

Bhoomi Ka and National Coalition for Natural Farming Presents

Kudrati Krishi: Ek Samvaad

Celebrating Clean, Green and Fair Food Systems



Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi
New Delhi, August 30-31, 2022

Supported by EU SWITCH-Asia, Welthungerhilfe and Indo-Global Social Service Society

The report is jointly prepared by Bhoomi ka, NCNF, WHH and IGSSS.

Introduction

The world is fast realizing that food is a source of nourishment for our body and soul and not just a *fuel* - a listing of nutritional *value* only. Food is our everyday connection with nature, but with the hectic pace of everyday life, most of us have lost this connection. Food grown using harmful agrochemicals not only destroys ecological systems and health of all flora and fauna, but leads to high farmer indebtedness and suicides.



India has a long history of ecological agricultural practices. Our traditional practices of natural farming based on agroecological principles, integrated with modern technological know-how have been demonstrated by several farmer practitioners in recent times. While conserving the ecosystems, these practices based on local knowledge safeguard public health and at the same time have tremendous potential for increasing farmers' net income.

Kudrati Krishi : Ek Samwaad | Aug 30th and 31st, 2022

The event provided a platform to 250 small farmers from various parts of India, agriculture scientists, government representatives, academicians, civil society representatives, marketers and consumers to collectively discuss and deliberate on the many issues surrounding food ; food production to consumption. The event offered dialogue space to :

- Share best cases on agroecological farming by the 250 champion farmers from different parts of India.
- Flag challenges for adoption of PGS certification and FPO as tools for fair market access for small holders
- Display of innovations and food products by entrepreneurs and FPOs
- Come up with policy changes required for a nation-wide scaling up of clean, green and fair food systems.



Recommendations from the conclave

We, 250 farmers, academicians, practitioners coming from various parts of the country had discussed challenges of farm and food systems. Hereby presents the major recommendations that emerged from the collective dialogue.

1. While there is a push towards natural farming from many sectors, incentive for organic input production can play a major role in transformation. Government incentives essential to support organic input production. Take necessary measures to restrict sale of pesticides and fertilizer - this was tried in Dantewada district which resulted in increase of natural farming.
2. The GPDP framework provides scope for decentralised natural resource management which can include natural farming principles at the watershed level. Same is possible by aligning NREGA. These must also be included in the training curriculum of the extension workers facilitating the GPDP and/ MNREGA processes.
3. Animal-Human conflict is becoming a major cause of concern across India, can a framework be developed to address this nationally?
4. Participants demand for 'Farming' be honoured as 'National Occupation'; giving its due respect.

5. The current Mandi system does not allow the sale of naturally grown farm produce separately. A framework should be developed for the same.
6. Idea of non-chemical input intensive farming in India is age old and diverse which includes Integrated Farming, Ecological Farming, Sustainable Agriculture, Regenerative Farming, ZBNF, SPNF and many more. At the same time, many of these ideas cover not only seasonal crops, but trees, aquaculture, livestock, poultry, apiary and other things – so it is very difficult for the farmers to access any scheme since they are all run by segregated departments. Modalities to be developed to maintain such plurality in definition and actualisation.
7. Seed is the foundation – which should be collected, conserved, maintained, shared, exchanged by the farmers. We will create seed storage in every village.
8. Certification process, even if it is PGS, needs to be simplified.
9. Include naturally grown food such as millets in government run schemes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) and hospital, government training centres etc. considering nutritional security in every state. Procurement should be done locally.
10. We propose Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture as a key recommendation for addressing insufficient access to nutritious food systems. This can be further strengthened with inclusion of nutrition related outcome indicators under the Ministry of Agriculture and cascading them to block levels.
11. Additionally, in order to improve nutrition security during lean periods and thereby create an alternate channel of nutritious food; we strongly recommend preservation of forests, water bodies, and restoration of biodiversity by promotion of ingenious crops, fishes, poultry and fruits.
12. Include farming as a subject in school syllabus with the component of hands-on training where students grow the food in kitchen gardens that could be served in the MDMS.
13. We need provision, infrastructure, tax support for more decentralised small markets in rural and urban areas.
14. Mobilizing students, youth volunteers through special orientation sessions, meet-your-farmers events, film screenings and discussions etc. at the college who can play a role in organizing the market, popularizing it in social media and working as a communication channel during the market. Their education and new tech skills can also

be very useful for the farmers in numerous ways as they understand a typical urban or rural consumer, the millennial, more than the farmer.

