

# BRINGING SMILES IN THE COMMUNITIES

(Experience of ESAF from Integrated Rural Livelihood Project (IRLP))



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**This is a document on sharing the experiences of ESAF and the community members from the project implemented in the West Godavari District with the support of Godrej Agrovet Pvt Ltd from 2019 – 2022 under the theme of Integrated Rural Livelihood Promotion (IRLP)**





## Foreword

ESAF has always been working for the upliftment of the rural communities through its various livelihood initiatives. Our focus has been to reduce the inequalities among the communities and create a just and fair society. In this process the Integrated Rural Livelihood Project supported by Godrej Agrovet Pvt (Ltd) has been another milestone in ESAF's history.

The project's major focus has been around the livelihoods on dairy intervention, where veterinary camps, promoting improved fodder varieties and animal management training have been focussed upon. Through fodder development, fodder availability has been increased to 72 % and expenses on green fodder decreased to 33 %. Also through Animal management trainings and veterinary camps INR 2000 per animal has been saved by the dairy farmers. Also, Kitchen garden intervention has been demonstrated with more than 10 crops to inculcate the habit of growing vegetables in the homestead lands, where it has not only made the community save INR 2000 per household, but also created the culture of sharing vegetables with the neighbours. Water and Sanitation structures in the form of RO Plants and soak pits also have been created and demonstrated among the community members to sensitize them on health and hygiene aspects.

Though there has been good experiences of ESAF in working with the communities, this would not have been possible without the support of various stakeholders. This project not only brought integration in the livelihood interventions but also brought integration among various stakeholders such as Government officials from Veterinary department, Horticulture department, Electricity Department, Agriculture Department, Officials from Banks, social welfare board, Panchayat representatives and elected members along with the representatives from Godrej Agrovet Pvt Ltd CSR Team and the personnel from the Godrej Agrovet Plant. We sincerely record our thanks to all for making it possible and joining hands with ESAF in paving a way for sustainable holistic transformation.

***Christudas K V***

***Director-ESAF***

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## ► 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Integrated Livelihood Approach

A rural livelihood is defined as: "the capabilities, assets and activities that rural people require for a means of living." It is considered sustainable "when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets.

A person's livelihood refers to their "means of securing the basic necessities (food, water, shelter and clothing) of life". Livelihood is defined as a set of activities essential to everyday life that are conducted over one's life span. Such activities could include securing water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter, clothing. An individual's livelihood involves the capacity to acquire aforementioned necessities in order to satisfy the basic needs of themselves and their household. The activities are usually carried out repeatedly and in a manner that is sustainable and providing of dignity.

Integrated livelihood signifies the set of livelihood interventions carried out with the community to enhance their livelihood by undertaking possible activities that can influence their capacities to improve their not just income but the standard of living.

### ► 1.2. IRLP Approach

Integrated Rural Livelihood Project has been focused on 5 major areas of intervention Viz:

1. Entitlements and Linkages, 2. Training and Capacity Building, 3. Dairy and Poultry Development, 4. Agriculture Development and 5. Water and Sanitation



## ▷ 1.3. Background

Evangelical Social Action Forum (ESAF) in partnership with Godrej Agrovet Pvt Ltd has been implementing 'Integrated Rural Livelihood Project' (IRLP) in 3 Villages Seethanagaram, Meddisettivaripalem (M V Palem) and Chintampally falling under Chintalapudi Block in the West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. The main objective of the project is to create livelihood options for communities in three villages viz. Seethanagaram, Chintampally, Meddisettivaripalem which comprises of 1510 households.

Chintalapudi is a Mandal in West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh State, India. Chintalapudi Mandal Head Quarters is Chintalapudi town . It belongs to Andhra region. Nuzvid City , Eluru City , Hanuman Junction City , Kothagudem City are the nearby Cities to Chintalapudi.

Chintalapudi consist of 72 Villages and 20 Panchayats . Gopalapuram is the smallest Village and Chintalapudi is the biggest Village . It is in the 21 m elevation(altitude).

Bhadrachalam , Papi Kondalu (Papi Hills) , Vijayawada (Bezawada), Rajahamundry, Amaravathi are the nearby Important tourist destinations to see.

## ► 2. Project Activities

### ▷ 2.1. Enabling Entitlements

#### ▷ 2.1.1. Formation of Farmer producer collectives

In the process of forming Farmers producer companies, Farmers interest groups have been formed. To initiate the process, community mobilisation was done and awareness on collectivisation and its advantages in input purchase and output marketing has been explained to the community members. After which Ten Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) comprising of 160 farmers from 3 villages have been formed.



A Training session by Mr. Achtut on  
Government Schemes



Various Trainings were conducted to the members where the focus was given on roles and responsibilities of members of FPCs and Schemes available with Government for FPCs.



**Community members along with NABARD DDM in women's day Celebration**

Efforts were made to link members from Farmers collectives to NABARD programmes. In this process, NABARD invited members from our Farmers collectives to take part in Women's Day celebration, where, women representatives from our Farmers collectives took part. This shows the visibility of our intervention among other agencies too.

#### ▷ **2.1.2. Development seminars.**

Development seminars have been conducted with the community members to bring more awareness on the government schemes and entitlements.



