on promoting LEISA practices in sorghum and tomato cropping systems in four villages of Dharwad taluk - Tadakod, Khanapur, Mugali and Madanbhavi.

Village meetings, Gram sabha and baseline surveys were organized in the selected villages to identify the interested farmers. PRAs were conducted in two villages out of four to understand the existing situation. Project activities were initiated only after the formal sanction, as it was not certain whether NABARD would support the programme, and with what operational scope.

In total, 650 farmers got trained under the project through FFS methods on LEISA approaches and practices. Two FFS events were organised – one in Khanapur village on tomato cropping system and one in Mugali village on sorghum cropping system with 25 farmers per group in each village. Activities included finalization of curricula for the FFS events, organising inputs for the FFS plots such as seeds, bio agents, vegetable seeds, preparation of enriched FYM, liquid manure jeevamruta for application in the FFS plot. Alternative crops tried out included, Bengal gram as strip crop and niger as trap crop.

Improved yields and net incomes were recorded in SA practices plots when compared to farmer's practice plots.

Apart from the two FFS, 600 farmers were organized into 20 groups (30 farmers/group) to undergo modular trainings so as to learn and adopt LEISA practices under sorghum and tomato cropping systems. Training topics included a combination of in situ soil and moisture conservation practices, soil fertility improvement and resilient cropping practices besides building skills on group formation and savings.

Table 6: Yield and returns in Sorghum crop

Sorghum	Yield - Q/ac	CoC (Rs)	Gross Income (Rs)	Net income (Rs)
Farmers practice	6	8740	21000	12260
SA practice	8	10070	27000	16930

Table 7: Yield and returns in Sorghum crop

Tomato	Yield Q/acre	CoC (Rs)	Gross Income (Rs)	Net Income (Rs)
Farmers practice	18	10140	27000	16860
SA practice	20	11790	30000	18210

PMC meetings and field visits

A project management committee meeting was organized where the project progress was presented. Mr. Y.N. Mahadevaiah, AGM, NABARD, Dharwad and Sri M. K. Hiremath, ADA, DoA, Dharwad, interacted with the farmers. In response to the need for improving the quality of FYM applied, farmers shared that they have a better understanding now and have been enriching it with application of bio fertilizers. AGM explained the importance of farmers' market linkage, citing example of cotton crop. Also, he shared his views on value addition. He promised support for establishing a village information centre with internet support to access market information. Mr. M.K. Hiremath, ADA Dharwad, briefed about the various schemes in the Agriculture Department for the farmers such as vermi compost, preparation of bio digester, farm machineries (sugarcane crusher, seed drill, harvester etc), supply of bio fertilizers, zinc, and gypsum. He briefed the farmers how the organic manure plays an important role in increasing the water holding capacity and thereby gradually increasing the soil fertility. He reiterated 'on farm rain water management' as crucial for improving the yields. He also briefed the farmers about the subsidy schemes for sprinkler and drip system of irrigation.

During the field visit to tomato FFS plot at Khanapur village, farmers have explained how they have grown tomato along with marigold as trap crop. Farmers shared that, instead of seedlings purchased from outside at a cost of Rs. 3000 – 3500/- per acre, they are raising their own nursery beds and doing seed treatment. They also explained the committee members how they do Agro Eco System Analysis (AESA) in FFS and compare the changes every week in FFS plot and farmers' regular plot.

During the field visit to the sorghum FFS plot at Mugali village, farmers explained to the committee the SA practices they are adopting which included strip cropping with Bengal gram, cultivation across the slope, seed treatment etc. The committee members were extremely appreciative of the impressive crop growth in the FFS plot in comparison to farmer's regular plot as well as neighbouring farmer's plots. Farmers also shared that they have taken up coriander as trap crop which they felt very useful.

3.4 Improving dry farming through ecological agriculture

This project also called as Dharmapuri Farm Initiative (DFI) is a collaborative project of AMEF and Srivatsram Foundation. The programme focused on improving the livelihoods of resource poor farmers in 10 villages (in two clusters) of Pennagaram block through LEISA approaches.

During the 2013-14, the programme was implemented in 15 villages including 5 new villages and 10 old villages.

Preparatory activities were completed in 5 new villages like village selection, gramsabhas, and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). PRA tools used included village level social mapping, resource mapping, seasonality and transect walk. This enabled farmer groups to assess their resources collectively, depict relationships, problems and opportunities to support their farm activities. Twenty member FFS groups were formed in all the five new villages. Around 30 group meetings, two in each village (total 15 villages) were held to discuss about crop plans and required inputs. Crop planning exercises mainly focused on possible main crops and any other crops to be grown. All the groups decided to cultivate groundnut crop as main crop if there were timely rains, red gram and lab lab as intercrops, sorghum as border or barrier crop and castor as a trap crop.

FFS

Introductory FFS meetings in all the 15 villages focused on sub grouping, problem prioritization, refining curriculum, identification of collaborator farmer and the FFS plot. In order to test their knowledge level prior to FFS, Pre Ballot Box Exercise (P-BBE) was done in all the 15 villages. This was followed by a second session at one-week interval focussing on soil sampling, seed germination test, seed treatment with bio-inputs, bio enrichment to FYM, land preparatory activities etc.. Simultaneously, bio fertilizers such as Azospirillum, Rhizobium, Pseudomonas, Phospobacteria were sourced and distributed to all the 300 farmers in 15 villages.

During FFS, Groundnut sowing was done in 5 villages initially and later after one week in 9 villages, due to uneven rainfall pattern. The 5 new villages were located in different topography with ecological variance. Attapallam and Gandhinagar are nearer to reserve forest, thus, the receipt of seasonal rain was little early compared to Anumanthapuram and Thinnur, located 15 km away and Billianur which is 20 km away from forest range. In Bilianur as farmers could not receive rain in time, farmers decided to go for Ragi.

In all the FFS plots of 15 villages, crop combinations were tried out as planned. Accordingly, in groundnut based cropping system, castor as trap crop, sorghum as border crop, red gram as major inter crop and cow pea as another inter crop was taken up by 280 farmers. Fifteen FFS sessions were conducted per village over a crop cycle; thus, totally, 225 sessions in 15 villages were completed. Around 10-14 LEISA practices were adopted covering in-situ moisture conservation, soil fertility improvements, crops and cropping systems, leading to better growth and establishment of dry land crops with better yields than the non-FFS plots.

Results

Groundnut based cropping system:

In a sample of 33 plants, biometric observations made were compared between FFS plots and farmer plots. LEISA practices adoption in all the FFS plots strongly supported and influenced better crop performance irrespective of the ecological condition.

The total pods as well as total pods/per plant were higher in FFS plots. Also, the immature pods and pegs/ plant were lower in FFS plots. A comparative analysis of biometric observation in Groundnut: (FFS and farmer plots) - Sample size: Average of 33 plants/sq.meter. is presented in Table 8.

The yields of various crops is given in Table 9. Main crop – Groundnut yielded on an average 25-30 bags (@ 40 kgs/bag), while the yields of other crops (inter, border, trap) is as follows - cowpea (as intercrop) 8-10kgs; Castor (as trap crop) 80-100 kgs; Sorghum (as border crop) 10-25 kgs; Sorghum stems (fodder) 500 kgs. The estimated economic value is also presented.

In case of Ragi based cropping system 1100 kgs to 1300 kgs/acre are the yields realized.

Table 9: Crop yields and income estimates

S.no.	Crops	Yield (kg)	Estimated Economic Value (Rs.)
1	Groundnut	25-30 bags (@40kg/bag)	60,000
2	lablab(intercrop)	40-45 kgs	6,000
3	Cow pea	8-10 kgs	4,000
4	Castor	85-100 kgs	7,000
5	Sorghum grain	20-25 kgs	4,000
6	Sorghum stem (fodder)	125 kgs	4,000
		Total	**85,000**

Comparatively, the overall yield was better (10-25%) in groundnut and Ragi as well.

