# Annual Report 2012-13

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

## AME FOUNDATION

## BELIEVES IN

## "HELPING PEOPLE TO HELP THEMSELVES"

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

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

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

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

3.2. Improving dry farming situations through ecological agriculture – supported by SRFI

3.3 SRI Programme in the sandbox – supported by Deshpande Foundation

3.4 Empowering literate farm youth in improved farming systems

3.5. Introducing forage innovations to improve farm income of woman dairy farmers of Tamil Nadu – supported by Department of Science and Technology

3.6. LEISA India programme

3.7 Concluded programmes

3.8 Educational consultancies supported by AMEF

## 3.1 Pilot project on augmenting the productivity of lead crops/ activities through adoption of sustainable agriculture practices 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 was implemented on a pilot basis in 5 villages in Bangarpet, Karnataka

*One hectare models for food, fodder, nutrition and income security*

In NABARD Bangarpet project, the primary focus was on organizing seed, bio inputs, organising FFS events in sericulture and groundnut, need based training events, Cluster Development Committee meetings, and review meetings with NABARD.

One Short term training of facilitators was conducted at MYRADA for three days from 16-18 April 2012 as preparation for sericulture FFS. Twenty seven farmers and 5 SAPs participated in the program. Exposure visit to sericulture college and visit to progressive farmer's fields were organized. Preparatory efforts included enabling access to seed and bio inputs.

In NABARD Bangarpet project, a total of 870 farmers have taken up SA practices during the season, covering 671 acres under different lead crops. (Groundnut 202 farmers in 128 ac); Red gram (32 farmers

in 18 ac); Ragi (606 farmers in 505 ac); SRI in paddy (30 farmers in 20 ac). Preparatory efforts included enabling access to seed and bio inputs.

Seed production has been taken up by 120 farmers (Groundnut -69 farmers in 33acres), Red gram (46 farmers in 26 acres) and Ragi (5 farmers in 2.5 acres) covering 61.5 acres.

**FFS in sericulture and Groundnut**

In FFS events in 2 villages (D.P.Hally and Gullahalli), Farmer Field Schools were organized in sericulture (2 groups in 2 villages with 40 farmers) In sericulture FFS, a total of 12 sessions were conducted in each village with each FFS group. On conclusion of 5 month long FFS, the learnings were reviewed. Farmers have shown keen interest in the following practices: wider spacing, trenching and mulching; disinfecting in rearing house and drip irrigation methods.

Farmers Field Schools in Groundnut crop were in progress with 5 groups in 5 villages with 100 farmers. Twenty sessions with each group were completed. Focus was on understanding crop growth parameters, pod filling, seed and husk quantities in comparison to control plots. Besides yield improvements, farmers observed that the size of pods and seeds was bigger in SA plots. For instance, farmers are experiencing better filling percentage and no. of pods (18-20 per plant) in comparison to non FFS plots (8-12 per plant). With regard to variety, farmers preferred JL24 to TMV 2.

At the end of the year, one Tomato FFS and one sericulture FFS were initiated. Nurseries were raised in tomato, trenching and mulching were taken up in sericulture collaborator plots. The crop growth parameters were observed.

**Coping mechanisms**

The rainfall distribution was erratic during the period with dry spell extending for more than 80 days. Rainfall was erratic and ill distributed during the year 2012. Around 80 dry spells have occurred during the crop growth period.

Farmers were trained on taking up 3 sets of staggered nurseries in Ragi with 15 days gap, for transplanting later, when conditions are favourable.

In DP Halli village, 27 farmers have taken up SRI methods in paddy cultivation in 19 acres, used conoweeders for weeding.

Some farmers who left their farms uncultivated were guided to take up alternative crops like cowpea and horse gram. Around 150 farmers in 125 acres have tried out the option.

Farmers have started using cycle weeders in Ragi (435 farmers) and Groundnut (126 farmers) to cope with labour shortages and raising labour costs. The demand for weeders has gone up.

Forty six farmers have opted for IPM practices in red gram for controlling pod borer. They tried out bird perches, pheromone traps, neem based solution sprays. Few of them opted for chemical methods as a last resort.

In spite of severe drought, yields were better in SA plots where SA practices were taken up beginning with land preparation till harvesting. On an average, ragi farmers got 8.5 qtls/ acre in SA plots as against 6.25 q/acre. In Groundnut, the average yield was 2.5 qtls/acre as against 1.25 qtls/per acre.

**Innovative initiatives - One ha models and borewell recharging mechanisms**

One of the innovations pursued was motivating farmers to try out integrated one ha models. The purpose of the one hectare model was to enable farmers experience benefits in terms of food, income security by adopting mixed cropping system. This was promoted with ten farmers in 25 acres in ten villages. Livestock is yet to be integrated. Though they suffered losses in ragi like other ragi farmers, by growing groundnut, they could get some income from half acre to one acre of Groundnut cultivation which yielded them on an average 2.5 q/ acre fetching them around Rs. 10000/. They also got dried groundnut plant material as fodder.

One farmer who could recharge his bore well through on farm harvesting of rainwater and channelizing it to the borewell, could cultivate tomato in kharif, fodder in ten guntas and also shared drinking water with the neighbour. Out of the other two recharged bore wells, one could grow mulberry crop and the other fodder jowar variety. Majority of the bore wells have gone dry in the area during the season.

**Biomass generation systems and livestock activities**

Recognising the importance of improving farm eco systems and eco balances in dry lands, efforts were made to procure and distribute 5000 forest saplings of Glyricidia, pongaemia, neem, ficus religiosa and 'Jamun' species to be grown on the field bunds by 500 farmers. Out of 5000 saplings distributed to 500 farmers, around 3000 saplings have survived owing to severe drought and where protective water supply could not be provided.

As part of promotion of livestock rearing activities, 22 farmers visited farms of Mr. Subba Reddy, Kaiwara, Mr. Veera Kempanna, Anooru and Mr. Gopala Gowda, Hithala Hally on 20$^{th}$ November 2012. They learnt about breeding practices of hybrid Australian sheep species "Rambole". Subsequently, five farmers purchased 10 sheep for rearing and many more are getting interested.

**Short term trainings**

Throughout the agricultural season, specific need based (one day/half day) were organised. Sixty one training events were conducted with 1130 farmers on topics including seed selection and treatment; sowing of sun hemp seeds in pre-paddy and Mulberry crop plots, usage of bio fertilizers and micronutrients, preparing staggered redgram nurseries in plastic packets as a means to enabling optimal plant growth before transplanting.

Forty three half day to one day training events have been organized in ten villages with small groups of farmers (5-10). More than 250 farmers were trained during these events. The topics included, contingency crop planning (cowpea/ horse gram), use of gypsum, seed treatment, use of weeding equipment, IPM practices in paddy and red gram, azolla cultivation and vermi composting.

Thirty two (one day/half day) training events were organised with small groups of farmers (8-12), with more than 250 farmers. The training topics included: seed selection, IPM in Red gram, usage of weeders in paddy and ragi crops, post harvest techniques in ragi, paddy and red gram.

Twenty need based training events were conducted with 303 farmers on aspects including seed selection, compost making, azolla preparation and post harvest storage aspects.

Three trainings on livestock management were organized with one hundred thirty farmers on aspects such as disease management in cattle, animal nutrition and production of good quality milk in collaboration with Animal Husbandry department on 19th, 20th and 27th of April 2012.

**Field days and sharing events**

One field day was organized on SRI Paddy in the plot of farmer, Sri. Ravi Rao. in D.P.Hally village. Sixty farmers attended the field day. They appreciated the good crop stand with an estimated yield to be 32.5 q/acre.

A Ragi field day was organised in Shri Ramchandrappa's (farmer) plot in Gulahally village on 14th December 2012. Fifty six farmers participated in this program. The crop has been raised through transplanting seedlings grown in staggered nurseries. The estimated ragi yield is 8.50 qtls./acre.

Farmers involved in FFS and SA Trainings presented their results and learnings in six farmer to farmer sharing events.

**Meetings**

Eight cluster development committee meetings were conducted (16.07.2012, 17.08.2012, 8-09-2012, 09-10-2012, 07-12-2012, 8-1-2013, 6-2-2013 and 8-3-2013. ) in the project area to share the progress as well as to get the approval of the committee for action plans and budgets

Mr. Santhosh Samal, AGM, NABARD Bangalore, has visited the project area (10.07.2012), interacted with the farmer groups, visited field areas, met the CDC committee and was appreciative of the progress made, innovations tried out such as staggered nurseries, bore well recharging initiatives and one hectare farm models.

Mr. Balakrishna Murthy, presented the progress as well as the work plans of the project in the review meeting (29.08.2012) at NABARD regional office, which was well appreciated. There were suggestions for strengthening market linkages.

Officials who visited the programme areas included Asst. Directors of Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture, Bangarpet. They have appreciated the progress made in the project, promised support to farmers.

**Visits by other farmers/Study tours by farmer groups**

On 28th November 2012, young bore well farmers undergoing FFS on better use of bore well water in KSTA supported programme in Chintamani visited the SRI paddy plots (DP Halli) and fields of bore well farmers who are recharging their bore wells through channelizing rainwater received on their farms. They interacted with the farmers on SRI methods, how water use could be optimised through alternative farm practices and crop choices. They were keen to try out the options in their own fields too.

