



Silage making in Mulukanoor women dairy cooperative village

Context

- The milk yield gap of bovines is 26 to 51%
- Dairy genetics not the primary constraint
- Lack of feed quantity and quality major factor for low productivity
- Feed costs rising steeper than prices for produce
- India needs about 40% more green fodder
- Historical lack of adoption of high yielding green fodder varieties

Our innovative approach

- Institutional innovation for scaling the fodder adoption
- Introduced draught tolerant COFS 29 high yielding multi-cut fodder variety which is easy to harvest by women
- Conservation of fodder and generation of business opportunities through silage enterprise development



POVERTY REDUCTION, LIVELIHOODS & JOBS

Multi-cut fodder sorghum as cash crop to transform the smallholder dairy production and generate employment to youth and women

- High yielding green fodder increase dairy productivity
- Green fodder enterprise development will generate employment to youth and women



FEEDS & FORAGES

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Outcomes

- Increased dairy productivity and increased herd size per household
- Scaling of adoption of high yielding green fodder through farmer to farmer
- Decreased labour burden for women by 2/3 and increased household income
- Lead enterprising women developed fodder seed enterprise

Future steps

- Fodder seed enterprise development
- Innovation for fodder conservation for dry period through small, medium and large-scale silage enterprise development
- Impact assessment and scaling to other regions through advocacy with government

Partners

Mulukanoor women Dairy Cooperative (MWDC), ICRISAT and CSIRO, Australia



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