# Success Story of Odisha Millets Mission
# KANDHAMAL

*This factsheet presents the district-level findings and other information derived from the study "Area, Yield, Production and Value of Produce under the Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha (Odisha Millets Mission), 2017-18, Phase-1" and baseline (2016-17) reports prepared by Professor Srijit Mishra and team at NCDS.*

## OMM STORY

*Odisha Millets Mission (OMM) was implemented in Kharif 2017 for promotion of millets in farms and on plates because:*
*a. millets have high nutritional values (including micronutrients that strengthen immunity), and*
*b. millets have greater resilience to biotic (pests and weeds) and abiotic (heat and moisture) stress.*

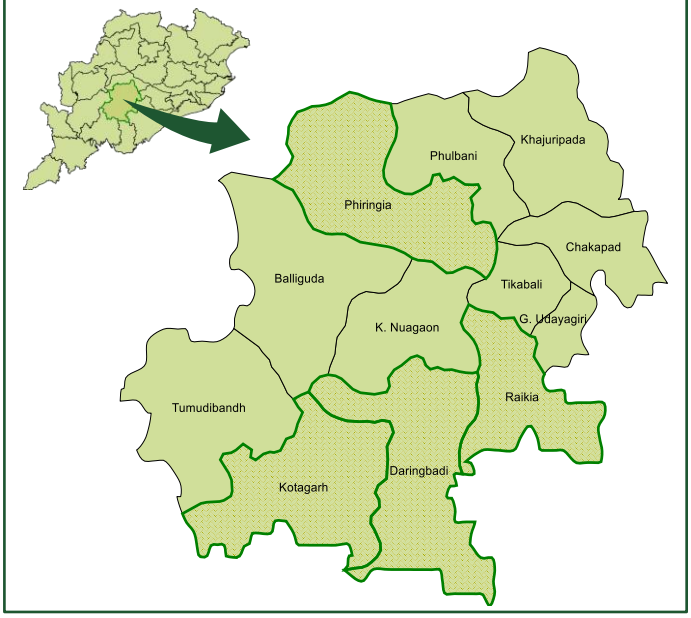
## METHOD OF ESTIMATION

*Block-season-crop-method-specified minimum yield from crop cutting experiments (CCEs) has been superimposed on the total cultivated area in that specification under OMM to arrive at estimates of production. And, block-crop-specific price from baseline helped obtain value of produce.*

*For robustness check, two alternative specifications were used. One is minimum yield from three CCEs (obtained, if required, by removing the specified controls), and the other is the average of CCEs with all specified controls. The estimation of minimum yield from specified controls seems reasonable, as it lies between the two alternatives.*

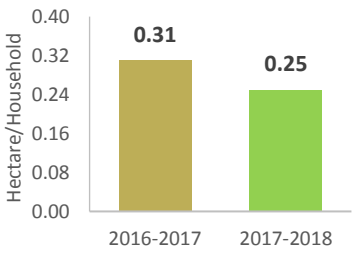
## AREA OF INTERVENTION

**Blocks in Kandhamal district under OMM intervention**

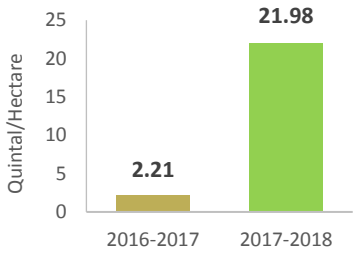



## OUTCOMES: CHANGES AFTER ONE YEAR OF OMM INTERVENTION

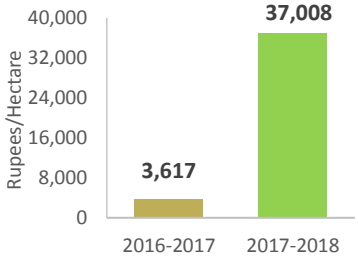
### Average area in hectares per farmer household



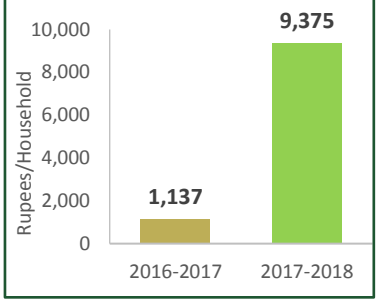

### Yield: production in quintals per hectare




### Value of produce in rupees per hectare




### Value of produce in rupees per farmer household




*The following changes were seen in Kandhamal district after one year of intervention under OMM:*