15. There is a strong focus on creating FPOs, however our recommendation will be to keep more revolving funds with FPOs to start with trade and mandating some of these NGOs to Natural Farming products only. Each FPO should be supported to have a Common Facility Centre for value addition – so that the value chain can be pulled inside the village and producers can earn a share of the value addition. Such FPOs can be linked to procurement for PDS, MDMS and ICDS to foster local consumption.

Detailed Reportage

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Inaugural Session

Inaugurated on 30th August by Padma Shri Bharat Bhushan Tyagi. He was also joined by Rajeswari Raina, Vandana Prasad and Vijay Pratap Singh. The inaugural panel was kicked off by Anshuman Das from Bhoomi Ka/Welthungerhilfe providing a broad overview of natural farming in India touching upon the key aspects of i) diverse ecological systems and, ii) role of small farmers in preserving the agri-biodiversity. In addition to the many factors that impede the adoption of natural farming practices, such as climate change and depleting natural

resources, several other factors were identified as key roadblocks. These include the ideology and perspective of people, which are instrumental to a great extent in bolstering the transformation to natural food systems.



In his inaugural speech, Bharat Bhushan Tyagi called for looking more at principles rather than getting lost in various practices promoted by various groups. Rajeshwari Raina, Professor at Shiv Nadar University critiqued the mainstream economics and science which discounts holistic and slow natural processes in favour of fast revenue generating activities. Ignorance towards natural processes can obliterate not only the practice of natural farming but also the small farmers across the country. Vandana Prasad a practicing doctor and public health activist emphasized on demystifying and democratisation of food choices, mentioning how modern practices and policies are limiting food choices. To tackle the emerging problems effectively, a rigorous policy change should be accompanied by forming of cooperatives and increased investments according to Vijay Pratap Singh, CEO of Ekgaon.

"Mainstream economics and science confines agriculture into narrow silos of discipline which is different than holistic and nested process of natural farming"

Dr. Rajeshwari Raina

Parallel Session 1 : *Interaction Amongst Farmers*

To accommodate the diverse voices and opinions from different states, the participants were grouped as per their geographic zones to encourage sharing of experiences by each of them from across India.

Overall, 3 group discussions involving 6 Indian zones were conducted in parallel facilitated by experts. Brief summary of each session is presented below :

1. Farmers from South and North Eastern States

Facilitated by Joy Daniels from Lipok Social Foundation (LSF). The groups identified challenges faced by farmers and deliberated on the solutions in context of their specific ecosystem. The participants in this group were grouped into different agro-ecological zones, viz.

- I. Rice Ecosystems
- II. Rainfed Ecosystems
- III. Mountain Ecosystems

Challenges and solutions of each agro-ecological zone are summarised below

Rice Ecosystem	
Challenges	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Ambiguity in differentiation between Natural and Organic Farming.● Lack of knowledge resources and skills in natural farming● Lack of conducive government policies for organic farming● Lack of youth involvement in farming● Recurring events of natural calamities such as floods and droughts● High labour costs● Incidents of Animal – Human conflict● Low availability of organic seeds and related inputs● Low Market access for organic produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Advocate for government policies with specific budget allocation and interventions to promote organic farming● Identify and connect farmers with local markets and cooperatives dedicated to organic inputs and produce.● Organise regular Women-run farmer markets/ Mahila Bazaar● Promote decentralised watershed management● Devise better boundaries and management systems to reduce incidents of animal-human conflict

Rainfed Ecosystem

Challenges	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rainfall • Lack of availability of organic inputs (seeds and other bio-inputs) • Lack of literacy and human skills required in natural farming • Deteriorating soil health • Lack of access to markets to sell natural produce • Cumbersome certification process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater conservation and management • Spreading awareness about organic markets and bazaars through online portals and social media • Vouch for Incentives for green manure • Argue for simplification of certification procedures

Rainfed Ecosystem	
Challenges	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent decrease of cultivable land • Crop damage due to heavy rainfall • Prevalence of Jhum cultivation (shifting agriculture) • Lack of availability of organic inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and spread awareness on restoration of forests • Water conservation and management • Promotion of human skills and literacy required for natural farming • Increase availability of organic inputs through awareness programs and networking



