IFAD-EU-CCAFS Project National Stakeholder Meeting

## Community Perspective on Need And Opportunities For NUS

Action For Social Advancement (ASA), MP East Region

# Community of Eastern MP

- More than 60% HH are Schedule Tribe.
- Major source of Livelihood is Agriculture
- NTFP (Mahua, Tendu and Saal leaves, Harra, Baheda and Chirongi etc) collection, small scale enterprise/service sector and Livestock sector are the other source of livelihood.
- Seasonal Migration is a regular feature of this region.

# Need of NUS

- NUS (Minor and Small millets) are used by LC as a food on routine basis.
- NUS (Niger and Til) sown by LC for oil purpose and also as a cash crop.
- NUS are cultivated in dry land, which is not suitable for major crops.
- Traditional varieties of NUS are more susceptible for the region/climate specific i.e.less maturity days, drought/pest resistant etc.

# Conti.....

- Husk of Millets used for fodder purpose.
- Millets are useful for diabetic patient.
- Millets are the rich source of Calcium and Iron as compare to major cereal crops.
- Ragi contains 344 mg Ca and 9.8 mg Fe in 100 gm of Grains, while rice contains only 41 mg Ca & 5.3 mg Fe
- Millets are also rich source of fiber as compare to major cereal crops

## **Opportunities**

### Status of Resources available

- Land -
  - ✓ Hilly and undulating topography which enables high rate of water and soil erosion.
  - ✓ 50% land are stony and Bharra. This supports coarse grain crops only.
  - ✓ 35% lands have sandy and loamy soil. Paddy, Maize, Musturd Pigeonpea etc. are grown in this land.
  - $\checkmark$  15% land is leveled and have fertile black soil.
- Water -
  - ✓ Land topography results into more water loss.
  - ✓ Despite an average rain fall of 1250 mm the area is mainly rainfed and only 6-10% land is irrigated..
  - ✓ Rain fall is highly seasonal and 90% of which is received from June to September with total number of rainy days ranging from 70 to 80 days.
  - ✓ Many perennial/seasonal water bodies are available.
  - Narmada, Johila and Son are major perennial rivers traveling within region.

## Understanding the constraints Present status of a poor farmer

### • Land resources

- Undulated Topography.
- Less soil depth.
- Poor productivity.
- Less / No fertilizer application.

### Irrigation

- Mostely rainfed.
- limited irrigation infrastructure available.
- Presence of seasonal water bodies.
- limited water lifting devices used at present.

- Agriculture
  - Traditional seeds.
  - Primitive agronomic practices.
  - Absence of nutrient management.
  - Poor access to government sponsored schemes.
- Others
  - Low awareness.
  - Less capital in hand.
  - More dependency on wage labour
  - Unorganized farmers

# Facilitating initiatives to reach a logical end...

### Land resources

- Improving land productivity through SWC measures
- Creating low cost run off management structures

### Irrigation

- In situ moisture conservation through SWC measures & farm pond.
- Creating low cost irrigation infrastructure i.e. Farm pond, Dug wells etc.
- Providing water lifting devices such as low lift/diesel pump, in groups/individuals.

- Agriculture inputs
  - Conducting FLDs and PVSP with lead farmers
  - Introducing good quality seed as well as System/Package of Agronomic practices (RCI/NPOP).
  - Converging agriculture/ horticulture deptt. schemes to
    Project villages on priority.
- Others
  - > Training & exposure.
  - Regular monitoring & technical support to farmers.
  - Collective marketing through own system
  - Appropriately converging the fund available under various schemes such as NRLM, NREGS etc.

### Promotion of Millets









### Value addition of Millets



### Capacity building of Farmers









### FLD & PVSP pratices









### FLD & PVSP in Paddy









### Plan for the NUS for FY 2015-16

- Under PVSP varieties taken- JK 439, JK 48, JK 41, JK 155, Indira kondo 1, DPS 9-1
- For FLDs varieties taken
- 1. Finger millet GPU 28
- 2. Foxtail SIA 3085
- 3. Kutki JK 36

Note – All these varieties procured from RARS Dindori (JNKVV Jabalpur) and IGKVV Raipur.

