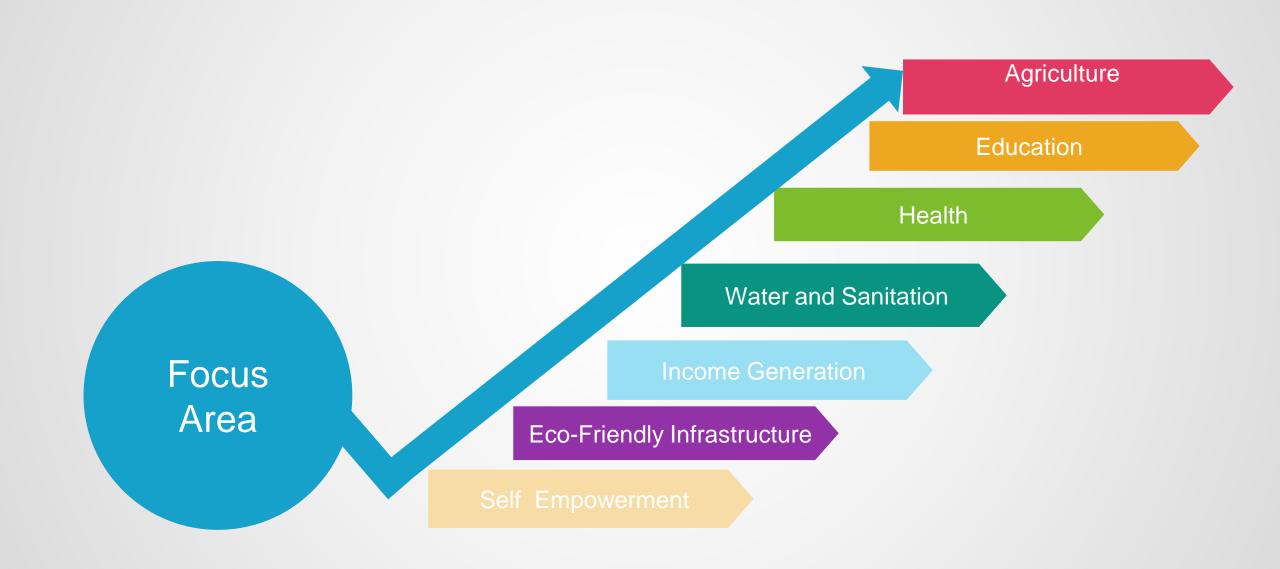


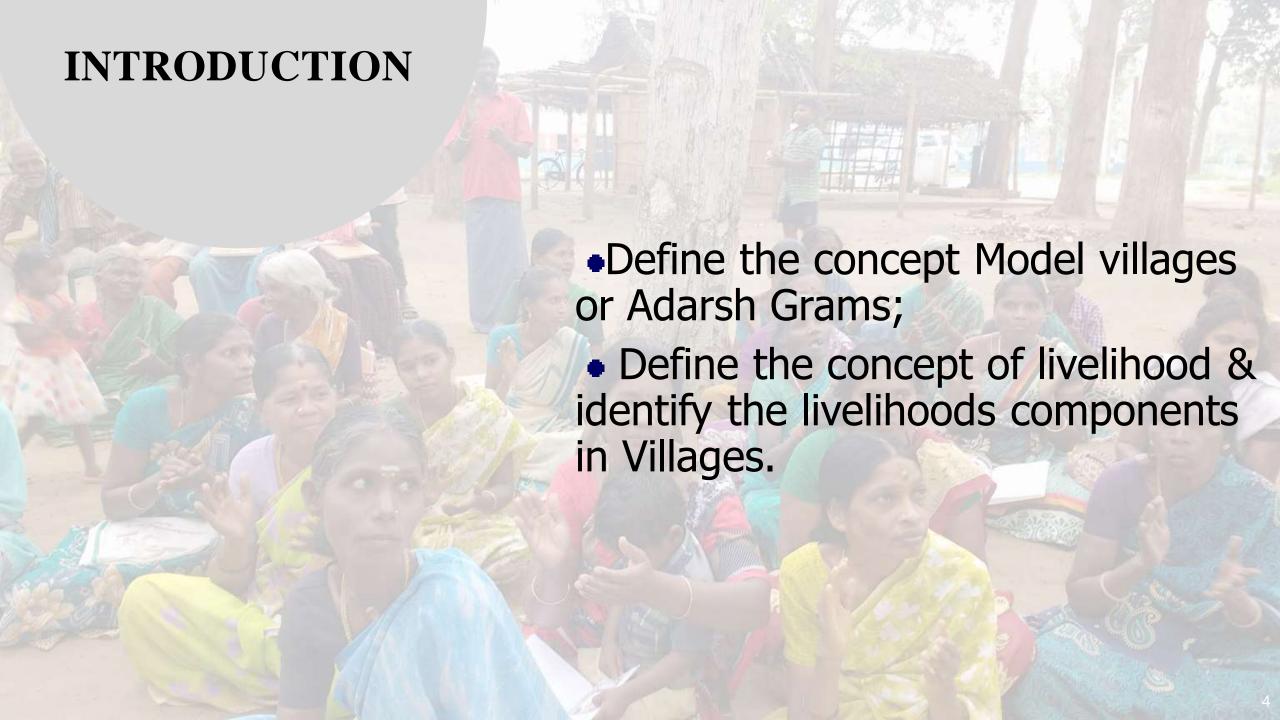




An introduction to AMMA's 101 Village Project







Community Based Adaptation-Sustainable livelihoods through Agriculture & Income Generation Activities

Livelihoods are 'means of making a living', the various activities and resources that allow people to live.

A livelihood is sustainable when it can:

- Cope with, and recover from stress and shocks (drought, flood, war, etc.),
- Maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, while not undermining the natural resource base".

Livelihoods are similar for groups of people doing similar things.

Livelihood group" is a group of people who:

- Access similar resources,
