

India Land & Development Conference 2020 Session Concept Notes



Land Agenda 2030 Conclaves Moving India's Needle Forward towards SDG 2: Can Inclusive Tenure Security help expediting Food & Nutrition Security and Doubling Farm Income?

Organized by: **ICRISAT, Centre for Agriculture Policy Dialogue, Caritas-SAFBIN**

This plenary session at ILDC2020, seeks to deliberate on critical relationship between land tenure security and food and nutritional security in the context of SDG. Particularly it attempts to explore if and how secure tenure by women, men and community over farm, commons and forest land influence and impact family nutrition along with farm production and income? The objective is to converge on potentially synergistic policy pathways and institutional framework which can catalyse the move towards food and nutrition security through a more inclusive and integrated approach embedding land tenure security.

While target 1 of the goal 2 talks about ending hunger , target 2 emphasizes ending all forms of malnutrition, target 3 aims at doubling agricultural productivity and incomes through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources, among other things. From conventional literature and empirical and emerging evidences, there are strong linkages between access and control over land and food, nutrition and income security, which SDG 2 also underlines substantially. Its target 4 and 5, promoting sustainable agriculture practices and maintain genetic diversity respectively also directly link to the way, people land relations (PLR) are addressed.

The people-land relationship (PLR) covers the nature and quality of land rights, tenure forms and related institutions and land tenure security. PLR influences the way women, men, groups and entities access, control and use land; how they allocate land to different uses and among different users, how they can access inputs, extension services and entitlements, and the types of investments they make in land productivity and conservation. These, in turn, affect availability, access and utilization of food – 3 of the pillars of food security identified by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The PLR also interacts with (is affected by and affects) natural or man-made shocks such as climate change, civil conflict, and demographic

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changes in ways that, then, affect stability of availability, access and utilization of food – the forth pillar of food security.

India with ‘serious’ hunger and ‘extremely high’ malnutrition (World Hunger Report, 2019), also has dominant small and marginal farmer population, substantial share of which are vulnerable tenants and sharecroppers. How we grow and consume our food has a significant impact on levels of hunger, but it doesn’t end there. If done right, agriculture and forests can become sources of decent incomes for the global population. However, half of rural India, do not own agricultural land (SECC, 2011) while more than 150 million tribal people in about 25% its villages rely on forest land for food and livelihoods . If women farmers had the same access to resources as men, the number of hungry in the world could be reduced by up to 150 million , while only 14% of the operational holders in India are women.

Key steps to enhance food security by India include revamped Public Distribution System under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, multi-ministerial convergence initiative National Nutrition, The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture, The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSy), the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Scheme. Similarly, to enhance land tenure security and improve PLR, India has also brought in substantive policy and institutional reforms through Land leasing reform (The Model Agricultural Land Leasing Act , 2016 by NITI Aayog), Forest Rights Act, 2005 regarded as largest land reform in the world, with potential to recognise individual and community rights over about 40 million ha of forest land, Land record reform (DILRMP) through digitisation of land records and maps aiming conclusive titling as well as initiatives around gender equity in land rights through amendments to inheritance act, stamp duty reduction and waiver and provision of joint titling etc. Different states have also embarked upon innovative initiatives around promotion millet farming and its introduction in PDS, coverage of landless, tenants and sharecroppers under farmer-welfare schemes including direct cash transfer, MSP and crop-loss compensation.

As India closes in to realize Doubling Farm Income (DFI) in 2022 and a decade away from achieving SDG target indicators around farm production, nutritional security, land tenure security of women and men by 2030, we propose to have a plenary event at 4th ILDC. This will be a panel discussion to analyse the India’s preparedness around the these production, income, nutrition and tenure targets and indicator, while also explore potentially synergistic convergent policy and institutional pathways to expedite the progress, while taking a stock of advances and gaps.

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03-Mar-20

**Panel 17: Moving India's Needle Forward towards SDG 2:
Can Inclusive Tenure Security help expediting Food & Nutrition Security and
Doubling Farm Income?**

**15.15 - 17.00
Hrs**



Session Anchor *Dr Arabinda Padhee, Director, Country Relations, ICRISAT*

Panellists

Doubling Farm Income & Land Tenure Security

Dr. Ashok Dalwai, CEO, NRAA :

Land Leasing Reform & Food Security

Dr Tajamul Haque, Ex- Chair Land Policy Cell, NITI Aayog & Director, CAPD

FAO perspectives on SDG-2 and Land Tenure

Ms Safia Aggarwal, Forestry Officer, Tenure, Social Forestry Team Forestry Department, FAO

Nutrition-Tenure linkages and potential policy pathways

Mr Basant Kar, Member, Steering Committee, South Asian Policy Leadership for Nutrition and Growth (SAPLING):

Forest (Rights) as source Food and Nutritional Security

Dr Bhaskar Vira, University of Cambridge

Agriculture- Nutrition Pathways and Women Land Rights

Dr R V Bhavani, Director, Agriculture-Nutrition-Health, MSSRF

SAFBN, Small Farmers and Nutrition Security

Sunil Simon, South Asia Coordinator

Date and Time: 15:15 – 17:00 hrs | 3 March 2020

Venue: India International Centre, New Delhi