2. Farmers from Eastern and North Indian States

Facilitated by Bindu Mohanty from RRA network. The discussion was focused on understanding the challenges faced by farmers during adoption and scaling up of natural farming and agro-ecological practices. A summarised account of challenges and solution is as follows:

Challenges	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Knowledge gap with regards to agro-ecological practices and natural farming. While a lot of research has been done within inorganic agriculture, fewer advances have been made in natural farming or agro-ecology. ● Labor intensive farming practices. Families that don't have adequate labor support within the family find it difficult to carry out the whole process and drop out quickly. ● Unavailability of traditional seeds that grow very well in natural farming. High yielding, HYV seeds usually available in the markets don't thrive well with natural farming practices. ● Lack of any machines and tools available to facilitate natural framing. ● Expensive certification: third party certification that is available for farmers is very expensive. In the case of PGS certificates the regional councils don't get adequate support from the government. ● Lack of markets for farmers to sell ecologically produced food. ● Climate change: In recent years' farmers have observed many variations in the weather including-erratic weather patterns, rising spells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Developing and creating simple machines and tools for natural farming ● Subsidy and support by the government to farmers practicing natural farming. ● Setting up of separate sale yards for naturally grown farm produce ● Promoting and setting up of seed banks at local levels ● Advocacy with the government to restrict sale of pesticides and fertilizer. This was tried in Dantewada district which resulted in increase of natural farming. ● Creating knowledge sharing and learning centers for natural farming ● Organic production of cash crops can get farmers higher income. This had worked for farmers in Gujarat who did cotton production and then later castor.

of droughts and flood, increasing temperature, hail, etc. This has affected the production from their fields.	
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3. Farmers from West and Central Indian States

Facilitated by Jayesh Joshi of Vaagdhara. The discussion focused on listing challenges faced by farmers during natural farming and finding practical solutions and suggestions for overcoming them. Barring certain regional and location-specific challenges, there were many common issues, which are categorised and summarized below.

Challenges
<p>Biotic Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Degradation of biodiversity leading to loss of soil health, crop varieties and climate resilienceb) Water pollution (in some cases by industrial effluents)c) Climate crisis and changes in seasonal patterns and routinesd) Destruction of crops by wildlife <p>Technical Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Change in land use - farmland being used up for infrastructure, mining and plantation purposesb) Cropping pattern - intensive mono-cropping, only hybrid seed promotion by authoritiesc) Lack of training and awareness about the PGS certification processd) Lack of standard guidelines and training for natural farminge) Lack of access to markets to sell organic produce and dearth of proper marketing channelsf) Loss of income due to low volume, as organic produce often gets rejected because of different shape & sizeg) Danger of chemical contamination by neighbouring chemical farmers (In Punjab, pesticides are being sprayed by drones) <p>Social Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Inferior perception of farming and farmers within society as generally farming is not considered a 'respectable' professionb) Scarce Labour availabilityc) Lack of machinery for natural farming methods

Biotic Challenges

- a) Degradation of biodiversity leading to loss of soil health, crop varieties and climate resilience
- b) Water pollution (in some cases by industrial effluents)
- c) Climate crisis and changes in seasonal patterns and routines
- d) Destruction of crops by wildlife

Technical Challenges

- a) Change in land use - farmland being used up for infrastructure, mining and plantation purposes
- b) Cropping pattern - intensive mono-cropping, only hybrid seed promotion by authorities
- c) Lack of training and awareness about the PGS certification process
- d) Lack of standard guidelines and training for natural farming
- e) Lack of access to markets to sell organic produce and dearth of proper marketing channels
- f) Loss of income due to low volume, as organic produce often gets rejected because of different shape & size
- g) Danger of chemical contamination by neighbouring chemical farmers (In Punjab, pesticides are being sprayed by drones)

Social Challenges

- a) Inferior perception of farming and farmers within society as generally farming is not considered a 'respectable' profession
- b) Scarce Labour availability
- c) Lack of machinery for natural farming methods

- d) Demand for organic / natural produce is not aligned with the price people are ready to pay for them.