- Share similar social and cultural values, and
- Have a comparable economic status.



Before and After

Dafana
Before

Vulnerability Context	There were no immediate threat of climate change but threat of wild animals and reducing water and rain
Livelihood resources or assets	No assest out of five assets such as human assets, social assets.

natural assets, physical assets & financial assets are working properly.

Policies, institutions and processes villagers are not aware of most of the policies and Schemes. Most of them are farmers and farm land labours. But most of

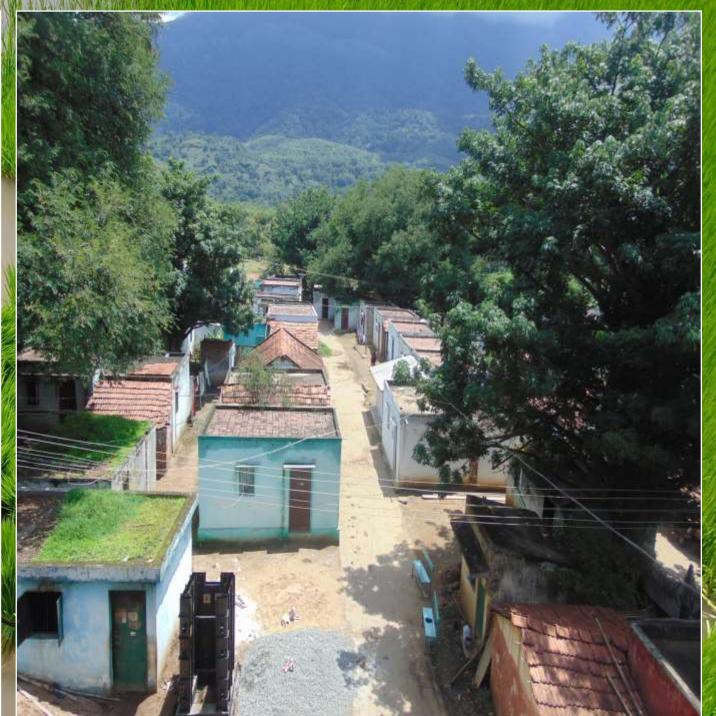
Livelihood strategies them left farming by 2010. Agriculture is not beneficial for

