

SOME NOTEWORTHY LIVELIHOOD MODELS IMPACTING THE LIVES OF ULTRA-POOR



- **Annapoorna Model:** "Annapoorna" is a system of crop cultivation. It ensures food security to marginal and tenant farmers and thereby aims to alleviate the problem of hunger. The model is operational in the state of Andhra Pradesh.
- **Pashu Sakhi Model:** Community Veterinary Para-professional cadre working in the state of Rajasthan
- **Scientific cultivation and harvesting** of Lac and Tasar



- ✓ Each ultra- poor family has **TWO** livelihoods strengthened.
- ✓ All Mahila Kisans are **FARMER SCIENTISTS** and Community Knowledge Disseminators
- ✓ The areas covered under MKSP are local best practice sites – **INCUBATION CENTERS** for development of Pro-poor Livelihood solutions
- ✓ Best Practicing farmers are at the centre of Communication extension network as **CRPs** (Community Resource Persons)



From Landless laborer to a skilled farmer and community extension worker: A MKSP story

Sunaina Devi and her family of seven had to work as laborers under harsh conditions to make their ends meet. Expensive chemical inputs coupled with exorbitant rates of interest charged by moneylenders was making agriculture unviable proposition.

Meanwhile, she joined **Radha Jeevika** Self Help Group, of her village in 2011, and became part of the SHG movement that was silently gaining grounds in Bihar. Encouraged by the handholding support from Village Resource Person (VRP) engaged by her Village organization, and a credit of Rs. 10,000 from her SHG, she took 10 kaththa land on lease. Sunaina Devi started practicing multi-cropping of vegetables and cereals on this land with this small loan and the door step extension support of VRP. Buoyed by the confidence thus earned, she took another loan of Rs. 12,000 from her SHG, which gave her freedom from the vicious cycle of her debts and the clutch of moneylenders of her village.

Though initially reluctant, today Sunaina Devi practices SRI and grows vegetables, adopting the Multi-tier cropping technique. She has also adopted better Livestock Production and Management Practices in dairying and generates substantial income from the sale of milk, which has immensely improved the household food and nutrition security. Today Sunaina Devi has been recognized as an expert farmer and renders her services as a CRP. She has played important role in mobilizing her fellow SHG members towards better improved practices which has resulted in increase in income and household food security for the poor in her village.



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

<http://aajeevika.gov.in/>



MAHILA KISAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA



Transforming Agriculture
Touching Lives



“Mahila Kisaan Shasaktikaran Pariyojana” (MKSP) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development, in 2010-11 as a sub component of Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-NRLM (DAY-NRLM). The focus of MKSP is on skill building of smallholder farmers in the practices of sustainable; climate change resilient **eco-agriculture**, **Promotion of Pashu Sakhis** for improved Animal Husbandry practices, and, sustainable regeneration as well as harvesting of **Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)**.

“The objective is to substantially improve the income for the households, from at least two livelihood streams, and build the skills of community best practitioners to emerge as Community Resource Persons.”

The program is implemented by DAY-NRLM in partnership with State Rural Livelihood Missions, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and NGOs- as implementing partners (PIAs) across the country.

BROAD IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY



MKSP stakeholders
PIA: Project Implementation Agency | **DAY-NRLM:** Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-NRLM | **SRLM:** State Rural Livelihood Mission | **CRP:** Community Resource Person Mahila Kisan



महिला किसान को बढ़ाना है, गरीबी को दूर भगाना है।

जगरुक महिला किसान, हर ओर बढ़ाए अपना मान।

MKSP हर ओर फैली, लेकर जैविक कृषि की शैली।

Addressing the issue of rural poor's hunger, MKSP's farming technology does wonders.



MKSP NON-NEGOTIABLES

MKSP projects must adhere to the following guidelines:

- Focused interventions towards landless, small and marginal households (Ultra-poor focus).
- Generic institutions of Poor (SHGs) are the foundations on which different activities are promoted.
- Promotion of practices like Non Pesticide Management, sustainable regeneration and harvesting of Non Timber Forest Produce and better Livestock Production and Management practices.
- Creation of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and Pashu Sakhis from the pool of community best practitioners.
- Promotion of food and nutritional security at Household and Community level.



कृषि सखियों ने यह ठाना है, जैविक खेती का अलख जगाना है।

Poor Rural woman gets empowered, MKSP is need of the hour.

MKSP: SOME KEY INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

- Promotion of climate change resilient, Community managed sustainable agriculture.
- Usage of locally available natural inputs – for pest management and soil fertility management.
- System of Root Intensification (SRI) for different crops
- Promotion of multiple crops, millets and cereal crops
- Promotion of kitchen gardens/homestead gardens for household food security.
- Tree-based farming practices.
- Integration of livestock with agriculture.
- Sustainable harvesting and regeneration of NTFP.



MILESTONES

Since inception of MKSP, **119 DISTRICTS**, **1,067 BLOCKS** and more than **20,362 VILLAGES** have been covered, with a total project outlay of **Rs 822 CRORE** reaching out to more than **33.35 LAKH MAHILA KISANS.**

All data as in October 2015