STAR YOUTH ASSOCIATION (SYA) - CHETHANA PROJECT, GOOTY

A Brief Report of world food day 16th Octiber-2016

Star Youth Association (SYA) has a Partner NGO in CHETHANA Project SYA Facilitator Support Mrs.H.Hayathun conducting world food day event on 16th October 2016 at Chinnavaduguru village.

AGENDA:

1. Welcome Address
2. Theme of the World food day October 16th 2016
3. Discussion about importance of Food security and sustainable agriculture
4. Importance of sustainable agriculture
5. Losses of Genetic modification food
6. Demonstration of old seeds and millets, and their food recipes
7. Suggestions of participants
8. Vote of Thanks

1. Welcome Address:

H. Hayathun Facilitator Support of SYA-CHETHANA Project extended a warm welcome to Mr.G.Pullanna, President of Chinnavaduguru Village, Mr.N.Venkat Reddy, Teacher in MPUP School, Chinnavaduguru, Mrs. P.Rajeswari, Angan wadi worker Chinnavaduguru, C.B.O leaders, Peddavanka Hun members, CHETHANA farmers and other women farmers in Chinnavaduguru village.

2. Theme of the World food day October 16th 2016:

World Food Day is about Zero Hunger Global Goal for the world to achieve together. We have 15 years to end hunger for every child, women and man around the world. Reaching it will save countless lives and build brighter futures for us all. Help us ensure the world does not forget the promise it has October 16th marks the celebration of **World Food Day**. It was established in 1979 to honor the founding date of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations in 1945. Today it is observed around the world by more than 150 countries, raising awareness to issues that cause hunger and poverty. Each year in order to highlight areas for focus and improvement, World Food Day adopts a different theme. This year the theme is 'Climate is

changing, food and agriculture must too.’ The global goal for defeating hunger is 2030; it is a goal that cannot be reached without addressing the issue of climate change.

World Food Day is the occasion once a year to highlight the importance of food, food production, and food security and nutrition all over the world and to have a focus on some major issues of importance for food security.”

Each year there is a different theme chosen to highlight very important issues that impact hunger and food production. This year climate change was selected because it is already having an impact on agriculture and food security all over the world. Climate change is going to have an increasing impact, particularly in areas that are already food insecure

“There is an urgency to adapt our food production and consumption systems to climate change and also of the urgency of all of us acting to limit as much as possible the affects of climate change precisely because climate change threatening the most vulnerable populations.

3. Discussion about importance of Food security and sustainable agriculture:

“Food security as a defined by the United nations committee is the condition in which all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food .preferences for an active and health life “over the coming decades a changing climate, growing global population, rising food prices and environmental stressors will have significant yet highly uncertain impacts on food security.

Adaptation strategies and policy responses to global change including options for handling water allocation, land use patterns, food trade, post harvest food, processing and food prices and safety are urgently needed.

Food Security and Nutrition

Climate change affects all dimensions of food security and nutrition

- ***Food availability*:** Changes in climatic conditions have already affected the production of some staple crops, and future climate change threatens to exacerbate this. Higher temperatures will have an impact on yields while changes in rainfall could affect both crop quality and quantity.

- ***Food access*:** Climate change could increase the prices of major crops in some regions. For the most vulnerable people, lower agricultural output means lower incomes. Under these conditions, the poorest people — who already use most of their income on food — sacrifice additional income and other assets to meet their nutritional requirements, or resort to poor coping strategies.
- ***Food utilization*:** Climate-related risks affect calorie intake, particularly in areas where chronic food insecurity is already a significant problem. Changing climatic conditions could also create a vicious cycle of disease and hunger. Nutrition is likely to be affected by climate change through related impacts on food security, dietary diversity, care practices and health.
- ***Food stability*:** The climatic variability produced by more frequent and intense weather events can upset the stability of individuals' and government food security strategies, creating fluctuations in food availability, access and utilization.

4. Importance of Sustainable Agriculture:

"Sustainable agriculture is the act of farming using principles of ecology, the study of relationships between organisms and their environment. It has been defined as "an integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application that will last over the long term.

Methods of Sustainable Agriculture:

1. Crop Rotation: Crop rotation is one of the most powerful techniques of sustainable agriculture. Its purpose is to avoid the consequences that come with planting the same crops in the same soil for years in a row. It helps tackle pest problems, as many pests prefer specific crops. If the pests have a steady food supply they can greatly increase their population size.

Rotation breaks the reproduction cycles of pests. During rotation, farmers can plant certain crops, which replenish plant nutrients. These crops reduce the need for chemical fertilizers.

2. Cover Crops: Many farmers choose to have crops planted in a field at all times and never leave it barren, this can cause unintended consequences. By planting cover crops, such as clover or oats, the farmer can achieve his goals of preventing soil erosion, suppressing the growth of weeds, and enhancing the quality of the soil. The use of cover crops also reduces the need for chemicals such as fertilizers.

