

NATIONAL CONSULTATION

ON

FOOD JUSTICE

CONSULTATION REPORT

7-8 FEBRUARY 2011

THE ATRIUM

SURAJKUND, INDIA

OXFAM INDIA

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASHA	Alliance for Sustainable and Holistic Agriculture
CACP	Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices
CBGA	Centre for Budget Governance and Accountability
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CHR	Campaign for Human Rights
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPR	Common Property Resources
CSA	Centre for Sustainable Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	Department For International Development
FRA	Forests Right Act
GM	Genetic Modified
GMO	Genetic Modified Organism
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IGS	Indian Grameen Services
IIPA	Indian Institute of Public Administration
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
JNU	Jawaharlal Nehru University
MD	Managing Director
mm&P	Mines Minerals and People
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme
MSP	Minimum Support Price
NFFPFW	The National Forum of Forest Workers and Forest Workers
NRMC	NR Management Consultancy
NSS	National Sample Survey
PDS	Public Distribution System
PESA	The Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas
R& D	Research and Development
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill
RRA	Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture Network
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
UID	Unique Identification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change
USA	The United States of America
WASSAN	Watershed Support Services And Activities Network
WFP	World Food Programme
WPI	Wholesale Price Index

1 FOOD JUSTICE IN A RESOURCE-CONSTRAINED WORLD: THE CAMPAIGN

The National Consultation on Food Justice was held on 7-8 February 2011 at The Atrium, Surajkund.

A precursor to Oxfam's Food Justice Campaign to be launched globally in June 2011, the event brought together development sector professionals, the Government, international donors, civil societies, agencies and activists as well as other stakeholders, to find solutions to a highly complex issue. Dr. Nisha Agrawal urged the participants to help unravel the complexities and bring out a set of actionable points, which can provide valuable input to the forthcoming Food Justice campaign.

The Consultation, part of a series of similar workshops in other countries, was intended to understand the ground situation and to help understand "what works". The idea is to be able to "connect the dots" and create a holistic campaign.

Hugh Cole, Economic Justice Manager, Oxfam, spoke in detail about the campaign, which is unique, even for Oxfam, as it has a 4-year horizon; most campaigns have a shorter lifespan. Vicky Rateau, Economic Justice Campaign Manager, Oxfam, described it aptly as a "Movement of Movements".

The need for the campaign, of course, is undisputed, as the world heads towards a



looming food crisis, globally – the growing demand for food, the wasteful and consumption of the developed world, the need to feed 8.3 billion people by 2030, and the limits to create new arable land, the slowing rate of crop yields, climate change issues, the limit on available fresh water – all of which serve to underline the need for immediate action.

An interesting point of debate was use of the term, "resource-constrained world" with respect to food justice. In the Indian context, it was more of distribution and access issue rather than the constraint on resources.

It was encouraging to see that the broad objectives of the Oxfam campaign, in addition to other issues, are in sync with what most of the esteemed participants stated during the Consultation. To reiterate, the broad objectives of the campaign are:

1. Help to grow movements in support of "good food"
2. Stop land grabs by corporations and countries that seize the land and water poor people depend on for their food

3. Win a global deal on climate change to stop greenhouse gases from devastating poor people's agriculture
4. Invest in the productivity, resilience and sustainability of small-scale food producers, particularly women who produce much of the world's food
5. Avert global food price crises, and provide a fast and fair response when emergencies do arise

The campaign intends to target 1 billion exposed and 50 million active people across two key audiences: World Aware and Affected Communities, which include Young people, Influential's (political opinion-formers), Women, Small-scale producers and Low income consumers in 29 countries.

2 THE INDIAN CONTEXT

India has roughly 25% of the world's hungry people. It ranks 64 (out of 84) in the Global Hunger Index. 43% of children under 5 years of age are malnourished. There is 17% food price inflation and worse, declining ground water and a vastly shortened monsoon (from 120 days to less than 60 days annually). Economic growth is in double-digits but less than 1% reduction in poverty and hunger.

Dr. Aasha Kapur Mehta, Professor, IIPA, provided another dimension to the complexity - that of the real magnitude of the problem at hand. Food security is not just about the 27.5% people ostensibly below the poverty line. When poverty is defined as having to live with a meager Rs. 538 a month, it is amply clear that the real ground situation is even worse. There are multiple dimensions of the definition of poverty - who are the most affected, the dynamic nature of poverty, the causes for movement in and out of poverty, what defines chronic poverty, what is the spatial concentration of poverty, why after being a food sufficient country, 130 million Indians still go to bed in the night with an empty stomach?

