



Do we know enough to scale up Sustainable Agriculture in India?

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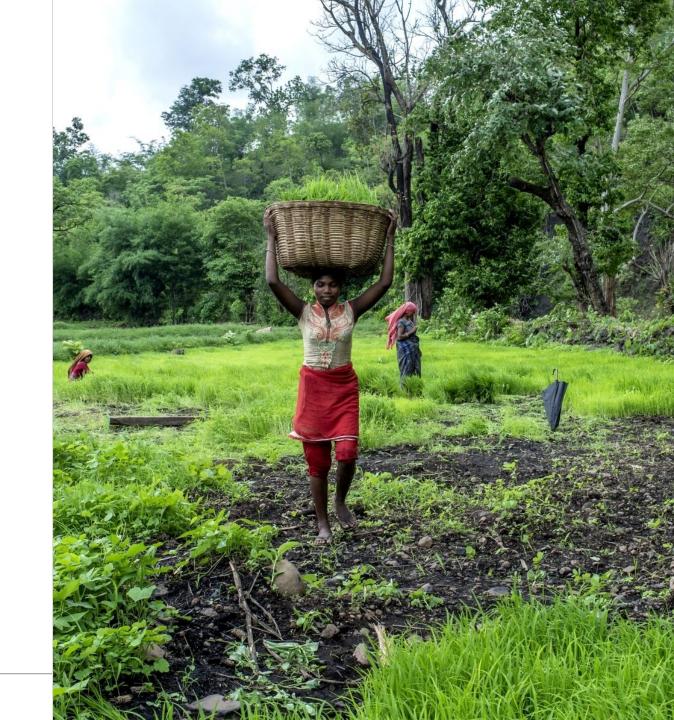
Outline of the presentation

Setting the context

- State of agriculture in India
- Sustainable agriculture, a promising way forward
- Research motivation, scope and approach

Key findings and takeaways

- What is the level of adoption of the SAPSs in India?
- What is the available evidence and where are the gaps?
- Where are we allocating our resources?
- Way forward to scale-up sustainable agriculture in India



State of agriculture in India

Economic

Net exporter

in cereals

Rise in farm incomes is the **slowest** compared to other sectors

Share of agriculture in rural GDP declining twice as fast compared to share of agriculture in rural employment

Social

Production increase since 1970s

310% 160% Wheat

Rice

45% **Nutri-cereals**

22% population remains undernourished **~50%** India's net sown area, which is rainfed, untouched by green revolution

Environmental

78% of applied urea goes into environment

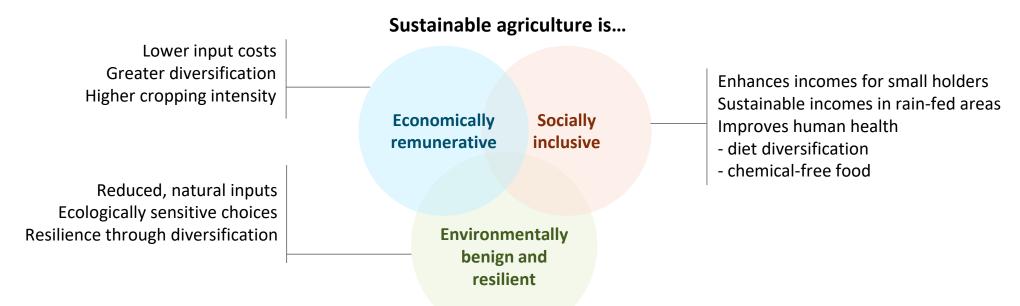
30% of the land is degrading/ desertifying

Crop response to fertilisers reduced by **3.5 times** between 1970 and 2005



The big challenge: Enhancing economic and social outcomes in a climate-changing world

Sustainable agriculture: a promising way-forward?



Natural Farming



Conventional



Example 1: Natural farming fields in AP showed resilience during extreme events

Example 2: Integrated pest management tactics helped control locust attacks



Control via IPM



But, do we know enough about Sustainable Agriculture in India to scale it up?

What sustainable agricultural practices are prevailing across India?

What are their impact on economy,

society, and environment?

