

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

## **2010-2011**

**BAIF-Institute for Rural Development-Karnataka**  
**Tiptur, Tumkur district**

**Serving Rural India Since 1967**

## Memorable Events

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2010-2011

BAIF-Institute for Rural Development-Karnataka  
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## CONTENTS

	Foreword	
	Major achievements during 2010-2011	
1	Introduction	
2	Field extension programmes	
3	Livestock development programmes	
4	Tree based farming system programmes	
5	Sustainable agriculture and productivity enhancement programmes	
6	Natural resource management and watershed development programmes	
7	Rain water harvesting and quality of life programmes	
8	Linkage and micro finance programmes	
9	Information, extension and communication programmes	
10	Peoples organizations	
11	Training and capacity building	
12	Research projects	
13	Financial performance	

## FOREWORD

We are happy to present the progress of BAIF Institute for Rural Development – Karnataka (BIRD-K) for the year 2010-11.

As a major part of Karnataka is in drought prone region, BIRD-K has been promoting cattle development as a reliable source of sustainable livelihood for small farmers. With the support from Government of Karnataka, the programme was intensified through establishment of additional livestock breeding centres, organising vaccinations, deworming, health camps and providing advice on good husbandry practices to livestock owners. During the year, this programme could benefit over 50000 families spread over 21 districts. Our initiatives to conserve the Krishna valley breed, a well known elite draft breed of cattle, which was on the verge of extinction, met with overwhelming response from the farmers.

The Sachetana project for rainwater harvesting and recharging of water table, demonstrated the feasibility of reducing the ill effects of fluorine contamination of ground water in Tumkur, Chikkaballapura and Gadag districts. The *Jalajeevani* project to promote soil and water conservation in semi-arid regions along with improved agriculture, livestock development and capacity building to mitigate drought conditions, could enable the farmers to revive agriculture on hundreds of hectares of degraded lands lying idle for decades.

Improving agricultural productivity under rain fed conditions through introduction of appropriate technologies is being promoted under the *Sunhare Kal* project, to benefit over 850 families in Mysore district. NABARD-sponsored watershed development and natural resource management projects, converged with sustainable agriculture, have benefitted more than 8000 farmers from 77 villages of Belgaum, Hassan, Dharwad, Davanegere and Tumkur districts. Organic farming is being popularised in 22 villages to demonstrate the benefits to farmers.

The *Suvarna Sankalpa* Project to rehabilitate tribals, is making a significant impact on the quality of life of 1600 poor families through tree-based farming and livestock husbandry. Tree-based farming has also been undertaken by the farmers in Dharwad district with the support from the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The sustainability of these projects is being ensured through capacity building of the participant families for backward and forward linkages, particularly through development of People's Organisations and empowerment of women. The *Parimochana* project, supported by Shree Chtrapur Math, Bhatkal, has given a new lease of life to 89 families from backward communities of 4 villages.

The *Navachetana* Project for ensuring rural prosperity through motivation of local youth to assume leadership in promoting socio-economic development, has enabled more than 4000 families from Tumkur and Hassan districts to initiate various income generation activities. 1200 self help groups are playing a significant role in community

development in various project locations. Sphurthi Self Help Group from Surshettikoppa in Dharwad district received the Second Best Self Help Group among the groups promoted by BAIF across the country and was conferred Smt. Vijaya Deshmukh Memorial Award.

Pilot research studies on effectiveness of biological growth promoters and pesticides were taken up. The training and demonstration campus at Lakkihalli and the farmers' training centres at Surshettikoppa and Kalkere are engaged in transfer of technologies through series of trainings and exposure visits, which are benefitting a large number of farmers, community leaders, women and children. Based on the field experiences, a booklet on medicinal and aromatic plants and a film on the impact of the drinking water programme in fluoride hit villages were brought out for wider dissemination of these technologies.

The Digital Green Project is disseminating knowledge on good agricultural practices, use of good seeds and marketing techniques through audio-visuals involving farmers as experts. This technique is found to be effective for motivating farmers. *Siri Samrudhi* journal continues to promote sustainable agricultural practices useful for farmers.

We are grateful to all our donors and well-wishers, particularly the Government of India, Government of Karnataka, NABARD, UNDP, ICF, Zilla Panchayats, K.K. Malhotra Foundation, ITC, UAS Dharwad and Bangalore, Deshpande Foundation, Digital Green, Chitrapur Samsthan Math, Jindal South West Limited, Gokak Forbes Limited, Arghyam Trust, State Bank of Mysore, Totagars' Sales Society, Sirsi, Samastha Jeevana Kalyana, Bangalore, Samaya TV and community-based organisations in all the project villages for their wholehearted support. We also appreciate the zeal and commitment of our dedicated staff, who have a major share in the success.

**Dr. N.G. Hegde**  
**Chairman**

## MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2010-2011

Sl.No	Activities	Units	Achievement
<b>A</b>	<b>Livestock development programmes</b>		
1	Villages covered	Numbers	2300
2	Artificial insemination	Numbers	132927
3	Pregnancy diagnosis	Numbers	69260
4	Female calves born	Numbers	21733
5	Male calves born	Numbers	21825
6	Calf rallies organized	Numbers	95
7	Health camps	Numbers	42
8	Devorming of calves	Numbers	11407
9	Vaccination	Numbers	24352
<b>B</b>	<b>Tree based farming systems</b>		
1	Villages covered	Numbers	55
2	Families supported	Families	3411
3	TBF-area covered	Ha	1307
4	Horticulture plantation	Numbers	192794
5	Forestry plantation	Numbers	1228374
6	Field bunding	Cmt	47926
7	Farm ponds	Numbers	192
8	Fodder seed sowing on bunds	Kg's	2078
9	Fodder root slips	Numbers	71500
10	Vermicomposting	Numbers	338
<b>C</b>	<b>Watershed development programmes</b>		
1	Villages covered	Numbers	20
2	Families supported-area treatment	Families	791
3	Additional livelihood support	Families	150
4	Area treated	Ha	1473
5	Horticulture plantation	Numbers	6580
6	Forestry plantation	Numbers	170805
7	Crop demonstrations	Numbers	70
8	Field bunding	Cmt	116380
9	Fodder seed sowing on bunds	KGs	680
10	Vegetative checks	Rmt	1070
11	Farm ponds	Numbers	218
12	Gully plugging	Cmt	14
13	RC/BC	Numbers	44
14	Check dams	Numbers	07
15	RRS	Numbers	03
16	Mini percolation tanks	Numbers	05

Sl.No	Activities	Units	Achievement
<b>D</b>	<b>Rain water harvesting programmes</b>		
1	Rain water harvesting for drinking purpose	Families	1592
2	Farm ponds	Numbers	396
3	Aquifer recharge	Numbers	05
4	Water quality test	Numbers	3785
<b>E</b>	<b>RNFS/Other livelihood programmes</b>		
1	Support for RNFS enterprise	Families	82
2	Support for livestock based IGA s	Families	413
3	Support for small ruminants	Families	155
<b>F</b>	<b>Quality of life/health and sanitation</b>		
1	Improved chullas	Families	388
2	Clean kitchen	Families	40
3	Kitchen/herbal gardens	Families	619
4	Soak pits	Families	137
5	Drains	Mtrs	100
6	Health camps	Numbers	30
7	Alternative medicine camps	Numbers	25
<b>G</b>	<b>Training, exposure and awareness</b>		
1	Natural resource management- watershed development, soil and water conservation etc	Persons	395
2	Tree based farming/agro forestry/organic farming	Persons	2524
3	Sericulture	Persons	304
4	Training to bank officials (PACBN)	Persons	291
5	Livestock development	Persons	224
6	Training on artificial insemination	Persons	170
7	Nursery and grafting	Persons	23
8	Medicinal plants conservation	Persons	114
9	Entrepreneurship development training	Persons	70
10	SHG/peoples organization	Persons	179
11	Cocoon craft	Persons	46
12	Facilitating exposure visits	Persons	4990
13	Environmental awareness to school children	Children	1448