India has more than 80% of its cultivator population as small and marginal farmers but lays little or no emphasis on them; they are excluded at all stages of the value chain, from policy formulation to implementation. The natural seed base has been eroded with little or no indigenous varieties available; water is being privatized and prime 2-crop zones are being diverted to SEZs and other industrial uses. Local food varieties have disappeared from Indian diets and the food basket has shrunk dramatically (As Dr. Vandana Shiva, Founder, Navdanya put it, "A dal is no longer a dal; we have soya imported from USA masquerading as dal!"). The situation is worsened as the elite relentlessly try and divert the agenda.

In India, the impact of climate change will be devastating. India's long coastline has most of its prime 2-crop coastal agriculture zones and a minor rise in sea level will inundate these areas and drastically reduce the fertile land. The prime agricultural zones will

move from the tropics to the drier areas north of the equator. Farm revenues will fall by 10-25% if there is a temperature increase of even 2-3 degrees.

Dr. Praveen Jha, JNU expounded the historical perspective of surplus labor to urge everyone to explore the root causes of food insecurity that go beyond the current conventional thinking. In terms of engagement with private sector, it was emphasized that small traders and farmers also constitute private sector. Big players like Monsanto, Cargill, etc. who seek to infiltrate trade, technology and more devastatingly, policy formulation, are a global bane. The increasing worry is their monopoly/oligopoly over land, water, seed and forests. Land reforms have failed or are at best, an unfinished agenda

Underlying all this are the models of production which have become cost and chemical intensive and are contributing to further degradation of the existing land. Production increase at any cost seems to have been the motto of our policy makers and implementers. Distribution of food is, of course, the known Achilles Heel. That both have to be tackled simultaneously is in agreement. Further, the skewed government priorities and lack of correct support systems have resulted in farmers losing control over resources. Dr. G.V. Ramanajanyulu, Executive Director, CSA brought to the fore this central dogma of the food security issue where input costs have increased exponentially but farmer incomes have declined. Hence, India is facing an acute agrarian crisis where the food producers have little impetus to produce and worse, are the ones starving to death.

The risk of crop failure for small holder agriculture is very high in India. The high cost of production, unavailability of credit and lack of insurance make the India farmer highly risk averse. The spate of farmers' suicides in the past (17368 farmer suicides in 2009) highlight the magnitude of the problem. 46% of the small holders are excluded from institutional credit; in some states, this figure is as high as 75%. Only 4% have access to crop insurance.

As there is very little tolerance for risk, there is little motivation for exploring alternatives. Government support for research, innovations and education is seen to be an underlying factor for achieving food justice. A word of caution there, however, as most of the research is seen to be on GM and other high tech solutions. Research in the right direction, targeting areas such as crop diversification, organic farming, etc., is the need of the hour.

In 2010-11, food inflation stood at an all-time high and was not limited to food grain alone; essential commodities like fruits, milk and vegetables escalated by 17-19%. Though there is definitely a decline in per capita food production (we are not producing enough even at the macro level), the availability of the existing stocks and its distribution to the poor people need attention, in order to achieve food justice.

3 SMALL HOLDER AGRICULTURE

A small holder is one who owns less than 2 ha of land, usually marginal or dry lands. They mainly practice subsistence agriculture using family labor and comprise the marginalized section of society characterized by high risk vulnerability, little or no assets and limited access to productive resources. Tenant farmers, fruit & vegetable growers and small livestock and fish producers also form part of this set.

There is a need to focus on this segment as they comprise 84% of the Indian farming population and produce about 40% of food but, still form the bulk of the starving millions of India. If the declining growth trend in the agriculture sector (1.7% currently) is to be turned around, focusing on the small holder seems to be the way ahead.

Focus on Ecologically Sound Production

Though uneven distribution has long since been a problem area, food justice is no longer just an access issue; it has escalated to being a production challenge as well. The experience of the Green Revolution was repeatedly held up as a case for unsustainable and negatively oriented food production. Production that guarantees income security for the small and marginal farmers is environmentally sustainable and ensures farmer sovereignty over land, seed and water is a non-negotiable demand, which is being echoed in different ways from all quarters. As Dr. Ramanjaneyulu put it, we have, in the past, increased food production but it has been at great negative cost.

