





*Where sustainability meets abundance*

# Bi Annual Report

2012 - 14

## **GREEN Foundation Bi Annual Report 2012-14**

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# Editorial

For some of us involved in organic farming the following issues are common. In India the organic farming community is very heterogeneous consisting of the poor, marginal, small and the large farmers who amongst these, few are seriously engaged in organic farming. Organic farming is common by default amongst small and marginal farmers who cannot afford external inputs, who do not cultivate commercial crops for the market and who are basically in subsistence farming. On the other hand there is corporatization of organic farming by the corporate sector who are replacing the external chemical inputs with organic inputs and aiming at export markets.

In our experience of taking the science of organic cultivation to the small and marginal farmers we have observed a combination of factors that impact negatively the growth of this movement viz:

The resource base of the small and marginal farmers is eroded. For example, poor soil condition, lack of fertility, lack of moisture and poor availability of biomass in dry land conditions.

Secondly, the time taken to improve the resource base and the imminent need to increase income levels. While the above and other factors like farmer's own aspirations to see quick gains, influence the production levels. The marketing of organic produce is influenced by the demand for some specific products, consumer ignorance and apathy to support to organic produce. This is compounded by transportation costs for the farmers in remote areas, milling costs, packing and marketing. In a simple calculation the selling price reflects more than 50 percent of the costs incurred in procurement.

It is well known that the problem of small farmers is one of reaching their produce to the main stream and the purchasing costs do not accrue to the producers.

As for volumes it is desirable to work with networks. I am not sure if we have to duplicate the complex

structure of main stream cultivators, middlemen, mandis and consumers because it is obvious that such a network has not brought benefits or profits to farmers.

The main stream has been successful in only providing cheap, unhygienic and poisoned food grains. This is also added for value addition in mass scale where economies of scale work to produce value added products.

Government has made it convenient so far to provide different kinds of subsidies to produce cheap food grains. But the real and hidden costs effected by organic cultivation definitely adds to the costs at which organic food is available to the consumer.

As for the consumer there is always a mixed level of awareness. May be a small percent value the food, its quality, nutrition and taste. Majority are now going through a cultural crisis, where choice of food, culture of food, and understanding and awareness required to support an organic movement is missing.

Knowledge and values of organic farming and a food revolution around healthy consumption is needed imminently. Organic farming is not just all about certification, availability, consumer awareness or replacing the chemical with organic matter. It is a whole life style, philosophy and an ideology without which we will continue to scratch only the surface. The bottle necks will only increase as long as we continue to flood the market with fast foods and unhealthy foods, and as more and more families stop cooking and look to the market for processed foods. It is obvious that there is a sociological change in the food culture, eating habits and living.

Then you may ask me why are you involved in a movement that is so full of obstacles? My only answer is I believe that the movement will take off with consistent effort if not in my life time; it is The SEED I am sowing for the next generation.

**Vanaja Ramprasad**

# Vision

GREEN Foundation works towards a well preserved, diverse ecosystem that will sustain the rural livelihood of the present generation without eroding the resource base of the future.

# Mission

- 🌱 Conserve local seed diversity, promote an increased reliance on biodiversity- based ecological agriculture and use these as foundations for endogenous growth and development of rural communities.
- 🌱 Create a gender sensitive environment that enhances women's leadership skills.
- 🌱 Contribute to livelihoods by creatively marketing 'value added', cultivated and wild agricultural biodiversity.
- 🌱 Connect the natural elements - soil, water, air, sunlight and seed – to ensure an abundance of nutritious food and other basic community needs.
- 🌱 Continue to nurture community participation and assist in building robust community institutions.



# Catalysis of Women Empowerment

Annual Report  
2012 - 13



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## Introduction

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A woman is the full circle. Within her is the power to create, nurture and transform.

- Diane Mariechild -

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The year 2012-2013 saw the Genetic Resource Ecology Energy and Nutrition (GREEN) Foundation enter the 19<sup>th</sup> year of its establishment. The efforts that were begun close to 2 decades ago by just 5 women in one village has today grown to include more than 5000 farmers across 4 districts of the southern Indian state of Karnataka.

From its earliest days, the core of GREEN's efforts has been focused on biodiversity conservation and its vital importance to the sustainability of smallholder agriculture. The Foundation's early days saw extensive efforts to restore widespread biodiversity loss in and around Ramanagara District of Karnataka. Speaking to farmers in the region to uncover indigenous varieties, long-lost and forgotten, re-discovering the characteristics that made them unique and promoting their conservation formed the basis of much of GREEN's early endeavors.

On this strong foundation of biodiversity conservation was built a series of intensive intervention activities to promote sustainable agriculture across the region. Through a participatory approach which tapped into the experiential learning of farmers as scientists and leveraged the inherently sustainable nature of ages-old traditional knowledge, a variety of sustainable agricultural practices were outlined. Combined with modern advances that embraced organic principles of cultivation, these practices provided debt-ridden small scale and marginal farmers with an alternative farm management system that was viable at an economic as well as ecological level. More importantly, it provided a pathway to lead them out of their debt-trap.

Over the years, nascent biodiversity conservation efforts evolved into community-led institutions termed as Community Seed Banks (CSBs). Focus slowly shifted from the exploratory, experimental nature of the organization's earlier initiatives to knowledge dissemination, institution building and raising awareness, with an emphasis on biodiversity conservation through seed banks.

The CSBs form one of the main points of all these activities. More than just repositories of seed, they brought together communities under the aegis of biodiversity conservation to help create a paradigm shift in farmers' mentalities. This shift in their approach to agriculture proved the first step to sustainability

for many farmers. Training sessions, exposure visits, experience sharing by peers and other intervention activities initiated by GREEN equipped community members with the technical knowledge to pursue a more sustainable form of agriculture.

As the numbers of farmers adopting these practices grew, disparate groups across communities in the region joined together under the initiation of GREEN, to form the farmer's society of Janadhanya.

During the year 2012-2013, our activities centered on strengthening the ground work laid over the years for farmers to become autonomous agents of their work. While we also initiated the set up of new CSBs, existing seed banks were assessed with a view to their long term sustainability. The assessment led to the incorporation of a revenue stream into the model to fund CSB activities, linking them to Janadhanya to ensure smooth functioning.

Janadhanya itself grew to include more than 2740 members. This growth was not limited merely to its organizational make-up, but its functioning capacity also. Establishing market linkages and streamlining processes of seed procurement formed a large extent of the society's activities. Another key aspect was to take forward the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) in the region. A system of quality assurance for consumers and buyers of organic produce, PGS is an economically viable alternative to 3rd party certification. The PGS process has the potential to open up more urban markets for farmers, thereby significantly increasing their economic returns.

Looking forward, GREEN Foundation is poised to build on the groundwork of close to two decades. The year 2012-2013 saw increased, large-scale efforts to bridge the gender gap still existing in Indian agriculture, with the Foundation working to empower women to own the process of change in their communities and become proactive members of its progress. Biodiversity management and organic farming initiatives formed the second major area of its efforts.

### GREEN's projects this year

- 🔥 Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)
- 🔥 Women Earth Alliance
- 🔥 Organic Village/Site Program
- 🔥 Community-based Biodiversity Management – South Asia (CBM – SA)

A consolidation of GREEN's work through the above projects during the year 2012-13 is shown in the table below:

District	Project	Participating Talukas	Total number of villages involved	Total number of Beneficiaries
Ramanagara	MKSP	Kanakapura	64	2115 farmers
	WEA	Kanakapura	4	15 farmers
	GOK	Kanakapura	1	80 households
Chitradurga	MKSP	Chitradurga, Challekere, Parashurampura	40	3147 farmers
	WEA	Challekere	14	15 farmers
Belgaum	CBM	Khanapur	1	74 households
North Kanara	CBM	Sirsi	1	28 households





## Empowering Women in Agriculture

**(MKSP and WEA)**



Only recently has the development world begun to consider the socio-economic implications of the stark gender divide in agriculture. Bridging that gap is becoming critically important in view of recent studies which indicate that closing the gender gap in agricultural inputs alone could lift an estimated 100 to 150 million people out of the clutches of hunger<sup>1</sup>. Shifting migration patterns of an increasingly urbanized world only emphasize this point. As greater numbers of men migrate to cities in search of jobs, women are left behind to manage farms and households. The woman farmer therefore contributes significantly not only to the food and economic security of her own family, but to the agricultural productivity of our country as a whole. Forming such a necessary component of the sector, it follows then, that any intervention program which fails to account for their role or address their concerns will only be partially successful.

Women are heavily involved in seed selection, sowing, planting, harvesting and other aspects of farm management. In fact, there is hardly any activity in

agricultural production, except ploughing in which they are not actively involved<sup>2</sup>. Yet their contributions have been marginalized for centuries, particularly in Indian agriculture. And though they form 43%<sup>3</sup> of the agricultural labour force of developing countries, contributing considerably to their families' livelihoods, they have little power in the decision making processes that concern their households.

An empowered woman capable of efficiently managing her family's farm, establishing good market linkages and then securing the best prices for her farm produce, would significantly strengthen the livelihood, food and economic security of her family. And with close to 70% of employed women in South Asia working in agriculture, removing the gender gap in the agrarian sector would mean a victory for all working women as a whole.

GREEN Foundation is currently implementing 2 projects that focus on empowering women in agriculture - the Mahila Kisan Sashakthikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) and a project with Women's Earth Alliance (WEA).

<sup>1</sup> State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011, FAO

<sup>2</sup> <http://ncw.nic.in/pdfreports/impact%20of%20wto%20women%20in%20agriculture.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011, FAO



## Mahila Kisan Sashakthikaran Pariyojana

(MKSP)

**T**he Mahila Kisan Sashakthikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) program of the Government of India aims to improve the status of women in agriculture and bridge the gender gap. The year 2012 marked the beginning of this new project which focused on the paradigm shift in the role of the women farmers in agriculture. The project urged

the agencies to look at programme from a different temperament and implement with innovative ideas and programs. During inception of the program, GREEN Foundation categorized activities to be undertaken for its smooth functioning and by August of 2011 became a project implementing agency of MKSP.

### Main reasons for critical livelihood situation in the farming communities of Chitradurga and Ramanagara districts

- High input cost for agriculture,
- Crop failure,
- Low productivity,
- Shortage of food grains from their own sources and
- Fluctuation in the market prices
- Erratic weather

GREEN Foundation made a remarkable presence in the first quarter of the year 2012 with awareness meeting on MKSP project. The second half covered the trainings on SAP, kitchen garden and Community Resource Person trainings. The third quarter was the beginning of implementation stage where in their learning and trainings received were put to test. Nearly two thousand kitchen gardens were initiated and 500 farmers practiced Sustainable farming by sowing the indigenous grain varieties in their farms. Rare variety Demonstrations were held in 9 farmer fields where in the rare gene bank varieties were tried and farmers were taken for field visit and performance of each variety was assessed by farmers themselves during the field days. Participatory Guarantee System was initiated in the both the project areas and appraisal was held during the month of November-December 2012. The MKSP programme made its presence felt in the field of early education by orienting the Mahila Sathis on evening tutorials called Sandhya Adhyayana. The Mahila sathis were deputed in various Grama Panchayaths and held evening classes for the students of Government schools which has been a great help to the community. Sandhya Adhyayana has received an overwhelming response from parents as they have been satisfied with the progress the children have made in academics.

Health awareness camps were held in both the districts which also received good response from the community, made the community realize the lack of basic health services and created an awareness to access the health care facilities.

Consultative communities were formed in both the districts at the project and panchayath level to bridge the gap between the PIA and the beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries of the project have been selected through Self Help Groups, which constitute community members who join together for the purposes of enabling joint savings and credit. These SHGs also provide a platform for knowledge dissemination, their institutional structure allowing for easy mobilization of projects. More than 345 groups have been identified for the purposes of the project.

More than 3000 women farmers from 215 groups in 41 villages under 18 Panchayaths from Chitradurga and 2000 women farmers from 131 groups in 64 villages under 9 Panchayaths from Kanakapura were identified as beneficiaries. In order to assess their community and individual needs, they were given a vulnerability ranking during the baseline survey that was conducted.





## Kitchen Garden

**T**rainings on kitchen garden was organized in July and August. The training aimed at reviving the traditional practice of backyard gardens with newer ideas of space utilization and varietal diversity for better nutritional supplement. This training covered over 4900 women beneficiaries across 102 villages.

The training covered various aspects of kitchen garden from area selection to the method of growing vegetables. Demonstrations were given on raised bed technique, conventional and permaculture techniques.

The kitchen garden trainings, which also covered seed production, relied more on practical demonstrations with demonstrations on raised bed technique, conventional and permaculture

techniques. The technical assistants conducted the training with the help of Mahila Sathis, CRPs, the best practicing farmers and the respective area field managers. Though the spatial planning depends on the area available, permaculture model of designing was used to highlight optimal usage of space and resources in given area. Optimal use of water and nutrient management was also discussed in the training apart from simple methods to control disease and pests.

After the training, the technical assistants and field managers made a list of women who showed keenness to try out Kitchen Garden and seed kits were distributed. Each seed kit contained minimum 5gms of seeds of five varieties each. Due to prevailing drought condition women who had some access

to water were given seeds with a suggestion that they can distribute the seeds they produce in the neighborhood or sell the seeds to Janadhanya federation. The bottom line was that these women should be able to grow vegetables for their domestic consumption and also retain seeds for the next season. The PIA designed a format for recording the process of cultivation, which would document various details of kitchen garden, right from sowing date to input application pest management and yield. The vegetables produced will be used for local consumption, seed conservation and distribution through SHGS – the details will be recorded by the beneficiaries and monitored by the Mahila sathis.

In Chitradurga, kitchen garden trainings were given the utmost importance in the absence of rainfall. The landless beneficiaries were given priority to cultivate

their own back yard gardens. The main aim of the kitchen garden trainings was to revive traditional vegetable varieties and help in better nutrition of the family. Vegetable seeds were distributed to women farmers as follow-up of the training programme and project team had developed a format to monitor kitchen gardens from sowing to harvest.

The Resource persons were from Ramanagara district who had previous experience in kitchen gardens and the training broadened their social and networking along with the knowledge sharing.

1000 women farmers from 18 Panchayath were given seed kits which contained 5 to 6 varieties of indigenous vegetable varieties. This activity was monitored and documented by the Mahila SATHis and CRPs of Chitradurga .





## Community Resource Persons

With the intent of strengthening the link between the farmers and GREEN staff, Community Resource Persons (CRP) were selected and trained from the community whose role is 'to emerge as community trainer and

perform with minimum or no external support and guide, help and lead the community in various rural livelihood options, especially in Sustainable Agricultural Practices (SAP)'.

### **CRP Responsibilities:**

- 🍷 To create awareness among all SHG members about sustainable agricultural practices and other project related activities.
- 🍷 To help the SHG members in accessing various government programs and schemes.
- 🍷 To act as a link between the community and GREEN in the implementation of the project.
- 🍷 To guide and lead the community in SAP, even after intervention has ceased.

Selected from the communities in the project areas, and collaborating with GREEN to improve conditions for women in their own localities, the CRPs bring a unique perspective that can potentially improve the impact of the intervention. They are more approachable to women in their communities and understand their challenges. The training modules consisted of classroom sessions, group discussions, experience sharing and field visits and covered the following topics:

- Soil and water conservation methods and techniques
- Various Sustainable agricultural practices and cropping patterns

- Crucial inputs, especially preparation and usage of organic growth promoters and pest repellents.