## Projects at a glance (2010-2011)

S.No	Title	Sponsor	Location
1	Livestock breeding programme	GoK, through SGSY scheme	21 districts
2	Livestock breeding programme	GoK through Special development programme	
3	Krishna valley breed conservation project	ICAR, New Delhi	Bagalkot, Bijapur , Belgaum
4	Livestock development programme	NDDDB	
5	Livestock breeding programme	TSS, Sirsi	Uttara Kannada
6	Integrated Livestock Development centres	ITC Limited	Kodagu
7	Suvarna Sankalpa Project for tribal community	Directorate of Tribal Welfare, GoK and GoI	Belgaum, Raichur, Gulbarga, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Tumkur, Mysore, Kodagu
8	Sarvaangeena Vikasa Yojane (Distress district project)	NABARD	Belgaum and Hassan
9	Watershed Development Project	NABARD	Tumkur, Hassan, Dharwad, Belgaum and Davanagere
10	Jalajeevani (Watershed development )	K.K.Malhotra Foundation, Mumbai	Tumkur
11	Tree based farming systems for productivity improvement of rain fed farming	ITC Limited	Mysore
12	The Centre of Excellence	Ministry Of tribal Affairs, Government of India	Kodagu
13	Digital Green Project.	Digital Green, Bangalore	Hassan, Dharwad, Belgaum, Mysore, Kodagu
14	Promotion of organic farming	Dept of agriculture, GoK	13 districts
15	Sachetana drinking water project	RDPR, GoK	Tumkur, Gadag , Chikkaballapura
16	Flood rehabilitation project	Arghyam Trust, Bangalore	Yadgir
17	Promotion of community initiatives to combat malnutrition	Britannia Nutrition Foundation, Bangalore	Shimoga
18	Samrudhi project	Deshpande Foundation, Hubli, Karnataka	Dharwad
19	Parimochana project	Chitrapura Samsthana Mutt, Chitrapura	Uttara Kannada
20	Special SGSY Project	GoK and GoI	Dharwad
21	MGNREGA	GoK and GoI	Dharwad
22	Navachetana programme	SBM and BIRD-K	Tumkur and Hassan
23	Fodder and grass reserve project	Gok and GoI	Tumkur
24	Promotion of Organic cultivation of Underutilized medicinal Aromatic plants	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nation, New Delhi	Tumkur

## **1. INTRODUCTION:**

The year 2010-2011 is yet another fruitful year for BAIF- Institute for Rural Development, Karnataka. Started during 1979 with livestock development programme, today, the organisation has been able to provide holistic development approach both at community level and family level.

Focus on sustainable management and maintenance of natural resources with community participation is part and parcel of the development approach being adopted ever since the establishment of the organisation. This has been achieved in as many as twenty projects with varying degree of success. Natural resource management (NRM) issues were addressed through projects such as Suvarna Sankalpa, Sarvangina Vikasa Yojane, Janothon, Samrudhi, Parimochana, ILDC, Organic Farming, Agroforestry, SDWP etc.

In order to ensure inclusiveness and equity issues for the landless, marginal farmers and poorest of the poor families in the villages, provisions were made for income generation activities for these families in all the projects. Formation and strengthening of community based organizations like SHGs, Federations, Gram Vikas Samithis etc was continued with focus on linking these organizations with local banks and other financial institutions.

Live stock development programme was further extended to more number of farmers with the establishment of 31 cattle breeding centers sponsored by Government of Karnataka under Special Development Programme (SDP) and five centres sponsored by ITC Limited. Establishment of another 69 cattle breeding centres under SDP is in progress and it would be completed within three months.

The Sachetana training center located near Kalakeri, Mudaragi taluka, Gadag district, Gramodaya training and research campus at Lakkiahalli, Tiptur taluka, Tumkur district and Gramachetana training center, Surashettikoppa, Kalaghatagi taluka, Dharwad district are providing various training and awareness programmes to farmers, NGO and government functionaries.

Sachetana project (SDWP) for providing safe drinking water through rain water harvesting in Bagepalli taluka, Chikkaballapura district, and Sira and Pavagada taluka in Tumkur district have been successfully concluded during the reporting year. SDWP project activities at Mundaragi taluka, Gadag is continued for another six months.

The programmes of the organization have received good attention of both print and digital media. The leading, State level dailies like Prajavani, Vijaya Karnataka, Udayavani and Samyuktha Karnataka have covered the important events of the organization regularly. The Samaya TV has telecasted major activities and implementation approaches of the organisation during the reporting year.

## **2. FIELD EXTENSION PROGRAMMES.**

The development programmes which were implemented with community participation include- livestock development programme, tree based farming system, watershed development, rain water harvesting, organic farming and sustainable agriculture, income generation activities for the landless and marginal farmers, development assistance, conservation and promotion of minor millets, popularisation of medicinal and aromatic plants, formation and strengthening of self help groups, training and awareness programmes.

Integrated and multidisciplinary approach with focus on family as a development unit is being adopted in the implementation of all the programmes. Community involvement and participation is ensured right from the planning to implementation and post project management of the project interventions.

### **Approaches adopted for implementation.**

- Participatory learning and development.
- Research based planning, monitoring and implementation.
- Emphasis on conservation and popularisation of indigenous practices.
- Promotion of participatory technology development.
- Farmer to farmer training, learning and adoption.
- Creation of sustainable livelihood systems based on local resources.
- Optimum and effective utilization of locally available natural resources.
- Strengthening of women and other weaker sections.
- Promotion and strengthening of community based organizations.

## **3. LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

Livestock plays an important role in the rural livelihoods. It is the second major livelihood activity for the farming community and landless families in the villages. A large number of small and marginal farmers do maintain livestock as an additional income generation activity. It also provides inputs for agriculture like farm yard manure. It is the major livelihood activity for the landless and poor households.

BIRD-K started cattle development activities in Karnataka during 1979-80 with the financial support from the department of animal husbandry and veterinary services through government of Karnataka. The services like door to door artificial insemination of cows and buffaloes, pregnancy diagnosis, follow up for calving, calf care, care of pregnant animals, awareness on feeding practices, fodder development, vaccination etc were provided through these centers.

The programme is sponsored by Government of Karnataka and other NGOs and institutes. At present, the programme is under implementation in 21 districts with 148 centers providing services to livestock keepers in more than 2300 villages.

SL NO	NAME OF THE SCHEMES/SPONSORS	NO OF CENTRES (As on March-2011)
1	SGSY –CBCs (Government of Karnataka)	65
2	Special Development Programme (Government of Karnataka)	31
3	NDDDB sponsored centres	23
4	Suvarna Sankalpa Project (Dept of rural development and panchayat raj, GoK)	07
5	Centres funded by farmers' cooperative Totagarike Sahakar Sangha (TSS), Sirsi	05
6	Centres sponsored by ITC Limited (CSR project)	10
7	Jindal CBC (CSR project)	01
8	Navachetana Project (Peoples organisation sponsored)	02
9	Distress District Project (NABARD sponsored SVY project)	02
10	Special SGSY Project (GoK and GoI)	01
11	Samrudhi project (Deshpande Foundation sponsored project)	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>

Apart from AI, PD, other extension activities like calf rallies, health camps, vaccination camps, deworming of calves etc, were also conducted during the year. General health care activities were organised in collaboration with the local veterinary department. 95 calf rallies were conducted. The other activities which support organic farming and sustainable agriculture include- promotion of fodder on bunds, vermicomposting etc.

