

**Conference
on
“Livelihood and Environmental Security through Resource Conservation in
Eastern Region of India”
(LESRC-2012)
April 5-7, 2012**

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Soil and water associated bio-resources of the region need to be properly inventorized and characterised using modern tools and techniques, evaluated and a repository to be identified. State Land Use Boards need to be activated to make them functionally effective.
2. Integrated approaches to identify deficiencies and toxicity of essential plant nutrients and agro-chemicals due to problems of soil acidity, salinity & alkalinity to enhance productivity.
3. Concerted effort is required to assess the effect of climate change on various natural resources for identifying & developing adaptation and mitigation mechanisms for climate resilient agriculture. Strategic crop planning through hydrological drought analysis is necessary at the micro level.
4. Assessment of carbon sequestration potentials of different production systems, rehabilitated degraded areas with resource conservation practices is necessary.
5. Eastern India is endowed with much diversified and potentially rich natural resources but is subjected to many land degradation process and natural disasters which affects the lives of a large population. There is a strong need for conservation of biological hotspots and improve wastelands by adopting an integrated approach.
6. Promoting micro water harvesting and other water storage structures for enhancing productivity by resorting to multiple use of water resources and flood control with emphasis on water quality.
7. Alternate enterprises including livestock & fishery for marginalized sections of society needs to be identified and capacity building for small and marginal farmers should be a priority area, which requires synergy with various Institutions.
8. Greater intervention through agroforestry and horticulture is necessary to discourage unbalanced and unsustainable short cycle of *jhuming* and

develop opportunities to encourage settled hill agriculture with resource conservation measures. Institutional mechanisms for the management of CPR's need to be evaluated and modified to suit weaker sections of society including landless farmers and women.

9. Identification and evaluation of IFS models to all sections of the farming community in the region.
10. To encourage development of bio-industrial watersheds on cluster approach with emphasis on farm mechanization and processing facilities and provide immediate benefits to stakeholders.
11. To document ITKs on resource conservation and modify them to MTKs by addressing researchable issues.
12. Participatory research and extension is essential for watershed plus activities by involving farmers, NGO's, GO's, CBO's in a convergence mode. Effective and continued monitoring and feedback mechanism should be in-built during the implementation phase for impact evaluation and identifying areas for future research.
13. Mechanisms need to be evolved for linking front-end activities of agricultural supply chain with back-end activities of farm production and value addition. Public-private partnership is to be strengthened for generation and dissemination of scientific resource management technologies.