A total of 170 and 143 participants took part in CRP trainings in Kanakapura and Chitradurga districts respectively.

After the training, CRPs, were given charge of 20 farmers for crop monitoring whom they visited to gather and document information pertaining to their lands and agricultural practices, also providing guidance on sustainable agricultural practices when required.





## Sustainable Agricultural Practices

The second quarter of the programme was dedicated to empowering women in sustainable agriculture farming systems. Women beneficiaries were given training on SAP in the months of May and June 2012. Training was open to every beneficiary, but mostly women with some kind of land holding only attended this training. The trainings were done SHG wise by both the CRP, External Resource persons, field managers, Mahila Sathis and the Project Heads. The training focused on the transition plan from chemical to sustainable farming. A total of 76 trainings in Ramanagara and 52 trainings Chitradurga were conducted in a span of one and half months. In Ramanagara 820 farmers have taken seeds of paddy and ragi, minor millets, oil seeds and pulses for the current season and will cultivate under the guidance of CRPs.

Compared to Ramnagara Chitradurga had a higher ratio of landless, hence the number of beneficiaries trained are less than Ramnagara. The severe drought situation in Chitradurga further affected the morale of the farmers. Those with some irrigation facilities only opted for seeds, but almost everyone was ready to try out, provided nature smiled at them.

There was a good demand for indigenous varieties from the farmers of Ramnagara District. Analysis show that the 1507 kgs Finger millet (Ragi) which is the staple crop of the region has been distributed which is about 84% of the total seed distribution and 155 kgs of paddy has been distributed which forms 9% of total seed distribution. It clearly shows how farmers respond to the lack of rain- Under conditions where they receive normal rain, farmers cultivate paddy but they shifted to Ragi during the current drought situation.

As Chitradurga had a severe drought during the cropping season the beneficiaries did not access any seeds. In Ramanagara district around 700 farmers had taken seeds of millets, rice and minor millets, were monitored by the Community resource persons and mahila sathis. The CRPs visited the beneficiaries during different stages of transplanting, growth, harvesting and post harvest stage and documented the entire process in the prescribed format.

The CRPs were given a crop monitoring sheet which had extensive details of the crops which were being monitored. The recordings are being documented and will shed light on not only the performance of a particular variety and farmers attention, but also help identify varieties suitable for draught scenario. The documentation also recorded the available seeds.





## Participatory Guarantee System

**I**nternational Federation for Organic Agriculture Movement defines PGS (Participatory Guarantee System) as locally focused quality assurance systems. They certify producers based on active participation of stakeholders and are built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange. In the 'Participatory Guarantee System', local groups of farmers conduct the farm appraisals themselves and maintain group watch to ensure that all follow the standards and the rules. OFAI is a founder member of the PGS Organic India Council. This method of appraisal is best suited for rural communities, villages, special focus groups NGOs, etc.

A facilitating centre (FC) like the Green Foundation is responsible to compile the information received from all such local groups in the region and to forward the same to PGSOIC for issuing PGS certificates to the eligible local groups. GREEN foundation took up the initiative of facilitating PGS for MKSP beneficiaries in the project area.

Convener is a member from the PGS group whose main responsibility is documentation of the group and he is also responsible for coordination PGS group meetings and field appraisals. He will also be one among the Peer Appraisal Committee who will function as appraisers for field appraisals. Conveners' meet was organized in Kanakapura District in the

second Quarter of the year 2012, for community members seeking organic farming certification through the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS). The main aim of this exercise was to orient the conveners on PGS certification and train them in documentation procedures and monitoring the PGS farmers. Four such trainings were held in 4 batches for the PGS conveners at different locations.

After briefing the conveners about the PGS concept, their roles and responsibilities, the pledge and the application formats, they were trained to fill up the appraisal format and they were given an opportunity to practice filling up the formats through a dummy exercise wherein most of the participants opined that they can independently handle the process of documentation and other related activities of PGS. The conveners meeting for Chitradurga district was held in the month of December 2012. The staff from Kanakapura conducted the meeting and oriented the conveners on the entire process of PGS and stressed on the importance of field appraisal and documentation. The conveners of the PGS groups have appraised the PGS farmers fields and have submitted the list to PGS organic council.

Formation of groups was initiated in the months of April and May 2012. Currently there are 20 groups and 114 members under PGS. These members are in the initial year of conversion.



## Rare Variety Demonstrations

Conserving the diverse indigenous crop varieties has been an ongoing program at GREEN Foundation. Some of the rare but not so popular varieties are cultivated in small plots for the purpose of demonstration which serves as improving the awareness about the varieties among the farming community.

The prime objective of the rare variety demonstrations is to make the community aware of the diversity they possessed and compare the performances of the variety with the existing locally cultivated strains. These demo plots not only show case the varietal

richness, but also used as a platform for farmers to evaluate these varieties with respect to pest resistance, yield and fodder qualities.

In order to promote rare varieties at farmers level and enrich the biodiversity of the seed germplasm, nine rare variety crop demonstrations were organized at 9 Panchayath of Kanakapura Taluk during kharif 2012. Demonstration covered 102 paddy, 45 finger millet and 13 minor millets varieties. SRI & GULLI cultivation methods adopted for Paddy, Finger millet and minor millets respectively. Timely application of FYM/Compost/Vermicompost was followed in





conjunction with Plant protection measures in the form of Panchagavya and chilly garlic sprayed on the crops to control stem borers/leafy insects. Plant nutrients were supplied in the form of Jeevamrutha which significantly helps for improved crop stand and drought resistance. The best suitable variety for the defined local situation is identified by regular crop monitoring by the field staff, local/neighborhood farmers and the progressive organic farmers. Seeds collected from all the rare variety demonstration plots are preserved in the community seed banks and seed varietal multiplication will be taken up during ensuing season. Our consultant periodically inspected all the demonstration plots and his suggestions were implemented at all levels of the crop growth. The main aim of this activity was to create awareness among the farming community on the importance indigenous

varieties, creation of gene bank and transfer of these varieties to farmer fields.

Five RVD plots in the five villages of Chitradurga district measuring 10-15 guntas in size were selected during the summer season with farmers who had irrigation facility and 65 varieties of paddy and 30 varieties of finger millet were taken up for demonstration. Transplantation was done after 15 days from the day of sowing, after which Farm Yard Manure and Jeevamrutha were fed as growth promoters. The transplantation in all the plots was in SRI method for paddy and Guli method for ragi. Weeding activities were taken up during the standing crop period and also a field visit was organized for SHG members of the nearby villages. The plots were visited periodically by the field staff who gave guidance on pest control, growth and crop related activities.



## Field Days in Ramanagara District

**F**ield day is an important extension education activity with the prime objective of propagation of technology for recommended sustainable agriculture practices for the benefit of the farmers. In order to establish biodiversity, adoption and propagation of cultivation practices of rare varieties among the farmers, Field day programs were conducted at Devaladmargaau on Ragi and Alagalkallu on Paddy where 500-700 local and neighboring farmers participated the program. During the field days, groups of farmers visited the

demonstrations plots and critically observed crop stand with respect to ear head formation, number of tillers, color of the paddy grain, leaf size, plant height, expected yield, fodder suitability etc., Mahila Kisans and the progressive organic farmers used these demonstrations to actively discuss regarding the cultivation practices followed from seed to seed of 20 rare varieties of Ragi and 25 rare varieties of Paddy. Seeds harvested from the demonstration plots were kept separately in the community seed banks for multiplication during ensuing season.





## Nursery for Bio- Mass

**G**REEN foundation has been promoting planting of fodder trees, live fencing, border trees around the farm etc with the aim of increasing bio mass for agriculture and area under tree cover. With this intent, beneficiaries will be selected for the distribution of plants under different categories like agro forestry, horticulture, medicinal, and fodder. As part of this initiative, plant nurseries that supply these categories of

plants will be set up by the farmer owned producer organizations in the project areas of GREEN foundation.

The first Biomass training/ Meeting programme was held in Kanakapura for the selected beneficiaries with collaboration of Horticulture department and covered topics related to maintenance of nursery, selection of suitable species and the financial aspects.



## Community Consultative Committee

A Community Consultative committee was formed to monitor, guide and assist the MKSP implementation with the objective to involve Women in the project effectively, develop a sense of ownership and establish network with line departments, local

government, etc. The CCC members were chosen from the local community itself (9 panchayats in Ramnagar district and 18 panchayats in Chitradurga district) and trained to fulfill their roles and responsibilities.

### **CCC Roles and Responsibilities:**

- 🔥 Involve in implementation of MKSP effectively and establish network with line departments and local government, etc.
- 🔥 Facilitate trainings, monitor the project activities and follow up schedule
- 🔥 Involve elected representatives and officials of PRI and line departments
- 🔥 Look into the community needs, facilitate the applications, convergence etc
- 🔥 Streamline SHG functioning
- 🔥 Suggest and guide the PIA with regard to the MKSP
- 🔥 Review and plan the project activities .

Every month, CCC members hold Community Level Review & Planning Meetings to review the progress of the previous month and chalk out the current month's action plan.



## Health Camp

**G**REEN foundation believes that basic health is every citizen's right. Since the rural poor's reach and access to medical facilities is way behind their urban counter parts, in the months of August and September, GREEN foundation under MKSP organized three free health camps – two in Chitradurga district and one in Ramanagar district.

The health camps in Chitradurga district covered 25 villages and 2800 participants, whose minor ailments were treated with free medicines and they were advised for a follow up visit to the local health centers. The free medicines were mobilized by local drug stores and health departments. The medical camps received good support from the local leaders, small institutions and clubs.

Common ailments identified during the consultation were orthopedic problems (caused by high fluoride

content in water as a result of lack of good drinking water), Anemia, throat infections, chest pain, skin disorders, nervous disorders and gynecological related.

The health camp in Kanakpura district had 260 participants from seventeen SHGs belonging to 10-15 villages of Maralvadi block. During the camp, awareness talks on HIV-AIDS, TB, malnutrition, importance of sanitation etc were given by the faculties of PHCs.

A free cataract surgery camp was also held in Chitradurga district for those who were diagnosed with eye problems during the health camp. 59 persons from 15 villages attended the camp out of which 23 women underwent cataract surgery. Others suffering with minor eye ailments were treated with free medicines.





## Sandhya Adhyayana

**S**andhya Adhyayana started by GREEN foundation in January 2012, was well appreciated by the community. This unique activity was intended to create a space for the children to pursue their studies under the guidance of Mahila Sathis who would dedicate a couple of hours, in a place dedicated by the community.

This program will try to ease the tension and burden of mothers regarding the academic performance of their children and will enable them to pursue their modes of empowerment in a creative and focused manner. A one day training for the Mahila Sathis from the 21 villages were held by resource persons from district CRC on the teaching methodologies.

Currently, there are 10 and 18 Sandhya Adhyayana centers in Kanakpura and Challekere respectively.





# Reviving old traditions **Rashi Pooja and Thippe Habba**



## Thippe Habba

**T**hippe Habba is a unique and common ritual in the plain regions of Karnataka. A closer look into this practice shows that it is a very scientific one aimed at making the compost nutrient rich and fertile. Thippe Habba programme was organized by GREEN Foundation in Mallige mettalu village of

Maralavadi hobli and was attended by Dhanya samsthe Tumkur, GREEN staff, local leaders, villagers, journalists, CRPs and mahila sathis. The objective of this programme was to spread awareness on the importance of compost as it not only provides required nutrients to plants but also protects soil and ecology.

### Thippe Habba Ritual

- 🕯 A pit is made with some quantity of old compost so that the fresh one gets microbacteria from the older one
- 🕯 Fresh cowdung is added into the pit
- 🕯 Women perform Puja by pouring ghee, milk and rice into the pit- this provides nutrition to the micro bacteria.
- 🕯 The contents of the compost pit is mixed well so that all parts of the pit get treated equally
- 🕯 The pit is protected from sunlight to retain the moisture that's required for the microbial activity

There is no particular day in a year fixed for pooja. Some people in Hassan perform the Puja during Deepavali and the whole village actively participate. The preparation for the ritual is usually done more than a week before by putting Navadhanya (seeds

of nine food grains) in a pot filled with cow dung and letting the seeds sprout. Looking at the seeds that sprouted well during the pooja, a judgement on which crop to be harvested during the coming season is made.



## Rashi Pooja

**R**ashi pooja or Harvest Festival was held at Kolagondanahalli Grama Panchayath in Ramanagara district on January 25th 2013. The entire harvest with the agricultural equipments were worshipped and cultural activities like folk songs and dance were held. Farmers from the nearby villages, members of the local panchayath, Karnataka Sahitya Parishad, Karnataka Rakshana

vedike and Kasturi Kannada Participated in the Pooja. Farmers from different villages exchanged information on indigenous varieties and sustainable farming practices. The Rashi pooja or the harvest festival marks the end of the agricultural season and it is a joyous moment in the farmers life after the a long season hard work. This pooja also aims at thanking the lord for showering crop bounties.



## Staff Training and Exposure Visits

- 🍌 Our staff visited Tamil Nadu Agriculture University in Coimbatore on 29<sup>th</sup> October 2012 to gain insight into the activities of the university. During the visit, our staff had access to the documentation on the different farming methods and technology suggested by the university. Orientation sessions included discussions related to Research on different crops, pest and disease control, Study on Horticulture, Millet crops, Livestock, Farmers federation, Crossbreed cows and fodder, Poultry and its management, agriculture equipments, Coconut nursery etc.
- 🍌 A two day exposure visit for our staff was organized on 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of November 2012 to K. H. Patil krishi vignana Kendra, Hulikote of Gadag district. Because of the similarity in the cropping pattern and rainfall between Gadag and Chitradurga district, the Chitradurga team visited the centre as part of capacity building program, to learn about their extensive work on SAP, soil and water conservation, land development, agro forestry, cattle care etc. The team got oriented on the following themes:
  - 🍌 Soil and water conservation
  - 🍌 Bunds/plantation on bunds
  - 🍌 Farm pond(sunken pond)
  - 🍌 Check dam, cultivation of crops across slopes
  - 🍌 Green manure applications
  - 🍌 Prevention of soil erosion
  - 🍌 Consequences of Chemical fertilizer usage
  - 🍌 Organic manures
  - 🍌 Dry land agriculture and cattle care
  - 🍌 Field visit for demonstration of horticulture.

- A two day training in the month of November 2012 was organized for the field staff of GREEN foundation, Mahila sathis and farmers on the different aspects of Livestock management before the orientation of MKSP beneficiaries. Faculty from dept of Animal Disease Control and Gynecology, University of Veterinary Sciences, Bangalore covered topics on the various livestock feeds, Dairy, Milking methods, Piggery rearing and economics, Hygienic measures, Gynecological problems/solutions and Control of common diseases through organic methods.
- A three day Review and planning meeting for our head office and field staff was held

in the month of January 2012 to review the previous year's MKSP achievements, identify the strengths and weaknesses and plan the future activities. The field managers went through an exercise of SWOT analysis where their weakness and strengths were identified. The workshop covered field problems, rapport with the community, liaising with the local government bodies etc and aimed at capacity building of our staff. Various team building activities in the program rejuvenated the participants to take up the challenges in the programme implementation.