- *Average area cultivated per farmer household decreased from 0.31 hectare to 0.25 hectare.*
- *Yield increased by 9.94 times from 2.21 quintal/hectare to 21.98 quintal/hecatre.*
- *Value of produce per hectare increased by 10.23 times from ₹3,617 to ₹37,008.*
- *Value of produce per farmer household increased by 8.24 times from ₹1,137 to ₹9,375.*

## OUTCOME ACROSS BLOCKS

| Area Name | Average area in hectares per farmer household | | Yield: production in quintals per hectare | | Value of produce in rupees per hectare | | Value of produce in rupees per farmer household | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 |
| Daringbadi | 0.25 | 0.06 | 1.71 | 33.30 | 3005 | 53338 | 756 | 3431 |
| Kotagarh | 0.50 | 0.57 | 2.25 | 24.40 | 4051 | 43873 | 2007 | 24853 |
| Phiringia | 0.61 | 0.25 | 2.11 | 23.20 | 3203 | 34557 | 1951 | 8588 |
| Raikia | 0.28 | 0.42 | 3.40 | 16.97 | 5012 | 28070 | 1424 | 11901 |
| **Kandhamal** | **0.31** | **0.25** | **2.21** | **21.98** | **3617** | **37008** | **1137** | **9375** |
| **Odisha** | **0.42** | **0.60** | **5.79** | **12.72** | **9447** | **20710** | **3957** | **12486** |

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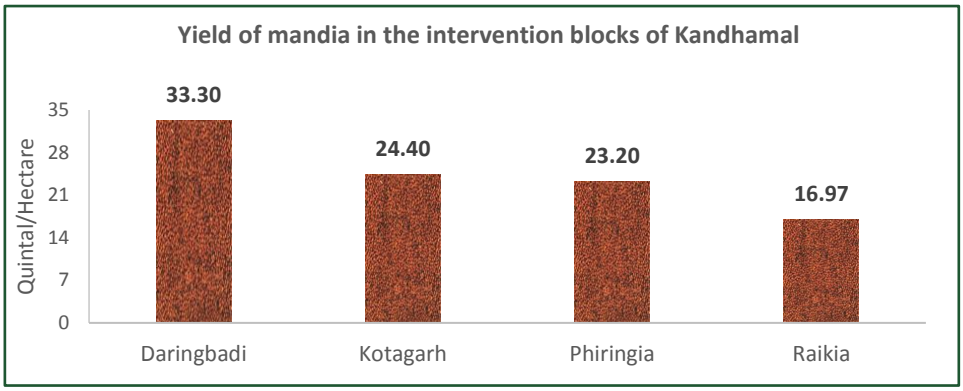
## BLOCK-WISE OUTCOME

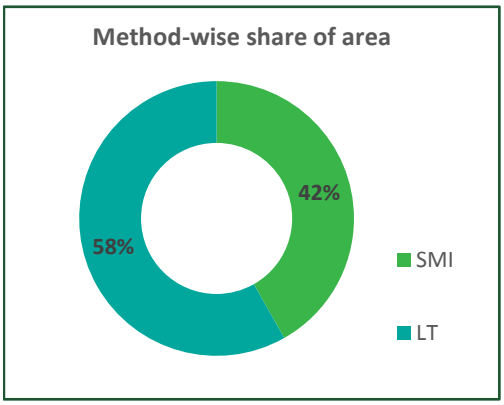
***Millet cultivated: Mandia***

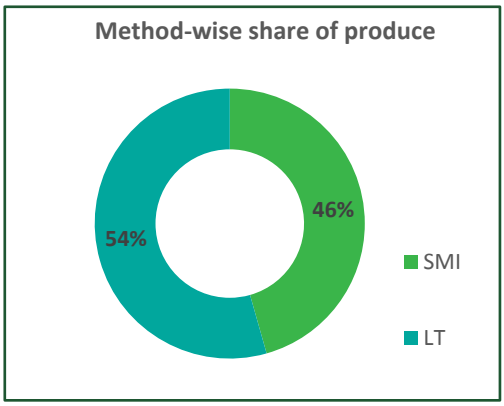
*In Kandhamal, in year one of intervention under OMM, mandia was cultivated in 180.63 hectares producing 3970.90 quintals at a yield of 21.98 quintals per hectare.*

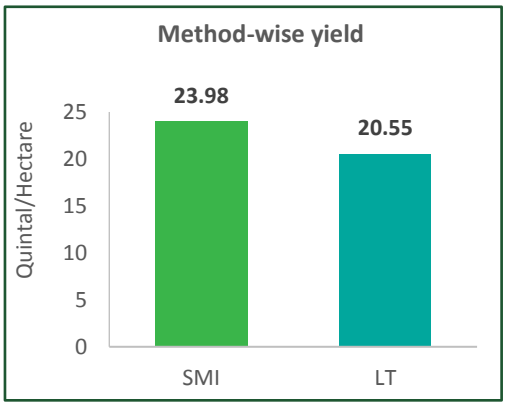
*Across blocks, Daringbadi had the highest yield of 33.30 quintals per hectare, which is 1.52 times higher than the district yield.*