Policy/Polity Challenges

- a) No separate Institutionalization of bio-inputs
- b) Subsidy/incentivisation of natural farming
- c) No separate Natural farming certification (apart from organic certification)
- d) Premium pricing of natural farming products
- e) Limited alignment of natural farming with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)

Solutions

Technical Solutions

- a) Promotion and training upon land and water conservation practices such as bunding and trenching.
- b) Spreading awareness and literacy regarding Agro-ecological practices
 - Seed bank/seed saving
 - Multicropping/mixed cropping
 - Use of organic inputs
 - Bio-resource centre (storage of liquid promoters is an issue, which can be solved after clusterization)
 - Layered farming
 - Natural Mulching
 - Resilient cropping using specific varieties
- c) Training on certification, and promotion of it through universities, FPOs, ToTs
- d) Soil testing

Marketing Solutions

- a) Conducting marketing through FPO/CBOs make marketing challenges easier and systematic
- b) Develop premium pricing and MSPs for non-grain products, non-consumable products and bio-inputs

Policy level interventions

- a) Guidelines for natural farming to be drafted in easy language for farmers
- b) Subsidisation of bio-inputs for organic/natural farming
- c) Devise strategies and approaches to engineer switch to natural farming - nutritional farming approach & homestead consumption especially for women farmers
- d) Alignment of natural farming with MGNREGA



Parallel Session 2 : Participatory Guarantee System Certification

- a) Many participants said that there is no use of PGS certification and that they have not got any benefit out of it while some claimed that it proved useful for them during marketing their products. The experts explained that while marketing their produce as Organic, it is mandatory for the farmers to have their land certified as 'organic'.
- b) Participants were of the view that the PGS portal is changed so frequently that the user faces problems while working on that. The experts explained that with change in time and feedback from various stakeholders, new dimensions are continuously added and modifications are done accordingly. They assured that the new portal is more user friendly than the previous one
- c) Participants raised technical queries like dealing with scattered lands in PGS systems which were discussed
- d) Inclusion of allied activities like dairy and poultry under PGS system was also discussed
- e) Some organisations raised concerns on how to sustain the local groups formed under a particular project. It was explained that there should be capacity building of local groups and activities should be decentralized.
- f) Regional Councils RCs also raised their issue about the various costs they have to incur, but with no government aid it is difficult to sustain. All were of the view that this

certification system is for small and non-scheme farmers, so RCs should not charge a fee from them but the government should financially help these RCs for this.



Organic produce stalls and an organic kitchen were the main attractions of the event. During lunch, farmers inaugurated the Organic produce stalls for the public. Participants were also served delicious organic lunch to encourage change of perspective and consumption habits with regards to natural produce.



Second day of the event saw elaborate discussion between farmers and facilitators on policy questions to support and promote scaling up of natural farming practices, support FPOs to address the marketing needs of smallholder farmers and regulations of food products in the market. Farmers actively voiced their problems and opinions in the sessions and identified several areas of policy intervention on different levels of production, distribution and consumption. Inputs of farmers were received by facilitators who helped farmers to resolve and compile their arguments succinctly into policy recommendations. The sessions were conducted in parallel.

Parallel Session 3 - Scaling Up Natural Farming: Debates Around Incentives, Subsidies and Seed

Facilitated by Minhaj Ameen of Agroecology fund.

Policy Recommendations:

- a. Integrate natural farming processes with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGA) scheme
- b. Have a dedicated government department for integrated farming. Since integrated farming practices engage with agriculture, livestock, horticulture and

similar practices, it becomes quite a cumbersome process for the farmer to register their grievances.

- c. Provide subsidy for green mulching and reduce the subsidy given for plastic mulching
- d. Include naturally grown food such as millets in government run schemes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) considering nutritional security
- e. Include farming as a subject in the school syllabus with the component of hands-on training where students grow the food in kitchen gardens that could be served in the MDMS
- f. Education system should have a better representation of farming and farmers
- g. Centres of Conservation for seed banks and indigenous seeds be established
- h. Crop nutrient testing centres should be established in villages
- i. Custom hiring centres should also be established to assist farmers' livelihood

Action Based Interventions:

