

ANDHERI HILFE BONN FUNDED PROJECT

PROGRESS REPORT

PERIOD OF REPORT: May 2008 to July 2012

1. FORMAL DETAILS

- 1) **Name of the NGO:** DISHA Trust®
- 2) **Address:** 1st Floor,Victor Complex,Kaikamba,
Kinnikambla Post -574151, Mangalore Taluk
Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka,India
- 3) **Person in charge:** Irene Veigas, Managing Trustee
- 4) **Title of the project:** Improvement of Livelihoods through Sustainable
Management of Natural Resources in Southern
Karnataka
- 5) **Project Number:** I-574-04/08
- 6) **Location of the project:** 10 villages comprising five grama panchayats of
Mangalore Taluk Karnataka State

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Name of the Panchayath
1	Kilenjar	Kuppepadav Panchayath
2	Kolavoor	
3	Muthur	
4	Kandavara	Kandavara Panchayath
5	Kolambe	Ulaibettu Panchayath
6	Ulaibettu	
7	Mallur	
8	Mulur	Gurpur Panchayath
9	Addoor	
10	Mudushedde	Mudushedde Panchayath

- 7) **Number of Staff:** Full time -9 Part time/Volunteers -3

2. FRAME CONDITIONS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

As such there have been no significant changes taken place during the project period under report.

3. DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE PROJECT HOLDERS ORGANIZATION

- 1) Good progress achieved in achieving almost all the targets set for the entire project duration. Additional targets set and funds were sanctioned accordingly.
- 2) Social work colleges like Alvas College Moodbidri, Meredian College, MV Shetty College and Mangalore University have placed their students with us for field work experience. These students were actively involved in various activities undertaken as part of NRM project.
- 3) Intensive efforts were made to educate the stakeholders on Employment Guarantee Programme, sensitizing the village panchayats for the proper implementation of the programme and enrolling the names of the interested persons on the employment register.
- 4) DISHA made attempts to demonstrate the role of ward sabhas in the development of the village by conducting model ward sabhas with help from village committees, SHGs and Central Committee.
- 5) Technical service from AFPRO was not available for the last phase of the project. We tide over the situation with technical assistance from two engineers of Mangalore who had experience in construction of vented dams and other civil structures.
- 6) Evaluation of the project was conducted by an outside resource person who highlighted the contribution to NRM by the project and suggested steps for future directions.

4. PROJECT GOAL & OBJECTIVES

Project goal:

Improvement in the livelihoods of poor through sustainable management of natural and other resources.

Objectives:

- 1) Enabling the local communities to conserve and manage their land, water and agriculture production in a sustainable manner as a means of providing sustainable livelihood opportunities.
- 2) Improving the availability of water resources, soil fertility and productivity of agricultural land for attaining sustainable livelihoods by restoration, reclamation and management of natural resources.
- 3) Increase the employment opportunities and capacitate the poor and marginalized groups by up gradation of their knowledge and skills for sustainable livelihoods.

- 4) Encourage sustainable agricultural practices among small and marginal farmers to improve soil and plant health thereby maintaining ecological balance.
- 5) Increasing the self reliance and social equity in sharing the benefits of improved resource base and enterprises.
- 6) Developing an institutional framework for the implementation and diffusion of the sustainable practices of the natural resource use for rural livelihood activities.

Sub objectives:

- Building and strengthening the capacities of peoples groups, SHGs and federation on self managed and self sustaining basis towards protection and management of natural resources
- Improve the socio economic status of the poor and landless through appropriate skill development and income generation programme.
- Improve the status of women in the family and community.
- Improve the land and water situation in the villages through application of appropriate soil and water conservation/harvesting structures/methods.
- Improvement in agriculture through adoption of sustainable agricultural practices like composting and suitable land and water management methods.
- Assessment of availability of natural resources, utilization pattern by families and related issues in the target villages for developing a Natural Resources Data base(NRD)
- Increase the vegetative cover by planting forest and horticultural plants.
- Enhancing the awareness level of various categories of stakeholders through information dissemination programme.
- Networking and building linkages with Panchayath Raj institutions, government and non-governmental organization and institutions for dissemination of information on schemes / programs and technology transfer.

5. PLANNED & IMPLEMENTED MEASURES & ACHIEVEMENTS

May 2008 to July 2012

Measures Planned (Quantity-wise)	Activity Implemented (Quantity-wise)	Expected Output	Output Achieved
5.1.1.3. Erosion Protection Measures on farmers land			
1. Staggered trenching – 3840 trenches	Work undertaken on 123.06 ha. Total 3938 trenches dug. (see table-01)	3840 Staggered trenching in 10 villages.	3938 trenches dug on 76 farmers 123 hectares of land in 10 villages. Staggered trenches have protected valuable soil. Soil collection pits have been identified for estimating soil loss in 14 spots in the ten villages. Soil collected was weighed in 2010 and 2011 respectively.
2. Stone bunds - 838 cubic meters	843 cubic meters stone bunding on 84.3 hectares of farmers land. (see table -02)	838 cubic meters stone bunding on 83.8 hectares of farmers land in 10 villages.	843 cubic meters stone bunds constructed on 84.3 hectares of farmers land. 91 Farmers have taken up this activity in 10 villages. Farmers found this activity was very useful and rewarding. It protected their fields from erosion, caving in and being washed off.
3. Bund strengthening & vegetative hedges 876 meter/73 families	912 meters of bund strengthening and vegetative hedges work done. 76 persons are covered. (see table-03)	876 meter bund strengthening & vegetative hedges	912 meter bund strengthening and vegetative hedges work done. 76 persons are covered in 09 villages. The vegetative hedge acted like fence to their piece of land. It not only protected their soil and crops, but also helped them to grow more vegetable and fruit plants.
4. Plantation forest and fuel wood plants – 7000 plants	580 farmers planted 7175 plants in their land. (see table-04)	7000 forest and fuel wood plants planted in 10 villages.	580 farmers planted 7175 plants in their land in 10 villages. The forest plants are small. They require some more time to establish. Some have perished at the end of monsoon season. The reason for the death of the plant is water stagnation and degraded soil type. In Ulaibettu partial plantation was lost due to wild fire. We have planted some more seedlings in the staggered trenches of Ulaibettu and Mallur village.
5. Horticulture plants – 900 plants	180 families planted 900 fruit plants in their land. (see table-05)	900 Horticulture planted plants in 10 Villages.	180 families planted 900 fruit plants in their land. The fruit trees have shown good growth. Some plants have started bearing fruits.

5.1.1.4. Erosion Protection Measures on farmers land			
1. Gully plugs – 97 Nos.	98 gully plugs constructed by 45 farmers (see table-06)	Construction of 97 Gully plugs in 10 villages.	98 gully plugs constructed with the participation of 45 farmers in 10 villages. 14 MGP constructed in 14 farmer's land in 08 villages. The gully plugs, MGP have helped the farmers to protect the soil as well as it increased water percolation. This activity covered an Area of 18.9acres.
2. Masonry Gully plugs - 14 Nos.	14 MGP constructed. (see table-07)	Construction of 14 Masonry gully plugs in 10 villages.	
3. Vented dam – 04Nos.	04 Vented dams are constructed at Kilinjar and Kandavara villages. (see table-8)	Construction of 04 Vented dams.	04Vented dams were constructed at Kilinjar and Kandavara villages. Total 31 farmers are involved. The Kilinjar vented dam is helpful to irrigate 14.2acres of paddy fields and it helped in increasing underground water level. The Kandavara Vented dam is helpful to irrigate 25 acres of paddy and vegetable land. Two new dams constructed this year are at Ambelottu and Baretha Kulonji and will be operational in the month of December 2012 irrigating estimated that these dams will irrigate 17.86acre and 5.50 acres respectively. Hence total area that is irrigated from these 4 dams will be 62.8 acres. As many as 48 families with 63 acres of land are indirectly get benefitted from these dams.
5.1.1.5.Measures to Improve Water condition			
1. Farm pond - 17	16 Farm ponds constructed in 16 farmers land. (see table-9)	Construction of 17 Farm ponds in 10 villages.	17 Farm ponds constructed in 17 farmer's land in 9 villages. The sizes of the ponds are 5meter long 5 meter wide and 1.5 meter deep. The water holding capacity of each pond is 37500 liters. It helped beneficiaries in increasing underground water level. The area in which these farm ponds are established is 16.94 acres.

2. Renovation of ponds – 05 wells	05 Ponds renovated. (see table-10)	05 Ponds renovated.	05 Ponds renovated benefitting 33 families. The total renovated area is 1464 cubic meters. At Kilinjar 11 people used pond water for drinking and irrigated paddy fields. In Kandavara 06 families use the water for irrigating horticultural crops. In Kolambe village 02 families used water to coconut, areca, banana and vegetable crops. At Ulaibettu 06 families using the water to irrigate coconut, areca crop. At Mudushedde 08 families are using water for drinking and 02 families for irrigating coconut and banana, areca crops. the water is used to irrigate crops in an area of 17.22 acres.
3. Irrigation open wells with shutter modification – 10 wells	10 Irrigation wells constructed. (see table-11)	10 Irrigation open wells with shutter modification in 10 villages.	In 05 villages, 10 wells were renovated and shutter walls constructed. These are spring wells and spring water was wasted because no proper protection was in place. Now the spring water flow of these wells is regulated by installing a wall and shutter. 20 Farmers are utilizing the water for growing paddy, areca, coconut and banana crops to an area of 12.70 acres.
4. Drinking water open wells – stone lining and parapet wall construction – 32 wells	96 wells constructed with parapet wall. (see table-12)	32 Drinking water open wells are stone lining and parapet wall construction in 10 villages.	96 wells constructed with parapet wall utilizing the budget of 32 wells. 186 families are utilizing the water. The families spent more than the budgeted amount. The wells are now clean and hygienic. The wells are protected from pollution from dirt and filth entering into the well.
5. Roof water harvesting(RWH)-10 tanks	10 Water Tanks constructed. (see table-13)	10 Roof water harvesting tanks constructed in 10 villages.	10 Roof Water Harvesting (RWH) Tanks were constructed with the involvement of 58 Families. The RWH tanks operating in localities where there is no well water for the community. The families are collecting rain water as well as pipe water in these storage tanks and use it for household purposes.