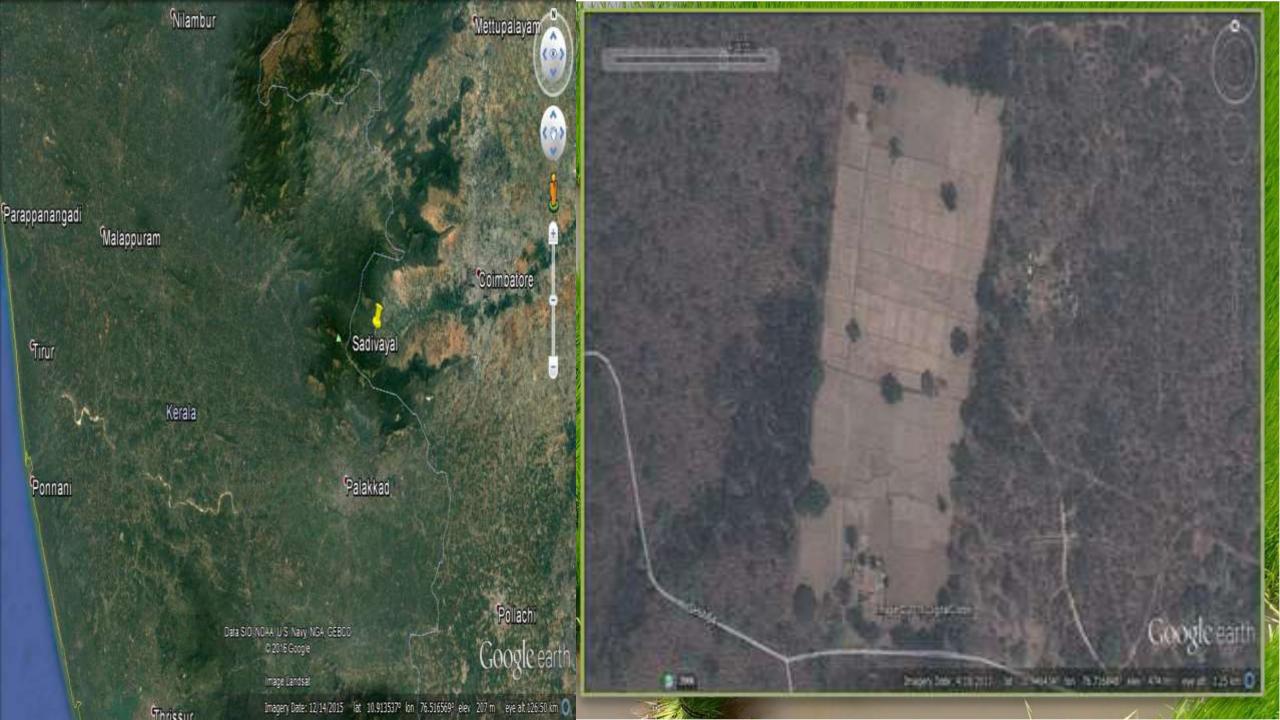
individuals. Livelihood outcomes or goals: Most of the villagers have no permanent jobs. Some of them are going to forest works such as cleaning, collecting teak seeds etc . Alcoholism and Chewing Betal leaves with pan parag were in excess. There were no specific goal.





· Sadivayal Village · Thondamuthur Block · Coimbatore District · Tamil Nadu State · 150 Total Population · Tamil Language









Reasons!

Problem Identified

Agriculture which is the back born of Indian village is not at all an lucrative business.

Solution

Group Farming using Sustainable Method.

