Dedication



Late Prof. Dr. M. C. Nandeesha

CARP-SIS POLYCULTURE: A NEW INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE WOMEN'S LIVELIHOODS, INCOME AND NUTRITION IN TERAI, NEPAL

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Outline

- Carp-SIS-Prawn polyculture
- Carp-SIS polyculture
- Project activities
- Project output
- Project outcome
- Conclusion

Carp-SIS-Prawn polyculture (2008-2010)



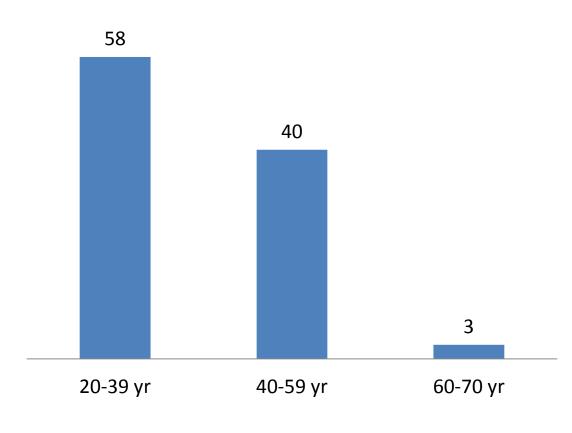
Project site



Target group

- Total no. of beneficiaries – 136
- 95% Tharu women ethnic group
- Main age group- 20-39 yr.

Age distribution of women farmers (%)



Objectives

a. to improve the nutrition of women and children through increased intake of nutrient rich SIS

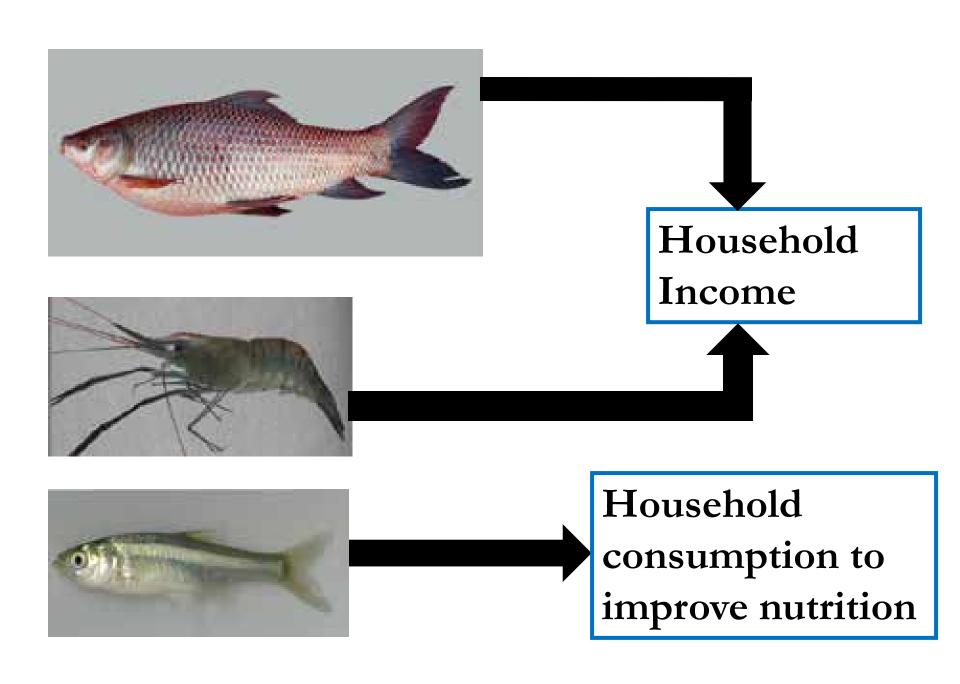
b. to increase household income

c. to empower women

Micro-nutrients in fish (Roos et. al., 2006)

Fish	Vit. A (RAE/100g raw clean fish)	Ca (g/100 g raw clean fish)	Fe (mg/100 g raw clean fish)	Zn (mg/100g raw clean fish)
Esomus danricus (SIS)	890	0.9	12.0	4.0
Amblypharyngodon mola (SIS)	2,680	0.9	5.7	3.2
Puntius sophore (SIS)	60	1.2	3.0	3.1
Silver carp	<30	0.9	4.4	-
Mrigal	<30	1.0	2.5	-

