





Farmers – the worst sufferers

The rapid assessment was conducted to bring out the voice of the farmers and shed light on their vulnerabilities intensified by COVID-19 pandemic.

METHODOLOGY



A sample telephonic survey was conducted on

1,581 farmers.



Districts covered: 64

Respondents



Crop and vegetable farmers: **57%**

Poultry farmers: 6%

Fish farmers: 12%

Dairy farmers: 25%

KEY FINDINGS

Economic challenges were apparent due to disrupted market systems



88% faced economic losses due to the production and marketing distortions.



52% were unable to take their produces to the market.



66% had to sell produces at much lower price during pandemic.



45% reported higher production cost.

Farmers barely had any backup plan



42% reported that they had no means to cope with the losses.



22% had to liquidate savings and assets.



13% either reduced or stopped agro production.

KEY FINDINGS

Reduced confidence over market system



59% predicted that supply shortage of inputs will result in increasing production cost.



56% presumed that market demands of their products will drop further.



33% suspected syndicate might distort prices.

Alternative plans were also at bleak



19% expressed to opt for credit from NGOs and **15%** from banks.



18% had no plan.



5% would quit farming and try alternative professions.

Farmers' demand vs government's stimulus packages



68% required agricultural credit at easy terms.



56% required a guarantee of fair market prices of their products.



Formal banking channels are unpopular among farmers – only **20%** have ever taken credit from banks.



64% knew about the stimulus package – however only **21%** of them knew how to avail the funds.

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS



Make farmer friendly stimulus packages with easy disbursement procedures.



Prioritise innovation for inclusive targeting of farmers through partnership with the NGOs.



Introduce government procurement of products for restoring supply chain.