

NATIONAL POLICY WORKSHOP ON MAINSTREAMING SMALL MILLETS IN OUR DIETS- SYNTHESIS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

DHAN Foundation;

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National Policy Workshop on **Mainstreaming Small Millets in Our Diets**

A Synthesis of Policy Recommendations

Date: 1 June 2017

Organised by



DHAN Foundatiion

**Under the aegis of
Scaling up Small Millet Post-harvest and
Nutritious Food Products Project**



Global Affairs
Canada

Affaires mondiales
Canada



International Development Research Centre
Centre de recherches pour le développement International

Canada

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National Policy Workshop on Mainstreaming Small Millets in Our Diets

A Synthesis of Policy Recommendations

1 June 2017

India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

1. Introduction

A national policy workshop was organised on 'Mainstreaming Small Millets in Our Diets' at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on 1 June 2017 by DHAN Foundation as part of **Scaling up Small Millet Post-harvest and Nutritious Food Products Project** supported by IDRC and GAC, Canada. The main objective of the policy workshop was "To discuss and develop concrete policy support needed for mainstreaming small millets at State and Central Government levels in the following

spheres: a. Improving production, b. Development of decentralized processing infrastructure, c. Market development and d. Promoting household consumption". Small millet farmers, representatives from small millet FPOs, small millet processors, food entrepreneurs and eminent persons from Government of Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, NGOs, research organisations and funding agencies participated in the workshop and shared their views on policy supported for mainstreaming small millets. The list of participants is provided in Annexure 1.



Mr. M. Karthikeyan, Principal Investigator and Programme Leader, DHAN Foundation, gave an introduction about the workshop. Mr. M.P. Vasimalai, Executive Director of DHAN Foundation, made opening remarks and Shri B Rajender, IAS., Joint Secretary (Crops), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, delivered the keynote address. Lead presentations were made by Dr. Vilas Tonapi, Director, Indian Institute of Millet Research, Dr. Jahanmohan, Agriculture Policy & Planning division of Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission, Mr. K. Muralidharan ADA, RFD Scheme, Department of Agriculture, Tamil Nadu, Mr. Karthikeyan, DHAN Foundation, Dr. Israel Oliver King, Principal Scientist, MSSRF, Mr. Sivaramakrishnan, proprietor of Sri Velavan Agro, Tamil Nadu and Mrs. Urmila, proprietor of Atchaya Foods, Tamil Nadu, Dr. Ravindra, Director, WASSAN, Dr. Sarma from Department of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh and Mr. Dinesh Balam, State Coordinator, WASSAN, Odisha. The detailed presentations can be accessed at <http://www.dhan.org/smallmillets2/sm-resources-policy.html>. The workshop agenda is provided in Annexure 2.

The participants agreed that, despite the wave of millet promotion in the last five years, there is a long way to go for transforming small millets from the current neglected and underutilised status to one of the mainstream foods. They also agreed that sustained and focused support and active role of government in the long term is crucial for mainstreaming small millets in our diets. The learning and insights gained from different millet development initiatives in the country by private actors, NGOs and the government were shared to develop a large-scale plan of action. The synthesis of policy perspectives, policy action points and suggestions that emerged from the workshop are provided in the following section. It is expected that the deliberations from the workshop will feed into

the existing and the forthcoming state and central government initiatives to promote small millets.

2. Policy support needed for mainstreaming small millets in our diets

2.1. Broader goals of policy intervention

Reviving/ integrating small millets into food cultures and farming systems for healthy lives, resilient agricultural livelihoods and healthy agro-ecosystems.

2.2. Need for government intervention

1. **To improve nutritional status:** India is facing triple burden of malnutrition and rising epidemic of non-communicable diseases across the social and wealth categories. Promoting consumption of small millets is one of the important means to address this situation.
2. **To address climate change related issues:** Indian farmers, particularly rainfed farmers are facing various climate change related issues, which are drastically affecting their livelihoods. Small millets being able to adapt to a wide range of growing environments and requiring less water, are good candidates for climate change adaptation.
3. **To develop markets for small millets:** Small millet markets are just emerging and has many imperfections such as price discovery issues, underdeveloped and not standardised infrastructure and technologies, and poor business development. There is need to create a 'level playing field' for small millets when compared to other food grains for their revival. Support has to be provided until the market reaches a threshold level, from where the consumer demand and market forces can drive the growth of small millet products to make them as 'mass products', accessible to major sections of the population.





