NATIONAL ADVOCACY WORKSHOP REPORT OF INDIA

26 March 2022

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(Workshop Moderators)

Désertif'actions 2022, India workshop report

Désertif'actions 2022

Agro ecological solutions to inspire the transition

General information

Gram Bharati samiti(GBS) with the support of CARI organized the event of Desertif'actions 2022 national workshop at Jaipur, Rajasthan India with the theme "Agroecological solutions to combat desertification and to inspire the transition to sustainable food systems."

The one day workshop was organized on Saturday the 26th March 2022 from 9 am to 5 pm at the PMB Bhavan, Amber, Jaipur in India.

This workshop was funded by AVACLIM with the coordination of CARI France and executed by Gram Bharati Samiti(GBS), the Indian partner of AVACLIM project.

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VALUE AGROECOLOGY FOR DRYLANDS

The workshop was attended by 35 participants with due representation of farmers, CSOs, researchers representing 9 states of the country namely Rajasthan ,Bihar, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhrapradesh, Telangana,Kerala, Maharastra and Kerala. The workshop was organized by considering DROUGHT as the work theme with due consultation of the concerned stake holders.

Contents of the workshop

1. National context of agroecology in drylands

1.1.Description of the specificities of agroecology in the country

29.3% of India's total land area is degraded, which is an area of 96.4 million hectares. Most of the statistics published by various government agencies on degraded land are only estimates with no scientific basis for data acquisition and no spatial extent. The Department of Land Resources (DOLR) of the Ministry of Rural Development conducted a mapping of wasteland using remote sensing technique in 1985 and 2000 which showed: 53.3 million hectares of

wasteland (1985) and an estimate of 63.85 million hectares (2000) and 55.27 million hectares (2005) of wasteland in the country was reported based on 1:50,000 scale mapping.

A wide range of options have been adopted to restore ecosystem services in degraded lands, generally classified as prevention, mitigation and restoration interventions.

a) Impacts of climate change on agriculture

Agriculture is the source of livelihood for nearly two-thirds of the population in India. It is mainly rain-fed, covering about 60% of the country's net sown area and accounting for 40% of total food production.

Droughts and floods are frequent, and the sector already faces high climate variability. The performance of the agricultural sector has a direct impact on food supply and security. India is expected to become the most populous country by 2030 and will need to produce an additional 100 million tons of food grains to feed the large population.

Climate change impacts agriculture in the short and long term. Analyses for each cropping season were conducted separately. If a district's temperature were in the 10th decile (i.e., the warmest possible), kharif (July-October) yields in irrigated areas would be 3% lower than at normal temperatures. This figure increases to 10% for non-irrigated areas. Similarly, if rainfall was in the top decile (i.e., driest possible), kharif yields in irrigated areas would be 13% lower than in normal areas, and this figure increases to 18% for non-irrigated areas.

There are three main channels through which climate change affects long-term agricultural productivity: a change in average temperature levels, a change in average precipitation levels and a change in the number of dry days.Measures are taken in terms of risk and disaster reduction: awareness, education, preparedness, forecasting and warning systems have been adopted to reduce the disruptive effects of natural disasters on communities. In addition, mitigation measures such as the adoption of zoning, land use practices, and building codes are used to prevent or reduce actual damage caused by hazards.

States agreed to take the lead in achieving these goals by strengthening policies and institutions; identifying, assessing, and monitoring risks and improving early warning; using knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety; reducing underlying risk factors, such as environmental degradation; and strengthening preparedness for effective response.Climate risk reduction was addressed from two perspectives: reducing greenhouse gas emissions to stabilize concentration levels at a safe level, and adapting to climate change. Mitigation aims to reduce future climate risks, while adaptation aims to reduce current climate

risks.Disaster management focuses on risk reduction for all categories of hazards. This generic approach is a hallmark of disaster management. It aims at a return to normalcy to restore conditions as they were before the event. Awareness raising, public education, and risk communication have been specifically focused on. This indigenous knowledge-based self-help capacity uses participatory methods to develop community disaster preparedness training. As part of this institutional learning, the willingness to take a new approach and learn from experience is very important.

b) General state of agro-ecological systems

In India, agro ecology is closer to a natural system that incorporates the principles of collaboration with nature, recycling, and multi-level arrangement, combining various species and varieties and allowing for succession. Agro ecology was the scientific basis of India's ancient agricultural practices. These sustainable practices produced enough to meet local needs.

