

*Andhra Pradesh Drought
Mitigation Project (APDMP)*

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BACKGROUND

The southern part of AP is one of the most climate-vulnerable regions in India. Rainfall is low and unreliable, with frequent droughts. Irrigation is limited - there is little surface water and ground water resources have been over-exploited with many borewells failing. Rain-fed crops are predominantly oilseeds followed by pulses and cotton - all grown as cash crops.

Soils over most of the area are thin, with little water holding capacity. Yields and crop areas vary considerably from year to year, making farming a risky business and typical marginal or small farmers (80% of farmers are in this category) only gets one third of their income from farming, the balance coming from public safety net programmes and seasonal migration to low paid jobs in the cities.

Limited areas of irrigation are used for commercial horticulture, an important sub-sector, although these farmers are vulnerable to wells running dry, resulting in considerable distress, and some have committed suicide. Lack of soil moisture is further aggravated by poor soil fertility, crop pests and diseases, poor quality seed, lack of access to improved and drought tolerant varieties, and delays in weather-critical crop operations caused by lack of labour and machinery. Farmers also lack access to information and advice on drought-adapted technologies.

Andhra Pradesh has more sheep and goats than any other state in India, and the five project districts have the highest number (12 million) of these small ruminants in the state. Although the number of cattle and buffalo are generally declining, due to increasing shortages of fodder and water, and replacement of draught animals by tractors, sheep and goats are well adapted to survive drought and climate change, and the numbers of sheep are growing.

However, animal productivity is low and mortality rates are high due to poor access to support services and inputs - delivery of support being made more difficult as flocks generally migrate in search of seasonal grazing.

Project Area and target group.

The project area will be located in Ananthapuramu, Chittoor, YSR Kadapa, Kurnool (the Rayalaseema region) and Prakasam, the 5 driest districts of the state. The project target group will include all farmers who rely on rainfed agriculture and groundwater irrigation – 80 percent of whom are small and marginal farmers with less than two hectares of land.

The project will be implemented in village clusters that, more or less equate to a Gram Panchayat (GP), the lowest level of local government in India. These clusters will each cover about 1000 ha, of which 70 percent is cropped by about 500 farmers with an average farm size of 1.6 ha. The project will aim to cover 330 of these clusters with a total of 165,000 farm households.

The project will adopt a two-step targeting strategy. First, the project will adopt geographic targeting by focusing on the most drought-affected villages in the poorest mandals. Second, the project will adopt a social-targeting approach based on the findings of the poverty and gender analysis as a way to refine the classification of farmers.

Project Financing

The total outlay of the project is Rs. 1042 crores. The proposed financiers for the Project are IFAD, RIDF (NABARD), the Government of Andhra Pradesh, MGNREGS, RKVY (along with other government schemes) and beneficiaries. IFAD will finance about Rs 528 crores (about 50 percent of total project cost), RIDF funding will be Rs. 43.76 crores, the government counterpart funding will be about Rs. 96.9 crores equivalents (including taxes and duties and staff salaries for the staff seconded from the government), convergence with MGNREGS and RKVY amounts to Rs. 311.53 crores, and the beneficiaries' contribution is Rs. 61.47 crores equivalents. Taxes and duties account for Rs. 38.01 crores equivalents.

IFAD will finance all expenditure types within investment costs. NREGS will support the cost of labour for works only, whereas RIDF will cover for costs of works and goods, input and services for visible infrastructure in 60 village clusters. Funds from RKVY (and from other government schemes) will contribute (via convergence) to the cost of specific items that are eligible for funding under these schemes. Beneficiaries will receive grants and inputs on a co-sharing basis and provide labour for works when required as well as contributing to the equity capital in FPOs.

Technical partners

In order to achieve the above, the intervention of different technical providers like ICRISAT, ANGRAU, NBSS, APSAC, FAO, ZBNF, Vassar labs and threshold technologies are made part of the project for various innovations and adoption of existing technologies.

Project goal, outcomes and development objective

The goal of APDMP would be to improve the incomes of 165,000 farm households and strengthen their resilience to drought. The Programme Development Objective (PDO) and central strategy of APDMP is to strengthen the adaptive capacity and productivity of agriculture in the rainfed zones of five districts in southern AP.

Statement showing the Scheme wise BEs 2018-19

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	BEs 2018-19		
		Central share	State share	Total
I	State Development Schemes (Revenue)			
1	రాష్ట్ర అభివృద్ధి ప్రణాళిక పథకాలు	0	1258.00	1258.00
2	Soil and Water conservation programmes	0	520.00	520.00
3	IT enabled programme-supply of tabs and other equipment to staff	0	483.91	483.91
4	Storage, Interest and Other related cost of Fertilizer Buffers	0	4000.00	4000.00
5	Farm Mechanisation	0	25816.89	25816.89
6	Extension	0	8177.32	8177.32
7	Integrated Nutrient Management	0	5987.05	5987.05
8	Pavalavaddi	0	544.00	544.00
9	Polambadi	0	150.76	150.76
	Total of State Development Schemes (Revenue)	0	46937.93	46937.93
II	Central Assistance to State Development Schemes (Revenue)			
1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	19505.00	13002.00	32507.00
2	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	5412.00	3608.00	9020.00
3	National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP)MM I on Oilseeds	1250.00	833.33	2083.33
4	National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET)			
	a) Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension(SMAE)	1885.59	1257.06	3142.65
	b) National e- Governance Plan- Agriculture (NeGP-A)	109.38	73.00	182.38
	c)Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)	7500.00	5000.00	12500.00
	d) Sub-Mission on Seed & Planting material (SMSP)	1700.00	1133.00	2833.00
	NMAET Total	11194.97	7463.06	18658.03
5	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)			
	a) Rainfed Area Development (RAD)	1750.00	1166.67	2916.67
	b) Soil Health Management(SHM)	611.07	407.38	1018.45
	c) Soil Health Card Scheme(SHC)	1334.62	889.75	2224.37
	d)Pradhanmantri krishi sinchaie yojana (PMKSY)	6000.00	4000.00	10000.00
	NMSA Total	9695.69	6463.79	16159.49
6	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana(PKVY)	1600.00	1067.00	2667.00
7	Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana(PMFBY)	0	48500.00	48500.00
	Total of Central Assistance to State Development Schemes (Revenue)	48657.66	80937.18	129594.85
	(Revenue) Total (I+II)	48657.66	127875.11	176532.78
III	OTHER SCHEMES			
1	Supply of seeds to farmers	0	22000.00	22000.00
2	Interest Free loans to Farmers (Vaddileni Runalu)	0	17200.00	17200.00
3	Agriculture Debt Redemption Scheme	0	410000.00	410000.00
	Total of Other Schemes	0	449200.00	449200.00
IV	Capital Schemes			
1	Buildings to Agriculture Dept	0	500.00	500.00
2	Mega seed park	0	10000.00	10000.00
3	Digital Soil mapping and Other IT Innvations in Agriculture	0	3000.00	3000.00
4	Mitigation of Droughts & farmers distress though climate resilient Agriculture	0	10000.00	10000.00
	Capital Total	0	23500.00	23500.00
	Grand Total	48657.66	600575.11	649232.78