Phase –I

Project Intervention

- Bring the farmers in a group and improve their bargaining power.
- Bring the entire land under cultivation.
- Capacity building training for farmers from Experts in organic farming.
- Providing seed money. Higher level of participation in Decision making.
- Inclusion of women SHG groups.
- Access to employment through skill Training
- Possibility of additional income in future.
- Freed from the clutches of Money lenders
- Integration of women and men groups and enabling them to take up livelihood activities.
- Addressed health issues like malnutrition and Anemia.





Group Meeting



Group Meeting



Minute Copy



Bank Account



Office

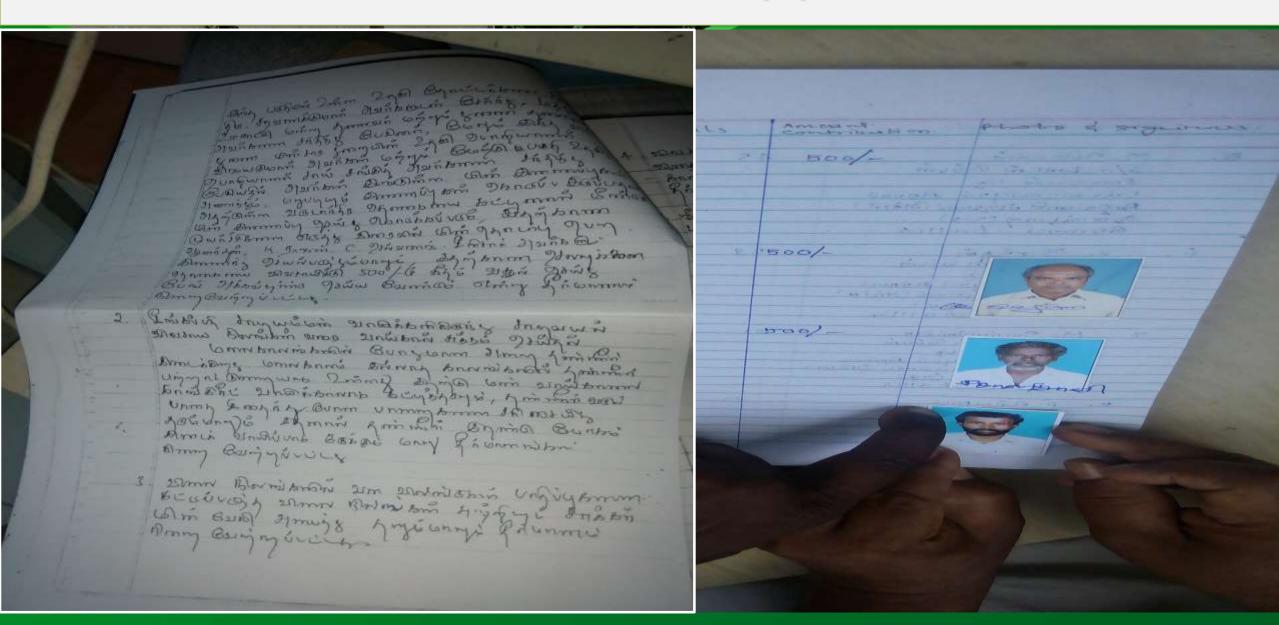


Doors, windows but fresh air and new thoughts

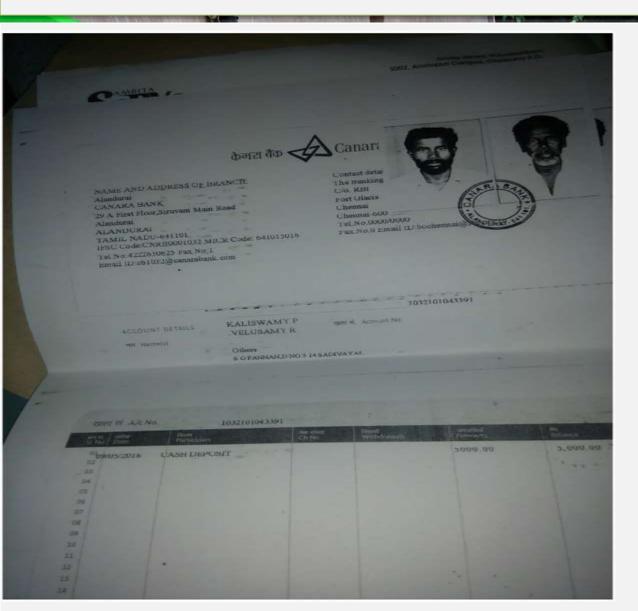
Formation of farmer group

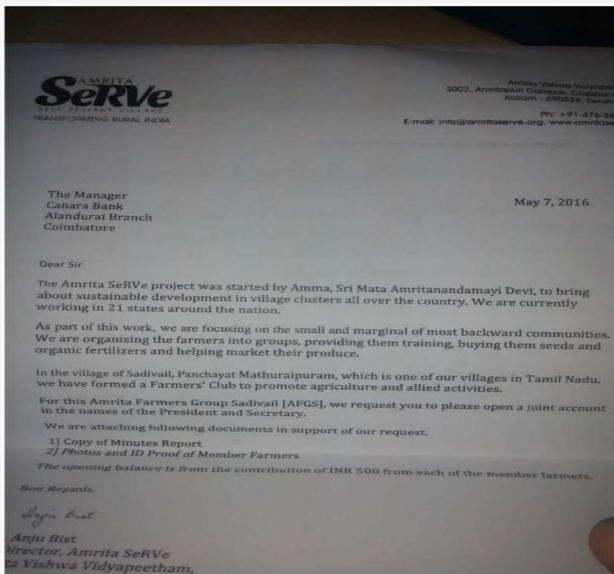
- Total No of Farmers: 20
- Acres of Land: 1 Acre
- Amount Contributed :
 500/-
- Bank Account opened: 09/05/16
- Bank: Canara
- **Branch: Alandurai**