- a. Farmers need to be educated about the natural farming processes
- b. Awareness amongst consumers need to be built for local and seasonal foods, highlighting the harms of growing and consuming non seasonal food
- c. Integrated farming is emerging as an enterprise model for high income generation in agriculture
- d. Seeds could be collected and stored at farm level by having more pollinators on the farm. Beekeeping activities help in increasing on-farm pollination.
- e. Sharing space for farmers needs to be created; for both knowledge sharing and also support each other in market linkages
- f. Custom hiring centres needed
- g. More demo plots to be developed for introducing different farming practices
- h. Collectivise the natural farming principles that are suitable across the nation
- i. Explore the implementation of the Reverse marketing model where advance is taken from the consumers before starting the farming cycle. This helps in managing the debt situation encountered during farming

Parallel Session 4 - FPOs and Issues Pertaining to Institution Building

Moderated by Vishala Padmanavan, PGSOC. At the start of the session the participants across all raised their queries and concerns, which were answered point by point by experts.

Four aspects of FPO: Promoting, Operations, Ecosystem and Marketing were discussed:

Promotion of FPOs	
<p>Challenges are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Motivation, Expectations from FPOs are high ● Promises of advance payments ● Lack of Understanding of Capital / Financial Management that why its required ● Lack of time from farming activity to go to meetings etc. ● Is FPO better than local vendor when there is emergency monetary requirement by a member ● There is already and efficient and useful local ecosystem 	<p>Suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Motivating for FPO formation through SHGs ● Start with trading ● Revolving funds through SHGs ● NGO Support and mobilizing support from local administration ● Capacity building youngsters ● Stipend and Compensation ● Aligning to community goal
Operations of FPOs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate Technology for value addition ● Adopting Suitable Methods ● Lack of professional skills ● Unaffordable: recruiting skills ● Disconnect between management group and member ● Complicated Documentation audit/ compliances/ administration process and its costs ● Unfamiliar goals: profitability ● Commitment of members especially in horticulture crops ● Crop loss challenges ● Quality Management ● Holding cost's management 	
FPO Ecosystem	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bureaucracy Committee process ● Compliances support system ● Always seen only as aggregator ● Balance between food security and business sustenance specially in small farming community ● Lack of capital support to Not for Profit FPO ● Locally relevant processing, packaging and storage technologies ● Dependency on NGO 	

- Distribution System support
- Animal Husbandry incentives
- Manage Competitive environment and support co-operation
- Accessible credit
- Disconnected policies
- Funding restrictions on NGOs
- Linking MSME Schemes to FPOs
- Subsidise Bio inputs

FPO Marketing

- NGOs hesitate to establish market connect
- Better than local trader
- Local marketing infrastructure – Bazaar / Retail
- Markets are demand driven – grading and quality expected
- PDS procurement – decentralized
- Leverage PGS in support procurement

Thus as policy recommendation offering was if :

1. Can FPOs be completely independent?
2. The goal of the FPOs should be changed from profitability to sustainability



Parallel Session 5 : Control Over Food Choices Through Food Regulation and Fortification

Facilitated by Soumik Mukherjee. The discussion in the group was focused on why consumers hesitate to buy organic products even when they are aware of its benefits and what needs to be done to improve consumer demand in this segment.

Key takeaways from the session were:

- a. Directly work with the consumers as partners in a gentle & gradual way.
- b. Be an example and start with yourself.
- c. Diversify products based on different age groups
- d. Go for gradual & easier steps
- e. Organise Events, Field Days, Recipe Classes and Hands on demonstrating sessions
- f. Ethical sourcing & product detailing of organic produce
- g. Using Social Media effectively to create awareness about natural farming and natural produce.
- h. Involving Celebrities & Experts to endorse the goodness of such products.
- i. Involve people who have been positively affected.
- j. Organise crop based theme weeks, seasons and months to create awareness and popularity
- k. Popularise the sale of indigenous, seasonal & local produce.
- l. Work on popular misconceptions about several food groups.
- m. Collate & collaborate on market research.
- n. Awareness programs & Literature on genetically modified (GM) foods is a must.
- o. Convergence of government schemes & expertise. Involve ICDS, MDMS, PDS, NRCs in increasing consumption of locally grown organic produce.
- p. Provide assistance to grassroots organisations to scale up & engage through a common platform of practitioners, consumers, farmers & experts.