During the months of January and February, besides harvests from main crop of Groundnut and Ragi, the **intercrop and border crops** yields were observed. Red gram as a major intercrop in groundnut field suffered moisture stress during flowering stage after the harvest of groundnut. Heat waves, moisture stress due to the failure of 1-2 rains expected during flowering stage had resulted in 30-45% flower shedding. As this was

Table 8: Biometric data – FFS and other plots

Villages	**Average per sq.meter (sample 33 plants) Variety: TMV in** Farmer plot					**Average per sq.meter (sample 33 plants) Variety: TMV in** FFS plot				
	Total Pods	Pods/plant	Immature Pods	Pegs burnt /plant	Haulms /plant (kgs.)	Total Pods	Pods/plant	Immature pods	Pegs burnt/ plant	Haulms/ plant
Gandhi nagar	690	20	79	10	1.400	955	28	26	6	1.780
Thinnur	540	16	104	22	900	716	21	33	11	1.300
Anumantha puram	650	19	110	18	1.250	765	23	31	14	1370
Attapallam	730	22	98	6	1.650	910	27	25	8	1.860
Bilianur	**Ragi**		**Fodder (kg)**		**Yield (kg)**	**Ragi**		**Fodder (kg)**	**Yield (kg)**	
			450		380			675	500	

unexpected, contingency measures were organized with FFS members to adopt stubble mulching underneath the red gram. Through this operation further flower drops were controlled resulting in mulched red gram plants yielding 0.5 to 1 kg higher yield than the non-mulched plants. Similarly, Castor as trap crop could be harvested in the month of February with an output of 85-100kgs from 0.5acre area.

On completion of groundnut crop, farmers were guided to grow **sequential crop** to utilize the available residual moisture. Previous year's experience helped. Besides group members, other farmers also took initiative in sequential cropping with horse gram. Three hundred farmers in 150 acres were involved in this activity. In all the villages, except Bilianur, farmers could go for second crop of horse gram using the residual moisture and nutrients fixed by groundnut. This enabled an extra income of minimum Rs.10000 (half an acre). Besides the main produce, farmers also benefitted with additional fodder to feed their animals. The comparative analysis of the Horsegram as a sequential crop is given in Table 10.

While ragi yields supported family's cereal food requirements, red gram met pulse requirements, and the vegetables - balanced nutritional requirements.

Field day events were conducted to upscale the learning experiences of FFS plots to the other farmers of nearby villages. The VRI-2 groundnut variety, introduced during the previous year, was sown in considerable area to multiply seeds.

SRI in Paddy

On a modest scale, SRI paddy was initiated with 50 farmers representing 15 villages involved by allotting 0.5% of land under SRI. FFS sessions concentrated right from land preparation, nursery raising and transplanting to main field. Twelve to fourteen day old seedlings were transplanted and adequate moisture ensured while avoiding flooding with water. Each seedling could produce 90-110 tillers showing encouraging results as compared to 10-16 tillers under conventional conditions.

Kitchen Gardens

Raising kitchen gardens as a lean season activity was discussed with the farmers in all the villages. Initially they were established in FFS women volunteers' houses (25 members). After a month, similar activities were taken up by all the 300 group members in 15 villages. They were provided with 13 types of vegetable seeds and guided to establish kitchen garden at their home stead. They have already started harvesting vegetables and greens, utilizing them for household consumption. Small surpluses are either given to neighbours or sold in the village shandy. Thus, in total, 325 farmers have established kitchen gardens at their homesteads. Similarly, Azolla cultivation was also resumed after four months period of acute water scarcity.

In a month, each family could harvest 6-9kgs of

Table 10: Comparative data of horsegram crop in FFS and other plots

Village	Farmer plot (0.5 acre)			FFS plot (0.5 acre)		
	Haulms (kg)	Shell (kg)	Total yield (kg)	Haulms (kg)	Shell (kg)	Total yield (kg)
Gandhinagar	17	140	285	22	156	312
Thinnur	15	130	230	18	147	280
Anumanthapuram	8	95	285	13	120	302
Attapallam	13	115	295	21	130	317
Bilianur	Could not go for sequential crop as the main crop was Ragi					

brinjal; 7-9kgs of ribbed gourd; 10-14kgs of bhindi; 4-6kgs of bitter gourd at their door steps. Besides giving 1-2kgs to their neighbors 50-60% of the produce was consumed while 40% was sold. They could realize an amount of Rs. 800-1600 through sales and savings per family. Kitchen gardens have enabled women to reduce their travel (11-15kms) to Pennagarm shandy for purchasing vegetables.

As part of fodder production efforts**,** Co4 cuttings from the seed plot in Gundakettukuli have been distributed in all the 15 villages of the project area. 5 members from each group in each village have established the cuttings with a group resolution to share the cuttings to other members of the groups after attaining sufficient growth. Apart from Co4, COFs 29, Desmanthus, Agathi, etc are being established by 5 members per group in each village with a plan to scale up production.

Five input centers were initiated in a modest way to illustrate the importance of local seed production aspects. Initially, vegetable seeds (8 varieties) are ensured with each input centre. SAPs offer space for the inputs to be organized in their houses to avoid operational costs. They guide their fellow farmers on various crop production aspects as well as maintenance of kitchen gardens through their own example.

Women farmers were trained on potential processing aspects in ragi, groundnut, castor, and redgram. Ten to twenty kgs of produce was procured to initiate the process in a pilot manner. Later, this process would be intensified as a lean season activity.

The common areas in each of 15 villages were identified such as tank bed etc., where drought tolerant grasses namely *Cenchrus sps* seeds were broadcasted during rainy period. Panchayat leaders were also involved in the initiative. The event raised considerable awareness on possibility of growing fodder crops in common areas. The landless farmers were also involved in the event.

3.5 S & T based sustainable dry farming approaches

A one year project on improving farm livelihoods, supported by Karnataka Science and Technology Academy, was implemented in Chintamani and Bangarpet taluks. The broad objectives of the programme were to organize literate farm youth into small groups in these rainfed areas to guide them to practice farm alternatives; to guide farmer groups through season long participatory learning process "Farmer Field Schools" to train farmers to guide other farmers.

FFS participants in a field session

A new project focusing on dry land farming systems for the year 2013-14 was approved by Karnataka Science and Technology Academy for implementation in Chintamani and Bangarpet taluks.

Five villages (Kenchepally, T.Devapalli, Chinnepalli, Gundlahalli and Doddagunjur) were selected in Chintamani and four villages (Bheemaganahally, Yeragol, Kothur and Bathi Gowdanuru) were selected in Bangarpet. Baseline surveys and PRAs were completed. Farmers were organised into eco farmer groups in all the villages. Collaborative farmers for conducting FFS were identified. The farmer groups were trained on preparatory activities such as fall ploughing, ploughing across the slope, opening ridges and furrows across the slope, production of FYM and enriched compost, different cropping methods and crop combinations in dry lands. Staggered nurseries were laid out for ragi for coping with delayed onset of monsoon.

FFS

In Chintamani and Bangarpet Taluks, a total of 9 FFS- (6 in Ground nut and 3 in Ragi crop) were organised in 9 villages.

Sixty two modular trainings for promoting SA practices were taken up in Bangarpet and Chintamani with around 1200 farmers practising groundnut, ragi and redgram farming systems, respectively. The topics covered included: Ragi line planting across the slope (where Broadcasting was prevailing); Paired rows of red gram in groundnut for every 6 rows and in ragi for every 8 rows; seed selection, weeding by use of cycle weeders; application of Gypsum to Groundnut crop; Bud nipping in red gram; IPM practices such as spraying neem seed kernel extract to red gram crop to control pod borers; erecting bird perches; placing pheromone traps in red gram plots, pre and post-harvest techniques in ragi and groundnut, azolla cultivation and vermi composting.

One of the unique models being promoted in the project is 1 ha model where a combination of crops are grown to meet food, income and nutritional needs of the farm family. Twenty trials in Bangarpet and 5 trials in Chintamani were initiated. A total of 86 farmers from Bangarpet and 72 farmers from Chintamani got trained how the model could be taken up. Owing to drought like situation, the groundnut and ragi crops suffered moisture stress at various stages (Groundnut crop at peg formation and pod filling stage and ragi crop at panicle initiation stage), with low and erratic rainfall reported. (Bangarpet – 585.4 mm as against 701 mm normal and Chintamani – 565 mm as against 778 mm normal). Incidentally, these taluks have been declared as drought prone for the year 2013. In spite of drought the SA plots yielded better than the farmer's other plots.