Here is the integral part of agriculture in India: use of a wide variety of agroecological or organic techniques, including recycling of all organic matter, use of crop strains adapted to local conditions, crop rotation and intercropping, incorporation of legumes, biological pest control, and livestock rearing.Although no specific data and information is currently available on the percentage of total land area devoted to agroecological agriculture in India. However, a 2020 study by the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) places India at the top in terms of the number of organic farmers in the world. The total area under organic farming is 2.78 million ha, although much of this is concentrated in a handful of states, including Rajasthan. In this state, the total area under organic farming in 2019 is 350,000 ha (2.0% of the net sown area of the state union territory). In addition, the state of Sikkim was officially declared "100% organic" in 2016.

c) Support and dissemination of agro ecology

In light of the above challenges, the Indian government is implementing several plans targeting various threats to agriculture, including:

- National Food Security Mission: to increase the production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse grains (maize and barley) and nutritious grains through area expansion and productivity improvement in a sustainable manner in identified districts of the country;
- Mission for Integrated Horticulture Development: For the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, roots and tubers, mushrooms, spices, flowers, herbs, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo;

- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture: The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) was formulated to improve agricultural productivity, particularly in rainfed areas, with an emphasis on integrated agriculture, water use efficiency, soil health management and resource conservation in synergy;
- Organic agriculture: Promoting organic agriculture in the country and the perspectives of its diffusion;
- Prime Minister's Irrigation Scheme to promote efficient irrigation practices (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - PMKSY): To expand irrigation coverage in a targeted manner with an end-to-end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field implementation and extension activities;
- National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology: To make the extension system farmer-driven and farmer-accountable through new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination. It aims to restructure and strengthen agricultural extension to enable the delivery of appropriate technologies and improved agronomic practices to farmers.

The organic and natural farming movement in India is still a niche movement rather than a mass movement.Organic farming certification in India is governed by the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), which is under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The NPOP provides standards for organic production, systems, criteria and accreditation procedure for certification bodies, the Indian national organic logo and regulations for its use. 351,297 farmers with an area of 757,978.71 hectares are under the organic certification process. The NPOP program covers 70% of the country's total organic area, of which 20% is under conversion. At least 20 states have a policy, mission, or law regarding organic agriculture. Although some states have had a policy for several years, they have not been able to cover a large area in absolute terms under organic farming.

A 2011 survey found that nearly eight in ten urban Indians believe that businesses have a role to play in reducing poverty and protecting the environment. Young people in particular, with increased awareness thanks to digital media, are showing a clear interest in ethical and sustainable businesses - not just charity. News of successful agroecological projects is well publicized through television, newspapers, and social media.Between 2015 and 2019, about 96% of the total certified organic food production was under NPOP certification and the remaining 4% under participatory guarantee system (PGS). However, the domestic market for organic products is not yet as developed as the export market. The organic quality products available in the domestic market are rice, wheat, tea, coffee, fruits, pulses and vegetables. Wholesalers and supermarkets play a major role in the distribution of organic products,

accounting for 60% of the distribution of organic products. Domestic sales of organic products are 7.5%. Indian producers have long participated in the fair trade movement, exporting their products to consumers in Europe and North America and obtaining better prices and trading conditions. Building on this success, and in the face of the agrarian crisis, local producers have identified an opportunity to connect to their own markets, and thus strengthen production and food security at home.

The demand for Indian organic products, namely rice, wheat, tea, spices, coffee, pulses, fruits and vegetables, cashew nuts, cotton, oilseeds and medicinal herbs in the foreign market is very high in the western countries.

The following institutions primarily support the promotion of agroecology: The Ministry of Agriculture, the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), for example, is a centrally funded program launched in 2015 to promote organic agriculture in all states and union territories. This shows that the government has increased its efforts towards organic farming. The distribution of funds between the Centre and the states is 60% and 40% respectively. In addition, the Central Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has recently used the term Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhti (BPKP) for the promotion of natural agriculture. Applied under BPKP, the Center has given states the option to adopt any model of traditional or organic farming. The Indian policy for the development of agro ecology is based on the following key principles: quality of life, economic vitality, social and intergenerational equity, pleasant environment, disaster resilience, participatory process. According to it, the high priority given to conservation, sharing and utilization of agro bio-diversity, the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS) of India has put in place the following policy strategy:

- Conservation, management and use of agro-biodiversity;
- Conservation and management of livestock genetic resources;
- Intellectual Property Rights in Agriculture;
- Biosafety of transgenic rice;
- Transgenic crops and biosafety issues related to their commercialization;
- Belowground biodiversity in relation to cropping systems;
- Biosafety Assurance for Genetically Engineered Food Crops;

- Accelerated use of GMO technology for food and nutrition security and improved farmer incomes.