**Development Seminar at Chintampally**

6 such seminars have been conducted where members participated and got to know more about the government schemes and members were also sensitized on financial literacy. Some of the schemes that have been availed by the members are

PM Jeevan jyothi Bheema, PM Suraksha Bheema Yojana, SC corporation Loan Scheme, YSR Pension Scheme and YSR Bheema Scheme

More than 50 members have applied for various government schemes and 30 members have availed the benefits.



### ▷ 2.1.3. Village level meetings

Village level meetings were conducted in three villages by respective staff to bring more awareness on the government schemes and activities undertaken through the project.

This was also an opportunity to mobilise the community members to bring more participation in our project activities.



### ▷ 2.2. Dairy and Poultry Development

#### ▷ 2.2.1. Veterinary camps

To create more awareness and knowledge on animal management, training sessions were conducted by experienced Veterinary doctors during the camps.

Three veterinary camps have been organized for prevention of diseases among the milch animals, sheep, goats and poultry. 145 members got benefit out of the camps and got free medicines for preventive and curative purpose, where 2503 animals got examined.



Glimpses of Veterinary Camps





### ▷ 2.2.2 Back yard Poultry Enterprise

Backyard poultry has been provided to the beneficiaries to create alternative livelihood options and create women lead poultry Enterprise. In this intervention, 20 Rajshree variety of chicks were provided along with 2 cages to protect the birds. 100 Women have been involved in this intervention, where one month old chick has been given to them.



**Rajashree Chicks breeding**



Field level training was given to the beneficiaries, where, the training focused on the benefit and management of chicks (Feed, Medicine, Regular care).



## ▷ **2.3. Agriculture Development**

### ▷ **2.3.1. Agriculture Trainings**

This intervention is planned to bring more environmental friendly agriculture practices among the community members. Various trainings have been organized by Krushi Vigyan Kendra, VR Gudem and AndhraPraesh Agriculture Department to train members on seed treatment (bio-fertilizer), Integrated Pest management (IPM), Integrated disease Management (INM), Integrated nutrient management and post-harvest management. The training also focused on Input management and Package of practices for better productivity and land preparation.



**Agriculture Trainings provided to Community members**



## ▷ 2.3.2. Establishment of intercropping demo plots

Demonstration on Intercropping of fodder in oil palm farms and coconut farms. Farmers have been provided with improved fodder seeds to create additional income towards selling green fodder in the unutilized agriculture land.



### ▷ 2.3.3. Promotion of Kitchen garden

To create self-sustainable model for getting organic vegetables, kitchen garden was introduced to the community, where seeds given to the members were open pollinated that can be used for next generation by saving seeds. More than 1000 households undertook the intervention and grew vegetables in their homestead lands

#### Kitchen Garden Vegetable Seeds Varieties Details

S. No	Seed Name
1	Bhindi (Lady Finger)
2	Bitter guard
3	Ridge Guard
4	Amaranthus (Thotakura)
5	Hibiscus Cannabinus (Gongura)
6	Tomato
7	Brinjal
8	Bottle Guard
9	Drum stick
10	Coriandrum
11	Beans (Bobbara)
12	Green Chilli



Glimpses of Kitchen Garden Intervention



## ▷ 2.4. Water and Sanitation

### ▷ 2.4.1. Promotion of Pipe Composting

Pipe composting is an alternate method of composting of kitchen waste, which could be used for kitchen garden for increased productivity and also to reduce environmental pollution.



With the 30 members, for the purpose of demonstrating the intervention, liquid waste decomposer was also given to accelerate the decomposing process.



#### ▷ 2.4.2. Demonstration of Soakpits



Soak pit is a simple and cheap drainage structure facilitating the disposal, filtration and percolation of waste water into the ground. During the project period, 15 soak pits were constructed to demonstrate the safe disposal of waste water in three villages. These soak pits were constructed nearby washing areas, water collection location.

#### ▷ 2.4.3. Setting up of RO plants

Two RO plants have been installed one each in M V Palem and Seethanagaram with the capacities of 1000 lits and 2000 lits. respectively, depending on the population of the villages.

In M V Palem and Seethanagaram installation has been completed and the plant is being in use.



**RO Plants in MV Palem inaugurated by officials from Godrej Agrovet Pvt. Ltd.**





**Villagers getting Pure water from the RO Plants in MV Palem**

▷ **2.4.4. Promoting Women Water enterprise group**



To manage the RO plants, two women members are trained on the maintenance and operations, so that the plants will become self-sustained model in the village. The women entrepreneurs will charge for their services and will be able to generate income for themselves apart from managing the unit.

▷ **2.4.5. Covid-19 Interventions**

To enable the health and hygiene during the pandemic, Hand sanitizers and Masks have been distributed to the beneficiaries of the villages. Awareness slogans on health and hygiene were also done through wall paintings. Awareness was also created through small group meetings at village level and at farms.







## ▷ 2.5. Training and Capacity Building

### Common Facility Centre



A common facility center was established in the project location to provide alternate livelihood trainings to community. 20 women were trained on tailoring. 6 trained women provided their service to the Velugu (Institution for SHGs) and Chintampally gramapanchayath for supplying the mask.