Sl.No	Activities	Units	Achievements
1	Artificial insemination	Numbers	132927
2	Pregnancy diagnosis	Numbers	69260
3	Female calves born	Numbers	21733
4	Male calves born	Numbers	21825
5	Calf rallies organized	Numbers	95
6	Health camps	Numbers	17
7	Devorming of calves	Numbers	11407
8	Vaccination	Numbers	24352

**Districts covered under cattle development programme.**

Belgaum, Bagalkot, Bellary, Bijapur, Bidar, Chamarajanagar, Chikkamanglore, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Hassan, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada and Yadagir

**Beneficiaries coverage under livestock development programme since 2002 to 2011**

SL NO	YEAR	Number of BPLfamilies covered	Number of APLfamilies covered	TOTAL
1	2002-2003	28975	27618	56593
2	2003-2004	30157	19686	49843
3	2004-2005	27564	14071	41635
4	2005-2006	33592	15522	49114
5	2006-2007	36483	11525	48008
6	2007-2008	35305	12938	48243
7	2008-2009	36948	11075	48023
8	2009-2010	36584	10663	47247
9	2010-2011	40023	10328	50351
	<b>Total</b>	<b>305631</b>	<b>133426</b>	<b>439057</b>

**3.1. Krishna Valley breed conservation project**

Krishna Valley, a native breed that was flourished long back in parts of Bagalkot, Bijapur and Belgaum district. Now a days, the population of the breed has become very less and the breed is on the verge of extinction. BAIF, with the financial support from ICAR , has initiated steps to conserve and upgrade this breed. The activities like awareness creation, identification of Krishna valley pure breeds and Krishna Valley type animals, artificial insemination of local cattle with Krishna Valley semen were started during 2007.

**Salient features of the project are,**

- Conservation and popularisation of Krishna Valley breed
- Breeding service at farmers door step
- Cluster approach to cover the block of the villages to conserve the Krishna Valley breed
- Close follow up, technical guidance and monitoring

**Programme coverage.**

Conservation activities were initiated in the districts of Bagalkot, Bijapur and Belgaum, the native tract of the breed. The original tract of the breed is on either side of Krishna River wherein 12 BAIF cattle breeding centers are functioning. In addition to regular

cattle breeding programme, use of Krishna Valley semen doses on Krishna Valley type animals is under progress in nine cattle breeding centers covering 41 villages. This has helped in breed conservation and up-gradation in the area of its origin. So far, 392 female and 486 male calves have born. Two calf rallies were organised to create awareness and interest among the farming community in conservation activities.

**Cumulative achievement as on  
31.3.2011**

Number of animals inseminated: 3242

Number of animals conceived: 1626

Male calves born: 486

Female calves born: 392

Calf rallies organised: 02

Deworming of calves: 300

#### **4. TREE BASED FARMING SYSTEMS.**

##### **4.1. Suvarna Sankalpa Project**

The Suvarna Sankalpa project for the development of tribals is under implementation in eight districts. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India and the Government of Karnataka have supported this project. This is the fifth year of implementation. So far 7735 families have got project support for adopting tree based farming, nursery raising, purchase of large and small ruminants etc. Tribal families in 178 villages spread in eight districts are getting the benefits of the project.

The major activities include tree based farming system, integrated farming system; live stock development activities, rural nonfarm enterprises for the poor and landless, community health programmes, training and exposure visits for the participants

Totally, 2309 hectare of land belonging to tribal families in project villages has been brought under tree based farming system with the incorporation of fruit species like mango, cashew, tamarind and others in the cropping area and forestry species all along the field bunds and in waste lands. Forestry species planted include-silver oak, teak, casurina, acacia auriculiformis, cassia siamea, glyricidia etc. Fodder species like Stylosanthes hemata and fodder trees like Sesbania grandiflora, Subabul and Erythrina were promoted on the field bunds.

Community participation and involvement has been ensured with the formation of 216 self help groups. Regular trainings and exposure visits were organised for the SHGs for capacity building. These SHGs were further federated into Gram Vikasa Samithis (GVS). All the inputs are being routed through SHGs and GVS. Majority of the SHGs have started savings and credit activities. So far, they have saved Rs. 62.40 lakhs. They have accumulated an amount of Rs, 7 lakhs as common fund.

Under the health activities, support was provided for the construction of improved chullas, clean kitchen and establishment of kitchen/herbal gardens. So far, 1936 families have constructed improved chullas, 2526 families have established kitchen herbal gardens and 581 families have got support for clean kitchen. Totally, 78 human health camps were conducted to provide free treatment for the patients in the project villages.

One cattle breeding center has been established in every project location. This center is providing door to door artificial insemination and other dairy related services to the tribal families and for others in the project villages. Field level demonstrations as well as campus level trainings were provided to each and every participant.

**Objectives of the project.**

- Food security and poverty alleviation
- Improved health status
- Increased asset base
- Women's empowerment

**Interventions under implementation**

Integrated farming system

Community health activities

Creation of increased asset base

Women's empowerment

Training and exposures to selected tribal participants on various activities

Development of dairy sector through up-gradation of local, non-descript cattle through cross breeding and preservation of indigenous breeds

Promotion of rural nonfarm enterprises

Support to tribal ashram schools

## **Self employment through Wadi**

Balesh Kuntanayak, youth from Musalmari village, Gokak talukas has to put hard efforts to earn a meager amount of Rs, 2500 per month. He used to work in a factory located in Belgaum. Difficulties in dry land agriculture with 1.5 acres land had forced Balesh to migrate in search of work. However, he was also dreaming of a government job. This was during 2007. At this juncture, Suvarna Sankalpa project made an entry into Musalmari village. Obviously, Balesh family came in contact with the project.

Initially Balesh's family was reluctant to take wadi support from the project. They were feared about the shade effects of the trees on the crops. Somehow, Balesh attended exposure visit organized from project to Surashettikoppa He observed horticulture plants; fodder, fuel, timber yielding forestry; improved fodder species on bunds; farm pond for harvesting rain water, agriculture crops in between horticulture plants and interacted with farmers. After the exposure visit, Balesh changed his attitude towards 'wadi' and he convinced his family members. Finally Balesh adopted tree based farming system (Wadi) in his land.

Meanwhile, Balesh took interest in 'Ganga Kalyana Yojane' for irrigation as suggested by Director, ST Corporation during his visit. He made all the formalities in applying and wandered alone to the Panchayats. Balesh's effort brought irrigation facilities for 18 wadi participants in the village. Now, each participant reaps 2-3 crops a year.

Days passed. After three and half years, Balesh's wadis' have turned fruitful! Totally 83 Mango and 17 Sapota plants were well established and are fruiting. Balesh harvested about 1200 Alfaso Mangoes this year. About 500 forestry plants viz., Eucalyptus, Acacia, Teak, Casurina, Silver oak, and Bamboo etc flourished well and some are yielding. He realized the importance of Stylo hemata fodder which increased fat content of the milk. He has 2 cows, 3 buffaloes. Every day he sells 8 litres of milk at Rs. 25/- per litre, keeping 2 litre for home consumption. Forestry plants producing huge bio mass, used for mulching and vermicompost production with plenty of available dung. He has harvested 60 quintals of vermicompost and applied to the land and sold 3000/- worth worms.

He earned nearly Rs. 1,00,000 towards agriculture produce like Onion, Vegetables, Maize etc. Due to the increased income, he increased the savings also. He took back the pledged land for Rs. 90,000. He has also saved some money in the bank. In this way, Balesh integrated all components in his farming. He finds himself full time job in wadi with higher income. Now, he changed his attitude for government job. He felt farming is better than government job and stopped applying for jobs.

## 4.2. Samrudhi Project.

Samrudhi Project sponsored by Deshpande Foundation, Hubli is under implementation in seven villages spread in Kalaghatagi and Hubli talukas in Dharwad district, Shiggaon talukas in Haveri district. The project activities were initiated during 2008.

The project aims to enhance the livelihood opportunities of the rural families through promotion of integrated farming systems. The major activities include incorporation of horticulture, forestry, and fodder species into the existing farming system.

Totally, 253 families have got project support to adopt integrated farming system approaches in their lands; 101 hectare land was treated for soil and water conservation activities. 64 farmers have adopted Vermicomposting, 41 farm ponds were excavated. Live hedge fencing and tree based farming helped to improve the vegetative cover and thereby improved plant diversity in the project villages. Farmers are experiencing improved fodder availability and biomass availability by the adoption of integrated farming system

Excavation of farm ponds, establishment of kitchen gardens, promotion of Vermicomposting, trainings and exposure visits were other activities of the project. In order to ensure community participation, twelve SHGs have been formed. All the SHGs have started savings and credit activities.

