



POLICY SITUATION IN ODISHA

- MGNREGA, Watershed Management Programmes and National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) are the programmes that directly focus on building natural resources and strengthening of rainfed farming systems.
- The State Government has launched a "Special Programme for Promotion of Millets" in 14 districts and a "Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming Systems" in Malkangiri.
- State has drafted an Organic farming policy with a focus on rainfed agriculture.
- First State in the country to release indigenous Paddy seed variety (Kalachampa) into the seed supply system.
- First state to make a climate-change action plan
- First State to get approval to develop Groundwater management plan through Green Climate Fund.

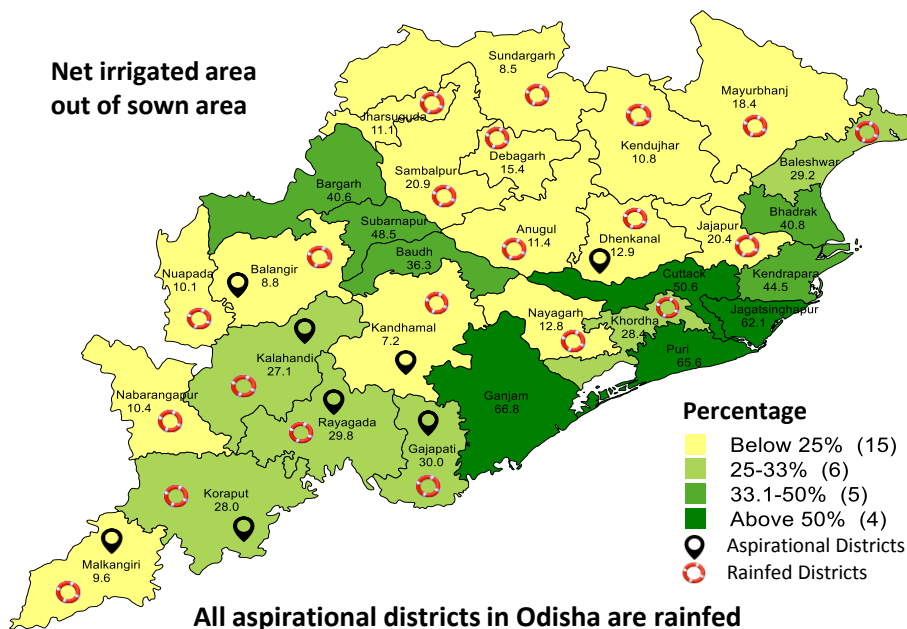
STATUS OF RAINFED AGRICULTURE IN ODISHA

Odisha is the third most rainfed state in India

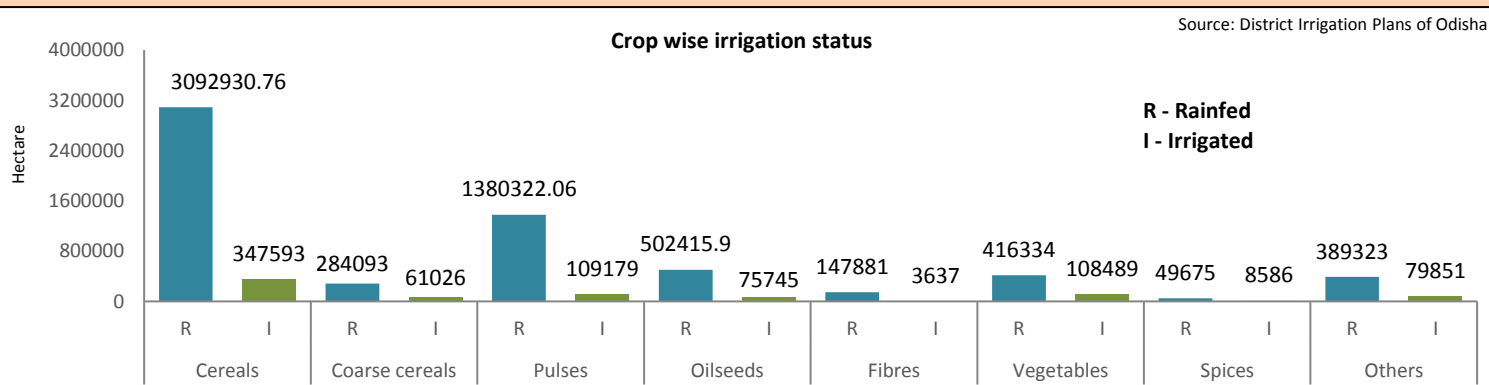
Most rainfed among the major states	Rainfed area (as % of the GCA)
Jharkhand	89.81
Maharashtra	78.47
Odisha	73.68
Chhatisgarh	72.57
Karnataka	68.80
Madhya Pradesh	65.72
Least rainfed among the major states	Rainfed area (as % of the GCA)
Punjab	0.44
Haryana	7.95
Uttar Pradesh	23.71
Bihar	37.78