**RO Plants in MV Palem inaugurated by officials from  
Godrej Agrovet Pvt. Ltd.**



20 children from 8th and 9th classes are learning computer at the center. 71 children in government school were also supported by taking the computer sessions twice in a week in school. The children were equipped with basic computer knowledge

## ► 3. Outcomes and Impacts

### ▷ 3.1. Methodology

#### ▷ 3.1.1. Data Collection

To arrive at the results from the interventions, mixed method has been followed, where following three methods with its combinations wherever required have been used to substantiate results.

1. A sample based survey was conducted to assess the project
2. Using monitoring data
3. Case studies

### ▷ 3.1.2. Sample size

Given below is the table which gives a picture on samples collected from each of the villages.

Name of the village	Number of Samples
Chintampally	64
Seethanagaram	70
M V Palam	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>

Table 1: Village-wise Sample Size

**Samples based on Villages**

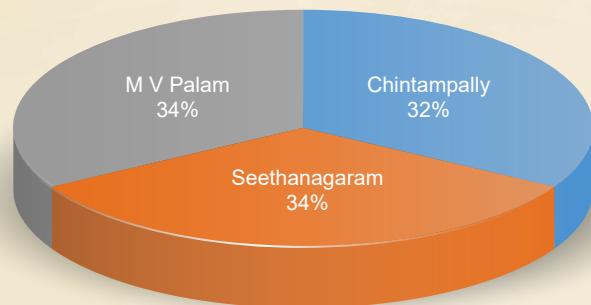


Figure 1: Village-wise Sample Size

### ▷ 3.1.3. Details of Respondents

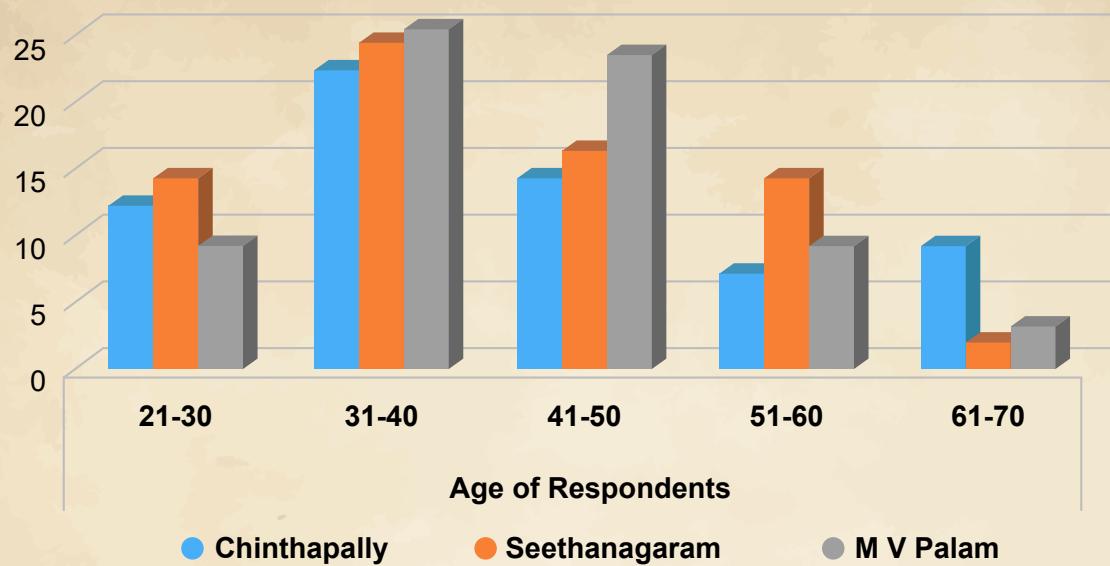
Below table gives details of respondents by age and Village

Village	Age of Respondents					Grand Total
	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	
Chintampally	12	22	14	7	9	64
Seethanagaram	14	24	16	14	2	70
M V Palam	9	25	23	9	3	69
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>203</b>

Table 2: Village-wise age-wise respondents details



## Saample based on Age of respondents



*Figure 2: Village-wise age-wise respondents' details*

The majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 31- 40.

## Average income of Respondents

Village	Income Range of Respondents In INR								Grand Total
	20001-30000	30001-40000	40001-50000	50001-60000	60001-70000	70001-80000	Above 80000		
Chintampally			56	5	3				64
Seethanagaram	9	2		48	1	3	7		70
M V Palam	20	30	9	6		2	2		69
Grand Total	29	39	65	59	4	5	9		203

*Table 3: Income range of respondents*

Majority of the respondents belong to the annual income range of 40001-50000.



▷ **3.2. Intervention wise Results**

▷ **3.2.1. Enabling Entitlements**

**Government Schemes and its benefits**

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Benefit of Scheme	Number of Members Benefitted
1	PM Jeevan jyothi Bheema & PM Suraksha Bheema Yojana	2 lakh worth of Life insurance and Medical insurance	17
2	SC corporation	Loan worth of INR 75,000	1
3	YSR Pension	Annual Pension worth of INR 27,000	4
4	YSR Bheema	Insurance upto INR 5,00,000	8

*Table 5: Government Schemes and Benefits*

**Entitlement worth of INR 75,83,000 has been facilitated through the project for the benefit of 30 members from 3 villages**

**More than 100 bank accounts have been created after the training program on financial literacy.**

▷ **3.2.2. Agri Based Livelihood**

**Vegetable crops**

Below tables gives details of production and market realization based on various crops before and after intervention.