## 4.3. Janothan

The Special SGSY project, Popularly called *Janothan* project, is in the fifth year of implementation. Rural community in 19 villages of Kalaghatagi Taluka, Dharwad district are getting the project benefits. The project was sponsored by Special SGSY scheme. The major activities include- adoption of tree based farming system, (TBF), sericulture activities, soil and water conservation etc for the land holding families. Support for income generation activities was provided for the poor and landless families.

So far, 1373 farmers have got project assistance to adopt TBF, 125 landless families have got support for income generation activities like grocery shops, bangles shop, vegetable vending, carpentry, hotel business, vermicelli business, tailoring, floor mill etc. 21 families were assisted for sericulture activity. Fifty families were involved in raising forestry seedlings. The seedlings raised by them were procured for the project participants.

Peoples participation was ensured with the formation and strengthening of SHGs. Totally, 103 SHGs are functioning as on the reporting year. All have started savings and credit activities. One federation was formed to take care of post project maintenance of the interventions initiated and to cater to the needs of SHGs.

### Project profile

- Date of inception: 1.6.2008
- Date of completion: 2011
- Families covered: 253
- Villages covered: 7
- Taluk: Kalaghatagi, Hubli and Shiggaon
- District: Dharwad and Haveri

**Sponsor:** Deshpande Foundation

For effective community mobilization and to create awareness regarding plantation activities, mass plantation programme (*Hasiru habba*) is being organised every year. So for three such programmes were conducted and over four lakh seedlings were planted.

#### **Project profile**

- Date of inception: October-2006
- Date of completion:
- Families supported: 1569
- Villages covered: 19
- Taluka: Kalaghatagi in Dharwad district

**Sponsor: GoK and GoI**

#### **4.4. Tree based farming systems for productivity improvement of rain fed farming**

Tree based farming systems project sponsored by ITC Limited. The long term objective of the project is to promote sustainable management of natural resources for the production of quality energy plantation and to improve the productivity of the existing farming systems by adopting tree based farming systems. Farming community in 35 villages of Hunsur talukas, Mysore district are getting the benefits of the project. So for 876 farmers have got project support for different activities.

During the reporting year, 211 farmers have got support for establishing model demonstration plots. This was promoted to ensure utility of the fallow land and generate additional income. 65 farmers have got support for establishing model plots of annual crops, 102 farmers for fodder plots, 37 farmers have opted for azolla cultivation and seven farmers shown interest in bee keeping. CO-3, sudan grass and velvet beans were the fodder species promoted.

Over 12 lakh forestry seedlings were planted in 125 acres as block plantation and 45000 forestry seedlings were planted all along the field bunds covering 226 acres belonging to 211 farmers.

#### **4.5. Parimochana**

The phase -2 of Parimochana project was started from April-2010. Totally 89 families spread in four villages of Bhatkal talukas, Uttara Kannada district. The project is sponsored by Chitrapur Samsathan Matt, Chitrapur, Bhatkal talukas. Four villages namely, Saradahole, Keregadde, Neerkanta and Salemane are getting support during the second phase of the project. Each family is getting an assistance of Rs 10000.00 for

adopting activities like integrated farming system, Income generation activities and livestock development activities.

Training for the SHG members on the topics such as record keeping, accounting etc was conducted. Totally 294 members from 15 SHGs have attended the training. 35 SHG members have participated in the exposure visits pertaining to vermicomposting and dairy activities. These SHGs were federated into one federation.

The SHGs get project support in the form of revolving fund from the federation, further, the SHGs provide loan to their members on repayment basis. Revolving fund is repaid to the federation as per the terms and conditions of the federation. In this way, federation has got financial stability and it is also supporting the beneficiary. In the second phase, the federation has supported 52 families for taking up development activities.

**Project profile:**

Date of inception: 2006

Date of completion: 2011

Families covered: Phase-1: 89, phase-2: 294

Villages covered: 8

Taluk: Bhatkal, Uttara Kannada district

**Sponsor:** Chitrapur Samsathan Matt,

**4.6. MGNREGA project:**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment project (MGNREGA) is under implementation in 18 villages of Kalaghatagi talukas, Dharwad district. Project activities were initiated during 2010. Totally 103 families have got project support for adopting tree based farming system in one acre land. They have planted forestry and horticulture species. Field bunding, planting of root slips fodder grasses on the bunds, training and exposure visits were the other activities of the project.

**Cumulative achievement as on 31.3.2011 (Tree based farming system)**

Sl no	Activities	Unit	Suvarna Sankalpa	Samrud dhi	Janoth an	ITC	Pari mocha na	MGN REG A	Total
1	Villages covered	No	178	07	19	35	08	18	265
2	TBF -Wadi	Families	6134	253	1373	--	--	103	7863
3	Integrated farming systems	Families	--	--	--	788	202	--	990
4	TBF- area covered	Ha	2309	121	550	556	40	41	3617
5	Trench cum bunding	Cmt	79606	9740	41273	34923	--	500	166042

6	Horticulture plantation	Nos	493190	12871	70000	--	--	51501	6275 62
7	Forestry plantation	Nos	2963049	125787	474259	4778 94	--	30000	4070 989

8	Fodder seed sowing on bunds	Kgs	4455	657	2597	2020	--	--	9729
10	Vermicomposting	Nos	1595	69	--	190	--	--	1854
11	Farm ponds	Nos	1313	47	802	141	--		2303
12	RNFS	Families	195	--	125	--	116		436
13	Livestock based interventions	Families	1323	--	--	--	65		1388
14	Kitchen gardens	Families	2526	--	--	--	--		2526
15	Improved chullas	Families	1936	--	--	50	--		1986
16	Clean kitchen	Families	581	--	--	170	--		751
17	SHGs formed	Nos	216	12	103	--	39		370
18	Trainings organised	Farmers	7384	247	4392	891	744	266	13924
19	Exposure visits organised	Farmers	1416		90			90	1596

## 5. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMMES

### 5.1. Organic farming.

The third phase of the organic farming project was initiated during December-2010. BIRD-K was invited to implement this project in 21 blocks spread in 13 districts.

#### Project profile

Families covered: 1665  
Area covered: 2100 hectares  
Villages covered: 22  
Sponsor: Organic Farming Cell, Dept of Agriculture, Govt. of Karnataka  
Date of inception: Dec-2010

The project is supported by Department of Agriculture, Organic farming Cell, Government of Karnataka. It aims at motivating the farming community to go for organic and eco friendly agricultural practices. The activities like baseline survey and analysis, formation of *samithis* and action plan have been completed in all the blocks. Trainings, exposure visits and identification of beneficiaries for different activities have been initiated in all the blocks.

Detail of organic farming villages.

District	Taluka	Villages benefitted	Families benefitted
Belgaum	Ramadurga	Totagatti	65
Bellary	Kudligi	Geddalagatte	70
	H.B.Halli	Valbapura	60
	Bellary	Mincheri	50
Chamarajnagar	Yalandur	Gowdanahalli	98
	Gundlupet	Malavalli	75
Chitradurga	Molakalmur	Basapura	61
Dharwad	Hubli	Channapura	101
	Kalaghatagi	Gudihal	111
Gadag	Mundaragi	Beednal	65
	Gadag	Kallur	65
Hassan	Channarayapatna	Kempinakote	82
Haveri	Savanur	Dombar Mattur	72
	Hanagal	Shankarikoppa	84
Koppal	Gangavathi	Benakanal	83
Mysore	Hunsur	Mydanahalli	107
Raichur	Sindhanur	Nanjaldinni	45
	Manvi	Maracheda	51
Tumkur	Chikkanayakanahalli	Upparahalli	125
	Pavagada	Mugadalabetta	110
Uttara Kannada	Haliyal	Javalli	85

On an average, each block consists of 100 hectares. The project aims to create replicable models of organic farming practices with community participation. It is planned to implement activities such as- different composting methods (vermicomposting, Japan model composting), green manuring, biodigester, biological preparations for the control of pests and diseases, forestry on field bunds, fodder promotion, conservation of local seeds, preparation and application of liquid fertilisers (jeevamrutha) mixed and multiple cropping systems, training and exposure visits.

