

ANNUAL REPORT

2009-2010



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We are happy to share the progress of BAIF Institute for Rural Development – Karnataka (BIRD-K) for the year 2009-2010, which has established many more milestones of excellence during the year. We were awarded the “Indira Priyadarshini Paryavaran Puraskar” by the President of India on June 5, 2009.

BIRD-K was recognised for the outstanding work on development of safe drinking water resources in Tumkur, Chikkaballapura and Gadag districts by being honoured with the “Ground Water Augmentation” Award on the occasion of World Water Day by the Government of India. This programme which developed an innovative method of rainwater harvesting not only became user friendly but also solved the problem of fluorosis which these villages had been facing since long.

Cattle development programme continues to be the major activity spread over 2637 backward villages through 154 centres in 22 districts, benefitting over 96,000 families. While ensuring our reach with a wide range of services to improve the profitability of dairy husbandry programme, we are exploring to turn this activity to become self-sufficient without any external support in the future. Conservation of native breeds is an important component of the programme. Apart from conservation of Hallikar and Amrutmahal, the programme has been extended to conserve Krishna Valley, another important breed of Karnataka which is on the verge of extinction. A new programme has been initiated by freezing semen of four elite bulls of Krishna Valley and using the semen for breeding both pure and nondescript cattle in Bagalkot and adjoining districts.

Watershed development with various innovative approaches continues to sustain the interest of the local population enabling them to take active part in the programme. Under the award winning Sachetana Project, groundwater recharging through effective watershed development and roof top water harvesting has helped 3500 families to improve their quality of life while enhancing agricultural production. Watershed development was also taken up with the support of NABARD covering 7000 families in Belgaum and Hassan districts. The Jalajeevani watershed development Project for sustainable agriculture is benefitting more than 1200 households in Tumkur district through recharging of ground water and increase in crop yields, establishment of herbal gardens in school premises and promotion of dairy husbandry.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2009-10

Sl. No	Activities	Unit	Achievement
A	LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT		
1	Artificial insemination	Numbers	124084
2	Pregnancy diagnosis	Numbers	63028
3	Female calves born	Numbers	17412
4	Male calves born	Numbers	18065
5	Calf rallies organized	Numbers	35
6	Health camps	Numbers	46
7	Infertility camps	Numbers	10
8	Fodder plots	Numbers	514
9	Devorming of calves	Numbers	13763
10	Vaccination	Numbers	29941
B	TREE BASED FARMING SYSTEMS		
1	Villages covered	Numbers	75
2	Families supported	Families	3806
3	TBF-area covered	Ha	1285
4	Horticulture plantation	Numbers	270869
5	Forestry plantation	Numbers	1630374
6	Field bunding	Cmt	67979
7	Farm ponds	Numbers	641
8	Fodder seed sowing on bunds	Kg's	2693
9	Vermicomposting	Numbers	438
C	WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT		
1	Villages covered	Numbers	09
2	Families supported	Families	317
3	Area treated	Ha	791
4	Horticulture plantation	Numbers	6940
5	Forestry plantation	Numbers	55320
6	Field bunding	Cmt	66782
7	Fodder seed sowing on bunds	KGs	1287
8	Farm ponds	Numbers	275
9	Gully plugging	Cmt	97
10	Check dams	Numbers	02
11	Vegetative checks	Rmt	1000

Tree-based farming with holistic approach was implemented with Suvarna Sankalpa, Janothan and Samrudhi Projects sponsored by various agencies. Improved soil and water conservation through agroforestry, eco-friendly sustainable agricultural practices such as NADEP composting, vermicomposting, green manuring and biopesticides and introduction of high value crops as inter crops between fruit crops has benefitted farmers to earn their livelihood while nurturing trees for long term ecological and economic benefits.

Women empowerment cuts across all the programmes to build capabilities of Self Help Groups, promote micro-finance and to initiate micro-enterprises. These programmes not only build capabilities but also have a favourable impact on community health, education of children and governance of their own programmes as well as community-based activities.

The Navachetana Programme aimed at building the capabilities of the local communities through motivation and training of youth and project participants, is making good progress in selected villages of Tumkur, Hassan and Chikkaballapur districts. The training and demonstration centre at Lakkihalli and the farmers' training centres at Surshettikoppa and Kalkere have been effectively organising training and capacity building for participants and extension workers for various Government and Non-Government Organisations.

We are thankful to our donors, particularly Government of Karnataka, Government of India, NABARD, Deshpande Foundation, Arghyam Trust, K.K. Malhotra - Vaishno Malhotra Trust, Totagars Society, Sirsi, Chitrapura Samsthana Mutt, Digital Green, ITC, Jindal Limited and others who have generously supported us.

We are confident that the dedicated team of BIRD-K will continue their efforts to improve the lives of thousands of families and bring them above the poverty line.

Dr.N.G. Hegde
Chairman



The BAIF – Institute for Rural Development (BIRD-K) has completed another fruitful year, 2009-10. The institute was able to achieve the stated goals and objectives in as many as 20 projects during the reporting year. The holistic and integrated development approaches with focus on sustainable management of natural resources with community participation were continued during this year. Family based development approach was followed in projects like livestock development, tree based farming, agro forestry, rain water harvesting and SHGs etc. However, area based interventions were adopted in watershed development projects.

Special efforts were made to ensure inclusiveness and equity issues for the landless, marginal farmers and poorest of the poor families in the villages through providing need based income generation activities 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.

Livestock development programme was further strengthened with the establishment of 45 cattle breeding centers under NDDDB sponsorship and five centers sponsored by ITC.

The Sachetana training center, which was under construction during previous year has become operational this year. Located near Kalakeri, Mundaragi taluka, Gadag district, this can cater to the training needs of the farming community in the neighboring districts around Gadag. Gramodaya training and research campus at Lakkihalli, Tiptur taluka and Gramachetana training center, Surashettikoppa, Kalaghatagi taluka, Dharwad district are progressing well.

The projects such as Promotion of Organic Farming sponsored by department of agriculture, organic farming cell, GoK, and NABARD sponsored Gram Gnyan Vahini, have been successfully concluded during the reporting year.

The activities of the organization have received good attention of the media. The leading, state level dailies like Prajavani, Vijaya Karnataka, Udayavani and Samyuktha Karnataka have covered the important events of the organization regularly.

The organization has been honoured with the Ground water augmentation Award, for the year 2008 by the Ministry of water resources, Government of India. BIRD-K was selected for this prestigious award for adopting innovative practices of ground water augmentation through rain water harvesting and artificial recharge. The award was bestowed on 22.3.2010 at New Delhi on the occasion of World Water Day. Also, BIRD-K was honoured with the Best Stall Award by the University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore during Krishimela held on November 2009. This has further motivated us to commit and dedicate for the cause of rural development and poverty alleviation.

