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.
  - ✓ 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.
Value addition of Millets
Capacity building of Farmers
FLD & PVSP practices
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

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