The myth that larger land holdings produce higher yield has been clearly busted and it has been proven repeatedly that smaller farm is more effective, in terms of quality and quantity. Dr. Vandana Shiva stated that eco farming and crop diversification gives 10 times more yield than GMO farming. Mono-culture does give an impression of higher yield but only because the opportunity cost is not taken into consideration. As a result, oilseeds, pulses, and other local crops in which we were self-sufficient are now on top of the national import list! There has to be a shift from yield per acre to health per acre. It is to be re-emphasized that only a shift in focus to small holder agriculture will increase yield per acre, health per acre and ensure good, authentic and sustainable food bowls.

There is a need for authentic productivity analysis. Free trade is another myth that needs to be debunked. Some of the panelists also touched upon how the movement to promote bio-fuels is impacting production. There also exist cases where exploitative agriculture is actually riding on conservation efforts, especially with regard to work done in watersheds and rainfed areas.

Ensure Good Food through Small Holders

Good Food – Food Safety – Nutrition Security – Authentic Food - all are very important aspects and which cannot be ignored in the overall agenda. But more than this, in Indian context, it is also the question of enough food for two times per day. Till people grow and get the food that they need, food security will remain a dream. No amount of imported food grains will meet this need. Toxicity of food in India is a stark reality limited not just to food grains but also milk, vegetables and even poultry. Overuse of fertilizers and non-indigenous technology is not only ruining the fertile, arable lands, but also ruining health.

Owing to this, the incidence of malnutrition has increased considerably. In a survey of ICDS children, 95.64% of children weighed in Uttarakhand were malnourished; Gujarat and Karnataka fared not very much better at 60%. However, the shocking news is that the prevalence of malnutrition is fast cutting across economic and social strata. Even the children of the rich are malnourished! India is facing a nutrition emergency. In this context, introducing community kitchens and feeding centers as well as ensuring adequate maternity entitlements were put forward as recommendations.

The quality and variety of food being produced is in grave crisis and there is a need to step back and think whether only ensuring availability is the answer. And to reiterate, quality and variety of food can only be improved by pursuing local, traditional bio-diverse methods of cultivation, which is what the small holders do.

Manage Public Investments

Increasing, or rather managing public investments, especially with respect to small and marginal farmers and women is a vital piece of the picture. This was definitely a matter of debate where different views were presented on whether the quantum of investment needs to go up vis-a-vis structural and interlinked utilization of existing budgets with increased local participation. As was reinforced by many of the panelists, there must be clearly articulated and focused advocacy. Paradigms in which investments are productive and prioritized must be found. Parasitic investments are rife and should be curtailed. Another warning bell that was sounded with respect to increased budgets was that most of the existing investments and schemes in the names of the small and marginal farmers are actually benefiting the Corporate and Large Farmers. So, the answer does not lie in blindly increasing budgetary allocations.

This is, of course, notwithstanding the fact that there is a declining trend in agricultural investments. The priority is 15-16% and even capital investments have seen a sharp decline. Investment in agriculture research is minimal. Even the much touted subsidies (at 2%) are low when compared to the global figure of 5-6%. The situation is worse at the State level where all States except Andhra Pradesh have registered negative investment figures.

Investments in rainfed regions and other neglected areas were seen to be a matter of priority. Public-Private Partnerships and focused research seemed to be possible

answers. The role of agencies like Oxfam as social auditors was seen to be significant in this regard.

Empower Women

40% of our cultivators are women but less than 2% own land. An Oxfam India study presented by Mr. Rajesh Ramakrishnan, NRMC brought the problem clearly into focus where the burden on women in rural communities is constantly increasing. Though there have been positive developments as well, like greater participation in decision-making, the impact is still limited. There is very little actual empowerment. Time spent on and volume of work done by women is high, but undervalued as it is seen as women's obligation.

As Ms. Roma, NFFPFW stated, "There is no place for women in our land laws". Moreover, customs and traditional norms make women "voluntarily" surrender their right in favor of brothers/husbands in the name of social security.

Shri GC Pati, Additional Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation emphasized the need for women's collectives and focus groups as a first step towards tackling this issue. Joint titles, productivity enhancement measures tailored for women, enhanced credit and CPR access, greater role in management, women-focused extension & capacity building, support services (health, childcare) and gender audit of R&D programs in agriculture & allied activities were other suggested solutions.