Crop	Average Production in KGs		Average increase in Kgs	% of Increase
	Before Intervention	After Intervention		
Beans	300	350	50	17%
Vegetables	937.5	1100	162.5	17%

**From the above table it is evident that there has been increase in production of Beans and Vegetable crops have 17 % increase in production after intervention.**



## Promotion of Kitchen garden

To create self-sustainable model for getting organic vegetables, kitchen garden was introduced to the community, where all seeds given to the members are open pollinated and can be used for next generation by saving seeds.

### Kitchen Garden Vegetable Seeds Varieties Details

S. No	Seed Name
1	Bhindi (Lady Finger)
2	Bitter guard
3	Ridge Guard
4	Amaranthus (Thotakura)
5	Hibiscus Cannabinus (Gongura)
6	Tomato
7	Brinjal
8	Bottle Guard
9	Drum stick
10	Coriandrum
11	Beans (Bobbara)
12	Green Chilli

Table 8: Kitchen garden Seed variety details

Crops	Production	Number of members	Average Market Price (In INR)*	Value Generated (In INR)
1. Beans	195	166	80	15600
2. Bottle gourd	773	90	20	15460
3. Ladies Finger	2718	236	35	95130
4. Amaranthus	1441	159	40	57640
5. Mesta	1614	205	40	64560
6. Mirchi	817	225	40	32680
7. Brinjal	1761	236	40	70440
8. Bittergourd	373	202	60	22380
9. Corinder	614	211	40	24560
11. Ridgegourd	857	228	20	17140
12. Tomato	2865	215	40	34280

Table 9: Production from Kitchen garden



**From the above table it is evident that there has been increase in production of Beans and Vegetable crops have 17 % increase in production after intervention.**

### **Changing lives in a Sustainable Manner**

Moligimuti Rebhamma family consists of 4 members (herself, Husband, Son and daughter) lives in Chintampally village, Chintalapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. Her family members mainly occupation was daily wage labour and go for labour in agriculture activities. Her family purchase vegetables from nearby market and incur monthly Rs.1200/- and seasonally the vegetable price increase respectively monthly expenses also increased. And also, these vegetables are not in fresh condition & also use the chemical pesticides & fertilizers for their production.



#### **GAVL-IRLP Support:**

She had attended actively all the awareness program conducted at village level by ESAF and attended on Kitchen garden importance and compost generation using kitchen waste by PVC pipe method. Later, she has shown interest to implement these activities at her house and approached the ESAF for support. Through GAVL-IRLP project support, firstly she has received the vegetable seed kit (consists of 12 types of seeds) in December 2020. She sown all the seeds as per ESAF staff guidance. Initially after 20 days, leafy vegetable production started & later after 30 days other type vegetable production started from her kitchen garden. Now, her family consume fresh vegetables daily produced from her kitchen garden and shared the extra quantity produced vegetables with neighbours. Her family slowly reduced dependency on external market and move towards self-reliance towards vegetables availability, her family members health was improved and also saved the Rs.1200/- monthly.



Through IRLP project, ESAF has also supported the PVC pipe compost unit to her for efficient management of household waste during January 2021. She established the unit at kitchen garden near house. Later, daily her family filled the kitchen waste & dry leaves waste in a systematic manner in Pipe compost unit and maintain the required moisture by adding water/dung slurry. After completion of filling and they left the Pipe Compost unit for 45 days for to complete the compost process. After 45 days, dark brown colour compost (8 kgs) was generated from unit and it is used for kitchen garden as a manure.

S. No	Particulars	Before intervention (Rs)/ Monthly	After Intervention (Rs)/ Monthly
1	Vegetables Purchase	1200	Nil

#### **Beneficiary Comment:**

“M. Rebhamma told that initially her family depend on market for vegetables and now move from dependency to towards self-reliant and able to cultivate the vegetables by adopting sustainable methods like compost generated from household waste by compost process”.

I should say special thanks to both GAVL & ESAF for implementing these activities in our village and changing our lives in a systematic manner towards self-reliance.

#### **Changing lives in a Sustainable Manner**

Adapa Mallikarjuna Rao family consists of 2 members (himself and Mother) lives in Seethanagaram village, Chintalapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. His family members main occupation was Kirana store. His family purchase vegetables from nearby market and incur monthly Rs.800/- and also these vegetables are not in fresh condition & these are produced by using chemical pesticides & fertilizers.

#### **GAVL-IRLP Support:**

They attended awareness progress on Kitchen garden importance and compost generation using kitchen waste by PVC pipe method. Later, He has shown interest to implement these activities at his house and approached the ESAF for support. Through GAVL- IRLP project support, firstly he has received the vegetable seed kit (consists of 12 types of seeds) in December 2020. He sown all the seeds as per ESAF staff guidance. Initially after 20 days, leafy vegetable production started & later after 30 days other type vegetable production



started from his kitchen garden. Now, his family consume fresh vegetables daily produced from kitchen garden and sale the extra quantity produced vegetables to others. Now, they are not depend on the external market for vegetable.

Through IRLP project, ESAF has also supported the PVC pipe compost unit to him for efficient management of household waste during January 2021. He has established the unit at kitchen garden near house. Later, daily his family filled the kitchen waste & dry leaves waste in a systematic manner in Pipe compost unit and maintain the required moisture by adding water/dung slurry.