Sl.No	Activities	Unit	Achievement
D	RAIN WATER HARVESTING		
1	Rain water harvesting for drinking purpose	Families	1315
2	Farm ponds	Numbers	469
3	Bore well recharge	Numbers	01
4	Aquifer recharge	Numbers	03
5	Water quality test	Numbers	1776
E	RNFS/OTHER LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES		
1	RNFS enterprise support	Families	372
2	Livestock based IGAs support	Families	912
3	Small ruminants support	Families	294
F	QUALITY OF LIFE		
1	Improved chullas	Families	760
2	Clean kitchen	Families	194
3	Kitchen/herbal garden	Families	1277
4	Soak pits	Families	54
G	TRAINING AND AWARENESS		
1	Natural resource management	Persons	2205
2	Tree based farming	Persons	2903
3	Soil and water conservation	Persons	298
4	Livestock development	Persons	278
5	Artificial insemination	Persons	146
6	Nursery and grafting	Persons	38
7	Organic farming	Persons	58
8	Medicinal plants conservation	Persons	39
9	Entrepreneurship development training	Persons	508
10	SHG/peoples organization	Persons	57
11	Environmental awareness to school children	Children	636

2. FIELD EXTENSION PROGRAMMES

Major activities in the field based programmes during the year include – livestock development, tree based farming systems, natural resource management through participatory watershed development and management, promotion of organic farming, improved agricultural practices, agro forestry, livelihood activities for the landless, rain water harvesting

for drinking purpose, conservation of minor millets, training and awareness programmes.

An integrated and multidisciplinary approach is being followed in the implementation of all the programmes. Community participation is ensured right from the planning to implementation and post project management.

Approaches adopted for implementation of projects

- Participatory learning and development
- Research based planning, monitoring and execution
- Emphasis on appropriate indigenous technologies
- Promotion of participatory technology development
- Emphasis on farmer to farmer training and learning
- Creation of sustainable livelihood systems
- Optimum and effective utilization of locally available natural resources
- Strengthening of women and other socially challenged sections
- Promotion and strengthening of community based organizations
- ensuring quality management services through ISO procedures

3. LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Livestock is the second major livelihood activity for the farming community and landless families in the villages. Majority of small and marginal farmers do maintain livestock as an additional income generation activity apart from getting inputs for agriculture like manure. It is the major livelihood activity for the landless and poor households.

BIRD-K started cattle development programme in Karnataka during 1979-80, with the objective of one calf per cow per year. Door to door artificial insemination and pregnancy diagnosis services 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 22 districts with 154 centers providing services in more than 2400 villages.

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEMES/SPONSORS	NO. OF CENTERS (As on March-2010)
1	SGSY – CBCs (Government of Karnataka)	72
2	NDDB sponsored centers	54
3	Suvarna Sankalpa Project	07
4	Centers funded by Totagarike Sahakar Sangha (TSS), Sirsi	05
5	Centers sponsored by ITC	05
6	Jindal CBC	03
7	Navachetana Project	03
8	Distress District Project	02
9	Special SGSY Project	01
10	Samrudhi Project	01
11	SAMAS (PO sponsored)	01
	Total	154



Livestock development centers under NDDB have been established under self employment model. BIRD-K provides training, technical support, inputs and monitoring. The local youths of the area will operate these centers on incentive basis. The centers are progressing well and support from the cattle owners is good.



Blessings to indigenous animal by Sri Sri Sachidananda Swamiji, Katakol during cattle show, Chachadi, Belgaum Dist

Apart from AI, PD, various other extension activities were also conducted during the year. 35 calf rallies were conducted. The other activities which support organic farming and sustainable agriculture include – promotion of fodder on bunds, vermicomposting etc. This year, 45 centers were started with NDDB sponsorship.

Performance of Livestock Development Programme During 2009 - 2010

Sl.No	Activities	Units	Achievements
1	Artificial insemination	Numbers	124084
2	Pregnancy diagnosis	Numbers	63028
3	Female calves born	Numbers	17412
4	Male calves born	Numbers	18065
5	Calf rallies organized	Numbers	35
6	Health camps	Numbers	46
7	Infertility camps	Numbers	10
8	Fodder plots	Numbers	514
9	Devorming of calves	Numbers	13763
10	Vaccination	Numbers	29941

Districts covered under cattle development programme

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

Beneficiaries coverage under livestock development programme from 2002 to 2010

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
	Total	265608	123098	388706

Krishna Valley, a native breed that was flourished long back in parts of Bagalkot, Bijapur and Belgaum district is on the verge of extinction today. BAIF, with the help of ICAR sponsorship, has initiated steps to conserve and upgrade this breed. Conservation activities were started during 2007.



Krishna Valley Calf born out of AI

Salient features of the project are,

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

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. This has helped in breed conservation and up-gradation in the area of its origin.

Programme coverage

Based on the previous experiences, it was decided to conserve Krishna valley breed in its native tract itself, that is in the districts of Bagalkot, Bijapur and Belgaum.

Cumulative achievement as on 31.3.2010

Number of animals inseminated: 2385
 Number of animals conceived: 1378
 Male calves born: 316
 Female calves born: 255

4. TREE BASED FARMING SYSTEMS

4.1. Suvarna Sankalpa Project

Popularly known as Suvarna Sankalpa, the tribal development project implemented with the support from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India and Government of Karnataka, is in the fourth year of implementation. The project has so far, supported 4759 families spread over 166 villages in eight districts.

farming system; live stock development activities, rural non farm enterprises for the poor and landless, community health programmes, training and exposure visits etc.

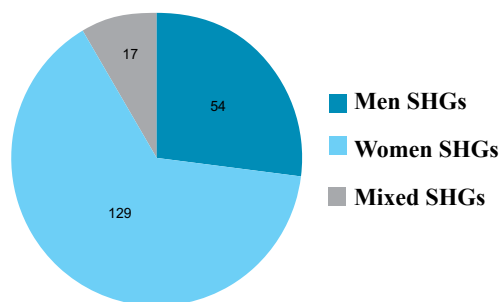


Fodder trees on bunds

The core activities include tree based farming system, integrated

A total of 1855 hectare has been brought under tree based farming system with the incorporation of fruit species in the cropping area and forestry species all along the field bunds and in waste lands. Fodder species like Stylosanthes hemata and fodder trees like Sesbania grandiflora, Subabul and Erythrina were promoted on the field bunds.