Source: Agriculture Census Report 2011

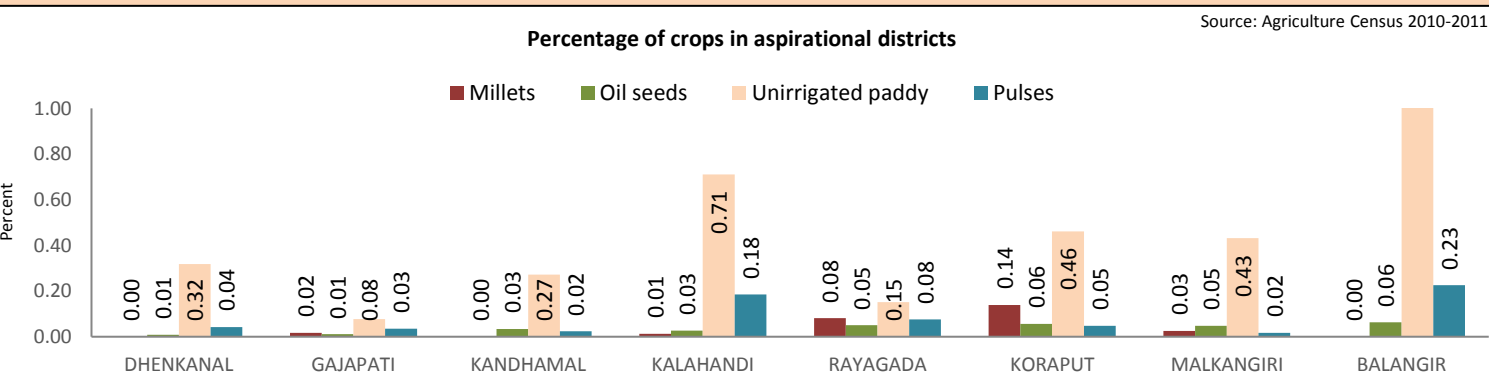
Net irrigated area out of sown area



All crops in Odisha are rainfed



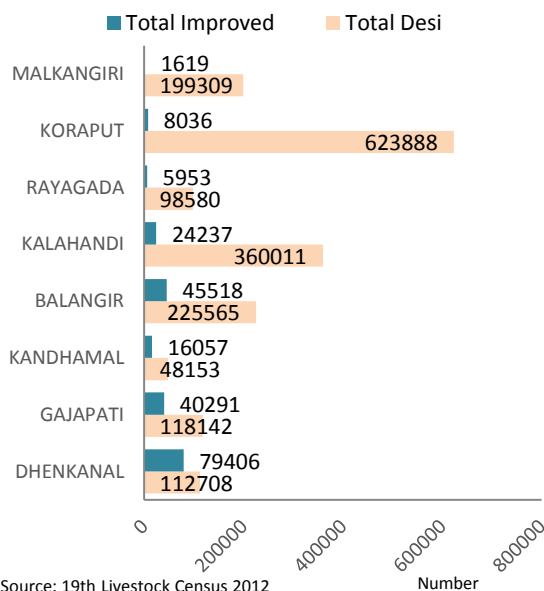
High proportion of unirrigated paddy in all aspirational districts



