

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 189**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17/03/2023

**SUB-MISSION ON AGROFORESTRY**

\*189 # . DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the land area in hectares brought under Agroforestry since the implementation of the Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF), Har Medh Par Pedh-2014 scheme under the National Agroforestry Policy;
- (b) whether this scheme has increased the income of the farmers; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

- (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN RESPECT OF PARTS (a) TO (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 189 FOR 17<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2023 REGARDING SUB-MISSION ON AGROFORESTRY.**

(a) to (c): Agroforestry is known to have the potential to mitigate the effects of climate change through microclimate moderation, conservation of natural resources and creation of additional sources of livelihood and income opportunities. In order to make agriculture less vulnerable to climatic aberrations, the Government of India formulated the National Agroforestry Policy in 2014. The policy recommends for setting up of a Mission to address development of the agroforestry sector in an organized manner. The Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) has been launched in 2016-17 in 23 States/UTs with an aim to encourage tree plantation on farm land with the motto of “Har Medh Par Ped”, along with crops/cropping system to help the farmers to get additional income and make their farming systems more climate resilient and adaptive. Since the inception of the scheme in 2016-17, a total area of 1.21 lakh hectare has been covered under plantation with a total number of 532.30 lakh trees planted. Expenditure of Rs. 157.00 crore has been made under the Scheme.

Under the scheme different agroforestry species are promoted for plantation on farm land along with other species. They include broadly teak, sisham, eucalyptus, amla, Melia dubia, coconut, Mango, black pepper, mulberry, cashew (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh) neem, mango, cashew, acacia, ardu, eucalyptus, casuarinas, gugal, Khejri (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan) poplars, sisham, mango, neem, sal (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand) coconut, acacia mangium, jack fruit, teak, areca, mulberry (North Eastern States). Agroforestry models developed by ICAR-Central Agroforestry Research Institute (CAFRI) and Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE) for different climatic zones are promoted under the scheme for encouraging inter-cropping with agricultural crops. Apart from this, Agroforestry plantation activity as well as seedlings distribution to farmers are being carried out under different schemes of the Government including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (Watershed Development Component), schemes of State Forest Department etc. As per ICAR-CAFRI report, the total area under Agroforestry in the country is about 28.427 million hectare as on October 2022.

Third party evaluation of the Centrally Sponsored scheme of SMAF has been undertaken by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog, Government of India. The extract of evaluation by NITI Aayog in the report in respect of the scheme *inter-alia* is as below;

- i. This scheme may help in diversification of income by promoting agroforestry activities. These activities may help in improving tree cover and increasing carbon sequestration to mitigate climate change. It may also help in reducing pressure for fuel wood, timber and other resources from natural forests.
- ii. Agroforestry adoption may result in increased self-employment opportunities through interventions like nursery raising, mat weaving, basket making etc. Employment may also be generated through plantation, processing, and utilization of marketing. Studies reveal that these agroforestry systems have the potential to generate employment opportunities of 450 man-days per hectare per year.
- iii. The Mission has high relevance in meeting National Development Agenda as it focuses on making agriculture more remunerative for farmers as agro forestry products have a higher market value due to their commercial nature. Additionally, these products can sustain extreme temperature changes compared to crops, making them more disaster resilient (for e.g., in case of inadequate or excessive rainfall). The Mission also enables crop diversification.

The detail achievements under the scheme are as given at Annexure-I.

**Annexure-I**

The detail of state wise achievements under the scheme from 2016-17 to 2021-22 is as under.

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. Of Nurseries Established	Area Coverage (In Ha)	Total Plantation (Lakh Trees)
1	Meghalaya	63	500.00	37.00
2	Mizoram	40	785.00	2.53
3	Nagaland	13	1075.07	2.80
4	Manipur	6	1772.50	0.77
5	Andhara Pradesh	25	1304.0	2.93
6	Bihar	--	0.00	3.99
7	Chhatishgarh	57	4825.50	17.27
8	Gujarat	55	42006.30	114.97
9	Haryana	2	300.00	1.20
10	Himachal Pradesh	51	1036.00	29.67
11	Jharkhand	9	556.00	3.030
12	Jammu & Kashmir	8	5902.78	18.13
13	Karnataka	177	40638.04	80.04
14	Kerala	1	110.00	69.99
15	Madhya Pradesh	51	1345.00	5.00
16	Maharashtra	99	1242.36	11.11
17	Orissa	69	3063.00	12.76
18	Punjab	8	9808.32	54.37
19	Rajasthan	12	3922.72	21.62
20	Tamil Nadu	19	--	9.15
21	Telangana	4	932.00	7.61
22	Uttar Pradesh	130	36.67	26.34
23	Ladakh	--	42.35	0.020
	Grand Total	899	121203.61	532.298

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