All the activities were implemented with community participation. 200 SHGs have been formed for this purpose. All the inputs are being routed through SHGs. Majority of the SHGs have started savings and credit activities. So far, they have saved Rs. 3.52 lakhs.



Apart from land based activities, support was also provided for the construction of improved chullas, clean kitchen and establishment of kitchen/herbal gardens. 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 participants. Field level demonstrations as well as campus level trainings were provided to each and every participant.

Specific objectives of the project.

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

Suvarna Sankalpa: Preliminary impacts

Primitive tribes of Soliga community in Hunsur cluster of Mysore district have started agriculture for the first time in their life. They have started to grow food crops in the cropping land and tubers in the back yard.

Horticulture plants planted during 2007-08 have grown well and started fruiting in Arasikere, Ankalagi, Hunsur, Jalahalli, Badavanahalli and Rampur clusters.

Stylosanthes hemata sown on field bunds and on the excavated soil of farm ponds has established well and has become a good source of fodder for livestock apart from strengthening the bund. Fodder trees like Subabul, Sesbania etc have also started to produce tree fodder. Hence, there is improved fodder sustainability

Fourty participants have linked to Gangakalyana Yojana for irrigation facility in Tumkur and Belgaum cluster. As a result participants are getting three crops per year.

Twenty one participants from Mysore, Chitradurga and Tumkur clusters have started floriculture in their Wadis' due to water resource created in the project.

Improved chulha and Envirofit stove support reduced the drudgery and improved the health of women.

Kitchen shelves, transparent tile in roof along with an improved chullah have made the kitchen clean and bright in Belgaum district. Health guides trained under the project are actively involved in providing primary health treatment to the community. In Belgaum district, health guides have been linked to 'Asha programme' of health department.

Two hundred Self help groups formed under the project have started savings and the total amount in the groups is Rs. 3528549/- as on March 2010. In Ankalagi, Jalahalli, Rampur, Hunsur clusters, SHGs have started internal lending among the group members for various purposes. Twenty five groups are linked to Banks for availing loan for taking up family level development needs of the group members.

Interventions under implementation

Agro -horti- forestry
 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
 Promotion of rural non farm enterprises
 Support to tribal ashram schools



Nursery activity provides employment to landless



Ground water recharge through farm ponds



Tree based farming for improved sustainability and income

Nagamma thanks Suvarna Sankalpa

Nagamma Basavaraj, a middle aged landless women, is a resident of Kamaladinni village of Deodurga taluka, Raichur district. Agriculture labour is the livelihood of both Nagamma and her husband. They have two sons and a daughter. The family was struggling to meet both ends as they could not get much work during summer season. Government of Karnataka sponsored Suvarna Sankalpa project has assisted Nagamma with dairy activity.

Nagamma came in contact with the project during 2009 and shown interest in animal husbandry activity. The project team has assessed her interest and knowledge in animal husbandry, availability of fodder, labour availability, support from family members etc. Finally, Nagamma was supported with local animal called Khillar.

Khillar is a popular and costly breed in this part of the State. Well to do farmers maintain these breeds for the sake of pride and dignity. A pair of young Khillar bullocks would cost 50000.00 to 60000.00. Nagamma and her husband have had knowledge about this while opting for this activity. Nagamma has purchased a pregnant Khillar cow with the financial support from the project. Later, it gave birth to a male calf. Milk production was 1 to 1.5 liters per day. Half liter was used for self consumption

and one liter was sold at Rs. 9 per liter. One year old male calf is now worth Rs. 12,000/-. Nagamma is looking after both cow and calf along with her labour work.

In the second installment also Nagamma opted for another Khillar cow and accordingly, purchased another pregnant Khillar cow. During March 2010 the cow gave birth to a male calf. Now, Nagamma's cattle population has increased. She has stopped going for labour work and engaged her-self in rearing of khillar animals. Nagamma and her husband thanks the project – “we don't know how long our sons look after us in old age. But, now cattle are the assets for us during old age and for our livelihood. Their present worth is Rs. 36000/-. It may increase during coming days”.



Nagamma with her khillar animals

4.2. Samrudhi Project

Samrudhi project is sponsored by Deshpande Foundation, Hubli. Implementation of activities was started during June, 2008.

The objective of the project is to enhance the livelihood opportunities of the participant families through promotion of integrated farming systems. The core activities include horticulture, forestry, fodder development, kitchen gardens, vermicomposting etc.

The project activities have been implemented with community participation. 12 SHGs have been formed for this purpose. So far, 253 families have been supported to adopt tree based farming system in one acre and allied activities. 121 hectare land was treated for soil and water conservation measures. Training and exposure visits were conducted regularly for motivation and awareness. Landless participants were supported with small ruminants like goat and sheep.

Project profile

- Date of inception: 1.6.2008
- Date of completion: 2011
- Families supported: 253
- Villages covered: 5
- Taluk: Kalaghatagi, Hubli and Shiggaon
- District: Dharwad and Haveri

Sponsor: Deshpande Foundation.



4.3. Janothon

Janothon project, sponsored under Special SGSY scheme is under implementation in 19 villages of Kalaghatagi taluka, Dharwad district. The project was started in 2007 to assist the participants to come out of poverty in five years through a menu of interventions which include promotion of land based activities like tree based farming systems, organic farming and off farm micro enterprises that builds up on the existing rural potential.

Off farm micro enterprises support has been extended to landless families.



So far, 149 families have started various income generation activities like grocery shops, carpentry, hotel business, vermicelli business, tailoring,

flour mill and bangle sale etc. Daily income of these families has increased considerably

The project assistance has been extended to 1399 families. Project interventions have been implemented with community participation. 104 SHGs were formed and strengthened for this purpose. The SHGs have been

federated into Apex body to take care of management and maintenance of assets created during the project period. Their capacities have been strengthened regularly to sustain the development initiatives even after the withdrawal of project interventions. 1720 participants have attended various trainings and exposure visits.

A TIMELY SUPPORT

Jayavva Nagappa Kari, a landless women residing at Mukkal village of Kalghatagi taluka, Dharwad district. Agriculture labour is the livelihood of the family. All of a sudden during 2007 Jayavva's husband suffered from eye problem and has undergone operation at Hubli. Operation cost was Rs. 2000/- and other expense came around Rs. 2000/-, in addition to this he had to take three months rest. This situation made Jayavva alone to take all responsibility of the family, labour work etc. Couples decided to send their two children to work in a hotel at Hubli. Hence, two boys were dropped from school and sent to work as labours in hotel. The boys started to work and this has continued for some time. However, the boys have expressed their desire to come back to home.