Seed production: Timely access to good quality seed is a limiting factor for farmers. Thus, seed production was taken up in 84 acres by 120 farmers (Groundnut – 44 ac by 64 farmers; red gram – 25 acres by 28 farmers; Ragi – 15 acres and 28 farmers). As farmers need easy access to good quality seed, ragi seed production was taken up in 15 ac with 28 farmers; groundnut in 14 ac with 64 farmers and red gram in 25 ac with 28 farmers.

Field days and Study Tours: Seven field days were organised (4 in Groundnut and 3 in Ragi). In total, 637 farmers have participated in these field days. Farmers were impressed with the better crop stand and discussed the SA practices being adopted.

Two study tours were organized during the period. Seventy five farmers visited GKVK Krishi Mela on the 27-10-2013 and 9-11-2013. They observed a wide variety of new technologies being displayed during the mela.

Focus Group Discussions with farmers revealed interesting facts too. For instance in Bangarpet, farmers have indicated that, they market 35% of ragi produce and 70 % of groundnut produce. Similarly, in Chintamani, they sell 68% of Groundnut produce, 100% of maize produce, 38% of ragi produce. The rest of the produce they keep for own consumption.

Table 11: Crop yields in SA plots

Bangarpet Taluk
(2013-14 – kharif – drought year)

Sl. No.	Crop	SA plots qtls/ac	Farmer's plots qtls/ac	% increase
1	Ragi	10.86	6.8	60
2	Groundnut	3.18	2.5	27
3	Redgram	75 kg	55 kg	36

Chintamani Taluk:
(2013-14 – kharif – drought year)

Sl. No	Crop	SA plots qtls/ac	Farmer's plots qtls/ac	% increase
1	Ragi	5.6	5.3	6
2	Groundnut	5.3	4.2	26
3	Maize	10.18	6.0	56
4	Redgram	70 kg	50 kg	40

Results

A total of 10 FFS (7 groundnut + red gram and 3 in Ragi) have been completed in two taluks. Around 198 farmers have been guided through FFS to adopt farm alternatives.

The average yield details of farmers adopting SA practices in comparison to regular farmer's practice is given in Table 11.

The focus of **one hectare models** was to demonstrate the benefits of growing a combination of crops to meet the household food, income and nutritional needs of the farm family to the extent possible through improved unit productivity and building resilience through crop combinations.

Table 12: Crop yields of one-hectare model plots

Bangarpet Taluk

Sl. No	Crop	One Hectare Model qtls/ac	Farmer's plots qtls/ac	% improvement
1	Ragi	11.86	8.76	35
2	Groundnut	4.67	2.57	81
3	Red gram	2.25	1.35	67

Chintamani Taluk

Sl. No	Crop	One Hectare Model qtls/ac	Farmer's plots qtls/ac	% improvement
1	Ragi	7.6	5.55	37
2	Groundnut	6.85	5.25	30
3	Red gram	2.75	2.85	67

The models also show how crop choices could help in leveraging the moisture availability (deep rooted, shallow rooted), improvements in soil nutritional status and moisture holding capacity through a combination of cereals and legumes Ragi, Red gram, Groundnut, Avare; how border crops such as Jola and Sajje serve multiple purposes. Around 25 farmers have tried out these models. (20 in Bangarpet, 5 in Chintamani). The yield details of farmers trying out this model is given in Table 12.

Other activities taken up by the farmers included application of tank silt in 28 acres by 37 farmers in Bangarpet Taluk. In Chintamani taluk, 37 farmers prepared farm bunds in 100 acres, two farmers took up preparation of azolla pits, one farmer each, vermicompost pit and farm pond, with the help of watershed department.

In summary, farmers are guided to improve their farm productivity as well as move towards crop combinations which enable them better access to food from their own farms, stable incomes, as well as to meet nutritional requirements, in a limited way, through better management of natural farm resources and technologies. Especially so, when the climatic aberrations are increasing the complexity and uncertainties, the SA practices enable them to get better yields from a unit area, sufficient to meet part of their home consumption needs, a portion as seed, and the rest for market.

3.6 Augmenting farm productivity through adoption of sustainable agriculture in Kolar district

A three year pilot project on augmenting the productivity of lead crops/ activities through adoption of sustainable agriculture practices was initiated in collaboration with NABARD during the year 2010. The main focus of the project was to reduce the yield gap in the major crops in the area, reduce the use of chemicals and cost of production and facilitate seed production among farmers. The three year project which was initiated on a pilot basis in 5 villages in Bangarpet, Karnataka during 2010 got extended budget neutrally till September 2013.

During the review meeting conducted on 25th April 2013 with officials from NABARD, KVK, Department, local banks, farmers shared how they have learnt the eco farming alternatives which improved their yields and incomes even in drought like situations, in rainfed areas. Members from different agencies were particularly impressed with field adoption as well as the methods of learning they have gone through. They unanimously suggested to NABARD to encourage the initiatives for a longer period. NABARD officials shared that they were very impressed with progress and strongly recommended interim budget neutral extension of the project till September 2013. Subsequently, a letter was received confirming the same.

The programme got extended budget neutrally till September 2013. During this period the focus was on organizing FFS on red gram, groundnut and ragi; conducting modular training events; FGDs with farmers groups; strengthening the farmers groups and farmer clubs; cluster development committee meetings and exposure visits.

Seeds of groundnut, red gram and ragi were distributed among farmers for seed production. About 15.6 quintals of groundnut (K6 and JL 24) was shared with 62 farmers. The seed production was taken up on an area of 48 acres. Similarly, 1.2 quintals of red gram seed (BRG 1 and 2) was distributed to 32 farmers for an area of 24 acres. Around 5 quintals of ragi seed (MR1) was made available to 115 farmers for an area of 100 acres. Subsequently, farmers laid out 8 staggered nurseries in 8 villages so that they can transplant young ragi seedlings of 15 to 18 days old, when it rains.

In Groundnut, in five villages, 20 sessions of FFS were completed. Significantly the crop on SA plot survived during the drought period, compared to farmer's conventional practices plot. On an average, 25 to 28 pods for every plant on SA plot were observed when compared to 15 to 18 pods on control plot. In Red gram, FFS has been organized in 2 villages of Balamande and Gullahally. Besides farmers directly involved in FFS, 120 farmers showed interest in what was being learnt. Farmers appreciated the bud nipping operation and erection of bird perches as an IPM measure. In Ragi FFS, 12 sessions were organized with 60 farmers in three villages. Tomato FFS was also organised in three villages.

The crops withstood the drought period. Yield improvements reported are: Ragi - 11.60 qtl/acre in SA practice as against 8.58 Qtl/acre in farmer's practice; Groundnut – 3.86 Qtl/acre in SA practice

as against 2.65 Qtl/acre in farmer's practice; Redgram – 2.53 Qtl/acre in SA practice as against 1.75 qtl/acre in farmer's practice; Tomato – 15 tonnes/acre in SA practice as against 9.5 tonnes/acre in farmer's practice plots.

During April to June, forty one need based training events were conducted on aspects including preparatory tillage, soil sampling, compost making, preparation of ragi staggered nurseries, raising red gram seedlings and SA practices in dry lands. (1328 farmers participated in the events). During July to September, 53 SA trainings and 62 modular trainings were conducted on the following aspects during the season - Erection of bird perches in red gram crop; application of Gypsum to groundnut crop; line planting in ragi (instead of broadcasting); paired row of redgram in ragi and groundnut; use of micronutrients and soil amendments; border crops of jowar and cowpea in one hectare model plots. Around 1838 farmers participated in the training events.