Agro ecology was the scientific basis for India's ancient agricultural practices. In addition, as local people lost access to forests, which were either cut down or closed, they were forced to use cow dung as fuel, again reducing the fertility of the farming system. The Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems (SIFS) program, a Kolkata-based organization, aims to empower farmers to adopt diversified farming systems that include multiple natural resource-based livelihood options in order to make more profit from their produce. Based on agro ecological zones, combinations of crops, horticulture, agro forestry, livestock and aquaculture are integrated in an interactive relationship. SIFS activities are built around selected, interdependent, interconnected and often interrelated production systems based on crops, animals and related ancillary occupations.

Nutrition is an integral component of SIFS and agricultural planning that includes the design of farms, gardens, trails, and water bodies to ensure healthy organic food throughout the year for the household. The approach also integrates the smallholder farmer with the market by building capacity for value chain analysis and business development.

The initiative was taken up with 8,000 smallholder farmers in the drylands of eastern India and eventually expanded to 15,000 more farms in India. In addition to the expected improvement at the farm and household level in terms of resilience, diversity, system efficiency and productivity.

Interventions in agro ecosystems aim to improve livelihoods by maintaining or increasing biological and economic productivity. In these cases, terms such as sustainable land management (SLM), rehabilitation and restoration are commonly used. Emphasis has been placed on passive restoration activities (cessation of grazing in overgrazed rangelands or abandonment of intensively managed fallow lands), active restoration activities (introduction of plants with the use of often limited resources, such as human labor, machinery, chemicals, tree planting, etc.), use of vegetation to maintain or increase the biological and economic productivity of the land.), vegetation use (regulation of a range of hydrological, geomorphic, wind, soil genetic, and biotic processes at the micro, patch, and hillslope scales that increase ecosystem health through productivity and diversity).

Restoration efforts in drylands through planting would focus on increasing rooting depth and soil volume to increase access to larger and more stable water supplies. In addition to biomass

production, restoration strategies have also targeted restoration of ecosystem processes, e.g.nutrient cycling, decomposition, etc., increasing additional ecosystem services such as biodiversity, increased carbon stocks and greenhouse gas reduction, etc.

Among the measures taken to combat desertification are:

- Integration of land and water management to protect soils from erosion and salinization;
- The protection of the vegetation cover, which is a major instrument for soil conservation against wind and water erosion;
- Integrate land use for grazing and agriculture when conditions are favorable, allowing for more efficient nutrient cycling in agricultural systems;
- Apply traditional practices with locally acceptable and appropriate land use technologies;
- Strengthen the capacity of local communities to prevent desertification and effectively manage dryland resources;
- The adoption of alternative livelihoods that do not depend on land use, i.e. aquaculture, greenhouse agriculture and tourism-related activities, is less demanding on natural resources, while providing a sustainable income;
- Create economic opportunities in areas outside the drylands.

Actions have also been undertaken for the restoration of degraded lands:

- Creation of seed banks;
- Reconstitution of soil organic matter and organisms that promote plant establishment and growth, reintroduction of selected species;
- Invest in the land through practices such as terracing and other erosion control measures;
- Invasive Species Control;
- Organic Nutrient Replenishment;
- Reforestation.

a) Factors blocking the development of agro ecological systems

- **Small plot of land (less than one hectare per family on average)**

The size of the land per family decreases as the inheritance is shared. The small size of the land gives the impression that there is no room for experimentation. There are few communal lands and experimental plots, and there are no policies to provide farmers with access to practical education and field experience.

- **Lack of appropriate knowledge for farmers**

Farmers don't know how to obtain agro ecological products in the long term and chemical pesticides allow them to obtain more crops per year. They do not know how to use agroecology and knowledge about chemicals is passed on by parents. There is no formal education on agriculture.

- **Lack of resources (technology, knowledge, finances)**

Agricultural development programs provide knowledge about conventional agriculture. Knowledge and awareness of agro ecology does not reach decision makers and farmers practice rainfed agriculture.

b) Stakeholders

Position Influence	Opponents	Undecided	Allies
Strong	- Companies producing chemical fertilizers and pesticides	- The Ministry of Agriculture - Government of India	- CSO/NGO - Social activists
Average	- Contractors and intermediaries	- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture	- Departments - Members of the Legislative Assembly in State Government
Low	- Members of various departmental committees	- National Academy of Agricultural Sciences	- Members of the Parliament of the region and of the State

1. <u>Objectives of change to be achieved</u>

a) Short term (2 years)
- Sharing and collaboration with key stakeholders of the initiatives
- Awareness, education and training of farmers
- Mobilizing decision-makers and politicians
- Raising awareness in the print and electronic media

b) Medium term (5 years)
- Formation of a network/coalition of agro ecological project initiatives
- To promote organic agriculture in the country and the prospects for its dissemination
- Evolution of technological and financial support for the promotion of agro ecology

c) Long term (10 years)
- Using knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety
- Reduce underlying risk factors, such as environmental degradation

2. Opportunities for change

a) Opportunities and risks

In fact, different government ministries have their own working strategies. They hear the issues raised by CSOs/NGOs and the private sector, but adopt a long and tedious process to adopt or change policies.

