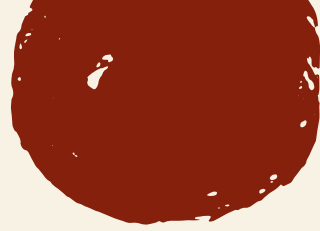




Community seed Banks

Way towards conservation of indigenous
seeds



Seed Banks for our future

Indegenious and NUS crop seeds are vanishing without our knowledge and the conservation of those is our responsibility. Community Seed banks are acting as conserving body as well as improving the local preferred varieties through seed selection.





Sahaja Samrudha

- Improve food security and nutrition of smallholder farmers, especially women, through sustainable use and conservation of farmers' varieties/ landraces focusing on neglected and underutilized species (NUS) and respecting agroecological approaches.
- Community seed banks will increase the exchange of NUS seeds among peasants and lead to increased area under NUS in focused geographies.

Core Activities



Seed production

Production of farmer preferred varieties and Quality seeds



Seed Conservation

On farm conservation. Conservation. Conservation through traditional methods



Awareness Creation and Marketing

Creation of awareness about Indigenous varieties and marketing the improved preferred varieties

Problem vs. Solution

Problem

Governments in India designed the public seed systems to support the “Green Revolution” and play a strong role in development, multiplication and spread of improved varieties and hybrid seeds.

Solution

The informal or peasant seed system is an incredible complement to the formal system, and both together fulfil the functions that peasants need to adapt to various needs including climate change, disease resistance, nutritional aspects, cultural aspects, health, etc.