Concluding Session



In the concluding session, the recommendations generated from the two-day event were presented to policy makers. Neelam Patel from Niti Aayog, Seema Bhatt from Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and Pattabiraman Subramanian presided the panel on policy support required from the government. Acknowledging the negative effects of chemical farming, Neelam Patel from Niti Aayog made a poignant observation "In the process of providing food security, we failed to address nutrition security."

In the process of providing food security, we failed to address nutrition security.

Dr. Neelam Patel, Niti Ayog

Seema Bhatt from FAO singled out the climate crisis as an ominous threat for natural farming and existing agro biodiversity. In face of adverse conditions, she also pointed out to the role of women farmers in preserving the agro biodiversity of India. The panel acknowledged the challenges faced by farmers and assured to work upon the policy recommendations generated as a part of the conclave.

At the occasion, Bhoomika and NCNF also launched '**Spreading Roots**'- a Coffee Table Book on farmers dedicated to success stories of 75 champion farmers who adopted natural farming successfully ([Link](#))

Annexure A : Event Agenda

Day 1

9:00 – 10:00 Tea and Breakfast

10:00 – 11:00 Inaugural session

Food System Challenges and why this conclave: Anshuman Das, Welthungerhilfe

Inauguration by Bharat Bhushan Tyagi

The fortification dilemma: Vandana Prasad

Production paradigm- the ecological angle: Rajeswari Raina, Shiv Nadar University

Making markets work for small holders: Vijay Pratap Singh, Ekgaon

11:00 – 12:30 **Parallel Session 1: Sharing of experiences** by champion farmers from across the country

A. South and North-Eastern states: Facilitated by Joy Daniel, LIPOK | *Manager Riya*

B. Eastern and Northern Indian states: Facilitated by Bindu Mohanty, RRA | *Manager Indu*

C. West and Central Indian states: Facilitated by Jayesh Joshi, Vaagdhara | *Manager Shruti*

12:30 – 13:30 Plenary Session: Reporting by each group by the facilitators

13:30 – 14:30 Lunch

14:30 – 15:00 Inauguration of Food Fair: Interaction and sales between farmers and consumers

15:00 – 16:30 **Session 2: Challenges for adoption of PGS** by smallholders and other issues regarding smallholder friendly market: Facilitated discussion between PGS Regional Council (Kheti Virasaat Mission and Keystone Foundation) and farmers: Facilitated by Sharat Kumar, Access Livelihood Foundation.

16:30 – 18:00 Food fair continues

Day 2

9:30 – 11:00 Walk through food fair

11:00 – 13:00 **Parallel Session 3:** Discussion on **policy changes required for nation-wide scaling up** of clean green and fair food systems

- A. **Scaling up natural farming:** debates around incentives, subsidies, seed etc.: Facilitated by Minhaj Ameen, Agroecology Fund | *Manager Riya*
- B. **FPOs and other issues on institution building** (Microfinance, Statutory regulations etc.): Facilitated by Vishala Padmanavan | *Manager Indu*
- C. **Control over food choices (Regulation, fortification, GMOs etc.):** Facilitated by Soumik Banerjee | *Manager Shruti*

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 16:30 Concluding Session: Policy support required from the Government- presentation from the Conclave

- A. Inauguration of Champion Farmers booklet
- B. Reporting from Day 1 & 2
- C. Comments by the panelists
Neelam Patel, Niti Ayog
Gagnesh Sharma, NCONF
Vandana Dwivedi, MoAFW
Seema Bhatt, FAO
Pattabiraman Subramanian, EU
- D. Vote of Thanks by IGSSS

16:30 – 18:00 Food Fair continues

Annexure B – List of Participants

Sr.no	Name	Organisation/Profession
1	Afzal Hussain	Farmer
2	Ajay Kumar	Farmer
3	Ajita Vadhu	Farmer
4	Ak Soni	Farmer
5	Amarjit Singh	Farmer
6	Amit Bera	Farmer
7	Amit Roy	Farmer

