

RECLAIM TO REGENERATE: TOWARDS REGENERATIVE COTTON SECTOR IN INDIA

Regional Event/Forum 1
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Hotel Le Meridien, Nagpur

Solidaridad

 **regenagri**

CRB CENTRE for
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Introduction:

Agriculture is one of the few unique sectors which are dependent as well as which impact biodiversity. It is believed that agriculture accounts for approx. 33% of global land use (Searchinger, 2019)¹. Land use change associated with agriculture and forestry together contributes more than 18 % of global GHG emissions (Our World in Data)². Unsustainable practices in agriculture especially around extracting excess ground water for inefficient irrigation, unscientific application of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, and agriculture turning into a carbon source from a carbon sink, are being criticized in multiple national and international forums.



Figure 1: Cotton Farmers in Wardha Region

Capability of farms to produce food, fodder, fibre and fruits is dependent on soil nutrients, soil moisture, pollination, natural pest predation, micro-climate (temperature-precipitation). However, as we have expanded our ambition to produce large volumes even at the cost of all sorts of farm insects and soil micro-biome; due to excess tillage, unscientific irrigation and other external inputs, Agriculture has become degenerative as well as a source of dis-services. Excess of tillage leads to N₂O emission, aided with uncalculated excess synthetic fertilizer kills several micro-organisms otherwise required to facilitate easy supply of micro-macro nutrients for plants. With a reduction of organic matter in the soils the capability to maintain soil moisture balance is also lost. Input intensive agriculture has high impact on other biodiversity as well.

As the world is getting more sensitized towards carbon new package of practices are being propounded. In multiple of these, approach of doing things in harmony of nature is being suggested. Regenerative Agriculture has been proposed as an alternative production system that may have lower—or even a net positive—environmental and/or social impacts. To its core is the element of restoring the degraded soils, improving soil moisture as well as farm biodiversity, that

¹ Searchinger, T., Waite, R., Hanson, C., Ranganathan, J., Dumas, P., Matthews, E., et al. (2019). Creating a sustainable Food Future: A Menu of Solutions to Feed Nearly 10 Billion People by 2050. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute.

² <https://ourworldindata.org/ghg-emissions-by-sector>

Harwood R.R. (1983.) International overview of regenerative agriculture. In: Proceedings of Workshop on Resource-efficient Farming Methods for Tanzania, Morogoro, Tanzania, 16–20 May 1983, Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry, and Veterinary Science, University of Dares Salaam, . Morogoro, TZ: Rodale Press.

can be a climate mitigation as well as a resilience strategy (Rhodes, 2017)³. Just the opposite of conventional agriculture, regenerative agriculture enhances and sustains the health of the soil by restoring its carbon content, which in turn improves productivity. It is estimated that globally regenerative annual cropping could expand from 11.84 million hectares in present to 219.16–320.45 million hectares by 2050. This could Reduce or sequester 14.5–22 gigatons of CO₂ by 2050. The cost of implementing regenerative agricultural practices is estimated at US \$355.05 per hectare while net profit is estimated at US \$530.39 per hectare per year.

Centre for Responsible Business, and Solidaridad Network for Asia have identified and acknowledged such issues around agriculture and are committed to address such and other issues through impactful and inclusive programs. Both the organisations want to promote regenerative farm production system wherein the focus is on farm productivity and not just on crop productivity. Both the institutions aim to take forward this strategy in larger landscapes and in multiple crops, starting with Cotton sector. The partners have come forward to create a network of like-minded institutions and individuals who aim to reverse the direction of global agriculture from degenerative to regenerative, creating a system that revives soil health, promotes water sustainability, sequesters carbon, and enhances biodiversity at the farm scale.



Figure 2: (L to R) Rijit Sengupta, CEO, CRB, Heske Verburg, MD, Solidaridad, Franco Constantini, MD, regenagri, Dr. Shatadru Chattopadhyay, MD, Solidaridad Asia, Dr. Nilay Ranjan, Head, CSR, Vodafone Idea

This would involve not just the creation of this network but also working with the businesses and policy makers as well as financing institutions to create a facilitative environment to build this ecosystem. Aim is to support farms and organisations transitioning to holistic farming, increasing soil health, encouraging biodiversity, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and sequestering CO₂.

