

1.The irony of India which has more number of world richest people among the few....

News paper clipping:

Rural Orissa still remains poor...

50% of Orissa rural people living at Rs.19 per day.. Euro 1.178



- 2. In the context of the state of Orissa where 30% of its inhabitants are tribals and around 60% are maintaining their livelihood as BPL (Below Poverty Line) families working in agriculture sector. So whatever may be the progress in the front of input intensive agriculture, this large chunk of farm dependent families, who are small and marginal landholders, resource starved, toiling under rain fed condition, always carry the risk of drought and flood.**



2.A) Mueller, assistant director-general of the Rome-based U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, praised the report and noted that projections indicate the number of hungry people in sub-Saharan Africa was expected to grow.

- Considering that the effects of climate change are expected to hurt the world's poorest, "a shift to organic agriculture could be beneficial," he said.**
- Nadia El-Hage Scialabba, an FAO official who organized the conference, pointed to other studies she said indicated that organic agriculture could produce enough food per capita to feed the world's current population**



3.Trained work force and Resource persons within the community

- The three years progress report of the food security project reveals that there is an
- increase in number of training and workshops vis- a vis increase in the number of participants more than 1200 villages covering around one lakh persons have got exposure to the practice of organic farming in 54Blocks.
- The t data in the below given table implies that at least 20,000 farm families have either tested and (or) adopted one or more than one techniques which are non monetary & user friendly



4. The tribal communities in course of their personal experience within these three years have developed a deep understanding that this success can be emulated to field crops and growing of other useful species for addressing their food security and food sovereignty.



Trial and adoption of technologies relevant to organic farming

1.	preparation different solid and liquid manorial preparation (6 items)	7412 units
2.	Preparation and use of herbal and home made formulations for plant protection (4 items)	5487 units
3.	Growth promotional and hormonal substitutes	518 units
4.	Bed techniques for growing vegetables and fruits (4 items)	7903 units
	Total 18 types of techniques on Organic farming	21320 units

Source – Aspect from Annual & half yearly reports till June – 2006

5. ORISSA NARI SAMAJ AND ITS STRENGTH TO CAMPAIGN

- All the samajas under the umbrella of ONS have been demanding for policy and resource support from the state administration for the cause of their livelihood security through self-dependent Eco-farming. The political empowerment of tribal women attained from the recently held PanchayatiRaj election has made the situation more congenial to demand such Govt. support at political level. So there is a need to test the success on a pilot basis execution; based on the success of the pilot project, the state Govt. can agree for a state side replication of the model.



6. ATTAINING FOOD SECURITY THROUGH ECOLOGICAL FARMING TECHNIQUE FOR THE ADHIVASI PEOPLE AND ENSURE FOOD SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATE.



7. Strategy :

- **Initiate pilot project one each in three region on food security using the successful organic techniques**
- Find out the intensity and dimension of food insecurity in the pilot areas
- Provide agri. support service on organic farming techniques to produce excess grain and ensure proper storage of grains and seeds towards food security



8. Sustain the existing learning of organic farming techniques in other 53 samajas and Prepare them for mainstreaming the pilot project through Govt or bilateral donors within or after three years.



- - Continue the existing minimum organic agri. activities successfully carried out in the model villages and extend the technique to number of others in the same village
- - Ensure accessing Govt facilities for organic agricultural practices
- - Educate the as many farmers as possible in other non pilot project areas on organic farming techniques and success stories through the ONS mouth piece newsletter Antaswaro
- - Maintain proper documentation of the success stories and lobby with the Govt. and bilateral donor agency to mainstream the pilot food security project.



9. Continue the networking of the samajas through formation of adivasi organic farmers association for decent earning for livelihood and to ensure food sovereignty

- - Ensure legal entity of the adivasi organic farmers association and entail certification for organic product of the association.
- - Ensure local organic marketing especially for the staple food to fetch good prices to encourage the adivasi farmers



10. INCREASE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF GOVT SOCIAL SECURITY FOOD SCHEMES AND OTHER WELFARE MEASURES.