Twenty farmers were taken on a study tour to nearby areas in Tamil Nadu to Central Silk Board Extension centre and AMEF Dharmapuri work area. Farmers observed low cost rearing houses constructed by using coconut leaves, low cost bed system (detachable and adjustable), using mini sprinklers to maintain temperature of rearing houses and use of rotary weeders. In AMEF area, farmers observed IPM methods

like using painted coconut shells as traps, preparation of yellow sticky traps, use of castor crop as a trap crop.

A proposal for budget neutral extension of the Lead crop programme till June 2014 was submitted to NABARD.

**Results**

Chairman made extensive efforts to pursuade people in position and authority to appreciate the relevance and need for focusing on dry land development and the need for guiding these farmers effectively. In conjunction with established results of mainstream programmes (CRIDA studies and ORP results of UAS,B, he shared the field results obtained in AMEF programme.

The consolidated details of the programme (2010-13) are presented below.

| Sl.no | CROPS | Adopting farmers | Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ragi | 1418 | 1165 |
| 2 | SRI Paddy | 148 | 97 |
| 3 | Red gram | 159 | 86 |
| 4 | Tomato | 68 | 105 |
| 5 | Sericulture | 98 | 93 |
| 6 | G.nut | 242 | 396 |
| 7 | Livestock | 15 | 67 |
| 8 | 1 Hect.Model | 28 | 21 |
| | TOTAL | 2412 | 1794 |

The **yields** in dry farming have been enhanced considerably, even during drought years:

2010-11

| | Villages | Farmers | ac | Local Yld q/ac | Project Yld q/ac | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ragi | 10 | 208 | 221 | 8.5 | 12.5 | 48 |
| Red gram | 7 | 40 | 15 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 71 |
| Groundnut | 5 | 10 | 5 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 57 |
| Rice-SRI | 5 | 70 | 40 | 25.0 | 32.0 | 28 |

2011-12 ***(declared drought year)***

| | Villages | Farmers | ac | Local Yld q/ac | Project Yld q/ac | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ragi | 10 | 387 | 485 | 6.30 | 9.50 | 50 |
| Red gram | 7 | 23 | 16 | 1.25 | 2.75 | 120 |
| Groundnut | 5 | 105 | 71 | 1.36 | 2.89 | 112.5 |
| Rice-SRI | 5 | 78 | 52 | 18.80 | 30.33 | 61 |

2012-13 ***(declared drought year)***

| | Villages | Farmers | ac | Local Yld q/ac | Project Yld q/ac | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ragi | 10 | 606 | 505 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 30.7 |
| Red gram | 10 | 32 | 18 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 25 |
| Groundnut | 10 | 302 | 128 | 1.25 | 2.5 | 50 |
| Rice-SRI | 10 | 30 | 20 | 25.0 | 32.5 | 30 |

Ten focused group discussions were conducted with 146 farmers. Farmers expressed deep satisfaction with SRI methods of cultivation, performance of TMV 2 and JL 24 varieties in Groundnut, measures for moisture retention and soil amendments. FFS methods of learning helped them to understand and adopt alternatives for obtaining higher crop yields and reduced costs of cultivation, therefore better **net incomes**. They also felt that group learning helped them to learn and adopt as well as spread the message to other farmers. Some estimated incomes are presented below.

**Yield data ( 2010-11) and estimates of income**

| Crops | Villages | farmers | Acres | Local yld/q/ac | LEISA yld/ac | % | Market price – Grain – Rs/q | Potential gain – Rs/q |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ragi | 10 | 208 | 221 | 8.5 | 12.5 | 48 | 1000 | 4000 |
| 2. Redgram | 7 | 40 | 15 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 71 | 400 | 10000 |
| 3. Groundnut | 5 | 10 | 5 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 57 | 3500 | 7000 |
| 4. SRI -Paddy | 5 | 70 | 40 | 25.0 | 32.0 | 28 | 850 | 5950 |

**Yield data ( 2011-12 – declared drought year) and estimates of income)**

| Crops | Villages | farmers | Acres | Local yld/q/ac | LEISA yld/ac | % | MP –Grain –Rs/q | Potential gain – Rs/q |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Ragi** | 10 | 387 | 485 | 6.30 | 9.50 | 50.8 | 1150 | 3680 |
| **2. Redgram** | 7 | 23 | 16 | 1.25 | 2.75 | 120 | 4400 | 6600 |
| **3. Groundnut** | 5 | 105 | 78.5 | 1.36 | 2.89 | 112 | 4200 | 6426 |
| **4. SRI -Paddy** | 5 | 78 | 52 | 18.80 | 30.33 | 61 | 950 | 10953 |

**Seed production and distribution:** Good quality seeds of Red gram (BRG1), Ragi (L5) and Groundnut (JL24) were produced and distributed whose details are presented below.

**Seeds Distributed during Kharif 2011- Produced during 2010**

| Crops | Quintals | No. of Farmers | Area covered in Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ragi (M.R.I) | 20.00 | 200 | 200.00 |
| Red Gram (BRG 1) | 1.50 | 55 | 30.00 |
| G.nut (PMV 2) | 15.00 | 25 | 25.00 |
| Total | 36.50 | 280 | 255.00 |

**Seeds Distributed during Kharif 2012 - Produced during 2011**

| Crops | Quintals | No. of Farmers | Area covered in Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ragi (M.R.I) | 75.00 | 750 | 750.00 |
| Red Gram (BRG 1) | 5.00 | 100 | 100.00 |
| G.nut (PMV 2) | 14.00 | 45 | 23.00 |
| Total | 94.00 | 895 | 873.00 |

**Seed production 2012**

| Sl.No. | Crop and variety | Area (acres) | No. of Farmers | Total prodn. (q) | Yields per acre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ragi(MR1) | 25 | 50 | 212.5 | @ 8.5qts./ac |
| 2. | Red gram(BRG1) | 26 | 46 | 39.0 | @1.5qts/ac |
| 3. | G. nut(JL24) | 33 | 69 | 82.5 | @2.5qts/ac |

**Planned seed distribution for Kharif 2013**

| Sl. No. | Crop | Qty. in quintals. | No. of farmers to be covered | Area in Ac. to be covered |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ragi(MR1) | 150.00 | 1500 | 1500 |
| 2. | Red gram(BRG1) | 5.00 | 100 | 100 |
| 3. | G.nut(JL24) | 12.00 | 40 | 20 |
| 4. | Same | 1.00 | 35 | 33 |

## 3.2 Improving dry farming situations through ecological agriculture

Farmers in rainfed areas in Dharmapuri are still practicing high external input agriculture including chemicals. Dharmapuri Farm Initiative is a programme initiated in Pennagaram block of Dharmapuri district, to help farmers look at alternative options for improving productivity, reducing costs and better use of scarce natural resources like water.

*Excavation and quantification of eroded fertile top soil from the trenches of FFS plots by the FFS participants*

In the project, the first year's programme activities were successfully completed, review meetings conducted and the progress made highly appreciated by the donor. Activities initiated for the second year included *lean season* and preparatory *seasonal activities*. Lean season activities included fodder production, kitchen garden activity taken up by the farmers in the villages where the programme is in progress.

**Lean season activities – fodder promotion and kitchen gardens**

In ten villages, ten women facilitators have took up cultivation of fodder and azolla in their backyards for the first time in the project area. The fodder species taken up for cultivation included: Co4(Cumbu Napier grass), CoFs 29 variety; multicut fodder sorghum as well as azolla. In general, they found that feed from these sources was nutritionally better in terms of milk yield as well as palatability, with azolla being relished by desi chicks. On an average, they have reported a daily harvest of 5-7kgs of Co4 cuttings; 100-

200gms of Azolla; 10kgs of CoFs 29 and benefitted with enhanced milk yield of 250-500ml. Each farmer has also shared the C04 slips and azolla with another 3 to 4 farmers in their village.

Twenty women farmer facilitators were sensitized on the importance of growing a variety of vegetables in their backyards. They have established kitchen gardens which included radish, beetroot, carrot, tomato, bhendi, snake gourd, ribbed gourd etc. Each member on an average could reduce daily expenditure on vegetable purchase to an extent of Rs.10-20/day. Their consumption patterns changed from one to 2-3 vegetables per day. On an average, they could harvest around 10-30 kgs of each vegetable; consumed 5-10 kgs and shared 3-4 kgs with their neighbours, besides selling 10-20kgs at village shandy gaining Rs.100-200/week besides reducing expenditure by another Rs. 50/ per week.

**Seasonal activities**

**Preparatory activities** included group formation in new villages, PRAs, formation of FFS groups, and preparatory field activities like trenches, cultivating sunhemp prior to the main crop. Five **PRAs** were completed in new villages with 85 farmers, in total. Twenty five women facilitators got trained for 4 days on how to conduct PRAs. Out of them, 5 emerged as highly skilled resource persons. FFS groups were formed in five villages to initiate the FFS consisting of 20-25 members each. Review meetings were conducted in villages where FFS was completed in the previous season and preparatory meetings conducted in new villages.