## Women's Earth Alliance (WEA)



“A woman with a voice is by definition a strong woman. But the search to find that voice can be remarkably difficult.”

- Melinda Gates -

An underlying question to women’s leadership arises from mismatch between the qualities conventionally attached with leaders and those traditionally linked with women. Attainment of leadership roles is often fashioned by traditional gender expectations and practices. Gender has significant impact on the degree to which males and females are expected to behave differently, be treated differently and be valued differently. (North house, 2003)

Joining hands with Women’s Earth Alliance (WEA), GREEN foundation is working on removing the gender inequity that exists in Indian agriculture through a project which aims to ***‘recognize the significant role played by women...and impart to women the knowledge and skills present within them to make agriculture viable and provide a platform to voice their concerns and assert their rights.’***

WEA partners with community-based organizations globally to uplift local solutions to issues of water, food, land, and climate change by providing women with trainings, resources, and advocacy support.

Begun in May of 2012, the intensive program will impact 40 beneficiaries from the Ramanagara and Chitradurga Districts of Karnataka, in a 4-phase structure, lasting 18 months. Through training sessions that focus on areas of water, soil and seed security, imparting technical knowledge of good sustainable agricultural practices and good farm

management, we aim to build the capacity and leadership skills of women farmers to become strong, independent leaders of their community. Our holistic approach to women's empowerment in agriculture also aims to familiarize them on the concept of democracy, laws and governance relevant to them. The culmination of these efforts will be the community-based projects that interested women farmers will develop and establish as per their own personal vision. We will guide and support their vision through a seed grant and strong follow-up process.

## Project objectives

1. To revive the traditional knowledge systems to protect our forests and their biodiversity, water resource management and sustainable agriculture
2. Recognise the role of women in these processes, provide women platform and necessary skills to share and build on this knowledge.
3. To train women lead the community to prepare themselves for climate change adaptations there off.

The above objectives in a nut shell should ensure protecting our seed diversity, protect and increase our natural resource base and in the process achieve food security.





## Methodology and Curriculum

A multiple approach was adopted to achieve the objectives and goals. The project not only just worked with the women train and empower them, but also engaged with their environment, communities and families to ensure desired positive impact

### Leadership can be looked from various perspectives

- One that of being right or righteous always, exercising one's rights for advantage.
- Being a role model and achieving.
- One that of being able to manage any given situation or working around problems and coming up with solutions.

In the present context the problem at hand is

- Lack of recognition and identity for women
- Climate change and resulting shocks in agriculture
- Lack of resources
- Livelihood option when agriculture fails.

Keeping these issues in mind the training and activity were chosen for the women to lead the community successfully towards climate change adaptation.

## Stage 1: Orientation, Selection and Leadership training

This was more of introduction and getting to know the field situation. The time was also utilized for orientation and Selection of participants. During this period sessions focused to help women to find their identity within sphere of family, society, community and environment. Short course was also organized to impart knowledge regarding the rights and laws for women in the constitution vis-à-vis society. The participants also were enlightened with information on government schemes and programs in particular MGNREGA-entitlement to hundred of days of work and sanitation.

These sessions have helped the women to great extent in terms of coming out of their shells,

shedding their inhibition, exercising their rights in all spheres of life. This is evident in their presence in all the meetings and training and their ability to choose the activity and wait for its execution. They have also initiated the process of availing the Panchayat (local governing body) schemes, especially the MGNREGA which till now hardly reached the community of the project area. This can be used to ensure 100 days of labor during agriculturally lean period (January – May) and also to do land development activities for soil and moisture conservation, horticultural activity, sanitation and any other development work related to the villages.

## Stage 2: Technical training

As mentioned earlier women play a major role in resource management whether natural or manmade. They are also involved in day to management of the household and carry out 80% of the agricultural activity. These when put in the right perspective will lead to better management. During this period series of technical training on climate change, sustainable agricultural practices, renewable energy- bio-fuel, vegetable wicking beds for a space and water constraint situation, community radio, vegetable processing, etc.

This period of training was used to enhance their knowledge on management of natural resources,

the cause and effect of climate change and the alternatives. The alternatives were discussed for all the factors, agriculture, resource constraint situation, energy source, communication, livelihood and finally main streaming it as climate change adaptation.

### Activity/ Income generation kit:

During this phase the team concentrated on building network, orchestration of funds for the economic activities as climate change adaptation strategy and weather based agriculture. This phase is also about implementation of economic activity.

## Stage 3: Exposure visits and Theatre workshop

Exposure visits were organised to motivate the participants to take on the mantle of leadership. It was a way to provide them a medium to exchange experiences and dialogue with people who have been involved in movements/ struggles and transformation. Theatre workshops

gave them an opportunity to feel what their role in the community, the importance of five elements of nature agriculture which are often taken for granted. This helped women to identify and understand their engagement with nature even better.

## Stage 4: Manual

**M**anual will be provided to each of the participant as a handbook for them to revisit when even they come across

problems while handling a situation. It also provides them with details of the activity that they have chosen as leaders to show way for community.

### The Challenges:

- Travelling to the villages and reaching to each of the participants was and is still a herculean task.
- While on field it is always difficult to manage nature calls- there are no toilet facilities in village.
- Most of the SHGs members came just for attending the meeting did not know what to do or what to expect and were not willing to understand profoundness of the program.
- They were not ready to stay away from home, especially to attend the residential trainings
- There were monetary expectations for attending the meetings
- It took quite an effort to convince the family. Initially family members of the participants did not show much interest to send their daughter, in laws, wives outside the house hold.
- Participant turnover was a great concern and their retention in the project has been a great challenge, main reason being the shift of base because of marriage. As per Indian custom, the bride moves to the groom's town after marriage.
- Other priorities like their routine chores took precedence initially and the participants wanted to leave training sooner in the evening of the training sessions.

### The Activities

#### Stage 1: Orientation and leadership training

- Selection of Staff happened between March – August 2012 through face-to-face interviews.
- 35 program beneficiaries/participants were selected after two orientation programs in the two talukas during August – September 2012.
- In October 2012, Introductory sessions to the WEA program were held during a two-day residential training program where knowledge exchange happened on topics like health, rights etc.
- Women's day celebrations in March-April 2013 where activities were designed with ice-breakers and modules to identify strengths of the participants. This session aimed at confidence building and celebrating women hood, in preparation of marking their presence in their communities.
- Follow up visits to the households were done by the staff to motivate the participants to take part in the WEA activities and helped to keep their interest intact.

## Stage 2: Technical training:

- 🍌 A one day training was held in December 2012 for Knowledge dissemination on Climate change and Global warming, after which participants appreciated the concept and were able to relate it to their own environment.
- 🍌 A two day training was held on Sustainable Agricultural Practices in December 2012 where soil testing demonstrations were held and participants were made aware of the SAP practices and the importance of Biodiversity conservation. They were also encouraged to promote local and community seed banks in their locality.
- 🍌 In January 2013, a training was organized to train the participants on Accounting and Book keeping for the WEA project where they were made aware of the Account maintenance requirements of the WEA fund.

## The Beneficiary Selection and Orientation Process

**I**n any initiative or project the journey is as important as the goal itself – the learnings and failures which in itself will help strategize and design frame works for future endeavors. This particular effort was also no exception, the learning from this program has lead the way for the team to be more committed to the cause and put their best efforts for the second phase.

The selection process took a long time and below are steps followed:

- 🍌 Repeated interactions with the field staff who are involved in other project activities of GREEN Foundation to spread the good word.
  - 🍌 Specific meetings with Mahila Sathis to further disseminate the information regarding program and also to understand the local situations and location of women in respective areas of work.
  - 🍌 Visit to the SHGs and discussing with the members regarding local conditions in terms of farming practices, involvement of women and women's interests in general. Interested candidates enlisted their names.
  - 🍌 The training team visited household of each of the selected participants, interacted with the participants and their family members, explained the details of the program and evinced interest and commitment of the family in support of the project.
  - 🍌 Continuous interaction with the selected candidates helped them to familiarize with the training team and encouraged them to ask questions freely. Having a good rapport with the team is very important in any process of informal learning and helped reduce the inherent resistance to learning new skills against the norms of the society.
  - 🍌 Team building games to help them gel with each other and shed their inhibitions.
- Studies on elected women PRI leaders show that most of them haplessly fall into patriarchal ways which always alienates them from their real capacities. A woman friendly logistics during a learning process is a practical exposure to a new gendered atmosphere. Once the women get a feel of it, it would be much easier for them to advocate much needed changes in their communities. At least 80% of the participants were new to residential training. A two-day training module was planned so that they could get an experience of staying away from home. Initially it took a lot of efforts to make them attend this first interaction. In both the project areas, at the end of the first interaction, the participants said they were willing to stay even more than two days and would morally and emotionally support the participants who had difficulties to be part of the training so that they would also get the benefit of the program. It was very heartening that after the second four day interactions, almost all the participants wished the training continued.



## The WEA future action plan

The effectiveness of the transformation of the rural women as leaders will be measured by assessing them in the five aspects – Participation in the WEA training programs, Engagement in the WEA activities, Active involvement in the discussions and deriving solutions to their common problems, Being proactive in resolving the hurdles for their successful completion of the training and Emerging as a leader through their actions.

The participants of the WEA program will be trained on below income generation activities and expected to undertake at least one of them after the completion of the program:

- 💧 Biofuel Enterprises
- 💧 Vegetable wicking Beds for cultivation when water and space are limited
- 💧 Floriculture
- 💧 Horticulture
- 💧 Vegetable processing units
- 💧 Mass Communication using Community Radio Station
- 💧 Other income generation activities using Government subsidies like Flour mill enterprises, Sewing machines for tailoring, Organic input preparation and Marketing unit etc.



## Organic Village/Site Program

**T**he organic village programme sponsored by Government of Karnataka is a four year program taken up by GREEN foundation in the year 2011 to convert Kolalagundi Village, Maralavadi hobli of Kanakapura taluk into a model organic site. The total land area identified for this programme is 103 hectare(258acres) with 105 families. The work

involves the internal certification (ICS) of 130 acres of land belonging to 50 farmers, this certification is required for the marketing of the organic produce that the village will produce in future. The three SHGs in the village facilitated by GREEN foundation, serve as a platform for information exchange and discussions with the farmers.

## Our work this year

### Trainings

36 trainings on Capacity Building and marketing were held in the Kolalagundi village with an average participation of 40-50 women and men farmer beneficiaries. The training consisted of class room sessions, demonstrations and discussions by the faculty who were expert local trainers like CRPs, officials from GOK/GKVK and staff from GREEN foundation, on the below topics:

- Organic farming concepts
- Vermi compost preparation
- Green manure & oil cake utilization in Organic farming
- Using bio fertilizers, liquid manure and preparation of Panchagavya
- Pest management/Disease control in Organic farming
- Crop cultivation practices and cropping pattern, crop rotation, multi crops, inter crops
- ICS trainings, tracenet entry details trainings
- Cattle management in organic farming. (Sheep, Poultry, Cow, Rabbit, Bee keeping, Fishery)
- Soil and Water conservation practices
- Marketing Practices - Post harvesting technology, Value additions, Procurements, Grading, Cleaning, Packing, Stocking and Transportation.

### Farmer Study Tours

A two day study tour in the month of May was attended by 55 farmers from the Kolalagundi village. On day 1, the group visited a Community Seed Bank in the estate of an organic farmer from Shivalli, Mandya District which had 200 Ragi and 100 Paddy varieties. A farm in Mysore which had 2000 different medicinal plants, fruit plants and forest species was visited on the second day. The farm had a bio gas unit, bee keeping unit and marketing setup for its organic produce.

In the month of December, 40 farmers with GOK officials and GREEN foundation staff went on a two day study tour organized by BAIF institution, Tumkur, Punyabhoomi of Hasan & organic farming in Dharmasthala. The class room sessions by the BAIF officials covered Vermicompost, Rain water harvesting technology and Organic Produces. Later, a field visit to an organic farm gave exposure to the bio gas plant, vermi compost pits, cow sheds and organic produce.



## Key Achievements in the Organic Village

- Five vermicompost pits
- 9 Bio-digester units
- 10 Liquid manure pits
- 20 Bio-pesticide preparation drums
- Green manure seeds distribution to 20 farmers
- Distribution of local variety seeds (Vegetables, Paddy, Ragi and Pulses) to 30 farmers
- Fodder seeds distribution to 10 farmers
- 37 farmers got certified by ICS for the second certification year.
- 10 Bee keeping boxes distributed
- Organic farming campaign-500 Pamphlets on organic farming, inputs, pesticides, bio manures were distributed in Kolalagundi and surrounding villages
- Five awareness camps on the importance and advantages of Organic Farming
- Photo documentation of the Programmes
- Library in the Community Seed Bank equipped with books on Organic Farming and sustainable agriculture.









# **Community-based Biodiversity Management – South Asia**

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(CBM-SA)

**CBM-SA aims at strengthening capacity of farming communities of South Asia to conserve, utilize and benefit from their genetic resources through appropriate technical support, institutional mechanisms and policy interventions.**

## Objectives:

- ☞ To enable farming communities to document, conserve and utilize their genetic resources and associated knowledge in a sustainable manner
- ☞ To strengthen capacity of farmers and farming communities, local institutions and other stakeholders for the conservation and sustainable utilization of genetic resources
- ☞ To establish institutional mechanisms to organize, protect farmers' right and secure access and control over their genetic resources
- ☞ To analyze implication of existing policies and laws for the conservation of genetic resources and promote supportive policy environment
- ☞ To promote exchange of knowledge, experiences and genetic resources among organizations and farming communities of South Asia.





## Evolution of a Community Seed Bank

At GREEN, we believe in networking and knowledge sharing as a crucial component of spreading the message of sustainable agriculture and organic farming. Information exchange therefore takes place across the span of all our activities, from farmers within a community to organizational experience sharing with NGOs, government departments and other agriculture entities. In this regard, we received a visit recently from a 20-member team of the Reliance Foundation. The objective was to learn from the farmers themselves about community

seed banks (CSBs) and their role in community-led biodiversity conservation. The team also wanted to understand the importance of indigenous variety seeds and their response to organic inputs, their relevance in the context of organic farming and the impact of their cultivation in strengthening the livelihood security of agrarian families. Coming from as far as Jharkhand, they paid a visit to the Devaralamma Community Seed Bank in the small village of Kulumedoddi, in Kanakapura Taluk of Ramanagara District.



## It begins with the seed

The CSB at Kulumedoddi was established, to a large extent, through the efforts of women of the area; they formed the initial points of contact within the community. Over the years, the CSB has grown tremendously as a result of their endeavours, but like everything else in agriculture, the CSB itself began with the seed.

To a large extent, GREEN's intensive efforts at restoring biodiversity loss enabled farmers in the village access to indigenous variety seeds, something which had not been so freely available to many in the community for a few decades. However, in order to sustain seed exchange and ensure seed security in the future, the indigenous varieties were initially distributed on the condition that a certain amount was also returned after harvest.

## A repository is established

As demand for indigenous varieties grew in the community and more farmers requested seeds, a need was felt for a separate storage space, leading to the development of physical infrastructure. The seed bank was now well on its way. Currently, the Devaralamma CSB is located at the very beginning of the village as an extension of community member Nagrathamma's home. Nagrathamma, who has been working with GREEN from the beginning of its intervention in the village, has played a large role in mobilizing women in her community to conserve biodiversity.