Strengthen Extension Services

Small holders suffer on many counts and the lack of effective extension services impacts them directly. With little or no access to knowledge, seed and gene banks, latest technological developments and capacity building services, fixing all of the above would have little impact. Many cases were put forward where land was available but remained uncultivated due to lack of know-how. Increasing human resources and establishing service and testing centers is must.

Dr. Sankar Datta, MD, BASIX, revealed a few home truths through an example in Raichud, Karnataka where in order for crop loans to be effective, they had to first secure for the farmers their right to water through formation of a co-operative, then design a suitable irrigation system and also provide access to markets through links to federations.

Dr. Suman Sahai, Chairperson, Gene Campaign unequivocally stated the need for Farmer Field Schools in this context, which could also serve as local research centers. Dr Ramanjaneyulu also showcased the experience of sustainable agriculture in Andhra Pradesh which succeeded in model ling horizontal land to lab extension services.

4 LAND GRABBING AND TENURE RIGHTS

20 million hectares of rich, fertile land has gone out of agriculture. The need of the hour is to stop land grab by corporations, arrest further alienation and recover already alienated land. If the situation was not bad enough, the opening up of the retail sector is poised to add a further dimension to the problem with contract farming and the increased mono-culture of cash crops. The movement from 'Land for Land and Better Facilities' all the way to 'Left to the Promoter' demonstrated the further increasing rot in land acquisition. The situation seems rather dismal, what with the current proposals of the Land Acquisition Act also seen to be undemocratic and not in favor of poor people.

One of the reasons for land alienation is non-enforcement of secured land rights. PESA and FRA though are progressive, but not being implemented properly. Prof. KB Saxena touched upon increasing land pollution and degradation as another cause for land alienation. Mr. Ravi Pragadda showed that how Petrochemical projects, highways, special corridors – all contribute to the ever-increasing reduction in arable land.

One of the apt strategies for the way forward is the increased use of our country's legal system to procure legal tenure over Common Property Resources (CPRs) as it is harder to alienate CPRs. As acquisition of CPRs is seen to be a stepping stone for further land acquisition by Corporate, it is imperative to plug this loophole through the law. Dr. Sudha Vasan, Professor, Delhi School of Economics advocated the use of the much maligned 'Public Purpose' by the government to be questioned and redefined by the civil society in favour of poor people. In essence, pursuing legal means, in addition to local interventions was seen to be a step in the right direction for land alienation.

Making wastelands, erstwhile mining lands and lands degraded by pollution available for restoration and use was a proposed solution. Legalizing land leasing to small and marginal farmers was another suggestion. Again, Government intervention was seen to be key here. Fast track courts and a single-window system were other measures that were proposed, but which have yet seen only limited success.

Here, interestingly, the issue of providing quality healthcare was seen as important, in order to avoid landlessness, as most of the distress selling of land has been observed to take place when there is a health crisis in the household.

In the context of land grabs and securing tenure, it was pointed out very aptly by Prof. Saxena that demonizing of public movements for land rights by poor people as contradictory to national and development interests needs to be questioned. That agencies like Oxfam need to promote collectivism was a constant refrain during the Consultation.

5 PRICE VOLATILITY, SAFETY NETS AND DISTRIBUTION

As pointed out by Dr. T Haque, Former Commissioner, CACP, supply = production + availability. There is an urgent need to strengthen existing marketing infrastructure and establishing direct networks with federations, co-operatives and other government agencies. Nevertheless, the more efficient and effective the production is, the less pressure there will be on distribution. Importing food, as a solution is also not feasible in the current scenario as international food prices have also been on the rise.

The PDS is seen to be rather ineffective in its current avatar. Supply chain management of the PDS is a critical factor and needs urgent attention. Storage, transportation, inclusion/exclusion of beneficiaries (as per MPCE NSS 2004-05, only 53.1% of the poorest have BPL cards), wastage, black marketing, hoarding – the PDS seems to have failed on every count. The great debate on whether it should be targeted or universal continues but there is consensus on one aspect and that is that the PDS should start including pulses and oils instead of just food grains. Inclusion of millets is yet a point of debate as there is no pan-India demand for millets.