FFS groups were formed in five villages to initiate the FFS consisting of 20-25 members each. Five FFS in Groundnut were organised in 5 villages. For the first time in these villages, before the main crop, women farmers took up sunhemp as green manure crop for cultivation in all the FFS plots. They incorporated 1-1.5tons of the crop to FFS plots (0.5acre). They found that sunhemp was a good alternative – as purchased FYM costs them 2500/tractor load while sunhemp incorporation costed them around Rs. 300-400/acre, to add 2-4tons of biomass. Also, they were guided in estimating the amount of Nitrogen fixed as well as added through the incorporation of leaves. The other operations carried out were, in-situ moisture conservation measures like trenches with bunds, demonstration of EFYM preparation, and varietal trials in Groundnut.

The first two sessions focused on soil and water conservation measures including land preparation, across slope ploughing, crops and cropping systems, experimental plot design and establishment, seed treatment, bio fertilizer enrichment of FYM, rock phosphate application, biomass application to FFS plots, water holding capacity assessment etc. The third and fourth sessions focused on Agro Eco System Analysis (AESA), yellow sticky traps expansion and observation, leaf compensatory studies, varietal trials, biometric observation, panchagavya preparation. The 5$^{th}$ & 6$^{th}$ sessions concentrated on AESA observation, flowering and peg formation. Farmers observed that moisture losses in FFS plots were lesser than the farmer plots due to improved moisture holding capacity of soil. While 20 % drying percentage was seen in FFS plots, it was 70% in farmer's plots.

Measures such as higher biomass application through sun hemp, EFYM, biofertilizers etc., coupled with effective in-situ soil moisture conservation have helped in protecting crop from severe moisture stress. Also, the dry spell (8-12 days) in peg formation stage also affected the plots differentially. The rate of pod formation was affected by 20% in FFS plots while it was 60-70% in farmer plots. Other contingency options were to spray rice gruel solution as drought management practice to protect groundnut crop from moisture stress. Prior to the onset of summer rain, the FFS fields were ensured with across slope ploughing, trenches and bunds formed all along the borders of FFS plots of 5 villages to capture rain

water and the eroded top soils from FFS plots. During initial rain the eroded top soils collected in the trenches. The soil trapped was measured by the participants. In Nallampatti, 1500 kgs of soil trapped in trenches during first rain, 750 kgs in second rain (due to more slopy land); In Sinnapoompallam, 750 kgs of soil (less slopy land), Gundakettukuli 250 kgs. of soil (less slopy land) and soil not trapped in Vannathipatti and M.N. halli trenches due to even surface land, were studied. These 'erosion studies' had influenced many farmers positively. Later, they confidently explained the benefits of these measures to visitors and other interested farmers who visited their plots in different villages.

There are two groundnut varieties under trials of which one is local (TMV) and another one is VRI-2, sourced from Karatampatti, Trichy district, where AME worked earlier. FFS participants observed the plant growth of VRI 2 variety in terms of total leaves, no. of branches, seed vigor and establishment, no. of flowers and pegs formed, ability to withstand moisture stress/drought etc. The growth and establishment rate of VRI-2 observed to be 20-30% higher than the local one and the same in drought situation too. Neighboring farmers got interested in the VRI-2 seed variety. AME Dharmapuri, has planned to initiate the process of local seed production to build seed bank in ensuing season.

In IPM, yellow sticky traps made from traditional and locally available materials attracted other farmers too. Participants have made yellow sticky traps with plastic bottles, coconut hulls, broken mud pots, etc., There are 15 yellow sticky traps per FFS plot and thus totally 150 traps installed in all the 10 FFS plots in 10 villages.(old as well as new villages).These sticky traps have attracted high numbers of sucking pests thereby protecting the groundnut crop from pest infestation. Details of trapped sucking pests is presented below.

Sucking insects trapped in yellow sticky traps:

| Village | Jassids | whitefly | Aphids | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gundakettukuli | 134 | 148 | 47 | 409 |
| Manjanayakanahalli | 208 | 174 | 27 | 389 |
| Nalampaty | 212 | 112 | 68 | 392 |
| Sinnapoompallam | 200 | 124 | 20 | 344 |
| Vannathipatti | 220 | 109 | 40 | 369 |

Seven need based training sessions were organized focusing on aspect of FFS facilitation, non-formal education, drought management, biometric aspects, crop physiology and crop coping mechanism in stress periods. Eight review meetings were conducted with the farmer groups.

**Results**

During this period, in 5 new villages, most of dry land farmers cultivated groundnut due to timely onset of seasonal rain (during early crop growth stage). However, due to short term drought in critical growth stages of peg formation and reproductive stage, peg tip burning occurred (10-12% in FFS plot while it was 20-30% in other fields) due to higher soil temperature. Thus, most of farmers could harvest only 50-60% of yield and incurred crop losses ranging between 20-40%. However, LEISA practices followed in FFS plots of all the 5 villages attracted farmers' attention as these plots showed better yields even in a drought. The practices which caught farmer's attention were: across slope land preparation, trenches with

bunds, application of EFYM, sun hemp in-situ application etc. These measures convinced the farmers with regard to enhanced coping mechanisms of the plant to deal with moisture stress.

Farmers observed, during harvest stage, a significant difference in plants between FFS plots and farmer plots in terms of pods per plant, plant population, no. of branches, nodules, over all biomass output per plant etc.. as shown in Table 1. An analysis of sample harvest taken from 30 plants also indicated higher output of pods per plant and haulms weight. Also the damages in FFS plots were lesser in terms of burnt pegs. This can be attributed to soil amendments like FYM and EFYM, bio fertilizers, rock phosphate, sun hemp in-situ application etc. that helped in keeping soil profile and root zone temperature lower during drought period.

**Table 1: FFS and Farmer plots -Comparative analysis of biometric observation: (TMV)**

| Villages | Average per sq.meter (sample 30 plants) Variety: TMV (local) in FFS plot | | | | | Average per sq.meter (sample 30 plants) TMV (local) in Farmer plot | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Pods | Pods /plant | Immature Pods | Pegs burnt /pl | Haulms (kgs.) | Total Pods | Pods/ plant | immature pods | Pegs burnt/ plant | Haulms (kgs) |
| Vannathipati | 266 | 8 | 58 | 5 | 1.850 | 215 | 7 | 92 | 10 | 1.560 |
| S.P.Pallam | 355 | 11 | 104 | 6 | 1.700 | 222 | 7 | 110 | 8 | 1.610 |
| M.N.Halli | 320 | 10 | 31 | 6 | 1.650 | 210 | 7 | 120 | 9 | 1.480 |
| G.K.Kuli | 290 | 9 | 21 | 4 | 1.250 | 230 | 7 | 195 | 7 | 1.200 |
| Nallamampati | 380 | 12 | 94 | 4 | 1.300 | 240 | 8 | 98 | 6 | 1.160 |
| Average | 322 | 10 | 62 | 5 | 1.550 | 235 | 7 | 107 | 8 | 1.402 |

**PTD varietal trials** were undertaken between local variety (TMV) and VRI 2 by the farmers. Results from the varietal trials were as follows. As indicated in **Table 2**, there was significant difference in the performance of TMV in FFS plots and control plots though the variety is same. TMV variety performed better in FFS plots when compared to farmer plot due to the seed treatment and soil application with Rhyzobium culture. Interestingly, it was observed that while root length of TMV in both FFS and farmer plots remained same (same varietal character), where there was moisture deficit, the roots grew deeper. On all parameters, VRI 2 performed better in comparison to TMV. For instance, in terms of root nodules, VRI-2 has put forth higher nodule formation having responded well to biofertilisers. In-situ application of Sun hemp also has resulted in enhancing root nodule formation.

**Table 2: FFS-Varietal trial biometric observation: (TMV in FFS;TMV – Non FFS; VRI2 in FFS) (sample average from 30 plants)**

| Villages | FFS plot (TMV) | | Farmer plot (TMV) | | FFS-VRI-2 varietal trial | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Root length (cm) | No. of nodules/plant | Root length (cm) | No. of nodules /plant | Root length (cm) | No. of nodules/plant |
| Vannathipati | 18 | 26 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 25 |
| S.P.Pallam | 16 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 22 | 27 |
| M.N.Halli | 11 | 22 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 26 |
| G.K.Kuli | 12 | 19 | 13 | 14 | 20 | 22 |
| Nallamampati | 15 | 14 | 11 | 16 | 23 | 28 |
| Average | 14 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 21 | 26 |

In terms of yield too, though the yields in FFS plot with local TMV was higher in comparison to farmer's control plot, VRI-2 performed better in comparison to TMV in terms of better and quicker germination as well as yields. **(Table 3).** Also, VRI-2 provided higher plant biomass as source of fodder, fetched better price in terms of quality. (size and colour).

**Table 3: Varietal trial Yield data of TMV and VRI2: (Kgs./0.5acre)**

| Villages | TMV (FFS plot) | TMV (Farmer plot) | VRI 2 (FFS plot) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vannathipati | 320 | 170 | 800 |
| S.P.Pallam | 230 | 130 | 760 |
| M.N.Halli | 300 | 240 | 810 |
| G.K.Kuli | 320 | 180 | 750 |
| Nallamampati | 310 | 200 | 815 |
| Average | 196 | 184 | 787 |

**A field day** was conducted at Nallampatti village with a huge gathering of farmers along with school children coming from five villages. For the first time, a field day was conducted with central focus on Yellow Sticky trap to promote it widely across farming community. To create excitement with learning, the day was called 'Yellow Sticky Day'. The farmers and school children sat in a circle with each one of them carrying various materials like, waste bottle, coconut shell, plastic mug, waste wood, etc., along with yellow paints and brushes. Everyone was enabled to prepare yellow sticky traps by painting yellow the materials given coated with castor oil as sticking agent. Volunteers explained the importance of sticky trap and the results obtained during FFS. Participants learnt that sticky traps can be prepared on their own by using waste materials too while excellently serving to trap sucking pests without use of pesticides. Finally, each one of them carried the sticky traps to install in their farm lands. A total of 765 yellow sticky

traps have been used by the farmers in five villages. (75 in FFS plots; 500 in their own fields, 75 in other crops, 75 in villages where AME worked earlier and 40 traps prepared during the field day).