6. Roof water harvesting Campaign -125 units	125 houses were provided with RWH units. (see table-14)	Roof water harvesting units installed in 125 houses.	125 households installed RWH Units. The unit consists of rain collecting channel, a carbon filter and storage tank. During rainy season, the storage tank of 250litre capacity fills. The water thus collected is used by the family during non raining days. The storage tank is also helped them to store water from public taps.
5.1.1.6 Ecological Agriculture			
1.a) Motivation training for 200 farmers b) 03 Model units	• 40 Motivation trainings conducted for 600 farmers. (see table-15) • 02 farmers field visits conducted. 77 farmers participated. (see table16) • 03 Model units initiated. (see table-17).	Motivated on Ecological Agriculture for 200 farmers and established 03 Model farmer units.	• 40 Motivation trainings conducted for 600 farmers. They gained knowledge of organic farming system. They have shown interest to go for organic farming. Some farmers who had earlier experience in organic farming have inspired new members. 02 Motivation field visits have been conducted on organic farmers land.77 farmers participated. • 3 Model farming units on paddy, coconut and vegetable farming were established by three farmers. These three farmers built store rooms for storing manure, erected vermicompost units, fenced and manured crops, built small cow shed, water storage tank, purchased small agricultural implements and installed small drier units. These units helped them in well utilizing their resources and also helped in increasing production.
2. Initiation of seed bank	• 07 Training on protection of indigenous seeds. 380 farmers participated.(see table-18) • Identified seed donors. (see table-19).	Initiation of seed bank.	07 Trainings on protection of indigenous seeds conducted and 380 farmers participated. Identified seed donors and seed varieties collected and kept at DISHA for demonstration. 65 farmers have availed benefit from seed bank facility.

3. Vermi compost -65 units	65 Vermi compost units constructed and are producing vermicompost. (see table-20)	Construction and functioning of 65 Vermi compost units in 10 villages.	65 Vermi compost units were constructed. 65 farmers are producing vermicompost. As on July of 2012, 55 farmers produced 100.6 tons of vermi compost. The manure is being used for the crops on 61 acres of farming land. 8 farmers sold 3600 kgs of vermi compost and 6 farmers sold 32.5 kgs of earth worms.
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4. Liquid bio manure and bio pesticides - 60 units	60 Liquid bio manure and pesticides units installed involving 60 farmers. (see table-21)	Install 60 Liquid bio manure and bio pesticides units.	60 farmers installed and operating 60 Liquid bio manure and pesticides units. At the end of July 2012, 133250 liters of Liquid bio manure produced and used for crops on 72 acres of land.
5. Kitchen garden - 111 units	111 families established Kitchen garden units. (see table-22)	Each of 111 families establishes a Kitchen garden unit in 10 villages.	111 families established 111 Kitchen garden units. The beneficiaries are found to be happy. These families are growing vegetables in a small patch of land. They have successfully grown brinjal, bottle gourd, double beans, okra, etc. A total of 8291kgs of vegetable are being produced by these families. 36 families sold 1079kgs of vegetables.
5.1.1.7. Alternative energy			
1. Bio gas plants- 64 units	66 Bio gas Units constructed. (see table-23)	64 Bio gas units will have constructed and operational.	66 Farmers constructed 66 Bio gas units. Farmers have started using gas for cooking. Each family is saving about 25 kgs of fuelwood per day. They also get slurry which is used as organic manure.
2. Smokeless chullas-113 units	113 Smokeless chullas constructed. (see table-24)	113 Families constructed 113 Smokeless chullas.	113 poor families constructed 113 smokeless chullas and started using it. These families are happy and are able to cook food with less fuel wood. They said it is fuel efficient, eco friendly and non hazardous to their health.
5.1.1.8 Credit fund for IGP			

▪ Motivation & orientation of 400 persons ▪ EDP training for 100 persons ▪ Skill training for 50 persons ▪ Exploring market avenues ▪ Traditional skill development trainings ▪ Support grant for 50 persons Rs350000/-	▪ 455 persons were motivated and oriented on entrepreneurship through 28 training camps. (see table-25) ▪ 112 persons were trained in 4 EDP trainings (see table-26) ▪ 68 persons trained on various skills.(see table-27) and (see table-28). ▪ 41 persons have been trained in Market exploration. (see table-29). ▪ Advice and orientation on Exploring Market avenues for 6 members. (see table-30) ▪ 15 persons were trained in traditional skills. (see table-31) ▪ 43 Self employment aspirants were given support grant for their IGP activities. Total amount spent Rs 410000/- (see table-32).	▪ Motivation & orientation of 400 persons. ▪ EDP training for 100 persons. ▪ Skill training for 50 persons. ▪ Exploring market avenues. ▪ Traditional skill developmnt. ▪ Support grant for 50 persons Rs350000/-	▪ Motivation and orientation camps on self employment were conducted for 455 persons. For 112 persons EDP (Entrepreneurship Development Programme) training was conducted. Two persons were trained in computer skills. ▪ 43 SHG members were supported for IGP activities through support grant. Total amount spent was Rs 410000/- including local funds. (Rs 80000/-for starting tailoring service units-10 members, Rs 20000/- for starting goat rearing units-02 members, Rs160000/-for starting dairying -16 members, Rs 40000/- for starting petty shops(04 Nos.), Rs 20000/- for Auto hire vehicle-(02 Nos.), Rs10000/-, for starting Piggery (-01No.), Rs Rs 30000/-for starting line sale of dress material (03 Nos.), Rs 10000/-, for starting fast food unit(01 No.), Rs10000/-, for Poultry farming(01 No.), 10000/- for opening Saloon(01No.), Rs 20000/- for opening outlet for coconut sale. ▪ Held 02 Market exploration discussion meetings. Advised and oriented 6 members on Exploring Market avenues. ▪ Conducted 6 month traditional skill development training for 15 persons. (13 persons learnt carpentry and 02 persons learnt pottery.) They are gainfully employed.
5.1.2.1. Community Development			

1. Community mobilization & group formation ▪ 50 Contact meetings. ▪ 50 group / committee formation & ongoing meetings.	▪ 80 contact meetings held. 1157 people attended. (see table-33) ▪ 96 SHGs formed. (see table-34) ▪ 10 Watershed Committees formed in the 10 target villages (see table-35) ▪ One Central Coordination Committee formed. (see table-36) ▪ One Selp Help Group Federation (Spandana) activated. (see table-37)	▪ 50 Contact meetings will have been conducted in 10 villages. ▪ 50 group / committees will have formed and functioning.	▪ 80 contact meetings held. 1157 people attended.They received knowledge on SHG functioning. ▪ 96 SHGs formed in 10 villages (16 Men SHGs, 38Women SHGs, and 42Mixed SHGs) which included 1404members (Men 464 members, Women 940 members). Rs 25, 51,383/- collected as savings, Rs 61, 29,868/- distributed as internal loans to members and raised Rs 25, 61,400/- bank from loans. ▪ 10 Watershed Committees formed in the 10 target villages. ▪ One Central Coordination Committee formed. ▪ One Self Help Group Federation functioning.
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2. Capacity building training for SHGs/ Groups / Committees ▪ 5 meetings with government departments. ▪ 8 one day trainings for 600 persons. One Exposure visits for 50 persons.	▪ 12 meetings with government departments were held. (see table-38) ▪ 52 Capacity building meetings and trainings held for Spandana Federation. (see table-39) ▪ 127 Watershed committee capacity building meetings conducted. (see table-40) ▪ 58 Field visits conducted for Watershed committees. (see table-41) ▪ 07 Capacity building meetings held for Central Coordination Committee (see table-42) ▪ 80 One day capacity building Training (CBT) conducted for SHG members. (see table-43) ▪ One Leadership Training (3 day duration) held for Central Committee. (see table-44) • One day exposure visit conducted for Federation members. (see table-45)	• 5 meetings with government department will have conducted. • 8 one day trainings for 600 persons will have conducted. ▪ One Exposure visits for 50 persons will have organized.	▪ 12 meetings with government departments were held. 669 people participated. They gained knowledge of various government schemes. 16 farmers applied for vermi compost units and 23 farmers applied for bio digester units under National Horticulture Mission. ▪ 52 Capacity building Meetings and trainings held for Spandana Federation. The Federation members upgraded skills and knowledge on loan management and implementation of NRM activities. ▪ 127 Watershed committee capacity building meetings conducted. The committee members are planning and taking decisions on awarding DISHA-AHB funded activities and also are approaching concerned panchayats for redressal of grievances. ▪ 58 Field visits were conducted by Watershed Committees. The committee members inspecting structures, observing and recording benefits derived from implementation of NRM activities. ▪ 07 Capacity building meetings held for Central Coordination Committee. Awareness on NRM activities that are implemented in various villages, role of protecting natural resources in each village and liaison with panchayats highlighted in these trainings. ▪ 80 One day capacity building training (CBT) conducted for SHG members. Book keeping, leadership, loan disbursement rules, yearly planning were the topics covered in these trainings. ▪ One Leadership Training (3 day duration) held for Central Coordination Committee. • One day Exposure visit on functioning of federation in other area conducted for Federation members and 50 members participated.
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3. Information dissemination and awareness raising campaign 80 Information dissemination meetings - Jatha & Street play	523 Information dissemination meetings conducted. (see table-46) 14 Street play s conducted in 10 villages. (see table-47) 14 Jatha conducted. (See table-48)	80 Information disseminatn meetings conducted in 10 villages. - Jatha conducted in 10 project villages. - Street play conducted in 10 project villages.	523 Information dissemination meetings on 19 subjects had been conducted in 10 villages. Output of these meetings: 14 farmers persuaded for government subsidy scheme for vermi compost tanks, 120 people registered for Yen Health Cards, 66 farmers approached panchayaths for subsidy for bio gas units, 17 farmers approached horticulture department for subsidizing their bio digester units. 450 SHG members participated in Grama sabha and ward sabha meetings. 14 Street plays on protection of natural resources conducted in 10 villages and 1740 people witnessed. 11 Jatha- Awareness walk conducted in 10 villages. Participants visited 446 houses and distributed pamphlets on Natural resources.
4. Developing a village level Natural Resources Data	Collected village level data. (see table49)	Developing a village level Natural resources Data.	Collected Village level data (population,institutions,grama panchayats, natural resources). Reports are maintained for reference.
5. Participatory action planning for micro watershed through PRA and meetings	14 PRA conducted in 10 villages. (see table-50)	Participatory action planning for micro watershed through PRA and meetings.	14 PRA conducted in 10 villages and planned watershed activities on their lands.
6. Exhibition and Information dissemination on soil water conservation and sustainable agriculture	2 . Exhibition and Information dissemination on soil water conservation and sustainable agriculture. (See table-51)	Exhibition & Information dissemination on soil water conservation and sustainable agriculture.	2 Exhibition and Information dissemination programme on soil, water conservation and sustainable agriculture organized. As many as 1000 persons (farmers,SHG members , students) participated.