Farmers got deeply convinced with the alternatives after seeing for themselves the crop stand and overall crop condition in the SA plots. A combination of SA practices have been adopted by 446 farmers in 493 acres - 88 farmers in Groundnut in 59 acres; 386 farmers in ragi in 410 acres; 32 farmers in 24 acres in redgram as sole crop too have tried out the alternatives.

Besides training events, ten FGDs were organised among farmers, in which 226 farmers discussed the results of SA. Farmers expressed deep satisfaction with practices such as enriched compost, FFS training events on Summer Tomato and Mulberry crops (Mulberry in the previous season) which enabled them to get improved yields and income with reduced cost of cultivation. Farmers shared that besides better yields and incomes, one-hectare model has got them better recognition in the community. They expressed a need for further guidance on practices such as raising seedlings in packets for timely transplantation of redgram, one hectare model, use of micro nutrients and bio-fertilizers.

Also, around 321 farmers participated in 5 sharing events where farmers shared their positive experience with use of cycle weeders, application of Gypsum in Groundnut, paired row techniques of Red gram in Groundnut and Ragi crops and bud nipping in Red gram.

Four Cluster Development Committee meetings were organized on 13th July, 13th Aug, 12th Sep, and 23rd Sep. The progress was reviewed and action plans and budgets approved. An exposure visit was organized to AMEF's Dharmapuri program area.

During this quarter, six meetings were organized with Sustainable Agriculture Promoters to review the program progress and plan further action.

3.7 LEISA India

*LEISA magazine is recognized as the leading magazine for sharing field based experiences in **L**ow **E**xternal **I**nput and **S**ustainable **A**griculture. **LEISA India**, published in English, in collaboration with ILEIA, Netherlands, is the regional Indian edition of Agricultures Network of the global LEISA magazines. LEISA India, The programme continued to strengthen grassroot level knowledge sharing through local language editions (Kannada, Hindi, Tamil, Oriya and Telugu) with MISEREOR's support.*

LEISA India continued its efforts in knowledge sharing in the year 2013. Four issues of English edition and two issues of 5 language editions were produced during this period. Digital versions took a lead to reach those who could be reached by the net. Those who could afford were requested to pay for the printed magazine. Language editions with MISEREOR support helped us to keep in touch with all our readers who are at the grassroots and cannot access digital editions. With all these changes, we could keep in touch with more than 15228 readers (7441 English and 7787 language editions).

The year 2013-14 was an year of active networking too. Emergence of governance group in Agricultures Network provided the network members an opportunity to share roles and responsibilities of the network besides being a part of the policy advocacy initiatives of the network. LEISA India consortium is in regular networking mode. One video conference was arranged with partners. Also, the team was invited to contribute their views during national workshops.

Efforts towards networking did help in LEISA India/AME Foundation being recognized as an important institution to take on the responsibility of promoting the interests of family farmers during the International Year of Family Farming during 2014. The launch of IYFF elicited a lot of support to the cause. Many organizations have explicitly communicated their willingness to be part of the IYFF celebrations led by AMEF.

Magazine production – English edition

Volume 15, 2, 2013 Farmers and Markets

Volume 15, 3, 2013 Education for change

Volume 15, 4, 2013 Strengthening Family Farming

Volume 16, 1, 2014 Cultivating Farm biodiversity

Farmers and Markets (V.15, no.2, June 2013)

The issue focused on local alternatives that are emerging for small farmers to market their produce. It included 9 full length articles, one interview and one column by organic farmer. This issue was brought in close collaboration with the global Agricultures Network partners. The magazine was of 36 pages.

We received around 10 articles for the response to the call and selected 5 among them. Two articles were selected from the network pool of articles. Two were sourced proactively.

Education for Change (V.15, no.3, September 2013)

In this issue, we have brought together experiences that promote new learning among farmers and also educate, motivate and encourage small farmers in adapting to the changing circumstances. The issue included 9 full length articles, an interview with Ms. Meenakshi Singh, who manages a school which promotes alternative learning methods on farming. The magazine consisted of 36 pages.

There was a good response to call for papers. In all, we received 12 articles in response to call for papers and also owing to pro-active sourcing, of which we selected 8 articles. Two articles and an interview were selected from the global network pool of articles.

Family Farming – A way of life (V. 15, No.4, December 2013)

This issue on family farming was brought out to mark the beginning of the International Year of Family Farming – 2014. This issue of LEISA India included experiences that show how sustainable smallholders can be really productive. Articles focused on how well managed small holder systems are, using agro-ecological approaches, investing in building soil health and nurturing biodiversity, thereby increasing productivity and reducing dependency on external inputs.

We received 19 articles. We included 9 full length articles in this issue of which 3 were drawn from the global network pool of articles. We included 4 Indian articles as summaries under the feature 'Research Notes'.

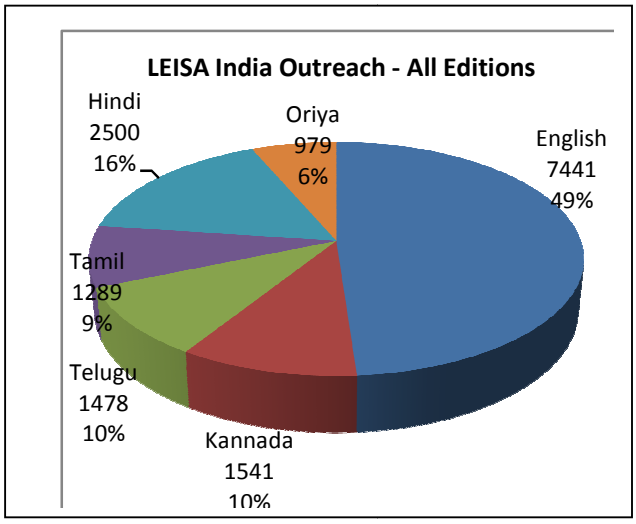
Cultivating farm biodiversity (v.16, no.1, March 2014)

This issue of LEISA India includes localised initiatives and experiences of communities that are striving to restore and nurture agro biodiversity. We have included 9 full length articles of which 3 were sourced from the global network pool. The issue also includes interview with Dr. Phrang Roy, Co-ordinator of the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty.

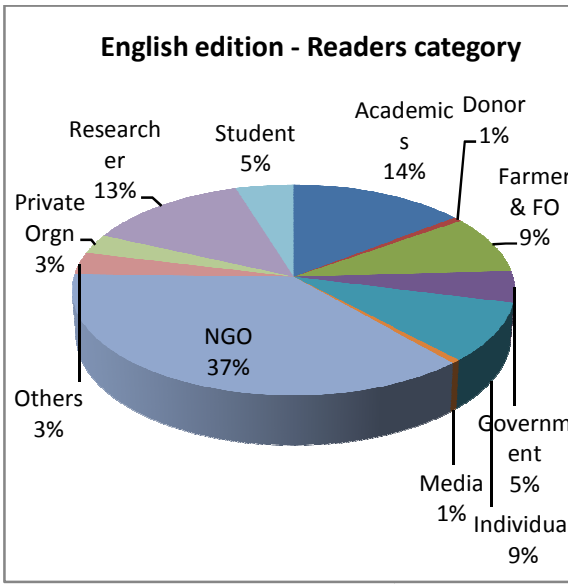
Outreach

The total number of subscribers for the **English Edition** as of March 2014 is 7441. Of the total, 2559 received printed edition. These include farmers and grassroot NGOs and CBOs. Around 4882 readers received the electronic version and included readers across various categories like NGOs, academics, research institutions, students etc. Of the total readers, 96% belong to the Indian subcontinent while 4% belong to countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Japan, Pakistan, Bhutan etc. Across various categories, NGOs formed the major chunk with 37%, followed by academics (14%), research institutions (13%), farmer and farmer organisations (9%), and students (5%).

The outreach of language editions was 7787. Of this, the highest readership is for Hindi edition with 32%, followed by Kannada (20%), Telugu (19%),



Tamil (17%) and Oriya (13%). The language editions were distributed primarily to grassroot institutions which depend heavily on the local language. Special efforts were made to reach farmer readers. Requests were made to Krishi Vigyan Kendras to share their farmer group addresses.