(area, adopters, geography)?

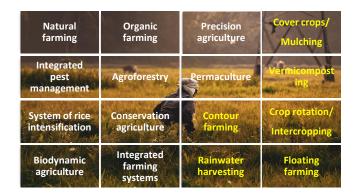
What is the current state of adoption

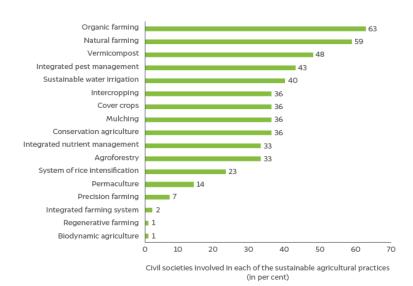
Which organizations are promoting such practices?

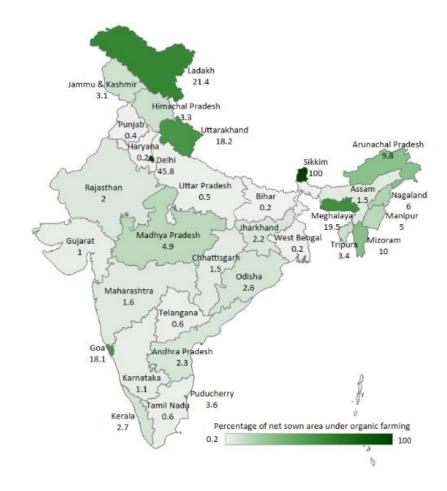
What should be the next steps?



But, do we know enough about Sustainable Agriculture in India to scale it up?

















- Support knowledge exchange & capacity building
- Restructure the government support to incentivise outcomes, not inputs
- Support rigorous evidence generation
- Broaden perspectives of stakeholders to consider alternative approaches
- Adopt transition support
- Make sustainable agriculture visible
- Leverage and build-on the extensive prevailing onground CSO capacity



Research approach

Identifying sustainable agriculture practices



30 practices

Shortlisting using FAO's 10 agroecological elements











Co-creation of **Synergies**

Efficiency

Recycling

knowledge









Resilience social values

traditions

Responsible Circular & solidarity governance economy

Literature review

Google Scholar

First 75 results

Google First 30 results Advanced Search

Keyword search criteria Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Primary survey

180 CSOs & research institutions in **36** States/UTs

Stakeholders consultation

25 Government Institutions **18** Research Institutions/academia 8 NGOs/CSOs

Possibilities beyond the conventional agriculture: Need to broaden our perspectives

