

Training report on NTFP&MAP



SABAL PROJECT KONDABARIDI LANDSCAPE

Title: Training Report on Wome's Role in Natural Farming

Date: 16 october 2024

Venue: Boddamanuguda village, Uridi panchayat, Kurupam Mandal

Duration: 11AM TO 3PM

Trainers: Sri. Sivakesavgaru garu, Sri. Praharaj garu, Nukam naidu garu

Participants: 50 farmers, DPM sir, Nukamnaidu garu, Jattu team, Agriculture Assistant, RySS cadets, Healers

Introduction on SABAL project & WELCOME to Ryss team, Govt officials, Jattu team

The training on Non-Timber Forest products(NTFP) and Medicinal Aromatic Plants (MAP) nursery management was conducted to enhance the knowledge and skills of participants establishing and maintaining nurseries for NTFP and MAP species.

The focus was on sustainable cultivation practices, environmental conservation through proper nursery

Under SABAL, while several Natural Farming (NF) practices were introduced in the farm lands, Nurseries were planned to improve the Biodiversity in both farm, non-farm geographies. Communities were driven through various discussions in understanding the importance of Biodiversity and resultant ecosystem services that would help for the upkeep of life and livelihoods in the landscape areas. Realising the importance of LDN and CBD, rejuvenating the eco-habitats is felt essential by the communities, under the concept of “**Habitats for Healthy Ecosystems**”

Discussions held among various stakeholders of CBOs (MSLMB) and 2. Training organised to community representatives on importance of Ecosystem services

Efforts on sensitisation of communities over Ecosystem Services:

Mr. Shiva Keshava’s services were also utilised for building the awareness levels of the farmers and other community members of Uridi GP as well as in the adjoining Udayapuram and Modemkallu GPs too as part of extension. This has helped in rising concern, interest over the MAPs, NTFPs and their importance over improving local ecology, for rejuvenation of ecosystem services. Realising the need for protection, conservation and regeneration of native species; community members came forward and expressed their interest in transporting the plants in to their farm fields and raised the indent to lift the plants from the nursery.

Some of the MAPs along with their uses and contributory ecosystem services were also revealed by Mr. Shiva Keshava as mentioned below:

Species (Part of the Plant)	Direct Use	Contributory Ecosystem Service/s
Pippal Modi (bark, stem and fruit)	Reduces anaemia	Contributes to the human wellbeing – cures health disorders
Sugandhi Milk (Roots)	Cures wounds, reduces tooth pains, reduces skin diseases like thaamara, itching, cures asthma	Reduces soil erosion, improves water absorption, increases soil health through increased biota

Saraswathi (Leaf)	Increases memory power, increases voice power (swara petika) eradicates yellow eyes disease (pachcha kamerlu – Liver related disease)	Holds soil moisture through network of roots and increases biodiversity in marshy areas
Addasaram (Leaves, bark, Roots)	Removes Cough, reduces over bleeding among women	Increases the bee population by attracting them, provides scope for cross pollination among the crops, plants etc.,
Ulimiri (bark of stem & roots, leaves, flowers)	Removes constipation (improves digestion power) removes stones in kidneys. Controls fever, removes vaatha from body	Ornamental and aromatic in nature, contributes to the biodiversity

Results & Impact:

In a nutshell, the following outcomes may be attributed to the MAP, NTFP nursery and its related follow-up interventions taken up at Kondabaredi landscape.

1. Awareness on importance of Biodiversity promoted through MAP, NTFPs can enhance the ecosystem services (Habitat supporting services that enhances the productivity, production) in any given landscape area/s.
2. Communities understanding and managing on how the co-existence supports the life (wellbeing) and livelihoods (both farm and off-farm) for regulating and supporting intermediary services to improve the local environment towards restoration, regenerating ecosystems
3. Enhanced role of Institutions (CBOs & MSLMBs), role of women and their ownership for an effective coordination in realising the convergence and fulfilment of objective/s.
4. Economic and ecological implications of investments made on nursery raising as an activity, in terms of quality, quantity and time that results to the proxies such as landscape protection, conservation elements in it.
5. Impacting overall ecosystem service flow covering social responses, interests as an integrated system (not as a standalone) by fulfilling needs like nutrition, nature, culture, benefits, values, social responses etc., contributing to the SLM





Meeting Minutes

