

Farmers Initiative for Promotion of EM Technology in Sindh Pakistan

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***Abstract** : Agriculture is the backbone of Pakistan economy, contributing 26 percent of the gross domestic product, employs 52 percent of labour force. provides raw material for agriculture and related industries and the major source of foreign exchange earning. About 75 % population live in rural areas and depend on agriculture. Sindh province in southern Pakistan has the problem of land degradation due to waterlogging and salinity and excess use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide. A recent report of Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC) indicates that as many as 10,000 farmers using pesticides were poisoned annually by the indiscriminate use in Cotton growing rural area of Sindh. Due to excess use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide our agriculture is more expensive and non profitable. In Sindh EM technology has been used since 1997. Oxfam GB project undertook the introduction of EM technology and provided some financial assistance to promote it in the province. Oxfam trained more then 20,000 farmers and this figure has been increased daily and more farmers use this technology and save their money and land. In Sindh farmers use this technology through EM fermenter, EM Bokashi, EMFPE and EM extended.*