**Homestead kitchen gardens**

During the reporting period, in order to ensure systematic implementation of kitchen garden initiatives, homestead resource mapping exercises were conducted with women farmers. These included selecting the area for cultivation and water estimation. Following the mapping exercise, seeds of vegetables and greens of 16 varieties were distributed to 25 women farmers. These farmers have planned to establish kitchen garden on receipt of rains, produce seeds to build on their own a *household level seed bank* and *group seed bank* - gradually offering seeds to other farmers in the village from the group bank. Most importantly, they planned to supplement their nutritional requirements from produce from their own kitchen gardens and get more income from selling their surpluses in the local markets.

Sequential crop could not be taken up due to the deficit residual soil moisture.

Azolla production was given prime attention during this period. As the cost of feed has doubled in most of the areas, 25 women farmerswere guided to establish azolla plots in their backyard. All of them are using pits laid with polythene sheets.

Visitors included 5 staff and three farmers from LEAD, an organization from Tiruchi, implementing sustainable agriculture programs in Tiruchi and Perambalur districts. The team was deeply impressed with the methodology followed, the visible differences between FFS and non-FFS plots, innovations in yellow sticky traps etc, the enthusiasm and abilities of women facilitators.

Based on the results reviewed by the Donor, the 2$^{nd}$ phase of the project was approved with 40% enhanced outlay. Presentations of Focus group discussions, video documentation of the changed practices and the quantified positive results helped in presenting impact during the review meetings

## 3.3 SRI Programme in the Sandbox

To address the issue of water use, which is a scarce resource in our working areas, AMEF started promoting SRI in a small way during 2004-05. This was upscaled with the support of Deshpande Foundation in the sandbox area (Dharwad) from 2008 onwards. In this year SRI was implemented in 13 villages of Dharwad & Kalaghatagi taluk of Dharwad district with the support of Deshpande Foundation and NABARD. SRI has been promoted both in the irrigated as well as in the rainfed areas.


*Farmers used transplanters to sow paddy seedlings in SRI method*

**Process**

Initially, Gram sabhas & baseline data collection was completed and interested farmers identified. Programme activities included FFS, short term trainings and field guidance.

To work with farmer groups, AMEF identified and trained rural youth to serve as rural extension mechanism. They were trained through TOTs (Training of Trainers), organized in Dharwad. Training of Trainers (TOTs) enabled rural youth to gain knowledge on SRI as well as facilitation skills for guiding participatory learning processes. These trained youth conducted grama 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.

On the advice of NABARD and DF, based on farmer's willingness, paddy transplanter was tried out by few groups of farmers. Expert advice of Dr. T M Thiagarajan and Dr. Vinod Goud, besides few others, was sought on pros and cons of using the transplanter. Their views were also discussed with the communities and donors. The transplanter has been preferred primarily to address the problem of shortage of labour in certain areas. How good the transplanter was without seriously compromising on the principles of SRI was explored by the farmer groups with guidance from AMEF and resource persons.

Specifically on FFS methods and use of transplanters, a six days TOT was organized to the SAPs.

Overall, against a target of 3000 farmers, 2813 farmers have taken up SRI. Out of these, 2651 farmers in 2651 acres have taken up SRI in rain fed conditions and 162 in 159 acres have taken up SRI through use of transplanter. Harvesting operation has been completed. The average yield recorded is as follows:

| Sl.no | Method of Planting | Yields | | Net income (Rs) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FP | SRI | FP | SRI |
| 01 | Direct sowing with seed drill | 6 Quintal | 8 Quintal | 5340 | 9120 |
| 02 | Transplanting | 12 Quintal | 15 Quintal | 11570 | 17050 |

Inputs for FFS farmers such as biofertilizers, sunhemp seeds, seed drills were mobilized. FFS groups practicing SRI in rain fed areas learnt about practices for improving soil fertility, water and weed management and IPM. Owing to erratic rainfall, the crop growth was affected. Intercultural operations and use of cycle weeders were done to manage weeds. Leaf roller infestation was noticed in paddy. Suitable control measures like passing thorn shrubs over crop and spraying of botanicals like neem leaf extract were taken up by the farmers.

Two FFS events have been initiated in Kalaghatagi and Dharwad taluk each with a 20 member farmer group. The groups include 40 percent women farmers. Prior to FFS, a curriculum development workshop was organized to finalise the FFS curriculum. Paddy transplanter, mobilized from VST Shakti, enables planting in 8 rows in 3 to 4 acres in a day's operation. As part of FFS in irrigated SRI, transplanting was taken up in FFS plot by using eight row paddy transplanter at Somanakoppa village. Nursery was prepared and 16 day old seedlings were transplanted using the transplanter. The transplanter has been made available to the farmer group through a grant from NABARD. With skilled labour becoming increasingly unavailable, farmers found the transplanter as a viable option.

The 8 row transplanter forms ridges and furrows while transplanting -10"X10" spacing on ridge while leaving a furrow in between two rows.The furrows help to hold the moisture and the seedlings are planted on the ridges. By maintaining a 1 inch water level in the furrows instead of 2 inches in the conventional method, they were able to save 50% water. Wider spacing in SRI reduced crab attacks. However, the crab control was not effective for farmers in low lands as they could not avoid stagnant water over longer periods. Since the transplanter is riding type and easy to operate, farmers found it easy to handle.

Farmers realized savings in labour costs too. Generally, they hire 15-20 labour for transplanting which would cost them Rs. 3000/ per day per acre. However, for using the transplanter, they hire five persons including the driver. They are able to transplant three acres in a day provided the land has been prepared, adequately. The costs incurred including labour as well as fuel were around Rs. 1500 for three acres in a day. Thus, for three acres, while it would cost Rs.9000/ through manual transplanting, by using transplanter, it costed Rs. 1500/-. Farmers have let out the transplanter to other farmer groups at a cost of Rs. 2000/ per day.

The other capacity building activities included need based specific modular training events, organization of sharing events, study tours, video shows, establishment of SRI information centres for regular and wider sharing.

**Need based modular training** events included sessions on Seed selection and seed treatment, nursery management and transplanting, IPM methods, water and weed management.

**Study Tours** included FFS farmer groups visiting Krishimela to see the modern technologies emerging. Also, they visited farmer fields where transplanter was being used, understood how it is useful in dealing with labour shortages. SRI farmers from Kalaghtagi and Dharwad taluk villages visited "DESHI KRISHIKAR BALAGA", a Producers Group of likeminded farmer's representatives of villages of Byadagi Taluk in Haveri district. Around 300 farmers are a part of this producer group. Eleven representative farmers shared that they are growing paddy, millets, cotton organically. The visiting farmers got motivated and were keen to form Paddy producers group adopting SRI method of rice cultivation.

The FFS group farmers took initiative in organizing a **field day** in Sommankoppa village. Gram Panchayat members and farmers from neighboring villages participated in the field day. The FFS group farmers shared their experience of being a part of an FFS, and their understanding on alternative practices. Specifically, they focused on adoption of enriched FYM, SRI methods, benefits of seed selection and treatment, vermicompost and composting, IPM and use of improved implements. In all the other villages, through sharing events and field visits, SRI farmers shared their experience to other farmers.

SRI farmers in 17 villages are being motivated to organize themselves through registering as **farmer clubs** and later as federated group. The farmer groups under the programme were guided to avail various **development schemes** of the Department. The FFS farmers procured vermi compost boxes under subsidy scheme from agriculture department, prepared vermi compost worth Rs. 20,000/-. Farmers procured Seed drills, mobilized maize harvester and SRI transplanters through various subsidy schemes.

**NABARD PMC meetings**: As mandatory requirement of NABARD supported projects, organized two Project Monitoring Committee meetings. The 1$^{st}$ PMC meeting was organized on 30$^{th}$ August 2012 in Hosa Somanakoppa Village (Kalaghatagi taluk). Officials invited included, NABARD AGM, Senior Scientist from UAS Dharwad, KVG bank manager from Hulukoppa village. The farmers shared the work progress to the committee followed by field visit to the SRI Rainfed and TP plots. Farmers from the neighboring SRI villages attended the meeting. They interacted with SRI farmers & AMEF staff. AGM appreciated the progress. The team suggested that AME should explore organizing the farmer groups into a collective. The committee visited the SRI Rainfed plota, interacted with the farmers and were happy to see that even in the rainfed SRI, the number of tillers were more than the conventional plots with lesser seed rate. Farmers expressed their satisfaction over working with transplanter, since it saves cost of labour to an extent of Rs. 2500 per acre, when compared to manual transplanting. Farmers are growing

paddy, organically. The common interest farmers shared with NABARD was for creating opportunities for selling their produce at higher rates in local as well as distant markets. AGM shared with the group that NABARD would help the groups in certification process.