At this juncture, Special SGSY project knocked Jayavva's door and supported her to start income generation activities. Jayavva shown interest in grocery shop activity and financial support was provided for the same during 2008. Jayavva opened grocery shop at her house itself. However, to their bad luck, the business did not pick up well as her house is located at the end of street. Children who are working in hotel, became home sick, they fell ill for two to three times.

In second installment Jayavva wanted to open a small hotel in front of Primary Health Centre. There were no shops / hotels near hospital. She started hotel with Rs. 5000/- project support. She has invested project support for purchase of utensils, in addition to this, she invested some money for coin box telephone, 4 chairs, 1 table, 7 cement asbestos sheets for roof, bamboo etc

Today, Jayavva with her husband's support managing the hotel and earning good income. On an average, she earns Rs. 300/- net income per day. With the improved financial condition, they brought back their children and sending them to school. Now, couples are happy with hotel enterprise and more over they feel satisfaction for their children, who are with them. "We never send our children for work in future, whatever may be the situation, we all will work and face situation, we are really thankful for the project support".



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

Tree based farming systems project is sponsored by ITC Limited. The objective is to improve the productivity of the existing farming systems by adopting tree based farming systems. Agro forestry system has been adopted in 466 hectares belonging to 577 farmers with soil and water conservation measures. Vermicomposting has been promoted in order to support organic farming practices. 190 families have adopted vermicomposting activity.

Quality of life activities include-smokeless chullas, clean kitchen, kitchen herbal gardens, trainings and awareness activities. 387 participants have attended various trainings, awareness and exposure visits. 21 families are involved in nursery raising activity. They have raised 315392 forestry seedlings of different species and supplied to the project.



Agro forestry block

4.5. Parimochana

Parimochana project is sponsored by Chitrapur Samsathan Matt, Chitrapur, Bhatkal taluka, Uttara Kannada district. Five villages coming under Shirali gram panchayat were benefited with the project.

The project objective is to support the poor and poverty ridden sections of the society with alternative livelihood activities like- floriculture with jasmine cultivation, live stock based and other income generation activities. 162 families have received project support for jasmine cultivation, 86 families have been supported to start IGAs and 52 families have received support for live stock based IGAs. 24 SHGs were formed for smooth implementation of the project activities.

Cumulative achievement as on 31.3.2010 (Tree based farming system)

Sl No	Activities	Unit	Suvarna Sankalpa	Samru dhi	Janoth an	ITC	Pari mocha na	Total
1	Villages covered	Nos	166	05	19	20	05	215
2	TBF -Wadi	Families	4759	253	1250	--	--	6262
3	Integrated farming systems	Families	130	--	--	577	162	869
4	TBF- area covered	Ha	1855	121	500	466	33	2975
5	Trench cum bunding	Cmt	70956	9067	39423	34923	--	154369
6	Horticulture plantation	Nos	263219	12404	55000	--	--	330623
7	Forestry plantation	Nos	2316837	125787	625000	309439	--	3377063
8	Fodder seed sowing on bunds	Kgs	2817	500	2597	2020	--	7934
9	Vermicom posting	Nos	1456	69	--	190	--	1715
10	Farm ponds	Nos	1219	47	--	141	--	1407
11	RNFS	Families	165	--	149	--	86	400
12	Livestock based interventions	Families	1067	--	--	--	52	1119
13	Kitchen gardens	Families	2248	--	--	--	--	2248
14	Improved chullas	Families	1755	--	--	50	--	1805
15	Clean kitchen	Families	581	--	--	170	--	751
16	SHGs formed	Nos	200	12	104	--	24	340
17	Training and exposure visits	Farmers	2120	247	4887	756	637	8647

5.1. Organic farming

The project for promotion of organic farming practices was sponsored by Department of Agriculture, Organic farming Cell, Government of Karnataka. It aims at motivating the farming community to adopt organic and eco friendly farming practices. BIRD-K is implementing this project in 20 blocks. 2180 farmers were supported with project benefits covering 2100 hectares in 22 villages

Each block consists of 100 hectares. The project aims to create viable demonstrations of organic farming

practices. This has been achieved through a menu of activities like-different composting methods, botanical preparations for the control of pests and diseases, mixed and multiple cropping systems, planting of fruit and forestry species, training and exposure visits.

It is evident from the experiences that the application of chemical fertilizers is reduced with the project participants compared to non participants. All the crop residues are being converted into either Nadep compost or vermicompost and used for the crops. There is savings worth Rs 1000 to 1500 per acre as the purchase of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has declined.

As part of project activities, farmers experiences in each block was documented and produced as brochures. 500 brochures were printed for each block. These are used to disseminate learnings with other farmers and those who visit project locations. The project was concluded on March 2010.



Farmers storing vermicompost

Project profile

Families supported: 2180 nos.
Area covered: 2100 hectares
Villages covered: 22
Districts: Belgaum, Bellary, Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada
Talukas: Ramadurga, Kudligi, Gundlupet, Hubli Molakalmur, Manvi, Mundargi, Nargund Gulbarga, Savanur, Pavagada, Haliyal C.R.Patna, Gangavathi, Hunsur, Sindhanur,
Sponsor: Organic Farming Cell, Dept of Agriculture, Govt. of Karnataka

S.No	Activities	Unit	Cumulative achievement as on 31.3.2010
1	Villages covered	Numbers	22
2	Families supported	Families	2180
3	Area covered	Ha	2100
4	Integrated farming systems	Families	426
5	Livestock management systems	Families	177
6	Trench cum bunding	Cmt	15525
7	Horticulture plantation	Nos	19704
8	Forestry plantation	Nos	278558
9	Farm ponds	Nos	220
10	Vermicomposting	Nos	1059
11	Azola cultivation	Nos	821
12	Training and exposure visits	Farmers	5406
13	Samithis formed	Nos	20

Reaping the benefits of organic farming

In H. Madalli village, Gundlupet taluka, C.R. Nagar dist., project activities were initiated during-2007. As on today, 80 farmers have started the adoption of various organic farming practices. Among 80 participants, Shri. P. Kadappa has been successful in reaping the benefits of organic farming. Before the project interventions, Shri. Kadappa was struggling hard to meet the high input costs of modern agricultural practices. He was also facing the problem of repayment of crop loans. At this juncture, he came in contact with the organic farming project and joined the project during 2007-08.

As part of the activities, he participated in exposure visits and visited the organic farm of Shri. Kodi Papanna, Ex MLA, Hunsur. Preparation of jeevamrutha, vermicomposting, mulching and other activities adopted by Shri. Papanna inspired Shri Kadappa. He started adopting all the organic farming practices after this visit. Today, he has adopted organic farming in 2.8 hectare. He is growing jowar, Finger millet (ragi) cowpea, onion, turmeric and red gram organically.