Minutes Copy



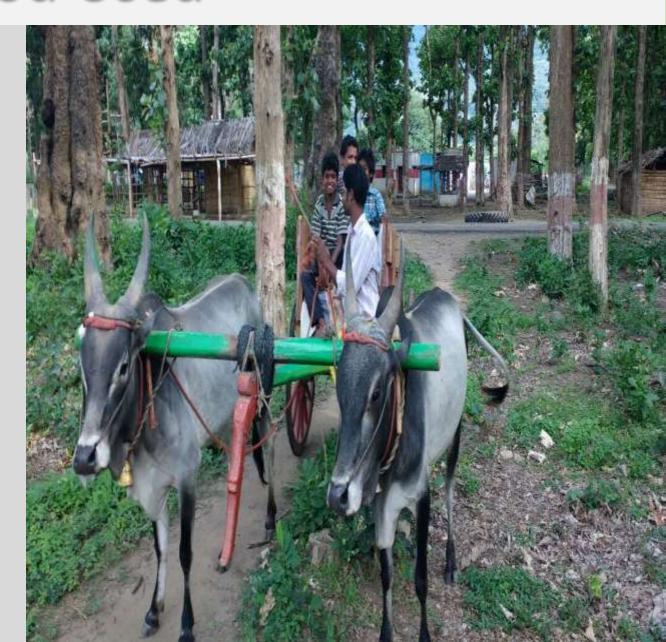
Bank Account





Method Used

Convergence Method
Linked various department
and used their resources,
fund and expertise for
achieving same goal..









Seed Selection

Bhomi Pooja





Compost Pit/Mulching

Protecting natural resources



Selection of Seeds – Bhavani Rice



Initial Preparation-Bhomi Pooja

Bhoomi Puja ritual is celebrated to mark the beginning of a new season and to get busy in sowing season .Aadi month(Tamil month) begins from 16 July and remaining for one month. It is essential to do this Pooja to seek the blessings of Mother Earth; to ensure protection and well-being of the crop sworn in...



Pooja to Forest God for good rain and harvest



Initial Preparation-Compost Pit

Compost is a key ingredient in organic farming. At the simplest level, the process of composting requires making a heap of wet organic matter known as green waste (leaves, food waste) and waiting for the materials to break down into humus after a period of weeks or months.



