The community maintained varieties were the basis of self-reliance in agriculture. 60% of the world’s agriculture land is farmed by traditional farmers farming in marginal areas. Majority of world’s resources are women and they are the custodians of valuable genetic diversity needed for sustenance.

Vision:
A well preserved Eco-System Diversity for sustainable rural livelihood of the present generation without eroding the resource base of the future.

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

What did we achieve?

Agro-biodiversity conservation
328 indigenous seed varieties have been revived, multiplied and stored in the genebank and community seed bank. Facilitated the establishment Community Seed Banks (CSBs) across the State of Karnataka. 34 CSBs are functioning in the state. Women have taken the lead to manage CSBs as they are the traditional seed keepers.

Initiation of alternate livelihood option for the small and marginal farmers
Handicraft from locally available fibre
Poultry & beekeeping
Maintenance of small ruminants
Value added Products from grains and cereals
Fresh Vegetable production

Formation of Farmer Federation called Janadhanya involving both men and women. 697 members, 364 women, 333 men

Improved nutrition through increased kitchen gardens. More than 900 kitchen gardens are developed in the project area

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The Millennium Development Goals

1. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieving universal primary education
3. Promoting gender equality and empowering women
4. Reducing child mortality
5. Improving maternal health
6. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensuring environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

Good Governance

Good governance is about how decisions are taken and implemented in a state. Originally, the connotations of this notion included an efficient public sector, accountability and control, but also decentralisation and transparency. Today, good governance means more: it is not just confined to government action alone but also encompasses the interaction between government and civil society.