The 2nd PMC meeting was organized in Hulukoppa Village (Kalaghatagi taluk) on 15th March 2013. Officials who joined the meeting included NABARD AGM, senior scientist UAS Dharwad and KVG bank manager from Hulukoppa. Farmers from the neghbouring SRI villages attended the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss and share the progress made in the project area as well as visit SRI fields. The crop was about 95 days old (Panicle initiation stage). The officials appreciated the crop condition and happy about the higher number of tillers per plant in SRI. They also noticed the fencing provided to the crop to protect against wild pigs.

The **Documentation and Dissemination** activities included preparing handouts in local languages, fact sheets in English, dissemination in media and sharing in important workshops. The handouts included, farmer profiles, Technical handout on use of SRI transplanter, guidelines on SRI method of cultivation, handout on Integrated pest and disease management in SRI paddy, training charts and wall paintings. For wider dissemination, the following documents were contributed - Publication of article in LEISA India on SRI experiences, AMEF Fact sheet on SRI Paddy, Dissemination in Mass media

On invitation, AME Foundation participated in the **Development Dialogue 2013** organized by Deshpande Foundation. The annual event was attended by practitioners, visionaries, innovators and entrepreneurs. Honourable invitees for the inaugural session Mr. Rata Tata, Tata Group of Industries, Mr Narayana Murthy and Ms. Sudha Murthy of Infosys and Mr. Mashelkar, former Head of CSIR. Mr. K V S Prasad, ED, AMEF and Ms. Sangeetha, Team Leader AMEF Dharwad were invited as panel speakers in two of the workshops. The views expressed by them were captured as headlines in the popular media pertaining to importance of small holder agriculture and ecological agriculture models.

AMEF took part in the **exhibition** as part of the event. The stall attracted lot of attention of the visitors owing to the display of innovative farm equipment, transplanter, models of FFS plot vs. conventional plot and other alternative practices. AME Dharwad team organized the Community Mela (“*Krishi Sinchana”)* where around 3000 farmers participated. Farmers extensively shared their learnings, best performing farmers and field staff were honored. Two farmers of AME Foundation and Mr. Mayachari, SAP were among those recognized for outstanding performance.

**Visitors** included ‘Hubli Champions’ who visited the SRI villages and interacted with SRI farmers. Dr. Neelam and Mr. Sanjeev Kulkarni of Deshpande Foundation visited AME Foundation field villages, interacted with the farmers and appreciated the progress. Other visitors included, fellows from USA and Canada (6th January 2013) to learn about the agricultural context, problems and opportunities. Farmers shared how they are pursuing agriculture and how SRI methods have been beneficial.

Ms. Sangeeta participated in a short course on "Facilitating Multistakeholders Processes & Social Learning" organized by Wageningen UR Centre for Development Innovation sponsored by Netherland fellowship programme (NFP) at Netherland from 1st Sept 2012 - 25th Sept 2012. Sangeetha made impressive presentations in sub group leadership role, especially in organizing cross learning events and special strengths of AMEF in enabling participatory learning processes. The Centre supported the course fees, accommodation and travel and other expenses pertaining to the fellowship programme.

**Other Training events:** As part of AMEF's support to DF programmes for ten days, Ms. Sangeeta along with Mahesh Sajjan handled several training programmes, guided field staff and field managers of Better Cotton Initiative project of DF on objectives of BCI programme; facilitated 4 days ToT on FFS, facilitated 5 days agriculture module to DFP fellows; facilitated initial training on SRI to the farmers and field staff of Manuvikas NGO; facilitated TOT to SKC fellows; Participated in the Ginners meet at DF under the BCI project.

Some of the challenges faced during the period included procedural delays in procuring equipment, delayed release of funds by donors, hiring and motivating volunteers during the peak season, delayed monsoon forcing delayed sowing which later picked up with good receipt of rains.

## 3.4 Empowering literate farm youth in improved farming systems

A six month project, 'Empowering literate farm youth in improved farming systems', supported by Karnataka Science and Technology Academy, was a joint initiative between AMEF and UASB with KVK, Chintamani as the nodal agency. The project focused on promoting field oriented agricultural education program to motivate and strengthen rural youth to pursue sustainable farming systems. The broad objectives of the programme were to train the farm youth to gain understanding of rational use of ground water; efficient crop production under bore wells; recharging bore wells through channelizing on farm harvested rainwater to their own bore well; and building Social Assets.

**Process**

The programme was inaugurated by Dr. R. Dwarakinath, Chairman, AME Foundation, presided by Dr. K. Narayana Gowda, VC, UAS-B, attended by chief guests Prof. M. R. Gajendragad (KSTA), Dr. H. Honne Gowda (KSTA), Dr. Jayagopal (KSTA), and Dr. Ramesh (KSTA).

Baselines and PRAs were completed. Though AMEF's focus is on rain fed farmers, as the season has already begun, 50 rural farm youth from two clusters of villages involved in bore well supported farming systems in rain fed areas were identified through PRAs. They were trained through 2 FFS events to gain

understanding of rational use of ground water; efficient crop production, recharging bore wells; and rural youth as social Assets.

The farmers were organized into Eco Farming Groups (EFGs) to undergo season long training, consisting of FFS and field work.

**Interim evaluation on impact** – Two days field evaluation was conducted by Prof. V. Veerabhadraiah on 15th and 16th November 2012. The evaluator's observations were: The rural youth participants are actively participating in the FFS sessions, understood the objectives of the programme, practiced preparation of their own nurseries for healthy seedlings at a lesser cost, application of enriched FYM, panchagavya and herbal extracts, measuring and comparing plant growth and practice IPM. The farm youth are learning group skills of observing, collecting data, analyzing critically agro-eco factors, taking decisions, and initiating follow up field action. The youth are proactive and willing to learn and share their experience.

FFS participants also went on a study tour to SRI paddy fields as well as recharged bore wells initiatives in Bangarpet taluk on 28.11.2012. They interacted with the farmers and learnt about SRI and borewell recharge initiatives.

The project concluded with a convocation programme on 4th March 2013 where farmers were distributed certificates. The convocation programme was inaugurated by Dr. N Nagaraj, DE, UAS, Bangalore. Dr. H Honnegowda, CEO, KSTA reemphasized the need for importance of SA in dry lands, Dr. R Dwarakinath, Chairman, AME Foundation highlighted the neglect of dry land agriculture and dry land farmer's needs, the way these risk shy farmers could be guided effectively to conserve and use scarce natural resources, obtain better yields and incomes, the role of people's own initiatives, and farm youth as social assets in the communities. Farmer representatives presented their learnings regarding farm alternatives learnt and their adoption, how FFS processes were different in creating a new enthusiasm in them to learn, adopt and share their learnings with others.

Farmer groups displayed charts depicting their learning processes including detailed cost-benefit analysis. They systematically described the conventional and alternative practices, the investments they made in terms of input and labour. They showed how they got improved yields (FFS plot – 8835 kgs in ten guntas in comparison to Farmer's practice – 3360 kgs in 10 guntas), saved costs on nurseries and plant protection chemicals. Overall, they shared that the income was Rs. 25333 per ten guntas while it was Rs. 11,792 in conventional practice.

Visitors to the 6 month programme included a) participants of UAS conducted training on FFS for officials from 13 states. B) Chairman and Trustees of AMEF.

.

## 3.5 Introducing forage innovations to improve farm income of woman dairy farmers of Tamil Nadu

Lack of knowledge on various kinds of fodder varieties, access and farming skills are some of the major limiting factors. Farm women regularly are forced to depend on external sources like private retailer, green fodder seller and local market for knowledge as well as supplies of feed including roughages and concentrates. The project supported by DST was implemented in 6 villages in Tiruchi and Perambalur district in Tami Nadu during 2011-12 to address this situation. In the current year, the focus of the programme was on scaling up and consolidation.

The focus of the programme was on scaling up and consolidation. Eighteen trainings were conducted with 6 groups on scaling up the efforts of azolla production, low cost concentrate feed preparation, scaling up on organisation of seeds and slips of fodder crops. A total of 36 group review meetings were conducted.

In all the six villages of Tiruchi and Perambalur districts, 10-15 farmers established Azolla pits;12-18 farmers Co4 (CN grass) in 20 cents area; 12-14 members CoFs-29 in 10 cents; 5-10 farmers Desmanthus in 5 cents. On an average, they are harvesting 250 gms of azolla, 15kgs of Co4 grass, 10kgs of CoFs 29, 3-5 kgs of Desmanthus.

Group members routinely harvested a variety of fodders from their backyards and feeding their animals. They could get enhanced milk yields of 500to600ml per cow, better health and quality of milk. Also, desmanthus has been fed to goats through free grazing.

As project came to a close, a field day was conducted at Vadakkumadevi village of Perambalur district and Singalanthapuram village of Trichy district. Exhibits included azolla, CoFs-29 seeds, Agathi seeds, live specimens of Co-4 Cumbu Napier cuttings, Desmanthus, and use of Fodder cutting machine. The events were held at field nearer to the farmer's fodder bank. Two hundred and fifty farmers (150 farmers from Vadakumadevi) and (110 from Singalathapuram) attended the program. The program was presided over by JDA from Perambalur Aglr. Dept, Program Coordinator, KVK, Veterinary Doctor of State Veterinary Department presented their views. The Program coordinator, KVK, shared that the project is able to showcase even the varieties no longer available from the mainstream institutions.