Raashi Pooja



Our process in conservation

Scout the indigenous seeds

Seed mapping and documenting their key characteristics

1

2

Seed Multiplication of preferred varieties

Seed multiplication with seed selection and allowing PVS

3

4

Examine status

Make survey on Demand

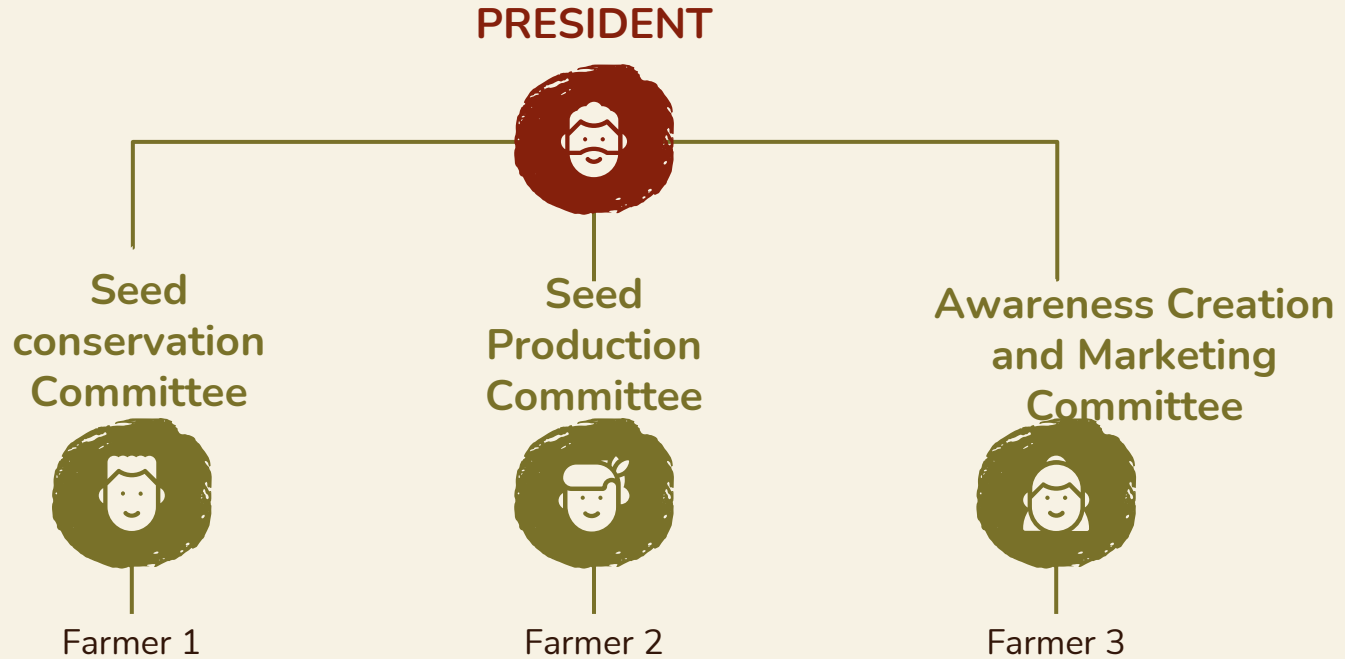
Onfarm consevation in small area

Disinterested varieties grown and reviewed every year

The Process



Organizational chart



Our seed Saviours



Vinayaka SHG

A group of 15 farm laboures
conserving 82 varieties of
finger millet



Nannesasb Diwannavar

Conserved 23 varieties of
Bottlegourd



Praveen

Conserved 53 varieties of
Kharif Sorghum

Our seed Producers



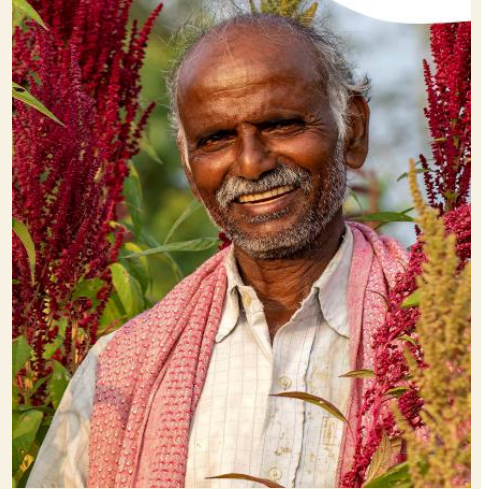
Neelappa

Quality Blackgram seeds



Chaitra

Quality Broentop and Sesame
seed Producer



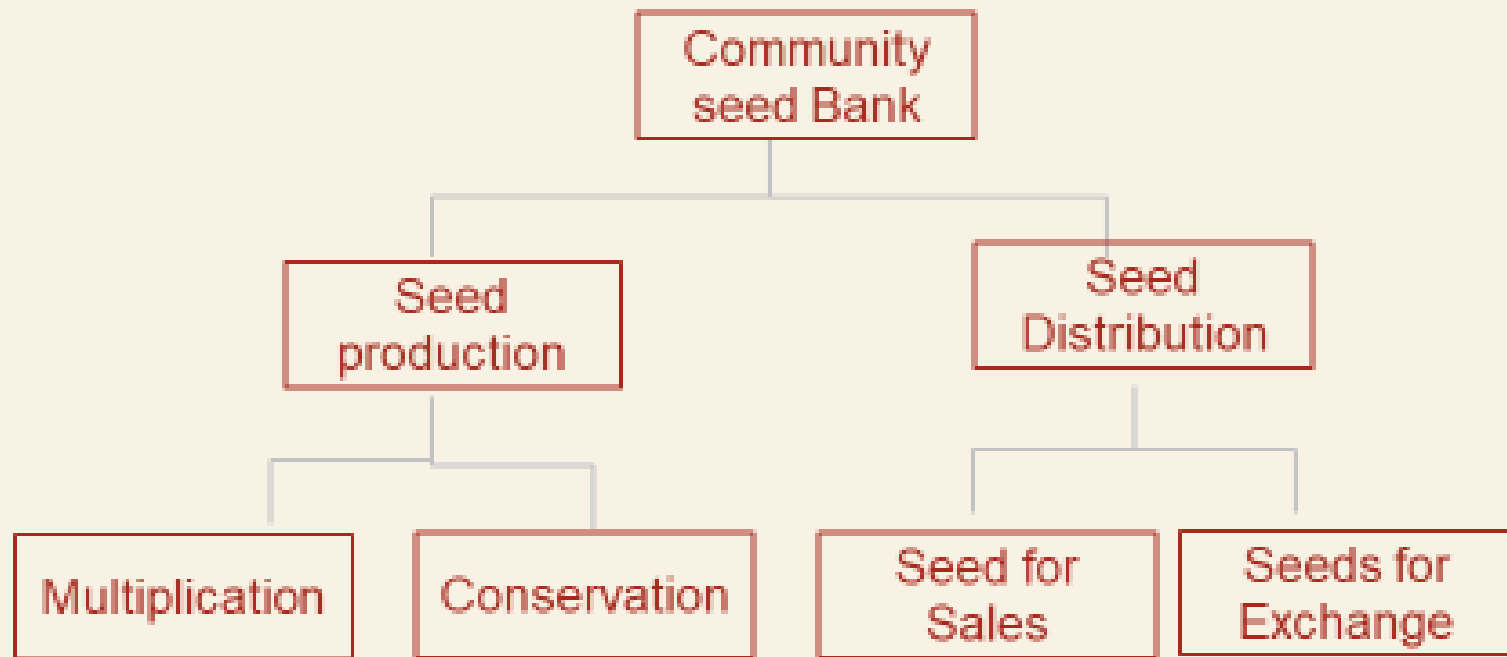
Srinivas

Quality Amaranthus Seed
producer

Information of our Seed Banks

Name of the seed bank	Community seed bank
Name of the village where CSB located	Teertha
Number of villages covered	22
Total number of seed saviours(members)	300
Establishment year	01.06.2020
Number of Core committee members(leadership)	12
Total seed producers participating in quality seed production	33
Total number Crops	25
Number of different cultivars (varieties)	135
NUS CROP	22
Number of beneficiary households	450

Community Seed bank



Seed Distribution for exchange

1. Seed testing for germination is must before supplying to farmers.
2. Seeds for Exchange will be given with promise of receiving seed double the quantity.
3. The received seeds from exchange will not be used as seeds to ensure its quality. Instead they will be used as grains income from them will be used for seed production.



SWOT Analysis

Strength

Demand for quality seeds is increasing

Opportunity

There is no any formal supply channel for millet and NUS seeds, CSBs are the only way to get quality seeds.

Weakness:

Due to uncertainty in rainfall farmers are choosing hybrid Maize and cash crops due to environmental effects difficult to convince the farmers

Threats

Lack of sustainable business plan at village level



Sustainability

- Participation in Melas
- Sale of seed to Sahaja Seeds.
- Sale of grains (received from exchange) to Devdanya FPC.
- Value addition i.e millet processing unit.

Community maintained finger millet diversity block



Community maintained wheat diversity block





Thank you