RAE=Retinol Activity Equivalent



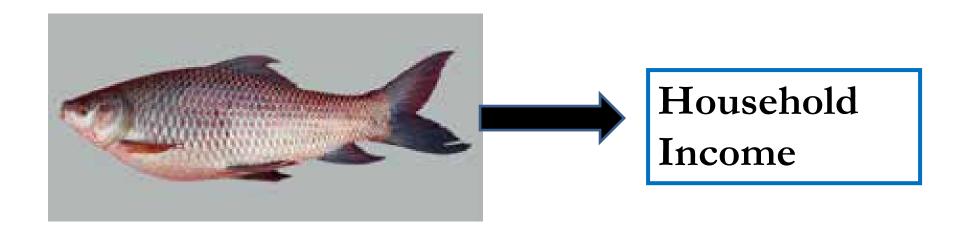
Drawbacks

- Prawn seed: Brought from Bangladesh
 - Expensive
 - High mortality
 - Not sustainable
 - Though Prawn has high demand among farmers.
- Mara (Amblypharyngodon mola)
 - Unavailable in the project site Chitwan
- Niche utilization
 - 4 carp species might not utilized all niches

Sustainability ???????

Carp – SIS polyculture (2011)







Stocking density (No./ha) of Carp and SIS

Species	No./ha	
Rohu	2,000	
Mrigal	500	
Silver carp	3,000	
Bighead carp	1,000	
Common carp	2,000	
Grass carp	1,500	
SIS (Dedhuwa/Pothi)	30,000	
Total	40,000	

Activities

 Stocking of Carp and SIS fingerlings

 Fertilization: Urea and DAP @ 470 g/100 m² and 350 g/100 m²

 Feeding: daily, dough of rice bran and mustard oil cake





Partial harvesting of SIS for household consumption

Final harvesting



Production

Average total fish production was 4.4 t/ha/y, higher than national average.

•Carp and SIS contributed 86% and 14% to the total production, respectively.





Extra production







Consumption

- Consumed 48.7% of the total production on average
- Fish consumption rate was 3.7 kg/caput/y
- Fish consumption rate - double of national average



Income

- Farmers sold surplus carp i.e., 51.3% of the total production.
- •Income NPR. 3,025 per household in 270 days.
- •Income spent on household expenditures, children school fee etc.



Marketing

- Marketing: not a problem because small production.
- Farmers sold carp in neighbourhood.
- Customers come to farmers' house to buy fish.
- Large quantity was sold during final harvesting.





Capacity building

Farmers' training

Eighteen farmers served as trainers in Finnish project

Field trip

Capacity building.....

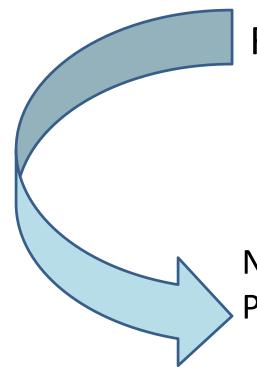
- Six women fish farmers' groups and one cooperative is formed.
- Member's no: 17-26 member/group
- Collects NPR 10-25/month/member which they utilize in repairing of pump set, disbursing loan to needy member at low interest i.e., 1%/month.
- Highest loan disbursed was NPR. 5,000.





Outcome

Self-confidence improved



Farmer

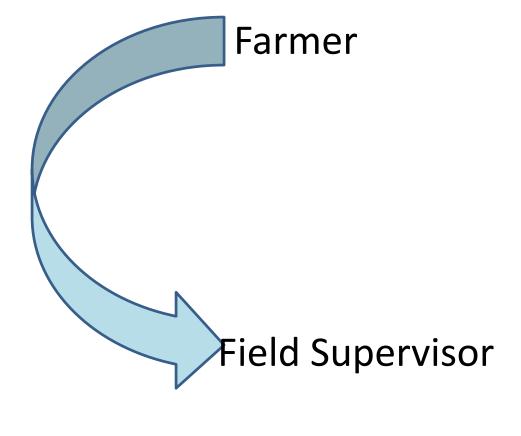
New Cooperative President





Outcome

Got opportunity

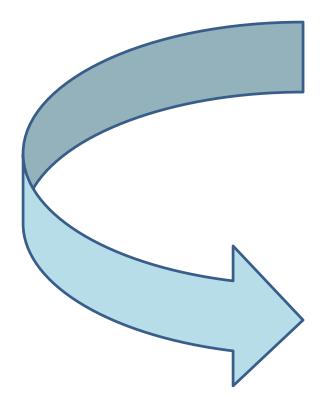






Outcome

Improved participation







Conclusion

- Was able to
 - increase the food, income and nutritional standards of women and their children in a marginalized Tharu community.
 - to empower women through income generation,
 pond ownership and capacity building.
 - established SIS as a high nutrient value fish.

Ways forward.....

- Up scaling of the approach to new areas
- The approach is being replicated in four districts by IAAS, AFU and NGOs.
- 1. Twinning support for development of women fish farmers' organizations in Nepal (2012-2013) Government of Finland
- 2. Carp-SIS polyculture in enhanced system (2013-2015) Aquafish CRSP