After completion of filling and they left the Pipe Compost unit for 45 days for to complete the compost unit and maintain the required moisture by adding water/dung slurry. After completion of filling and they left the Pipe Compost unit for 45 days for to complete the compost process. After 45 days, dark brown colour compost (12 kgs) was generated from unit and it is used for kitchen garden as a manure.



S. No	Particulars	Before intervention (Rs)/ Monthly	After Intervention (Rs)/ Monthly
1	Vegetables Purchase	800	Nil

#### **Beneficiary Comment:**

"Adapa Mallikarjuna Rao told that initially his family depend on market for vegetables and now they shift from dependency to towards self-reliant and able to cultivate the vegetables by adopting sustainable methods like compost generated from household waste by compost process".

I should say special thanks to both GAVL & ESAF for implementing these activities in our village and changing our lives in a systematic manner towards self-reliance.



### ▷ 3.2.3. Dairy and Poultry Development

#### Veterinary Camps and Animal Management

Through the veterinary camps on an average dairy farmers have saved up to INR 2,000 per animal annually on the medical expenses on animal. Hence the medical services has direct effect on the milk quantity also.

#### Promoting Improved Fodder Variety through intercropping

Demonstration on Intercropping of Improved variety fodder (Sorgum sudan grass) in oil palm farms and coconut farms. 24 farmers have been provided with improved fodder seeds to create additional income towards selling green fodder in the unutilized agriculture land.

***On an average 0.51 acres of additional land has been brought under cultivation with the total of 12 acres of land being additionally made productive.***

With the introduction of new fodder cultivation, expenses on fodder has been reduced to the dairy farmers, where the below table depicts that there has been ***33 % of reduced expenses in fodder after intervention.***

Village	Average Fodder Expenses		Difference	Dif %
	Before	After		
Chintampally	2386.36	1840.91	-545.45	-23%
M V Palam	7818.18	5030.30	-2,787.88	-36%
Seethanagaram	3375.00	2400.00	-975.00	-29%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5357.14</b>	<b>3582.54</b>	<b>-1,774.60</b>	<b>-33%</b>

*Table 10: Expenses on Fodder before and after intervention*

#### Sustainable Dairy Farming through Improved Green Fodder

U Bhaskar Rao family consists of 3 members (himself, Wife and Grand Child) lives in MV Palem village, Chintalapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. Buffalo rearing was the main livelihood of his family. Presently they have 4 buffalos & 2 Sheep and purchase the fodder & feed from the outside market. Previously they purchase the dry fodder worth of approximately Rs.15000/yearly and animal health purpose incurred Rs.1000/- . The common fodder and pasture resources are degraded drastically over a period of time. As a result of this, the milk production is reduced and affected the income of whole family.

**GAVL-IRLP Support:**



He came to know about ESAF and its initiatives by attending a veterinary camp at Medisettivari Palem village. He has approached ESAF to try green fodder seed variety in his land. He had received 5 Kg seed of Sorghum Sudan grass (SSG) from GAVL-IRLP project support in March 2021 and had sown in 20 cents land in coconut farm. It is drought resistant variety with high growth. He was able to get 150 Kg green fodder in one harvesting stage, which was sufficient for maintaining 4 animals. He was able to cut the fodder repeatedly in



every 15-20 days. He overcame the green fodder deficiency by this SSG Variety. He was very much impressed with the Sorghum Sudan grass. The milk production per buffalo was increased by 1 litre (Morning and Evening) per day. Over all milk production is increased by 4 litres per day and the fat is increased by 2%. Now he is able to get Rs.150 more per day from the milk production and not only increasing income but also the animal health was improved by green fodder. Now, his family reduced the purchase of dry grass fodder up to 50 % compare to previous

and Rs. 7500/- yearly amount was saved.

S. No	Particulars	Before intervention (Rs)	After Intervention (Rs)
1	Dry Fodder Purchase	15000/-	7500/-
2	Buffalo Health purpose	1000/-	300/-
3.	Monthly income from milk Sale	8400/-	12600/-

#### **Beneficiary Comment:**

“U Bhaskar Rao told that initially they have problem of availability of green fodder and less income was generated from cattle rearing and now increased income through milk production, fat (%) increased & also make the availability of green fodder”.



He says thanks to both GAVL & ESAF for implementing these activities in our village.

Apart from reduction in expenses on fodder, there has been increase in availability of green fodder too. ***There has been 72 % increase in green folder availability period and fodder availability period increased from 5.81 months to 10 months.***

Village	Green fodder Availability (in Months)		Difference	Dif %
	Before	After		
Grand Total	5.81	10.00	4.19	72%

*Table 11: Green Fodder Availability period*

### **Improved Variety Makes Fodder availability Throughout Year**

Naga Ramakrishna family consists of 4 members (himself, Wife, Son and Daughter) lives in Chintampally village, Chintalapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. Agriculture & Buffalo rearing was the main livelihood of his family. Presently they have 4 buffalos and purchase the fodder & feed from the outside market. The common fodder and pasture resources are degraded drastically over a period of time. As a result of this, the milk production is reduced and affected the income of whole family. Ramakrishna purchased fodder seed which is available in the local market to meet the fodder demand. The performance of this variety was not much satisfying. They were able to get green fodder to some extent but there is no improvement in milk production.