He adopted vermicomposting and jeevamrutha preparation units. After three months, he was able to harvest 1500 kg vermicompost.. He applied 12 cart load of farmyard manure, 1500 kg vermicompost, 100kg neem cake to 2 acres. He has grown turmeric as main crop and onion and chilly as mixed crops. Red gram was grown on the field bunds.

6.1. Sarvangeena Vikasa Yojane

The SVY project sponsored by NABARD was started during 2008 with the objective of improving the socio-economic conditions of participant families through a menu of activities like tree based farming system, integrated farming system, live stock based farming system and other income generation activities. The project aims to improve the productivity of degraded lands through appropriate soil and water conservation measures.

Incorporation of tree component-both horticulture and forestry to the existing farming system has increased the sustainability of the farming system. So far, 2523 families from 27 villages have got project support under various interventions. About 860 hectare has been treated for soil and water conservation activities. Over 300 families have implemented quality of life activities such as improved chullas, clean kitchen, kitchen herbal gardens and soak pits.

Apart from up grading the existing skills of the local community through training, over all capacity of the people will be enhanced through promoting community-based systems to ensure that the project initiatives are sustained even after the withdrawal of the project activities.

Project profile

Commencement : 2008
Talukas : Ramadurga, Arasikere
Districts : Belgaum, Hassan
Sponsor : NABARD
Villages covered : 27
Families supported -2523

6.2. Developing degraded watersheds

The watershed development programme sponsored by NABARD, supported 4531 families in 50 villages to carry out soil and water conservation, plantation of horticulture, forestry, income generation activities for the landless etc. About 11126 hectare was treated with various soil and water conservation activities. The innovative approaches such as network of farm ponds, trench-cum-bunding and tree planting around field boundaries have helped in re-charging the ground water table, bore wells and open wells.

There is improved moisture regimen due to soil and water conservation measures. The forestry plants planted during the initial year of the project have started to provide enough biomass as well as fuel wood. The biomass is being converted in to compost. This has helped to reduce cost of inputs for agriculture. Farmers have also noticed considerable improvement in the yields of crops.



Overflow of water from a borewell, Bagojikoppa Block, Belgaum Dist.

Jeevamrutha was sprayed every month for the cropped area. He harvested good yield of chilly crop. Even though many diseases affected the red gram crop, they were controlled with the help of botanical preparations. The yield and revenue earned by Mr. Kadappa through organic farming is presented in the following table.

Crops	Yield	Income in Rs
Red gram	20 kg	800.00
Chilly	500 kg	8000.00
Onion	1000 kg	10000.00
Turmeric	2000 kg	44200.00
Total		63000.00
Farm expense Seed, labour, ploughing etc		12000.00
Total income (Rs)		51000.00



Turmeric crop grown organically

Impact

The soil fertility of his farm has improved. His successful and less expensive organic farming practices have attracted farmers from neighboring villages. Many of them have visited his farm and got information about organic farming methodologies adopted by Mr. Kadappa. Kadappa is also producing azolla and using it as fodder for cattle. He is giving azolla free of cost for the farmers interested to start organic farming.

5.2. Coalition to diversify income through underutilized crops

The mission of this project is "To promote the use of underutilized crops for the benefit of humankind and the environment". BIRD-K is implementing the project activities in 39 villages of Kalaghatagi and Hubli talukas of Dharwad district. The project is sponsored by Dept for International Development (DFID)

Major activities include- Processing parks, village crop fairs and community germplasm orchards and organizing annual knowledge fairs. Trainings on value addition to underutilized crops (preparation of food items, jack fruit chips and millet papad preparation) were conducted to women SHGs. Different food items were prepared and exhibited and sold in the workshops / seminars / melas by the SHG women. Stake holders' workshop was conducted to the farmers.

Two village crop fairs were conducted at Bogenagarkoppa and Hirehonnalli villages and one annual knowledge fair was conducted at Surshettikoppa in which around 637 farmers were participated. 200 K.G.s seeds of different millets namely, little millet, foxtail millet, proso millet were distributed to 40 farmers. Under food processing park activity one dehussing unit was established at Surashettikoppa village

Impacts

- There is awareness about the conjunctive and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Improved ground water table. This is evident from the over flow of bore wells and continuous flow in nalas and drains.
- Improved vegetative cover compared to the baseline. This has contributed for the improved agro biodiversity of the project villages.
- On an average, farmers have noticed 10 to 15 % increase in the agricultural crops.
- Improved fodder availability.
- Improved income and additional livelihoods.

SL. 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	Hagarigudenahally	1000	2	305
	Total	11126	50	4531

6.3. Jalajeevani

This watershed based development project is sponsored by K.K. Malhotra - Vaishno Malhotra Trust, Mumbai. The activities were started during 2006. The objective of the project is to improve the productive potential of the degraded lands through watershed principles. The project is under implementation around Haldodderi tank, Koratagere taluka, Tumkur district

In addition to treating the farmers' fields with integrated technology package a mini demonstration of watershed development is set up in the school premises in the project area. In addition to the water conservation measures a herbal and floriculture garden has also been set up here. A committee that consists of students and teachers maintains the demonstration.

Project profile

Commencement: April 2006
 Area covered: 2869 hectares
 Families supported: 1180.
 Villages covered: 12.
 Taluka: Koratagere
 District: Tumkur
 Sponsor: K..K.Malhotra - Vaishno Malhotra Trust, Mumbai



Jalajeevani: Increased productivity

In Jalajeevani project, focus was given on conservation of soil and water. Trench cum bunding was adopted. Majority of the farmers have taken up this activity and completed bunding manually. In order to understand the impact of the activities on productivity enhancement, a study was conducted in I and II phase villages. The study was carried out in the month of February, 2010.

Increase in crop yields: The data collected was analyzed. There is significant improvement in the yield of Finger millet which is the staple food of the project villages. There is also marginal improvements in the yields of Jowar and red gram which are being cultivated as mixed crops along with finger millet.