Although GBS has experience of being associated with a number of ministries, participating in their meetings and submitting inputs for policy reforms, this all changed when the particular bureaucrats were transferred. It takes a long time when a new department arrives.

In examining this type of empirical experience, we will attempt to exercise our advocacy efforts in collaboration with partner NGOs and key individuals in the initiatives selected for the project to achieve the required policy change. However, there is no risk in taking these actions.

The allies, especially the initiatives we selected for the project, are competent enough and do excellent work in agro ecology, some of them are landmarks for beginners. They are recognized in the government sector and relevant ministries, and policy makers seek their expert advice on many occasions. So they definitely have the ability to influence policy. There is no risk to them.

3. Action plan

a) Preferred modes of action and communication

Calls for submissions to ministries and individual committee members, delegations to personally visit ministries and committee members, organization of meetings with parliamentarians, members of legislatures, politicians, policy makers and bureaucrats, meetings with print and electronic media, printing of brochure, etc.

1.2. Description of the trajectory/history of the emergence of agro ecology in the country (did it come from social, political, scientific movements, etc.)

With reference to Indian context, agro ecology has more specificities is based on the wisdom of farmers and local resources with traditional knowledge practices and gross root realities. Agro ecology is equally applicable for all the crops and all the seasons in all agro ecological zones in India.The concept of agro ecology evolved and grown with the human race. Farmers have been following indigenous strategies and approaches related to agro ecology and they were able to adapt to modern technology and developments. In spite of challenges with respect to rainfall, production, marketing..etc farmers were able to practice best practices to the possible extent out of their experience and exposure. However, the challenges mentioned above need to be addressed in a systematic and scientific process to combat desertification in India.

2. Results of the work on the chosen theme(s)

Repeat the sections below for each theme covered in the country workshop.

2.1.Theme covered:

With reference to the eight work themes proposed by CARI related to desertif'actions2022, GBS had a series of interactions internally to discuss and choose two work themes. The same was discussed with the component 3 leader for his inputs and advices. After the conversations, GBS has chosen two work themes namely: drought and Land degradation neutrality(LDN),the two major concerns of the country.GBS has been working closely on both the themes since many years and there are many challenges to be addressed.

To have an in-depth and concrete discussion with the stakeholders in the national workshop, GBS proposed and organized the workshop on DROUGHT with the consent of Cari.

The theme DROUGHT was taken up at the Indian National workshop by actively involving farmers, CSOs, scientists and other concerned stake holders in the deliberations for an effective and fruitful output as per the objectives of the D'A 2022 activity.

2.2.Description of the national context related to the topic: what is the national context of the problem? What are its consequences?

DROUGHT in India is considered to be an important and sensitive challenge due to the challenges posed by rainfall(Low or extreme in view of Indian geography),scarcity of irrigation facilities including water resources, crop failure and productivity related issues, shortage of fuel, fodder and feed(principle of 3F).

Unfortunately out of 742 districts in the country, it is found that 246 districts have the major challenges due to drought which contributes to 33.15% of the districts across the country.

(https://www.indiaspend.com/42-indias-land-area-under-drought-worsening-farm-distress-in-election-year/).

In major, there are 49 key performances which either have a direct or indirect impact of DROUGHT namely : agriculture, water resources, education, skill development, financial inclusion, infrastructure development, migration, livelihoods…etc.,

2.3.Civil society solutions to the challenges: list and description of initiatives, practices, projects related to agro ecology identified among the workshop participants.

The following were the various activities; practices and projects related to agro ecology were identified among the workshop participants:

With reference to the discussions and group presentations made by the participants, it is noted that CSOs are facilitating various activities and projects on Watershed, Rain fed area development program, Inter cropping of vegetables and horticulture in dry lands technique is called as WADI,Millet mission, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY), Desert development program and disaster management plan. All the CSOs were chosen on the criteria that they are all members of UNCCD and are into agro ecology initiatives with expertise in the captioned niche.

