

National Inception Workshop Report



Green-Ag:

Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes



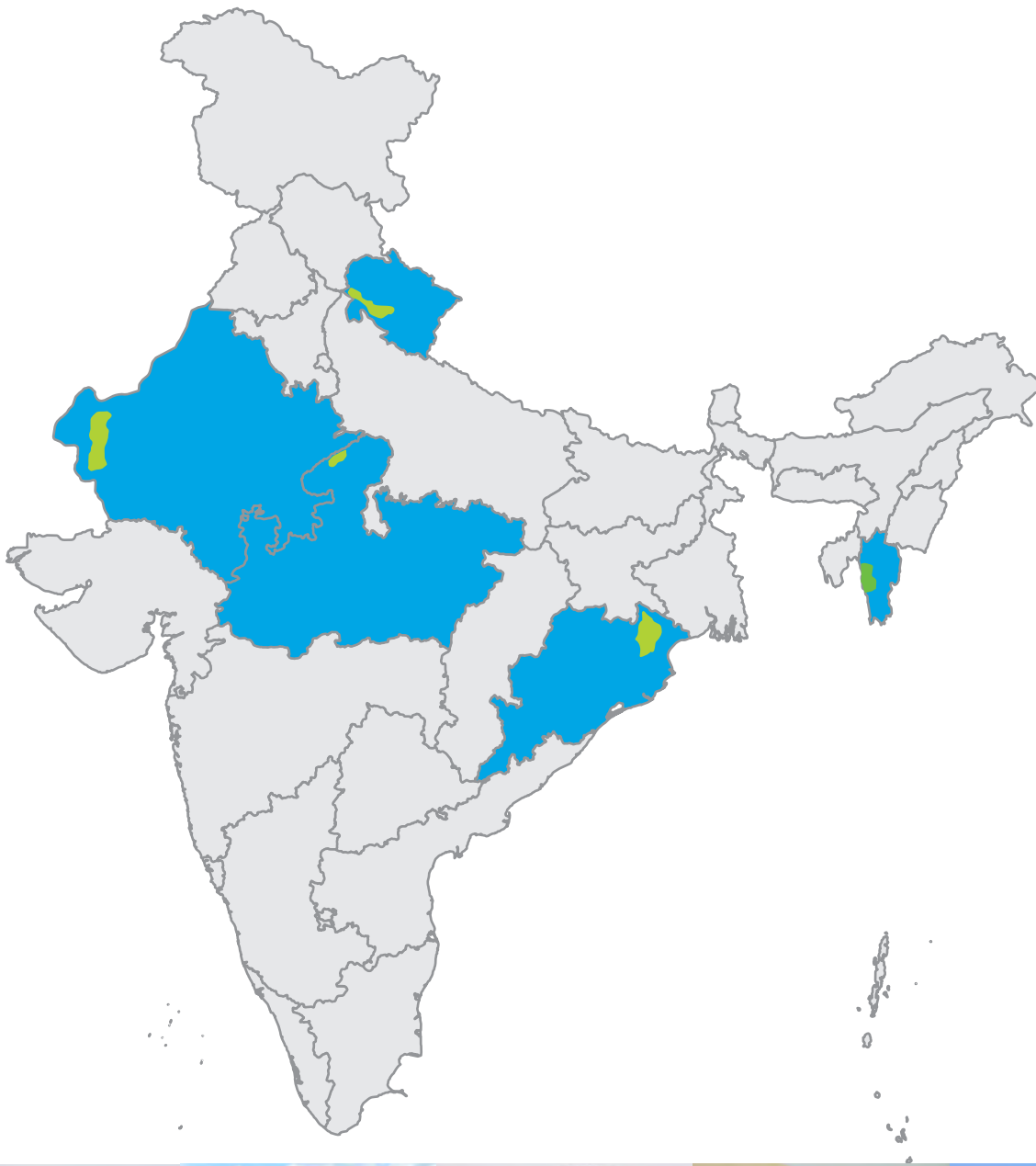
Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare and Rural Development Mr. Narendra Singh Tomar welcomed by Mr. Tomio Shichiri, FAO-India Representative with Rudraksh plant (*Elaeocarpus ganitrus*). Also seen in the photograph are: First row (L-R) Dr. Namita Priyadarshiee, Joint Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers welfare (DAC&FW) and Chairperson-NPMU, Green-Ag project, Dr. Alka Bhargava, Additional Secretary, DAC&FW. Second row (L-R) Mr. Jeffrey Griffin, Senior Coordinator, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and Dr. Thomas Hofer, Lead Technical Officer, Green-Ag Project, RAP