The Overall outreach of the magazine (all editions included) is 15228 (7441– English and 7787 – 5 Language editions)

Special language editions

These special editions are primarily being targeted to reach grass root organizations like Farmer associations, CBOs and village level resource centers. The June and December 2013 issues of the special translated editions in Tamil, Kannada and Hindi, Telugu and Oriya have been produced during this period. These editions include translations of selected articles from the LEISA India English edition.

These language editions have been brought out in partnership with LEISA India consortium partners and LEISA enthusiasts. Different arrangements have been made for the five language editions. For **Hindi edition,** our consortium partner GEAG took up the responsibility of selection of articles, translation, layout, printing and distribution. In case of **Tamil edition**, LEISA Network (Suresh Kanna) is responsible for selection, translation and type setting while layout and production has been taken up by LEISA India team. With **Kannada edition**, translation and proof reading was done by Mr. Poornaprajna, and all other activities were taken up LEISA India team. The **Telugu edition** was produced with support from Ms. Sugunashree, with layout, printing and distribution carried out by LEISA India team. The **Oriya** edition was brought out in collaboration with an NGO called ORRISSA based in Bhubaneshwar, Orissa. ORRISSA is a partner of **MISEREOR** and has taken the responsibility of translation, layout, printing and distribution of the magazine.

Sharing through Web

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). The language editions (Hindi, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Oriya) were uploaded on the LEISA India website. With a monthly average of 700 readers around 8298 readers visited the website.

LEISA India Apps

An apps for android has been developed in-house. Now readers can access the English edition of the magazine on their smart phones.

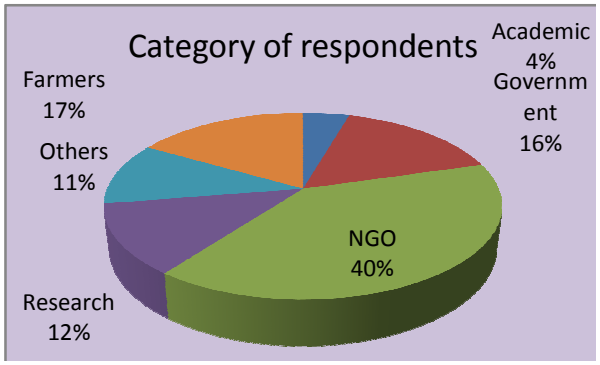
Database management

A separate database is being maintained for English and language editions. Except for Hindi and Oriya, all other language reader's database is being maintained by the LEISA India team. Ms. Shobha Maiya, who was providing the secretarial services, including database management, for a long time for LEISA India programme, had to leave the organization for health reasons. Presently, Ms. G Rukmini is offering those services who

possesses the required skills and experience to handle the programme. Hence, the change over did not affect the implementation of the programme.

Readers Survey - 2013

LEISA India Readers survey was conducted during the month of August 2013. A two-page questionnaire, simply structured as well as reasonably open ended was sent. The response was very encouraging. Around 5% of the readers responded to our survey. We are extremely thankful to them. Presented below is a brief summary of the survey results.



Highlights of the survey

More than 95% of the respondents found LEISA India interesting especially, information on alternative agriculture and its field based experiences

- 96% of the respondents have been using LEISA India content in various ways
- More than two-thirds of the respondents were using it as a teaching and training resource
- About two-thirds of the respondents have used it for field application
- More than half of the respondents have used the content for developing training material.
- Content is being shared in workshops, trainings and meetings
- Around 80% share the content with their friends and colleagues
- Suggestions include wider outreach within India and also expanding to South Asian countries, through various language versions

Why is LEISA India interesting?

More than 95% of the respondents felt that the magazine was interesting.

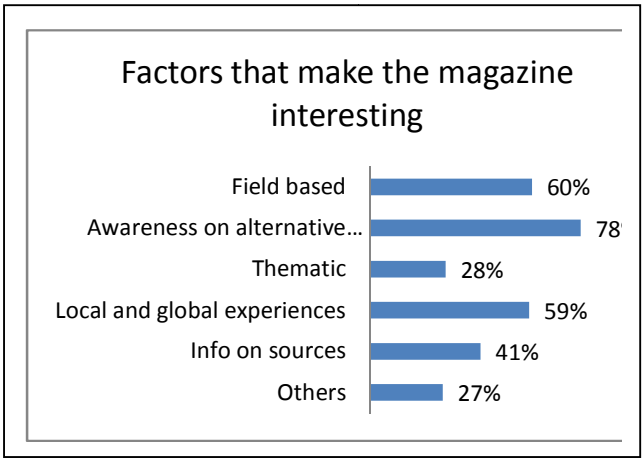
78% expressed that LEISA India provides awareness on alternative agriculture and 60% felt that it was field based which made the magazine interesting. Other major reasons quoted were the inclusion of a mix of local and global experiences (59%) and Information on sources/networking (41%).

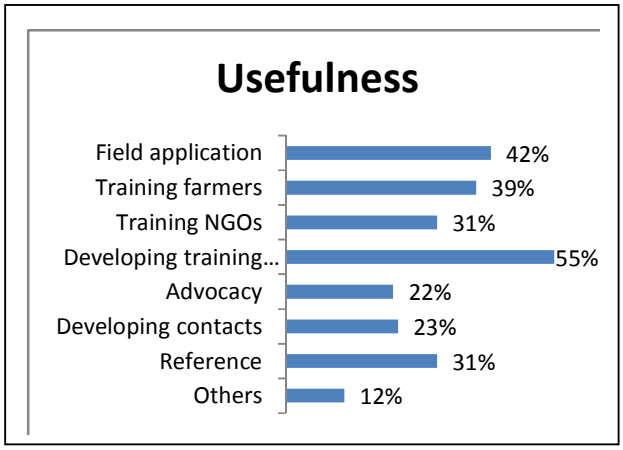
How is LEISA India being used?

96% of the respondents shared how they have used the contents of the magazine.

LEISA India is being used extensively as a teaching/training resource material – 70% said that they were using it in various trainings – training farmers (39%) and NGOs (31%). More than 55% of the respondents were using it for developing training material.

About 42% have shared that the contents have been used in a practical way, like adopting organic





farming practices, practicing SRI method of paddy cultivation etc.

LEISA is spreading

There is a significant spread effect.

Around 93% shared the contents with others in meetings, trainings and workshops. More than 40% shared the contents with around 1-50 people, at an individual level or in small meetings, trainings and gatherings. 11% said that they have been sharing the contents in large farmers' meetings, thus reaching more than 50-100 farmers.

Networking, Core group meetings, Advocacy

Mr. K V S Prasad, ED AME Foundation and Chief Editor, LEISA India was in the Netherlands to present our experience and perspectives as part of three events organised by ILEIA as coordinator of Agricultures network (Network of magazine producing organisations). AME Foundation deeply acknowledges the role played by ILEIA in creating these opportunities. Also, AMEF and LEISA India team was busy with LEISA India core group meetings and global agricultures network meetings, organisisng IYFF events and participation in National and International workshops. Some of them are mentioned below.

1.1 The first was invitation to be a part of the **public debate on SRI in Wageningen University**. (4th April 2013). The purpose of the meeting was informed debate on how SRI is spreading in spite of lack of support from mainstream - The participants were from different backgrounds - it was an open invitation through posters all around. Thanks to AMEF's experience and overwhelming response of readers to LEISA India, we could be quite convincing in our presentation which was a mix of our field experience as well as essence from published articles in LEISA India.

1.2 The second event was presentation in the **ILEIA's Board meeting** – (5th April 2013). This is the first time, we were invited to the Board. The other invitee was Paulo Petersen, ASPTA from Brazil with his rich background of field work and policy advocacy in Brazil. We were asked to focus on what AME has been doing beyond DGIS support, how AMEF and ILEIA have been associated, how did they overcome certain uncertain periods, how the network should 'position' itself in the future with support of organisations. The Board appreciated and asked us to keep up the good work. Dr. Janice Jiggins (author of IASSTD report and many other high power committees), Dr.Bram (former Director, ETC Intl and present Chairman of ILEIA Board), highly appreciated our views and suggestions. Chairman of the Board suggested that the Board minutes should include the presentation from AMEF/LEISA India.