³ Rhodes CJ. The Imperative for Regenerative Agriculture. Science Progress. 2017;100(1):80-129. doi:10.3184/003685017X14876775256165

Regenagri Cotton Certification: Opportunity and Partnership:

In the case of cotton particularly, India is one of the largest producers of cotton in the world accounting for about 22% (5.8 Million Tonnes) of the world cotton production. The total area under cotton cultivation is around 13 lakh hectares. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telengana, Rajasthan and Karnataka are the leading producers of Cotton in India. Solidaridad has been working with cotton farmers in select districts of Maharashtra – for the promotion and uptake of regenerative agriculture practices. **Key practices being promoted are:** 1) Minimising or avoiding tillage, 2) Eliminating bare soil, 3) Encouraging plant diversity and 4) Water percolation, and 5) Integrating on-farm livestock and cropping operations. 6) Also prioritise the minimisation of pesticides and synthetic fertilizers. There is also an element of certification under which about 80,000 farmers with over 100,000 hectares of land have been covered. . Farmers have responded positively to this initiative, given its aim of preserving nature while also ensuring benefits for the farmers.

As a next step, Solidaridad, regenagri and CRB will engage the wider cotton and textiles sector stakeholders to collaborate and enable uptake of regenerative agriculture across the entire cotton value-chain, starting with Maharashtra and then expanding to other States. The organisations believe, this could be achieved through the development of a cotton and textile value-chain alliance.

Alliance of Cotton & Textile Stakeholders on Regenerative Agriculture (ACRE):

Solidaridad, in partnership with the Centre for Responsible Business (CRB), has initiated ACRE Alliance, a unique initiative aimed at promoting regenerative cotton farming practices in India. The program aims to provide training, support, and certification to cotton farmers to promote sustainable agricultural practices, and social development in cotton-growing regions of the country. The program is part of a broader initiative to tackle climate change and promote sustainable agriculture globally.

The launch of the ACRE Alliance was announced on November 29, 2022 in a program “Reclaim to Regenerate: Towards Regenerative Cotton Sector in India,” attended by multiple stakeholders to discuss about the importance of such an alliance. The alliance will bring together stakeholders from across the cotton value chain, including farmers, cotton processors, textile manufacturers, brands, and retailers. The platform aims to provide a framework for collaboration, knowledge sharing, and collective action to promote regenerative agriculture practices in cotton production.

Rijit Sengupta, CEO of the Centre for Responsible Business, opened the event by highlighting the potential of regenerative farming to heal the ecosystem and improve the economic and social well-being of Indian farmers. He also emphasized why the national and global brands be part of this alliance and should further promote this system.

Speaking at the launch event, Shatadru Chattopadhyay, Executive Director of Solidaridad Asia, said, “The ACRE Alliance is a unique initiative that aims to transform the cotton farming sector in India. The program will promote sustainable agricultural practices, biodiversity, and soil health while also addressing the social and economic needs of cotton farmers. We are committed to working with all stakeholders to make this initiative a success.”

The ACRE Alliance aims to cover 500,000 hectares of cotton farming in India by 2025, reaching around 250,000 cotton farmers. The program will provide training and support to farmers to promote regenerative agricultural practices such as crop rotation, intercropping, cover cropping, and composting. The program will also provide certification to farmers who meet the standards for regenerative agriculture practices.

Franco Constantini, Managing Director of 'regenagri certification', provided an overview of the regenagri program, which emphasizes scalability, rigor of standards, and third-party certification to ensure the sustainability and authenticity of regenerative farming practices. Heske Verburg, Managing Director of Solidaridad Global, emphasized the need for collaboration between stakeholders to promote sustainable and regenerative farming practices and celebrate the regenerative power of nature.

Dr. Nilay Ranjan, Head of CSR & Sustainability at Vodafone Idea, discussed the role of technology in promoting sustainable agriculture and providing farmers with precise information to make informed decisions. Prashant Pastore, GM of Agriculture & Water at Solidaridad, discussed the challenges of incorporating holistic regenerative farming practices into the commodity-based approach of conventional farming, but emphasized the benefits of reduced input costs and increased yields.