(L-R) Mr. Tomio Shichiri, FAO-India Representative, Dr. Namita Priyadarshiee, Joint Secretary DAC&FW and Chairperson-NPMC, Green-Ag project, Dr. Alka Bhargava, Additional Secretary, DAC&FW, Mr. Jeffrey Griffin, Senior Coordinator, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit

Green-Ag:

Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes



Madhya Pradesh



Mizoram



Odisha



Rajasthan



Uttarakhand

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ABBREVIATIONS

AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BMC	Biodiversity Management Committee
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer/ District Forest Officer
DM/DC	District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner
DAC&FW	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare
FAOR	Food and Agriculture Organization Representative
FLO	Funding Liaison Officer
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLIU	Green Landscape Implementation Unit
GPSU	Gram Panchayat Support Unit
IMAGE	Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension
IP	Indigenous People
LTO	Lead Technical Officer
MoA& FW	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MP	Madhya Pradesh
NPMC	National Project Monitoring Committee
NPMU	National Project Management Unit
NPSC	National Project Steering Committee
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OP	Operational Partner
OPA	Operational Partner Agreement
OPIM	Operational Partners Implementation Modality
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PTF	Project Task Force
RAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
SDO	Sub-Divisional Officer
SPMU	State Project Management Unit
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SSC	State Steering Committee
TSG	Technical Support Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VCSU	Village Council Support Unit



Chambal Landscape, Madhya Pradesh (MP)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

Agriculture has made immense progress in contributing to the country's food security. India is one of the largest exporters of agricultural produce. Over the years, the contribution of agriculture to the GDP has come down considerably. However, it continues to be the largest source of livelihoods in India. While Indian agriculture adopted intensive agricultural practices to make great strides in production and productivity, and emerged as a net exporter of food grains, universal adoption of these intensive practices have undermined agrobiodiversity. Additionally, critical natural resources like land, soil, and water, particularly groundwater aquifers have been negatively impacted. The agriculture sector in the country is critically poised to address issues of its long-term sustainability. For this, agriculture sector needs to fully integrate environmental concerns in its policies, plans and programmes to ensure that the sector's negative environmental impacts are mitigated and positive contributions are enhanced. Environmental mainstreaming is important, especially in the context of a changing climate.

The Green-Ag project aims to catalyse sustainable transformation of Indian agriculture, without compromising the country's food security and farmers' income. The project seeks to mainstream biodiversity, climate change, and sustainable land management objectives and practices into Indian agriculture. The project supports harmonization between India's agricultural and environmental sector priorities and investments so that the achievement of national and global environmental benefits can be fully realized without compromising India's ability to strengthen rural livelihoods and meet its food and nutrition security. The project also supports greater coherence between Government of India's policies, investments, and institutions concerned with conservation and agricultural production at landscape level so that they are mutually compatible.

The Green-Ag Project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through its sixth funding cycle. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW) is the National Executing Agency and FAO is the designated GEF Implementing Agency. The Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is the GEF Operational Focal Point and coordinates all GEF projects in the country. The project is being implemented in five high-conservation-value landscapes in five states: i) Madhya Pradesh, ii) Mizoram, iii) Odisha, iv) Rajasthan and v) Uttarakhand with a total budget of USD 33,558,716. The project duration is from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2026.

The project adopts a landscape approach wherein each landscape includes a mix of conservation and production areas. The project landscapes chosen under Green-Ag include some of the most vulnerable ecosystems—the fragile ravines of Chambal in Madhya Pradesh, the threatened biodiversity hotspot of Dampa in Mizoram, the UNESCO-recognised Similipal Biosphere Reserve in Odisha, the last major stronghold of the Great Indian Bustard in the hot and arid desert region of Rajasthan, and the wildlife-rich Corbett and Rajaji Tiger Reserves in Uttarakhand.

The Project Inception Workshop was organised from 7-9 November 2019 at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.