## **6. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

### **6.1. Sarvangeena Vikasa Yojane.**

The NABARD sponsored SVY project was started during 2008. Project villages are spread in the districts of Hassan and Belgaum. Farming community in 16 villages of Arasikere (Hassan district) and 11 villages in Ramadurga taulka, (Belgaum district) are getting the benefits of the project. So far, 3664 farmers have got project assistance to initiate various activities aimed at improving the economic conditions.

The major components of the project are- adopting tree based farming system (TBFS) in half acre to one acre for the land holding families, income generation activities for the poor and landless, livestock and small ruminant based programmes for marginal farmers. The species like mango, tamarind, sapota, cashew etc were provided to adopt TBFS in one acre along with forestry plantation all along the field bunds. Fodder seeds and root slips were grown on the bunds to increase the fodder production. Totally, 1021 farmers have adopted TBFS in one acre and 1955 farmers who have got less land, have adopted TBFS in half acre under livestock based farming system component

About 821 hectare land has been treated for soil and water conservation activities such as trench cum bunding across the slope and excavation of farm ponds to harvest excess run off. 841 farm ponds have been excavated for harvesting water. This water is being used for providing protective irrigation for the horticulture plants during summer. In Bageshpura cluster, plan has been made to start fishery activity in 11 farm ponds. About 20 farmers are engaged in vegetable cultivation using the water from the farm ponds.

Support for improved chullas, clean kitchen, kitchen herbal garden and soak pits have been provided for the needy and interested families. Two *Hasiru habba*, ( mass plantation programme) programmes were conducted with community participation. Totally, 218 SHGs are functioning with savings and credit activities. Various technical and community organizational trainings have been provided to SHG members as a step towards withdrawal strategies.

#### **Project profile**

Commencement: 2008

Project completion: 2011

Talukas: Ramadurga and Arasikere

Districts: Belgaum and Hassan

Sponsor: **NABARD**

Villages covered: 27

Families supported-3664

## 6.2. Developing degraded watersheds

Over 4500 families have got the benefits of participatory watershed development activities sponsored by NABARD under watershed development fund. The participants were spread in 50 villages belonging to Tumkur, Hassan, Dharwad, Belgaum and Davanagere districts. About 11126 hectare was treated with various soil and water conservation activities. During the reporting year, soil and water conservation activities were continued in Karpenahalli, Bagojikoppa, Hagarigudihalli, Bendalaghatta and Marikatte watersheds. The major activities carried out include-farm bunding, construction of waste weirs, excavation of farm ponds, forestry and horticulture plantation drainage line treatments etc.

### Dairy activity revived

As a supportive activity for livestock, fodder crops like *Stylosanthes hemata* on bunds and demonstration of other fodder grasses such as singal grass, hybrid napier and tri specific were promoted. However, this activity was picked up very well in Bagojikoppa block. Farmers from Bagojikoppa, Hirekoppa and Chikkoppa got motivated towards fodder cultivation during an exposure visits to Surashettikoppa village in Kalaghatagi taluka wherein they have seen fodder cultivation activity.

Over 80 farmers in Bagojikoppa block are utilized the support for fodder cultivation and are growing different fodder crops in 10 to 20 guntas. *Stylo hemata* was grown on farm bunds while the other grasses like singal grass, hybrid napier and trispecific etc were cultivated in cropping fields. For example, shri Mallappa Katarki, Bagojikoppa village has grown fodder in one acre. He is maintaining four cross bred cows and producing 70 to 80 liters of milk per day.

The project also provided labour for 300 small and marginal farmers for two years. There are more than 300 open wells in the block and most of them were dried before the project. As a result of watershed treatments, majority of the open wells have got recharged. This has motivated the farmers to go for fodder cultivation in 10 to 20 guntas and revive dairy activities. Today, they are engaged in dairy activities and have stopped for going labour.

There is improved species diversity in all the project villages compared to the earlier situation. 8 to 10 varieties of forestry species and horticulture plants like mango, tamarind, cashew etc contributed for the improvement in the local species diversity. The forestry species planted during the initial stages of the project have started to produce biomass and fuel wood. Biomass is being converted into compost.

The soil and water conservation measures have resulted in the improved moisture regimen. This has further contributed for the marginal increase in the yield of crops. Farmers have noticed recharge of their irrigation bore wells compared to the baseline. Due to systematic land treatment, majority of the bore wells have got recharged.

S.NO	Name of the Micro watershed	Area covered (in Ha)	No. of villages covered	Number of families covered
1	Karpenahally	1391	5	463
2	Ramghatta	1138	5	425
3	Malligere	1185	8	480
4	Halagenahally	1468	11	715
5	Navilehalla	1370	8	859
6	Bendalaghatta	1174	4	517
7	Bagojikoppa	1359	4	521
8	Marikatte	1041	3	246
9	Hagarigudihally	1000	2	305
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11126</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4531</b>

### 6.3. Jalajeevani

The fourth phase of Jalajeevani project was implemented in Gutte and Dodderi villages of Koratagere talukas, Tumkur district.

This watershed based development project was supported by K.K.Malhotra Foundation, Bombay. The project was initiated during 2006 and villages were covered in a phased manner.

#### Project profile

Commencement: April 2006

Area covered: 2000 hectares

Families covered: 1141 nos.

Villages covered: 17 nos.

Taluk: Koratagere

District: Tumkur

Sponsor: K..K.Malhotra Foundation, Mumbai

The objective of the project is to improve the productive potential of the degraded lands through a menu of activities based on watershed principles. During 4<sup>th</sup> phase, 176 families have got project assistance to take up soil and water conservation activities in their lands. Totally, 304 hectare was treated with farm bunding, waste weirs etc, Drainage line treatment activities included gully plugging, construction of check dams and diversion channels.

78 families were provided support for the adoption of tree based farming system in one acre land. Totally, 3920 horticulture species of mango, tamarind, sapota and 50000 forestry seedlings were planted covering 78 acres. Fodder seeds of stylo hemata were sown all along the farm bunds. 62 percolation ponds have been excavated to harvest excess run off. 30 families were supported to establish kitchen herbal gardens, 15 families for improved chullas and clean kitchen. Floriculture activity was taken up by 10 families with the cultivation of jasmine flowers in 10 guntas. Training cum exposure visits were organised for 104 farmers.

**Cumulative achievement as on 31.3.2011 (NRM and watershed development projects)**

SL No	Activities	Units	NABARD - SVY		NABARD - WDF	Jalajeevani	Total
			Bageshpura	Chandragiri			
1	Villages covered	Nos	16	11	50	17	94
2	Families supported-land based activities	Families	--		--	--	--
a	Wadi/horticulture	Families	458	563	--	108	1129
b	Integrated farming system/livestock based farming system	Families	1165	790	--	--	1955
3	Watershed /NRM activities	Families	--	--	4531	1020	5551
a	Area treated	Ha	438	383	11126	2000	13947
b	Trench cum bunding	Cmt	27516	48420	469720	150079	695735
c	Horticulture plantation	Nos	23187	40085	73962	11420	148654
d	Forestry plantation	Nos	281149	397400	814578	80000	1573127
e	Fodder seed sowing on bunds	Ha	1282	868	9609	2376	14135
f	Bore well recharge	Nos	15	--	--	18	33
g	Farm ponds	Nos	96	745	697	609	2147
h	Composting/vermicomposting	Nos	66	575		59	700
4	<b>RNFS</b>	Families	47	60	150	03	260
5	Livestock based IGAs	Families	132	449	--	--	581
6	<b>Quality of life</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
a	Improved chullas	Families	42	187	--	15	244
b	Clean Kitchen	Families	200	100	--	15	315
c	Kitchen gardens	Families	200	57	--	80	337
d	Soak pits	Families	200	25	--	--	225
7	<b>Training</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
a	Campus level training	Farmers	509	384	3230	440	4563
8	Community development initiatives						--
a	SHGs formed	Nos	119	99	223	--	441
b	Hasiru habba	Nos	01	01	09	01	12

## **6.4. Industrial waste management at Gokak.**

The project aims to create greenery in a vast patch of degraded land belonging to Gokak Forbes Limited, Gokak, Belgaum district. Plantation activities were done in 350 hectare. Over 15 lakh plants of multipurpose tree species have been planted since inception. During the reporting year, 60000 bio fuel species like jatropha and pongamia have been planted in 150 acres. Apart from plantation, about 9 lakh plants of different species have naturally regenerated on their own. This has greatly contributed for the improvement of species diversity in the industrial area.