4. **To improve the development impact of public investment on farming:** Public investment on small millets pays back many fold as supporting millet cropping and food system results in savings in the public investment made so far such as power subsidies, fertiliser subsidies, etc.
5. **To correct the imbalances created by past policies:** The past agriculture and food policies have resulted in distorted cropping system, unbalanced nutrition regime and inequality across irrigated and rainfed regions. Introducing small millets in public food programmes can help reforming them in terms of the following: (i) linking nutrition with local crop diversity, livelihoods and economy, (ii) partly reversing the shift from dryland-based food system to irrigation-based food system and iii) improving the livelihoods and economic growth of backward dryland regions.

2.3. Important pointers for policy on small millets

1. **Specific support for value chain development of small millets is necessary;** given the specific constraints involved, generic support offered for few components as part of various government
2. Given the multiple and interrelated constraints faced by the small millets, **isolated Supply-Centric Initiatives will not bring small millets back into production or food systems;** integrated interventions at least at the regional level covering production, processing, market development and household consumption are needed.
3. **Prevalent diversity of small millets necessitates decentralised approach for ground level interventions.**
 - Small millets are in **specific agro-climatic** niches/farming systems; all efforts towards improving their production should take this into consideration.
 - Small millets are part of **food-cultures** - traditional and modern - and so are location/region specific; all efforts towards improving consumption should take this into consideration.
4. **Twin strategy of (i) Supporting market development and (ii) Supporting, what market will not do, needs to be followed** for mainstreaming small millets in our diets.



- Small millet market in general caters to the urban section with purchasing power. As it is in the initial stage, support by the government is needed for establishment until a threshold level is reached from where the private forces can take it forward. This support can take the form of development of markets, infrastructure, institutions, support for value chain actors, addressing knowledge gaps, evolving and establishing product standards and creating an environment conducive for entry of many private entities in the small millet value chain.
 - There are many areas, which private sector will not take up such as ensuring access to small millet for poorer sections, which needs to be addressed through public investment.
5. **Consumption of small millets** as meals, tiffin or in any form involving **substantial quantity will make a difference to the nutrition** than value-added products where quantum of consumption is small and only the fraction of the product is constituted by small millets. Further, small millets **need to be consumed in bulk to generate substantial demand for considerable period to trigger area expansion and for development of market, infrastructure and technology**, until large demand makes it possible entry of private players, investors and providers of appropriate technologies. Promoting small millets for niche markets (such as urban elites) will not help in increasing the area substantially and their revival. Bulk demand has to come from the rural areas mainly and promotional efforts should focus on the same.
 6. Scaling up of the proven working models available across the country on production, processing, market development and household consumption, mainly transferring the learning from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to other production regions.
 7. Women play an integral role in the cultivation of small millets and their consumption. Therefore, all the policy actions should pay necessary **attention to the gender aspects and towards strengthening roles of women**; Attention needs to be paid to create spaces for women in various aspects of millet development.
 8. **Marginalised communities** such as tribals are currently the major producers and consumers of small millets. Therefore, all the policy actions should lead to further **strengthening and enhancement of their existing roles in the emerging small millet value chains**.



2.4. Focus areas for policy action

2.4.1. Scaling-up production

Strategic directions and focus areas

1. Small millets are in **specific agro-climatic** niches/ farming systems: The approach to production systems improvement research and support for improving production has to take this into consideration; generic and similar solutions across the geographical regions will not be effective.
 2. **Cluster approach:** The production regions need to be divided into three types namely (i) current production clusters, (ii) declining production clusters and (iii) erstwhile or new production clusters and differentiated approaches to be followed, with priority given to the first two types.
 3. There needs to be **specific targets for each type of cluster for increasing area** under small millets production.
 4. **Priority** should be given to **small and marginal farmers** for production support, as they need support to bring areas under small millet cultivation and double up as consumers.
3. Support for increasing production covering
 - a. Reviving/promoting small millets as part of mixed/inter cropping systems and not as sole crops
 - b. Research and effective adoption of region/ location-specific improved production practices
 - c. Threshing yard construction and custom hiring services for harvesting, threshing, cleaning and grading of produce
 - d. Customised crop insurance at affordable terms
 - e. Diversifying cropping systems in traditional rice and wheat belt like Punjab and Haryana for addressing malnutrition-related issues