Monitoring visits to DST villages in Tiruchi and Perambalur districts were made to oversee the established fodder banks. Farmers were advised to distribute the slips and seeds to others in respective villages. Also, Azolla, CoFS 29 seeds and Co4 slips collected from DST program were tried out in Dharmapuri, under DFI initiatives. Farmers of DST villages were invited to share their experience in the field days organised in Dharmapuri under DFI programmes.

During visit to DST, Delhi, ED requested the officials to sanction budget neutral extension to the project till May 2013, which was approved. This was justified as the project had a delayed start, it was expected to enable AMEF to complete the residuary field activities and completion of a comprehensive project completion report.

## 3.6 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 exchange with renewed vigour in the year 2012-13. The programme continued to strengthen grassroot level knowledge sharing through local language editions (Misereor support) got a new thrust at the global level through support from ILEIA.

ILEIA supported with a partial grant to support English edition's digital version along with global Agricultures network's activities of agroecology knowledge sharing, networking and advocacy efforts. Also, for the first time, the Network focused on preparing a shared vision, roles and responsibilities. The network started undertaking joint policy advocacy initiatives, more strongly.

Digital versions took a lead to reach those who could be reached by the net. Some of those interested in printed copy volunteered to give a contribution to receive the copy. All this meant a lot of effort in communicating with our readers, through more than one means, innovating and making requisite changes in our database to suit the changing needs.

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 send the magazine to around 15000 readers (8200 English and 6800 language editions)

**Magazine Production**

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

V.14, no.2, June 2012 – Green Economy
V.14, no.3, September 2012 – Farmer Organisations
V.14, no.4, December 2012 – Combating desertification
V.15, no.1, March 2013 – Sri: A scaling up success

**English Edition**

**a) Green Economy (Vol 14.2, June 2012)**

This issue was brought out coinciding with the Rio +20 Conference on Sustainable Development. The issue included 9 full length articles. The magazine primarily covered local and global initiatives and experiences on sustainable approaches based on agro-ecological principles, low carbon technologies in farming and farm energy. The magazine was of 36 pages.

**b) Farmer Organisations (Vol 14.3, September 2012)**

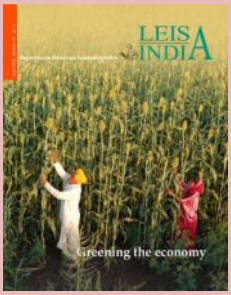
In this issue, we have brought together experiences of small farmers, individuals and institutions who are empowering farmers by organising them and fostering unity. The issue included 10 full length articles. One article and an interview with Ms. Elizabeth Atangana, the newly appointed FAO Special Ambassador for Co-operatives, were included from the network pool.

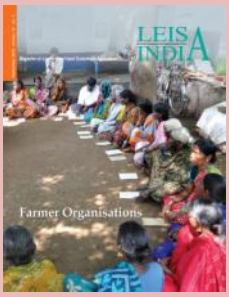
**c) Combating desertification (Vol 14.4, December 2012)**

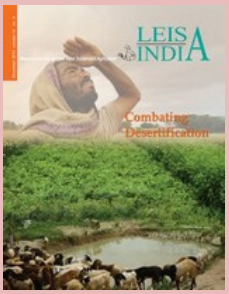
This issue was brought out to coincide with the UNCCD conference on desertification planned for February 2013. The issue included 11 full length articles. The experiences presented in this issue revolved around a central concept which is the *resilience* of farming communities and their ecosystems. This concept has two aspects: ecological resilience, coping with drought and climate change, and socio-political resilience, the ability of farmers to develop their skills and voices to choose their own development path. The magazine was of 36 pages.

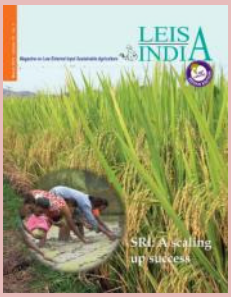
**d) SRI: A Scaling up success (Vol 15.1, March 2013)**

In this issue, we have brought together experiences of small farmers, individuals and institutions who are promoting SRI not only in paddy but also in many other crops. The issue included 9 full length articles and a compilation of article summaries called field notes. As the response for the theme was very good, and as we did not want to miss out on good articles, we had to increase the number of pages of the magazine to 40.




**Feedback on the magazine**

This magazine is a growth engine of practical knowledge for progressive farmers.
*S S Shinde, Reader, sent via website – Oct 2012*

I find your magazine having very useful scientific knowledge for farmers
*Dr.Balwinder Kumar, Jan 2013*

We are happy to share that few farmers have shown interest in getting in depth knowledge of our initiatives
*Pandit Patil, BAIF, Author – Feb 2013*

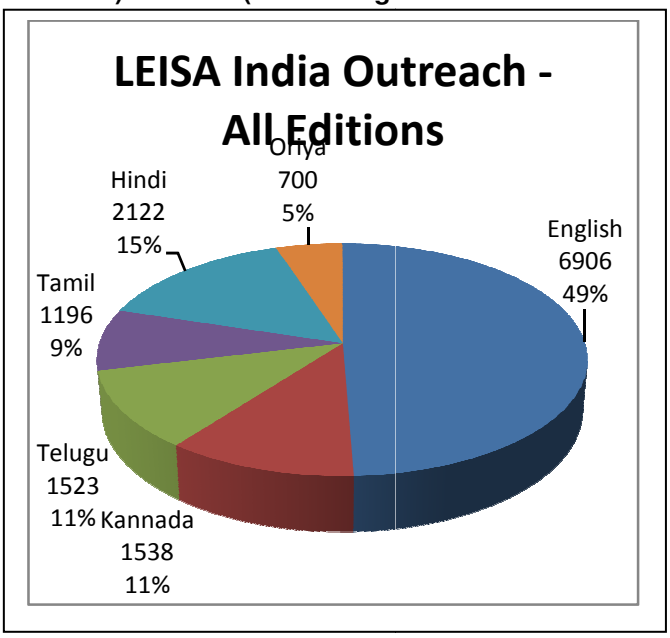
To me this magazine has been playing a leading role in sharing and disseminating the best practices serving as an information bank, for policy makers, producers and practitioners.
*Tara L Lama, National IPM Programme, Nepal – March 2013*

**Source of Articles and Category of Contributors**

| Issue | Source of articles | | | | | Category of contributors for regional articles | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Global origin | | | Regional origin/ inclusion | Total | NGOs | Academic/ Research Institutions | Individuals |
| | Other regions | Indian region | Total | | | | | |
| Combating desertification | 0 | | 0 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| SRI: A scaling up success | | 1 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Greening the Economy | 2 | | 2 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 1 | |
| Farmer Organisations | 2 | - | 2 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 1 |

**Outreach**

**The Overall outreach of the magazine (all editions included) is 13985 (6906 – English and 7079 – 5 Language editions).**



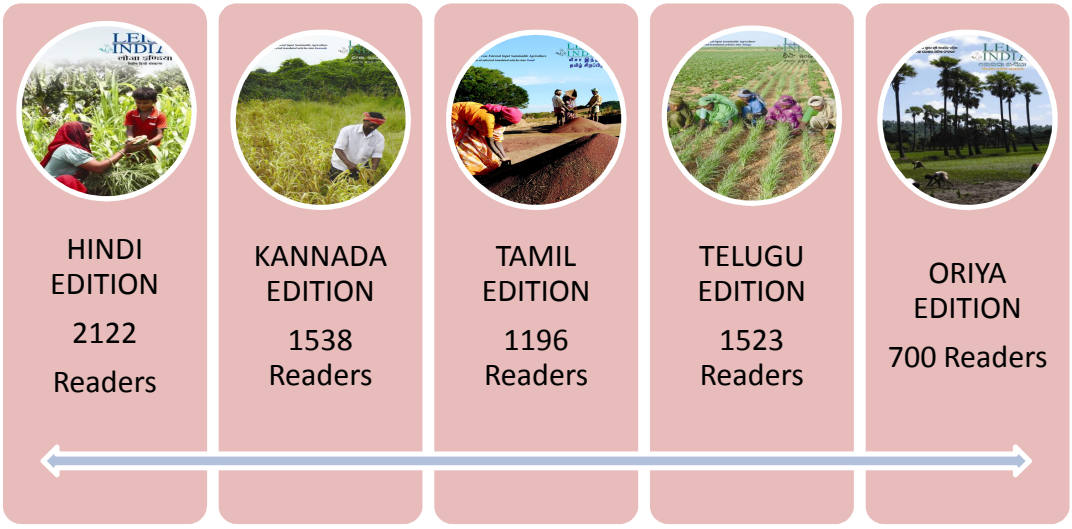

The total number of readers for the English edition as of March 2013 is 6906. Of these 2899 receive the print edition. These include farmers and grassroot NGOs and CBOs and paid subscribers. Around 3987 readers receive an e-copy of the magazine. Initially we started sending the digital edition for those who had requested for. Gradually, we included all the readers with emails (from our old database, who recd. Print edition earlier in the previous phase). Also we are continuously receiving requests for the digital edition from our website. Early in the year, dissemination was more in the form of print edition as compared to digital edition. And printed copies were meant for only the grassroot organisations who cannot afford to pay. Thus, their group was big. By the end of the year, with more number of readers opting for the digital edition, and these readers largely belonging to other categories with access to emails/internet, a balance has been created across various categories. At the end of the reporting period (March 2013), the database included 7079 number of readers across various language editions. A separate access database is being maintained for the language editions.