8	Ammar Haidar	Farmer
9	Amneel Hedge	Farmer
10	Amrita Walia	Farmer
11	Amte	Farmer
12	An Trepallu	Farmer
13	Anand Kumar	Farmer
14	Anay Tripathi	Farmer
15	Anil Kujur	Farmer
16	Anil Ray	Farmer
17	Ankit Tyagi	Farmer
18	Apurva Lal	Farmer
19	Arjun	Farmer
20	Arnav Anand	Farmer
21	Arvind Kumar	Farmer
22	B S Rawal	Farmer
23	Balchurncha Ahirwar	Farmer
24	Balwant	Farmer
25	Basudev Hazra	Farmer
26	Bhagwan Das	Farmer
27	Bharat Bhushan Tyagi	Farmer
28	Bhavna	Farmer
29	Bhupender	Farmer
30	Bimla Devi	Farmer
31	Biplab Mandal	Farmer
32	C.Ravi Sagar	Farmer
33	Chitranjan Kumar	Farmer
34	Deepak Roy	Farmer
35	Deepak Tyagi	Farmer
36	Dharmendra Singh	Farmer
37	Dheeraj	Farmer
38	Dinesh Singh Raut	Farmer
39	Dipak Mehta	Farmer
40	Fateh	Farmer
41	Gaurav	Farmer
42	Ghuanraj	Farmer
43	Ghursaki	Farmer
44	Gurinder Singh	Farmer
45	Gurmukh Singh	Farmer
46	Jagdish Reddy	Farmer
47	Jai Shah	Farmer
48	Jitendra	Farmer
49	Kaushal	Farmer

50	Kaushal Bharkam	Farmer
51	Khan	Farmer
52	Krishna Kanhar	Farmer
53	Krishna Kumar	Farmer
54	Krishna Kumar Nayak	Farmer
55	Kumar	Farmer
56	Lohar Singh Chauhan	Farmer
57	Madhu Mahota	Farmer
58	Mahato Sudan	Farmer
59	Manas Praju	Farmer
60	Manpreet	Farmer
61	Mansoor Lari	Farmer
62	Meena Kumari	Farmer
63	Meenu	Farmer
64	Mohit Kumar	Farmer
65	Moushami	Farmer
66	Neha	Farmer
67	P Sai Reddy	Farmer
68	Pankaj Kumar	Farmer
69	Pranay Singh	Farmer
70	Prem Singh	Farmer
71	Priya Agarwal	Farmer
72	Purshottam Sinha	Farmer
73	Rajiv Guptap	Farmer
74	Rajkumar Choudhary	Farmer
75	Rajvans Bhurani	Farmer
76	Rakish Kumar	Farmer
77	Ramas	Farmer
78	Raspinder Singh	Farmer
79	Ratna Rabba	Farmer
80	Ravi Sagar	Farmer
81	Ravikisan	Farmer
82	Ravneet Kaur	Farmer
83	Rohit	Farmer
84	S Bakshi	Farmer
85	Salma Jahan	Farmer
86	Sampatti Devi	Farmer
87	Sanjay	Farmer
88	Sanjeev Kumar	Farmer
89	Santosh Kumar	Farmer
90	Santosh Pachar	Farmer
91	Sarabu Tuika	Farmer

92	Saurav	Farmer
93	Shaiphar Dohey	Farmer
94	Sharik	Farmer
95	Shashank G	Farmer
96	Shivam	Farmer
97	Shivam Kumar	Farmer
98	Shivdutt Sharma	Farmer
99	Shoiab	Farmer
100	Shrami Dubey	Farmer
101	Shubham Kc	Farmer
102	Singh	Farmer
103	Sudeet Kumar	Farmer
104	Sudhir	Farmer
105	Sumit	Farmer
106	Sunil Kumar	Farmer
107	Sunil Mishra	Farmer
108	Suprateek	Farmer
109	Suraj	Farmer
110	Suraj Kumar	Farmer
111	Surinder Pal Singh	Farmer
112	Sushi	Farmer
113	Sushil Raghav	Farmer
114	Suyash Masih	Farmer
115	Udas Nagi	Farmer
116	Uttam Singh	Farmer
117	Devs Parmar	Farmer
118	Ratnakar Padh	Farmer
119	Justin Puas	Aadhimalai
120	Rajeev Kumar	Academician
121	Arli Kumari	Academician
122	Ramesh	Academician
123	Sanjana	Academician
124	Rajeshwari Raina	Academician
125	Shiv Kumar	Activist
126	Siddhart Menon	Activist
127	Sohini Bhattacharya	Activist
128	Soumik Banerjee	Activist
129	Subodh Tandon	Activist
130	Sudarshan Sinha	Activist
131	Vishala Padmanabhan	PGSOC
132	Minhaj Ameen	AEF
133	Sarat Kumar	ALC