Food prices have escalated dramatically. In 2010-11, food inflation stood at an all-time high and was not limited to food grain alone; essential commodities like fruits, milk and vegetables escalated by 17-19%. CPI is very high compared to WPI. The difference between wholesale and retail used to be 2%; now it's as high as 80% in some cases. This is a grave cause of concern as it pays very little to the actual producers, who then subsequently, are at the greatest risk. There is no justice across the food chain. However, the answer does not lie, either in price polarization on the one hand and organized retail on the other.

Convergence with MGNREGS was seen to be an important strategy to increase the available income levels of small and marginal farmers, as they are the ones who fall easy prey to seasonal migration and climate induced crop failure.

Dr. Reetika Khera, Delhi School of Economics spoke about the National Food Security Act and cautioned against inclusion of the definition of “Below Poverty Line” into the law. She stated that the difference between BPL and APL entitlement can be on account of quantity but not price. Examples of Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh were provided who have gone beyond the coverage supported by the Centre and are successfully running an ‘almost’ universal PDS. An interesting anecdote was regarding Jharkhand where the PDS was seen to be on its way to successful implementation owing to the high prices in the open market and hence, reduction in the quantity of pilfered grains by dealers. The logic being that they were content to earn a fixed profit margin from a lower quantity of pilfered grains as they could be sold at a higher price! Deprivation of food by any agency/individual/group should be a cognizable offence.

Dr. Khera further cautioned against UID introduction into PDS along with the concept of cash transfers, if the problems in the existing structure and their underlying causes remained unaddressed.

Another aspect that was brought forward is that the concept of household as a unit of measurement must change. As nuclear families become the norm, the entitlements should be in terms of individuals not families.

Local Contexts and Making Use of Existing Spaces

Unless we squarely address the issue of rural impoverishment, the problem of food justice cannot be solved. In this context, clear price support for the small and marginal farmer is very important. If PDS is to be effective, the right variety and quantity of food grains have to be distributed. But if there is no financial impetus to produce, there will be nothing to distribute. If the cost of production per quintal exceeds the minimum support price, production will fall. Therefore, MSP is vital tool in the quest for food justice.

A poignant story by Mr. Rupesh Kumar, Koshish Charitable Trust, highlighted the rot in the system. In Jalhi Bongiya, Bihar, when starvation deaths occurred on account of eating rotten meat in desperation, the government refused to recognize it as starvation and instead, termed it as food poisoning! The incident threw up the need for a local grievance redressal system which led to the introduction of Gram Kachehris, as an experiment. It has met with limited success but its sustainability is yet to be seen.

Mr. Raj Kishor, State Advisor to the Commissioners of the Supreme Court of India - Right to Food Campaign, Orissa shed some light on the role of State Advisors in this regard. He spoke of their experience in Orissa, where they first gained visibility by touring the State, attending meetings in 30 districts and engaging with the local people. They participated in all local efforts of the Right to Food campaign took up issues and problems related to PDS, ICDS, etc. They served as a bridge between CSOs, the State, the Central Government and various stakeholders and also carried out independent studies to correctly assess the ground realities. Essentially, they made use of space created by judicial processes to make a dent in the fight for food security.

6 CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECOSYSTEM FRAGILITY

It is a vicious circle. In order to combat climate change, agriculture must be sustained; in order to make agriculture sustainable, the issue of climate change must be addressed.

Dr. Alka Awasthi, CEOEDECON, Beyond Copenhagen Network, painted a picture of real climate change from her experiences in North-Eastern Rajasthan where, though the local folk songs spoke of “Choumasa” (four months of the monsoon); it now remains a

“Doumasa” affair. The impact is on water, crops, livestock, bio-diversity, food security and livelihoods.

The solution for India is to adapt and mitigate, more importantly, to adapt. Some of the solutions put forward by Dr. Suman Sahai were as follows:

- Water conservation should take centre stage. “More Crops per Drop” should be the motto.
- Food sources should be supplemented through traditional, currently under-utilized domesticated and semi-domesticated foods.
- Cropping patterns (sowing, harvesting, etc.) would need to be adjusted as the rhythmicity of crops will change with the changing climate.
- Focus on livestock and fodder should be increased as grazing spaces have shrunk considerably.
- The concept of homestead gardens, especially in tribal areas and rainfed regions, would need to be encouraged to bring food all year round.
- Zero Energy Gene Banks and Seed Banks would need to be propagated as they are labor and not carbon intensive.