Specific policy action points

1. **Mapping of small millet production areas** across the country at the micro geographical unit level such as firka or sub-block for informed policy actions and better implementation.
 2. **Support for Community Managed Seed Systems** involving local farmers' organisation covering,
 - a. *In situ* conservation of land races
 - b. Participatory varietal improvement and adoption of well-performing varieties through mini-kit programme
 - c. Seed enterprises to meet local/regional seed demand
- a. Assessment of cost of production for small millets in different production regions for arriving at support prices
 - b. Fixing MSP for small millets higher than other crops to create a level playing field with other crops and production incentive for the farmers
 - c. Involvement of civil supply corporation and marketing federation at the regional level to cushion the grain market and to create a sustained regional supply chain for small millets. This will address market uncertainties and make possible other large scale measures such as inclusion of small millets in public food programmes
 - d. Support for aggregation of the produce at the local level through farmers' organisations
 - e. Creation of decentralised warehousing and procurement facility with stock-based credit support



5. Need-based credit support for small millet cultivation.
6. **Agency:** Support for organising small millet farmers into effective farmers' organisations such as FPOs and supporting them for organised production and marketing.

2.4.2. Processing infrastructure development

Strategic direction and focus areas

1. **Addressing knowledge gaps** in primary processing of small millets for streamlining supply of nutritious bulk products of small millets.
2. **Establishment of a thriving ecosystem for small millet processing equipment** at the national level through offering **specific support at (i) Equipment manufacturing level and (ii) Adoption of processing technologies level.**
3. **Promoting decentralised processing facilities,** which have better technical feasibility in the context of wide variations in grain features among small millet crops and their varieties and fit into the food cultures of local areas and regions, instead of large-scale centralised facilities.

Specific policy action points

- 1) **Addressing knowledge gaps** in primary processing: Supporting user centred research on
 - a) Improving processing equipment for small millets to meet the requirement at village, micro enterprise and medium enterprise levels to reduce the cost of processing and improve the quality of bulk products
 - b) Evolving and establishing user-friendly standards for raw materials, processing and bulk products like that of paddy rice, with the involvement of value chain actors, with nutrition as the focus
 - c) Improving shelf life
 - d) By-product utilisation
 - e) Managing kodo millet poisoning

2) Supporting equipment manufacturers

Specific support to be given for small millet processing equipment manufacturers, rather than seeing them as one among the numerous equipment manufacturers, as the sector is in the early stage and the equipment manufacturing, distribution and servicing is not yet developed adequately. Specific support to be given to the following:

- a. **Improvement of the design of their equipment** with the following objectives
 - (i) To improve the quantity and quality of output, (ii) To improve ease of use, maintenance, safety and stability, and (iii) To reduce footprint, energy use and cost of the machineries.
- b. Developing and establishing **equipment standards** related to processing equipment
- c. **Increasing volume of sales through** (i) Placing bulk orders from government schemes, (ii) Facilitating business-to-business linkages, (iii) Increasing visibility of products and (iv) Adopting different marketing strategies
- d. **Improving production capacity**
- e. **Access to capital in better terms**
- f. **Creating an enabling environment** through
 - (i) Supportive tax regime, (ii) Removing entry barriers to government bids to small manufacturers and (iii) Empanelment of well-performing equipment manufacturers by the state and central governments.

3) Supporting adoption of processing technologies

- a. Popularise prototypes developed and tested in South India across different small millet producing regions
 - ◆ Development of a demonstration cum business hub in each production region for disseminating and selling customised processing equipment



- ◆ Dissemination of processing technologies through media and other channels

b. Development of local cadre of mechanics

4) Supporting processors at different levels

Specific support to be given for small millet processors, rather than seeing them as one among the numerous grain processors, as small millets are just emerging as a food category in the market and much needs to be done towards improving the business viability of small millet processors and their establishment.

a. Village-level processing enterprises – For custom hiring service in the production regions

- ◆ **Support for processing equipment** at subsidised terms to the **suitable village-level agency** such as an existing miller or other village enterprise, forthcoming SHG or farmers' organisation, etc.