134	Madhulika Samanta	ASI
135	Chandan	BADABON
136	Illiyas KP	Beej Swaraj Manch
137	Sayed Ghani Khan	Beej Swaraj Manch
138	Prabir Mondal	BFPC
139	Sagar Patil	Bhoomgadi
140	Shashank Guwalani	Bhoomgadi
141	Salkhan Purty	BhoomiKa
142	Vineet Kumar	CSE
143	Ananda Mahato	CWS
144	Vandana Goswami	DAFC
145	Ashok Kumar	DAIC
146	Cr Kumar	DAIC
147	Mohd Imran	DAIC
148	Rajveer Kumar	DAIC
149	Vandana Prasad	Doctor
150	Soumya Sen Gupta	DRCS
151	Vimal	Earthy Green
152	Shilpa Sharma	Edible Roots
153	Vijay Pratap Singh	Ekgaon
154	Pattabiramaya	EU
155	Pramod Pradhan	EU
156	Seema Bhatt	FAO
157	Hardeep Singh	Farmer Studio
158	Rekha Rahaj	Food Choreographer
159	Sahil Altaf	Food Student
160	R Chinadhurai	FPO
161	R P Dubey	FPO
162	Radha	FPO
163	Ravi Kumar	FPO
164	Dinesh	Gaon Fresh
165	Kanchan Bugga	Gaon Fresh
166	Radhakrishan Yadav	Gaon Fresh
167	Bibhal Nag	Greentech
168	Brijesh Kumar	Gyako Agro Industry
169	S S Bhuj	ICAR
170	Abbu Bakker	IGSSS
171	Daoud	IGSSS
172	Indu Kumari	IGSSS
173	Jyoti	IGSSS
174	Kavita	IGSSS
175	Monu	IGSSS

176	Rajesh	IGSSS
177	Ramesh	IGSSS
178	Samarth Patil	IGSSS
179	Vikas Arora	IGSSS
180	Vikas Bora	IGSSS
181	Vikas Singh Redhu	IGSSS
182	Dinesh Kumar	Jind Organic
183	Manvir Singh	Jind Organic
184	N.K. Soni	Journalist
185	Pranab Prakhar	Journalist
186	Rahul Arora	Journalist
187	Robert Leo	Keystone Foundation
188	Sanjeev Kumar	KVM
189	Anand Singh	LCM
190	Bhagwant Singh	LCM
191	Jogender Bisht	LCM
192	Joy Daniel	Lipok
193	Pallavi Upadhye	Milletts For Health
194	Gobinda Dalal	Yuva Vikas
195	Riya Rachal Simon	NCNF
196	Nester Kharmawphlanng	NESFAS
197	Shaiphar	NESFAS
198	Duryodhan Nagesia	NGO
199	Neelam Patel	NITI Ayog
200	Sudip Chattopadhyay	Paustik Life
201	Dev Kumar	Photographer
202	Nimal Halder	Poustuk Life
203	B Mohan	PRAN
204	Anup Singh	PRERANA
205	Jogindaer K	PRERANA
206	Avro Basu	RRA
207	Sam Krishna	RRA
208	Raghuveer	RYSS
209	Pavithra	SAF
210	Sayeed Jamal	Sahaja Seeds
211	Salma	SAP Global
212	Surendra Singh	Saptasindhu Organic
213	R.Chinnadhurai	SHARAL
214	S.Harikrishna	SHARAL
215	Faiqua Firdaus	Student
216	Lokesh Gond	Student
217	Nakul Gaur	Student

218	Jayesh Joshi	Vaagdhara
219	P L Patel	Vaagdhara
220	Naman	Vedico
221	Aditya Pratap Singh	WASSAN
222	Bindu Mohvati	WASSAN
223	Sai Reddy	WASSAN
224	Anshuman Das	WHH
225	Philippe Dresiueses	WHH
226	Isha Banerjee	WHH
227	Paul Hicks	WHH
228	Shruti Pandey	WHH