Participants in the technical session at the Green-Ag National Inception Workshop



Mr. Subhendu Kumar Das, Deputy Director - Soil & Water Conservation, Mayurbhanj, Govt. of Odisha



Ms. Neena Grewal, Project Director, Watershed Management Directorate, Govt. of Uttarakhand

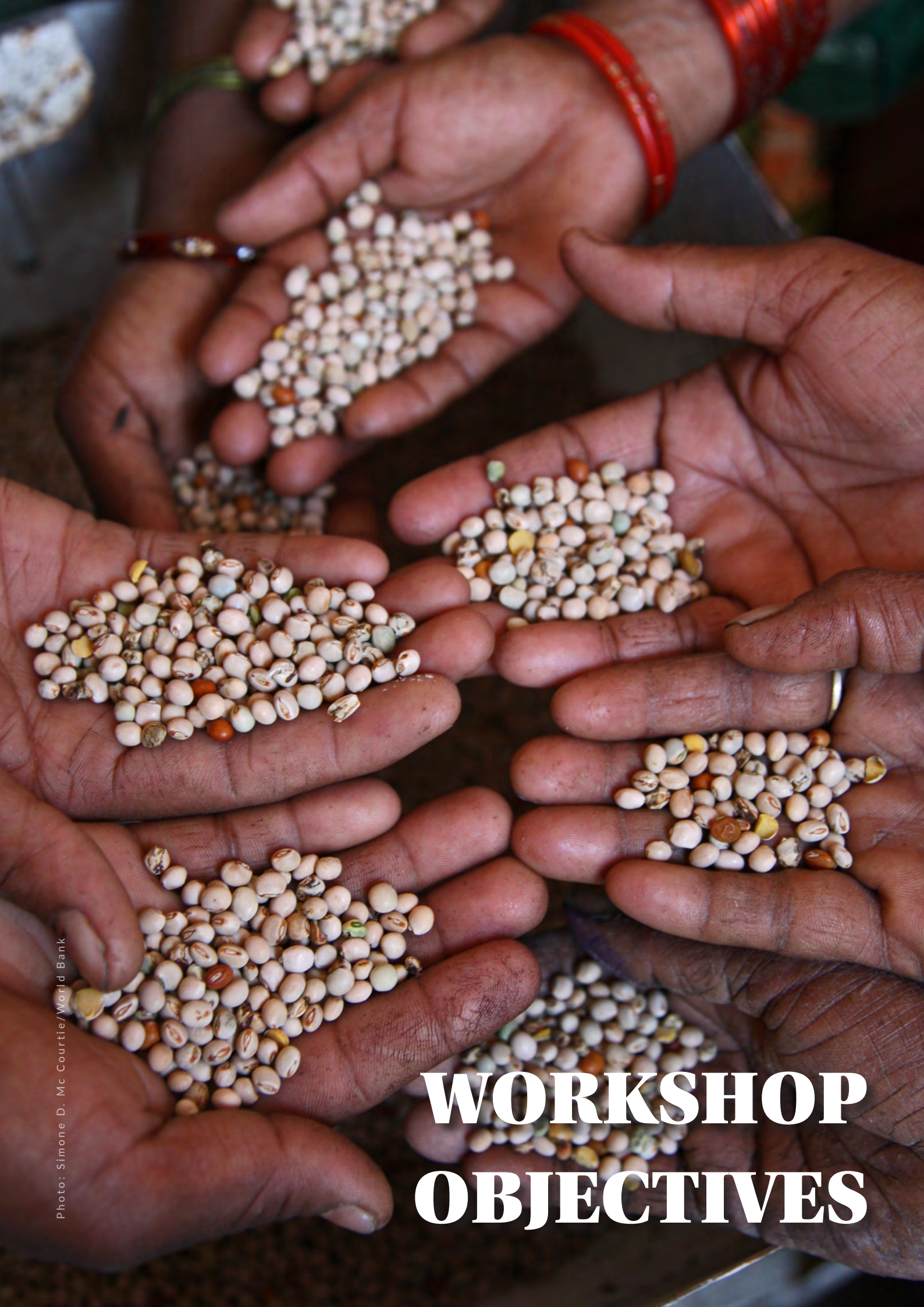


Photo: Simone D. Mc Courtie/World Bank

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

Workshop Objectives

The objectives of the National Inception Workshop were:

- Orient Operational Partners (OPs) and key relevant Government Officials in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW) and Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) to the project;
- Discuss the project concepts, objectives, and implementation plans focusing on feasibility, partnership and sustainability;
- Present project work plan, discuss roles and responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms amongst partners; and
- Present approved Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) of Year 1 and develop detailed activity plan.