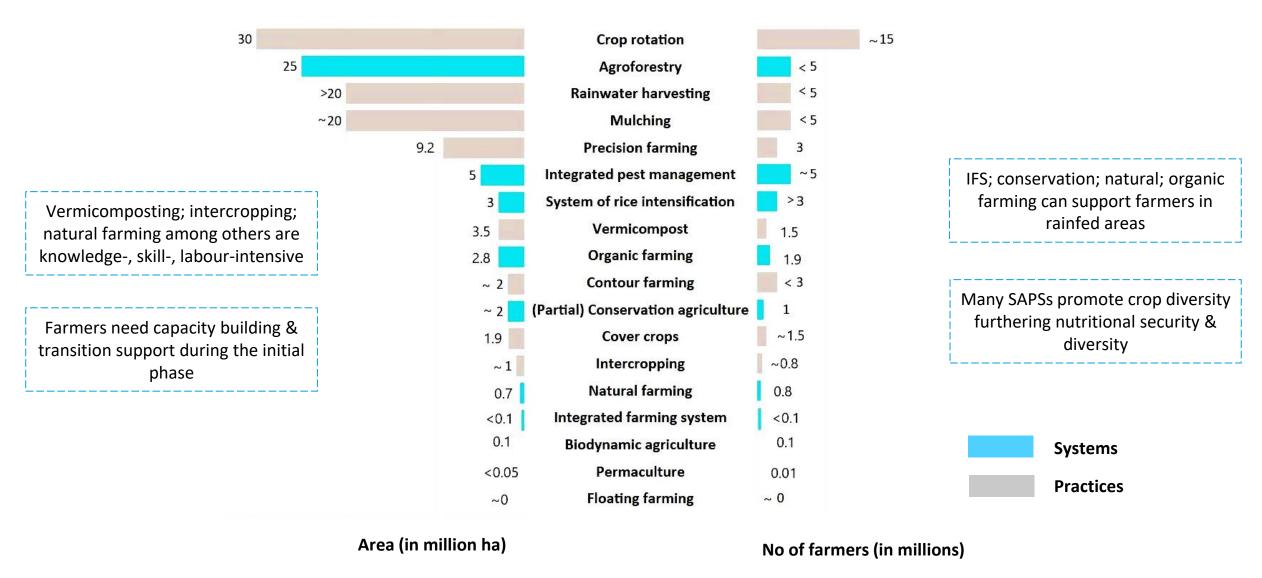


Sustainable agricultural systems

Sustainable agricultural practices



Barring a few, most sustainable practices are yet to mainstream

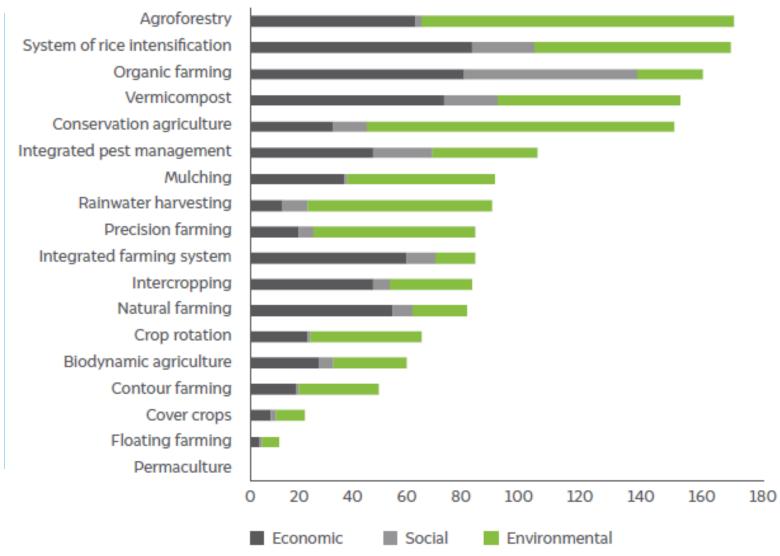


We must improve visibility of SAPSs in national/state database & information systems



Positive indications, but need to support conclusive evidence generation for SAPSs

- Mainly researched Yields, income, soil, water
- Blind spots Health, gender, biodiversity, carbon sequestration, energy
- Inadequate indicators of measurement
- Long-term impact assessments are missing
- Landscape level studies are missing
- Studies assessing multiple outcomes, simultaneously, are rare





Impact of sustainable practices on various outcomes

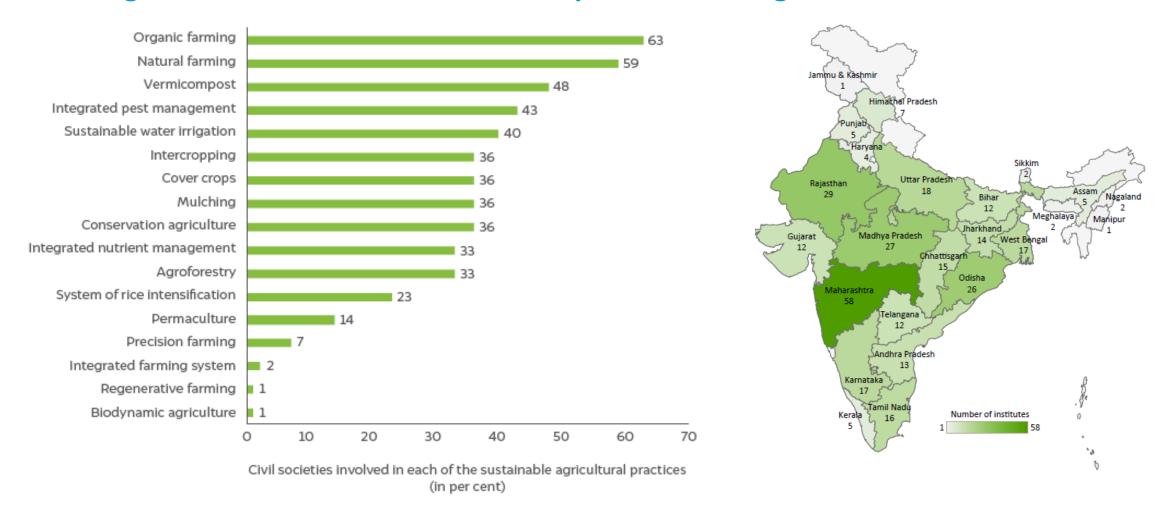
	Income	Yields	Gender	Health	Soil & nutrients	Water	GHG emission	Biodiversity
Natural farming								
IPM								
SRI								
Biodynamic farming								
Organic farming								
Agroforestry								
Conservation								
IFS								
Precision farming								
Permaculture								
Contour farming								
Rainwater harvesting								
Cover crops-mulching								
Vermicompost								
Crop rotation-intercropping								
Floating farming								