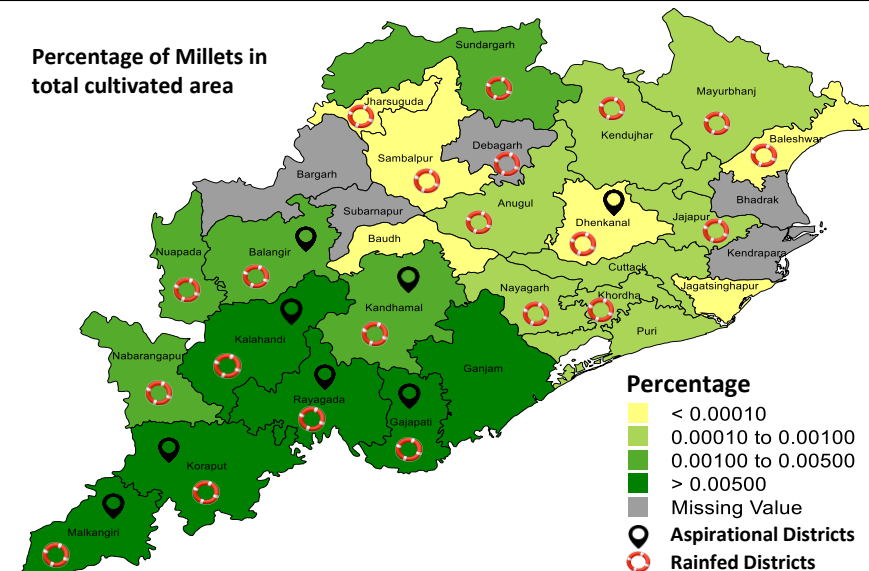


92.76% of all birds in backyard are desi varieties

Density of birds in aspirational districts



Percentage of Millets in total cultivated area



Odisha Millet Mission started in 30 blocks and was later expanded to 72 blocks by Govt. of Odisha. Total allocation for 30 blocks for 5 years is 65.54 . Allocations are being done for 35 blocks through state plan and 7 blocks through DMF. 100 Cr has been allocated for procurement and distribution of millets through nutrition schemes

BUDGET ANALYSIS

Agriculture Budgetary Allocation 2018-19	Share of Agriculture Budget to total State Budget in 2018-19 is 13.96 %	% of funds allocated to different departments within Agriculture budget in 2018-19
Rs 16,765 Cr , an 11% increase from last budget, and a 134% increase from first separate Agriculture Budget of 2013-14 (that had an outlay of Rs 7,162 crore).	Programme on Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change (2018-19 - 50 Crores)	Water Resource Department (61%) Agriculture Department (28%), Cooperation Department (7%), and Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Department (5%)

The NMSA has targeted just 3716, 5808 and 1908 hectares in the past three years under different farming systems.

The State government has allocated 38 crores for 4 years for "Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming System in Tribal Areas" in Malkangiri District.

KEY CONCERNS

- **Small & Marginal Farmers:** The per capita availability of cultivated land was 0.39 hectares in 1950-51, which has declined to 0.15 hectares in 2010-11.
- **Drought Proofing:** Odisha is incurring a loss of Rs 1500 - Rs 2300 Crores in major drought in last 7 years (Dept. of Revenue and Disaster Management, Odisha). CRIDA (2013) research suggests that drought spells of more than 14 days will increase in the next 50 years in Odisha. As most rainfed areas have high proportion of uplands, vulnerability of rainfed farmers is going to increase. Hence time has come to shift focus on protective irrigation systems for rainfed farmer.
- **Rainfed Livestock System:** Livestock policy in rainfed areas focusses on cross breeding of cattle and goats. 92% of the birds in the backyard are indigenous birds, there exists no programme with focus on indigenous/desi poultry breeds. As extensive livestock systems are the dominant systems in the aspirational districts , a special focus should be given to them.
- **Seed Diversity:** Seed policy is guided by Seed replacement rates (SRR) has led to decline in the farmers' varieties with drought/flood resistant capacities which made them resilient. Landraces collection are also one-way traffic from farmers' fields. Seed diversity should be seen as a climate insurance. A decentralized seed system with diverse seeds managed by farmer institutions is the need of the hour.
- **Rainfed Fisheries:** In large stretches of rainfed areas in Odisha- from semi-arid to humid tropics, numerous water bodies of varying sizes and seasonality dot the landscapes. Fisheries are integrated with these water systems, livelihoods and household nutrition. Small rainfed waterbodies (less than 1 acres) are not focus of the department. Invasive, foreign and predatory species like Tuna and Tilapia are also being pushed. Sustainable Fisheries in Rainfed Waterbodies with focus on services need to be identified as a sub-sector in fisheries policy.

Key Policy Concerns:

- State level programme to promote rainfed farming systems including livestock and fishery, at least in aspirational districts
- Farmers Resource center acting as convergence cell for rainfed areas development in all districts
- Formation of working group on rainfed agriculture at state level and National level to identify best practices and policy recommendations for Rainfed areas development.