The details of various activities undertaken by the participated organizations are listed below:

1. YPS Sanghli, Maharastra : Water shed/ Bounding, Group irrigation scheme, Sub soil irrigation, Rain water harvesting to recharge bore well, Promotion of development of 250 kitchen gardens,Skill development ton agriculture to youth,Promotion of dragon fruit as economical crop,Insect garden with background poultry-fodder plant with goat project,Million tree plantation: Holistic approach in bringing 5000 acre land under green corner with development of bio diversity, climate ,livelihood promotion, water absorbing by organic plants, Practice of organic and natural farming
2. Udyama and Nirman foundation, Bhubaneshwar Odisha: 2200 farmers of two districts,Regeneration of forest: forest tree plantation, creating food forest, Green energy and circular economy, Skill development and farmer filed school, Fram ponds below the hills, Promotion of drough resistance farming practices like millets cultivation,mixed farmingcultivate of upload paddy, Promotion of kitchen garden, Conservation and cultivation of organic seeds-36 varieties of paddy,8 varieties of millets,19 varieties of vegetables..etc
3. MPS Churu, Rajasthan: Forestry and bio diversity , Integrated water resource management, Millet farming
4. Renuka Bio Farms, Andhra Pradesh :Integrated farming systems with due focus on innovations and integration of modern technology.
5. Vaagdhaara, Rajasthan : Desert development model, disaster management plan, WADI (Wasteland Agriculture Development Intervention), rain fed area development program, water shed.
6. Sahaja SAMRUDHA, Karnataka: Disaster management plan and Indigenous seed system

7. K V Paulose,Farmer Kochi ,Kerala: Planter model
8. Grammena Vikas Samiti, Andhra Pradesh:Integrated farming system(LEISA)
9. Chaitanya NGO Andhra Pradesh : Agro ecology initiatives including integrated farming practices

2.4.The evidences/arguments for agroecology in the context of [theme]: argumentswritten based on the analysis of civil society solutions, showing how this aspect of agroecology can address this aspect of the problem.

The national workshop participants decided to present the arguments showing the relevance of agro ecology to address challenges related to drought, by showing of it impacts beneficially on the ecosystem and community.

Relevance of Agro ecology throughout its impact on the ecosystem:

- Use of native livestock, and plants which are more climate resilient allows a lower dependence to farming inputs (water, fertilizer etc.), and better overall resistance;
- Responsible and adapted water resource management allows local communities to better collect the available resources (by water harvesting technics, local pounds, check dams etc), and to make a better use of it (drip irrigation, mulching maintaining humidity, grey water recycling…). It thus implies a lower impact on the ecosystem and better resilience to drought.
- Ensuring constant cover of the soils with grassland, crops or mulching prevents soil erosion and hold water in dry situation; Together with proper soil enriched, it ensures a good content of organic matter which provides water and nutrient for the ecosystem:
- By bringing all component of the agro-ecosystem together on a complementary manner, agro ecology ensures better use of resources and by products, also providing a better overall resilience of the system to extreme situation such as drought.

How agro-ecology reduces the effect of drought on people:

- By reducing the external dependence, agro ecology provides a better resilience of local community in case of unexpected event (drought, market issues etc.), that shall impact on the supply;
- Agro ecology as proved to be a way to provide high quality and quantity food for local community, especially in dry areas where ecosystems are more fragile. The use of

kitchen garden with a good recycling of the system by products (water, organic matter etc.) is a way to provide healthy food for the family members, even in drought situation (as water resource used for the household is still available) so it helps driving out hunger and malnutrition.

- Agro ecological techniques such as vermin composting are relevant to help recycling local by-products and putting them back in the farming system, thus improving organic matter of the soil. As a way of managing wastes, it also helps reducing organic matter pollution;

3. Priority advocacy messages to be carried, for which targets, and with what objective of change?

Based on a collective work to identify advocacy targets and goals for change, complete the following table. These can be advocacy targets, both nationally and internationally. They can be representatives of states, institutions, the private sector, etc.

Objective of change	Advocacy target	Advocacy message formulated for this target
Developing projects to mitigating climate change and improving resilience to drought (using agro ecology as one of the way): a forestation, agro ecology, water management project etc.	Local Community and Farmers	Agroecology is a relevant way to: - increase local community resilience toward drought; - reduce farming inputs and maintain good yields; - Provide employment for the community; - Create a healthy environment
Developing projects to mitigating climate change and improving resilience to drought (using agro ecology as one of the way): afforestation, agro ecology, water management project etc.	Government agencies and NGOs	- Climate mitigating and drought resilience projects using agro ecology are of utmost important to face climate change issues. - Agro ecology is a relevant and sustainable model for local communities.
Capacity building and awareness creation activities about adaptation to drought have to be undertaken toward local communities, as well as practitioners and decision makers	Government agencies and NGOs	- There are relevant initiatives throughout the country, that shall be share with other stakeholder to enhance innovation for adaptation to drought; - Communities and professionals of the rural development sectors shall be trained and discuss in order to improve their knowledge about upcoming drought challenges, and have ideas to address them

