

Agriculture Meeting

Date : 08th July 2006 (Saturday)
Time : 10.30 am to 12:15 pm
Venue : 313, Collectorate, Nagapattinam

Agenda:

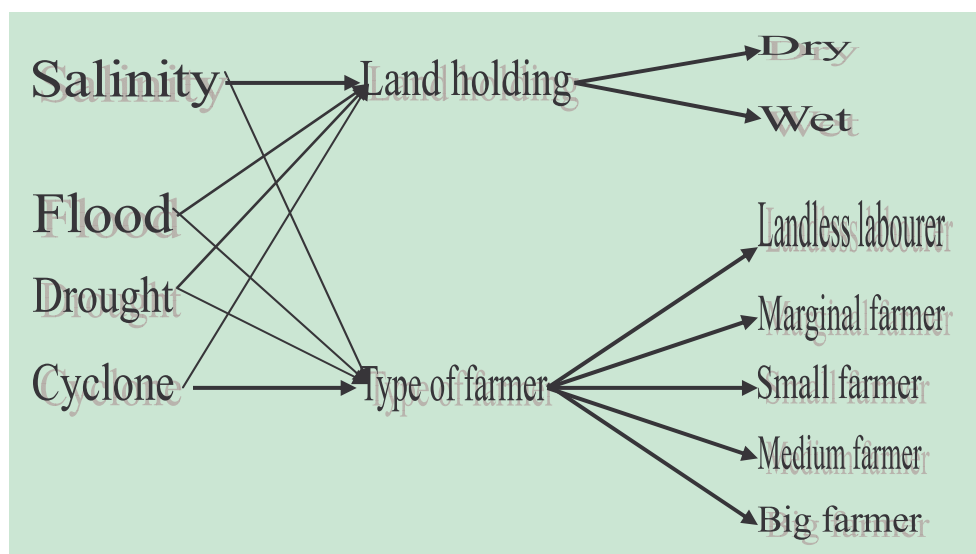
1. Planning for exhibition for the workshop on disaster preparedness in agriculture

In order to showcase the works of NGOS on reclamation as well as on disaster preparedness in agriculture through an exhibition during the national workshop on disaster preparedness in agriculture, a meeting with NGOs was organised by NCRC. The exhibits would aim to showcase the works of NGOs in reclamation in Nagapattinam along with the plans ahead and displays on disaster preparedness in agriculture of which the most prone calamities being tsunami/salination, flood, drought and cyclone. In order to achieve this end through analysis of the variables in agriculture pertaining Nagapattinam, collection of data both for primary as well as secondary related to fields identified in the previous agriculture meeting were taken up by different NGOs. There was a detailed discussion elaborating each identified field. Following is the outcome of the discussion:

Fields	Secondary data	Primary data	Source of information	NGO in-charge
Rain fall: Rain fall activity in Nagapattinam for a period of 20 decades would be collected	✓		Dept. of Meteorology, dept. of Statistics & dept. of agriculture	CWS
Areas Affected: Fields like available land, cultivable land, changes after disaster, quality of soil and reasons for changes, etc.	✓	✓	Dept. of agriculture	SEVALAYA
Loss: loss incurred both in terms of yield and cash	✓	✓	Dept. of agriculture	CWS
Water bodies: water sources like farm ponds, community ponds, irrigation channels, drainage channels and backwater rivers would be identified. Focus would be to	✓		Engineering dept., ISRO, PWD, Dept. of Agri., VAO, stats dept. (NCRC has got	CWS

study how disasters affect water bodies and agriculture in turn			primary data)	
Profile of farmers: Includes land holding and types of farmers. Land holding accounts both dry and wet lands; whereas, type of farmers includes landless agriculture labourer, marginal farmers (less than 2.5 acres or 1ha of land), small farmers (2.5 – 5 acre or 2 ha), medium farmers (5 – 10 acre or 2 – 4 ha) and big farmers (above 10 acre or 4 ha of land).		✓		All NGOs in the affected are responsible. NCRC has got some information from the department of agriculture
Cropping pattern: Different crops cultivated in different seasons	✓		Dept. of agriculture	CWS & KUDUMBAM
Livestock: Extent of loss and kind of support each type of farmer needs after a disaster		✓		SEVALAYA
Indigenous coping mechanism: Farmers' system of administration in disaster would be studied. It involves application of traditional knowledge and outside support from both government and NGOs		✓		All NGOs. CWS will collect for the entire district

Other than these, collecting profile of sample villages was also discussed. Profile of farmers against the disasters was explained with the following diagramme:



Following the explanation on the profile of farmers, there was a brief discussion on how to exhibit the works of the NGOs. NGOs were asked to get ready with photographs, charts, models, specimens, video, etc. which could explain the process of reclamation with specific approaches each NGO followed. The collected data mentioned in the table above, would be submitted in the next meeting on 18th July 2006.

Decision to hold further agriculture meeting at 10.30 am was agreed by all NGOs. All were asked to come to meeting on time.