Neeraj Kumar, AGM and Branch Head, Akola, Cotton Corporation of India, highlighted the need to attract farmers to adopt regenerative agriculture practices and consider incentives that can be provided to them. Kumar also emphasized the emerging segment of regenerative agriculture cotton that brands can capitalize on in the market to attract consumers.

Smt. Shubha Thakur, Joint Secretary (Crops, Oil Seeds & Administration) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, provided special remarks at the event and stressed the importance of avoiding working at cross purposes across ministries. Thakur stated that the Ministry's goal is to do what is best for the farmer and that technical groups have discussed a plan to ensure high value cotton production in India and reduce imports. Traceability must be an integral part of this plan going forward.

The panel discussion on "Opportunities, Challenges, and Roles of Stakeholders in Promoting Sustainable Cotton in India" highlighted the importance of traceability, economic viability, and balancing with nature in promoting regenerative agriculture. The speakers included representatives from companies such as IKEA, M&S, and Varner, who discussed their commitment to sustainability and the challenges of promoting regenerative agriculture at scale.

In addition to the panel discussion, the event featured a photo exhibition showcasing the life and field operations of farmers who have adopted regenerative agriculture practices with the support of Solidaridad. The event also included a felicitation of farmers who have performed well working around the regenagri cotton farming system.

Nagpur Declaration

The event concluded with the Nagpur Declaration, a joint statement by all participating organizations, which emphasized the importance of promoting regenerative cotton farming practices and launching an online Regenerative Cotton Platform to promote sustainable and authentic farming practices. The event highlighted the potential of regenerative agriculture to promote economic, social, and environmental sustainability in India's cotton sector.

Appendix 1: Agenda for the Workshop

Objectives:

- To discuss the broader dimensions of regenerative Cotton in India.
- To convene key stakeholders and deliberate and identify roles of different stakeholders to promote regenerative agriculture in the Cotton sector in India
- To discuss the potential roadmap for regenagri in India and release the value chain platform on regenerative agriculture in Cotton, and the Nagpur Declaration inviting cotton and textile value chain actors to join the initiative

Time (IST)	Agenda Items
10am to 10:30am	Registration and Welcome Tea
10:30am to 11:30am	Inaugural session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome by Devyani Hari, Director, CRB • Context setting by Dr. Shatadru Chattopadhyay, Managing Director, Solidaridad Asia • Opening Remarks by Rijit Sengupta, Chief Executive Officer, Centre for Responsible Business • Overview of regenagri by Franco Constantini, Managing Director, regenagri Certification • Special Remarks by Heske Verburg, Managing Director, Solidaridad, Global • Special Remarks by Dr. Nilay Ranjan, Head, CSR & Sustainability, Vodafone Idea • Vote of Thanks by Prashant Pastore, GM, Agriculture & Water, Solidaridad
11:30am to 12noon	Felicitation of Farmers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Heske Verburg, Managing Director, Solidaridad, Global
12noon to 12:50pm	Panel Discussion: 'Regenerative Cotton in India - Journey so far' (With Working Tea) Moderator: Anukool Nagi, Assistant General Manager, Solidaridad <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amitabh Singh, Director, Amiha India • Shanmugavadivel Loganathan, Kontoor • Amit Naphade, CEO Krushi Vikas • Prashant Pastore, GM Agri & Water, Solidaridad • Vishal Shinde, General Manager, Sustainability Certifications, Control Union • Vedant Agarwal – Suryalakshmi
12:50pm to 1:00pm	'Understanding Carbon in regenagri Framework', by Maneesh Kumar Patasaraiya, Solidaridad
1pm to 1:15pm	'Developing Traceable Value Chain – SoliTrace', Arvind G C, SNIPL