About 5500 to 6000 man days employment was generated every year directly or indirectly through nursery raising and other activities. During the year, 70000 nurseries were raised for the plantation activities. The regenerated forest area is producing lot of fodder which is being sold at nominal rate for the local livestock keepers.

## **7. RAIN WATER HARVESTING AND QUALITY OF LIFE PROGRAMMES**

### **7.1. Sachetana safe drinking water project**

Sachetana project for safe drinking water was sponsored by Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka. The project aims to provide safe drinking water for the fluosis affected community through family level rain water harvesting structures. In addition to rooftop harvesting of rainwater, measures have been taken up for improving the quality and quantity of ground water through recharge of existing bore wells, excavation of farm ponds and aquifer recharge activities.

Water quality tests have been carried out at regular intervals to ensure the quality parameters. As on 31.3.2011, 5152 families have got financial support for construction of individual rain water harvesting units. The project has been completed in Bagepalli, (Chikkaballapura district), Sira and Pavagada (Tumkur district). Project activities at Mundaragi taluka, Gadag district, were continued for another six months to complete the targets.

Research and documentation activities like fluoride mapping, water quality analysis and awareness creation programmes like experience sharing workshops were organised at regular intervals. Community in all the project locations have participated actively in these programmes. **Arghyam Trust**, a Bangalore based NGO involved in water and sanitation related aspects has supported research and documentation component of the project.

**Project profile.**

- Commencement: 2006
- Completion: 2011
- Families supported: 5152
- Villages benefitted: 115
- Talukas: Sira, Pavagada, Bageppalli and Mundargi
- Districts: Tumkur, Gadag and Chikkaballapur
- Sponsor: Dept. of Rural Development and Panchayathi Raj, Government of Karnataka

**Village coverage.**

Pavadada - 31 villages  
Sira - 29 villages  
Bagepalli - 36 villages  
Mundaragi - 19 villages

**Sachetana: Cumulative achievement as on 31.3.2011**

S.No	Activities	Unit	Cumulative achievement as on 31.3.2011
1	Family level rain water harvesting structures	Nos	5152
2	Farm ponds	Nos	2152
3	Bore wells recharged	Nos	18
4	Aquifers recharged	Nos	11
5	Water quality tests	Nos	3785

**7.2. Flood Rehabilitation Project.**

The flood rehabilitation project was sponsored by Arghyam Trust, Bangalore. It was implemented at Lingapura village, Surapura talukas, yadgir district. The overall objective of the project is to improve the sanitary conditions and standard of living in the village by providing better infrastructure facilities to maintain sanitation in the village and to develop it as a model village in the area. The major activities were construction of drains, toilets, soak pits, repair of drinking water resources, establishment of kitchen herbal gardens, training and awareness pertaining to health and sanitation.

Progress as on 31.3.2011

Sl. No.	Activity	Units	Achievement
1	Masonry Community Drain	R. Mts.	100
2	Individual Toilets	Nos.	50
3	Individual Bathrooms	Nos.	40
4	Soak Pits	Nos.	30
5	Repair of hand pumps/ platforms	Nos.	4
6	Pitching of lanes	Sq. Mts	200
7	Kitchen Herbal Gardens	Nos.	30
8	Health Camps	Nos.	2
9	Fumigation, disinfection and spraying	Nos.	2
10	Improve manure pits	Nos.	5
11	Smokeless Chullas	Nos.	21
12	Clean Kitchen	Nos.	25

### **7.3. Promotion of community initiatives to combat malnutrition.**

Popularly known as Chaitanyasiri, the project for promotion of community initiatives to combat malnutrition was supported by Britannia Nutrition Foundation. The project aims at determining the factors leading to malnutrition and combating the same with community participation. Creating awareness among the community regarding issues related to health and malnutrition, bridging calorie and micronutrient gap among the three inter-generational groups by providing fortified ready to eat food, training the village volunteers for sustainability of the programme are the other objectives of the programme.

Activities are under implementation at Chikkamagadi village in Shikaripura taluka, Shimoga district. Awareness programmes, encouragement for the consumption of fortified foods, convergence of existing programme, monitoring and evaluation etc are some of the major activities. As on the reporting date, the activities like baseline survey, training to the village volunteers, project staff, formation of ethical committee and linkages with the local health department have been completed.

## 8. LINKAGE AND MICRO FINANCE PROGRAMMES

### 8.1. Navachetana

The Navachetana project is under implementation in two districts, namely, Tumkur and Hassan. In Tumkur district, Tiptur and Chikkanayakanahalli talukas and in Hassan district, Arasikere talukas are covered under the project. The project aims at creating prosperity in the villages by providing financial assistance the needy families.

Financial support is routed through SHGs formed in the project villages. The project staff prepares the family intervention plan (FIP) in consultation with the participants. Resources available with the participant, skills, labour availability, family support and economic returns of the activity selected etc are being assessed before recommending the family for development assistance.

Development assistance to initiate economic activities is provided through the formation of village prosperity centers (VPC). Totally, seven VPCs are functioning in two districts. Each VPC provides services to 25-30 villages within the radius of 10 km. As on the reporting year, 418 SHGs have got bank linkages. Totally, 4126 families have started economic activities by availing Rs 9.06 crore as loan from banks. Recovery percentage is 89.

Apart from financial activities, following community development initiatives have been conducted during the year.

Activities	Units	Achievement during 2010-2011	Cumulative achievement
Human health camps	Nos	15	53
Animal health camps	Nos	10	44
Kashaya camps	Nos	16	148
Kitchen herbal gardens	Nos	19	209
Vermicomposting	Nos	09	136
Soak pits	Nos	42	179
Seed banks	Nos	--	04
Chlorination of wells	Nos	26	121
Hasiru habba	Nos	04	04

## Self employed woman

Gowramma, is a resident of Baluvaneralu village, Tiptur Taluka of Tumkur District. Livelihood of her family was labour work in the same village as the family is having a small piece of land. She, with her husband was earning Rs. 100 per day through labour work. At this juncture, Gowramma came in contact with the Navachetana programme that was under implementation in Baluvaneralu village. As per the programme requirement, she became the member of Bhuvaneshwari Women SHG and started weekly savings. She also participated in the exposure visits to other places to see income generation activities.

Gowramma got motivated by the fellow women members engaged in income generation activities during the exposure visits. She expressed interest to start hotel business and accordingly, development assistance of Rs 25000/- was provided to her through SHG. She had invested this amount for the construction of low cost shed for the hotel, purchase of utensils and groceries. She started hotel business during 2005. The business picked up slowly and her monthly earnings in the initial stages were Rs 3500 to 4000/- per month.

Today, Gowramma is a self employed woman and no need to go for labour. Her monthly earnings has increased to Rs 5000.00 per month. With the increased earnings, she got her home repaired, she has her own bank account. She also helped her daughter to start another hotel in the same village and provided financial assistance. "I am indeed indebted to Bhuvaneshwari self help group and Navachetana programme.

## 9.INFORMATION, EXTENSION AND COMMUNICATION PROGRAMMES

### 9.1. Sirisamrudhi and publications.

Dissemination of the learnings and experiences gained during implementation of various projects helps in replication of the similar programmes in other parts of the state and country and also for taking corrective actions for further improvements. Keeping this in mind, the organisation has established a separate section called publication division to conceive, design and printing of books, booklets and other reading materials pertaining to communication and development.