The CSB drastically increased accessibility for farmers, who were used to waiting in long queues to buy seeds during sowing season, sometimes to be turned away due to lack of stocks. Through the

CSB, they were given seeds without any request for monetary compensation. In order to expand the bank's stocks and reach more farmers however, there was one condition that was stipulated: community members had return twice the amount of seeds borrowed.

### **Maintaining and replenishing the repository**

As the seed bank continued to grow, maintenance processes were put in place. Interested women of Kulumedoddi were trained to keep records of seed transactions; this included names of farmers, the quantity and type of seeds they had borrowed etc. They also learnt about seed storage and treatment techniques, as well as seed cleaning methods so as to maintain seed quality.

Under GREEN's initiation, interested community members also began to take up rare variety demonstrations. Here, plots of land are set aside by interested farmers for cultivation of rare, indigenous varieties. The demonstrations enable seed multiplication, with harvested seeds being distributed within the community and, when required, being used to replenish stocks in the CSB. Successive demonstrations taking place in each cropping season also leads to seed purification.

### **Expanding functions: going beyond storing seed**

With time, the CSB became more than just a seed repository. It formed a point of access for farmers who wished to take up organic farming

### **Our work this year**

Gundenatti village has been recognized as learning model hub for seed bank concept and adoption of sustainable agriculture practices on farmers' field by University of Agriculture Sciences Dharwad and District Training Centre (DTC) Dharwad. DTC organizes exposure visit by pooling farmers from different districts of North West Karnataka to promote awareness on organic agriculture and Community Seed Bank. Sri Siddharooda Organic Farmers' Association in Gundenatti, actively functioning

and sustainable agriculture. As a platform for knowledge dissemination and information exchange, it enabled women farmers to meet and discuss challenges they faced. The CSB also enabled easy mobilization of the community. "It became a focal point for income generation activities," says Shivakumar, Chief Program Coordinator at GREEN.

### **Becoming a sustainable model**

In 2012, GREEN, together with the farmer's society of Janadhanya and community members of the region carried out a comprehensive assessment of 7 CSBs in Kanakapura, with a view to address challenges of long-term sustainability. Certain key aspects of the Deveralamma CSB, like others in the area, now make it sustainable. Strong management plays a very important role in this regard; the seed bank now has a formalized structure of management with defined roles. A Community Seed Bank Management Committee, made up of members from within Kulumedoddi is responsible for day-to-day maintenance, record keeping, community mobilization, among other key functions.

The CSB assessment also led to the incorporation of a revenue stream to meet expenses. Over the years, thanks to extensive promotion of indigenous varieties in the region, demand for them has increased. Many farmers are now heavily involved in seed production activities. The farmers' society of Janadhanya, an autonomous body run by the farmers themselves, procures seed from small scale producers in the area and links them to markets.

under the guidance of Green Foundation, imparts knowledge on sustainable agriculture, local seed bank conservation and propagation. These exposure visits were well appreciated by the visiting farmers, DTC and UAC.

A Paddy field day was organized at the Gundenatti site on 05th November 2012 by the Siddharuda Organic Farmers' Association with the support of GREEN Foundation, by organizing a visit to a paddy

demo plot with 22 varieties. Dr. NG Hanumaratti, our resource person from CBM trained farmers and field staff on paddy varieties and varietal purification methods. Farmers from Chikkaangrolli, Handur and Tolagi village participated in the event .

Three seed Jatha programs were organized in Belgaum and Dharwad districts, in the month of December, with the main objective to create awareness about local seed bank conservation concept and promotion of organic agriculture by Sri Siddharooda Organic Farmers Association'. Gundenatti local farmers, members of local group, NGOs, school children, colleges and media actively participated in the program and promoted community seed bank conservation concept and organic agriculture through organized street plays, rural songs, farmer's discussions and public interaction. A video documentary was produced reflecting on the objectives of the Jatha and the key issues.

Twelve farmers of Gundenatti village visited five model farms of tree based farming in Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of November 2012. Farmers were oriented on methods and benefits of the tree based farming like availability of fodder, fruits, bio-mass, firewood

and conservation of soil and water. After the visit, farmers took a resolution to plant trees in the next summer and they were also given a training on effective irrigation during summer season for tree based farming. In coordination with the Horticulture department, 120 tree saplings were distributed to these twelve farmers. Currently, farmers follow one of the suggested irrigation methods for the saplings distributed- placing a mud pot with small hole at the base under the tree, this mud pot will be filled with water periodically for continuous water flow keeping the soil moist.

### Field gene bank

GREEN Foundation maintains a gene bank at Kanakapura of Ramanagar district which is major project area of the organisation. Paddy, finger millet, minor millets and vegetable local seeds are conserved and replaced every year through demonstration plots. Research activities have been carrying on specific varieties while applying organic inputs.

### Home Gardens

In Gundenatti, an average of 36 crop varieties per household is conserved in 42 sites and 32 crop species per household are maintained in Kadkod in 12 households.

### Details on Community-based seed production and marketing

Site	# of seed producer group	# of farmers involved in seed production	Major crop and varieties under seed production	Quantity of Seeds produced (Kg)	Quantity of seeds sold inside village(Kg)	Quantity of seeds sold outside village	# of Seed purchasers
Gundenatti	9	48	Cereals, Vegetables, Pulses & Oil seeds etc.,	3000	1000	1500	91
Kadkod	2	29	Paddy Vegetables	200	75	125	33



## Learning Programme on Animal Genetic Resources

A training programme in Secunderabad on Animal Genetic Resources organized by Anthra, an NGO which works on animal genetic resources, was attended by the staff of GREEN foundation. The two week long training programme included class room sessions, presentations, group discussions and field visits. The program had participants

from Guatemala, Norway, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nepal, Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka, with the objective to learn and exchange on AnGR components in these countries and build common perspective on indigenous livestock breeds, their conservation and sustainable management.








## Janadhanya





**G**REEN initiated the formation of Janadhanya, an association of farming community members who are empowered to work collectively to conserve agro biodiversity, provide market linkage for farmer produce and promote organic farming, among many other objectives. They carry the movement for sustainable agriculture forward at a grassroots level. Registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1960, Janadhanya was established in 2006 with a handful of members keen to take the movement forward while consolidating community involvement. Today, it comprises of nearly 2740 members, 285 of which are women. Currently, the association is active in the Kanakpura area on the outskirts of Bangalore.

'Jana' in Janadhanya means people and the people of the community make up this farming association. An average five to seven villages comprise what is called a cluster. Representatives of these clusters, who are either nominated or voted in, make up the Board of Directors (BOD) of Janadhanya. Currently, the BOD comprises of 13 members, 5 of whom are women. In order to involve all sections of a community, GREEN also facilitated the formation of Village Development Committees (VDCs). These VDCs, especially unique in that they aim to remove all barriers of caste, religion and gender, meet once a month in order to discuss issues related to organic farming. In many ways, VDCs, Self Help Groups and individual farming households form the smallest functioning unit of Janadhanya society. The number of representatives from each cluster is determined based on the number of SHGs and VDCs present within it.

Chosen representatives of the society meet regularly to monitor, evaluate and carry out the various objectives of the association in conjunction with their communities. They are responsible for the dissemination of information to clusters as well as decision making in the association.

## Objectives of Janadhanya

Janadhanya aims to build strong, mutually beneficial network of relationships within farming communities that will benefit future generations to come, through the following initiatives:

- 🌱 Promotion of organic and sustainable farming
- 🌱 Empowering women and bridging the gender gap by raising awareness of their role in agriculture
- 🌱 Strengthen the economic security of farmers by alternate income generating programs
- 🌱 Market linkage for seed and produce from the local community
- 🌱 Seed procurement from individual farmers by establishing seed banks for ex situ conservation
- 🌱 Ensure seeds meet the association's procurement conditions, which have been put in place so that seed purity is maintained

## Our Work this year

Details of Seed Procurement under PGS

Sl. No	Name of the crop	Number of Varieties	Quantity(kg)
1	Paddy	44	1986
2	Ragi	19	2412
3	Minor Millets	8	424
4	Vegetables	34	174
5	Pulses/oil seeds/Green Manure	9	361
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>5357</b>

## Future Ahead

**G**REEN foundation aims at making the farming society self-sufficient and self-sustaining by providing end-to-end assistance in their overall development. MKSP and WEA projects aim at empowering the women in the community to work hand-in-hand with their male counterparts, so that they can work together for healthier society and greener environment. CBM and GOK projects help in getting the different farmer communities together strengthen the farming community and establish a central repository for the farming produce. Janadhanya operates with the intention of getting the best possible market rates to the small and marginal farmers as a link between the rural farmers and urban markets. GREEN's focus in the coming years will be to ensure that the farming community has enough food to sustain themselves, establish strong marketing linkages for the sale of the organic produce and groom strong leaders who take responsibility for the economic, social and ecological development of their own communities.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OF

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GENETIC RESOURCE, ECOLOGY, ENERGY AND  
NUTRITION FOUNDATION

**(GREEN FOUNDATION)**

#120, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, 7<sup>th</sup> Cross, Bilekahalli, Dollar Layout,  
Off Bannerghatta Road, Bengaluru- 560 076.

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FOR THE FINACIAL YEAR  
2012 - 2013

**(CONSOLIDATED)**

By  
V.R. MURALI & CO.,  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
BANGALORE



## V.R. MURALI & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

# 216, Sri Ranga Nivasa, 17<sup>th</sup> 'C' Main, Sector 4, H.S.R. Layout, Bangalore - 560 102

Tel : 6565 5196, Telefax : 080-2572 6587, E-mail : vrmurali@vsnl.com, vrmurali@dataone.in

### Auditors' Report

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of the Genetic, Resource, Ecology and Nutrition Foundation, 120, 1st Floor, 7<sup>th</sup> Cross, Bilekahalli Dollar Layout, off Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore- 560 076, as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 and the Income and Expenditure Statements for the year ended on that date along with the Receipts and Payments statement for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Trust management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

1. We have obtained all information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
2. In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Trust so far, as appears from our examination of such books;
3. The Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Statements referred to in this report are in agreement with the books of accounts;
4. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Statements read together with the notes thereon gives true and fair view:
  - Insofar as it relates to the Balance Sheet of the State of affairs of the Trust as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013.
  - Insofar as it relates to Income and Expenditure Statements, of the Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

For V.R. Murali & Co.,

Chartered Accountants,

Firm's Registration Number:002178S



CA.V. Ranganatha Murali  
Proprietor

Date: June 13, 2013

**GREEN Foundation**  
**TRUSTEES**  
**FINANCIAL YEAR 2012-2013**

**TRUSTEES:**

1. Mr. Doraiswamy Ashok, Chairman, Trustee
2. Dr. Vanaja Ramprasad, Managing Trustee
3. Mr. Ananda.G. Executive Trustee
4. Dr. H. Sudarshan, Trustee
5. Prof. A.R. Vasavi, Trustee
6. Dr. Nandini N, Trustee

**DONORS:**

- 🍌 Government of India
- 🍌 Government of Karnataka
- 🍌 Women Earth Alliance. USA
- 🍌 Libird, Nepal
- 🍌 US AID, USA

**AUDITORS:**

M/s V. R. Murali & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants  
216, Sri Ranga Nivasa,  
17<sup>th</sup> "C" Main Road,  
Sector 4, HSR Layout,  
Bengaluru, - 560 102.  
Email id: [vrmurali@vsnl.com](mailto:vrmurali@vsnl.com)

**Bankers:**

**Canara Bank,**  
J. P. Nagar Branch,  
Bengaluru - 560078.



**GENETIC RESOURCE, ECOLOGY, ENERGY AND NUTRITION FOUNDATION**  
No.120, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor , 7<sup>th</sup> Cross, Bilekahalli, Dollar Layout, off Bannerghatta Road  
Bengalure - 560 076. KARNATAKA. INDIA.

**( CONSOLIDATED)**

**BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March 2013**

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	As on 31.03.2013	Amount in ₹
			As on 3 1.03.2012
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS:</b>			
CORPUS FUND		50,07,100	50,07,100
GRANT FUND	A	34,52,802	23,75,819
RESERVES AND SURPLUS	B	34,05,589	28,22,348
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,18,65,491</b>	<b>1,02,05,267</b>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS:</b>			
<b>FIXED ASSETS:</b>			
Gross Block		14,30,293	14,83,123
Less: Depreciation	C	10,90,356	9,93,249
<b>NET BLOCK</b>		<b>3,39,937</b>	<b>4,89,874</b>
<b>INVESTMENTS:</b> Fixed Deposits		75,00,000	60,00,000
<b>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES:</b>			
Grant Fund Due from Donors	A	6,34,666	80,000
Loans and Advances	D	4,70,000	5,04,048
Cash and Bank Balances	E	29,20,888	31,31,345
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,25,554</b>	<b>37,15,393</b>
Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions		-	-
Net Current Assets		40,25,554	37,15,393
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,18,65,491</b>	<b>1,02,05,267</b>

**As per our report of even date**

for V.R.Murali & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registrstion Number:002178S

CA. V. Ranganatha Murali

Proprietor

Membership Number.027051

Place : Bangalore

Date :June 13, 2013



for and on behalf of the Board of Trustees

Ananda.G

Executive Trustee

Dr. Vanaja Ramprasad

Managing Trustee



**GENETIC RESOURCE, ECOLOGY, ENERGY AND NUTRITION FOUNDATION**  
No.120, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor , 7<sup>th</sup> Cross, Bilekahalli, Dollar Layout, off Bannerghatta Road  
Bengalure - 560 076. KARNATAKA. INDIA.

**( CONSOLIDATED)**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2013**

Particulars	Schedule	Amount In ₹	
		2012-2013	2011-2012
<b>INCOME:</b>			
Foreign contributions		40,96,817	48,34,880
Domestic Contribution	F	1,11,21,376	56,08,600
Donations (U/s 80 G)		2,69,000	-
Bank Interest		6,28,760	1,98,091
Grants Due for the year		6,34,666	80,000
Unutilized funds of Previous Year		23,75,819	23,80,948
Profit on Sale of Vehicle		-	4,860
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,91,26,438</b>	<b>1,31,07,379</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE :</b>			
Administration Expenses	G	32,38,896	24,82,441
Project Programme Expenses	H	1,13,57,795	67,39,147
Professional Charges	I	2,22,247	1,13,120
Funds Transferred to Sub- FCRA Project Partners		-	14,02,364
Unutilized Funds for the year transferre to General fund		34,52,802	23,75,819
Impairment of asset		98,218	6,57,794
Depreciation for the year	C	1,73,239	84,622
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,85,43,197</b>	<b>1,38,55,307</b>
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year		5,83,241	(7,47,928)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,91,26,438</b>	<b>1,31,07,379</b>

**As per our report of even date**

for V.R.Murali & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registrstion Number:002178S

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Place : Bangalore

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for and on behalf of the Board of Trustees

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Managing Trustee



**GENETIC RESOURCE, ECOLOGY, ENERGY AND NUTRITION FOUNDATION**

No.120, 1st Floor, 7th Cross, Bilekahalli, Dollar Layout, off Bannerghaua Road, Bengaluru - 560 076. KARNATAKA. INDIA.