1:15pm to 2:00 pm	<p>Panel Discussion: Opportunities, challenges and role of stakeholders in promoting sustainable cotton in India (Part 1)</p> <p>Moderators- Shatadru Chattopadhyay and Rijit Sengupta (Co-Chair)</p> <p>Panel 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Binay Kumar Choudhury, Chairman, Control Union, India • Neeraj Kumar, AGM and Branch Head, Akola, Cotton Corporation of India • Gangadhara Sriramappa, Head, Cotton Research, Louis Dreyfus Company India Pvt. Ltd. • Unupom Kaushik, Senior Vice President, Olam Agri India Pvt Ltd <p>Special Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shubha Thakur, Joint Secretary (Crops, Oil Seeds & Administration, CVO) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
2:00 pm to 3:00 pm	Lunch
3:00 pm to 4:00 pm	<p>Panel Discussion: Opportunities, challenges and role of stakeholders in promoting sustainable cotton in India (Part 2)</p> <p>Moderators- Shatadru Chattopadhyay and Rijit Sengupta (Co-Chair)</p> <p>Panel 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arvind Rewal, Global Cotton Development Manager, IKEA • Ranjeeb Sarma, M&S • Rajeev Baruah, Global Agronomic Manager, Sustainable Cotton Program PRIMARK • Shubham Thakur, Senior Quality Assurance Specialist, Varner
4:00pm to 4:30pm	'Inside the Life of the Cotton Farming Community', Dinesh Khanna
4:30pm to 5:15pm	<p>Closing Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platform for Regenerative Agriculture in India • Nagpur Declaration – Promoting Regenerative Cotton in India <p>(With Working Tea)</p>

Appendix 2: Alliance of Cotton & Textile Stakeholders on Regenerative Agriculture (ACRE)⁴

1. BACKGROUND

Agriculture remains the backbone of the Indian economy and the highest contributor to workforce in India (over 45%)⁵. However, the traditional focus on production especially through chemical fertilizer and pesticide's use, unchecked use of water and limited consideration for preserving the local ecology have all had negative implications not only on the local environment in terms of the quality of soil, land, water quality, etc. - but also on GHG emissions and widely on public health and community welfare across certain parts of India.

There is consensus within the scientific community that such practices are unsustainable in the long run, and stifle our global commitment on sustainable development, biodiversity and climate change. Therefore, there is a need and perhaps an opportunity to transform the way farming is done in the country. It is well established that adaptation measures can help reduce negative impacts of climate change on agriculture and the ecosystem that supports farming, thereby benefitting the farming community, especially the most vulnerable, and all others dependent on it. According to the IPCC (2019), sustainable agriculture practices that focus on reducing crop emissions; effective livestock management and grazing; sequestering carbon in soils and biomass; among others can contribute towards climate change mitigation by reducing GHG⁶. Various stakeholders across the agriculture sector have heralded regenerative agriculture practices as a viable alternative that can help mitigate negative impacts of farming on nature, biodiversity, climate change and communities.

There is renewed interest on natural farming in India, especially with creation of the National Mission on Natural Farming⁷ – which aims to mainstream natural farming and thereby regenerate natural systems.

India is one of the largest producers of cotton in the world accounting for about 22% (5.8 Million Tonnes) of the world cotton production. The total area under cotton cultivation is around 13 lakh hectares⁸. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana, Rajasthan and Karnataka are the leading producers of Cotton in India⁹. Solidaridad has been working with cotton farmers in select districts of Maharashtra – for the promotion and uptake of regenerative agriculture practices. Farmers have responded positively to this initiative, given its aim of preserving nature while also ensuring benefits for the farmers.

As a next step, Solidaridad, regenagri and CRB will engage the wider cotton and textiles sector stakeholders to collaborate and enable uptake of regenerative agriculture across the entire cotton value-chain, starting with Maharashtra and then expanding to other States. The organisations believe, this could be achieved through the development of a cotton and textile value-chain alliance. This note presents an initial idea of the basic contours of such an alliance, for discussions with key stakeholders.

2. OVERVIEW

2.1 Goal: Stakeholders along the cotton and textile value chain embrace nature -friendly regenerative farming, to benefits farmers, regenerate natural systems and combat climate.

⁴ https://regencottonindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Alliance-document_FINAL.pdf

⁵ https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-04/Discussion_Paper_on_Workforce_05042022.pdf

⁶ https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/4/2022/11/SRCCL_Chapter_5.pdf

⁷ http://naturalfarming.dac.gov.in/uploads/Final_Guidelines.pdf

⁸ https://cotcorp.org.in/national_cotton.aspx?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1