Now a days, organic farming, natural farming, sustainable agriculture etc are getting more and more importance. A large number of farmers are showing interest for adopting these practices. In order to create awareness among the farming community, BIRD-K is publishing a monthly agriculture magazine titled- *Sirisamrudhi* since 1996. Apart from this, a number of books and booklets have been published from time to time to cater to the needs of in house projects, farmers and general public. At present, as many as 34 books in Kannada and 6 books in English pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, livestock and community health have been published.

**Following books/brouchers were published during, 2010-11**

- Brouchers on organic farming project, ICUC project, Krishna valley project
- Book on rain water harvesting
- Samrudhi krushi calendar-2011
- Sirisamrudhi monthly magazine-12 issues

## **9.2. Digital Green Project.**

The Digital Green project is being implemented in 84 villages of Dharwad, Belgaum, Hassan and Mysore districts. Project aims at promotion of agricultural extension which is cost-effective, scalable, and uses progressive farmers to share and disseminate the information. The components of project are,

- (1) Participatory process for video content production
- (2) Locally generated digital video database.
- (3) Human-mediated instruction for dissemination and training.
- (4) Strategic sequencing to initiate a new community.

This is essentially a technical extension activity wherein best practices are documented using video and are further disseminated for the people of same location or near by locations where other factors such as soil, climate, socio-economic status and culture are almost similar and such activities are documented for which scope for possibility of extension for the benefit of larger number of families exist.

<b>District</b>	<b>Farmers</b>	<b>Villages</b>	<b>Videos Produced</b>	<b>Disseminations</b>	<b>Farmer Adoptions</b>
Dharwad	6995	36	66	3753	1779
Belgaum	3572	26	32	1573	550
Mysore	1017	11	10	184	418
Hassan	702	11	9	64	12
Karnataka	12286	84	117	5574	2759

Different categories of movies on Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Horticulture, Forestry, Soil and water conservation, Plant protection & after care, health etc are being produced. This project is monitored by a unique online and offline system known as COCO.

### Lakshamma liked DG screening

Lakshamma Jayanagoudar is resident of Mukkal village coming under the jurisdiction of Kalaghatagi taluka, Dharwad district. She has got 14 acres of land and grows paddy, soya bean and pulses. She is a member of Gayatri SHG formed by BAIF. Initially she was very reluctant to attend the Digital Green video screenings. She felt that community resource persons will show regular movies which have songs, dances as in the TV programme.

She is a senior citizen and disliked to watch television programmes as her family members used to watch movies, serials all the time which she does not like. She had the feeling that agriculture programmes cannot be understood and adopted easily. This was her attitude for attending DG video screening in SHG.

After attending two – three screenings, her thinking on digital green programme changed slowly. She took interest to watch DG video shows. She felt that there is lot of scope for understanding the theme by repeat screenings and also from CRP's explanation. Lakshamma was not ready to take wadi support in her field but after watching film she felt it as sustainable. After seeing the movie on wadi she immediately agreed to adopt wadi programme. Like this she adopted azolla cultivation, azolla as cattle feed supplement, hay stack, summer ploughing etc. "Azolla helped in the control weed in paddy, we never used to get such information from any source" she adds.

### 9.3. The Center of Excellence

This project is sponsored by Ministry Of tribal Affairs, Government of India. The project objective is pilot testing and demonstrating need based technologies for tribal community based on the traditional skills possessed by them. The project is being implemented in three tribal hamlets of Kushalnagar cluster of Coorg district. Following activities have been initiated. Following technologies have been tried.

Technology	Number of participants	Project support	Learnings
Intensive Pepper cultivation	20	100 to 200 sq meters/farmer	Due to unavailability of irrigation in Summer, mortality rate of pepper was high. However the Glyricidia cuttings/ Erythrina cuttings used as shade /support plants have come up well.
Piggery and tuber cultivation	26	One female piglet/ family	The tribal families were encouraged to cultivate tubers such as tapioca and colocasia to promote piggery. This has become successful activity of the cluster with assured income after a year or so.
Enviro fit stoves:	100	---	These stoves were given to tribal families those have thatched houses. Cooking outside the house is a practice due to

			darkness inside the house. Since these stoves are given to them, cooking has become easy and stoves also consume less wood
High value tuber cultivation:	31	Support for cultivation in 10 to 20 cents/farmer	High valued tubers like yam and ginger, were promoted on 10 to 20 cents of land (100 cents make up one acre) and the idea was to produce enough seed material for expansion and also to generate significant income. Most of the tribal families have expanded acreage under Yam and Ginger.
Vegetable cultivation	20	--	This has helped to meet the nutrition demands of the families for few months.

## 10. PEOPLES ORGANIZATIONS

Active involvement and participation of the community is key for the success of any project. This has been ensured right from the beginning with the formation of self help groups (SHGs) in all the project villages. Exposure visits, awareness and trainings were conducted to the SHGs regularly to build their capacities in running the SHGs on their own even after the withdrawal of the project.

Community events like Hasiru habba, Women Day, Shramadan and Maleneeru habba etc were organised every year to improve the community participation in the project activities. This has helped in bringing a sense of ownership of the development initiatives.

Savings and credit activities are common among all the groups. As on the reporting date, 968 groups are doing internal lending and 883 groups are linked to banks. The SHGs were graded at regular intervals before recommending them for bank linkages. The SHGs were further linked to the federations formed at village level or at cluster level. Further, responsibility of catering to various needs of the SHGs rests with the federations.

SHG details as on 31.3.2011

S.No	Description	Remarks
1	Women SHGs	747
2	Men SHGs	365
3	Mixed SHGs	76
	Total	1188
4	Total members	17389
5	Number of SHGs doing internal lending	968
6	Number of SHGs bank linked	883

## **11. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING.**

### **11.1. Gramodaya training and demonstration campus.**

Training to the project participants as well as for the implementation staff is key for the successful implementation of any development programmes. For organizing effective training programmes to farmers, in house personnel and other NGOs, BIRD-K has established a well equipped training cum demonstration campus at S.Lakkihalli, Tiptur taluka. The campus was established in 500 acres with demonstrations pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, organic farming, agro forestry systems, watershed development, ground water recharge, rain water harvesting, livestock development, fodder demonstrations, sericulture, medicinal plants conservation etc. The campus has organised various trainings for 8016 participants during 2010-2011

Gramachetana training center located at Surashettikoppa, Kalaghatagi taluka, Dharwad district is catering to the training needs of the farming community, NGOs and other institutions around Dharwad and neighboring districts. Gramachetana has organised trainings on different topics to 3022 participants during 2010-2011.

#### **The demonstrations at Gramodaya campus**

- ❖ Dairy demonstration- The herd maintained includes cross breeds of HF, Jersey and local breeds.
- ❖ Fodder demonstrations include the plots of Stylosanthes hemata and guinea grass.
- ❖ Fodder tree plots of Subabul, Sesbania grandiflora, Sesbania sesban and Moringa
- ❖ Micro watershed development model
- ❖ Sericulture development model with latest rearing house technologies, reeling unit, egg production unit etc.,
- ❖ Vegetative propagation of fruit and forestry species. Energy plantation of neem trees.
- ❖ Bamboo arboretum with 17 species,
- ❖ Composting- vermicomposting and Nadep composting.
- ❖ Jatropha production system for small farmers, Ethno medicinal forest.
- ❖ Demo of medicinal plants
- ❖ Rain water-harvesting model, Bore well recharge model, Biogas production model.
- ❖ Agro forestry models of cashew, mango, Emblica, Tamarind, Jack fruit and sapota
- ❖ Farm forestry models of Subabul and Acacia auriculiformis.

**Details of trainings conducted during 2010-11.**

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>
Natural resource management- watershed development, soil and water conservation etc	395
Livestock development	161
Tree based farming /agroforestry/ organic farming	315
Training on artificial insemination	134
Medicinal plants conservation and health	88
Community based organisations	70
Cocoon craft	46
Entrepreneurship development /marketing	55
Nursery and grafting	23
Capacity building for PACBN staff	291
Environmental awareness to school children	1448
Facilitating exposure visits of farmers to the campus	4990
<b>Total</b>	<b>8016</b>

**11.2. Gramachetana training center.** Gramachetana training center, based at Surashettikoppa in Kalaghatagi taluka, Dharwad district, is catering to different training needs of the farming community, NGOs and other institutions around Dharwad and neighboring districts. During 2010-2011, the campus has organised trainings on different topics to 3022 participants.