Mulching

A mulch is a layer of material applied to the surface of soil. Reasons for applying mulch include conservation of soil moisture, improving fertility and health of the soil, reducing weed growth.



Irrigation is through surface canal water

Bringing Water through natural resources like canal from top of hill which is 2 km away from village.









Primary Tillage

Secondary Tillage



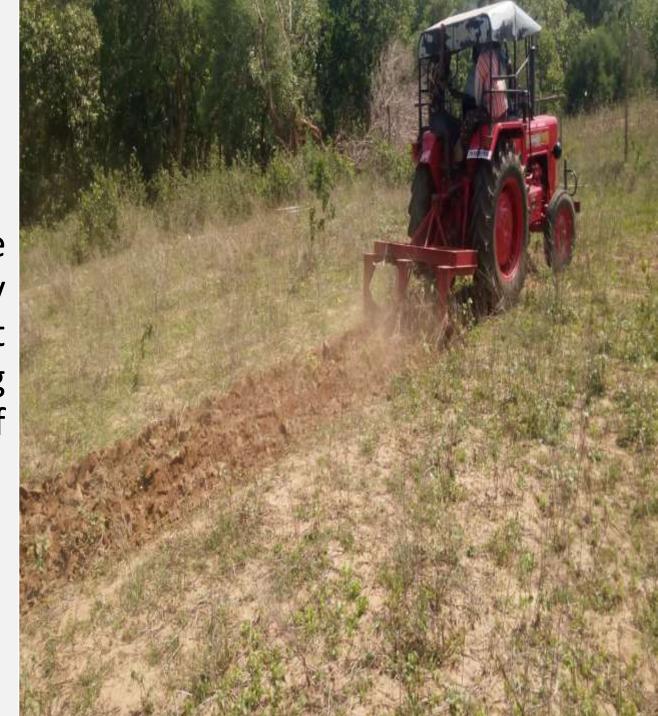
Training Program



Side Protection

Primary Tillage using – Spring Tooth Harrow

Primary tillage is the first soil tillage after the last harvest. It is normally conducted when the soil is wet enough to allow plowing and strong enough to give reasonable levels of traction.



Secondary Tillage using -Cage wheel

- •Seedbed preparation and intercultural operations up to a depth of 15 cm.
- It provides breaking of clods and mixing of crop residues. Weed control
- •Incorporation of fertilizers
- •Leveling soil surface.



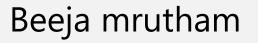
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Jeeva mrutham



Sowing the seeds



Seed Beds

Beeja Mrutham for 50 Kg of Rice

Unit Items Cow Dung 1kg Cow urine 1 lt Lime 10gm Water 5 lt

Preferably below
Mango/Jackfruit tree

Mix it with seed and kept for 24 Hours

Top soil





Jeevamrutham for 50 Kg of Rice

Items Unit Cow Dung 5kg Cow urine 5 lt Black Jaggary 1kg Basan(Chick Pea Flour)/ 1kg Black-eyed peas or cow peas Powder

Cover the drum with jute has and let it ferment

Water

Cover the drum with jute bag and let it ferment for a week by mixing every two days. This mixture can be used within 2-3 days of mixing. After a week, the microbes develop in