Improving knowledge about drought issues in the country and abroad, developing success story and characterization to be adapted and used in several contexts.	Research centers, NGOs	- There is a lack of interconnection between research centers and NGO, and this should be corrected in order to increase their respective efficiency and relevance. - More study has be made in order to benefit from the experience of successful farmers and communities, implementing drought adaptation and climate change mitigation activities.
Ensuring the conservation, management and dissemination of local varieties and races (seeds and cattle) for a better adaptation to local climate.	Research centers	- Local varieties and races generally present better resilience to local agro-climatical context; - Using drought resilience seeds can help addressing water related challenges
Having more budget related to the funding of national an international projects about resilience and adaptation to draught	FAO / IFAD / National development agencies	Support projects ensuring better resilience toward drought, and mitigating climate change.
Improve the connection between international stakeholders	IFOAM	Support Organic networks to be more resilient toward Draughts, and enhance their interconnection.
Obtaining detailed research results about drought related issues	CGIAR / Bio-diversity international / ICRISAT	Undertake research about resilient farming in dry areas and circulate the documentation.
Raising awareness among policy makers about drought issues	UNCCD	Promote agro ecology as a way to mitigate climate change, and ensure a better resilience of local communities to draught

Annexure-A

Workshop Agenda

Generic programme proposal for avaclim India Advocacy National Workshop					
Venue : AMBER and GANDHIVAN, JAIPUR RAJASTHAN INDIA					
Date : 26 March 2022, Saturday					
Work theme : Drought					
Time	**Item**	**Responsible**	**Expectations**	**Process notes**	**Resources**

9.00amto 9.20am	Registration	Mr. Ramachandra	All the participants will enter their details in the prescribed format.	A prescribed register or format will be placed at the reception to gather all the contact and communication details of all the participants	Reception counter, register or sheet, pen...etc.,
9.21am to 9.30am	Welcome and key note address				Ms. Kusum
9.31am to 9.45am	Briefing about the objectives and expectations of the advocacy workshop	Mr. Jerome CARI and Dharmender Nadimetla	All the participants will understand the need to have in-depth discussion on the work theme(DROUGHT) with focus on four questions shared to them in advance and an action plan will be prepared in view of international advocacy workshop	Facilitator will explain the work theme selected by GBS and present four questions and ensure that everyone will take part actively in the group discussion	Projector, computer, sound system and seating
9.46 to 9.55am	Group divisions (With reference to the work theme in the context of four questions shared by CARI)	Mr. Dharmender Nadimetla	Objective is that participants are divided into respective groups to discuss in groups on the respective question given to them related to the work theme in depth and write their discussed points on the charts given to them.	Facilitator will explain the formalities with time frame. Every group will have a presenter to share the group ideas on the question given to them in the time frame	Group facilitators: Rakesh, Rajan Reddy, Pradeep Pagaraia and Dr. Srinivas Reddy

9.56am to 10.55am	Group discussions and chart preparation		Every member is actively involved in their respective group. Group members will get a detailed knowledge on the question related to work theme given to them.	Each group will discuss in detail and depth in Indian context. Group leaders will support and guide them wherever required.	Mr Rakesh, Dr. Pradeep Pagaria, Rajan Reddy and Dr. Srinivas Reddy will the facilitators for each group.
10.56am to 11.10am	Tea break				
11.11am to 12.45 pm	Group presentations and discussion	Lead Facilitator	All the participants are aware about the work theme including the current position in the country, challenges and solutions including way forward. Delegates are aware that the discussed points will be of help for international D'A 2022	Every group will present their subject for 10 minutes and followed by questions for 4 minutes. All the points discussed will be recorded from time to time.	Sound system, feedback forms, opinion forms, drinking water provision

12.46 pm to 1:00 pm	Vote of thanks, Summary and conclusion of Advocacy Workshop	Mr Jerome, Dharmender Nadimetla and Ms Kusum	Appreciations will be conveyed to avaclim. CARI, CSOs, scientists, farmers, local authorities, delegates, women, press and all team GBS	Kusum ji will convey vote of thanks. CARI representative will convey the remarks and final words and the program will be concluded with National anthem	
1:00 pm – 5:00 pm	Field visit to Gandivan	Ms. Kusum and Mr. Ramchandra	Explore Gandhivan, an agro ecology initiative spread across 100 acres of land near Jaipur.	Travel from Amber to Gandivan, lunch, felicitation and exposure visit.	Transportation, food and refreshments