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	
	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
Tree based farming system	2181	15680
Organic farming	28	950
Entrepreneurship development	15	942
Peoples organization and SHGs	109	853
Livestock management	63	538
Professional training development workshop	-	326
Watershed development	-	216
Artificial insemination	36	36
Medicinal plants conservation	26	56
Sericulture	304	304
General	260	2684
<b>Total</b>	<b>3022</b>	<b>22585</b>

### 11.3. Building human resource:

Training and capacity building of the human resource plays a key role in the successful implementation of the development projects. This has been ensured through theoretical training followed by field level training. Apart from this, technical sessions on selected topics are being organised during quarterly review meetings. Exposure visits were organised for the field teams wherein, they interact with the resource people along with practical demonstrations.

#### Expert wise human resource strength of the organisation

Profession	% of staff members
Engineering	1.00
Agricultural science	1.50
Finance	7.00
Animal science	7.50
Social science	33.00
Others	50.00

**12. RESEARCH PROJECTS.** The research team based at Gramodaya training campus, Lakkihalli campus conducts need based studies and research programmes in order to support the field projects. The objective of these studies was to understand the effectiveness of various biological preparations as growth promoters and for the control of pests and diseases. Details of the research / studies conducted during 2010-11.

#### 12.1.

Title of the study/research	Performance study on organic cultivation of <i>pogostemon patchouli var.johari</i> under coconut shade.
Year of commencement	December-2010
Objectives	To identify organic agriculture package of practices to increases quality Herbage and oil content of patchouli cultivation as an under crop in Coconut plantation.  To Evaluate Cost benefit of organic cultivation of Patchouli as an under crop in Coconut plantation.
Findings <b>Experiment 1.</b> ( With Solid nutrient)	The result reveals, FYM and Vermi compost shows better performance in height and number of leaves and branches. Whereas, in Bio fertilizer Trichoderma and Pseudomonas shows good performance closer to FYM and Vermicompost. However, PSB shows increased number of branches compared to other bio fertilizer, not much significant growth observed on height and leaves.

<b>Experiment 2.</b> (With Liquid Nutrient)	The result reveals, vermiwash shows better performance in height and number of leaves and branches in comparison with other liquid nutrients. Whereas, Jeevamrutha, Cow urine and panchgavya shows more number of leaves and increased height . However, Sanjivika shows increased number of braches closer to vermiwash. The overall study shows, vermiwash shows better performance in height, branches, and number of leaves in comparison with FYM, liquid nutrients, and Bio fertilizer.
<b>12.2</b>	
Title of the study/research	Effect of BIOCHAR & Bio-digester effluent on Crop productivity.
Year of commencement	2010
Objectives	<p>Quantify the impact of applying bio-char to agricultural fields (soil type TBD) at research station (location TBD) on a maize (<i>Zea mays L</i>)</p> <p>Determine the effect of bio-char in combination with digester effluent on crop growth and soil quality</p> <p>Determine whether bio-char successfully retains and makes nutrients from the digester effluent plant available</p> <p>Determine how bio-char addition effects soil carbon sequestration rate</p> <p>Determine whether the addition of bio-char decrease soil emissions of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</p> <p>Estimate the lifecycle analysis of bio-char to agricultural fields in India</p> <p>Determine application of bio-char and anaerobic digester effluent are economically viable in India with and without price incentive structures attached to GHG emissions</p>
<b>Findings</b>	
<b>12.3</b>	
Title of the study	Study of organically grown MAP under existing farming system of small farmers in Tumkur district of Karnataka.
Year of commencement	2010
Objectives	To enhance the knowledge base on cultivation practices of selected medicinal plants by conducting agro trials

Experiment-1	The performance and economic return study of organically grown <i>Andrographis</i> , <i>Withania</i> and <i>Patchouli</i> under existing farming system of small farmers in Tumkur district of Karnataka.
Observations	<p><b>Patchouli</b> The performance of patchouli found better in organically grown than the chemically grown with minimum pest attack. The performance <i>Pogostemon patchouli</i> var. <i>Johari</i> was found better under coconut shade in comparison to Singapura. The performance of patchouli found suitable under coconut shade in comparison with Banana +Coconut shade. Poor light intensity resulted high pest infestation, bigger size foliage, and long shoot developments.</p> <p><b>Andrographis</b> Direct seed broadcasting method failed in most of the plots. Nursery raising method was found to be suitable. Early flowering was observed after transplanting the seedlings. The cultivation methods were found to be difficult. As it was one of the new species introduced in the region, the farmers faced difficulty in identifying the young plants and could not do proper weeding.</p> <p><b>Ashwagandha.</b> Germination and growth of the plants was found to be very slow in all the villages. Performance was poor in more than 80 % of the plots. High disease incidence observed.</p>
Experiment-2	Demonstration of <i>Pogostemon patchouli</i> and <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> with conventional and organic cultivation practices under coconut shade.
Objectives	The objective is to demonstrate the performance of <i>Pogostemon patchouli</i> and <i>andrographis paniculata</i> under conventional and organic cultivation practices.
Observations	The growth and yield study was conducted by random selection of 50 plants in each block. The data on number of leaves and number of branches were recorded. The analysis of data clearly reveal that the cultivation of patchouli using organic practices shows better performance in comparison with conventional cultivation practices. It was also noted that the pest infestation was high in conventional plot as compared to the organically grown plot. However, further extensive research is needed to standardize the different organic bio-formulations and best organic practices to enhance yield with minimum input cost.

### 13. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE.

S.No	Description	Amount in Lakhs
<b>A</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	
1	Research and development activities	637.31
2	Payment to and for employees	95.28
3	Establishment expenses & other expenses	239.71
4	Traveling and vehicle maintenance	36.14
5	Others and miscellaneous.	16.93
6	Programme contingency fund	5.00
7	Staff contingency fund	5.00
8	Rural development fund	30.00
9	Excess of income over expenditure	10.71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1076.08</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Income</b>	
1	Research and development activities	637.31
2	Contribution for cattle development activity and other receipts	408.69
3	Surplus on disposal of assets	1.34
4	Interest	28.74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1076.08</b>

### **As visitors see us**

An eye opening experience. We have learnt many lessons which we look forward to incorporate in MGNREGA implementation in Andhra Pradesh

- *Shamsher Singh Rawat,*  
Commissioner, Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh, 30.5.2010

Activities demonstrating functional utility and effectiveness with integrated approach. Effectively using the resources and serving to fulfill the mandate

- *Praveen Prakash,*  
Centre for Environmental Studies, Ahmedabad, 12.8.2010

“All demonstrations are suitable for dry land situations. Conservation of medicinal plants, initiatives in rain water harvesting etc are model to other farmers”

- *Shri. G.S.Shivaswamy*  
Director, Department of Tribal Welfare, Government of Karnataka, 14.8.2010

The projects are impressive. We will definitely follow the agriculture system in my consultancy

- *Shri. Venkata Reddy,*  
MLA, Jadacherla, Andhra Pradesh, 5.9.2010

“Initiatives in rain water harvesting, conjunctive use of water, conservation of medicinal plants, sericulture etc are very interesting. Commitment of BAIF in rural development is appreciable”

- *Sri. Alur Gopinath*  
Principal, Training Academy, KSRTC, Hassan, 26.10.2010

### **BIRD-K MISSION**

Our mission is to create opportunities for gainful self-employment for the families, especially the disadvantaged section of the society, ensuring sustainable livelihood, enriched environment, improved quality of life and good human values.

This will be achieved through development research, effective use of local resources, extension of appropriate technologies and up gradation of skills and capabilities with community participation.

BIRD-K will be a non political, secular and professionally managed organisation

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Meena Gokhale, Member  
Dr.S.N.Rai, Member  
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B.M.Jamdar, member

**Founder: Late. Dr. Manibhai Desai**

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