7. Staff training	▪ Every week project monitoring meetings are held. ▪ One week residential training for staff was conducted at Institute of Social Development , CODP Kadri Mangalore.-2010 ▪ 3day training in KKS Coimbatore on Advanced training on Project Monitoring and Evaluation.-2010. ▪ 3 day residential training for staff conducted at KVK Shimoga-2010. ▪ Two staff members under went four day work shop on Impact Monitoring and Evaluation held at Mangalore and one week training at Bangalore.-2011.	Staff training	▪ Every week project monitoring meetings are held. ▪ One week residential training for staff was conducted at Institute of Social Development, CODP Kadri Mangalore (2010). ▪ One representative of DISHA participated in a 3day training in KKS Coimbatore on Advanced training on Project Monitoring and Evaluation.-2010 ▪ 3 day residential training for staff conducted at KVK Shimoga-2010 ▪ Two staff members under went four day work shop on Impact Monitoring and Evaluation held at Mangalore and one week training at Bangalore.(2011)
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6. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF IMPLEMENTED ACTIVITIES

WORK DONE (FACTS)

1. 3938 staggered trenches were dug through 76 farmers in 123 hectare area in 10 villages.
2. 843 cumt stone bunds constructed by 91 farmers in 10 villages
3. 912 mt bunds constructed by 76 families in 9 villages
4. 7175 forest and fuel wood plants planted by 580 families in 10 villages.
5. 900 fruit bearing horticultural plants are planted by 180 families in 10 villages.
6. 98 gully plugs constructed by 45 families in 10 villages
7. 14 Masonry gully plugs constructed by 14 families in 8 villages.
8. 04 vented dam constructed by 31 families in two villages.
9. 17 farm ponds constructed by 17 families in 9 villages.
10. 05 irrigation ponds renovated by 33 families in 5 villages.
11. 10 shutter walls for irrigation wells constructed by 20 families in 5 villages.
12. 96 drinking water wells – stone lining and parapet wall constructed by 186 families in 9 villages.
13. 10 roof water harvesting storage tanks constructed by 58 families in 9 villages
14. 125 roof water harvesting units installed by 125 families in 5 villages.
15. 03 model units established by three farmers in 3 villages.
16. 91 seed protectors and donors were trained and enlisted in 10 villages.
17. 65 vermicompost units were established by 65 families in 10 villages.
18. 60 Liquid bio manure and bio pesticide units were established by 60 families.
19. 111 Kitchen garden units were established by 111 families in 10 villages.
20. 66 biogas units were established by 65 families in 10 villages.
21. 113 Smokeless Chullas were established in 10 villages.
22. 43 income generation activities were started by 43 persons in 9 villages.
23. 15 persons were trained in carpentry and pottery in 6 villages.
24. 96 SHGs were formed with 1404 persons in 10 villages.
25. 10 village watershed committees were formed by 96 SHGs and function in 10 villages.
26. One central level self help group federation is activated involving SHGs from 10 villages.
27. One coordination committee was formed by representatives of village watershed committees and is functioning at central level.

B.HOW (PROCESSES)

Interventions: All the interventions planned are implemented under the following six categories:

1. Erosion protection measures on farmers land
2. Measures to improve water Conditions
3. Ecological agriculture
4. Alternative energy
5. Credit fund for IGP
6. Training of Target group

The process of project implementation consisted the following phases:

Phase I (May 2008- Apr2009):

- Initiation and preparation: Contact meetings, information dissemination through handbills, jatha(rally), dialogue with government departments, field exposure visit ,SHG formation and data collection activities were conducted in the villages.
- Staff training was conducted for the staff.

Phase II (May –December 2009)

- Contact meetings and formation of SHGs continued.
- Technical consultation with AFPRO was held and started guiding us.
- Group strengthening through capacity building trainings.
- Micro planning involving stakeholders was held in 5 villages.
- Formation of Village Watershed Committees in 10 villages and preliminary training sessions conducted.
- Capacity building sessions conducted for Spandana SHG Federation for activation.
- Capacity building training continued for SHGs and groups on managerial skills.
- Dialogue with government departments to know the facilities available to farmers and BPL families from Grama panchayats and government departments.
- Jatha(village level rally) involving farmers, village leaders, SHG representatives and staff organized in the villages to create awareness on natural resource protection and seeking community participation.
- Street play shows were organized in strategic places in the project villages to increase awareness among the village population.
- Work on implementation of structures in the project villages initiated. Staggered trenches, stone bunding ,bund strengthening and vegetative hedges, plantation of fuel wood and horticultural plants,gully plugs,MGP,farm ponds ,irrigation open wells with shutter, parapet wall construction and stone lining for drinking water open wells, roof water harvesting campaign, initiation of seed bank, vermin compost tanks, liquid bio manure, kitchen garden, smokeless chullahs were installed.
- Training on ecological agriculture for farmers was conducted.
- IGP motivation, enterprise development skill training conducted and those who were willing to start IGP were supported through IGP support fund.

- Data collection on demographic, social, physical and natural resources continued.
- Visits by representatives of AHB- Ms.Heike Kluve and Mr.Emmanuel Monis.

Phase III (Jan to December 2010):

- Contact meetings and SHG formation continued.
- Central Coordination Committee was formed.
- Community mobilization and group formation- SHGs and Central Committees were formed.
- Capacity building training conducted for SHGs, Village Watershed Committees, Central Committee.
- Conducted exposure visits for Spandana Federation to other NGOs for gaining experience and improve self confidence.
- Micro watershed planning continued in 9 villages.
- Exhibition to create awareness on natural resources, ecological agriculture and IGP was held.
- Work on implementation of structures in the project villages continued. Staggered trenches, stone bunds ,bund strengthening and vegetative hedges, plantation of fuel wood and horticultural plants, gully plugs, MGP, farm ponds, renovation of farm ponds, irrigation open wells with shutter ,parapet wall construction and stone lining for drinking water open wells, roof water harvesting units for individual families and construction of rain water storage tanks for the community, vented dam ,vermi compost tanks, liquid bio manure, kitchen garden, smokeless chullahs were installed.
- Training on ecological agriculture and field exposure conducted.
- Model units initiated by the farmers.
- Bio gas plants installed in the villages through farmers.
- Income generation activities implemented by the stakeholders.
- Consultation and guidance from AFPRO Team continued.
- Training for farmers on seed collection and storage was conducted.
- Staff training continued.

Phase IV (Jan 2011 to July2012):

- Contact meetings and SHG formation continued.
- Contact meetings with grama panchayat members and government officials conducted.
- Capacity building training conducted for SHGs, Village Watershed Committees and Central Committee.
- Support grant given to IGP beneficiaries.
- Market exploration for sale of products produced by IG stakeholders.
- Training 15 persons in traditional skills especially in carpentry and pottery.
- Exhibition to create awareness on natural resources, ecological agriculture and IGP was held.
- Work on implementation of structures in the project villages continued. Staggered trenches, plantation of fuel wood and horticultural plants, Gully plugs, farm ponds, irrigation water well, parapet wall construction and stone lining for drinking water open wells, roof water harvesting units for individual families, vented dam, vermi compost tanks, liquid bio manure, kitchen garden, smokeless chullahs,Bio gas units were installed.
- Training for farmers on seed collection and storage was conducted.
- Staff training continued.
- Project evaluation by the external facilitator.
- Visits by representatives of AHB- Ms.Heike Kluve and Mr.Emmanuel Monis.

C.WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED

Activities	Original target 2008 to2011	Extra target 2009-2010	Jan to July- 2012 target	Total target	No of Activity implemented (Output)
5.1.1.3. Erosion protection measures on farmers land					
1 Staggered trenches	3840 trenches	0	20 trenches	3860 trenches	3938 trenches
2. Stone bunding	500cumt	108cumt	230cumt	838umt	843 cubic meters stone bunds constructed
3. Bund strengthening & vegetative hedges	50families /600mt	17families /204mt	06families /72mt	73families /876mt	76families /912mt
4 Plantation of forest and fuel wood plants	5000plants	2000plants	0	7000plants	7175plants
5. Planting of Horticultural plants.	100families /500plants	80families /400plants	0	180families /900plants	180families /900plants
5.1.1.4. Erosion protection measures on farmers land					
1 Gully plugs.	80	17	0	97	98
2. Masonry gully plugs	10	04	0	14	14
3. Vented Dam	02	0	02	04	04
5.1.1.5 Measures to improve water condition					
1. Farm ponds	10	06	01	17	17
2. Rennovation of farm ponds	02	03	0	05	05
3. Irrigation wells-Shutter modification	10	0	0	10	10
4. Drinking water open well-stone lining and parapet wall construction.	10	6	16	32	96
5. Rain water harvesting tanks	10tanks	0	0	10tanks	10tanks
6. Rain water harvesting campaign	100units	25units	0	125units	125units
5.1.1.6 Ecological Agriculture					
1.a) Motivational training in organic farming b)Model units	• Motivation training for 200 farmers • 3model units	0	0	•Motivation training for 200 farmers •3model units	• Motivation training for 600 farmers • 3model units
2 Seed Bank	Rs 30000/-	Rs30000/-	0	Rs60000/-	Identified seed donors
3. Vermi comost units	50 units	05 units	10 units	65 units	65 units
4. Liquid manure and bio pesticide units.	50 units	10 units	0	60 units	60 units
5. Kitchen Garden	100families	11families	0	111families	111families

5.1.1.7. Alternative energy					
1. Bio gas units.	10units	11units	43units	64 units	66 units
2.Smoke less chullas	50units	0	63units	113 units	113 units
5.1.1.8 Credit fund for IGPand skill development training					
1.IGP	Support grant for 50 persons Rs350000/-	0	0	Support grant for 50 persons Rs350000/-	43 persons (With additional support from IGP support fund).
2.Traditional skill development training	15 persons	0	0	15 persons	15 persons
5.1.2.1. Community Development					
1.SHG group formation	50 groups	0	0	50 groups	96 SHGs Formed.
2.Village watershed committee formation	10	0	0	10	10
3.SHG federation	01	0	0	01	01
3.Central coordination committee	01	0	0	01	01

C.INVOLVEMENT OF THE TARGET GROUP

The whole project was built on community participation. We firmly believed that only those people who have craving for growth and improvement will participate in the developmental activities. It took us one and half year to know their pulse and prepare them for the participation in the NRM activities. Looking back now we confidently say that all the NRM activities are implemented with active participation of the target group at all level.