Participants included representatives from the MoA&FW, officials from the Department of Agriculture and Department of Forestry from the five implementing states, and officials from FAO Headquarters, Regional office, and the Country Office. The participants list is enclosed as **Annexure 1** and the workshop agenda is enclosed as **Annexure 2**.





Photo: Seema Bhatt/ FAO

WORKSHOP

DAY 1

Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*)-Keystone Species of Chambal Landscape, MP

Workshop Day 1 November 07, 2019

Field Visit

The workshop started on 7 November 2019 with a field visit to the Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary, one of the five project landscapes. The field visit provided the participants an opportunity to appreciate the biodiversity of the Chambal River, the richness of ravine and riverine ecosystems, and threats due to various anthropogenic activities like input intensive agriculture on the riverbanks, illegal sand mining etc. Later, the visit to the Crocodile Centre at Deori, Morena demonstrated the conservation efforts being undertaken for gharials, mugger and turtles in the landscape area.

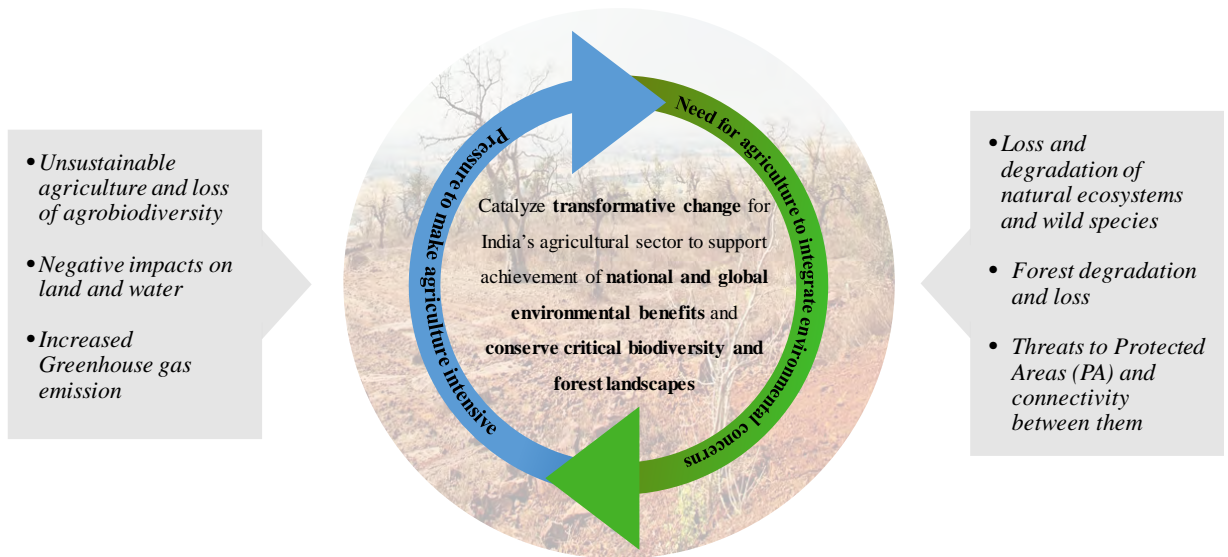


Following the field visit, the technical sessions began with relevant experts presenting the project scope, objectives, implementation tools, monitoring protocols, knowledge management and communication strategy, and stakeholder engagement strategy to achieve desired project results. The presentations were followed by discussions for further clarifications and insights.

Technical Session - I

The technical sessions of the **National Inception Workshop** started with welcome remarks by Mr. RB Sinha, Project Director (PD), National Project Management Unit (NPMU).