- ◆ **Hand-holding until establishment** including (i) Support for installation, (ii) Structured capacity building for operators mainly village youth and women and (iii) Support for popularising the milling service in the nearby villages

- ◆ **Reviving the defunct units** through addressing unit-specific issues along with (i) Servicing existing machines and ii) Providing additional equipment

b. Regional processing enterprises - For commercial supply of rice, grits and flour, in the production regions

- ◆ **Supporting for establishing/expanding** production facility at subsidised terms to suitable agency such as Farmers' Producer Company and interested entrepreneurs

- ◆ **Incubation support including** (i) Support for installation, (ii) Structured capacity building on processing,

(iii) Building market linkages, (iv) Access to credit at easier terms to meet investment needed for procurement and storage of raw materials for long period (as there is only one crop season for most of the small millets), using mechanisms such as credit guarantee fund, considering the long gestation period needed for becoming a viable unit

- ◆ **Creating enabling environment** through (i) Reducing barriers to entry such as easing access to power supply, (ii) Offering production incentives, (iii) Supporting sales through government outlets and iv) Ensuring product quality standards such as level of polishing

2.4.3. Market development

Strategic direction and focus areas

1. **Local or regional market development** with emphasis on nutrition, considering the food cultures in the pertaining region
2. The small millet value chain needs to be developed in such a way that **all the important actors get a fair share**, particularly for the small millet farmers and the viability of each one of them is improved
3. Preference to be given for supporting **value addition initiatives that link with on-farm diversity** in each production ecosystem
4. Support to focus on existing and new micro, small and medium food enterprises, rather than large-scale companies, to meet the local food preferences and to have fewer footprints

Specific policy action points

1. **Market demand study** of small millets for an informed policy discourse and action at the state and central government levels
2. **Support for small millet food enterprises**

Specific support to be given for small millet food enterprises, rather than seeing them as





one among the numerous food enterprises, as the value-added products of small millets are just getting established in the market and need focused support for becoming mainstream food products

- a. Support for initial establishment at subsidised terms for interested new entrants
- b. Business incubation support for interested new entrants covering (i) development of small millet food products, (ii) latest packaging technologies and labelling, (iii) capacity building on business management, (iv) improving visibility, (v) marketing and building business linkages, (vi) compliances with government protocols, etc.
- c. Support for accessing improved packaging technologies
- d. Support for testing of small millet food products, as it is currently quite costly (about Rs.6, 000 per product) in FSSAI referral labs.
- e. **Support for access to bank finance at convenient and subsidised terms** to meet working and fixed capital needs through specific financial schemes and mechanisms such as credit guarantee
- f. **Reducing barriers to entry** in the mainstream food market

- g. **Promoting exclusive millet markets** in big urban centres, preferably in available government marketing infrastructure
- h. **Creating an enabling environment** through
 - ◆ Supportive tax regime involving simple and transparent taxation and exemption to small millet food products under GST
 - ◆ Support to display proven research results on health benefits of small millets in their product labels as an aid to market their products
 - ◆ Ensuring product standards for small millet food products
 - ◆ Organising buyers and sellers meet
 - ◆ Supporting market mechanisms that promote the diversity maintained by the small millet farmers such as e-tracking of source of small millet product to the farm where it is produced and encouraging ethical practices of giving back to the farmers
 - ◆ Institutional mechanisms to support small and micro food enterprises with components such as single window system for accessing government schemes, back-end service delivery and business development support in every production region



3. **Support for millet porridge vendors and other informal millet food enterprises**

Recognising the contribution of millet porridge vendors for the provision of nutritious foods to the bottom of the pyramid population in urban and rural areas and supporting them in terms of infrastructure, access to water, capacity building and social security, so that their livelihoods are stabilised.

2.4.4. **Increasing household consumption**

Strategic direction and focus areas

1. Focusing on **increasing consumption of small millets** as meals, snacks or in any form involving **substantial quantity**, with a target to replace the share of paddy rice or wheat with small millets- at least 25% replacement.
2. **Building on the location/region-specific food cultures, both traditional and modern.**
3. **Substantial public investment on addressing food behaviour** in favour of small millets is necessary for reviving consumption of small millets, which the private sector will not do. Small millets need to be positioned mainly as 'healthy foods,' rather than as 'therapeutic foods.'
4. **Inclusion of small millets in PDS and other public food programmes** such as ICDS and

midday meals to ensure access of small millets to poorer sections and for creating a demand pull to accelerate market development for small millets.

Specific policy action points

Support for increasing household consumption

1. **Investing for a considerable period on improving general awareness, knowledge and skills** in utilisation on a large scale, with different branding and communication strategy for different kinds of target groups
2. **Supporting nutrition literacy** for school children and youth through curriculum development

Support for inclusion of small millets in Public Food Programmes (PFP) through supporting

1. Additional investment needed for purchasing small millets
2. Investment on awareness of end users of PFP i.e. the community for building consumer preferences and engaging them through various ways including food festivals with mothers' committees
3. Decentralised formulation of menus in ICDS, midday meals, etc. for the target population



depending on location specificities in terms of crops, food cultures, etc.