SHGs, Village Watershed Committees (VWCs) have been oriented on various interventions and how these activities are required to be implemented. VWCs have taken guidance from DISHA staff in selecting beneficiaries on implementing the activities. Demonstration meetings were held for staggered trenches, tree planting, planting of horticultural plants, kitchen garden, gully plugs and liquid manure preparation. Expert advice was sought for MGP, biogas installation, vermi-compost units, roof water harvesting and construction of vented dam. VWCs have organized training on use and maintenance of biogas units as well as other NRM structures. They have also organized exposure visits on organic farming and functioning of federations.

Staff, VWC, as well as SHG members also have undergone training on community mobilization, result based management and leadership training. It gave a boost for successful implementation of the said project. All these programmes and trainings had positive impact in the project area. The staff apart from participating in implementing activities also involved in social functions held in the villages. This has boosted DISHAs image in the village and helped to overcome hurdles in implementing the activities. In the beginning some of the activities such as kitchen garden, planting of horticultural plants, building biogas units, building vented dam were not familiar to the community. AFPRO guided us through practical demonstrations. The biogas construction team sent by Vijay industries Puttur

also cooperated well with the target group. Our staff also learnt the skills and were able to guide the target group. The involvement of VWCs in implementing the activities is laudable. All activities are evaluated and prioritized by VWCs before awarding to the beneficiaries. It also kept in mind that long term objective of protection of natural resources was highlighted among the target groups. From the beginning the target group was well briefed on the benefits of protecting the natural resources. The beneficiaries have also felt the need of protecting the same. Since all the activities are in one way or the other were beneficial to all the people of the community, people have accepted these activities whole heartedly. VWCs and DISHA had the fear of non cooperation from the elite. As the project progressed, this fear disappeared. They also cooperated by letting their land for staggered trenches, gully plugs, MGP, forest plantation and vented dam.

7. WHETHER THE PRESENT PROJECT CONTRIBUTED TO ANY OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE TARGET AREA DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

(Either activity by the target group and/or the community as a whole)

Some specific contributions are given in the following paragraphs:

1. The main development in the community as a whole is people's active participation level has increased in panchayat level meeting such as ward sabha and grama sabhas. But the panchayats are very slow in responding to the people's needs. We are hoping that it will gather speed in the coming years.
2. Our contact meetings with government have resulted in bringing the stakeholders together for meaningful interaction with officials. Now the horticulture department has come forward to support few families for bio digester and vermi compost units.
3. Awareness and advocacy on employment guarantee programme of the central government (NREGA) has motivated interested individuals to enroll for jobs in the villages. This programme has also come as a boon to small and marginal farmers to undertake work on soil and water conservation on their land.
4. Four schools have come forward to create awareness among the students on water harvesting with support from DISHA.

8 . THE IMPACT

(With reference to the each measure if possible; expected and unexpected as well as positive and negative impact (on the target group and on the community in general.)

The project has some specific impacts in improving the water & soil conditions, improvement in the economic and social life of families. We all know that assessment of the tangible and intangible impact of the project in the expected areas require some more time as several interventions were implemented in the year 2010. However DISHA made attempts to document the impacts with the help of stakeholders. Here below we narrate the impact with indicators under each activity as possible.

Staggered trenches: All together 3938 trenches were dug by 76 Farmers in 123 hectares of land in 10 villages. These staggered trenches contributed to soil protection. In order to assess the quantity of soil loss we selected 14 spots for setting indicators. During 2010 and 2011 we laid plastic sheets in each of these trenches to collect soil. Results are found in the following page.

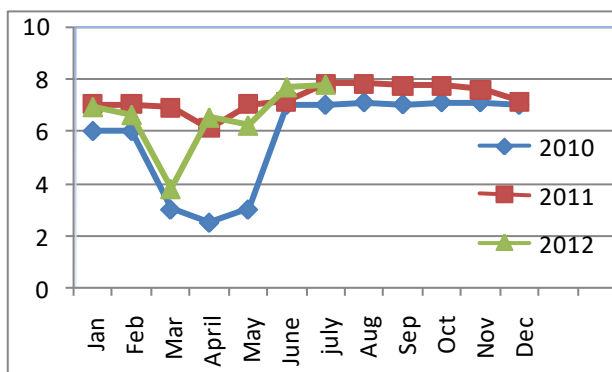
Indicator: Soil collection in trenches in the year 2010 to 2011

SI No	Village	Beneficiary	Number of hectares in which staggered trenching taken	Soil collection in trenches at 2010			Soil collection in trenches at 2011		
				Collected soil in per trench (kg)	Average Soil collection per trench (kg)	Total (estimated) qty. of soil prevented from erosion(kg)	Collected soil in per trench (kg)	Average Soil collection per trench (kg)	Total(estimated) qty of soil prevented from erosion (kg)
1	Mudshedde	Laveena Menezes	10.42	23	46.5	485	18	37	386
	Mudshedde	Cyprian Menezes		70			56		
2	Mallur	Padmavathi Alva	46	37	37	1702	28	28	1280
3	Ulaibettu	Rosi Pirera	1.62	5	14	23	2	10	16
	Ulaibettu	Saimon		23			18		
4	Kandavara	Narasiha Manaiya	3.53	27	30.25	107	23	26	92
	Kandavara	Shantha Udupa		33.5			29		
5	Kilinjar	Laxman Kaje	22.03	43	52.5	1171	35	46	1013
	Kilinjar	Monta Naika		62			57		
	Addur	Ravishankar	7.18	21	21	151	16	16	115
7	Muthur	Thimmappa Kulal	1.68	28	28	47	21	21	35
8	Muloor	Manjunatha	19.43	32	32	622	27	27	525
9	Kolambe	Jeevitha	5.65	36	36	203	31	31	175
10	Kolavoor	Eswar	5.46	23	23	126	20	20	109
	Total		123.00	463.5	320.25	4637	381	262	3746

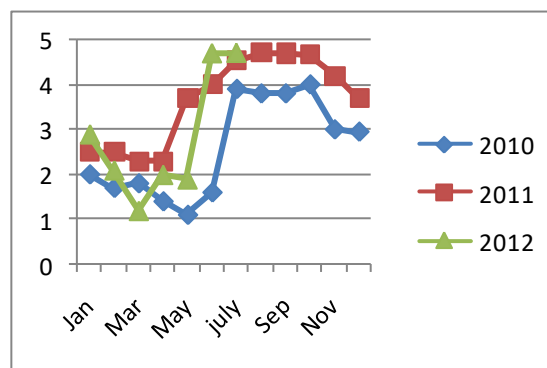
Remark on Indicator chart: Soil collection (Area 123.00 Ha split in 10 villages.) in staggered trenches in the year 2010 and 2011(in kg) is indicated in the above table. The quantity of soil prevented from erosion slightly higher in the first year. It may be due to the freshly dug trenches and excavated loose soil spread on the surface has been collected in the trenches. In the second year such soil is stabilized. By installing staggered trenches, it is evident that about 3746 KG of top soil is prevented from erosion.

Apart from protection of soil from erosion, staggered trenches also contributed towards percolation of water. We are measuring the water level of sample wells close to these trenches in each village. The results are shown in the following graphs.

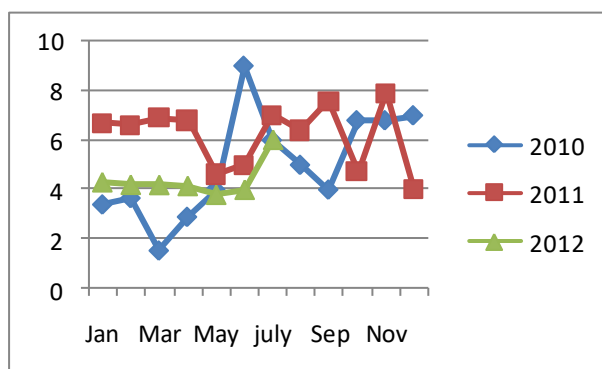
**Water level measurement in the wells close to staggered trenches:
Month wise water level in the wells (in meters)**



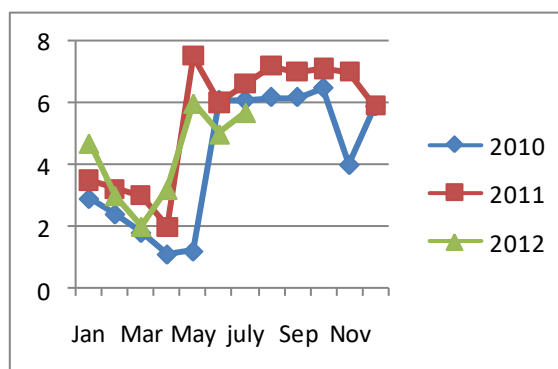
Village:Kilinjar Place/well: Mohan Andrelu Kilinjar



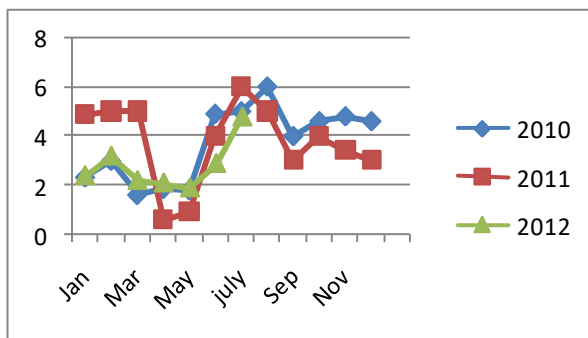
Village:Kolavoor Pace/well:Eswar Ballaje



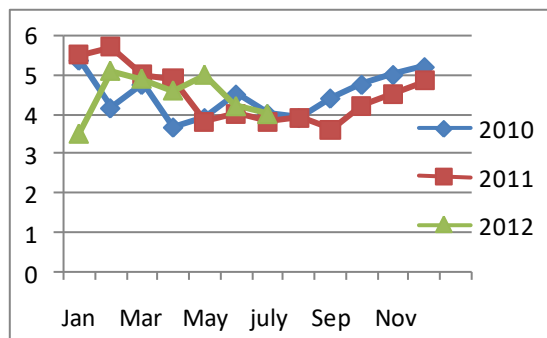
Village:Kolambe Place/well:Jeevitha Kolambe



Village:Muthur Place/Well: Kusuma Mattu



Village:Kandavara Place/Well: Chandrasah Shetty Thenja



Village: Addur Place/Well: Ravishankar Nuyee

Comments on the graph: The water level in the wells of families living near to the staggered trenches has been recorded every month on same date. The 'X' axis represents water level in meters. '0' is the bottom level of the well. 'Y' axis represents months.