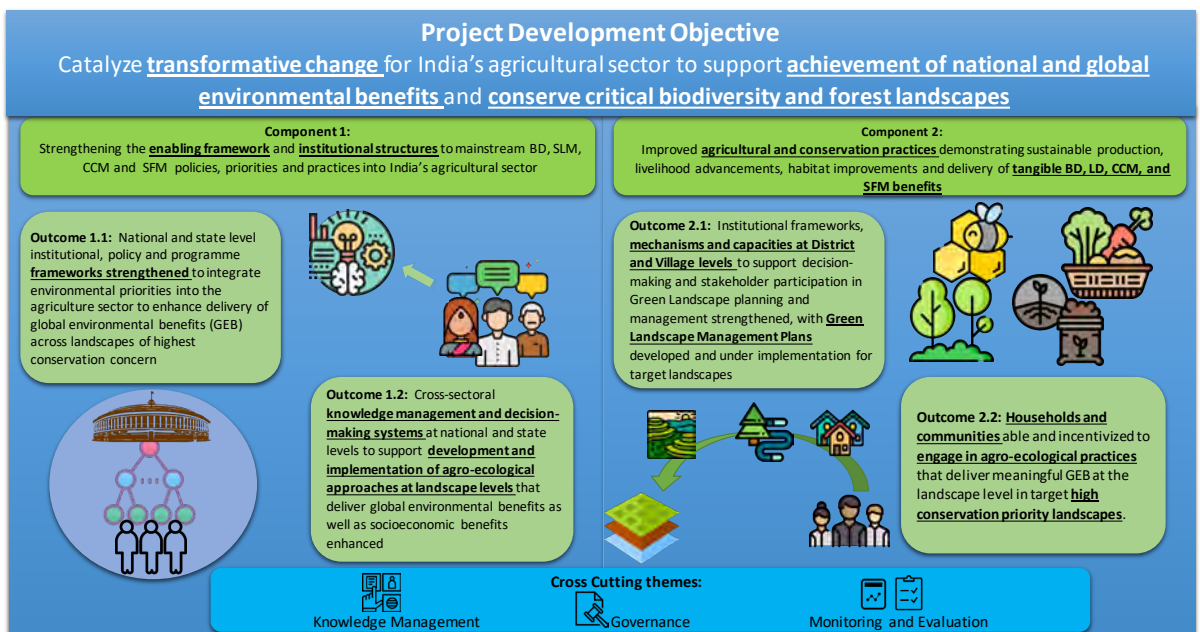
Figure 1: Project Rationale



Project Overview

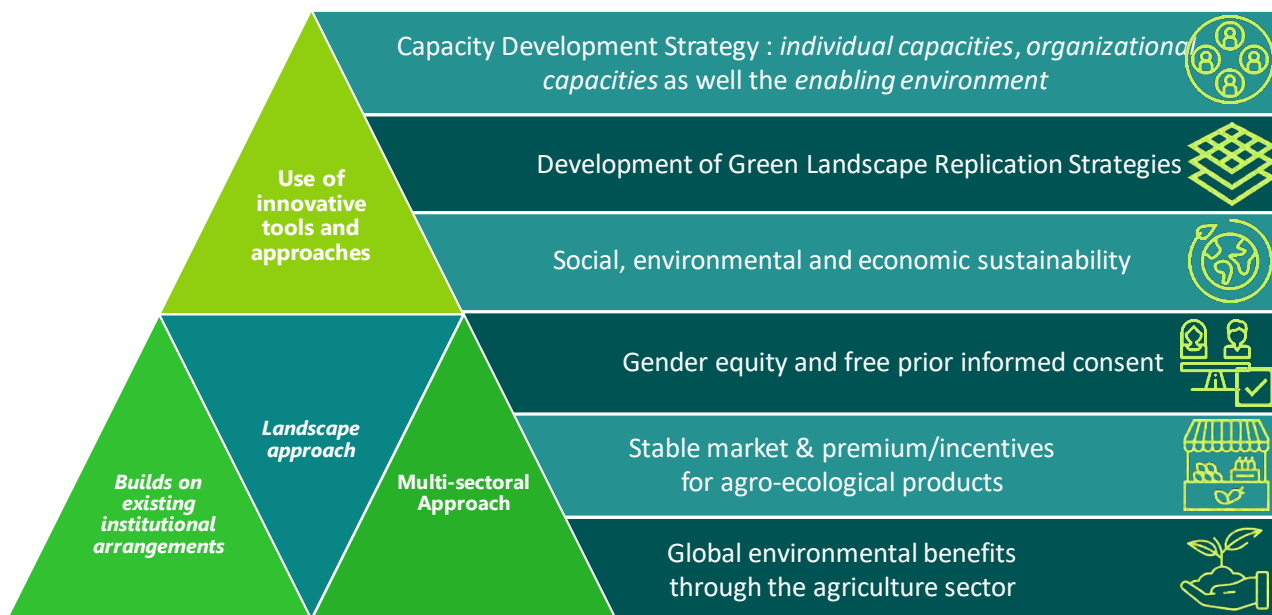
Following this, Dr. Konda Chavva, Assistant FAO Representative, India, presented an **Overview of the Green-Ag Project**. The project concept, rationale, objectives, approach, key outcomes and results were detailed through the presentation. Furthermore, the five project landscapes, and their challenges and opportunities were presented.