Annexure- B

Please find attached the list of participants as a soft copy(pdf)

Annexure – C

The attachment pertaining to the presentation is attached as email

Annexure- D

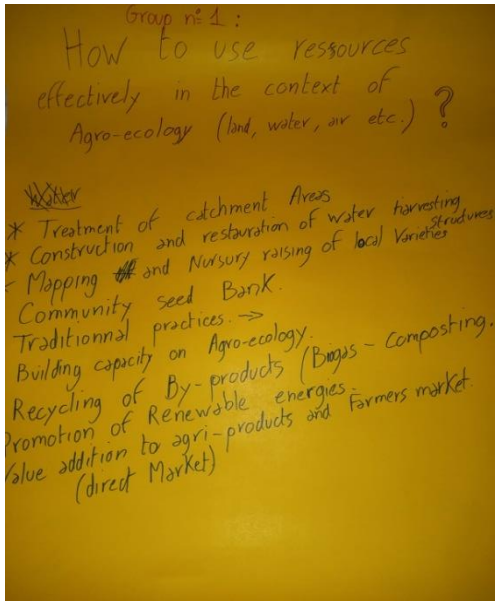
Photographs of the workshop as desired are shared by email and few are pasted here for your reference and update

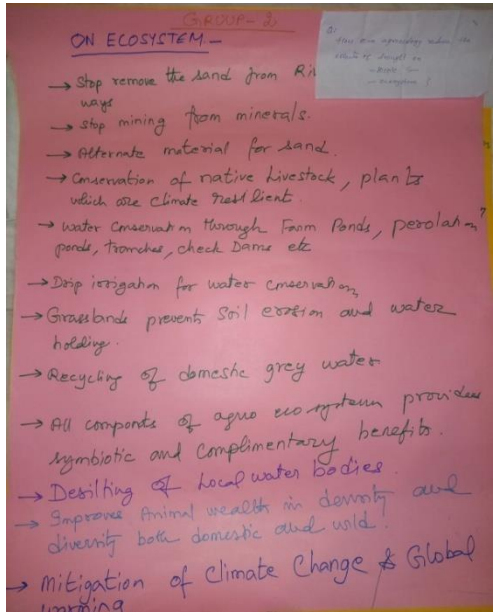
D'A Participants group photograph,26 March 2022

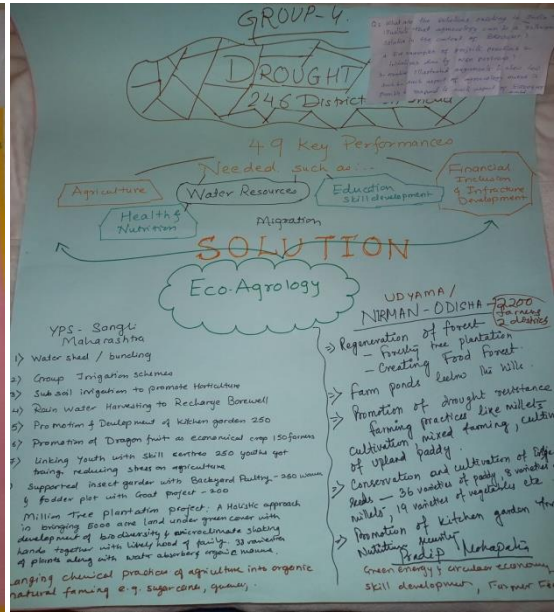
Jerome facilitating the participants on the objectives and purpose of the advocacy workshop at Jaipur, India