As the uncertainty of the weather has gone up considerably, the focus should shift from maximizing yield to minimizing risk. Seeds for multiple crops should be easily available all round the year. Depending on the weather, the farmer should be able to grow flood, drought, heat or cold resistant crops such as millets. Agricultural bio-diversity and focus on diversified livelihood generation activities such as dairy, poultry, etc. are the cornerstone of adaptation for small farmers.

Supplementing all these aspects, an early warning system would be critical in combating climate change. An example is to link the Agro met service of the Indian government to farmers. A Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management Approach was put forward by Mr. Ram Kishan, Christian Aid. From an infrastructure standpoint, storage facilities would be far more essential than they are today.

Seed sovereignty is a non-negotiable. Seed production should go back into the hands of the farming community where high quality, certified seed needs to be produced. The concept of Producer Companies in this regard has been put forth as a workable solution.

The need for internationalizing the agenda of adaptation was stressed repeatedly. In the UNFCCC negotiations, there is no reference to small holder agriculture and livestock, and where mentioned, ‘agriculture’ is used generically without qualifying vulnerable groups. Though mitigation and adaptation are twin strategies that would need to go hand in hand, currently, the international focus is purely on mitigation. Adaptation needs to be brought to the centre stage.

Mr. Raman Mehta, Advisor, DFID, added few key dimensions in the Indian climate change context – governance, continuing skewed policy formulation and IPRs. Though

climate change is a real and recognized threat, there is yet no move to shift subsidies from, for example, fertilizers to eco-farming or resilient agro technologies. There is no institutional support to farmers who wish to conserve bio-diversity. The policy framework, in fact, is seen to be inappropriate and inhibiting. Access to zero carbon technologies is hindered by international IPR laws and agencies like Oxfam should weave that as part of their agenda for India.

7 WAY FORWARD

Experience Sharing of Networks and Movements

What emerged during the deliberations is that a holistic view needs to be taken. Networking is key. Collectivism is the answer, not just on the side of the beneficiaries but also for Civil Society Organizations. Mr. Ravi Rebbapragada, Chairperson, mm&P, made a very simple yet incredibly powerful statement, “All of us have to be together”. This was further reiterated by Mr. A. Ravindra from RRA, an organization that has made strides through a clearly defined networking paradigm. Unorganized Mass vs. Organized Industry, and hence the need for greater cohesiveness in our own ranks, was the message that came across clearly.

Prof. Saxena spoke of convergence with other movements - land reforms, land acquisition & displacement, wildlife protection, forest movement, right to work, women’s empowerment, identity movements, etc. all of which are essential for food justice to prevail. Tapping existing networks at all levels and learning from experiences of other campaigns was also seen as necessary.

Community mobilization and participation is a must. The middle class currently suffers from acute disengagement. ‘For the people’ is great. But ‘By the people’ is very



necessary too. The experiences of Mr. Eknath Awadh, National President, CHR, Ms. Kavitha, ASHA and Ms. Priti Tiwary, Ekta Parishad, reiterated that need indubitably. Ms. Kavitha, ASHA, portrayed how, successfully, they were able to mobilize people in the grass root simultaneously working with policy level; the 10,000 kilometer long “Yatra” was able to build

farmer’s sovereignty over the issue of seed while arresting attention of urban population on “price rise” and “nutritious food”.

Use of media was briefly touched upon for effective mobilization. Vernacular media can be a powerful support partner and attempts should be made to leverage it. In fact, this is quite important, as Oxfam itself is looking at a shift in its communication strategy from ‘broadcast’ to ‘dialogue and participation’.

Most importantly, an attitudinal shift needs to be effected in the minds of the populace where the farmer is seen to be the “Anna data”, the crucible of the basis of life. Mr. Biranchi Upadhyaya, Regional Director, Oxfam GB captured the spirit of the proceedings with a statement, “There is a need to move from Challenge to Change”.

In a group exercise participants also suggested key research areas in agriculture production for small holders and documentation of good practices. In terms of public engagements the two links identified to bridge the rural and urban India were “price volatility” and access to “good and enough food”. It was agreed that Oxfam would be further getting back to stakeholders after the inputs received during this consultation are further crystallised and transformed into a campaign design.