#### **GAVL-IRLP Support:**

He came to know about ESAF and its initiatives by attending a veterinary camp at Seethanagaram village. She has approached ESAF to try new green fodder seed variety in her land. He had received 3 Kg seed of Sorghum Sudan grass (SSG) from GAVL-IRLP project support during



March 2021 and had sown in her 25 cents land. It is drought resistant variety with high growth. He was able to get 320 Kg green fodder in one harvesting stage, which was sufficient for



maintain 4 milch animals. He was able to cut the fodder repeatedly in every 15-20 days. He was very much impressed with the Sorghum Sudan grass (SSG). The milk fat content is increased by 2%. Now he is able to get Rs.100 more per day from the milk production and not only increasing income but also the animal health was improved by these green fodder.



S. No	Particulars	Before intervention (Rs)/ Year	After Intervention (Rs) / Year
1.	Monthly income from milk Sale	14500/-	21600/-

To create more awareness and knowledge on animal management, training sessions were conducted by experienced Veterinary doctors during the camps.

More than 10 veterinary camps have been organized for prevention of diseases among the milch animals, sheep, goats and poultry. Dairy farmers got benefit out of the camps and got free medicines for preventive and curative purpose

***Due to proper animal management and fodder availability it was observed that there has been 17 % increase in milk production.***

Village	Average milk/day per animal Before	Average milk/day per animal after	Difference	Dif %
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4.024</b>	<b>4.719</b>	0.695	17%

*Table 12: Milk production details*

### **Sustainable Dairy Farming through Improved Green Fodder**

V Mareswari family consists of 4 members (herself, Husband and two children) lives in Seethanagaram village, Chintalapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. Agriculture & Buffalo rearing was the main livelihood of his family. For the past 10 years, her



family doing cattle rearing & practicing the traditional open grazing method. For the past 2 years, Mareswari and her husband were giving priority on cattle rearing since they were not



able to get enough income from the paddy cultivation. Presently, they have 20 buffalos out of which 6 are milch animals. The common fodder and pasture resources are degraded drastically over a period of time. As a result of this, the milk production is reduced and affected the income of whole family. Mareswari purchased fodder seed which is available in the local market to meet the fodder demand. The performance of this variety was not much satisfying. They were able to get green fodder to

some extent but there is no improvement in milk production.

#### **GAVL-IRLP Support:**

She came to know about ESAF and its initiatives by attending a veterinary camp at Seethanagaram village. She has approached ESAF to try new green fodder seed variety in her land. She had received 5 Kg seed of Sorghum Sudan grass (SSG) from GAVL-IRLP project support during March 2020 and had sown in her 10 cents land. It is drought resistant variety with high growth. She was able to get 200 Kg green fodder in one harvesting stage, which was sufficient for maintain 6 milch animals. She was able to cut the fodder repeatedly in every 15-20 days. She overcame the green fodder deficiency by this SSG Variety. She was very much impressed with the Sorghum Sudan grass. The milk production per buffalo was increased by 1 litre (Morning and Evening) per day. Over all the milk production is increased by 6 litres per day and the fat is increased by 2%. Now he is able to get Rs.250 more per day from the milk production and not only increasing income but also the animal health was improved by these green fodder. Now, his family reduced the purchase of dry grass fodder up to 40 % compare to previous and Rs. 14000/- yearly amount was saved.



S. No	Particulars	Before intervention (Rs)	After Intervention (Rs)
1	Dry Fodder Purchase	35000/-	21000/-
2	Buffalo Health purpose	5000/-	1000/-
3.	Monthly income from milk Sale	14400/-	21600/-

#### **Beneficiary Comment:**

“V Mareswari told that initially they have problem for availability of green fodder for more period and less income came from cattle rearing and now increased income through milk production, fat (%) & also make the availability of green fodder. She wants to extend the green fodder cultivation to more area to feed all her 20 buffalos”.

She says thanks to both GAVL & ESAF for implementing these activities in our village.

#### **▷ 3.2.4. Water and Sanitation**

##### **Pipe Composting**

Pipe composting is an alternate method of composting of kitchen waste, which could be used for kitchen garden for increased productivity and also to reduce environmental pollution.

With the 30 members, for the purpose of demonstrating the intervention, liquid waste decomposer was also given to accelerate the decomposing process.

A field level training was also given to the members from three villages on its usage and benefits.

***Approximately half Kg of kitchen waste per household is getting processed through the pipe compost units, wherein using 7500kgs of kitchen waste to usable compost per month***

##### **Producing Compost with Household Waste**

Challa Nageswari family consists of 9 members (herself, Husband, sons & Daughter in-laws and Grandchildren's) lives in Seethanagaram village, Chintalapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. Her family members mainly occupation was Agriculture. Previously they thrown the household waste near the common place at water tank.

##### **GAVL-IRLP Support:**



She had attended actively all the awareness program conducted at village level by ESAF and compost generation using kitchen waste by PVC pipe method. Later, she has shown interest to implement these activities at her house and approached the ESAF for support. Through IRLP project, ESAF has supported the PVC pipe compost unit to her for efficient management of household waste during January 2021. She established the unit beneath the coconut tree near house. Later, daily her family filled the kitchen waste & dry leaves waste in a systematic manner in Pipe compost unit and maintain the required moisture by adding water/dung slurry. After completion of filling and they left the Pipe Compost unit for 45 days for to complete the compost process. After 45 days, dark brown colour compost (12 kgs) was generated from unit and it is used for kitchen garden as a manure.