⁹ <https://cotcorp.org.in/statistics.aspx>

2.2 Objectives

- Support scaling-up regenerative agriculture in cotton with the vision of making India the world's biggest producer of regenagri certified cotton
- Enable collaboration among cotton and textile value chain actors on regenerative agriculture across various cotton landscapes in India
- Advance tools/mechanism(s) that balance smallholder benefits with conservation of nature and augment soil health in different agro-climatic regions and landscapes growing cotton in India
- Create awareness amongst national and international consumers/users to demand regenerative cotton
- Document and communicate success stories on regenerative agriculture in cotton
- Engage on policy issues related to regenerative agriculture and natural farming at State and National level
- Build capacity and expertise among cotton and textile sector buyers and brands for wider adoption of regenerative practices in cotton and textile industries
- Link cotton farmers practising regenerative agriculture practices to initiatives focused on carbon/climate finance/ biodiversity finance

2.3 Outcomes

- Support is garnered for regenerative agriculture practices from cotton and textile value chain actors
- Creation of enabling environment specifically through - policy measures, appropriate technology, frugal innovations and financial resources
- Benefits accrue to farmers practising regenerative agriculture
- Expertise and capacity built on regenerative agriculture practices
- Multi- stakeholder and multi-regional strategic partnerships get shaped up

3. GOVERNANCE & OPERATIONALISATION

This section provides an idea of the structure, governance and operationalisation of the Alliance.

3.1 Steering Committee

A Steering Committee will be established that helps in giving direction, advise and support to help establish and then grow this alliance. The steering committee will comprise 7 members to start with and can be expanded to a maximum of 11-13 members. This will include the founding members: - Solidaridad, regenAgri and CRB. Further, the remaining members would be chosen from the cotton and textile value chain.

Members would be selected based on their ability to fulfil the following responsibilities that the Steering Committee is expected to shoulder:

- i. provide strategic direction
- ii. act as ambassadors of the initiative

- iii. identify strategic partners to consolidate and expand the initiative
- iv. provide resources to scale-up and scale-out the initiative
- v. promote capacity building activities in their supply/value chain and/or network
- vi. any other role that is deemed crucial to meet the goal and objectives of the platform

3.2 Working Groups

The Working Groups will drive implementation of specific activities of the alliance, pursuing the abovementioned objectives. The following Working Groups are proposed in view of the objectives:

- i. Production systems related to natural farming of cotton
- ii. Certification and Continuous improvement
- iii. Technology & Innovations in Value Chain
- iv. Carbon Finance & Carbon Credits
- v. Policy Engagement (State and National)

The Steering Committee can propose new Working Group and/or suggest dissolution of existing one(s).

3.3 Members

All relevant cotton sector stakeholders, including but not limited to: Farmer Producers Organisations (FPOs), buyers, manufacturers, brands, industry associations, financial sector actors, scientific organisations, agronomy experts.

The responsibility of members, would be to engage themselves in:

- i. raising awareness and capacity/expertise on regenerative agriculture practices in cotton;
- ii. supporting and implementing activities in the cotton and textiles value chain on regenerative agriculture
- iii. widening application of regenerative agriculture across different cotton landscapes
- iv. procuring cotton produced through natural farming (regenerative agriculture)

3.4 Secretariat

CRB and Solidaridad will jointly act the Secretariat of this alliance, given both the organisations' experience in conceptualising, developing and managing multi-stakeholder sustainability related alliances.

Appendix 3: Nagpur Declaration¹⁰

BACKGROUND

A single metric tonne of cotton provides jobs for five people on an average, often in some of the world's most impoverished regions – this adds up to around 100 million families across the globe (UN 2021)¹¹.

Globally, among the numerous problems cotton farmers face, climate change impact is one of the most critical. It is well established that adaptation measures can help reduce the negative impact of climate change on agriculture and the ecosystem that supports farming, thereby benefitting the farming community, especially the most vulnerable, and all others dependent on it. According to the IPCC (2019), sustainable agriculture practices that focus on reducing crop emissions, effective livestock management and grazing, sequestering carbon in soil and biomass, among others, can contribute towards climate change mitigation by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG)¹² emissions.

India is one of the largest producers of cotton in the world, accounting for about 22% (5.8 million tonnes) of the world's cotton production. The total area under cotton cultivation is around 13 lakh hectares¹³. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana, Rajasthan and Karnataka are the leading producers of cotton in India¹⁴.