**(Consolidated)**

**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.04.2012 TO 31.03.2013**

RECEIPTS	Amount in ₹	Amount in ₹	PAYMENTS	Amount in ₹	Amount in ₹
<b><u>To Opening Balances:</u></b>			By PROJECT / Programme Expenses	Schedule H	1,13,57,795
Cash in hand	21,758				
Cash at Canara Bank	31,09,587	31,31,345	" Administration Expenses	Schedule G	32,38,896
<b><u>" Grants received from International</u></b>			" Professional Charges	Schedule I	2,22,247
Women Earth Alliance (USA)	34,47,276				
LI-BIRD (NEPAL)	2,75,741		" Capital Expenditure	Schedule C	2,21,520
US AID (USA)	3,73,800	40,96,817			
<b><u>" Grants received from Domestic</u></b>			<b><u>" Investment:</u></b>		
MSKP Project - Government of India	1,06,00,000		Fixed Deposit		25,00,000
Government of Karnataka Organic Village	5,76,000	1,11,76,000			
Donations from Symantec U/s 80 G		2,69,000			
<b><u>Other receipts:</u></b>			<b><u>By Closing Balances:</u></b>		
General Contributions		25,376	Cash in hand	5,843	
Bank Interest		6,28,760	Cash at Canara Bank (Schedule E)	29,15,045	29,20,888
Proceeds of Old Vehicles		1,00,000			
Refund of Advance		34,048			
Fixed Deposit withdrawn		10,00,000			
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,04,61,346</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,04,61,346</b>

**As per our report of even date**

for V.R.Murali & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registrstion Number:002178S

CA. V. Ranganatha Murali

Proprietor

Membership Number.027051

Place : Bangalore

Date : June 13, 2013



for and on behalf of the Board of Trustees

Ananda.G  
Executive Trustee

Dr. Vanaja Ramprasad  
Managing Trustee









WHERE SUSTAINABILITY MEETS ABUNDANCE

Emancipating the  
**Women Leaders**

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**Annual Report**

2013 - 14



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## Introduction

Don't judge each day by  
the harvest you reap, but  
by the seeds that you  
plant.

- Robert Louis Stevenson -

**F**ruits of GREEN foundation's work on promoting the Sustainable Agricultural Practices and Biodiversity Conservation since the last two decades are our committed farmers who currently conserve indigenous varieties of Ragi, Paddy, Millets and many other food crops and vegetables. GREEN foundation's work with small and marginal farmers was based on the understanding that growing a single crop on a landholding less than one hectare of land does not fulfill the basic requirements of a family and Sustainable Agriculture is the only viable alternative for farmers as it enables the farmer to produce food for self-consumption as well as fodder for their cattle. Sustainable agriculture can be defined as a farming system that is environmentally sound, profitable, productive and compatible with socio economic conditions.

GREEN foundation from inception placed a strong focus on women, based on the knowledge that women have a major role to play in the biodiversity conservation at the farm level. It was clear that work had to begin with the seed, as the seed is central to all agricultural activity and to involve women actively. During the last few years, the focus has expanded to groom our women farmers to responsible leaders taking their community to the next level of self-sustenance. Formation of producer groups is the major achievement during this year, for collective production and marketing of the farmer produce and value added products.

In a nutshell, the activities carried out by GREEN foundation since its formation as listed below:

- Local seed conservation, multiplication and purification through seed mapping, yatra and fairs
- Establishment of Community Seed Banks to facilitate exchange of local seeds within the community
- Soil and Water Conservation using organic manures, bio-pesticides etc
- Income generation activities
- Networking of farmers within and outside the villages through Village Development committees, Farmer groups etc
- Publications on SAP and Biodiversity conservation
- Working with the Government for strengthening the women farmers and conversion to organic villages

- Setting up Community gene bank for producing and maintaining genetically pure crop seeds for crop production and in-situ distribution
- Advocacy by organizing Policy sensitization programs, workshops, conferences, seminars etc.
- Janadhanya Farmer's federation for establishing strong market linkage for our farmer produce.
- Women empowerment to help women emerge as strong leaders through our projects like MKSP and WEA.

While the tangible benefits of GREEN's work can be seen in the different local varieties grown in our project area, the intangible benefits are identified by the farmers as improved health conditions because of the high nutrient value of their food crops and lack of side effects from chemical inputs, thus bringing down their medical expenses.





## Janadhanya

The food you eat can  
be either the safest  
and most powerful  
form of medicine or  
the slowest form of  
**POISON**

– Ann Wigmore –

Initiated in 2006, Janadhanya society unifies members of farming communities in the area who wish to pursue the path of sustainable agriculture, providing them with a common platform to strengthen their food and livelihood security while propagating the concepts of sustainability at a grassroots level. A total of 140 Self Help Groups (SHG), constituting 2740 community members, currently make up the building blocks of the Janadhanya. A registered society under Societies Registration Act 1960, Janadhanya's apex-body or 'Board of Directors' consists of 13 members (President, Secretary, Treasurer, the remaining 10 are the members of the Executive Committee).

## Janadhanya Procurement details for 2013-14

SI No	Crop	Varieties	No of farmers	Quantity(Kg)
1	Ragi	15	42	2138
2	Paddy	10	14	438
3	Minor millets	10	28	1083
4	Vegetables	56	253	177
5	Pulses/oilseeds/green manure	11	100	1745
	<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>5581</b>

For the farmer members of Janadhanya, the following services are facilitated by the federation:

- 🌱 Procurement of Local seeds, Organic Produce and Inputs.
- 🌱 Services of the Community Resource Persons(CRPs) on Income generation opportunities, Sustainable Agricultural Practices etc.
- 🌱 Linkage with line departments
- 🌱 PGS certification
- 🌱 Capacity building of community based on their needs
- 🌱 Microfinance

Currently, Janadhanya markets seeds through memberships, food grains and organic inputs like vermicompost, Pongamia powder etc both to the urban and rural markets. The beginning of 2014 marked the initiation of 10 producer groups in our project area with the intent of decentralization of Janadhanya production. These producers groups will facilitate collective production and marketing of

farm produce and inputs and serve as a platform for Social and economic empowerment by promoting women entrepreneurs. These producer groups will provide income generation opportunities for the farmer communities, unite the community members for team work, ensure good quality of the products, improved market access and offer standardized procurement rates. The producer groups are listed below:

- 🌱 One Small Millet processing unit
- 🌱 One Tur dal Processing Unit
- 🌱 Three Community Seed Banks and Organic Seed Producer Groups
- 🌱 One Organic Input Preparation Group
- 🌱 One Ragi and Ragi flour Producer Group
- 🌱 Two Shade net nursery for vegetable seedling Production
- 🌱 One vermicompost Producer Group

An oil(Sesame and Castor) Expeller unit is planned to be set up in the coming year.

## Going Forward

**T**ransforming Janadhanya to be a completely independent federation managed by the farmer community will be a dream-come-true for GREEN. GREEN's focus for the coming year will be on capacity building of Janadhanya on Production and marketing with the vision of making it a self-sufficient and self-sustained Community Based Organization.





# **Community-based Biodiversity Management – South Asia**

---

(CBM-SA)

Community based Biodiversity Management is a community led participatory approach and has majorly contributed to strengthen the local capacity with gender equality to identify, enhance, conserve, manage, value addition and exchange biodiversity through community actions and forging partnership with all stake holders with the protection of legal rights of the farmer/farming community for sustainable development.

At its core, the project aims to achieve its goal by harnessing the potential of biodiversity to strengthen the livelihood security of farming communities. Rich biodiversity and ecology has been, for centuries, central to the sustenance of agriculture-based livelihoods in South Asia. This is particularly relevant for the subsistence-oriented livelihoods of the small scale and marginal farmers that make up a majority of India's agricultural community. Dependent on a few acres of land for their survival, they are particularly vulnerable to changing climate conditions, deteriorating natural resources and environmental services that pose a threat to their

livelihood security. Restoring these resources through effective farm management systems that have strong roots in biodiversity conservation and sustainable agriculture at an individual and a community level would ultimately strengthen and enrich vulnerable agrarian communities. The project outlines a framework of expected outputs that guide regional organizations in programme planning and implementation. Intervention activities such as training on preparation of organic inputs, biodiversity fares etc. effectively blend the synergies of cultural, social, traditional and modern science towards the accomplishment of these outputs. Such strategies also lay emphasis on the institutional development of structures such as community seed banks, farmers' groups etc. that enable and nurture collective and effective decision making in communities. Community members are empowered to put in place processes that will enable them to increase on-farm agricultural biodiversity, take control of their resources and, ultimately, become autonomous from outside sources for their livelihood security.





## CBM-SA Program Module



## Towards building climate change resilient communities :

- 🍌 Sites: Three: Kakamari, Gundenatti and Kadkod, Karnataka.
- 🍌 Total beneficiaries: Over 150 household from 3 project sites.
- 🍌 Key stakeholders: Different stakeholders include Farming Communities, CBM partner Organization, Green Foundation; Village SHGs, Village Forest Committee, Farming Communities in neighboring villages, Commission agents/merchants, Gram Panchayat, Milling industries, Co-op bank/society, Govt. Departments (Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest, Revenue, Health, Animal husbandry), Food processing industries, Nationalized Banks.
- 🍌 Through the early stages of the project, our intervention strategies focused on assessing community needs, sensitizing farmers to the benefits of biodiversity conservation and raising awareness levels of farming families on the concepts of sustainable agriculture. During the year, the focus shifted towards empowering farmers to adopt these practices and effectively manage their farm resources through an integrated, community approach based on biodiversity conservation. The challenge of sustainability formed the core of these initiatives, with institutional development playing a crucial role. To this effect, Community Seed Banks (CSBs) were established in all three sites. Managed collectively by the farmers themselves, CSBs inculcate a culture of biodiversity conservation within communities. At Kadkod, for instance, seven Self Help Groups were identified with a view to promote effective conservation and utilization

of genetic plant and animal resources. Emphasis was also placed on establishing market linkages for indigenous variety, organically grown produce through farmer groups and initiatives such as Participatory guarantee System (PGS). Ultimately, this would increase biodiversity based incomes and strengthen the economic security of farmers. For example, community members in Gundenatti, increased their capacity for collective production and marketing of several local traditional paddy varieties, establishing themselves as a reliable source of produce, effectively cutting out the middleman and increasing income from sales. Strengthening such initiatives were food and biodiversity fairs, which enhanced farmer to farmer and farmer to consumer networking, opening up dialogue between communities that helped propagate the message of biodiversity conservation. Promotion of kitchen gardens, which encourage in-situ conservation of vegetable varieties, student awareness programs on the importance of biodiversity, exposure visits and training programs, among other initiatives, formed a good part of GREEN's intervention strategies. The momentum of change catalyzed by these activities was reflected in the efforts of community members to effectuate policy level changes. In Kadkod, farmers, together local institutions such as Sahyadri Parisara Vardhini, among others, made an appeal to the Government of Karnataka for the establishment of Krushi Gram Panchayaths (KGPs) which would work in coordination with existing Gram Panchayaths to bring about farmer-friendly administration systems.

## Objectives of CBM-SA

- 🌱 Increased secured access to nutritious food and fodder
- 🌱 Increased on-farm in-situ conservation of plant and animal genetic varieties
- 🌱 Increased biodiversity based income
- 🌱 Increased suitable options for climate change resilience
- 🌱 Increased empowerment of communities for conservation and utilization of plant and animal genetic resources
- 🌱 Increased awareness and space for local communities to influence policies concerning conservation, control and utilization of plant and animal genetic resources

## What We Did

### Exposure visits and Biodiversity Fairs

**E**xposure visits were organized for farmers to visit model organic farms in and around Belgaum where they witnessed successful examples of sustainable agriculture being incorporated in other communities just like their own. As a result of this exposure, farmers planned to grow local paddy varieties and apply organic inputs like jeevamrutha, panchagavya, green manure, vermicompost and herbal pesticides.

Farming communities were engaged in enhancing traits of food, nutrition, income and cultural values by organizing Food fairs. Farmers stated that these traditional foods are known to be healthy as well as tasty, and add to the nutritional intake of families. However, in recent years, with decreased availability of such seed varieties resulting from biodiversity loss, the preparation of many dishes has slowly fallen out of practice and forgotten from the memory of communities.

A Rice food fair was held in Kadkod by exhibiting special dishes made by traditional rice varieties. Through this exchange, many community members were made aware of the various challenges their

fellow farmers had personally faced and the solutions that helped them overcome these concerns. This type of knowledge dissemination served as a testimonial from the Community members and helped their skeptic peers gain a sense of confidence in adopting the sustainable agricultural practices. A millet food fair took place showcasing more than 55 traditional millet dishes, and involving more than 90 community members. These fairs celebrated the rich diversity of food preparations from millets, highlighting their cultural importance and organized in Dharwad, Bijapur, Uttarakannada, Hassan, Ramanagara and Chamarajnagar districts.

Biodiversity Fairs are one of the most effective ways to highlight the importance of biodiversity conservation at a local and regional level, both for the farmers themselves, as well as the public at large. With eminent local members of the agricultural world invited as guests, the message is delivered by trusted leaders who have the potential to influence farmers' decisions. These festivals also allow for networking and knowledge sharing among farmers, paving the way to increase market linkage for their produce.

## Trainings

**F**armers were trained on techniques to plan and maintain their home gardens, maximizing productivity in minimal space. Up to 62 different varieties were initially distributed in the project areas of Kadkod, Kakamari and Gundenatti. Currently, farmers are maintaining kitchen gardens in their backyards and fields, actively conserving around 30 varieties of vegetables.

Kitchen (Home) gardens strengthen the food security of farming families as they provide easily available, healthy vegetables and decrease farmers' dependency on fluctuating markets for access to good food. Moreover, the indigenous vegetable varieties promoted tend to increase nutrition intake of families, with farmers reporting on the improved taste of food. Farmers also replicate seeds in small quantities for distribution through the seed banks.

Farmers were trained on agro-ecological practices and the role of pure seeds in biodiversity conservation. Demonstrations with hands-on

experience in these trainings proved to be very effective in communicating sustainable agricultural practices and farmers were keen to learn new methods when trained by one of their peers. Farmers were trained on the setting up of nurseries and provided with saplings to help them start their own initiatives. These activities encourage agro-forestry, help increase biomass and diversity of farms and retain soil health and structure.

Programs such as "Savayava Krushi Samvaada" provide a platform for dialogue exchange across communities. Attended by good number of farmers, it was organized to propagate the movement for sustainable agriculture in and around the villages of Gundenatti. At Kadkod, Sirsi, Self Help Groups were established with a view to promote conservation and utilization of Plant and Animal Genetic resources. They were trained on their roles and responsibilities in the management of the SHGs towards biodiversity conservation.





## Community Seed Banks

**L**ocal Seed Varieties have been lost in Kakamari and surrounding regions due to the introduction of High Yielding Varieties and hybrids. Community Seed Bank (CSB) was established in each of the project sites of Gundenatti, Kadkod and Kakamari, with a total of more than 370 farmers were availing benefits. Rare Variety Demonstrations, Field Days, Field Visits and Rare variety demonstrations reflect the collaborative and investigative approach of GREEN's history, where farmers, together with staff members, work to achieve the common objective of biodiversity conservation and promotion of indigenous seeds. Farmers set aside plots of their land to cultivate indigenous varieties during a cropping season. Together with GREEN staff they then study various

characteristics of each variety, such as the organic inputs required for optimal yields, pest infestations and the crop's response to organic pesticides etc. These studies also help determine crops best suited to farmers' needs for sustainable future. In particular, demo plots serve the purpose of seed multiplication and purification, whereby seeds from the crops can be used to replenish seed banks for the future. Varietal purification is done by identifying the impure plants and maintaining purity during selection of seeds, vegetation growth in seed bed and field, harvesting, threshing and storing of seeds. Finally, the seeds obtained are stored in a Community Seed Bank and distributed on demand to community members, thereby enriching the biodiversity of localities. The process teaches farmers on the importance and

role of pure seeds in biodiversity conservation. Throughout this process, field visits and field days are arranged to raise awareness among community members on the characteristics of various varieties, to encourage cultivation of indigenous seeds and especially to promote biodiversity in the community during the inaugural events for agro-biodiversity improvement.