- **11.STRATEGY:**

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- **A) PROMOTE LOCAL OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT OF PDS**

- **ACTIVITIES:**

- Build pressure through the samajas and the panchayat members who are elected with the support of the samajas for proper implementation of national rural employment guarantee act by adequate registration and social planning.
- Facilitate the sanghas and samajas who have not taken the ownership of PDS (only 118 villages out of 2490 sanghas owned the PDS)
- Include more families on the BPL list .
- Facilitate the sangha and samaj to carry out watch dog activities for ensuring proper implementation of PDS, ICDS and Mid day meal schemes.
- Prepare posters and publish the supreme court order to be displayed in each block head quarter to inform people about their right to file PIL
- Lobby for enabling the samaj and sanghs to own the mid day meal scheme



12. *STRENGTHEN COMPLAIN ACCOUNTABLITY AND ENFORCMENT MECHANISM*

- **Activities:**
- Facilitate the sanghas and the block level samajas to sustain the present building tactic by forming watch dog committees in the samaj and sanghas
- File PIL incase schemes like Midday Meals scheme do not function .
- Monitor and implement the PDS



- **13 STRENGTHEN SUSTAINABLE, EQUITABLE AND DIVERSIFIED USE OF LIVELIHOOD MEASURES FOR THE TRIBALS**
- **STRATEGY:**
- ***A) PROMOTION OF ORGANIC FARMING AND ESTABLISHING AND STRNGTHENING COMMUNITY SCHOOLS OF ECOLOGY IN EACH BLOCK AND MODEL ORGANIC FARMING VILLAGES IN EACH SAMAJ TO ENSURE GOOD PRACTICES FOR FOOD SECURITY.***



- **14. *ADVOCATING PRO- POOR POLICIES FOR FOOD SOVEREIGNTY FOR THE TRIBALS AT VARIOUS LEVEL THROUGH NET WORKING AND ALLIANCE BUILDING.***

- **Activities**

- ONS the state level federation of all the samajas and the tribal women's movement will challenge the water and agriculture policy which are anti poor.
- Challenge mushrooming of sponge iron plants which affects the agriculture and land holding of the tribals.
- Develop the existing credit and thrift programme of ONS for collective cultivation and multiply indigenous seeds
- Challenge through ONS, Seed Bill 2004, chemical pesticides, chemical fertilizers and monitor in close quarter the illegal introduction or trial of GM crops which was banned by the state (as a result of Successful campaign of ONS.)
- Promote collective cultivation of indigenous grains, pulses, cereals for exchange between villages and blocks

- **PILOT PROJECT FOR FOOD SECURITY IN 50 VILLAGES:**
- **Aggressive Agri supportive Service will be provided to the community:**
- **Cow based integrated farming:-**
 - Cow dung is being used as manure traditionally but with low efficiency.
 - Cow urine, more potent than dung, are simply wasted,
 - Bullock- the main source of draught power and energy, their number are reducing day by day; while the conventional energy cost are increasing.
 - Horn, viscera & uterus of dead cows (country cows) are important for making various. Bio- Dynamic formulations, those can be very compatible to eco-farming.
 - The spirituality of cows, medicinal value of cow's urine, dung milk and milk product; which once was a part of India tradition needs to be revived for the success of organic agriculture.



- **Main interventions**

- Community cow shed to collect, dung_ & urine & to preserve & restore its quality.
- To rear adequate male calves to meet the draught need of the community,
- Rearing bull from famous India dual breeds like Red Sindhi, Hariyana, Kankrej & there by up grading rural economy.



**ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR EACH PILOT
PROJECT:**

1. Cow breeding up-gradation centre



2. Community cow shed:

3. Manure making unit:



4. Soil and water conservation



5.Nursery for producing seedlings for green manuring; perennial fruits and vegetables.



6. Seed Capital



7. Seed bank



8. Grain bank



9. Kitchen garden at Family/group level:



- **10. Improvising traditional agricultural tools.**
- Hand/bullock operated instruments: as a part of judicious farm mechanization for precision in agricultural operation.
- - Modified M.B. (Mould Board) plough (bullock drawn)
- - Rake weeder (hand operated) for SRI technique
- - Furrow maker (bullock drawn)
- - Low cost water application kits (drum/bucket kit, family nutrition kit, customized system)
- - Pressure treadle pump, Rope and washer pump.