1.3 The third event was participation and presentation of perspectives in ILEIA coordinated panel presentations in **UNCCD International Conference in Bonn**. (6th to 12th April 2013). The session was organised as part of presentations by Agricultures Network (ILEIA network partners) to show case how agro-ecological principles and small holder focus is most crucial as a 'solution' to combating desertification. And, the sub focus for the panel was, how knowledge 'building and sharing' are relevant for promoting practice based advocacy.

Edith, ILEIA presented first the relevance of agroecology approach as well as ILEIA's role in promoting same. Prasad highlighted the 'practice'

dimension and Bara of IED from Senegal presented the Policy influence dimension. It was a compact set of presentations within one and half hours which was allotted for the network followed by open question and answer sessions. In AMEF's presentation, while sticking to the sub focus of the session, we took the opportunity of the challenges the country is facing, the gaps existing and what AMEF has been doing in the field as well as its efforts in spreading message of LEISA all over India (English and local editions). The opportunity was used to show the complementarity of 'research and development'; 'science and society'; 'research and improved livelihoods'. It was a memorable experience as we had opportunity to present in the main plenary chamber of the main World Conference Centre catching the attention of global leading institutions like IUCN and GEF.

1.4 Mr. K V S Prasad attended global **Agricultures International Meeting** (AIM) (25th August to 2nd September 2013, organised by ILEIA in Senegal with partner IED Afrique hosting the meeting. The meeting was convened among partners involved in sharing experiences through magazines and other media on LEISA/Agroecology in different contexts. The partners include, IED- Africa (French edition), ASPTA- Brazil (Portugese), LEISA Revista-Peru (Spanish), CBIK- China (Chinese), ALIN-Kenya, AMEF- India (English and 5 language editions). CBIK could not attend. **India is the only country which is producing 5 language editions and one english edition. (14 issues/yr).** Also, India is the only region where it has **two** donors for the programme. (ILEIA and Misereor). Various partners were highly curious how India is managing so many editions when they are producing one edition (4 issues) and struggling to catch up (some partners). It was shared that Radha's leadership and skills, Arun and Rukmini's diligent hard work and consortium approach of shared ownership, were responsible.

The meeting explored getting a better understanding of the African context through a stakeholder meeting organized with Ministers and

Readers Views

- I came to know the control of snail from magazine which was very much effective. I tried it on so many farmers field.- *Manohar R Khake*

- Used mulching and seed saving techniques - *Rakesh Srinivas*

- Used material for preparing notes to Govt. querries; for training department staff and for discussion with persons having anti-farmer attitude - *Harilal V*

- I have been promoting organic farming in the district and the articles related to organic farming helped me to develop learning materials for the farmers as well as for development workers - *Antony Kunnath*

- Learning SRI & its application in FFS curriculum development in Far Western Nepal - *Ram Bahadur Khadka*

- Used in policy frameworks for promoting organic farming / alternative agricultural practices.- *Dr. Sood*

- Plenty of information / data on sustainable agriculture, which I used extensively for training various stake holders in our projects - *Benny Augustine*

other civil society partners active in Western Africa. Partners from the network (India, Brazil, Latin America) presented the challenges and opportunities in different contexts.

There was a field visit arranged to an area where farmers were involved in dry land farming and integration of trees. They have been involved in regeneration of natural vegetation through a process of community led decision making – they have decided not to cut trees for the last 20 years (only prune them), preserve wild medicinal species too. The cases strongly showcases their solidarity, commitment and confidence to manage their own resources

The Governance group (Bara, Paulo, Prasad, Edith) of the Agricultures Network reviewed the strategic and maintenance of decision making process of the network, the roles and scope of operation of the Governance Group. The group shared the responsibility of facilitating sessions on various days during the global meeting, for the first time.

1.5 LEISA India consortium continued its **National core group meetings** of partners. We had half yearly **Core group meeting** with our consortium partners in a video-conferencing mode, twice during the year. In the meeting, the progress was reviewed and joint plans discussed.

1.6 Mr. K V S Prasad co-facilitated workshop sessions on the development of a special issue on Biodiversity for farming Matters in the **Oxfam-Novib** workshop held in Madurai. With a little bit of guidance and support, case leads could be generated in workshop mode. Several innovative strategies were tried out, successfully, to generate case leads from each participant.

Funding Support

ILEIA continued to support the digital edition along with networking and advocacy efforts, while, Misereor continued the support for the magazines, primarily the language editions and part production of English print edition. (2500 copies).

There has been a very good response from the readers for our request for voluntary contributions.

Around Rs. 5.88 lakhs have been collected so far as voluntary contributions for the LEISA India programme from voluntary contributions from readers, out of which during the year, we received around 51 thousand rupees. Systems were designed and are being maintained for receiving the contributions. All the contributors are being sent official receipts. A separate account has been created for these contributions.

ILEIA organised a payment of around Rupees 1.43 lakhs for an advert placed in few editions of LEISA India highlighting educational courses of Center of Development Innovation, Netherlands

4. International Year of Family Farming - 2014

The year 2014 has been declared as The International Year of Family Farming 2014 after prolonged efforts worldwide. Promoted by World Rural Forum, Spain, with the support of hundreds of civil society organizations from 130 countries across five continents, United Nations General Assembly has declared the year to serve as a tool to stimulate active policies for sustainable development of agricultural systems with small holders and family farmers as focus (as against industrial farm models). It is based on the firm belief that Strengthening Family Farming is the most efficient means to combat global hunger and poverty. On November 22nd 2013, the official launching of the International Year of Family Farming -IYFF-2014, took place at the UN, New York.

Launch of International Year of Family Farming - 2014

In India, AME Foundation along with SEWA, Gujarat was requested by World Rural Forum to take the lead role to strengthen this movement. An informal committee of national level NGOs was forged to begin with. Not to miss the historic movement, in India, AME Foundation organised a launch programme of the year on November 22, 2013 in active collaboration with UAS, Alumni and IAT and partial funding support from KSTA.

Distinguished guests inaugurated IYFF by watering a plant

It was a farmer focused event where farmers representing three southern states shared how the family farms meet their multiple needs (food, income nutrition), how their ecological farms bring down costs of cultivation and dependencies on external inputs. Distinguished guests included Shri Chiranjiv Singh, IAS, former Development Commissioner, Dr. R. Dwarakinath, Chairman, AME Foundation, Dr. Premnath, Chairman, PNASF, Bangalore, Dr. N Nagaraja, DE, UAS, Bangalore, Dr. Y V Malla Reddy, Director, Accion Fraterna, Anantapur, Dr. Narayana Reddy, Organic farmer, Prof. V Veerabhadraiah, President, UAS Alumni Association, and Dr. T M Thiyagarajan, former Dean TNAU. The occasion provided a great opportunity for a focused interaction between farmers and the guests. The discussions are just a beginning for exploring policy enabling mechanisms to support the small holders. SEWA and DDS who are part of the National Committee have also organized meetings in their respective locations. AME Foundation with LEISA India team is expected to play a lead role to facilitate a forward movement through more such debates and discussions organised by the committee members.

Global Forum and Expo on Family Farming

Mr. K V S Prasad, ED was invited to attend Global Forum and Expo on Family Farming from 4-6 March 2014 held at Budapest, Hungary organised by Min. of Rural Development, Hungary and FAO. Recommended by World Rural Forum, AMEF has got an opportunity to participate in discussions in working group as well as present exhibits in the stall earmarked for AMEF and LEISA magazines.

The Ministry of Rural Development, Hungary hosted the event in collaboration with FAO. The event included high level ministerial round table, academic discussions, multi stakeholder dialogue in preparation for the IYFF 2014 accompanied by a Global Expo on Family Farming hosted by the Hungarian Ministry of Rural Development.