Established with the collaboration of existing Self Help Groups in the areas, these CSBs marked a significant step in the biodiversity conservation efforts of the communities. A Community Seed Bank is a storehouse for indigenous variety seeds that is managed and run by the community and enables easy access to seeds, strengthening seed security and inculcating a culture of conservation that greatly enriches biodiversity within its locality.

## Climate Change Resilience

In a major step to initiate intervention programs that addressed the concerns of climate change among farming communities, GREEN, in association with LI-BIRD, Nepal and POWER, Karnataka, organized the 'Training on assessment of climate change vulnerability and adaptation strategies'. The national level three day workshop, with over 25 attendees from the states of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka focused on familiarizing attendees on participatory tools used to assess the vulnerability of farming communities to climate change. It also aimed to help them identify and implement strategies that would make these communities more resilient to that change, highlighting the need for such activities in securing farmers' livelihoods.

Climate change vulnerability relevant to the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant and animal genetic resources were assessed with the participation of farming communities. Four varieties of sorghum were identified as drought resistant. Twelve varieties of paddy were identified as drought resistant and two as flood resistant. Seed purification process is completed for 9 paddy varieties which were proved efficient in changed climate condition. Outer drain was constructed with the help of NREGA

At the beginning, farmers are provided with seeds through the seed bank on the condition that they return twice the amount given to them. A CSB Management Committee, created under self help groups, ensures smooth functioning of the banks. Members meet regularly to take inventory and carry out duties, including: documentation of seed transactions, proper storage methods, seed cleaning and treatment. In the project sites, local groups joined together to sell seeds at agreed-upon rates, rather than use the barter system of returning twice the amount of seeds borrowed, as has traditionally been the case in CSBs of other areas. This increased access to good quality seeds strengthens seed security, making farmers less dependent on outside sources and cutting the costs of seed purchase.

scheme to avoid flooding. Desilting is sanctioned by the Government of Karnataka through effort initiated in CBM project for the purpose of winter and summer crops. Agro biodiversity is improved through planting of tree saplings at the bunds.

Climate change resilience is increasingly becoming a major focus area of GREEN's intervention programs. We believe that there is a need for a bottom-up community-led approach to strengthening farmers' livelihoods from the effects of climate change. Scientific research and study, though extensive on the subject, is still lacking in that it is not exhaustive. This means that local climatic variations in a vast country such as India are not thoroughly researched and examined to assess their impact on farmers' lives. The responsibility for combating the effects of climate change therefore, falls on the farming community members themselves. Through participatory assessment tools that involve close community discussions, we aim to derive effective strategies specific to each locality. Discussions help determine what indigenous varieties are best suited to farmer needs, what cultivation practices will ensure the best yields and what supportive intervention activities are necessary to further the aim of livelihood security.

## Farmer-friendly Policies

Changes at a policy level enable lasting change in a community: they inculcate the principles of sustainable agriculture into government strategies that have the power to impact lives at a state and national level. To effectuate such changes, GREEN's efforts lay emphasis on bridging gaps between policy makers and farming community members. This primarily involves voicing farmers' concerns to key decision makers, initiating an exchange of dialogue among all stakeholders and facilitating workshops that raise awareness of policies among farming families. Workshops have proved particularly effective, especially since many community members have such little understanding of Government policies. During a workshop held at Kadkod in August 2011, for instance, farmers talked of their disappointment at the ineptitude of current Government processes in responding to their socio-environmental challenges. A major concern is that farmers who have conserved local biodiversity are

denied Individual Property Rights. Following these discussions, an appeal was made to the Government of Karnataka in September of that year to establish Krushi Gram Panchayaths (KPGs) which would work in coordination with existing Gram Panchayaths to bring about farmer friendly administration systems that focus on the needs of the farming community. The appeal was prepared in Kadkod through the collaborative efforts of 22 farmers and institutions such as Sahyadri Parisara Vardhini, Cooperative Society of Farming Communities etc. In the project site of Gundenatti, a meeting was held between Gram Panchayat (GP) members and farmers to address concerns of biodiversity conservation. As a result of this dialogue, a proposed plan of action was submitted to the Government so that the community's suggestions are discussed and considered at the Zilla Panchayat level. In order to further enable local communities to influence policies, a network has been established.

### Key Achievements

- 30% yield increased in paddy without chemical use in Gundenatti using Climate change resilient varieties.
- Improved Soil fertility using green manure, Farm Yard Manure and Compost thus utilizing the agriculture and other wastes.
- 625 direct beneficiaries in 3 villages and 202 indirect beneficiaries from other villages.
- 119 Paddy, 180 vegetable and cereal and 18 oil seed varieties conserved in 3 Community Seed Banks.
- 12 seed producer groups in Gundenatti and 4 Seed Producer groups in Kadkod
- 3300 kgs and 300 kgs of seeds sold in the local market by Gundenatti and Kadkod respectively.



## GREEN foundation's work with CBM-SA project





# Organic Village Program

The Kolalagundi Organic Village program sponsored by the State government and started in March 2011, through Department of Agriculture has successfully completed its 4th year of execution.



## Activities during 2013-14.

- 🔥 Campaigns on Organic Farming through the distribution of pamphlets and books on Organic Farming in the local and neighboring communities. The achievements of the project like vermicompost units, biodigesters etc were publicized in the villages via wall writings and posters. Experienced senior farmers and GREEN staff shared their experiences in the implementing and adjacent villages. Various campaigns were held in schools, Anganwadis, Gram Panchayats and SHGs to create awareness on sustainable agriculture practices and biodiversity conservation.
- 🔥 Green manure seeds were distributed to 60 farmers in the project area.
- 🔥 Janadhanya distributed local variety seeds to 45 farmers. With the intent of promoting horticulture and agroforestry, strengthen economy and maintain greenery, mango saplings were distributed to 45 beneficiaries.
- 🔥 With the aim of making farmers self-sufficient in organic manure production, reduce the expenses on chemical fertilizers and save cost of agricultural operations, joint vermicompost units were setup in the fields of 4 farmers.
- 🔥 Trainings, field visits and demonstrations were conducted to educate farmers on biodigester unit and enable them to make use of all bio mass waste components produced out of agriculture. One bio-digester unit was established in the project area.
- 🔥 10 Azolla pits, 10 cow urine pits, 10 plant based pesticide units, 10 compost preparation units and 20 bee keeping units were established during this year.
- 🔥 15 farmers received their third year and 57 farmers received their second year conversion period organic certifications thru ICS.
- 🔥 30 cows, 110 sheeps and 110 poultry will be distributed to the beneficiaries.



## Women Earth Alliance

(WEA)

Every woman that finally figured out her worth, has picked up her suitcases of pride and boarded a flight to freedom, which landed in the valley of change.

- Shannon L. Alder -

In the race to a high GDP based economy, India's agriculture is witnessing large scale transformations. Although 60 % of the economy is contributed by the agricultural sector, little attention is paid to promote traditional, chemical free, organic farming that is far more viable and appropriate at a time when climate change has altered the monsoons. Modern agriculture that is water intensive, monocultures and highly dependent on chemicals have degraded soils and declined productivity. Multinational seed corporations are slowly taking control of seeds, genetically modified crops and Contract Industrial farming is coming into the Indian market threatening the life, livelihood and health of the communities. The country has

also witnessed a series of skewed policies, dilution of laws and poor regulation and implementation to capitalise on Industrial production resulting in widespread eviction of farmers, poor rehabilitation and resettlement, pollution, and decline in agricultural production, increase in debt and farmer suicides.

Although women spend considerable amount of their time and energy on the fields, the role of women in agriculture is hardly recognised and acknowledged. Traditionally it is women, who save the seeds, sow the seeds and play a key role in harvesting, yet women rarely own land and are always left behind when it comes to accessing information and participating in decision making. The poor female literacy rates in most states, lack of access to water, and sanitation accompanied by poor health indicators make it very difficult for women to be part of the decision making processes.

With increase in threats from climate change Indian Agriculture is at great risk threatening food production and it is time now to raise awareness in women and train women farmers with some of

the traditional practices of securing seed diversity, organic farming practices, restoring soil nutrients through ecological conservation and ensuring water security by some old practices of storing rain water. Building skills to use appropriate technologies to be in line with low carbon emissions, safeguarding land with respect to the laws that govern the land use pattern and understanding the governance structure will empower women to access information and be part of the decision making. It is also important to help women create seed banks, networks and take complete control of their seeds for it is the seeds that ensure food security and health of a nation. Such training will also impart skills in women farmers to lobby and advocate for their issues in agriculture and make agriculture a viable and dignified occupation in a country.

The project in collaboration with Women's Earth Alliance focuses on training women farmer leaders who in turn will train the communities and ensure a safe and secure framing for the Indian Agricultural communities.

## Current Crisis

**A**griculture is fundamentally dependent on biodiversity and eco-system services. Species of crops, livestock and their genetic diversity are the centre of agriculture. Although agriculture is slowly getting mechanised, a large percentage of farmers still practice nature dependent agriculture where they use the bull to cultivate their land, earthworm as their plough, cow dung, small trees and leaves as their manure, insects as their agents of pollination and forests as their sources of many seeds. The extensive green revolution practiced in most parts of India has degraded the soil and resulted in loss of biodiversity consequently declining the production. Farming has been dominated by High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of single type food crop mostly rice which needs an intensive use of fertilizers and insecticides

resulting in an adverse impact on the surrounding environment. The decline in agricultural production has also led to imports of major food grains.

Over the years, forests have been encroached, destroyed for minerals resulting in severe loss of species and destruction of water bodies. In India, traditionally forests, rivers and agriculture were considered 'sacred' as they are closely intertwined for they signify seed diversity, water and food security. With multinational seed companies coming into the market, having easy access to biological resources to convert them into genetically modified seeds combined with the pressures of large scale mechanised contract farming, altered monsoons as a result of climate change, and with rivers running dry Indian agriculture is at great risk with serious impacts on food security for the country.

## Project Objective

In this context it is now imperative to revive the traditional knowledge systems to protect our forests for their invaluable Biodiversity, use water resources judiciously and secure food production. It is time to recognise the significant role played by women in this process and impart to women the knowledge and skills present within

them to make agriculture viable and provide a platform to voice their concern and assert their rights. Such training will go a long way in protecting our seed diversity, help create community seed banks, protect soil and ensure food security to all for women have always played a major role silently in preserving seed diversity and food security.

## The Process

The WEA program was phased in four stages to facilitate step-by-step grooming of the participants to become strong women leaders. The first stage involved Orientation, selection and Leadership training where the current situation, awareness and needs of the community was assessed after which appropriate courses were imparted to enlighten them regarding the rights and laws for women and the different Government Schemes. During the second stage, technical trainings were organized to equip them for Natural Resource management. The third phase

consisted of Exposure visits and theatre workshops to exchange experiences and bring out their skills and talents, thus giving them an opportunity understand their role and engagement in the community development. A manual that serves a handbook which will provide guidelines to fulfill the role they have chosen to serve for the community, was provided during the fourth phase. After the four phases, the participants are handed over the baton to work in their community, lobby and advocate for their issues in agriculture and make agriculture a viable and dignified occupation in a country.





## What We Did

### Technical trainings

Technical trainings during this period focused on Income generation activities for improving livelihoods and better adaptation to the economic instability in the life of farmers.

### Answer to fuel crisis – Bio fuel

When the world is looking for alternate energy resource to reduce the burden on fossil fuels and reduce the GHG emissions from such energy generations as a way to combat Climate Change. Further as part of its commitment to the international efforts to slow down climate change through NAPCC (National Action Plan for Climate Change) is promoting renewable energy sources and increase biomass base. Bio fuel is one of such efforts, for which Karnataka government has designed several programs. This is typically a bottom up approach

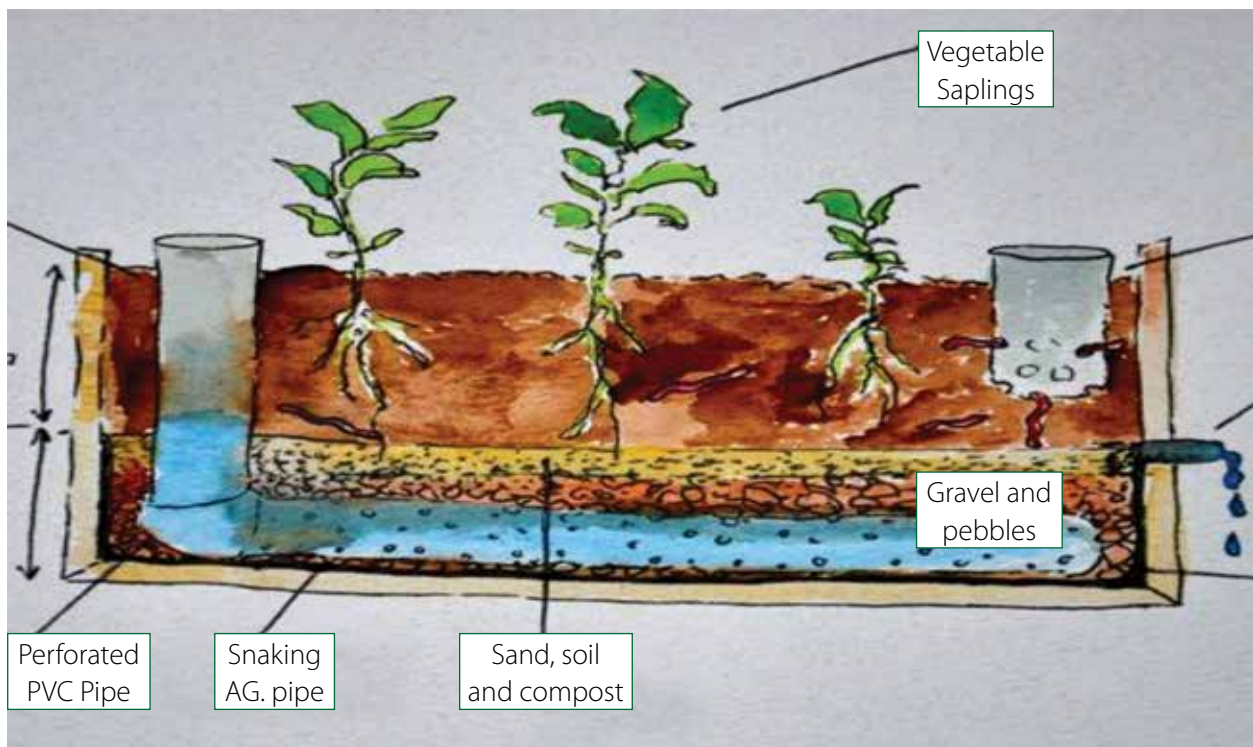
where in the program is designed to train, and financially support the SHGs (self help groups). There can be no better way than this to project women as leaders to tackle climate change. The program has adopted multiple approaches - one is to help SHGs set up bio fuel units, or just oil expulsion units, oil seed collection centres and support to increase oil seed plantations with buy back guarantee at each stage and prices comparable with market price. The crude oil also has high demand in the local markets for lighting and as hair oil.