Annexure A. **Participant Profile And Details**

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Annexure B. **Programme**

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Day 1

- 9.00 am- 9.30 am** **Registration**
- 9.30 am- 11.15 am** **Food Justice: Context Setting for India**
- ✦ Dr. Nisha Agrawal, CEO, Oxfam India: Welcome Address and Introduction
 - ✦ Mr. Hugh Cole, Economic Justice Manager, Oxfam: Contextualizing Food Justice Campaign in India, environment

 - ✦ Dr. Vandana Shiva, Navdanya: Reasons for Hunger in India
 - ✦ Aasha Kapur Mehta, Professor, IIPA: Chronic Poverty and Food Security
 - ✦ Dr. G.V. Ramanajanyulu, Executive Director, CSA: Revisiting Food Security
- 11.15 am- 11.30 am** **Tea/ Coffee Break**
- 11.30 am- 1.30 pm** **Session I: Small Holder Agriculture and Food Justice**
- Chair: Shri G.C. Pati, Additional Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation**
- ✦ Dr. Sukhpal Singh, Associate Professor, IIM-Ahmedabad: Investments and Interventions for Small Holder Agriculture
 - ✦ Mr. Nilachal Acharya, Researcher, CBGA: Agriculture Budget Outlay over last decade
 - ✦ Rajesh Ramakrishnan, NR Management Consultant, Oxfam India Study: Women Small Holder Agriculture
- 1.30 pm- 2.15 pm** **Lunch**
- 2.15 pm- 3.15 pm** **Session II: Land Grabbing, Tenure Rights and Food Justice**
- Chair By: Dr. Praveen Jha, JNU**
- ✦ Mr. Ravi Rebbapragada, Chairperson, mm&P- Impact of R&R bill & Land Acquisition amendment bill on Food Security
 - ✦ Dr. K. B. Saxena- Agrarian Movements for Land Rights
 - ✦ Dr. Sudha Vasan, Delhi University
- 3.15 pm- 3.30 pm** **Tea/ Coffee Break**
- 3.30 pm- 5.30pm** **Session III: Movements, Networks & Campaigns: Experience Sharing**
- Chair By: Biranchi Upadhyaya, Regional Director, Oxfam GB**
- ✦ Mr. Eknath Awadh- National President, CHR-Land Right Movement
 - ✦ A. Ravindra, RRA Network: Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture Network and WASSAN's Initiatives
 - ✦ Ms. Kavitha, ASHA- Kisan Swaraj Yatra: Promoting Self- Reliant Farming
 - ✦ Ms. Priti Tiwari, Activist, Ekta Parishad: Concerns of Land Reform in India and Success of Strategic Intervention of Ekta Parishad
 - ✦ Ms.Roma, NFFPFW- Forest Rights: Tenure Security and Food Justice

Day 2

- 9.15 am- 9.45 am** **Tea / Coffee**
- 9.45 am- 10.00 am** **Day One Recap**
- 10.00am-10.30am** Vicky Rateau, Economic Justice Campaign Manager, Oxfam- Public Campaigning and Movement Building: Oxfam's Experience
- 10.00 am– 12.30 pm** **Session IV - Price Volatility, Safety Nets and Food Justice**
Chair By: Dr. T. Haque, Former Commissioner, CACP
- ✚ Mr. Balparitosh Dash, Programme Officer, WFP- Price Volatility and Safety Nets
 - ✚ Dr. Reetika Khera, Delhi School of Economics- Safety Nets and Food Justice
 - ✚ Mr. RajKishor, State Advisors to the Commissioners of the Supreme Court of India - Right to Food Campaign, Orissa
 - ✚ Mr. Rupesh Kumar, Koshish Charitable Trust- PDS and other safety nets : Experience from Bihar
- 12.30 pm- 1.00 pm** **Sharing by Dr. Shankar Datta**
- 1.00 pm- 1.45 pm** **Lunch Break**
- 1.45 pm- 3.30 pm** **Session V: Climate Change, Eco System and Food justice**
Chair By: Hugh Cole, Economic Justice Manager, Oxfam
- ✚ Dr. Suman Sahai, Chairperson, Gene Campaign
 - ✚ Mr. Raman Mehta, Advisor, DFID
 - ✚ Dr. Alka Awasthi, Beyond Copenhagen Network
 - ✚ Ram Kishan, Programme Manager, Christian Aid
- 3.30 pm- 3.45 pm** **Tea/ Coffee Break**
- 3.45 pm- 5.00 pm** **Way Forward: Consultation and Summary Presentation**
- ✚ Ms. Moutushi Sengupta, Director- Programme and Advocacy, Oxfam India
 - ✚ Vicky Rateau, Economic Justice Campaign Manager, Oxfam