The aims of the conference were: raising awareness on potential contribution of family farming to eradicate hunger and poverty, build momentum and address the building blocks and policy options in achieving family farming as a global priority in the agricultural, environmental and social policies at all levels. The global meeting had two components – one a conference and the other Expo, where an exhibition was organised.

It was interesting to see a 'diverse mix' of participants, ranging from Ministers, Ministerial representatives, FAO officials, research institutes, representatives of farmer organizations and civil societies. One of the outstanding aspects of the conference was in repeatedly recognizing family farming as 'a way of life'; recognizing it as deeply context specific, small holder focus, rooted in local realities; as a significant solution for the impending crises - whether it is threat of poverty and hunger, gender disparity or climate change. The focus of agro ecology and multi functionality too came out.

Three panel discussions were organised around the following topics: 1) Family farming and the three dimensions of sustainability – harmonizing the social, environmental, and economic aspects; 2) Key challenges and opportunities for agricultural investments in family farming (where are we globally and regionally) 3) Role of women and young farmers in family farming.

In the theme discussion on women and youth, AMEF could present how youth could be motivated, how women manage better and are in fact the pillars of the family farm. AMEF showcased these aspects through posters prepared for the exhibition. AME Foundation's field examples were highlighted (KSTA and Dharmapuri Farm Initiative), besides showcasing LEISA India magazines and AME Foundation Fact Sheets.

Contacts made include few key FAO officials, notable being Director of Partnerships, Dr. Marcella, with extensive referencing to Dr. Gustafson. Later Dr. Gustafson expressed keenness to meet ED during his transit halt in Bangalore, shared the perception about AMEF's positive contribution in the deliberations. He also linked AMEF again with Dr. Peter Kenmore, FAO India representative in Delhi. Subsequently, an event is being planned for the release of Biodiversity issue of LEISA India and discussion on the theme under the chairmanship of Dr. Kenmore in Delhi.

5. Other Events

1. Mr. K V S Prasad, ED AME Foundation and Chief Editor, LEISA India was in the Netherlands to present our experience and perspectives as part of three events organised by ILEIA as coordinator of Agricultures network (Network of magazine producing organisations). AME Foundation deeply acknowledges the role played by ILEIA in creating these opportunities. The three events in which Mr. KVS Prasad was invited to present AMEF experiences are

Public debate on SRI in Wageningen University. (4th April 2013).

ILEIA's Board meeting – (5th April 2013).

UNCCD International Conference in Bonn. (6th to 12th April 2013).

(For details, see page 28)

2. Mr. K V S Prasad attended global **Agricultures International Meeting** (AIM) (25th August to 2nd September 2013, organised by ILEIA in Senegal with partner IED Afrique hosting the meeting.

(For details, see page 29)

3 Mr. Prasad was invited to policy dialogue in New Delhi where recommendations were formulated in favor of small holder agriculture during the commemorative event of **Gene campaign** celebrations (20 years) with a policy debate.

4. Institution of Agricultural Technologies, Bangalore in collaboration with AMEF has organised **World Food Day. Mr. P**rasad, ED, AMEF, chaired the celebrations, shared the relevance and necessity to support small holder dry land agriculture besides sharing the findings of several international studies which are highlighting this aspect.

5. Mrs. Sangeeta participated in meetings organised by Deshpande Foundation for enabling exchange of ideas among the partner NGOs working in the same areas.

6. Mrs. Sangeetha participated in the inaugural programme of the training to the farmer's club members conducted by KVK Dharwad organized and supported by NABARD. Members of farmer clubs initiated by AMEF took part in the training programme organized by KVK.

Annexures

Staff as on 31.03.2014

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of Relief
Bangalore			
1	Prasad K V S	Chief Editor & Executive Director	-
2	Radha T M	Managing Editor-LEISA India	-
3	Gopalakrishnan R	Driver	31.07.2013
4	Chikkanna	Attendant	-
Dharwad			
5	Sangeeta R Patil	SA Team Leader	-
6	Prasanna V	Secretary cum Accountant	-
Consultants and Contractual Staff			
1	Murthy N	CU	-
2	Poornima	CU	-
3	Arunkumar V	CU	-
4	Shivappa	CU	-
5	Prasad Y S	CU	31.05.2013
6	Rukmini G G	CU	-
7	Ramachandra K S	CU	-
8	Sanath M N	CU	-
9	Shivaprasad	CU	30.09.2013
10	Shamasunder D S	CU	-
11	Mayachari A	Dharwad	-
12	Mallappa Udoji	Dharwad	31.05.2013
13	Shabhayya S Here Matta	Dharwad	31.05.2013
14	Akkamahadevi M Patil	Dharwad	-
15	Rajashekhargowda B Goudar	Dharwad	31.05.2013
16	Jyothi N Goravi	Dharwad	15.09.2013
17	Krishnan J	Dharmapuri	-
18	Prasath K	Dharmapuri	-
19	Venkatesan K	Dharmapuri	-
20	Munirasu M	Dharmapuri	-
21	Narendra P	Bangarpet	-
22	Ramesh Kumar B V	Bangarpet	-
23	Ranganna Setty S R	Chintamani	-
24	Balakrishna Murthy M R	Bangarpet	-
25	Krishnamurthy B M	Bangarpet	31.10.2013
26	Lakshman Rao V	Bangarpet	31.10.2013
27	Venkateshappa C	Bangarpet	31.10.2013
28	Prasanna Kumar B P	Bangarpet	31.10.2013
29	Narayana Rao P M	Bangarpet	31.10.2013
30	Sree Rama Reddy	Bangarpet	30.06.2013

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 2014

31.03.2013 Rs.P.	LIABILITIES	31.03.2014 Rs.P.	31.03.2013 Rs.P.	ASSETS	31.03.2014 Rs.P
	FUNDS			**FIXED ASSETS**	
25,209,849	As per Schedule I	25,620,980.05	9,775,820	As per Schedule III	9,413,507.13
	CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS			**LOANS & ADVANCES/ DEPOSITS** As per Schedule IV	
	As per Schedule II		13,945,670	Rent Deposits	15,595,067.00
			115,115	Other Deposits	78,115.00
216,830	Sundry Creditors For Expenses	60,538.00	101,078	Advances	366,853.00
1,856,549	Unutilised Grants	1,111,484.33	1,114,848	Grants Receivable	368,000.00
410,000	Rental Advance	650,000.00	265,644	TDS Receivable	296,017.00
278,634	Provisions	275,621.00			
680,815	Leisa Awareness Fund	680,815.00			
-	Sustainable Agriculture Promotion Func	1,600,000.00		**CASH AND BANK BALANCES**	
			3,513,502.59	As per Schedule V	3,475,841.25
28,811,677		29,999,438.38	28,811,677		29,999,438.38

CHAIRMAN

TREASURER

EXAMINED AND FOUND CORRECT
FOR GOWTHAMA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm No. 005917S

PUNDARIKAKSHA
PARTNER
Membership No. 214283

Place: Bangalore
Dated: 04.09.2014

Income and Expenditure

GOWTHAMA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

23/57, 41st Cross, East End C Main Road.
9th Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore-560069
Ph : 26630042, 26631194
Fax No : 26631104