**Reader Category**

For English edition, printed version, across various categories, NGOs formed the major chunk with 68%, followed by farmers (19%). For the electronic version, the distribution is as follows: NGO – 37%, Academics – 15%, Researchers – 14%, Farmers – 8% followed by other category of readers.

**Special language editions**

The language editions were distributed primarily to grass root institutions which prefer local language. The December 2012 issue of all the language editions reached around 7079 readers.




Special language editions are produced two times a year – June and December. These editions include translations of selected articles from the LEISA India English edition. 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 2012 issues of the special translated editions in Tamil, Kannada and Hindi, Telugu and Oriya have been produced during this period.

These language editions have been brought out in partnership with LEISA India consortium partners and a LEISA enthusiast. 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 in collaboration with CDAC-Hyderabad. While the translation support was coordinated by CDAC, layout, printing and distribution was being 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**

**a) 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. On an average, there are around 2500 visitors to the LEISA India website, every month.

**b) 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.

**Networking and core group meetings**

Mr. K V S Prasad and Ms. T M Radha participated in the global Agricultures International Meeting (AIM) organised by ILEIA in the Netherlands.

LEISA India partners meetings – In terms of Networking, besides global Agricultures Network partner's meetings, 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 during February. In the meeting, the progress was reviewed and joint plans discussed.

**Advocacy events**

The LEISA India team was invited to contribute their views during national workshops.

Mr. Prasad co-facilitated event on World Soils Day- **LEISA India issue on SOILS** shared – Purpose of the meeting was awareness raising for students and teachers; conducted essay competition for students

Mr. Prasad was invited as speaker to Development Dialogue in Hubli; - Interactions with the invitees and views being caught in the headlines in the mainstream media – Focus on small holders and the failing of industrial models…

Invited for a national consultation on sustainable agriculture organized by NIAS, during which met Dr. M S Swaminathan and Planning commission members. The need for LEISA and agroecological approaches and experience were highlighted in deliberations. Mr. Prasad was involed in the evaluation of poster presentations for the conference. However, the majority of the presentations in the conference focused on 'more of the same' approaches.

**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.

**Funding Support**

ILEIA has signed an agreement to support LEISA India programme to the tune of Rs.10 lakhs per annum, primarily for dissemination through electronic means. The agreement is effective for a 5 year period beginning from January 2012 to December 2016.

Misereor continued the support for the magazines, primarily the language editions and part production of English print edition. (2500 copies).

Support from readers as well as other donors was pursued. NABARD, Hyderabad agreed to provide partial support (Rs.50000 per issue) for the production of two issues of Telugu edition of LEISA India – December 2011 and June 2012.

There has been a very good response from the readers for our request for voluntary contributions. Around Rs. 5.37 lakhs has been received as voluntary contributions from readers, so far, for LEISA India magazine. 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.

**Lessons Learnt**

- The spirit of working in a consortium for producing language editions is working well and has been rewarded with support from MISEREOR. Increased ownership of partners was reflected in the recently concluded video conference and the quality of the production of the editions.
- English edition is being highly respected and increasingly serving as a reliable alternative source of practical knowledge on LEISA/ agroecological experiences and processes.

## 3.7 Concluded programmes

The programmes which have concluded during the period are: a) Agrobiodiversity project supported by the UNDP-GEF . b) The Growing Connection programme supported by FAO c) NABARD – LEISA project in Dharwad.

Activity under Agrobiodiversity project supported by the UNDP-GEF was extended budget neutrally till March 2012. Presently, the community owned seed bank building constructed with partial support from GEF is in the final stages of completion. The land has been mobilized by *Savandurga Samudaya Beeja Sangha* and the building construction has been completed. Plastering of the walls and flooring is pending. The building has two rooms, a meeting hall and seed storage room. Low key follow up is being provided by the Bangalore team while exploring the future plans of the communities as well as potential funding from GEF for scaling up. Review teams appreciated the efforts and suggested preparing a separate brochure on the activity. Some of the efforts appreciated were: revival and cultivation of traditional ragi varieties, adoption of LEISA practices, eco-friendly vegetable cultivation, diversifying efforts in terms of poultry, azolla and vermicomposting initiatives by farmer groups. These groups are highly motivated, committed and deeply instrumental in the co-financing efforts in the project which has been specially appreciated. In a project with an outlay of 15.6 lakhs, around 16 lakhs has been generated (In cash and kind).

**The Growing Connection programme (TGC)** supported by FAO has been concluded. To keep those involved in the project interested in urban horticultural initiatives, a low key follow up is being done by Bangalore team, for two months.

## 3.8 Educational consultancies

Ms. Sangeeta conducted an orientation on FFS to the staff from 5 different NGOs working in Kolkata, and Bihar at Calcutta. The NGOs are supported by German Agro Action & anchored by the Welthungerhilfe in India. Also, on a followup invitation, Ms.Sangeeta facilitated a 4 day training on FFS & IFS in Jharkhand to 35 staff of 5 different NGOs organized by PRAVAH NGO, supported by Welthungerhilfe and German Agro Action.

Ms. Sangeeta & Mr. Krishnan facilitated two days orientation on FFS to the ADA, JDA, AO, AAOs at GKVK Bangalore organised by Staff training unit of UAS, Bangalore. Participants included officials from 13 different states. Following the orientation, the participants were taken to a field visit to Kolar to enable them to participate in a mock FFS session. Participants highly appreciated the FFS methodology as well the facilitator's skills in handling sessions.

## 4. Visitors/ Invitations

Ms. Sangeeta participated in a short course on "Facilitating Multistakeholders Processes & Social Learning" organized by Wageningen UR Centre for Development Innovation sponsored by Netherland fellowship programme (NFP) at Netherland from 1st Sept 2012 - 25th Sept 2012. Sangeetha made impressive presentations in sub group leadership role, especially in organizing cross learning events and special strengths of AMEF in enabling participatory learning processes. The Centre supported the course fees, accommodation and travel and other expenses pertaining to the fellowship programme.

Mr. Prasad, ED and Ms. T M Radha, Managing Editor were invited to attend the Agricultures Network meeting convened by ILEIA, Netherlands. The participants included present partners of the LEISA magazine producers in various contexts. LEISA India made a strong presence through their quality and quantum of magazines and focus of their presentations. Specifically, Radha's style of presentation as well as frank insights into realities and Prasad's interpretation of the emerging challenges and opportunities for the network. The network explored its own purpose, mechanisms and governance aspects. AMEF/ LEISA India was identified as partner for SIDA funding support. (Some were considered as project associates). An amount of ten lakhs per year for five years was agreed to be allotted for producing the digital version of the LEISA India magazine (including the current year). Mr. Prasad, would represent Asia in the think tank on preparing the governance mechanisms of the network.

Mr. K V S Prasad, was invited to co-facilitate a one day workshop organized by SPWD in collaboration with CASA, Timbaktu Collective and AMEF in New Delhi. The focus of the workshop was interaction with 200 high school children on the importance of sustainable soils and LEISA approaches, roof top gardens.

Subsequently, Mr. Prasad was invited to participate in Timbaktu Collective's project evaluation field day.

Mr. Prasad was Invited as speaker to Development Dialogue in Hubli; - Interactions with the invitees and views being caught in the headlines in the mainstream media – Focus on small holders and the failing of industrial models…

Mr. K V S Prasad, ED was invited for a national consultation on sustainable agriculture organized by NIAS, during which he met Dr. M S Swaminathan and Planning commission members. The need for LEISA and agroecological approaches and experience were highlighted in deliberations. Mr. Prasad was involved in the evaluation of poster presentations for the conference. However, the majority of the presentations in the conference focused on 'more of the same' approaches.

AME Foundation website was redesigned and updated.