#### **Beneficiary Comment:**

“Challari Nageswari told that initially her family thrown the household waste into common pit and now they are generating compost using pipe compost method and establish the hygienic environment at house surrounding”.

I should say special thanks to both GAVL & ESAF for implementing these activities in our village and changing our lives in a systematic manner towards self-reliance.

### **Producing Compost with Household Waste**

Yasa Mery family consists of 3 members (herself, Husband and Uncle) lives in Chintampally village, Chintalapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. Her family members mainly occupation was daily wage labour and go for labour in agriculture activities. Previously they thrown the household waste near the house at common place near the house.

#### **GAVL-IRLP Support:**



She had attended actively all the awareness program conducted at village level by ESAF and compost generation using kitchen waste by PVC pipe method. Later, she has shown interest to implement these activities at her house and approached the ESAF for support. Through IRLP project, ESAF has supported the PVC pipe compost unit to her for efficient management of household waste during January 2021. She established the unit beneath the coconut tree near house. Later, daily her family filled the kitchen waste & dry leaves waste in a systematic manner in Pipe



compost unit and maintain the required moisture by adding water/dung slurry. After completion of filling and they left the Pipe Compost unit for 45 days for to complete the compost process. After 45 days, dark brown colour compost (10 kgs) was generated from unit and it is used for kitchen garden as a manure.

### **Beneficiary Comment:**

“Yasa Meri told that initially her family thrown the household waste into common place and now they are generating compost using pipe compost and establish the hygienic environment at house surrounding”.

I should say special thanks to both GAVL & ESAF for implementing these activities in our village and changing our lives in a systematic manner towards self-reliance.



## Producing Compost with Household Waste

Y Harinath family consists of 4 members (himself, wife, Son and Daughter) lives in Medisettivari Palem village, Chintalapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. His family members mainly occupation was Agriculture. Previously they thrown the household waste into compost pit near the coconut farm.

### GAVL-IRLP Support:

He had attended actively for all the awareness program conducted at village level by ESAF and also attended compost generation using kitchen waste by PVC pipe method. He has shown interest to implement these activities at his house and approached the ESAF for their support. Through IRLP project, ESAF has supported the PVC pipe compost unit to his for efficient management of household waste during January 2021. He has



**Y HARINATH FAMILY SHOWN THE COMPOST  
GENERATED USING PIPE COMPOST UNIT**



**Y HARINATH FAMILY USING THE COMPOST TO FRUIT  
PLANTS AT HIS GARDEN**

established the pipe compost unit at his garden. Later, daily his family members filled the kitchen waste & dry leaves in a systematic manner in Pipe compost unit and maintain the required moisture by adding water/dung slurry. After completion of filling, they left the Pipe Compost unit for 45 days for to complete the compost process. After 45 days, dark brown colour compost (12 kgs) was generated from unit and later it is used as a manure for fruit plants at his garden.

### Beneficiary Comment:

“Y Harinath told that initially his family thrown the household waste into compost pit and now they are generating compost using pipe compost and used it for vegetable production”.



## Producing Compost with Household Waste

Vallepu Ramadevi family consists of 4 members (herself, Husband and two Sons) lives in Seethanagaram village, Chintalapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. Her family members mainly occupation was Agriculture and go for labour in agriculture activities. Previously they thrown the household waste near the house at compost pit.

### GAVL-IRLP Support:

She had attended actively all the awareness program conducted at village level by ESAF and compost generation using kitchen waste by PVC pipe method. Later, she has shown interest to implement these activities at her house and approached the ESAF for support. Through IRLP project, ESAF has supported the PVC pipe



compost unit to her for efficient management of household waste during January 2021. She established the unit beneath the coconut tree near house. Later, daily her family filled the kitchen waste & dry leaves waste in a systematic manner in Pipe compost unit and maintain the required moisture by adding water/dung slurry. After completion of filling and they left the Pipe Compost unit for 45 days for to complete the compost process. After 45 days, dark brown colour compost (10 kgs) was generated from unit and it will be used for kitchen garden as a manure.

### Beneficiary Comment:

"Vallepu Ramadevi told that initially her family thrown the household waste into common pit and now they are generating compost using pipe compost and establish the hygienic environment at house surrounding".

I should say special thanks to both GAVL & ESAF for implementing these activities in our village.

## Change from Dependency towards Self-reliant

T Srihari family consists of 5 members (himself, Father, Mother, Wife and Child) lives in Seethanagaram village, Chintalapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. He is working as village volunteer in GP and remaining family members occupation were daily wage



labour. His family purchase vegetables from market and incur monthly Rs.1500/- but they do not feel happy because these vegetables are not in fresh condition & also use the chemical pesticides & fertilizers for their production. They throw their household waste near vacant place.

