

# Potential of crop diversification of organic cotton-based farming systems in India to increase farmers livelihoods

## Background

- Continuous trends towards specialization in cotton-based farming systems in India
- Strong dependency of farmers on cotton production for income generation
- 47% of global organic cotton production stems from India
- > 220 000 ha
- > 140 000 farmers, mostly small-holders (< 2ha) <sup>1</sup>

## Aim

To assess the agronomic, environmental and economic benefits of different crop diversification options, through crop rotations and intercropping, for organic-cotton farmers in India to increase their livelihoods

## Methods

We applied a mixed methods approach: a situation analysis (problem tree method), a literature review (scientific publication, government data and recommendations, extension service publications), and a strong focus on stakeholder involvement through interviews (>40 participants) and workshops.

## Results

- Different crop combinations for a two year crop rotation are suitable for organic cotton-based farming systems:
  - 1. year: Cotton – Legume
  - 2. year: Legume/ Cereal/ Oilseed – Legume/Cereal/ Oilseed

## Challenges

- Risk bearing capacity of farmers
- Know-how to manage multi-cropping systems
- Little produce amount – pooling is required to reach marketable quantities
- Infrastructure to link farmers to markets is missing
- Lack of market opportunities for organic produce

## Conclusion

- Different suitable crop combinations
- More know-how needed on the management of multi-cropping organic-cotton based systems
- Potential of crop combinations is determined by farm performance and price
- To positively contribute to farmers' livelihoods market access needs to be granted
- Action from all stakeholders is needed

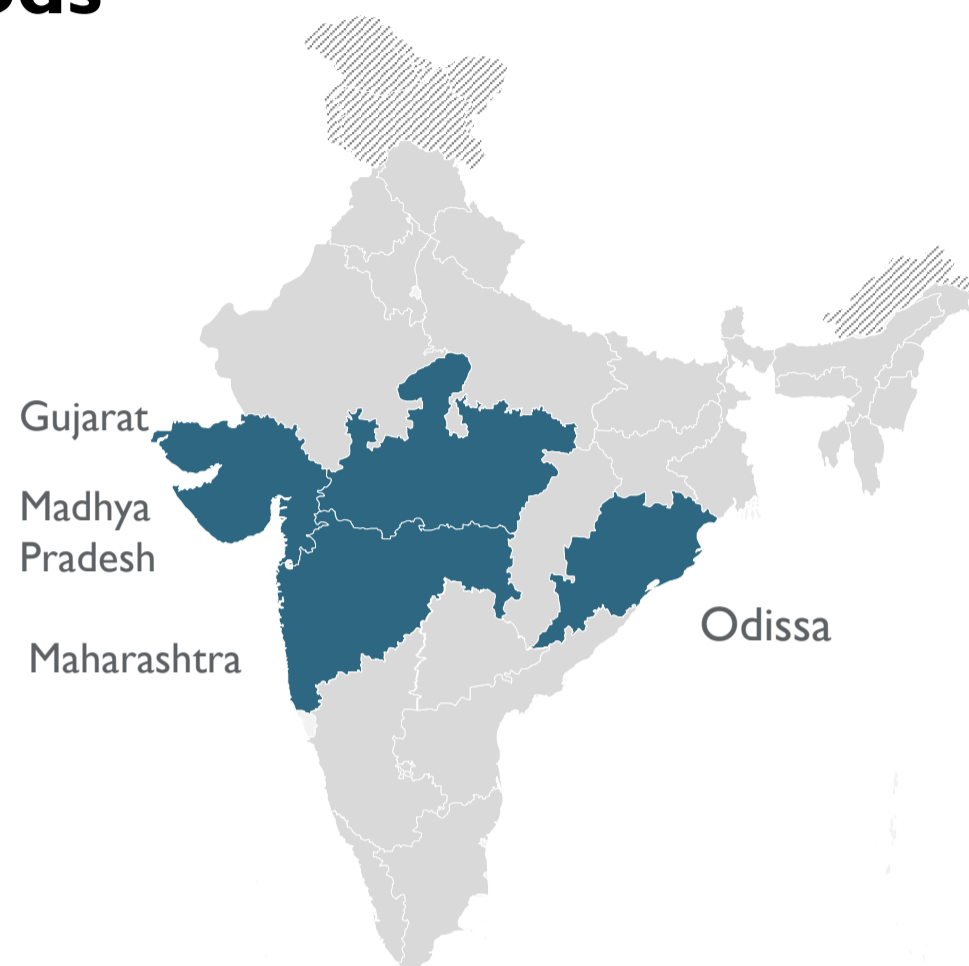
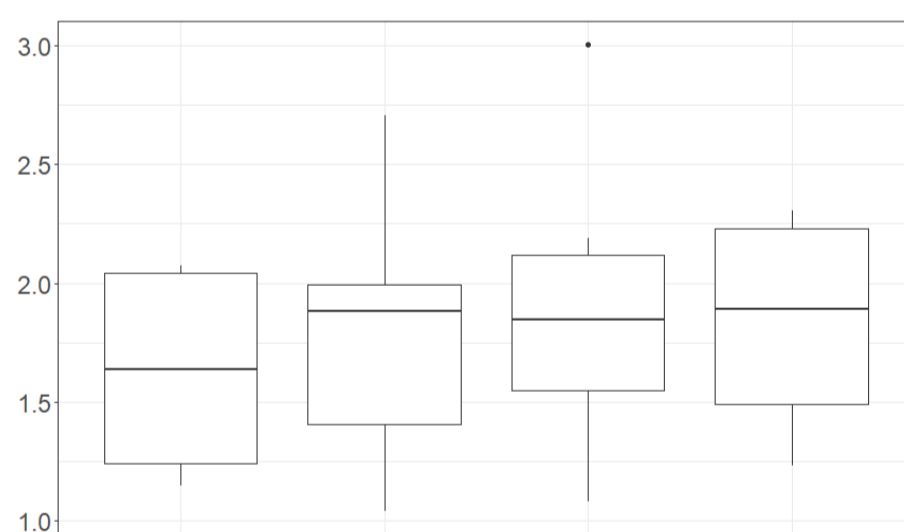


Figure 1: Major organic-cotton producing states in India. Comprising more than 80% of total Indian organic cotton production <sup>1</sup>



|        |        |                  |                  |                     |                   |
|--------|--------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Year 1 | Kharif | <b>Cotton</b>    | <b>Cotton</b>    | <b>Cotton</b>       | <b>Cotton</b>     |
|        | Rhabi  | <b>Chick pea</b> | <b>Chick pea</b> | <b>Lentil</b>       | <b>Lentil</b>     |
| Year 2 | Kharif | <b>Maize</b>     | <b>Soybean</b>   | <b>Pearl millet</b> | <b>Pigeon pea</b> |
|        | Rhabi  | <b>Lentil</b>    | <b>Wheat</b>     | <b>Canola</b>       | <b>Wheat</b>      |

Figure 2: Benefit cost ratio of different crop rotations suitable for organic cotton-based farming systems <sup>2,3</sup>

## Literature

<sup>1</sup> Willer, Helga et al. (Eds.) (2020): The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2020. Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Frick, and IFOAM – Organics International, Bonn.

<sup>2</sup> Commission for agricultural costs and prices 2020/2021: Price Policy for Kharif and Rhabi Crops 2017/2018

<sup>3</sup> Systems Comparisons Trial in the Tropics (SysCom) unpublished data

## Acknowledgements

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