4. Strengthening local processing and storage facilities
5. Establishment of decentralised procurement systems, instead of centralised bids.
6. Capacity building of Anganwadi workers & other actors involved in the PFP for systematic implementation

2.4.5. Generic focus areas

1. **Creating a 'Nutricereals' bracket for millets** in National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and other policy support measures, to get special focus needed for mainstreaming them, instead of putting them under 'coarse cereals', which led to them being sidelined.
2. **Variety of financial instruments** besides grants such as soft loan, revolving fund, etc. **needs to be deployed** for supporting millet value chain actors. Suitable financial products need to be designed and delivered to millet value chain actors by agencies such as NABARD, SFAC, etc.
3. **Modalities**
 - a. **Special purpose vehicle (SPV)** for millets is required to pay focused attention; different forms such as 'commodity board' need to be explored.
 - b. **Spaces for entry and involvement of public agencies, private actors, NGOs and civil society organisations** at different levels are to be created, given the scale of interventions needed for mainstreaming small millets in our diets. The models used for implementing watershed development programmes across the nation can be referred.

- ◆ Local agencies such as farmers' organisations, civil society organisations, NGOs, etc. with proven record need to be engaged for cluster/sub-region

level integrated interventions for mainstreaming small millets, with support from state/ regional agencies.

- ◆ State-level anchoring institution - government institution or NGO - in collaboration with business incubator and/or agricultural university needs to be engaged with technical support from national agencies for the following:

- Demonstration, dissemination, distribution and capacity building on processing equipment
- Business incubation support to small millet processors and food enterprises
- Nutrition education campaign through media and bigger events for promoting household consumption
- Promoting small millets through public food programmes
- Policy advocacy at the state level

- ◆ A consortium of pan-Indian organisations with competencies in management and research needs to be engaged for the following:

- Addressing knowledge gaps
- Developing standards
- Supporting equipment manufacturers for scaled-up supply of quality processing equipment - National level
- Technical backstopping for state/ regional level agencies
- National-level campaigns
- Policy advocacy

- c. Transparent and user-friendly on-line monitoring and evaluation system to be used for timely sharing of data and offering timely support.



Annexure 1

List of participants

S. No.	Name	Organisation
I	Small Millet Farmers and FPO representatives	
1	Mrs. V. Krishnaveni	Peraiyur Farmers Producer Organization
2	Mr. C. Alagesan	Jawadhu Hills Farmers Producer Organization
3	Mr. Rama Khila	Semiliguda Farmers Producer Organization
4	Ms. R. Suma	Peraiyur Farmers Producer Organization
II	Small Millet Processor	
5	Mr. T. Gunasekara Seenivasa Perumal	Small millet processor, Sengapadai, Madurai
III	Small Millet Food Enterprises	
6	Mr. K.V. Sivaramakrishnan	Sri Velavan Agro, Trichi
7	Mrs. T.S. Urmila	Atchaya Foods, Madurai
IV	Research Organisations	
8	Dr. Vilas A Tonapi	Indian Institute of Millet Research
9	Dr. D. Malathi	Post Harvest Technology Centre, TNAU, Coimbatore
10	Dr. N. Varadharaju	Post Harvest Technology Centre, TNAU, Coimbatore
V	Professionals from related development sectors	
11	Mr. Vijay Sardana	
12	Ms. Vibha Varshney	Centre for Science and Environment
13	Mr. Shankar	
14	Dr. Basanta Kumar Kar	The Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security (India)
15	Mr. Amit Mitra	
16	Mr. Vaidialingam	
VI	Promoters	
17	Mr. B. Rajender, IAS	Joint Secretary (Crops)
18	Mr. K. Muralidharan	Directorate of Agriculture, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
19	Dr. A. Ravindra	WASSAN
20	Mr. A. Daniel Anand Raj	SWISSAID