3. Soil Enrichment: Soil is a central component of agricultural ecosystems. Healthy soil is full of life, which can often be killed by the overuse of pesticides. Good soils can increase yields as well as creating more robust crops. It is possible to maintain and enhance the quality of soil in many ways. Some examples include leaving crop residue in the field after a harvest, and the use of composted plant material or animal manure.

4. Natural Pest Predators: In order to maintain effective control over pests, it is important to view the farm as an ecosystem as opposed to a factory. For example, many birds and other animals are in fact natural predators of agricultural pests. Managing your farm so that it can harbor populations of these pest predators is an effective as well as a sophisticated technique. The use of chemical pesticides can result in the indiscriminate killing of pest predators.

5. Bio intensive Integrated Pest Management: Integrated pest management (IPM). This is an approach, which really relies on biological as opposed to chemical methods. IMP also emphasizes the importance of crop rotation to combat pest management. Once a pest problem is identified, IPM will mean that chemical solutions will only be used as a last resort. Instead the appropriate responses would be the use of sterile males, and biocontrol agents such as

Benefits of Sustainable Agriculture:

1. Contributes to Environmental Conservation: The environment plays a huge role in fulfilling our basic needs to sustain life. In turn, it is our duty to look after the environment so that future generations are not deprived of their needs. Sustainable agriculture helps to replenish the land as well as other natural resources such as water and air. This replenishment ensures that these natural resources will be able for future generations to sustain life.

2. Public Health Safety: Sustainable agriculture avoids hazardous pesticides and fertilizers. As a result, farmers are able to produce fruits, vegetables and other crops that are safer for consumers, workers, and surrounding communities. Through careful and proper management of livestock waste, sustainable farmers are able to protect humans from exposure to pathogens, toxins, and other hazardous pollutants.

3. Prevents Pollution: Sustainable agriculture means that any waste a farm produces remains inside the farms ecosystem. In this way the waste cannot cause pollution.

4. Biodiversity: Sustainable farms produce a wide variety of plants and animals resulting in biodiversity. During crop rotation, plants are seasonally rotated and this results in soil enrichment, prevention of diseases, and pest outbreaks.

5. Beneficial to Animals: Sustainable agriculture results in animals being better cared for, as well as treated humanely and with respect. The natural behaviors of all living animals, including grazing or pecking, are catered for. As a result they develop in a natural way. Sustainable farmers and ranchers implement livestock husbandry practices that protect animals' health

5. Losses of Genetic modification food:

BY making Genetic modification food, this is dangerous to adults than children

- Normally, growing children are suffering for Allergies, Diseases, and lake of nutritious food
- Anti biotic resistant ingredients in Genetic modification food takes the growing children, suffer from diseases.
- Pregnant women takes the Genetic modification food, will be effect in her growing baby, in her stomach.
- Pregnant women takes the Pregnant women takes the Genetic modification food, will be changes in the baby jeans that changes after coming generation would be effected.

By taking Genetic modification food, the differences can be seen in growing baby.

6. Demonstration of old seeds and millets and their food recipes:

G. Pullanna, Grama Sarpanch from Chinnavaduguru village has inaugurated the exhibition items of old seeds and millets, crops and their food recipes. All the participants were observed the exhibition items and CHETANA farmers explained the importance of each item to the participants.

Farmers' demonstration old seeds and millets - Demonstration on food recipes

Ragulu	**Ragi rice**
Korralu	**Korra pongal**
Jonnalu	**Jonna ambali**
Saddalu	**Sadda roti**
Multi millets	**Multi millet payasam**

Preparation method of Multi Millet payasam:

Ingadients: Finger Millet powder, Pearl Millet Powder, Greal Millet Powder,

Cardamom, Green Gram, Milk, Water, Jaggery

Method of preparation: Add two table spoon malt to one cup of warm water cook five minutes

Add jaggery and one cup of milk

7. Suggestions of participants:

Mrs.P.Rajeshwari Angan Wadi Worker in Chinnavaduguru village says that it is better to cook verities of dishes should be made by Millets and it is better to supply the Foods of Ragi, Korra in Anganwadi centers.

Mr.Venkatareddy, teacher had given suggestion on nutritious food and their importance in the health issues

Mr. Eshwarappa has explained the importance of food in life style. Giving suggestions in crops like tradition seeds and millets and their uses. And importance of border crops, NPM methods and Protein food

Mr.G. Pullanna Grama Sarpanch from Chinnavaduguru village has appreciated the CHETANA project through SYA for involving in this event and explained the uses of traditional food**.**

8. Vote of Thanks:

The program came to an end with the vote of thanks by H. Hayathun, Facilitator Support SYA-Chethana Project

News Paper Clipping