Figure 2: Project Design and Key Objectives



He also highlighted the project innovations, such as use of multi-sectoral approaches, innovative tools and approaches to landscape management, which is embedded in the project design and will build on the existing institutional arrangements in the landscape.

Figure 3: Project Innovativeness



The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 3**

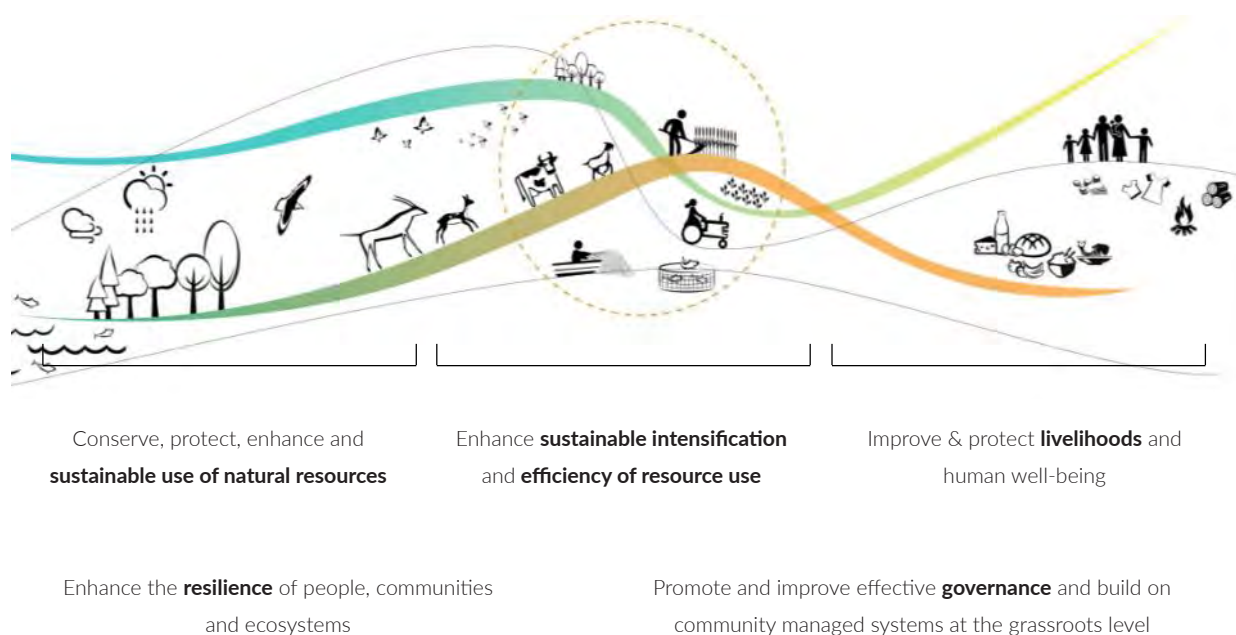
Introduction to the Landscape Approach

The second presentation in the Technical Session - 1 was delivered by Dr. Thomas Hofer, Lead Technical Officer, FAO RAP. The presentation titled **Landscape Approach – An Introduction** provided details on defining a landscape and the importance of adopting a landscape approach to achieve the desired project results. He highlighted that landscape management and sustainable use of natural resources are essential to maintaining healthy and productive ecosystems, and are beneficial for agriculture and food security.

Some of the key components of landscape approach are:

- Conserve, protect, and enhance the sustainable use of natural resources
- Enhance sustainable intensification and efficiency of resource use
- Improve and protect livelihoods and human well-being
- Enhance the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems
- Promote and improve effective governance and build on community managed systems at the grassroots level

Figure 4: Key Components of the Landscape Approach.