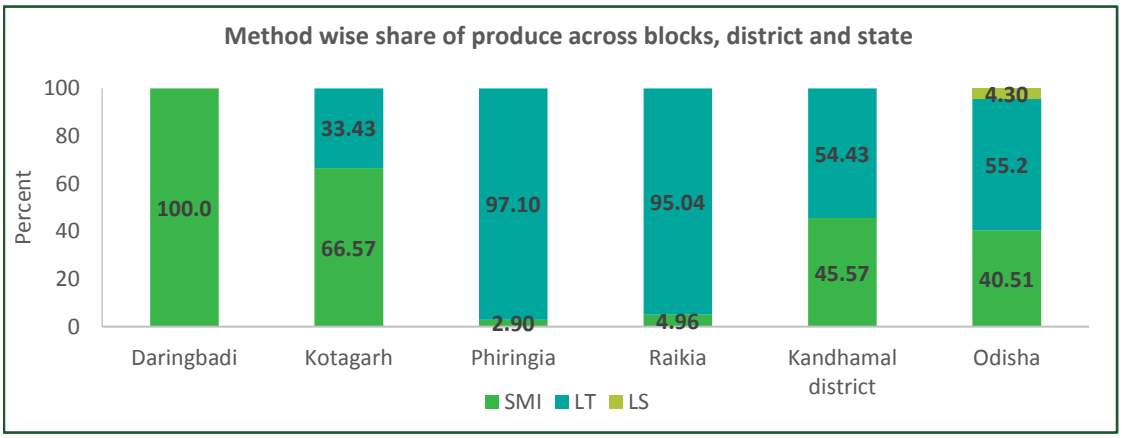



## METHOD-WISE OUTCOME



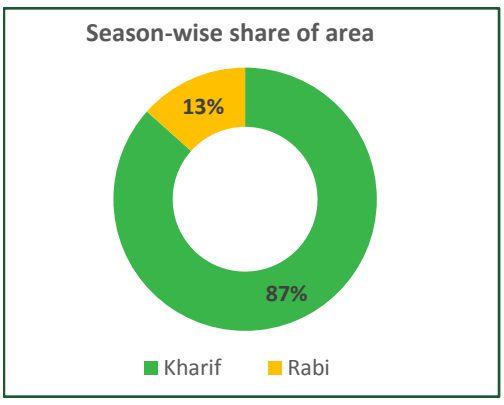



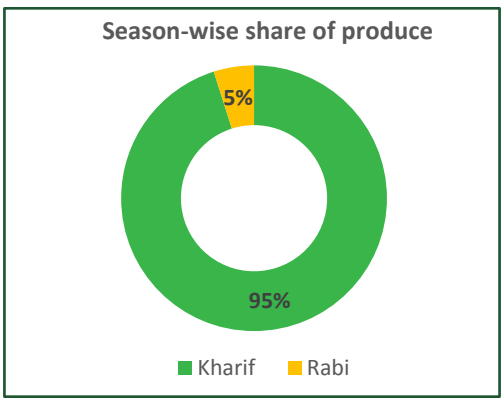



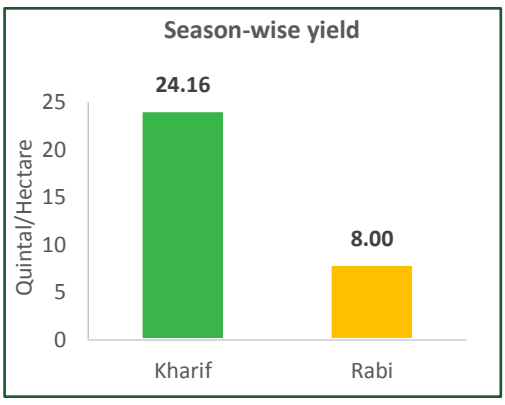




*In Kandhamal, across methods, 58% of area and 54% of produce were from Line Transplantation (LT). Yield was highest under System of Millet Intensification (SMI). Line Sowing (LS) was not adopted in the district in year one under OMM.*

## SEASON-WISE OUTCOME




*In Kandhamal district, across seasons, share of area was 87% and share of produce was 95% in Kharif. Yield in Kharif at 24.16 quintals per hectare was at least three times more than that in Rabi.*