

Adaptation Committee

Adaptation Committee Expert meeting on livelihoods and economic diversification

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Short case study

Title of the case study	Sustainable Livelihoods towards Climatic Change
Lead organization	VAAGDHARA
Name and contact details for further information	JAYESH JOSHI Contact Number: +91-9414102643 Mail Id: jjoshi@vaagdhara.org
Broad context	<p>Banswara, Anandpuri is part of hilly uplands dominated by dry land agriculture and tribal community spread over a hundred remote villages. This part of the district community is cut-off from developmental interventions, depriving them of basic rights and making them very vulnerable – economically, socially, and culturally. It is characterized by undulating uplands with slopes carved out with separate barren hillocks and valleys where villages are scattered in small hamlets. It is part of semi arid climate with an average rainfall of 700 to 900 mm, precipitation on average of 28-35 rainy days spread over in the four months of monsoon. The maximum temperature is 43°C during the months of May-June and minimum of 10° C in the winter. The local population is primarily dependent on agriculture, animal husbandry, forest and common lands and casual labour for its livelihood. The sources of income of the people in the area are mainly labor and agriculture.</p>
In which country/ies or region was the activity carried out?	<p>The case is implemented in Udaipura Bara Gram Panchayat, Anandpuri Block, Banswara District, South Rajasthan where the community follows an approach of Multiple activity based livelihood including agriculture, animal husbandry and labour. Private land holdings are limited 0.7 hectares of which 0.3 ha is cultivated (average). Irrigation is limited to 8 % cropped area only for wheat and vegetables. The main crops grown in the area are maize, paddy, pulses, millet, and oil seeds. Goats, cows and poultry birds are common livestock. Overall rainfall pattern in the area is supportive for Khariff crop only. Lack of planned interventions results such that almost 60% of the precipitation moves out of the area without productive use, while almost all 100% land remain unutilized during almost 6 months of the years. Cattle moves around here and there in search of fodder and water. All these problems put together provide less work opportunities for poor families who are already</p>



	deprived of sufficient resources and ultimately in less production in the area. Therefore interventions in the area need to focus on and address these two options.
Who were the stakeholders involved?	Tribal (indigenous people) (83%) and other depressed sections of the society, mainly dependent on agriculture and labor for subsistence.
Who were the key collaborating institutions/organizations?	<p>VAAGDHARA Established in the year 1986 – 1987, (Voluntary Association for Agriculture, General Development, Health & Reconstruction Alliance) is a not-for-profit organization working for the empowerment of the most deprived and vulnerable groups of the society, in particular the indigenous population of South Rajasthan, India. The focus areas of the organization mainly include Sustainable Livelihoods, Child Protection & Development and Facilitating poor to voice their issues and concerns.</p> <p>Welthungerhilfe is a nonprofit making, non – denominational and politically independent organization, run by a board of honorary members under the patronage of the Federal Republic of Germany. In South Asia, over the past 50 years Welthungerhilfe has supported around 1000 rural development projects through local partner organization who work with the most vulnerable and marginalized people.</p>
What actions were taken?	<p>The main actions which were taken were conceptualizing the Integrated Farming System Approach and awareness generation of community towards their family Planning adopting the approach. We designed it to focus on family and group level resource management system so as to reduce their vulnerability against fluctuating climatic conditions prevailing in the region which also helps to connect missing linkages between resources base development and ultimate production with multiple production system agriculture, forestry based animal husbandry, pasture, medicinal products and fruits. We also developed a local level knowledge pool to assist efforts in making agriculture a sustained occupation.</p> <p>Different Actions which were included with 600 Tribal farm Families are as LEISA technique, improved water management, backyard Poultry, livestock management, irrigation management, food and fodder, vegetable and Medicinal Plants cultivation which develop relation in between agricultiure, animal husbandary and sustainability.</p>
Key outcomes and lessons learned	<p>Through different actions the desired impacts are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It could demonstrate the concept of Hedge-row and its application for hill community for improving income Rs. 600 to 1200 (Castor hedge-row) and ecological benefit (su-babul hedgerow) and fodder benefit (Su-babul and Drumstick hedgerow) • All the 30 families who are support and guided for producing compost using earthworms, are regular in production and

	<p>produces average 6 tons of vermicompost annually. 25 Families are regular in producing in Jeevamrit as quality compost using that in vegetable cultivation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 30 Families in the project area got increased/saving on account of various interventions such that their youth have stopped migrating.• It established importance of Backyard Poultry in overall farming system of resource poor families in hilly terrain and helped 250 families with the strong component of improved poultry birds and helped increase income between 1000 to 8000 annually. <p>The case has provided inside of tribal livelihood and need of integrated approach was recognized and established</p>
<p>Relevant references (e.g. weblinks, online resources)</p>	<p>www.vaagdharma.org</p>