100 lt



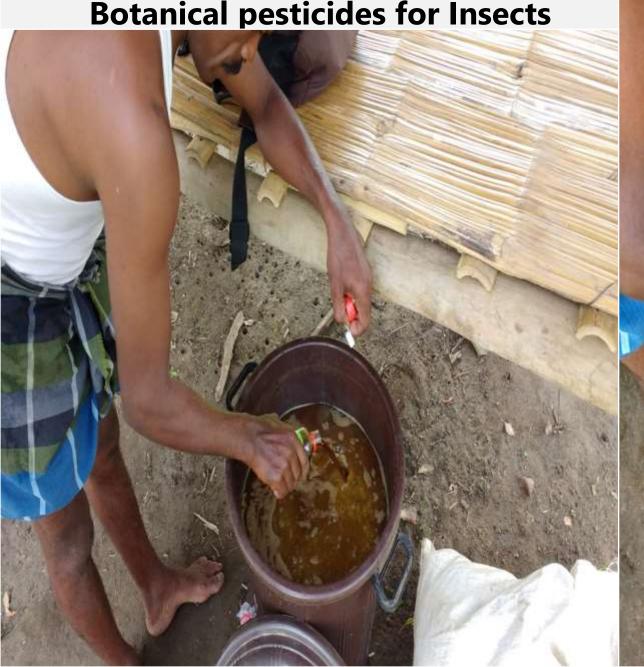


Preparation Botanical pesticides for Insects

Take 500 ml warm water. Add 50 gram bar soap. when cool add 200 ml neem oil. Take 200 g garlic. Grind it with 300 ml water. Mix all well. Add 9 lt water. Filter and spray.



Preparation Botanical pesticides for Insects





Five leaf Extract

This extract is prepared with five types of leaves:

- 1.Plants with milky latex: calotropis, nerium, cactus, jatropha
- 2.Plants which are bitter: neem, andrographis, tinospora, leucas
- 3. Plants that are generally avoided by cattle:
- Adhathoda, Ipomea fistulosa
- 4. Aromatic plants: vitex, ocimum
- 5. Plants that are not affected by pests and diseases: morinda, Ipomea fistulosa

One plant in each category should be taken in equal quantities (1 kg each) and pounded well. Put leaf pastes into a mud pot and add twice the quantity of water (10 liters). Add 1 liter of cow urine and 100 gm of asafoetida. Tie the mouth of the pot tightly with a cloth. Allow the extract to sit for one week, mixing well each evening. The five leaf extract can be stored and used for a period of 25-30 days.

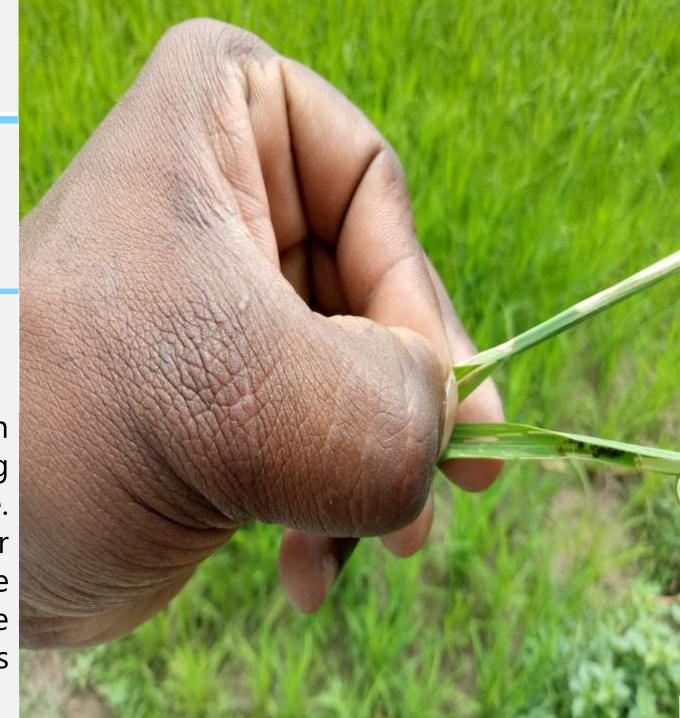


Control Methods: Cow urine and buttermilk spray

Mix 1 liter of cow urine with 1 liter of sour buttermilk and 8 liters of water. Spray once daily for 2 weeks or until signs of disease disappear.

Control Methods: Neem seed and cow dung spray

Grind 5 kg neem seed and dilute with water. Filter out neem seed. Mix 25 kg fresh cow dung with neem seed filtrate. The resulting product is sufficient for spraying 1 hectare of land, provided the required quantity of water is added. The neem seed and cow dung spray prevents excessive flower drop.