Name of the village	Number of samples	Before the project Yield/acre (in quintals)	In 2009 Yield/acre (in quintals)	% of increase
Nandihalli	37	5.50	7.00	27.25
Ajjenahalli	16	3.86	5.80	50.25
Kabbigere	06	4.60	6.60	43.00
Boragunte	06	4.50	6.10	35.50
Gidadalahalli	07	4.30	5.90	37.20
Bisadihalli	11	5.50	7.00	27.25
Chikarasanahalli	07	5.30	7.15	34.90
Average from all the villages		4.80	6.50	35.40

Cumulative achievement as on 31.3.2010 (NRM and watershed projects)

SL	Activities	Unit	NABARD SVY	NABARD WDF	Jala Jeevani	Total
1	Villages covered	Nos	27	50	15	92
2	Families supported	--	--	--	--	--
a	Wadi/horticulture	Families	1528	--	30	1558
b	Integrated farming system/livestock based farming	Families	668	--	--	668
c	Watershed activities	Families	--	4531	844	5375
3	Area treated	Ha	860	11126	1696	13682
4	Trench cum bunding	Cmt	41652	376191	127229	545072
5	Horticulture plantation	Nos	48115	71302	7500	126917
6	Forestry plantation	Nos	384945	693773	30000	1108718
7	Fodder seed sowing on bunds	Ha	952	9609	1696	12257
8	Bore well recharge	Nos	08	--	18	26
9	Farm ponds	Nos	355	541	547	1443
10	RNFS	Families	77	--	03	80
11	Livestock based IGAs	Families	520	--	--	520
12	Improved chullas	Families	97	--	--	97
13	Clean Kitchen	Families	300	--	--	300
14	Kitchen gardens	Families	257	--	50	307
15	Soak pits	Families	59	--	--	59
16	Training and exposure visits	Farmers	2733	3230	340	6303
17	SHGs	Nos	119	223	--	342

6.4 Industrial waste management at Gokak

Totally 350 hectare degraded land has been brought under green cover with the plantation of over 15 lakh multipurpose tree species since inception. Out of which over 9.5 lakh plants have survived and catering to the various needs of local community.

Impacts.

Soil fertility of the degraded land has improved a lot due to plantation activities Apart from plantation, about 9 lakh plants of different species have naturally regenerated on their own, thus improving the diversity of the area.

About 25000 to 30000 man days employment was generated every year directly or indirectly through nursery raising and other activities. About 150 kg honey, 50 tons of dry grass, 120 tons of green fodder is being harvested every year.

The regenerated forest area is providing fodder for 350 to 400 cattle, about 5000 goats and sheep.



7. RAIN WATER HARVESTING AND QUALITY OF LIFE PROGRAMMES

7.1. Sachetana safe drinking water project

The project titled "Sachetan" aims to provide safe drinking water especially in the flurosia affected areas through family level rain water harvesting structures. In addition to roof top 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. As on 31.3.2010, 3575 families have been covered with 3575 rain water harvesting structure. The project is under implementation in 77 villages.

The innovative and low cost technology package adopted in

Sachetana project has been a replication of an earlier project that was implemented by BIRD-K in selected villages of Mundargi Taluk in Gadag during 2002-2003.

During the year 2009-2010, 1312 families have got financial assistance to construct individual rain water harvesting structure



ZP members of Tumkur during visit to P.N. Hally, Sira Taluk

Project profile.

- Commencement: 2004
- Families supported: 3575
- Villages covered: 77
- Talukas: Sira, Pavagada, Bageppalli and Mundargi
- Districts: Tumkur, Gadag and Chikkaballapur
- Sponsor: Dept. of Rural Development and Panchayathi Raj, Govt of Karnataka

Village coverage.

- Pavagada - 15 villages
- Sira - 15 villages
- Bagepalli - 32 villages
- Mundaragi - 15 villages

Cumulative achievement as on 31.3.2010

Sl. No	Activities	Unit	Cumulative achievement as on 31.3.2010
1	Family level rain water harvesting structures	Nos	3560
2	Cemented floors (Artificial catchments)	Nos	15
3	Farm ponds	Nos	1756
4	Bore wells recharged	Nos	18
5	Aquifers recharged	Nos	06
6	Water quality tests	Nos	2235
7	SHGs formed	Nos	107



Wall writing on rain water harvesting unit provides basic information

INAKANAHALLI – 100 % RWH VILLAGE

Inakanahalli is a small village in Sira taluka, Tumkur district. There are 120 house holds in this village. Agriculture is the main livelihood for these families. The villagers were facing acute drinking water problem throughout the year. Even though there is plenty of water in the community bore well, it was unfit for drinking due to high salt and fluoride content. This has forced all the villagers to depend on drinking water from a bore well which belonged to a well to do farmer in the village.

This bore well was located in his farm house. It became inevitable for the villagers to visit his farm for drinking water. Though this farmer could not refuse to give water directly, but he was getting angry at the villagers. It was also difficult for him to provide water for all the households at the cost of his crops, horticulture etc. Fluctuating electricity problem also contributed to this. Whether to irrigate crops and at the same time provide water to the villages when there is electricity. Many times, villagers have to face his anger, harsh words and even scolding etc. But, it was inevitable for them as water is every day necessity. This was the scenario before 2005.

Scenario-2010: Today, 2010, Inakanahalli is a 100 % water self sustainable village. It is a village with 100 % rain water harvesting (RWH) units. One can see family level RWH unit in front of each and every house hold. As on March, 2010 96 families have constructed RWH units. Plan for the remaining house holds is also ready as these house holds are either under repair or constructing new houses.

The community has no words to express their gratitude to Sachetana drinking

water project. The village was selected to implement Sachetana drinking water project with financial support from RDPR, Government of Karnataka. Project was started during 2005. In the beginning, the community was hesitant to go for rain water harvesting for drinking purpose. Drinking rain water is totally new to



Water is available at their doorstep

them and there is lot of taboos attached to drinking of rain water. Sensing this, the project team conducted exposure visits to similar project in Pavagada taluka where villagers at CK. Pura have already started harvesting and drinking rain water. Seeing is believing. Inakanahalli people have seen the CK. Pura people drinking rain water and keeping well.

After coming back, slowly, RWH units have started to take shape. Mr Iragyathappa is the first one to construct RWH unit. He tasted the rain water. His sustainability in water has motivated others to go for RWH units. SHGs provided loans to their members and non members to pay the up front contribution to adopt RWH.

Today, Inakanahalli has an altogether different look. The community is proud to show their RWH units.

SACHETANA: INNOVATIONS

1. Using plastic pipe to know the water level in the tank

In Sachetana project, individual rain water harvesting (RWH) structures have been constructed for drinking water purpose. To know the water availability, a one inch hole was made on the upper surface of the tank. It was closed with a PVC cap. A small PVC pipe can be inserted through this hole to know the level of water in the tank



2. Closing the man hole of the RWH tank: Frequent opening of the man hole caused pollution of water. Hence man hole was closed permanently with cement slab or stone.