Inconclusive evidence Positive impact No impact **Negative impact**

Sufficient evidence, but no conclusive direction

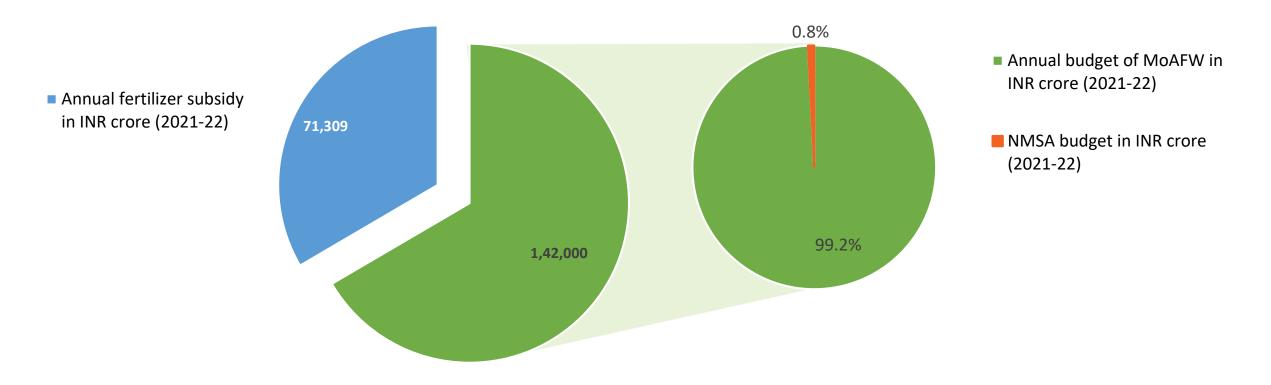


Leverage the drive of the CSOs to scale up sustainable agriculture



- About two-thirds are involved in organic farming while very few deal with precision, integrated farming systems, & biodynamic
- CSOs promote SAPSs by conducting training activities, capacity building & awareness generation of farmers, support for inputs preparation & seed management, field demonstration activities, technology transfer.

Budgetary and policy support to SAPSs is minuscule



- Only 8 of the SAPSs receive some budgetary support
- Transition support for adoption is missing
- Only 2 States have taken a lead on sustainable agriculture

- Meager ₹12 crore for National Project on Organic farming
- Only ₹34 crore for National Project on Agroforestry

1000+ CSOs working on ground to drive adoption of SAPSs in India that can be leveraged for scale-up



Way forward for a evidence-backed scale-up of sustainable agriculture in India

- Actively promote sustainable agriculture in rain-fed areas to start with
- Support knowledge exchange & capacity building for farmers
- Restructure the government support to incentivise outcomes, not inputs
- Support rigorous evidence generation as we scale-up
- Adopt short-term transition support for net losers
- Make sustainable agriculture visible
- Promote sustainable agriculture in publicly funded universities and state departments of agriculture
- Leverage and build-on the extensive prevailing on-ground CSO capacity