After installation of staggered trenches, slight increase is observed in the crucial months that are in the months of January, February, March, April and May.

Regarding increase in soil moisture it is apparent and it is observed that in the villages of Mulur and Mallur tree growth is better. We have also seen that average 10Kg of dry leaves have been collected in the trenches of Manjunath of Mulur village and in the trenches of Alwin Mascarenhas of Kandavara village. In both places perennial spring water wells are located and spring water resource is better.

Stone bunds:

843 cubic meter stone bunds were constructed on 84.3 hectares of farmers land. 91 Farmers have taken up this activity in 10 villages. Farmers found this activity very useful and rewarding. It was useful and protected their fields from erosion, caving and being washed off. Annual rainfall of Dakshina Kannada is 3500mm. Most of the farmers of Dakshina Kannada were paddy growers and hence before cultivation they have to level it. High rainfall and land leveling activity etc are contributing towards soil erosion. The AHB-BMZ funded stone bunding activity came as boon for these vulnerable farmers. The quantity of stone bunding taken up is small but it has sent good message to others. In Ulaibettu and Kandavara village people have insisted panchayaths to support stone bunding work. In Kandavara by not knowing who have taken up the projects on stone bunding, renovation of farm ponds and parapet construction for drinking water open wells, people of neighboring village of Adyapady have requested the panchayath that similar activities to be done in their village also. In fact it is true that panchayaths have not supported any soil and water conservation activities. Now the people as well as elected panchayath members are initiating how best these kinds of activities can be supported at panchayath level.

Bund Strengthening and vegetative hedges:

912 meter bund strengthening and vegetative hedges work done. 76 families are covered in 09 villages. The vegetative hedge acted like fence to their piece of land. It not only protected their soil and crops, but also helped them to grow more vegetables and fruit plants. Those families having land without protection have benefitted from this activity. Under this programme, the small land owners having land less than half an acre have fenced their land and are growing spinach, ladies finger, paddy, banana, mango and other leafy vegetables. Simon of Uaibettu has successfully grown paddy in 0.25 acre land. Mrs. Rathnavathi of Kilinjar Village is growing banana plants in her small 0.05 acre land. Similarly all other 74 families have put up fence around their land and gainfully using their piece of lands.

Plantation forest and fuel wood plants:

580 farmers planted 7175 plants in their land in 10 villages. The forest Plants are small. They require some more time to establish. Some have perished at the end of monsoon season. The reason for the death of the plants is water stagnation, degraded soil type etc. In Ulaibettu partial plantation was lost due to wild fire. We have planted some more seedlings in the staggered trenches of Ulaibettu and Mallur villages. Farmers have been also told to protect useful trees. The saplings planted are scattered in all the villages. In Mallur village the saplings are planted in staggered trenches. These plants require manuring. Hence the growth is slow. We are hopeful to see these plants in a grown up state after about 5 years.

Planting of Horticultural plants:

We have implemented this activity among people having small piece of land between 0.05 to 2 acres. 180 families planted 900 fruit plants in their land. The fruit plants have shown good growth. Those fruit plants growing in warm climate such as Mango, Sapota, Jamun, Guava, Rambotaan were planted by the farmers. These plants also require time for growing and bearing fruits. The Jamun plants (apple like fruit looks white or pink has soft edible carp) have started bearing fruits. The fruit is rich in vitamin C and minerals. Households are protecting and watering all of horticultural plants planted by them.

Gully Plugs and Masonry Gully plugs:

98 gully plugs constructed with the participation of 45 farmers in 10 villages. 14 MGPs constructed in 14 farmer's land in 08 villages. The gully plugs and MGP have saved the farmers valuable soil as well as it increased water percolation. As there were lots of gullys formed in every body's farm land, this

activity was very much taken up by farmers, although the idea of installing gully plugs is new and seldom put in practice. We have demonstrated this activity in few places. Now these activities are located in 112 places and are functioning well. Besides protecting valuable soil and increase water percolation these structures also protect land from deepening of gullies.

Vented Dam construction:

04 Vented dams are constructed at Kilinjar and Kandavara Villages. Total 31 Farmers are involved. The Kilinjar vented dam is helpful to irrigate 14.2 acre of paddy land. The Kandavara Vented Dam helpful to irrigate 25 acre of paddy and vegetable land. In both the villages the water is available for second crop. The two new dams constructed this year will be operational in the month of December 2012. It is estimated that these two dams will irrigate a total area of 23.28 acres. Hence total area that is irrigated from these 4 dams will be 62.8 acres. Apart from direct irrigation, these dams have helped to increase underground water table. There are 17 open wells around these 04 vented dams. The construction of vented dams is crown activity of the project and attracting attentions of panchayaths as well as from the public. The unique system of installing shutter is appreciated by many. It is less time consuming and with ease it can be put in place. The system is first developed by a farmer near Vittal panchayath. The design is perfected by AFPRO Bangalore. Farmers are delighted and are happy with the system. The beneficiaries themselves are taking care of the shutters (like removing them, painting and storing it in a safe place) especially during off season. The dam construction and subsequent utilization of water has a sense of accomplishment among farmers.

Farm ponds:

17 Farm ponds are constructed in 17 farmer's land in 9 villages. The size of the ponds is 5 meter long 5 meter wide and 1.5 meter deep. The water holding capacity of each pond is 37500 liters. It helped beneficiaries in increasing underground water level. Except in Kandavara village, all other villages the structures were constructed at elevated places. These ponds gather rain water and stored for a while. The stored water helps them to increase soil moisture around the pond. In Kilinjar the farmer Shridhar Shetty also uses the water to irrigate his paddy crop. In Kandavara Village the ponds collect spring water. In Ulaibettu Mr. Sundara Poojary spent additional amount and built stone wall around the pond. In this structure, in addition to collecting rain water he also stores excess spring water from nearby irrigation well. This has helped him to use the water judiciously for his garden crops. Similarly all other farmers are making best use of rain water through the farm ponds.

Renovation of farm ponds:

05 Ponds renovated benefitting 33 families. The total renovated area is 1464 cubic meters. At Kilinjar 11 people used pond water for drinking and irrigating paddy fields. In Kandavara 06 families use the water for irrigating horticultural crops. In Kolambe village 02 families used the water from renovated pond for irrigating coconut, areca, banana and vegetable crops. 06 families in Ulaibettu using the water to irrigate coconut and areca crops. At Mudushedde 08 families are using water for drinking and 02 families for irrigating coconut, banana and areca crops. The water is used to irrigate crops in an area of 17.22 acres. The Ulaibettu and Kilinjar ponds were the oldest and most silted. The support fund helped them to re-establish the pond and utilize the water in a better way. The Ulaibettu pond was shared by 6 families and they use the water by turn. The water flows by gravitation. They now have installed gate valve and are able to regulate the flow. It is the only source of water for watering their 2.0 acre gardens. All the renovated ponds have directly helped the beneficiaries to increase their crop yield and income of the families.

Irrigation open wells with shutter modification:

In 05 villages, 10 wells were renovated and shutter walls constructed. These are spring wells and spring water was wasted due to no proper protection was in place. Now the spring water flow of these wells is regulated by installing a wall and shutter. 20 Farmers are utilizing the water for growing

paddy, areca, coconut and banana crops. The extent of land for which the water is used is 12.70 acres. Umesh Neeli of Kilinjar village stores the water for a week and lets it to his paddy field. He says this water is the only source and good source for his paddy crop. By renovating, he and his brothers utilize the water for their crops. He has an assured source of water for his farm. He grows paddy in 2.4 acres. Sundara Poojary of Malluru village also put a shutter to his irrigation well and uses the water for one acre areca garden.

Drinking water open wells – stone lining and parapet wall construction:

96 wells were constructed with parapet wall utilizing budget of 32 wells. 186 families are utilizing the water. The concerned families spent more than the budgeted amount. The wells are now clean and hygienic. The wells are protected from dirt, filth etc. entering into the well. 64 households spent ` 1182,500/- in excess to allotted funds. The households were in acute need of having clean drinking water but were unable to bear the cost of repairs. The subsidy amount provided from the project fund acted as stimulus and assurance to complete the work. It became one of the most popular activities of the project. In a cluster Kuttikala of Mallur village, there was only one well for 6 families. The families used subsidy amount for procuring construction material. All the other work has been shared by each family.

This activity has stimulated unity and confidence of people on DISHA's programmes. This activity has sent right note among political leaders some of who were campaigning against DISHA's right based approaches.

Roof water harvesting (RWH) Tanks:

10 Roof Water Harvesting Tanks were constructed with the involvement of 58 Families. The R W H tanks operating in localities where there is no well water for the community. The families are collecting rain water as well as water from public pipe taps in these storage tanks and use it for household purposes.

Roof water harvesting Campaign:

125 households have installed RWH Units. Each unit consists of rain collecting channel, a charcoal filter and a storage tank. During rainy season, the storage tank of 250 litre capacity fills and water thus collected is used by the family during non raining days. The storage tank is also helped them to store water from public taps. This activity helped very much for the families having no wells of their own. The families now have water when no other water is available around. The impact is that they got encouraged and are pressurizing the panchayath bodies for increased allotment of budget for water supply. Lack of water supply is the main issue that comes to the fore whenever panchayath *gramasabhas* are taking place in all most all the panchayats. During village watershed committee meetings and also in SHG meetings the issue is vigorously discussed. People have obtained information on new water supply projects of panchayaths and pressing for impartial and complete implementation of such projects. DISHA's intervention of collecting rain water has in a way awakened the people and is demanding for quality water.

Ecological Agriculture:

40 Motivation trainings conducted for 600 farmers. They gained knowledge of organic farming system. They have shown interest to go for organic farming. Some farmers who had earlier experience in organic farming have inspired new members. 02 Motivation field visits have been conducted for 77 farmers.

3 Model farming units each on paddy, coconut and vegetable farming were established by three farmers. These three farmers were helped to build store rooms for storing manure, vermicompost units, small cow shed, water storage tank, purchase small agricultural implements and install small

drier. These units helped them in well utilizing their resources and also helped in increasing production. These three farmers are growing their crops organically. The paddy farmer is exclusively growing paddy by using vermicompost. The yield and other parameters are recorded are as follows.

