







The BLOOM Study is supported by UK Research and Innovation.

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RATIONALE

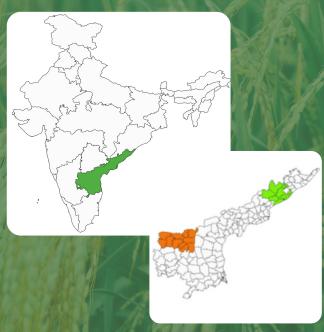
- Sustainable farming may reduce the costs and environmental impacts of agriculture
- There may also be health cobenefits of sustainable farming due to reduced pesticide exposure, more diverse and nutritious crops and diets, and higher purchasing power, among other pathways
- In 2016, the Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated a pioneering statewide programme on climate resilient, natural farming. The programme is presently known as **AP Community managed Natural** Farming (APCNF)
- APCNF aims to transform Andhra Pradesh's 6 million farmers into natural farming practitioners by 2030

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the impacts of the regenerative agriculture programme known as 'APCNF' on human health
- To inform agriculture-health convergence and evidence-based policymaking in India

LOCATION

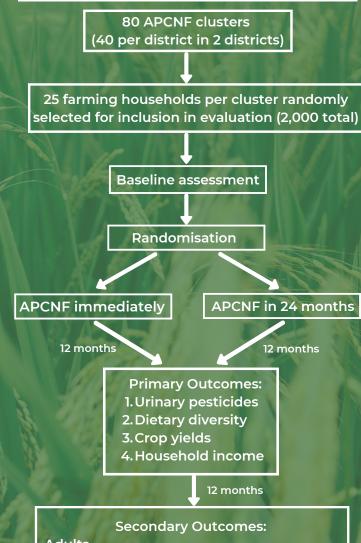
- Andhra Pradesh, a state in South India (Dark Green)
- Two districts:
 - 1. Kurnool (Orange)
 - 2. Visakhapatnam (Green)



OUTCOMES

- This will be the first randomised, controlled evaluation of the health impacts of sustainable farming
- Results will provide valuable information regarding what health co-benefits can be achieved

STUDY DESIGN



Adults

- 1. Fasting blood sugar
- 2. Kidney function
- 3. Body pains, headache, respiratory conditions, skin conditions, depression

Children

- 1. Growth
- 2. Early development