3. Closing the top of filter tank: Even after repeated awareness and training, participants used to keep fuel wood, fodder and other domestic items on the filter tank. To avoid this, filter tank was closed permanently.

8.1. Navachetana

Navachetana project aims at creating prosperity in rural areas with family specific development interventions. The project is under implementation in six districts (Tumkur, Hassan and Chikkballapur) covering 12 talukas. The development assistance and other activities were provided through the formation of village prosperity centers. So far, 17 village prosperity centers have been promoted covering 25-30 villages. Local youth were trained in socio economic development and leadership

skills which further encouraged families to form SHGs to initiate micro-finance and various social and economic development activities. As on March, 2010, Rs. 2.67 crore development assistance has been provided to needy families. Rs. 2.50 crores is recovered as on March, 2010. Development assistance has been provided through SHGs.

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

Activities	Units	Achievement during 2009-2010	Cumulative achievement
Human health camps	Nos	15	38
Animal health camps	Nos	12	34
Kashaya camps	Nos	14	132
Kitchen herbal gardens	Nos	13	190
Vermicomposting	Nos	06	127
Soak pits	Nos	47	137
Seed banks	Nos	--	04
Chlorination of wells	Nos	21	95

9. INFORMATION, EXTENSION AND COMMUNICATION PROGRAMMES


9.1. Sirisamrudhi and publications

Sharing the learnings and experiences gained during implementation of various projects with the community in particular and to the larger sections of the society in general is very important. This helps in replication of the similar programmes in other parts of the state and country and also for taking corrective actions for further improvements.

In order to promote and popularize sustainable agriculture and organic farming, BIRD-K is publishing a monthly agriculture magazine titled – Sirisamrudhi since 1996. The readership of the magazine is about 50000.

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 and general public. At present, as many as 32 books in Kannada and 6 books in English were published.

Following books/brouchers were published during 2009-10

Brouchers on organic farming project- 6 brouchers	
Booklet on Minor millets	
Ksheeradhara calendar-2010	
Sirisamrudhi monthly magazine-12 issues	

9.2. Digital Green Project

The Digital Green project is being implemented in 18 villages of Dharwad district. The DG project at 10 villages around Surashettikoppa is sponsored by Deshapande Foundation, Hubli, Dharwad district. The DG project in 8 villages around Kalaghatagi is sponsored by Digital Green.

Project aims at promotion of agricultural extension which is cost-effective, scalable, and uses progressive farmers to share and disseminate information. The components of project are

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

This is essentially a technical extension activity where best practices are documented using video and are disseminated for the people of same location or near by locations.

Activities of a development project or achievements of a progressive farmer are video documented in local language. Farmer or field guide participates as resource person. Technical information or case studies documented were further displayed to the larger community either during village meetings at SHG meeting, for speedy adoption of ideas or activities.



woman trained in video documentation



Video Show

9.3. Center of Excellence

The Center of Excellence project is sponsored by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. The project aims at pilot testing and demonstrating need based technologies for tribal community. The project is being implemented in three tribal hamlets of Kushalnagar cluster of Coorg district. Following activities have been initiated

- Bee keeping: 43 farmers were supported for bee keeping activity.
- High value tuber cultivation: 70 farmers were supported with high value tuber cultivation of ginger. 30 kg ginger was provided per participant from the project.
- Introduction of Improved cook stoves: Improved cook stoves were given to 100 families and usage has been very significant.

10. PEOPLES ORGANIZATIONS

Formation and strengthening of community based organizations is part and parcel of all the development projects. All the inputs were routed through the self help groups. This has helped in improving the community participation in implementation and building their capacity in handling the inputs. The SHGs were graded at regular intervals before recommending them for bank linkages. As on 31.3.2010, 943 SHGs are doing internal lending and have got bank linkages

S.No	Description	Remarks
1	Total SHGs functioning	943
2	Out of which, women SHGs	602
3	Number of SHGs doing internal lending	895
4	Number of SHGs bank linked	895



11.1. Gramodaya training and demonstration campus

Training and capacity building of human resource is key for the successful implementation of any development programmes. In order to support all the development projects and the community in the long run, BIRD-K has established a well equipped training cum demonstration campus at S.Lakkiahalli, Tiptur taluka. The campus is established in 500 acres with demonstrations pertaining to majority of the agriculture and rural development activities. The campus has organised various trainings for 3994 participants during 2009-2010

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.
- Micro watershed development model
- Sericulture development model with latest rearing house technologies, reeling unit, egg production unit.

- 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.
- Demo of medicinal plants. Ethno medicinal forest.
- 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.

Various training programmes related to agriculture, natural resource management, organic farming, sustainable agriculture, watershed development, livestock development etc were conducted during 2009-10. The participant category included- in house personnel, project participants, field functionaries from other NGOs, officials from government departments etc.

Details of trainings conducted during 2009-10 at Gramodaya Campus

Topics	Number of participants
Natural resource management	2205
Tree based farming	477
Soil and water conservation	298
Livestock development	160
Artificial insemination	110
Nursery and grafting	38
Medicinal plants conservation	30
Entrepreneurship development	22
Organic farming	18
Environmental awareness to school children	636
Total	3994

11.2. Gramachetana training center

Gramachetana training center is located in a rural and lively environment at Surashettikoppa, Kalaghatagi taluka, Dharwad district. It is catering to training needs of the farming community, NGOs and other institutions around Dharwad and neighboring districts. Gramachetana has organised various trainings to 3277 participants during 2009-2010.

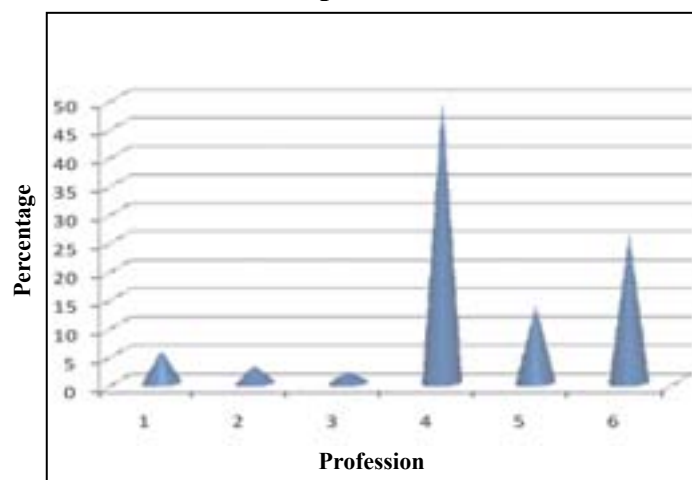


Topics	Number of participants	
	2009-10	Cumulative
Tree based farming system	2426	13499
Sustainable agriculture/organic farming	40	922
Entrepreneurship development	486	927
Peoples organization and SHGs	57	744
Livestock management	118	439
Professional training development workshop	105	326
Watershed development	0	216
Artificial insemination	36	36
Medicinal plants conservation	09	30
Total	3277	17139

11.3. Building human resource

Quality human resource is the key for the success of any development programmes. Professional training development workshops have been conducted for 105 employees to improve their efficiency in areas like communication skills, time management etc. Apart from this, technical seminars and cross learning sessions have been conducted during management review meetings. Project based trainings and exposure visits were also organized regularly.