Name of the farmer: Rajesh Shetty;

Place: Ulipady, Kilinjar village

Paddy Variety	Date of harvest	Crop	Length of the panicle.	Total length of the paddy plant	No. of good Paddy grains in a single panicle.	Seeds without grains in a panicle.	Yield per acre in quintals
Jyothi	7-3-10	2 nd crop	18cm	73.3cm	132	7	7.76
Kaje Jaya	25-10-10	1 st crop	21cm	120cm	162	16	12
Kaje Jaya	16-3-11	2 nd crop	19cm	75.4cm	130	7	8
Kaje Jaya	6-10-11	1 st crop	25cm	122cm	202	21	14
Jyothi	6-3-12	2 nd crop	20cm	80cm	142	10	10
Kaje Jaya	17-10-12	1 st crop	24cm	135cm	182	9	20.4

Remarks : The paddy yield in the 1st and 2nd crop is shown separately. Usually yield in the first crop is better compared to the second crop. We can notice that yield has gradually increased in three years. This may be attributed to personal motivation and interest to grow these crops. In addition to growing paddy he has started a dairy unit. He availed subsidy from government scheme for his bio-digester unit.

Similarly model farm units on coconut and vegetable crops established by Mohmmad Idma and Norbert Sequeira at Mallur and Kandavara villages. The Coconut model farmer uses judicious organic manure in his coconut farm and has mulched his crops. He has kept record for his coconut yields. In the year 2011 he has harvested 4155 nuts. In the year 2012 up to October he has harvested 3631 nuts per acre (Average number of trees per acre is 60).

Initiation of seed bank:

07 Trainings on protection of indigenous seeds for 380 farmers conducted. 91 seed donors have been identified. These donors themselves cultivate variety of crops and are willing to exchange seeds whenever requested. Sample seed varieties are collected for demonstration and distribution. A total of 74 farmers have availed the benefit from the seed bank facility. The concept of protecting indigenous seeds has gained popularity among farmers. The farmers are keeping seeds enough for their own use.

Vermi compost units:

65 Vermi compost units were constructed by 65 farmers. These farmers are producing vermicompost. As on July 2012, 55 Farmers have produced 100.6 tons of vermi compost. The manure was used for the crops on 61 acres of farming land. 8 farmers sold 3600 kgs of vermi compost and 6 farmers sold 32.5 kgs of earth worms. The other 10 farmers have just completed constructing the units. They are yet to fill the tanks with raw manure. The crops using vermicompost have shown improvements and quality yields. Stella Misquith of Mulur Village added one more unit by her own. She has used the manure for her jasmine, areca and banana crop. She had good yield of jasmine flowers. Usually her

crop spoils in rainy season but after using vermicompost in the year 2010 and 2011 she got good and quality yields. She attributes it to vermicompost use. In Kilinjar, Rammanna Nayak uses the vermicompost for paddy crop as top dressing. He harvested 2 to 3 quintals more than the usual 5 quintals of paddy. Francis Lobo of Ulaibettu Village and Norbert Sequeira of Kandavara Village have used the manure for growing vegetables. They said that their crop yields have improved. Village watershed committee's ambition is that every agricultural household should have at least one vermicompost unit.

Liquid bio manure and bio pesticides:

60 farmers installed and operating Liquid bio manure units. At the end of July 2012, 133,250 litres of liquid bio manure produced and used for crops on 72 acres of land. The liquid manure has been used for the following crops: vegetable, areca, fruit plants, jasmine, betel leaves, banana etc. Good results have been seen in vegetables, jasmine crop, beetal leaves and areca. Flavia Lobo of Ulaibettu, Sylvester Monteiro of Adduru and Narasimha Shetty of Kilinjar said that their banana, areca, coconut and vegetable crops have blossomed well after the use of liquid manure. Though nobody tried the decoction as pesticide but farmers have noticed less pest attack after the use of liquid bio manure.

Kitchen garden:

111 families established kitchen garden units. The beneficiaries are found to be happy. These families are growing vegetables in about 6-9 square meter area. They have successfully grown brinjal, bottle gourd, double beans, ladies finger, amaranths, cucumber and spinach. A total of 8291Kg vegetable was produced by these families. 36 families sold 1079Kg vegetables. This activity had very good impact on the community as a whole and it inspired others also. The vegetables thus grown have partially taken care of their house needs. Similarly there are many families who never grew vegetables grown and relished home grown vegetable.

Bio gas plants:

66 farmers constructed Bio gas units. Farmers have started using gas for cooking. Each family is saving about 25 K.G fuel wood per day. Thus 602.25 tons of fuel wood is saved per year by these families. They also get slurry which is used as organic manure. The families who have installed biogas have said that it boosted their morale and also income, they become like city women who speak about having gas connections. Our women's status also improved. These families said that their drudgery is reduced very much. The families have passionately built these units and are taking care of them. The women also said that it has positive impact on their health as there is no smoke in the kitchen. Mr. Herald from Ulaibettu panchayath said 'I am making use of the slurry for my areca and vegetable crops. The growth of these crops is fantastic. I was also saving fire wood which is scarce in our place. I am happy'.

For Christine Moras of Kandavara Village biogas unit has come as a boon. She has started producing rice cakes (Idli) and supply to caterers. 'I am having surplus gas so I started rice cake production' she said. Raghava Salian of Kilinjar is a small farmer. He and three of his daughters have involved in dairying. 'Gobar gas unit gives gas as well as manure. I am using the slurry for my paddy crop and I am getting good yield. I am meeting all the household expenses from the income of the agriculture' he replies when asked.

Vishalakshi of Addur village does not have land except 0.05 acre house site. She doesn't have any

income. Therefore she rears cows and earns income by selling milk. She always had to buy fire wood for cooking. Now she has put up a biogas unit. "It has helped our family. I have no words to explain the benefits from this unit. I had to go faraway places for collecting wood. Now my time is saved. Lot of improvements has taken place at our house. We were neglected and were discriminated by neighbours. Now we are respected and not disgracing us any more" she said. Similarly every household has something to say about biogas units. These units saved fuel wood, improved health and are making best use of cow dung.

Smokeless chullas:

113 Poor families constructed smokeless chullas and started using it. These families are happy and are able to cook food with less fuel wood. They said it is fuel efficient, eco friendly and non hazardous to their health. The smokeless Chullas have brought cheers in poor households. It is because now they got a neat cooking place. The improved chullas have two openings and women are able to heat up two vessels of food at a time. This has saved the time. This activity is popular among families living in government provided house sites. The families are using combustible house wastes in these chullas and these chullas have become handy to heat food. People of Dakshina Kannada traditionally use boiled rice which requires 6 times more fuel wood than cooking raw rice. These smokeless chullas came as handy. All combustible waste in open places are gathered and utilized. It helped them to keep the premises clean also.

Credit fund for IGP:

Motivation and orientation camps on self employment have been held for 455 persons. For 112 persons EDP (Entrepreneurship Development Programme) training was conducted. Two persons were trained in computer skills. Support grant was given for 43 SHG members for IGP activities. Total amount spent was 410000/-. 10 members started tailoring units, 02 persons started goat rearing units, 16 persons started dairying, 04 persons started petty shops, 02 persons started auto hire, 01 person started Piggery, 03 persons started line sale of dress material, 01 person started fast food unit, 01 person started Poultry farming, 01 person opened hair dressing saloon. 02 persons started outlet for coconut sale. The IGP support fund is given as revolving fund. The beneficiaries return the grant in installments. The self employed are continuing and improving their trades. Good progress is seen among these persons.

02 Market exploration discussion meetings held. Advised and oriented 6 members on exploring market avenues.

6 month traditional skill development training for 15 persons was conducted of whom 13 persons learnt carpentry and 02 learnt pottery. They have gainfully employed.

Local contribution from the stakeholders:

Contribution from the stakeholders was ensured in almost every activity. As the implementation of the activities progressed the stakeholders found the benefits they would accrue from these activities they started sharing expenses which is beyond the projected quantity. They wanted these structures should be pucca and long lasting. The list given in the following page is the testimony for this action.

The farmer's personal contribution on NRM Activities

Sl no	Activity	No of Farmers	Contribution Amount
1	Stone lining and parapet wall construction for drinking water wells.	64	Rs 1182500-00
2	Vermicompost units.	17	Rs 100000-00
3	Stone bunding	24	Rs 263800-00
4	Irrigation well with shutter modification.	2	Rs30000-00
5	Farm pond	1	Rs5000-00
6	Bund strengthening and vegetative hedges	1	Rs 2000-00
7	Gully plugs	4	Rs11375-00
8	Masonry gully plugs	3	Rs11500-00
9	Gober gas units	66	Rs 396000-00
	Total	182	Rs 2002175-00

Case studies/stories of change:

1. Sheelavathi's Drinking water well: Sheelavathi is the only daughter of Umanath and Sampa. Uamanath works in a canteen and mother Sampa works as daily wage worker in the nearby paddy fields. Sheelavathi has two brothers. They work as helpers to masons. Sheelavathi rolls beedi and earns about Rs 50 per day. She had a dream of having a well of her own. Her dream was shattered when her house was collapsed in the last rainy season due to landslide. Being rendered homeless she gave up renovating her drinking water well and concentrated on building new a house which is an emergency. In SHG meeting her issue of house collapse was discussed. Though the members wished but could not help her since all the members are poor and their income is hardly sufficient to meet their own expenses. The group members approached the panchayat but PDO suggested them to represent it in the next year as the validity for the year was over. Disappointed Sheelavathi and her family appealed the contractor Chandrashekar under whom one of Sheelavathi's brother works. Seeing her pitiable condition he came forward to help the family. Now the family is staying in the make shift house. In the meantime Sheelavathi also kept contacts with the panchayath. Panchayath has forwarded her request and waiting for the sanction. Her dream for having a well renewed when the same contractor obliged to construct a parapet wall for the drinking water well. The family collected required stones, sand and cement. Family members contributed labour to desilt the well. Now Sheelavathi has a drinking water well. The house work is still pending. She is still persuading panchayath with a hope of getting government subsidy (of about Rs 50,000/-). If the government releases the money she can also complete the house work and stay in the new house.