S. No.	Name	Organisation
21	Ms. Rachna Bhattarai	Patanjali, Yogpeeth
22	Ms. Somya Bhatt	GIZ
23	Mr. Deepak Chamola	GIZ
24	Dr. NDRK Sarma	Dept. of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh
25	Mr. Dinesh Balam	WASSAN, Bhubaneswar
26	Mrs. Sonali Bisht	INHERE
27	Dr. K.R. Jahanmohan	State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu
28	Dr. Nikhil Raj	TCI-TARINA
29	Dr. Bhaskar Mitra	Tata-Cornell Agriculture and Nutrition Initiative, Tata Institute of Social Sciences
30	Mr. Arunkumar.R	Srijan
31	Mr. Jaidayal	Srijan
32	Dr. E.D. Israel Oliver King	MSSRF
33	Mr. M.P. Vasimalai	DHAN Foundation
34	Mr. M. Karthikeyan	DHAN Foundation
35	Mr. M. Palanisamy	DHAN Foundation
36	Mr. M. Santhanam	DHAN Foundation
37	Mr. V. VEDIYAPPAN	DHAN Foundation
38	Mr. P. Krishnamurthi	DHAN Foundation
39	Mr. T. Dhanabalan	Kalanjiam Thozhilagam Ltd.
40	Mr. Kailash Chandra Machha	DHAN Foundation
41	Mr. S. Mohanalingam	DHAN Foundation
42	Mr. P. Saravanan	DHAN Foundation
43	Mr. Bijaya Kumar Nayak	DHAN Foundation
44	Mr. K. Pandimuruga Chinnan	DHAN Foundation
45	Mr. K. Manikandan	DHAN Foundation



Annexure 2

Programme Schedule

S. No.	Name	Organisation
10.00 AM	Prayer	
10.10 AM	Welcoming the participants	Mr. Santhanam, Programme Leader, DHAN Foundation
10.20 AM	Introduction about the workshop	Mr. M. Karthikeyan, Principal Investigator & Programme Leader, DHAN Foundation
10.30 AM	Opening remarks	Mr. M.P. Vasimalai, Executive Director, DHAN Foundation
10.40 AM	Key note address	Shri B Rajender, IAS, Joint Secretary (Crops), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
11.00 AM	Release of Guidelines for Setting up a Small Millet Processing Unit	
11.10 AM	Tea break	
	Panel- I	Chair: Mr. M.P. Vasimalai & Co-chair: Dr. NDRK Sarma, Dept. of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh
	1.1 Policy support needed for improving production on a large scale	
11.20 AM	Lead presentation	Dr. Vilas Tonapi, Director, Indian Institute of Millet Research
11.40 AM	Experience of Tamil Nadu in increasing millet Production	Dr. K R Jahanmohan, Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission
11.55 AM	Observations and contributions by participants	Mr. K. Muralidharan, ADA, RFD Scheme, Dept. of Agriculture, Tamil Nadu
	1.2 Policy support needed for establishing decentralised processing infrastructure	
12.30 PM	Lead presentation	
12.50 PM	Observations and contributions by participants	Mr. M. Karthikeyan, Principal Investigator & Program Leader, DHAN Foundation
01.30 PM	Lunch	



S. No.	Name	Organisation
	Panel – II	Chair: Dr. Varadharaju, Prof. & Head, PHTC, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Co-chair: Mr. A. Daniel Anand Raj, Senior Programme Officer, SWISSAID
	2.1. Policy support needed for market development for small millets	
02.15 PM	Lead presentation	Dr. Israel Oliver King, Principal Scientist, MSSRF
02.30 PM	Policy support needed for establishing micro, small and medium small millet food enterprises - Observations from experience	Mr. Sivaramakrishnan, Sri Velavan Agro, Trichi & Mrs. Urmila, Atchaya Foods, Madurai
02.45 PM	Observations and contributions by participants	
	2.2. Policy support needed for enhancing household level consumption of small millets	
03.00 PM	Lead presentation	Dr. Ravindra, Director, WASSAN
03.15 PM	Observations and contributions by participants	
	2.3 Learning from initiatives	
03.30 PM	Comprehensive Revival of Millets Project	Dr. NDRK Sarma, Department of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh
03.45 PM	Special Programme for Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha	Mr. Dinesh Balam, WASSAN
04.00 PM	Tea break	
	Concluding session	
04.15 PM	Sharing of synthesis of deliberations and Discussion	Mr. M. Karthikeyan
04.45 PM	Concluding remarks	Dr. Ravindra & Mr. M.P. Vasimalai
05.00 PM	Vote of thanks	Mr. M. Palanisamy, Programme Leader, DHAN Foundation



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