Both the project areas are known for non edible oil seeds such as pongamia, neem, castor and jatropa. These areas are also known for ground nut, sunflower and coconut. Hitherto locally there was no consistency in collection and sale of seeds as the system heavily depended on the contractors and market price. But through this initiative the community will benefit to resist the market fluctuations. Further these machines can be used with contamination free maintenance to expel groundnut oil and coconut oil for household and local villagers' consumption.

The WEA project has made use of this opportunity to train all the participants on Biofuel. The team is collaborating with Bio fuel board to set up the enterprises for collection and oil expulsion. The Bio fuel board is supporting such initiatives by providing oil expulsion units. Such units can be managed / run by 3-4 women. The team has encouraged three groups among the participants to take up expulsion units and collection centres.



## Vegetable Wicking beds - An alternative in water and space constraint



**D**eveloped by an Australian using the waste water of aquaculture and farm waste, this is a new method of growing vegetable organically using plastic tank or in earthen ditches with plastic sheet lining. This method of vegetable cultivation is ideal for situations where there is space constraint and water shortage.

A wick works on the principal of capillary action. Wicking occurs in many materials; cotton, wool, geo-textile, soil, gravel and even wood to some degree. When one end of the wick is saturated and

the other end is dry, it creates a moisture gradient, which drives the wick until the gradient no longer exists or you run out of water. As the plants use the moisture in the soil, it creates a moisture gradient (the soil is drier than the reservoir) which drives moisture through the wick into the soil.

Wicking beds were chosen by participants who were either landless or had prior experience with vegetable growing and willing for new experiments and challenges.

## Floriculture a way for faster income generation

**G**iven the cultural and religious beliefs in India in general and Karnataka in specific, there is huge demand for flowers right from adorning on hair or as an offering to the God. Further there are markets for dried flowers which are used to

make corporate gifts such as book mark, files, note pad front cover etc. The team has already set the stage for networking and marketing. Flowers can be harvested in a month's period and has a scope of quick economic returns



## Kaveri – A journey from Depression to Confidence

**K**averi is a 23 year old widow who had lost her husband in a road accident just three months before the WEA program started in her village, Halekalalli in Chitradurga district. She was one of the many girls in Indian villages who got married very early, she was 15 when she was married. When she attended the CRP selection process and initial process, she used to be depressed and was hesitant to attend the sessions because she would lose her daily wages. As the project progressed, she became a regular participant and opted to adopt Vegetable Wicking Bed as her income generation activity. Now she enthusiastically explains the wicking bed and its advantages to her friends and relatives and beams with self confidence while making decisions for her family.



### Horticulture (Fruit trees and Vegetables) with low cost drip irrigation

**H**orticulture as an economic activity fetches good returns with minimum maintenance but with a long gestation period. For vegetables, the harvest period is minimum three months and for fruit trees it is three years. The recurring cost for both is less in comparison with the usual agriculture crops in terms of labour and inputs (fertilisers and pesticides).

The participants are persuaded to exercise their rights at the Panchayat and use the available schemes for their benefit in terms of MGNREGA for ground work, subsidy from horticulture department etc.

- The participants have been trained and encouraged to install low cost drip irrigation using local waste materials such as used water bottles, broken pots etc.
- The vegetable products are also linked to the already existing processing units to create resilient systems to bare the price/market shocks.
- In addition vegetable processing units have also been planned as a long term strategy and to reduce the dependency on outside systems.

### Vegetable processing units- characteristic livelihood initiative and adaptation strategy

**T**his activity was planned purely to demonstrate livelihood activity as an adaptation strategy to circumvent agricultural shocks that arise

out of climate change vagaries, productivity and volatile markets.

This enterprise includes slicing (pulverise), drying,

packing and labelling of locally available vegetables. The vegetables processed in Challakere would be onions and chillies and in Kanakapura would be beans, carrot, okra etc. These products will cater to the ready to eat food manufacturers market.

This activity has been planned and executed in association with TIDE- Technology Informatics Design Endeavour. Two – three units from two of the taluks will feed into the TIDE's network for a year,

later if the participants so wish can diversify into independent units. TIDE has its own WTP- Women's Technology Park, where the WEA participants were trained. The funding for this activity is sourced from DST and NABARD and the honorarium money meant for participants will be used as seed money/ revolving fund. The total setup cost of each unit is around 5 lakhs and each unit will be managed by 3-4 women.

## Mass communication a way for Risk Management- Community Radio Station

Community Radio station was planned as one of the activities to showcase leadership and climate change adaptation through mass communication. A strong proactive group from Kanakapura readily chose CRS as their activity.

WEA team attended a three day workshop on community radio organised by University of Hyderabad (BOL Hyderabad) in association with MAARA. This workshop was sponsored by UNESCO as a part of its series of awareness programs designed to encourage more community radios. The team underwent in depth training on community radio, the team was also trained on the usage of the software, and Audacity used for editing and voice modulation. The team tried and worked various equipments used in a community radio set up; micro phone,

recorder, and other audio control equipments, transmitters, antenna, etc.

- Application for the issue of license for Community Radio Station has already been submitted to Ministry of Information and Broad casting (MIOB).
- Steering committee meeting attended in Delhi at MIOB, waiting for receipt of LOI and is expected to receive anytime.
- It is proposed in the application to run the CRS for four hours a day, two in the morning and two in the evening.
- Focus training for community radio; voice modulation, compilation of programs, managing the studio and interview sessions were completed in February.

## Pure income generating Activity

This activity was for participants who cannot be grouped and lack specific resources for land based or agriculture based activities. This activity is purely income generating activity where in the participants are supported for flour milling enterprises, sewing machines for tailoring set up,

organic input preparation and marketing unit. These enterprises are being set up using the government subsidies where ever available. These participants will also be trained in accounting formalities for running their enterprises successfully.



## Reinforcing the concept of leadership:

### Exposure visits and theatre workshop

**T**he participants of the WEA were taken on exposure visits from time to time to reinforce their concepts of leadership, for them to

experience what it takes for a transformation and how revolutions happen.

### 1. Visit to Badami; GRAKOOS, Grameena kooli karmikara sangahtane (Rural labour union)

This was the first Exposure visit of the WEA participants, the villages and Panchayats of Bagalkot district are very remote with the major population belonging to backward tribes and castes who depend on daily labour for their livelihoods and are landless. The villagers had taken an active part in availing the benefits from

the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) – Infact, they had organised themselves, mobilised a struggle, brought in systems and changes and stopped lot of pilferage in the Government functionaries to derive full benefit out of this program.

### 2. Visit to Sangama a Community Radio Station (CRS) run by rural women:

The CRS is located in the Zaheerabad Village of Mehdak district in Andhra Pradesh, was initiated by Deccan Development Society(DDS) and currently managed by four women from the community. During the same visit, participants interacted with the SHGs of women who had struggled for three decades to retrieve their land from landlords and set the records straight. They have been part of the movement to preserve

local varieties and practices of agriculture and developed a documentation team to video document public events for a charge. This visit helped the team to understand what it takes in terms of time, commitment and struggle to see fruits of any transformation and development. No change can happen overnight, it always is not about monetary benefits, and there are no quick fixes for development.

### 3. Theatre workshops and Performance

The Theater group called SPACE from Goa trained the WEA participants and their first performance was held in Delhi Public School and Poorna Learning centre. The themes chosen by them

covered climate change, sustainable agriculture, dangers of conventional agriculture, the daily routine of a rural woman, the importance of five elements for germination of seeds to name a few.

#### Objectives of the workshop were as below:

- Provide women a platform and opportunity to exhibit their talent
- Identify themselves and for the world to understand their role and importance in the system.
- Theatre as a medium to spread the message of conservation
- Going forward, some of them may be trained to travel across the state/ country with such theme based performances.
- Women will also constantly feed into the community radio through such plays/programs.

## Anitha – WEA’s best performer

**A**nitha, a 42 year old participant from Halanatha, Kanakapura district, was married at the age of 14, to an abusive and suspicious husband. After a few years of torturous married life, she managed to escape from him with the help of her brothers. Her husband married second time and when he passed away, Anita and her son did not inherit any of his assets. She had lost her first law suit against his second wife but waiting for a decision in a higher court.

She had always taken special interest in WEA activities with excellent leadership qualities. Being a good speaker and best performer at the Delhi Public School and Poorna learning Center, she chose Community Radio Station as her WEA activity. She is also a Community Consultative Committee member in MKSP project.





## Mahila Kisan Sashakthikaran Pariyojana

(MKSP)

**T**his year marked the second successful year in the execution of the most ambitious project by the Government of India under Ministry of Rural development. The project Mahila Kisan Sashakthikaran Pariyojana was designed as a subcomponent of National Rural Livelihood Mission

(NRLM) to acknowledge and build the capacity of rural women who are part of the agrarian system. The socio economic and technical empowerment of the small, marginal, landless and socially backward women is the motto of MKSP.

# What We Did

The second year of MKSP focused on intensive trainings to the MKSP beneficiaries, Mahila Sathis, CRPs and GREEN staff to equip them for effective execution of the project. The activities during this term not only furthered knowledge in traditional practices and low input farming but also encouraged them to look beyond agriculture and include other important components towards holistic agriculture

development such as horticulture, fodder and agro forestry. Mahila Samvada provided a platform for them to share their experiences and learnings across the board and Smokeless chulah provided an opportunity to dedicate more time for income generation and livelihood improvement activities reducing their daily drudgery.

## MKSP activities so far

	Activities	Target	Achievement
1	Orientation training on MKSP	50	50
2	Attendance in MKSP training	5000	5039
3	Orientation on SAP training	105	105
4	Attendance in SAP training	5000	4038
5	Kitchen garden training	155	155
6	Kitchen Garden Kit distribution	5000	1900
7	Total SHG identified	352	328
8	Orientation training for Staff on MKSP	1	1
9	Identification of PGS group	150	116
10	Livestock training	100	0
11	Health camp	2	2
12	Rare variety demonstrations	9	9
13	CRP training	120	85
14	Field day	1	1
15	CCC selection and formation	27	27



## Trainings and Exposure visits

- Baseline data collection training programs were conducted in Kanakapura and Challekere in the month of April by CDL with the intent of training the field managers, Mahila Sathis, CRPs and SHG members for collecting basic details and current agricultural status of the MKSP beneficiaries. During the training, the participants were trained on methodologies for the collection of baseline data and formats for data collection. The participants were divided into groups and made to take up a mock test, the compilations from the mock test were discussed and resolutions were provided whenever the groups faced problems.
  - In the Months of May and June, soil sample collection trainings in Kanakapura and Challekere were organized for CRPs and Mahila Sathis of the project area aimed at determining the fertility and deficiencies of the soil in the demo plots.
  - Twenty two CRPs from Challekere along with the field managers and Mahila Sathis attended the EMPOWERING CRPs TO CAMPAIGN MKSP training in June. Concepts, objectives and MKSP and Principles/Practices on Organic Farming and Diversity based Farming Systems were covered in the program. The participants visited Nayakanahatti village where MYRADA implemented Soil and Water Conservation activities – this stressed the importance of rebuilding Soil health and farm water management practices.
  - To promote the importance of Health and generate awareness on various diseases like Dengue, Cancer, HIV/AIDS etc, trainings were organized in different project areas of Kanakapura and Challekere which was attended by CRPs, Mahila Sathis, Field Managers and MKSP beneficiaries. The participants were made aware of the Nirmala Bharata Abhiyana programme from Government of India for the construction of toilets and encouraged to spread the word in their project areas.
- Such trainings also covered topics on women and child health related issues.





🍌 A Demo plot Orientation training was held in the month of May for encouraging women farmers to grow indigenous varieties that require minimum investments and provide higher yields and to convert their land into a demo plot for other farmers to witness the benefits themselves. They were also introduced to the various support offered by the Government for a demo plot farmer.

Later a demo plot monitoring training was held in July at the Kanakapura project office for Mahila Sathis and CRPs to equip them for phase wise monitoring of the crops in the demo plots and help resolve problems(if any) are faced by the farmers.

🍌 Horticulture trainings were organized in Kanakapura and Challekere project areas during the month of July. In the Challekere project area, 60 acres of 60 farmers were identified as the beneficiaries for distribution of 40 horticulture plants per acre and 31 farmers were identified in Kanakapura. The beneficiaries were provided insights on the type of horticulture plants that were suitable for their climate and the plantation procedures for those were demonstrated in the two-day training camp.

Later in August, horticulture plants were distributed to these beneficiaries .

🍌 A one-day training camp on Nutrient and Pest Management(NPM) using organic methods was held in Challekere for CRPs, Mahila Sathis and

GREEN staff in the month of July. This training covered preparation and application of green manure, compost, tank silt, liquid manures and herbal pesticides, Land preparation and Seed Treatment procedures different during phases of the crop.

Similar training on this subject was held in Kanakapura in the month of September.

🍌 A two-day training for the conveners of the PGS groups formed in the MKSP project area was held in the GREEN office in Challekere in the month of July. This training gave insights on the advantages, objectives, requirements and certification process of the Participatory Guarantee System for Certification of Organic Produce – eligibility criteria, selection of PGS members, roles and responsibilities, timely monitoring and documentation standards were all covered in detail.

🍌 CRPs and GREEN staff from Challekere visited BAIF in Tumkur district in the month of December to gain an exposure on their various activities like kitchen garden, water shed management, Organic horticulture and Organic inputs.

🍌 With the aim of capacity building and facilitating team work, the field managers of GREEN foundation, a 2 day Out Bound Training was held in Pyramid valley. Various team building activities, Physical work-outs and relaxation techniques made this program very interesting.



- 🍌 A two day training program on Amruth Krushi was held in the month of January for GREEN staff and MKSP beneficiaries with the intent of introducing this new farming method as an alternate way of improving soil fertility. The principles, process and advantages of Amruth Krishi, Land preparation, seed treatment and seed germination testing methods were covered in these sessions.
- 🍌 In the month of January, 65 landless MKSP beneficiaries along with field managers and GREEN staff went for an exposure visit to Natural Fibre Cluster, Lakkavanahalli, Hiriya, Chitradurga which is managed and marketed by GRAMYA Turnkey pvt Ltd., Bangalore. The cluster specializes in making sisal fibre crafts and shared their experiences and marketing strategy. After the visit, 35 interested beneficiaries registered for the skill training of 30 days in sisal fiber crafts.
- 🍌 A two day training program on non violent communication was organized in the month of February for the GREEN foundation staff to throw an insight into various aspects of communication at workspace and to help improve intrapersonal skills within the organization.
- 🍌 National Bureau of Agricultural Imported Insects, Bangalore organized a training on Production of Trichoderma and Pseudomonas for the MKSP beneficiaries, Mahila Sathis, CRPs and GREEN Field managers in the month of February. The participants were exposed to production of Trichoderma and Pseudomonas in the laboratory and were involved during the whole process. During the next season, the trainees are expected to initiate trichoderma production in their villages.
- 🍌 A two day workshop for documentation of Indigenous Agricultural Knowledge was held in Matthuga, Shimoga District was organized by Green foundation and farmers from various regions of Karnataka were invited to share their indigenous knowledge on soil and water conservation, Organic seed multiplication, Local Agricultural Calendar, Pest and Disease management and Seed Storage. The sharings and discussions during this workshop was documented with the objective of retaining them and making them available to the modern farming community.
- 🍌 GREEN staff attended a 5 day training on 'Sustainable livelihood for rural Poor' Organized by NABARD and BIRD Lucknow in Mysore in the month of February. The class room sessions in the training covered Sustainable Agriculture practices and Water shed structures to enrich soil fertility and to prevent soil erosion. Exposure visits to successful entrepreneurs and an eco-friendly brick making unit were highlights of this workshop.