2. 'I saved valuable biomas' claims Rathnaker Shetty Mudshedde:

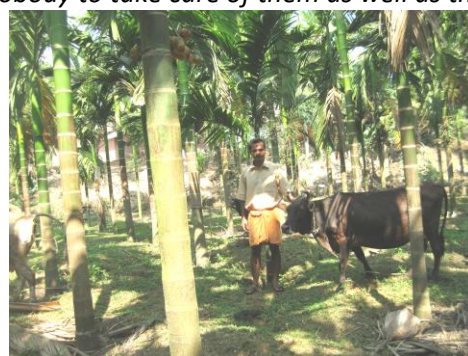
"I am a small farmer. I don't know anything else except agriculture. I grow vegetables namely okra, double beans, bottle gourd and sell these vegetables in the central market. I came to know a SHG who is meeting regularly and doing wonderful works. Having inspired by this I facilitated formation of similar SHG in my area and named it Phalguni SHG. I was aiming to build a gobergas unit but could not due to paucity of funds. Later on I was selected as a beneficiary for gobargas unit by the VWC and

I readily agreed. I spent about Rs 4500/, under AHB grants DISHA supported Rs 18000/ and got government subsidy Rs11500/. The total cost of my unit was Rs 34,000/. Had the DISHA not supported I could not have had this unit. Apart from the money that I spent, I also labored to complete the work. Now I am a satisfied person. This unit has relieved me from agony and hardship. My cooking task is made simple and good slurry(wet & dry) is produced for manuring the crops. Daily I used to burn 25K.G firewood for household needs. Apart from it I also use to collect and keep about one ton of spathes and fronds of areca and coconut. Now all these are saved and composted. I do not need LPG cylinders either. I am self sufficient with bio fuel’.

3. “I built my family from ruins”. Nalinakshi Bhandary Kandavara: *‘I am a member of Pragathi SHG Thenja, Kandavara. I am happily participating in all our SHG as well as other DISHA promoted committee meetings. I am basically an agriculturist. I married to Ravindra Bhandary who is also an agriculturist. I married him since 18 years. Our economic situation went from bad to worst mainly due to declining agricultural productivity, low price and husbands bad habits. My husband was spending whatever the income for consuming liquor. I was desperate. I made up my mind not to give up. I sold my gold and purchased a cow. I sold the milk and earned my income. Step by step I improved the dairy. Now I have six cows. I sell milk worth Rs 3500/ per week of which 50% is spent back on animals. I am using the surplus amount for children’s education and for running the home. Now my husband has given up drinking. DISHA has supported my biogas unit for which I am extremely grateful. It has lowered my burden of collecting and storing firewood. I had the problem of storing the firewood in dry condition. The wet fire wood was troubling me every day. Good bye to all problems. I have plenty of biogas. All my cooking problems are solved and I am sending my children to school on time. In addition I am using the biogas slurry for my areca coconut garden’.*



4. Successfully self employed- Anil Kumar Kilinjar: *I am a resident of Kilinjar village living with my parents. I am married and have two small kids. For short period I worked in a bar. But I was not happy. At the same time my parents got sick and there was nobody to take care of them as well as the agriculture. I had some interest in agriculture. But I was worried about income. At this juncture I was encouraged by DISHA for starting a dairy unit. I purchased two cows. These cows lifted me from economic hardship. Green fodder comes from the dry land and hybrid grass grown. I sell about 20 liters of milk daily and earn about Rs 480 per day. 50% of the income is spent for animal feed, medicines etc. With project support I have also built a biogas unit. Our SHG has 10 members. We are building a vented dam onto a nearby stream. We are hoping to have good water resource in the coming years’.*



5. Fire wood problem solved - Mohandas Addur: 'I live with my parents. I am married and have three children and all of them are going to school. I was busy with my household work and was reluctant to join SHG promoted by DISHA. Mrs. Harinakshi, Staff of DISHA Trust visited my house several times. One day a neighbor, Sahira Banu who also is a member of a SHG promoted by DISHA visited my house. She saw our hardship and struggling to make ends meet. She told about the SHG where she is a member and motivated me to join. I went to the group and was very much impressed about SHG activity. My wife also encouraged me to join the SHG. Now I am the happiest person. In the SHG, I have savings of about Rs 3200 in my account. I raised a loan of Rs 15000/- and bought a cow. Lot of improvement has taken place after joining the SHG. I completed construction of unfinished drinking water well. Now I have clean water for drinking and household purposes. I built a biogas unit. Now I do not need fire wood for cooking. All my work is done through biogas. We are sending our children to school on time. My wife is also happy. She works as helper in an anganwadi (Pre school). She finishes house hold work without any hassle and goes for work. We are farmers. The income from paddy crop was insufficient to meet all home expenses. The income from dairy helped me to pay school fees. I am collecting all the slurry got from biogas unit and use as manure for paddy fields. My children during the holidays and whenever they are free also help me in agriculture and dairy work'.



9. HOW IS THE IMPACT MONITORED & ASSESSED

DISHA worked out the following mechanisms to monitor the impact and assessment of the project interventions.

NGO level (Partner)	Field level
Staff members were oriented to the project interventions and trained in monitoring skills.	Formation of SHGs, Village Watershed Committees and Central Coordination Committee.
Staff meetings to discuss the progress and reports documented.	Orientation to SHGs and Committees on project interventions.
Field visits to the sites and stakeholders families.	Identification of sample sites for setting indicators for monitoring and orienting stakeholders on how to document the findings.
Technical inputs from AFPRO Bangalore-Feasibility, orientation through demonstration and guidance.	Evaluation of the impact by external evaluator.

10. PROBLEMS AND RISKS FACED

During the project period no major problems were faced. In the first phase we faced a trend that religious fundamentalism raising its ugly head supported by political parties. Perceived effects would be distrust between communities belong to different religion, hatredness, animosity and non cooperation. We tackled the problem by involving and inviting local leaders, elected representatives belonging to all parties, government functionaries and representatives of service groups in our activities as the case may be and integrated them into our activities.

We gave publicity to our activities so that public would come to know what DISHA is doing. We have not used any religious symbols in our programmes. Necessary permissions were obtained from panchayats , police and competent authorities prior holding any public programmes. Organized efforts by groups and people's organizations are highlighted and were focused. Staff members attended social functions held in the community as well.

DISHA had no experience of implementing project with such a budget outlay involving stakeholders. But adequate familiarization and legitimization activities in the field, involvement and participation of every stakeholder in the project, maintenance of transparency at all level, consultation and communication with the funding agency representatives, capacity building and hard work of the staff paved the way for smooth implementation of the project.

Other problems faced while implementing the project:

1. The issue of non cooperation and not taking up issues by concerned village panchayaths like taking up water distribution system, providing employment to small and marginal farmers under MNREGA scheme, issuing pensions to old age, widows, disabled etc. DISHA has made efforts to address these issues by creating awareness among people. People have taken up these issues with the panchayath either. In fact few meetings were held by bringing officials face to face with the people. Officials were expressing their inability to help people saying that funds are scarce.
2. Most of our SHGs members are beedi workers and their earnings are not increased since many years, but cost of essential commodities are rising steeply. Those families engaged in this skill are unable to switch over their trade either. Beedi workers are organizing and demanding for higher wages. But their demands are not yet met. We have made efforts to teach them some alternate options to augment their family income.
3. Agriculture has been badly hit. Many land owners have left their land fallow. Their children no more continue agriculture. They have migrated to bigger cities in search of jobs. They return home only for family functions. This trend has an effect in the lives agriculture labour families. Imbibing labourers into agriculture sector has come to a standstill. We have made efforts to motivate people to take up contract farming. In Mallur village few of the SHG members do contract farming.
4. Land rates have steeply increased due to land acquirement by the government. Land is being acquired for special economic Zones in our neighbourhood. Poor people have to squeeze in available sites only.
5. Expenses are more than the income: Most of the families are indebted, unavoidable expenses like child education, medical expenses, constructing houses, digging well for drinking water etc lead them to raise loans and subsequently falling to indebtedness. Some families have approached *Sanchi Trust* (Sanchi Trust formed by five NGOs just to cater to the needs of enterprising women.) for loans for lower interest rates and we have helped them to some extent.

6. Crop failures: Those Farmers practicing agriculture have raised crop loans, irrigation loans and loans to pay wages of labourers are finding difficult and sometimes are unable to repay loans due either low yield or crop failure. Crop failure is mainly attributed to vagaries of weather, pest attack, and acidification of soil due to continuous use of chemical fertilizers. Through series of organic trainings and visits we are making efforts to tell farmers on the dangers of utilizing chemical farming.

8. Farmers are facing the problem of wild animals destroying crops. The farmers have expressed their grievances during panchayath general meetings.

9. In one panchayath there is an instance where one official was asking petty bribe from our SHG members. We told the members in their respective meetings that the bribes should not be given. This has alerted the official and he started using delaying tactics. Similarly some of the farmers by their own have complained to the higher officials on non issuing MGNREGA works in another village. This has made the official aggressive in that panchayat. We told the members not to antagonize because it may jeopardize whole of our efforts in mobilizing MNREGA funds for land based activities. The issue is stagnant. The elected body said they will cooperate and tackle the issue.

11. MONITORING & EVALUATION SYSTEM APPLIED

(Short descriptions of monitoring and evaluation system applied (flow of information and decision taking)

Monitoring system is integrated into every aspect of project implementation process. We highlight some the process s followed:

- The goal, objectives and activities were thoroughly discussed with staff in the beginning of the project. Action plan for the entire project period (year wise) was drawn up and work allotment to staff village wise done. Regular field visits by staff was ensured to verify progress and provide inputs. The progress was further discussed in weekly staff meetings.
- Action plans such prepared presented in SHG, committee and SHG federation meetings for enlisting their cooperation and inputs in the implementation of the project interventions.
- The SHG members select suitable place or candidate for required NRM intervention. The list is again scrutinized and passed in the Village Watershed Committee(VWC) meeting.
- Selection of beneficiaries for each activity, collection of local contribution and monitoring visits were jointly done by VWC and DISHA staff.
- Progress review meetings were regularly arranged with Central Coordination Committee(CCC) once in three months.
- The final payment for the structure is also released during the V.W.C meetings. This joint monitoring and disbursement of funds has helped all other members to know about the funds spent on each activity and also the efforts made by the applicant for establishing the activity.
- The CCC also collects small contributions from stakeholders for sustainability activities. Apart from above activities the CCC jointly organize training programmes on protection of natural resources, MGNREGA campaign, arrange contact meetings to know departmental facilities available for farmers and model ward sabha.
- The internal evaluation is done during the trainings and meetings. Questionnaires, discussion meetings and collection of reports are the means of evaluation. External evaluator Mr.Anand Lobo had come and facilitated final evaluation.