**Staff as on 31.03.2013**

| 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 | Joshi B V | CPO-Program Coordn | 20.04.2012 |
| 4 | Asha R | Secretary - General | 30.11.2012 |
| 5 | Shobha Maiya | Secretary - Information & Doc. | 02.01.2013 |
| 6 | Gopalakrishnan R | Driver | - |
| 7 | Chikkanna | Attendant | - |
| **Dharwad** | | | |
| 8 | Sangeeta R Patil | Area Unit Co-ordinator | - |
| 9 | Prasanna V | Secretary cum Accountant | - |
| 10 | Dyapur B S | Attendant | 15.11.2012 |

| **Consultants and Contractual Staff** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Murthy N | CU | - |
| 2 | Poornima | CU | - |
| 3 | Dr Krishne Gowda K T | CU | 30.06.2012 |
| 4 | Arunkumar V | CU | - |
| 5 | Shivappa, | CU | - |
| 6 | Lavanya Lakshmi M P | CU | 31.12.2012 |
| 7 | Savithri Ramakrishna | CU | 27.02.2013 |
| 8 | Shivaraj M C | CU | 09.02.2013 |
| 9 | Prasad Y S | CU | - |
| 10 | Rukmini G G | CU | - |
| 11 | Mayachari A | Dharwad | - |
| 12 | Manjunath B | Dharwad | 30.11.2012 |
| 13 | Shankarappa K Swamy | Dharwad | 30.04.2012 |
| 14 | Hanamantha K Akkeri | Dharwad | 30.04.2012 |
| 15 | Mahesh M Sajjan | Dharwad | - |
| 16 | Mestri G G | Dharwad | 31.10.2012 |
| 17 | Mallappa Udoji | Dharwad | - |
| 18 | Shabhayya S Here Matta | Dharwad | - |
| 19 | Akkamahadevi M Patil | Dharwad | - |
| 20 | Mahesh Khot | Dharwad | - |
| 21 | Krishnan J | Dharmapuri | - |
| 22 | Prasath K | Dharmapuri | - |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Charles V A | Dharmapuri | 31.10.2012 |
| 24 | Venkatesan K | Dharmapuri | - |
| 25 | Munirasu M | Dharmapuri | - |
| 26 | Narendra P | Chintamani | - |
| 27 | Ramesh Kumar B V | Bangarpet | - |
| 28 | Balakrishna Murthy M R | Bangarpet | - |
| 29 | Krishnamurthy B M | Bangarpet | - |
| 30 | Lakshman Rao V | Bangarpet | - |
| 31 | Venkateshappa C | Bangarpet | - |
| 32 | Prasanna Kumar B P | Bangarpet | - |
| 33 | Narayana Rao P M | Bangarpet | - |
| 34 | Veerabramhachary | Bangarpet | 17.09.2012 |
| 35 | Sree Rama Reddy | Bangarpet | - |

**FINANCE MATTERS**

## AME FOUNDATION : BANGALORE

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2013

| LIABILITIES | SCHEDULE | ₹ | ASSETS | SCHEDULE | ₹ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FUNDS | 1 | 2,60,39,864 | FIXED ASSETS | 3 | 97,75,820 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS | 2 | | CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES | 4 | |
| **Sundry Creditors** | | | Cash at Banks | | 1,74,59,172 |
| | | | Deposits | | 1,15,115 |
| For Expenses | | 2,26,831 | Advances | | 14,61,570 |
| For Others | | 1,50,000 | | | |
| Unutilised Grants | | 18,56,348 | | | |
| **Provisions** | | 5,38,634 | | | |
| | | 2,88,11,677 | | | 2,88,11,677 |

CHAIRMAN

TREASURER

As per our report of Even Date
For RAJAGOPAL & BADRI NARAYANAN
Chartered Accountants

PLACE : Bangalore
DATE : 19.07.2013

M.S.RAJAGOPAL
Partner
Membership No.020244
Firm Reg. No.003024S

## AME FOUNDATION : BANGALORE

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

| EXPENDITURE | ₹ | INCOME | ₹ |
|---|---|---|---|
| To FFS Coordination & Field Guidance | 6,21,741 | By Grants Utilised | 1,11,49,283 |
| " Seed Villages Forming | 7,07,794 | " Donations - AMEF | 1,28,000 |
| " Support Cost to NGO's & Others | 84,099 | " Voluntary Contributions - Leisa India | 1,11,550 |
| " Capacity Building of Farmers | 16,98,966 | " Sale of Books | 4,687 |
| " Distribution Costs | 1,62,081 | " Educational Training / Resource Fee / Institutional costs recovered | 1,23,638 |
| " Core Group Meetings | 24,004 | " Rent Received | 5,47,589 |
| " Magazine Expenses | 10,75,660 | " Interest from Bank | 12,85,030 |
| " Salaries & Provident Fund | 25,66,576 | " Terrace Garden Training | 41,668 |
| " Staff Insurance | 61,318 | " Interest from Income Tax Refund | 2,895 |
| " Consultancy Charges | 13,68,359 | " Provisions no longer required | 43,307 |
| " Travelling Expenses | 6,89,282 | " Depreciation | 4,04,887 |
| " Postage & Courier | 10,065 | | |
| " Rent, Electricity, & Water Charges | 75,173 | | |
| " Advertisement | 1,019 | | |
| " Printing & Stationery | 6,552 | | |
| " Telephone / Internet Expenses | 61,283 | | |
| " Insurance | 49,391 | | |
| " Consultancy Fee | 6,850 | | |
| " Public Relations - PR Products | 6,250 | | |
| " Meeting Expenses | 1,49,598 | | |
| " Payment to Auditors | 65,000 | | |
| " Security Charges | 1,14,501 | | |
| " Repairs & Maintenance | | | |
| - Vehicles | 2,41,494 | | |
| - Equipment, Computer & Other Assets | 2,01,639 | | |
| " Office Expenses | 5,76,633 | | |
| " Bank Charges | 8,961 | | |
| " Rates & Taxes | 1,06,896 | | |
| " Depreciation | 4,04,887 | | |
| " Excess of Income Over Expenditure for the year transferred to General Fund | 26,96,462 | | |
| | 1,38,42,533 | | 1,38,42,533 |

CHAIRMAN

TREASURER

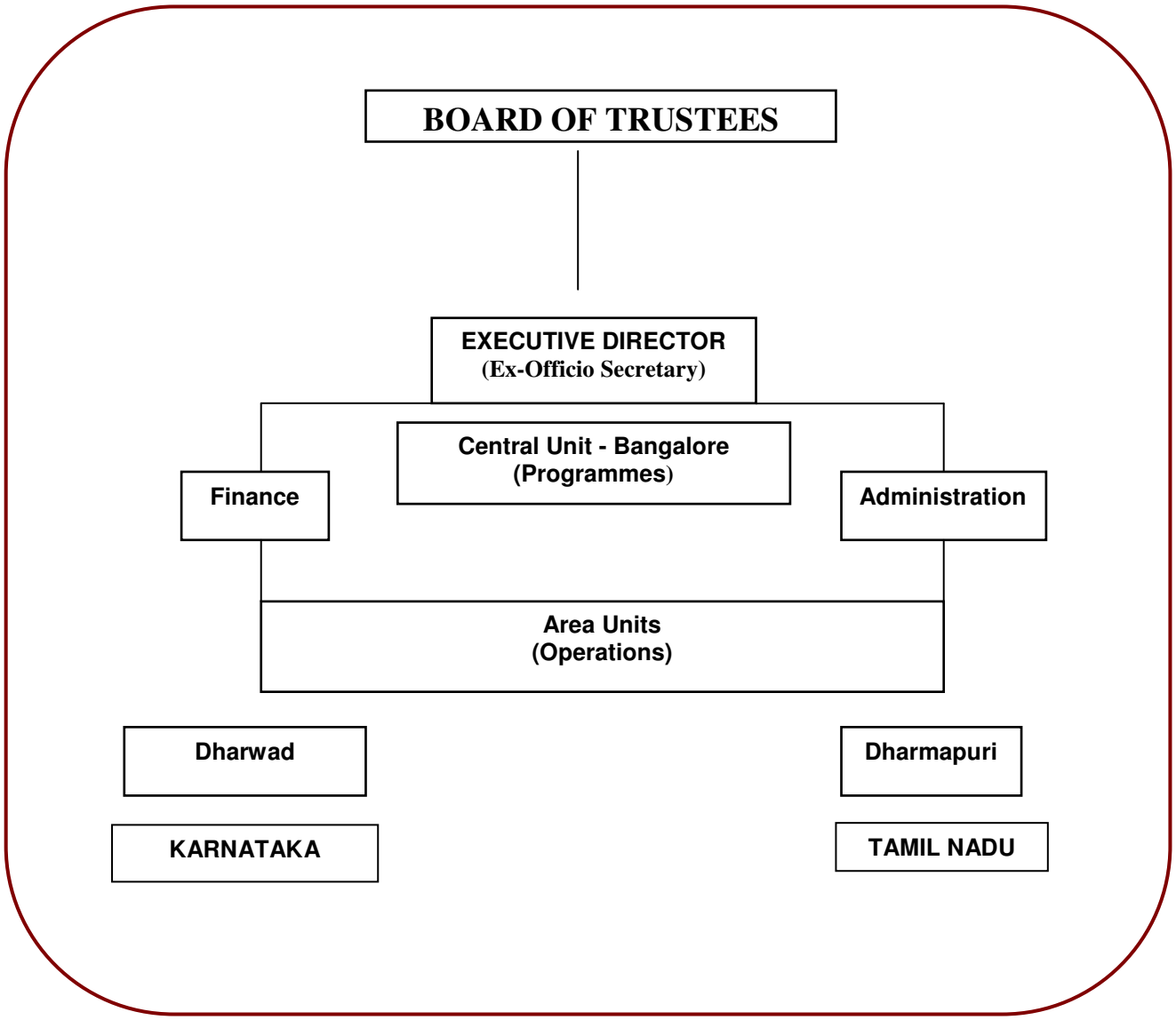
As per our report of Even Date
For RAJAGOPAL & BADRI NARAYANAN
Chartered Accountants

M.S.RAJAGOPAL
Partner
Membership No.020244
Firm Reg. No.003024S

PLACE : Bangalore
DATE : 19.07.2013

RAJAGOPAL & BADRI NARAYANAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BANGALORE

### 3. ORGANOGRAM OF AME FOUNDATION



**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**

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES - Year 2012-13**

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

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

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

**Padmashri 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 Prasad K V S**, Secretary
Executive Director