Traditionally, the international apparel and textile sector stakeholders have driven various measures over the years to address social sustainability issues, including decent work, welfare and empowerment of women workers, eradication of child and forced labour, etc. More recently, the apparel and textile sector has invested equal attention to environmental and nature-related aspects. Cotton – one of the most commonly used materials in this sector – has been a focus of various such initiatives. Several global apparel and textile sector actors believe that production systems that help prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of cotton growing on nature, the environment and climate are the way forward. Regenerative agriculture practices that help improve soil quality, conserve water, preserve local biodiversity and benefit the farming communities are emerging as a viable win-win option.

There is renewed interest in natural farming in India, especially with the creation of the National Mission on Natural Farming¹⁵ – which aims to mainstream natural farming and thereby regenerate natural systems across landscapes.

DECLARATION

Promotion of regenerative agriculture is aligned with the national aspiration of exploring agricultural systems, which are sustainable, environment-friendly, non-degrading, non-contaminating, offer better income opportunities to the farmers, along with safe and healthy food to citizens – as embedded in the National Mission on Natural Farming. Adoption of regenerative agriculture practices in the cotton sector in India, therefore, require collaboration between all stakeholders, including governments (national and state), buyers, brands, suppliers, financial sector, associations, industry actors, NGOs and international agencies, among others.

¹⁰ https://regencottonindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Nagpur-Declaration_FINAL-1.pdf

¹¹ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/10/1102432>

¹² https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/4/2022/11/SRCCL_Chapter_5.pdf

¹³ https://cotcorp.org.in/national_cotton.aspx?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1

¹⁴ <https://cotcorp.org.in/statistics.aspx>

¹⁵ http://naturalfarming.dac.gov.in/uploads/Final_Guidelines.pdf

At 'Reclaim to Regenerate: Towards Regenerative Cotton Sector in India' on 29 November 2022 in Nagpur, Solidaridad, Centre for Responsible Business (CRB) and regenagri along with all interested actors in the cotton and textile value chain resolve to:

- Set up India's first Alliance of Cotton & Textile Stakeholders on Regenerative Agriculture (ACRE) platform, which will support scaling up the production of regenerative agriculture in cotton with the vision of making India the world's biggest producer of certified regenerative cotton.
- To encourage more textile and apparel brands to commit to sourcing regenagri-certified cotton in India and transform their supply chain to regenerative by 2030.
- To strengthen the communication on regenerative cotton, in order to increase awareness among national and international consumers and attract their support for regenerative agriculture by explaining the need for and the benefits of certified regenerative cotton.
- Develop partnerships with governments, multilateral and bilateral organisations, buyers, brands, value chain actors, financial sector actors, grower groups and NGOs to promote regenerative agriculture.
- Support cotton farmers with tools and training for carbon verification, and support connectivity to carbon marketplaces/buyers delivering fair value to farmers. All the signatories who support the Nagpur Declaration and recognise the opportunity by strengthening the collaboration are welcome to commit to endorse this Manifesto and work closely with Solidaridad, regenagri, Centre for Responsible Business (CRB) and ACRE Platform

Appendix 4: Gallery



Image: In view is the Felicitation of Farmers, which was followed by farmers sharing a few words of their work, training received by Solidaridad and the importance of regenerative agriculture.



(L to R) Anukool Nagi, Assistant General Manager, Solidaridad moderating the Session on 'Regenerative Cotton in India - Journey so far' with panelists Vedant Agarwal – Suryalakshmi; Vishal Shinde, General Manager, Sustainability Certifications, Control Union; Amit Naphade, CEO Krushi Vikas; Prashant Pastore, GM Agri & Water, Solidaridad; Shanmugavadivel Loganathan, Kontoor; Amitabh Singh, Director, Amiha India



Image: (L to R) Heske Verburg, MD, Solidaridad,, Dr. Shatadru Chattopadhyay, MD, Solidaridad Asia, Rijit Sengupta, CEO, CRB, Franco Constantini, MD, regenagri, Dr. Shatadru Chattopadhyay, MD, Solidaridad Asia, Anukool Nagi, Assistant General Manager, Solidaridad holding the Nagpur Declaration and informing the gathering about it



Image: In view of the successful completion of the Workshop, all those in attendance, including delegates and organisers gathered for a Group Photograph



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