#### **GAVL-IRLP Support:**

He has attended the awareness program conducted at village level on Kitchen garden importance and compost generation using kitchen waste by PVC pipe method. Later, he has shown interest to implement these activities at his house and approached the ESAF for support. Through GAVL- IRLP project support, firstly he has received the vegetable seed kit (consists of 12 types of seeds) in December 2020. He sown all the seeds as per ESAF team guidance and established water facility & natural fencing on his own to protect from animals. After 30 days, leafy vegetable & other type vegetable production started from his kitchen garden. Now, his family daily



consume fresh vegetables produced from the kitchen garden and reduced dependency on external market, his family members health was improved and also saved the Rs.1200/- monthly.

Through IRLP project, ESAF has also supported the PVC pipe compost unit to him for



efficient management of household waste during January 2021. He established the unit at kitchen garden near house. Later, daily his family members filled the kitchen waste & dry leaves waste in a systematic manner in Pipe compost unit and maintain the required moisture by adding water. After completion of filling and they left the Pipe Compost unit for 45 days for to complete the compost process. After 45 days,

dark brown colour compost (10 kgs) was generated from unit and it is used for kitchen garden as a manure.



S. No	Particulars	Before intervention (Rs)/ Monthly	After Intervention (Rs)/ Monthly
1	Vegetables Purchase	1500	300

### **Beneficiary Comment:**

"T. Srihari told that initially for his family depend on market for vegetables and now move the from dependency towards self-reliance and able to cultivate the vegetables by adopting sustainable methods like compost generated from household waste by compost process". I should say thanks to both GAVL & ESAF for implementing these activities in our village.

### **Soak Pit help in Maintain the Hygienic Conditions in Rural Area**

Pakanati Seethamma family consists of 5 members (herself, Son, daughter in-law, Grand Son & Grand Daughter) lives in Chintampally village, Chintalapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. Her family members mainly occupation was daily wage labour and go for labour in agriculture activities. Her house is there in low land area, the drainage water comes from bathroom does not flow outside of the house, there is no community drainage channel and during rainy season the rain water flows to low land area near the house. Water stagnated in-front of house, unable to cross the street, created unhygienic environment, mosquito's prevalence increased and bad odour comes regularly. Due to this, her family members frequently fell to illness problems like typhoid, Malaria and incurred the Rs.4000/- amount every time for hospital treatment.

#### **GAVL-IRLP Support:**

She had attended actively all the awareness program conducted at village level by ESAF and attended on importance of soak pit at household level. Later, she has shown interest to implement this activity at her house and approached the ESAF for their support. Through GAVL- IRLP project support in the month of May 2022 we have provided the



material cost for establishment of soak pit worth of Rs.4000/- and they have contributed Rs.1500/- for pit digging purpose. After establishment of soak pit, they have established the channel for to flow the waste water from kitchen & bathroom into soak pit. Now, all the waste water recharged through soak pit into soil and created good hygienic environment. Now all her family members are healthy, less fall to regular illness and finally saved the money.



S. No	Particulars	Before intervention (Rs)	After Intervention (Rs)
1	Health Expenses	4000/-	1000/-

### **Beneficiary Comment:**

“P Seethamma told that due to establishment of soak pit at her house changed the situation like hygienic conditions around the house were established and now her family members are less fall to regular illness”.

I should say special thanks to both GAVL & ESAF for implementing these activities in our village and they gave the solution for changing unhygienic condition in a sustainable manner.

### **Setting up of RO plants**

Two RO plants have been installed one each in M V Palem and Seethanagaram with the capacities of 1000 lits and 2000 lits. respectively, depending on the population of the village.

### **RO Plan Usage data**

The usage rate and members availing the service is constantly increasing in both the RO plants.

***Two women members are trained on the maintenance and operations, so that the plants will become self-sustained model in the village. The women entrepreneurs charge for their services and able to generate income for themselves apart from managing the unit.***

### **3.2.5. Training and Capacity Building**

#### **Common Facility Centre**

In the process of promoting income generation for the women members, tailoring training was planned, where the members will meet at a CFC to generate income.

***Out of 15 members who were trained during last year, 12 members have purchased Sewing machines and doing tailoring wherein they are able to generate income of Rs. 2000 per month***



## **4. Way Forward**

This report not only assesses the results of the project, but also tries to understand future prospects to strengthen the livelihood baskets of the community members. Following are some observations:

- Animal husbandry intervention has given good result and has huge scope for scaling up with the community. As majority of the community being landless and the improved grass varieties has given good results, the green fodder hence produced could be made available to the landless community.
  - There is a scope of creation of Milk societies for collectivization and better price realisation.
  - Farmers producer company also could be formed to improve the collective input and output marketing of farm produce.
  - Kitchen garden also has been a successful intervention, which could be implemented with Landless community also. Mechanism for vegetable marketing if created would give substantial income to the landless community.
  - Though poultry farming has been piloted with few households, the mechanism could be scaled up with more number of families to make it as a poultry development hub, where the whole value chain could be developed.
  - There is a dire need of intervention on soakpit construction as the drainage facility is very poor in the villages.
  - Along with the pipe composting intervention, vermicompost production also could be developed for reducing the usage of chemical fertilizers and hence reducing the cost of Agriculture production.
  - An overall Livelihood mapping could be done to see which interventions could be integrated to maximise the household income.
  - Apart from Livelihood, there is a scope of intervention on health in the community.
- In short, there lies huge scope of creating integrated livelihoods options for the community in the said villages.







*More Smiles to come...*



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