AME FOUNDATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2014

31.03.2013 Rs.P.	EXPENDITURE	31.03.2014 Rs.P.	31.03.2013 Rs.P.	INCOME	31.03.2014 Rs.P.
8,981	To Bank Charges	6,750.50	41,668	By Terrace Gardening	16,274.50
576,653	To Office expenses	49,968.00	547,589	By Rental Income	562,769.00
2,566,576	To Salary to employees	2,115,089.00	128,000	By Donations- AMEF	14,725.00
924,941	To PPS Coordination & Field guidance	1,428,506.00	114,580	By Donations- Trust	34,422.00
76,473	To Rent, Electricity & Water Charges	166,614.00	-	By Forex Gain/ Loss	17,233.81
389,282	To Travel & Conveyance	438,174.27	1,200,000	By Interest Income	1,879,703.00
1,049,966	To Capacity Building of Persons	1,089,398.00		By Profit on sale of asset	841.00
87,099	To Critical Inputs & Support Cost	404,968.00	2,893	By Interest on IT Refund	-
201,639	To Repairs & Maintenance	99,371.00	11,149,283	By Grants Utilised	9,901,011.02
241,494	To Vehicle maintenance & Insurance	161,575.00	155,658	By Institutional costs	995,621.00
6,552	To Printing & Stationery	60,972.00	43,307	By Provisions Written off	-
10,086	To Postage & Courier	11,689.00	4,687	By Sale of Books	-
67,383	To Telephone & Internet	59,554.00	404,567	By Depreciation	346,154.00
114,501	To Security Charges	62,891.00			
106,896	To Rates & Taxes	113,611.00			
-	To Miscellaneous Expenses	6,969.00			
121,099	To Meeting Expenses	97,312.00			
65,000	To Audit Fees	39,111.00			
110,709	To Insurance	50,360.00			
1,375,709	To Consultancy Charges	1,893,136.00			
28,000	To Honorarium	26,000.00			
1,075,560	To Magazine Expenses (Production & circulation)	882,653.00			
162,083	To Distribution Expenses	210,350.00			
10,002,118	TOTAL C/F	9,351,180.28	13,842,534	TOTAL C/F	13,470,756.83

: 2 :

GOWTHAMA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

AME FOUNDATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2014

31.03.2013 Rs.P.	EXPENDITURE	31.03.2014 Rs.P.	31.03.2013 Rs.P.	INCOME	31.03.2014 Rs.P.
10,902,118	TOTAL B/F	9,351,180.28	13,842,534	TOTAL B/F	13,470,756.83
6,250	To Public Relations - PR Products	9,022.50			
24,004	To Core Group Meetings	30,775.00			
-	To Web Updating	29,650.00			
-	To Baseline Survey Expenses	24,995.00			
707,794	To Seed Production, Distbn. Seed Banks	471,269.00			
-	To Institutional Costs	995,634.00			
[illegible]	To Advertisement	-			
404,887	To Depreciation	348,154.57			
	To Sustainable Agriculture Promotion Fund	1,600,000.00			
2,696,162	To Excess of Income over Expenditure	610,085.55			
13,846,770		13,470,756.83	13,842,534		13,470,756.83

CHAIRMAN

TREASURER

EXAMINED AND FOUND CORRECT
FOR GOWTHAMA & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm No. 005178

PUNDARIKAKSHA
PARTNER
Membership No. 214283

Place: Bangalore
Dated: 04.09.2014

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@giasbg01.vsnl.net.in; amefbang@amefound.org / amefbang@yahoo.co.in; leisaindia@yahoo.co.in
Website: www.amefound.org; www.leisaindia.org

Area Units

DHARMAPURI

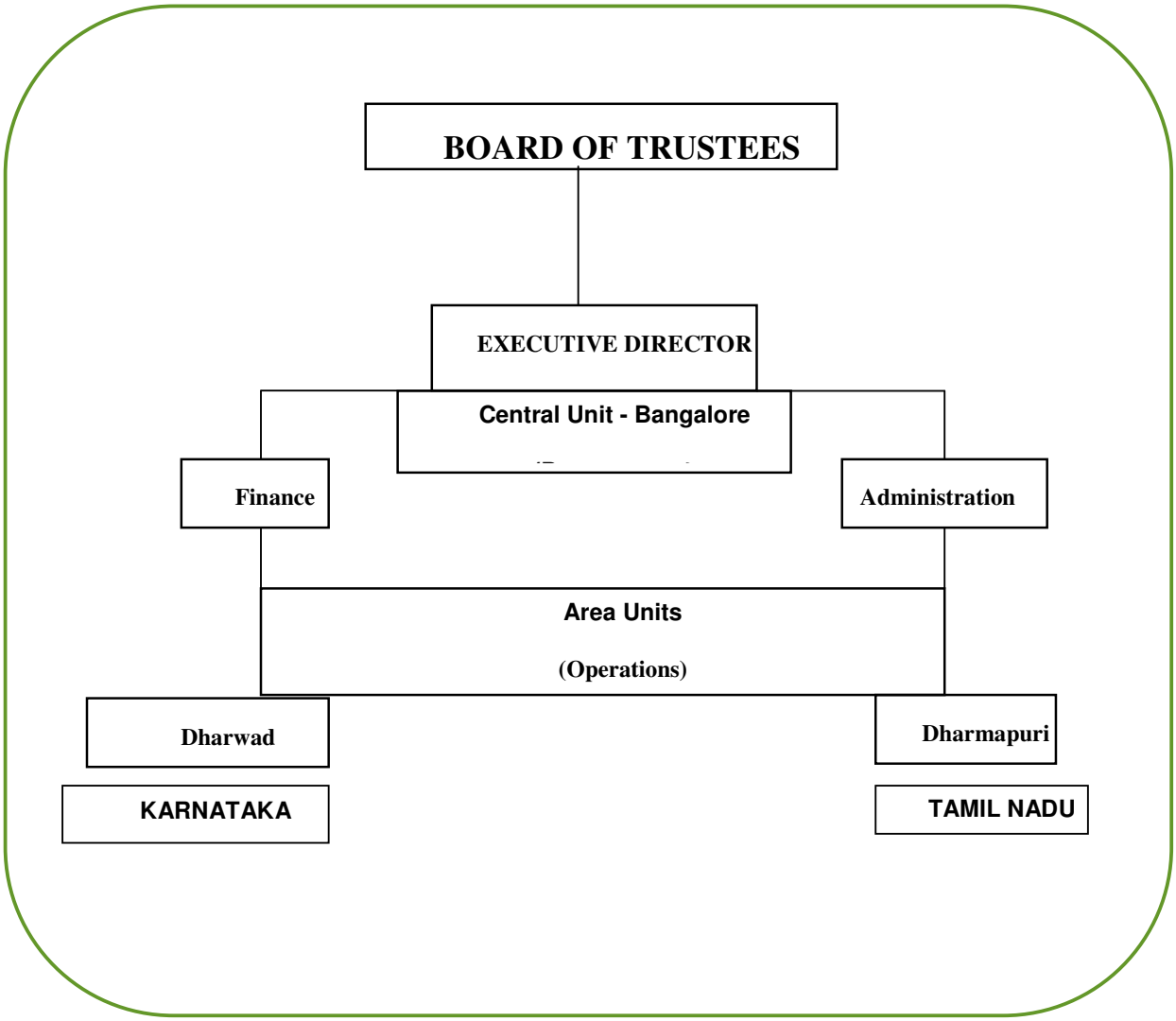
5/1445, VP Singh Street,
Elakkiyampatti, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu
Ph: 09842963832
Josephkrish6383@rediffmail.com

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

Organogram


BOARD OF TRUSTEES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Central Unit - Bangalore
Finance
Administration
Area Units
(Operations)
Dharwad
KARNATAKA
Dharmapuri
TAMIL NADU

Board Of Trustees - Year 2013-14

Dr. R. Dwarakinath, Chairman
Former Chairman, Karnataka Agriculture Commission,
Former Vice Chancellor, UAS, Bangalore

Sri S. L. Srinivas, Treasurer – **Until 23.09.2013**
Former Financial Controller, CARE -India

Dr. Vithal Rajan
Chairman, Governing Body, Confederation of Voluntary Associations, Hyderabad

Padma Bhushan Dr. M. Mahadevappa
Advisor, JSS Rural Development Foundation, Mysore,
Member, ICAR Governing Body, New Delhi, Former Vice Chancellor, UAS, Dharwad and Former Chairman, ASRB

Dr. N. K. Sanghi
Adviser - Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN)

Dr. N. G. Hegde
Trustee and Principal Adviser, BAIF Development Research Foundation

Dr. T. M. Thiyagarajan
Former Director / Dean, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

Prof. V. Veerabhadraiah
Former Director of Extension, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore

Sri Chiranjiv Singh
Former Development Commissioner of Karnataka and Additional Chief Secretary
Government of Karnataka

Sri B K Shiva Ram
Former Administrative Officer, LIC of India and Practicing Advocate

Sri Prasad K V S,
Secretary and Executive Director