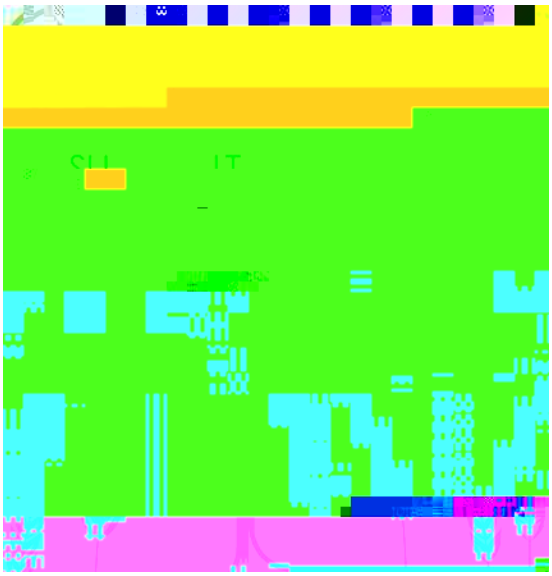

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

2ND TO 4TH MAY 2018

VENUE : FRI, DDN

PROGRAMME

DAY 1 : 2nd MAY, 2018

TIME	PROGRAMME
9:00-09:30 Hrs.	Registration
09:30 - 09:35 Hrs	Lighting of Lamp by the Chief Guest
09:35 - 09:40 Hrs	Welcome of the dignitaries
09.40 - 09:47 Hrs	Welcome Address by Dr. Savita, IFS, Director, Forest Research Institute
09:47 - 09:55 Hrs	Address by Mrs. Manisha Panwar, IAS, Principal Secretary, Watershed Management, Govt. of Uttarakhand
09:55 -10:05 Hrs	Address by Mrs. Neena Grewal, IFS, Project Director, UDWDP-II
10:05 - 10:20	

	4) Is the unavailability of the quality planting material a major hurdle in adopting new agroforestry systems ? ***Panelists -*** ***Dr. Jagdish Chander, CCF, Haryana*** ***Dr.R.C.Dhiman, Ex. CEO, WIMCO Seedling Ltd. Rudrapur*** ***Sh. Ranjeet Raina, President, Haryana Agroforestry Farmers Association,*** ***Dr. Ashok Kumar, Scientist F and Head Genetics and Tree Propagation Division, FRI*** ***Moderator- Dr. Savita, Director, FRI***
13:30 - 14:30 Hrs	**Lunch**
14:30 - 15:45 Hrs	**Farmers Session** Traditionally Uttarakhand is an agrarian state with diverse climate condition and about 78 percent of its population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and contributing 27 percent to the state domestic product. Diversity resulting from a high degree of spatial, temporal, physical and biological variability that at one level and small, scattered land holdings at the other level makes it difficult to achieve economies of scale, same time it offers potential prospects for farm and non-farm produce and services having a comparative advantage over the plains. Climate change is likely to adversely impact the agriculture and to migrate this at grass route level innovative farmers are utilizing a blend unique traditional knowledge and modern technological advancement in their production system. Therefore, there is need to analyze and discuss the farmers experience and innovations:- 1. What are the resilient indigenous and technical modern practices adopted by hill farmers? 2. Are there any extend system to the sustainable adopted practices of farmers? 3. What are the real challenges faced by hill farmers ? ***Chairpersons-*** ***Dr. Shekhar Pathak*** ***Dr. S.S. Singh, KVK, Dhakrani*** ***Dr. S. Sachan, KVK, Dhakrani*** ***Moderator-*** ***Dr. S. K. Singh, Deputy Director, WMD***

11:00 - 11:15 Hrs	Tea Break
11:15 - 13:00 Hrs	**Technical Session1** **Understanding economic imperative of Climate Resilient Agriculture Practices** Like most mountain regions in the country, Uttarakhand is traditionally an agrarian state. Close to 78 per cent of its population is dependent on agriculture for livelihood, contributing 27 per cent to the state domestic product. Climate change is likely to result in reduced productivity of most crops with higher risk to rabi crops. Higher incidences of pest and diseases are expected with rise in temperature. Spatial changes in diversity of tropical and temperate crops across all agro-ecological zones are likely due to changes in weather patterns. Increasing efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change imply an increasing complexity of interactions across all the spheres covering land use, biodiversity, livelihood, ecosystem services, water, agriculture and energy. In this scenario what are the climate resilient agricultural practices, which also at the same time assure farmers sustained livelihood? ***Chairpersons*** ***Dr. P.K. Mishra, Director ICAR, IISWC*** ***Prof. Y P S Dabas, Director Extension GBPUAT***

14:00 - 15.30 Hrs	**Technical Session 2** **Mitigating the impacts of changing climate scenario** Hill agriculture is home to small land holdings that are largely rainfed, marginal and fragmented. The average land holding size is very small and the net sown area is also just 13% in the state, compared to the national average of about 43%. As large areas in the hills are rainfed, there is a need to generate alternate sources of irrigation to increase the net irrigated area through rain water harvesting, and use of efficient water management techniques, initiatives/interventions to improve in-situ soil moisture regimes, and comprehensive landscape management. What are the approaches that mountain farming communities needs to adapt to the changing climate scenario? ***Chairpersons -***

livelihood options including fruit orchards, the state also has a unique advantage of producing off-season vegetables, spices and floriculture. Also at the same time the traditional practice of livestock rearing is critical to rural prosperity. How these livelihood options can be integrated to create a triple win situation for the hill farmers?

PROGRAMME

DAY 3 : 4th MAY, 2018

TIME	PROGRAMME
	Plenary Session 3
	Is improving water productivity and water use efficiency solution to the productivity-sustainability conundrum afflicting mountain
9.30 - 11:00 Hrs	