12. SUMMARIZED APPRAISAL AND SELF ASSESSMENT (Regarding total project implementation)

On the whole the project was implemented earnestly within the prescribed time. Though the sanctioned project was to be completed by December 2011 it was further extended till July 2012 as there was unspent grants available for taking up added activities which indeed contributed to the logical conclusion of the project.

All the activities taken up in the target villages have very much contributed towards conservation of natural resources and has impact on people's lives. As all of us know project aimed at NRM requires more time to make a dent in the desired areas, it is difficult to assess the tangible and intangible benefits that the project has contributed to the families in the villages within this brief period. However it has been noticed that the stakeholders received direct and indirect benefits from the project.

More interest has been generated among farming community. The SHGs formed by stake holders are for supporting each other's needs. For instance Mangala SHG of Mallur comprises 20 small and marginal farmers who meet regularly. They also made it a habit to visit every member's house by turn. It has brought them closer to each other.

The project has given an opportunity of group formation. It has resulted in sense of attachment and sense of solidarity. This kind of unity helped them to address NRM and MGNREGA issues in all the villages. We also understand that only tackling NRM issues will not solve their problems. Better approach roads, transport facilities, tackling middlemen problem, adequate water supply, managing their funds judiciously will have far reaching effects on the livelihoods of the poor.

All the activities proposed were implemented during the project duration. Activities such as parapet wall construction for drinking water wells, gobar gas, smokeless chullahs, vermi compost units, bio manure, stone bunds, pond renovation, staggered trenches, vented dam, planting forest & horticulture plants were of high demand from the stakeholders. We had apprehensions about acceptance of fuel saving methods mainly chullahs and biogas units. But to our surprise after seeing the demonstration models the families and farmers volunteered to have these units. Now they feel proud of having these units.

We had difficulties in identifying persons who are interested to undergo training in traditional artisan skills. Therefore this activity was taken up in the fourth year of the project.

We have little lagged behind in addressing the problems of stakeholders who only have house sites to live with. Needless to note well repair, construction of gobergas, fruit tree plantation, gully plugs, renovation of farm ponds, irrigation wells with shutter, biogas units, vermicompost units, liquid manure units etc require some extent of land. This aspect need to be remedied to the extent possible. It is felt that social empowerment programmes like eradication of vices, tackling adolescent problems, children education, sanitation and health etc could have been taken up in this category.

The income generation activity was well taken by the members of the SHGs. However for lack of baseline data it is difficult to narrate the specific changes both in quality and quantity that have been occurred in their families.

We were taking technical guidance and monitoring service from AFPRO Bangalore. But due to administrative problems, services of technical consultants were not available in the final phase of the project. We have overcome this by enlisting cooperation from two engineers who possess expertise in building vented dams. Our staff have also played a vital role in facilitating people's action on

building/completing the structures in the villages.

SHGs and committees of stakeholders formed during the project evinced interest to manage and sustain programmes implemented. But they require capacity building training for effective functioning.

SUSTAINABILITY OF THIS PROJECT:

For sustainability DISHA mainly banking on the interest evinced and works done by various groups and committees. We have the following mechanisms in place:

- 96 SHGs formed and functioning. Their annual turnover was Rs 59, 98,082.66.
- SHG Federation has actively involved in implementing the NRM interventions. It had Rs 7, 27,895.50 annual turnovers for the year 2011-12.
- Central Coordination Committee (CCC) is formed and requires capacity building for stabilization. Maintenance Fund has been mobilized to the tune of Rs and deposited in a bank account jointly operated by the President/Secretary of the Committee and Project Director of DISHA Trust. Meetings are held once in three months and they are interested in maintaining, improving and extending activities on NRM.
- Village Watershed Committees (VWC) is in place to coordinate village level activities and liaison with CCC. Capacity building trainings and field exposures were held for the members of SHGs, VWCs and CCC.
- A Revolving Support Fund for IGP has been created for self employment aspirants. 43 persons availed loans for IG activities.
- Greater visibility of stakeholders is found in meetings and programmes held in panchayat level mainly Grama sabhas and Ward sabhas.
- Various NRM structures undertaken are user-friendly and technically viable.

13. DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE OF THE TARGET GROUP/ TARGET AREA

(Project holder's opinion as well as self assessment of the target group.)

The project target area is right for developmental activities. A majority of the population in the selected village are poor and vulnerable. Though agriculture is the main occupation in the villages for specific reasons like scarcity of manual laborers, rising cost of inputs, lack of fertility in the soil, depleting water level, urbanization coupled with realty trade farmers are forced to stop cultivation. This situation is ideal for development interventions to bring change in the attitudes, introduce alternate measures and improve livelihoods. Panchayats are not responding favorably to the needs of the people. Work on natural resources management was not a priority until recently and thanks to NREGA programme of the central government which has created a niche for development inputs in the villages. But the issue is careful planning, better utilization and management of funds. This paves a path for people's participation in availing the work and making judicious use of the funds.

The groups formed by DISHA are not matured well as they are expecting external support from DISHA for some more time. More numbers of group are among landless and residents of 5 cent housing colonies created by the government. Their needs are different and addressing these needs (like children education, tackling alcoholism, addressing adolescent and marriage problems) become a priority.

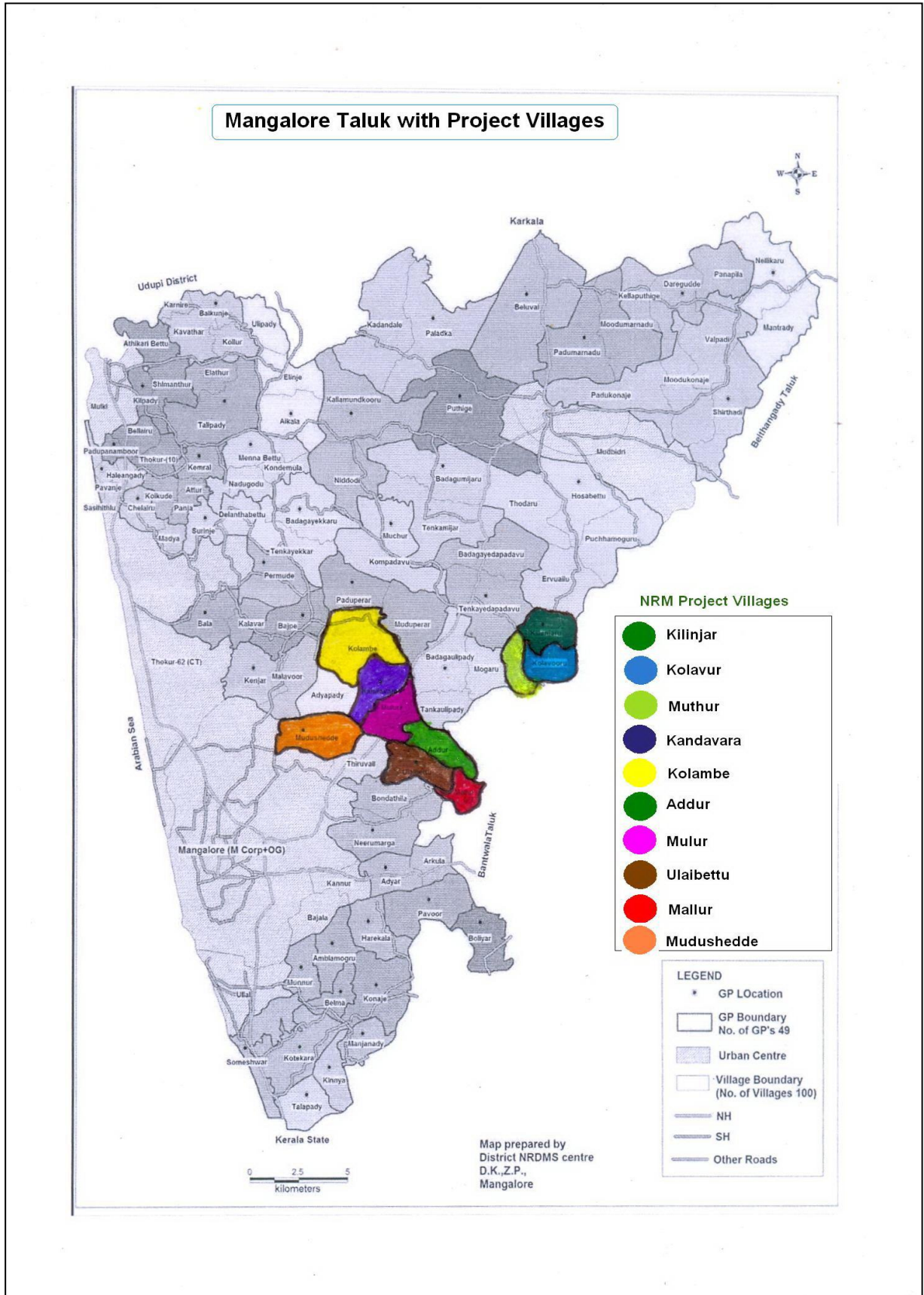
The groups formed among the small and marginalized farmers are required to be organized for group approach to get benefits from the government. For e.g. there are support grants available for farmers for building biogas, vermi-compost, bio-digesters and purchase of small farm equipments. But these facilities are seldom available to the needy. Collective approach and advocacy campaign is required to bring in some changes in the present system of governance.

14. CAN THIS PROJECT BE A “MODEL”– IS IT SUITED FOR REPLICATION?

This is a very pertinent question. Based on our knowledge, experience and achievements that we received during the project phase it can definitely be a model for replication. This mainly because:

- The main focus is the improvement and management of natural resources in the entire village. Whether external support available or not the resource creation and protection is top priority of the people.
- The implementation mechanisms/processes adopted are user-friendly and scope for innovation.
- Scope for stakeholder’s involvement at all level of the project cycle is enormous and well utilized by the partner NGO and the target groups.
- The project has scope for improvement of livelihoods of the people through application of various inputs.
- Scope for advocacy and lobbying measures for the involvement of the local governance bodies for maximising the output/outcome of the project.
- The various models created in the villages are eye opener for the panchayats and for governmental administrations.
- The present form of NREGA has tremendous scope for developing farmer’s lands. Hence this component is also incorporated in the project.
- Most of the structures are built by the stakeholders themselves. It gave them the pride of ownership. This concept is crucial for augmenting beneficiary participation.

Annexure-1 Project Villages



Annexure-2

Project implemented areas