## Rare Variety Demonstrations

Rare variety Demonstration plots have been setup in five villages, these plots in the drought prone areas of Chitradurga district surprised the visitors with the Ragi and paddy varieties growing well - around 15 local Ragi varieties and 25 paddy varieties are conserved in these plots. Seeds were distributed to 2000 farmers from three talukas in the month of June to encourage them to grow the local indigenous varieties in their fields. More than 250 members received oil and vegetable seeds which will be used for demo plots and kitchen gardens.

A field day was organized in Mannekote Village in Challekere district to promote awareness on the existing indigenous diversity, strengthen the conservation efforts of these rare varieties and to unite the farmers to work for the revival of these species. The field day was attended by more than 500 farmers from different villages.

Rare variety demonstrations were conducted actively in Kanakapura -Maralwadi division conserves rare millet varieties whereas Kodihalli division has rare paddy varieties, under the guidance of GREEN staff during the different stages of the crop cycle.



## Mahila Samvada

**G**REEN Foundation, with its initiative on Leadership Program for Rural women Engaged in Sustainable Agriculture under Women Earth Alliance(WEA) and MKSP in which as the name suggests focuses on women's participation in agricultural activities, has been witness to various dimensions of women's learning. Most of these learning interactions were focussed on "acquiring" information to better the economic condition of the family. Along with "acquiring" information and knowledge there has been a processes of "discovering", discovery and sharing has been an integral part of the WEA program. Mahila Samvada is the fruit of the integration of the two programs – MKSP and WEA – the leaders from the two programs will come together and share their experiences in these discussions. Creating space to acknowledge

and articulate different dimensions of women's dialogues so that the process of empowerment becomes more integrated is the main objective of Mahila Samvada. Following outcomes are expected out of this program:

- 🍷 Fine tune the leadership qualities of women
- 🍷 Encourage participation of women in democracy with added awareness of the environment and systems.
- 🍷 Encourage women to participate actively in different levels of governance.
- 🍷 Create a forum for women to discover their strengths, potential, limitations and challenges and find spaces of creative expressions of the same.

GREEN Foundation created a forum for dialogue of women under Samvada in January 2014. There were panel discussions by the experts, focus group discussions by the women and eventual debate based on these two discussions under the below identified topics:

- 🍌 Women's identities with respect to their domestic roles, economic activities, social activities and political participation.
- 🍌 The idea of citizenship – their human rights, fundamental rights and status of these rights vis a vis their day to day life
- 🍌 Democracy as a religion – what it means to be part of democratic set up, one's role in choosing representatives, right to become representatives and participation in governance.

- 🍌 Livelihoods for rural women, food and food security, social and economic challenges of rural women and possible solutions
- 🍌 The idea of holistic living, experiencing peace and harmony in life and understanding nature.

The inaugural function of this initiative was held in Kanakapura in February and was attended by representatives from Rural Department, Panchayat Raj Departments and Government of Karnataka along with the management and staff of GREEN foundation. The two-day program that followed facilitated experience sharing and group discussions on various aspects of women empowerment.





## Smokeless Chulah

### Tool for Drudgery reduction

**R**ural women use firewood as an energy source for their cooking and this has had an adverse effect on their health, this adds to the drudgery considering they have to travel long distance to fetch firewood and related biomass. Under the MKSP program, 3000 rural women will be benefitted with the installation of the smokeless chulah – MKSP CRPs underwent training on

Smokeless Chulah construction. The eligibility of the beneficiaries will be evaluated by the CRPs and GF staff and they are required to contribute 25% of the total cost. During this period, 451 smokeless chulah were accomplished in Chitradurga district and the construction in Ramanagara district is planned in April.



## Producer Groups

**P**roducer groups or rural entrepreneurship play a key role in shaping the rural economy, agriculture and overall rural development and pave a way for producers to overcome many constraints in agricultural production and marketing. The producer groups help producer achieve more than they could individually and help in collective production and marketing for their produces fetching premium price.

Producer groups comprising of 10 -20 members in the initial stage were recommended, they are expected to manage their accounts through a bank account.

Following process was followed during the formation of each formation groups:

- Identification of members
- Feasibility study

- Preparation of business plan
- Orientation training for selected members
- Formation of producer group
- Finance arrangement
- Training program on technical aspect
- Procurement system
- Establishment of production centre
- Establishment of Processing and packing system
- Marketing procedures
- Maintenance of accounts

These producer groups will be supported by MKSP team and GREEN foundation in the initial couple of years and are expected to operate without any external support afterwards.

## Conclusions

Applying proper gender perspective is a prerequisite for mainstreaming implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies to ensure active role of women in agricultural policy and decision-making processes. Recognition of different risks and opportunities for men and women is critical, given the gender-based division of labor in the agriculture sector. Close examination of gender issues help understand women's and men's different activities and responsibilities and their access to resources in order to make relevant interventions. GREEN has always put efforts on building a community where men and women work complementary with each other, hence the prime focus in the last two years was empowering women and building their confidence to contribute their ideas and skills in a male dominant society. The transformation can be compared to that of a butterfly coming out of its cocoon -though the process is gradual, the outcome makes the efforts worthwhile.







FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OF

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GENETIC RESOURCE, ECOLOGY, ENERGY AND  
NUTRITION FOUNDATION  
**(GREEN FOUNDATION)**

#120, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, 7<sup>th</sup> Cross, Bilekahalli, Dollar Layout,  
Off Bannerghatta Road, Bengaluru- 560 076.

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FOR THE FINACIAL YEAR  
2013 - 2014

**(CONSOLIDATED)**

By  
V.R. MURALI & CO.,  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
BANGALORE



## V.R. MURALI & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TO THE MEMBERS / TRUSTEES OF

**"GENETIC, RESOURCE, ECOLOGY, ENERGY AND NUTRITION (GREEN) FOUNDATION,"**

BANGALORE

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of the **"GENETIC, RESOURCE, ECOLOGY, ENERGY AND NUTRITION (GREEN) FOUNDATION"**, No. 120, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, 7<sup>th</sup> Cross, Bilekahalli, Dollar Layout, off Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore - 560 076, as at **31<sup>st</sup> March 2014** and the Income and Expenditure Statements for the year ended on that date along with the Receipts and Payments statement for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014, and a summary of the significant accounting policies.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Trust Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the trust, in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.



In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the trust's preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the trust's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- a) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the trust as at March 31, 2014;
- b) In the case of the Statement of Income and Expenditure, of the Excess of Income over Expenditure of the Trust for the period ended on that date; and
- c) In the case of the Cash Flow (Receipts and Payments) Statement, of the cash flows of the trust for the period ended on that date.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

As required by law, we report that:

- (a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the trust, so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of income and expenditure, and the Cash Flow Statement (Receipt and Payments) dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Income and Expenditure and the Cash Flow Statement (Receipt and Payments) comply with the Accounting Standards.

For V.R. Murali & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants,

CA. V. Ranganatha Murali  
Proprietor

Firm Reg No: 002178S

Membership No. 27051



Place: Bangalore






Date: May 21<sup>st</sup> 2014

**GREEN Foundation**  
**TRUSTEES**  
**FINANCIAL YEAR 2013-2014**

**TRUSTEES:**

1. Mr. Doraiswamy Ashok, Chairman, Trustee
2. Dr. Vanaja Ramprasad, Managing Trustee
3. Mr. Ananda.G. Executive Trustee
4. Dr. H. Sudarshan, Trustee
5. Prof. A.R. Vasavi, Trustee
6. Dr. Nandini N, Trustee

**DONORS:**

-  Government of India
-  Government of Karnataka
-  Women Earth Alliance. USA
-  Libird, Nepal
-  US AID, USA

**AUDITORS:**

M/s V. R. Murali & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants  
216, Sri Ranga Nivasa,  
17<sup>th</sup> "C" Main Road,  
Sector 4, HSR Layout,  
Bengaluru, - 560 102.  
Email id: [vr murali@vsnl.com](mailto:vr murali@vsnl.com)

**Bankers:**

**Canara Bank,**  
J. P. Nagar Branch,  
Bangaluru - 560078.

**GENETIC RESOURCE, ECOLOGY, ENERGY AND NUTRITION FOUNDATION**

No.120, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, 7<sup>th</sup> Cross, Bilekahalli, Dollar Layout, off Bannerghatta Road

Bengaluru- 560 076. KARNATAKA. INDIA.

**(CONSOLIDATED)**

**BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March 2014**

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	As on 31.03.2014	Amount in ₹
			As on 3 1.03.2013
<b><u>SOURCES OF FUNDS:</u></b>			
CORPUS FUND		50,07,100	50,07,100
GRANT FUND	A	68,90,533	34,52,802
RESERVES AND SURPLUS	B	41,99,942	34,05,589
<b>Total</b>		<b>160,97,575</b>	<b>118,65,491</b>
<b><u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS:</u></b>			
<b><u>FIXED ASSETS:</u></b>			
Gross Block	C	20,57,774	14,30,293
Less: Depreciation		12,93,450	10,90,356
<b>NET BLOCK</b>		<b>7,64,324</b>	<b>3,39,937</b>
<b>INVESTMENTS:</b> Fixed Deposits		75,37,200	75,00,000
<b><u>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES:</u></b>			
Grant Fund Due from Donors	A	24,426	6,34,666
Loans and Advances	D	4,83,859	4,70,000
Cash and Bank Balances	E	73,48,515	29,20,888
<b>Total</b>		<b>78,56,800</b>	<b>40,25,554</b>
Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions	F	60,750	-
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<b>77,96,051</b>	<b>40,25,554</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>160,97,575</b>	<b>118,65,491</b>

**As per our report of even date**

for V.R.Murali & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registrstion Number:002178S

for and on behalf of the Board of Trustees

GENETIC RESOURCE, ECOLOGY, ENERGY AND NUIRITION FOUNDATION

**CA. V. Ranganatha Murali**

Proprietor

Membership Number.027051

Place : Bangalore

Date : May 05, 2014



*A. Ashok*

Doraiswamy Ashok

Chairman Trustee

*Anand Gundu Rao*

Executive Trustee

**GENETIC RESOURCE, ECOLOGY, ENERGY AND NUTRITION FOUNDATION**

No.120, 1st Floor , 7th Cross, Bilekahalli, Dollar Layout, off Bannerghatta Road  
Bengalure - 560 076. KARNATAKA. INDIA.

( CONSOLIDATED)

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2014**

Particulars	Schedule	Amount In ₹	
		2013-2014	2012-2013
<b>INCOME:</b>			
<b>Grants:</b>			
Foreign Contributions Received during the year		34,13,350	40,96,817
Domestic Contribution Received during the year		218,35,020	111,21,376
Less: Grants Due of earlier years received		6,34,666	
Grants Due for the year		24,426	6,34,666
Unutilized Grant Funds of Previous Year b/f	A	34,52,802	23,75,819
<b>Net Grant Fund:</b>		<b>280,90,932</b>	<b>182,28,678</b>
Donations (U/s 80 G)		5,000	2,69,000
Bank Interest		11,23,228	6,28,760
<b>Total</b>		<b>292,19,160</b>	<b>191,26,438</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE :</b>			
Administration Expenses	G	8,64,143	34,61,143
Project Programme Expenses	H	204,67,038	113,57,795
Unutilized Funds for the year transferred to Grant Fund		68,90,533	34,52,802
Impairment of asset			98,218
Depreciation for the year	C	2,03,093	1,73,239
<b>Total</b>		<b>284,24,807</b>	<b>185,43,197</b>
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditure for. the year</b>		<b>7,94,353</b>	<b>5,83,241</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>292,19,160</b>	<b>191,26,438</b>

**As per our report of even date**

for V.R.Murali & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registrstion Number:002178S

**CA. V. Ranganatha Murali**

Proprietor

Membership Number.027051

Place : Bangalore

Date : May 05, 2014



for and on behalf of the Board of Trustees of

GENETIC RESOURCE, ECOLOGY, ENERGY AND NUTRITION FOUNDATION

*D. Ashok*  
Doraiswamy Ashok  
Chairman Trustee

*Ananda Gundu Rao*  
Ananda.Gundu Rao  
Executive Trustee

**GENETIC RESOURCE, ECOLOGY, ENERGY AND NUTRITION FOUNDATION**

No.120, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, 7<sup>th</sup> Cross, Bilekahalli, Dollar Layout, off Bannerghatta Road, Bengaluru - 560 076. KARNATAKA. INDIA.

**(Consolidated)**

**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.04.2013 TO 31.03.2014**

RECEIPTS	Amount in ₹	Amount in ₹	PAYMENTS	Amount in ₹	Amount in ₹
<b><u>To Opening Balances:</u></b>			By PROJECT / Programme Expenses	Schedule H	204,67,038
Cash in hand	5,843				
Cash at Canara Bank	29,15,045	29,20,888	" Administration Expenses	Schedule G	8,64,143
<b><u>" Grants received from International</u></b>			" Capital Expenditure	Schedule C	6,27,481
Women Earth Alliance (USA)	2,96,190				
LI-BIRD (NEPAL)	20,10,545				
US AID (USA)	10,77,880		<b><u>" Investment:</u></b>		
PAN Asia Contribution	28,735	34,13,350	Fixed Deposit		75,37,200
<b><u>" Grants received from Domestic</u></b>			Statutory Deduction / Remittances		7,20,999
MSKP Project - Government of India	205,51,000		Payment of Advance		9,36,466
Government of Karnataka Organic Village	9,40,000				
National Bio-Diversity Authority	3,00,000	217,91,000			
Donations U/s 80 G		5,000			
<b><u>Other receipts:</u></b>					
General / Local Contributions		44,020			
Bank Interest		11,23,228			
Statutory Deduction / Remittances		7,81,749	<b><u>By Closing Balances:</u></b>		
Refund / Settlement of Advance		9,22,607	Cash in hand	36,974	
Fixed Deposit withdrawn		75,00,000	Cash at Canara Bank (Schedule E)	73,11,541	73,48,515
<b>Total</b>		<b>385,01,842</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>385,01,842</b>

**As per our report of even date**

for V.R.Murali & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registrstion Number:002178S

**CA. V. Ranganatha Murali**

Proprietor

Membership Number.027051

Place : Bangalore

Date : May 05, 2014



for and on behalf of the Board of Trustees of

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Doraiswamy Ashok  
Chairman Trustee

*Ananda Gundu Rao*  
Ananda Gundu Rao  
Executive Trustee







GREEN Foundation

#120, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor

7<sup>th</sup> Cross, Bilekahalli Dollar Layout

Off Bannerghatta road, Opp Mantri Elite

Bangalore - 560 076

INDIA

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