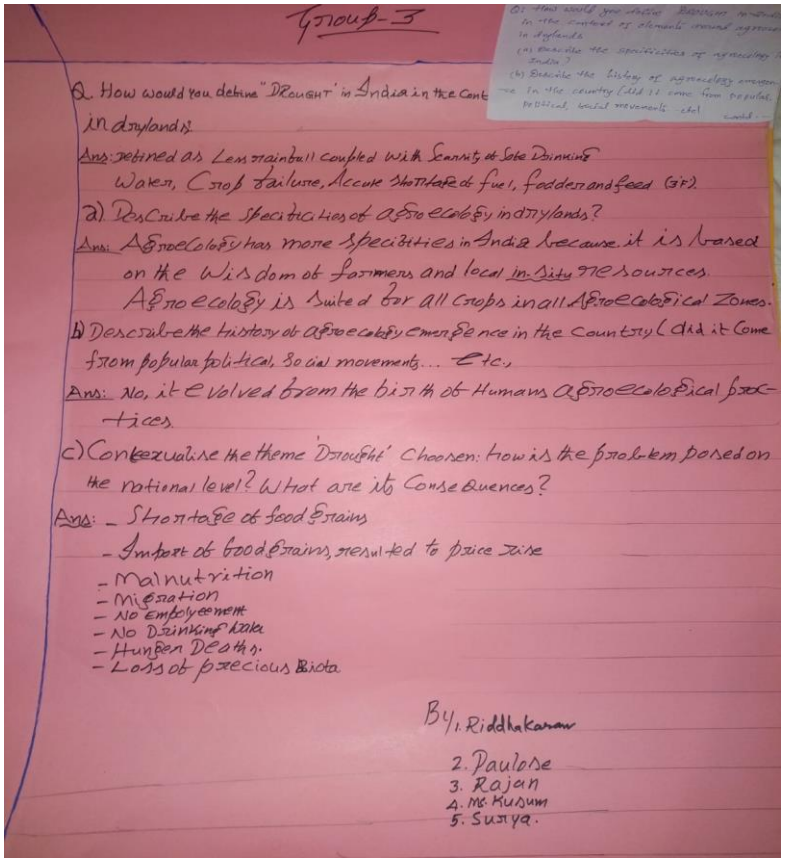
Annexure- E

Group activity output indicators









Group-3

Q. How would you define "DROUGHT" in India in the Cont
in drylands

Ans: defined as Less rainfall coupled with Scarcity of Safe Drinking Water, Crop failure, Accute Shortage of fuel, fodder and feed (if).

a) Describe the Specialities of Agroecology in drylands?

Ans: Agroecology has more specialities in India because it is based on the Wisdom of farmers and local in-Situ resources. Agroecology is suited for all crops in all Agroecological Zones.

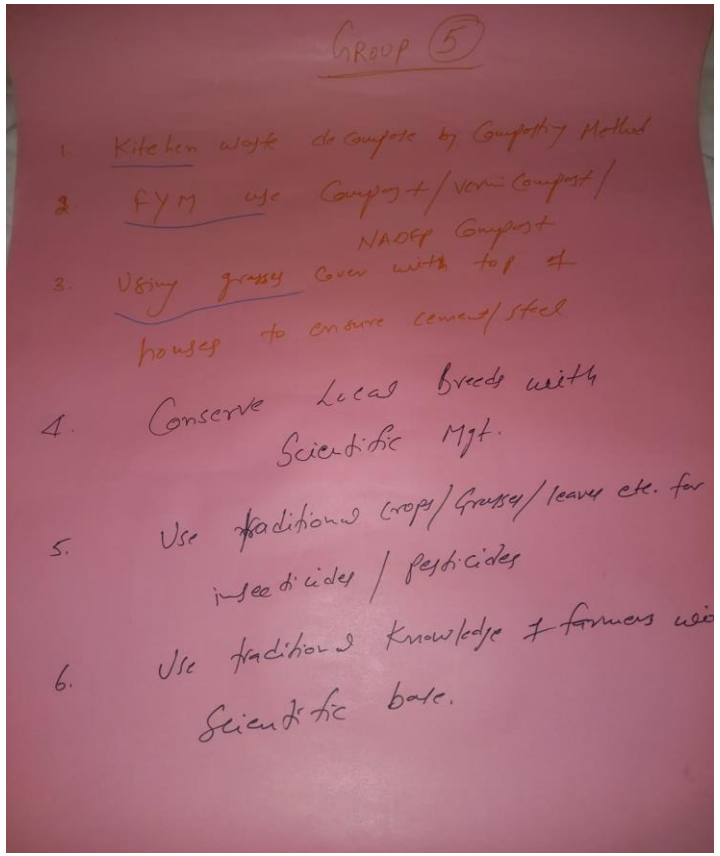
b) Describe the history of Agroecology emergence in the Country (did it come from popular political, Social movements... Etc.,

Ans: No, it evolved from the birth of Humans Agroecological practices.

c) Contextualise the theme 'Drought' Choosen: How is the problem posed on the national level? What are its Consequences?

Ans: - Shortage of food grains
- Import of food grains, resulted to price rise
- Malnutrition
- Migration
- No employement
- No Drinking Water
- Human Deaths.
- Loss of precious Biota

By 1. Riddhakaran
2. Paulose
3. Rajan
4. Ms. Kusum
5. Surya.



GROUP (5)

1. Kitchen waste decomposte by Composting Method
2. FYM use Compost / Vermi Compost / NADEP Compost
3. Using grassy Cover with top of houses to ensure cement/steel
4. Conserve Local breeds with Scientific Mgt.
5. Use traditional crops / Grasses / leaves etc. for insecticides / pesticides
6. Use traditional knowledge + farmers wi Scientific base.