Control Methods:

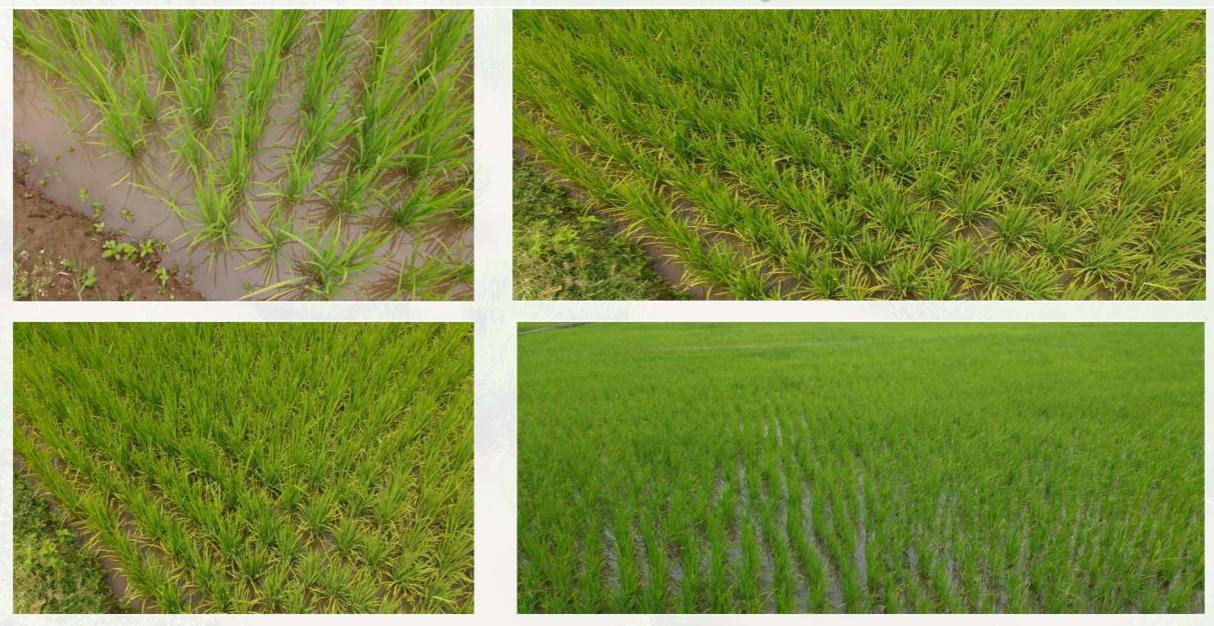
Pseudomonas and cow dung slurry.

Drain water. Let fresh water enter in the field. Spray Pseudomonas and cow dung slurry. After 3-4 days neem garlic suspension. Apply neem cake and bone meal/ Rajphos to compensate the deficiency of nutrients.





After 50 Days



After 70 Days









After 100 Days









After 140 Days









Post Harvesting









Post Harvesting









Post Harvesting









Total Production				
Particulars	Tons /Kg	Price	Rs	
Total Production	50 Tons	Selling price Previous years	12	
Own Food	5 Tons	Selling price 2016-17	30	
Kept for Seed	2 Tones	Total Expense /Acre	20000	
Sold as Seed	3 Tones	Returns /Acre	45000	
Sold out side	40 Tons	Straw /Hey/Pil	20000	
Average Production /Acre	1500 Kg	Net Profit /Acre	45000	



Other Development Activities:

Title deeds for 40 acres of land were distributed to 20 farmers families in the villages and all 44 families got 1.5 cent of land holding houses where they staying from their ancestral time under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006.

Check Dam No

The purpose of check dam at Sadivayail is to retain water up stream, so that the water percolates into the ground and recharges the ground water table bodies for local use as well as strengthens the ecosystem. It retain excess water flow during monsoon rains in a small catchment area and helps farmers to start continuing farming for whole year.



Sadivayal –First Organic Tribal Certified Village of Taminadu