Professional wise man power status



1. Agricultural Science
2. Animal Science
3. Engineering
4. Social Science
5. Finance
6. Others

11.4. Towards quality management systems

In order to provide quality services to the communities, funding agencies, government departments and various other customers including the in house customers, BIRD-K has adopted ISO quality management systems since-2004. The organisation has been certified under ISO 9001-2000 for quality management systems. The systems have been adopted across the organisation.

12. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The research team based at Gramodaya training campus, Lakkihalli conducts need based studies and research programmes 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 studies conducted during 2009-10.

12.1. Study conducted at campus

Title of the study/research	Response of biological extracts on growth , yield and control of pest on Red gram crop
Year of commencement	2009-10
Objectives	To study the efficacy of different biological extract on control of pests and as growth promoter.
Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Higher growth has been observed in the mixture of both vermi wash and EM. But 5% vermiwash has shown lesser growth than control. ○ All treated treatments have shown reduction of pest attack in seeds. But vermi wash and RDP has resulted in higher pest incidence over control. ○ All treated treatments have shown higher yield than control. Comparatively higher yield (0.2qt/ha) has been noticed in the mixture of vermiwash and EM over the control.

12.2. Following field research activities / field studies have been initiated during the year-2009-10

A. Demonstration of Pogostemon patchouli and Andrographis paniculata under Coconut shade.

Objective: To demonstrate performance of Pogostemon patchouli and Andrographis paniculata cultivated with conventional (chemical) and organic cultivation practices under Coconut plantation.

Outcome: The models will help to take this way forward to promote organic cultivation of the targeted crops in the region and shall be of tremendous value to anyone intending to promote these crops organically elsewhere.

Domestication of different accessions of Pogostemon patchouli

Objective: To demonstrate cultivation of different accessions of Pogostemon patchouli under coconut shade

Outcome: Understanding the yield performance of different accessions of Pogostemon Patchouli shall help to identify the high yielding varieties particularly with high quality oil and Herbage suitable for growing in the agro-climatic situation of Tiptur, Karnataka.

Demonstration of different accessions of Withania Somnifera.

Objective: To demonstrate cultivation of different accessions of Aswaghandha in Tiptur, Karnataka.

Output: A report on performance of different accessions of Aswaghandha in Tiptur region particularly yield.

B. The performance and economic return study of organically grown Andrographis, Withania and Patchouli under existing farming system of small farmers in Tumkur district of Karnataka.

Objective:

To study the growth and yield performance of organically grown Andrographis paniculata, Withania somnifera and Pogostemon patchouli by small farmers in Coconut farming system in Karnataka .

To estimate of the cost and benefit of organic cultivation of Andrographis paniculata, Withania somnifera and Pogostemon patchouli by small farmers in Coconut farming system in Karnataka.

Output:

A report on growth and yield performance of organically grown Andrographis, Aswaghandha and Patchouli, in Coconut farming system at farmer's field in Tiptur, Karnataka.

A report on the cost-benefit analysis of organic cultivation of Andrographis, Aswaghandha and Patchouli by small farmers in Coconut farming system in Tiptur, Karnataka.

13. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE.

S.No	Description	Amount in Lakhs
A	Expenditure	
1	Research and development activities	633.50
2	Material and input cost	159.26
3	Payment to and for employees	117.32
4	Establishment expenses & other expenses	38.41
5	Traveling and vehicle maintenance	39.37
6	Programme contingency fund	05.00
7	Staff contingency fund	05.00
8	Others and miscellaneous.	20.58
9	Excess of income over expenditure	20.39
	Total Expenditure	1038.83
B	Income	
1	Research and development activities	633.50
2	Receipts for rural development, other programmes and other receipts	381.43
3	Surplus on disposal of assets	0.07
4	Interest	23.83
5	Total Income	1038.83

AS OTHERS SEE US

BIRD-K is providing good services for the agricultural improvement of dry lands that are deprived of irrigation facilities.

- **Shri. BMH. Dasappa,**
Additional Director, Commercial Tax Dept, Mysore, 18.4.2009
The efforts of BIRD-K are appreciable. Tree based farming and livelihood enhancement approaches are interesting and seems very helpful. Research done and practices evolved are useful in the upliftment of the poor.
- **E.V. Narasimha Reddy, Joint Director, R and R, IT-CAD,**
Government of Andhra Pradesh, 13.5.2009
I was highly impressed by seeing the activities of BIRD-K. Significant contribution for social upliftment especially for the weaker sections of the society.
- **K.S.Ramachandra, Member, VRAA, New-Delhi, 26.5.2009.**

This is a novel experiment. Successfully transforming the dream of Mahatma Gandhiji to reality

- **Prof. S.S.Murthy, IIT, New-Delhi, 8.7.2009**
Integrated farming system model adopted by BIRD-K is leading to sustainable agriculture is very impressive. Needs to be implemented across the country.
- **Shri. Varaprasad Reddy, Tahasildar, Channarayapatna, Hassan district**
Excellent demonstrations of how integrated farming systems and community based approaches can improve the lives of the poor people.
- **Bhuwen Sthagmt, Bioversity International**

14. AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

14.1. Ground Water Augmentation Award



National award for Ground Water Augmentation was conferred on BIRD-K for the year 2008 by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. BIRD-K has been selected for this prestigious award for adopting innovative practices of ground water augmentation through rain water harvesting and artificial recharge. The award was bestowed on 22.3. 2010 at New Delhi on the occasion of World Water Day. Shri. P.K.Bansal, honorable Minister for Water Resources and Parliamentary Affaires, Govt of India, presented the award.

14.2. Best Stall Award.

BIRD-K stall was awarded the Best Stall Award by the University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore during the Krishimela held at GKVK campus, Bangalore on November-2009. BIRD-K has organised the display and sale of BIRD-K publications, Gramasiri organic products and Sirisamrudhi monthly agriculture magazine on this occasion. The activities, objectives and achievements of the organization were also displayed during the event.