Landscape management involves a wide range of technical competencies, cross-sectoral collaboration, and overcoming institutional barriers. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 4**.

The Green-Ag Project: Landscape Approach

The third presentation in this session was by Ms. Seema Bhatt, FAO India on the **Green-Ag Project: Landscape Approach**. The presentation highlighted the ecological importance of the five project landscapes (including global environmental values, with at least one nationally recognized protected area that supports globally threatened species, and a range of agricultural ecosystems and practices).

The fundamentals of the Green landscape approach are:

1. Assessment of the landscape. This includes identification of all relevant stakeholders and ecosystem users and building shared understanding
2. Collective planning with all stakeholders
3. Effective implementation
4. Monitoring for adaptive management and accountability to reduce uncertainty

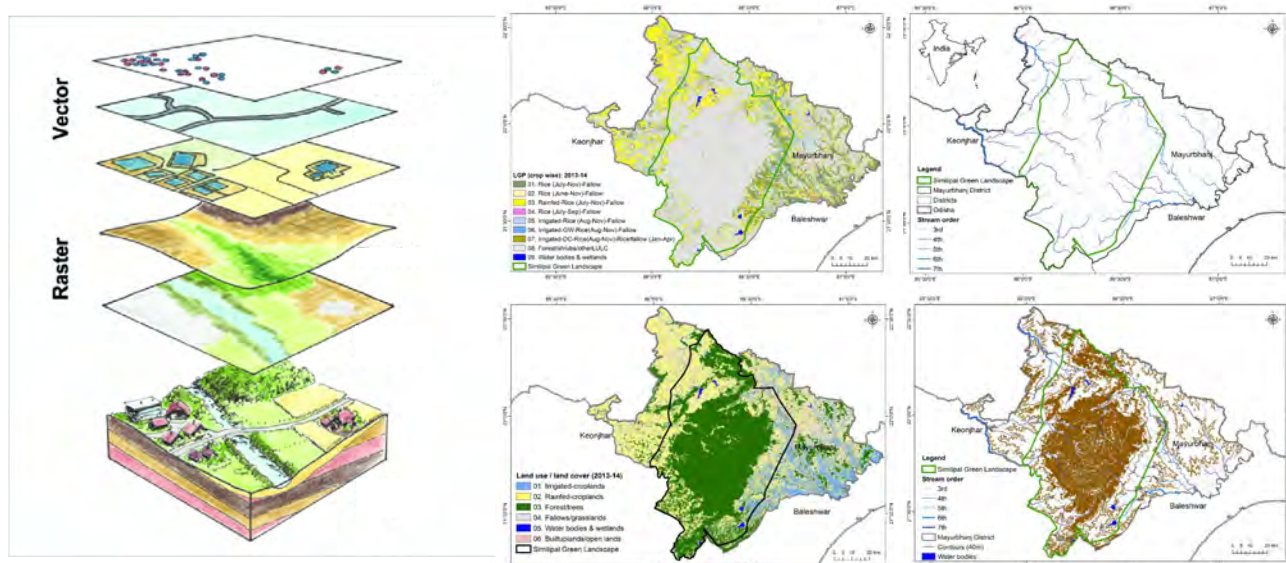
Figure 5: Typical Stakeholder Groups



Source: IUCN and WRI. 2014. *A guide to the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM): Assessing forest landscape restoration opportunities at the national or sub-national level*. Working Paper (Road-test edition). Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. 48p.

Landscape Assessment is a primary activity that helps decipher the multiple interactions within a landscape to better understand the strengths, issues, threats, and identify evidence-based interventions. Following this, all stakeholders reach a common understanding of the landscape to develop a collaborative management plan and robust monitoring tools, collectively implement and monitor, and identify learning and good practices for further improvement of the these plans for its sustainable management in the long run.

Figure 6: Use of GIS Mapping Tools for Better Understanding of the Landscape



Source: Gabathuler, E., Eckert, S., Ehrensperger, A., & Bachmann, F. 2012. *Mapping and geoprocessing tools in support of rural advisory systems: Virtual globes, global positioning system, and geographic information systems: Simple applications, case studies, and guidelines*. 88p.

In the Green-Ag project, capacity enhancement of individual, institutional and the enabling environment are integral to the implementation of the Green Landscape Approach. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 5**.

Green Landscape Monitoring System and Protocols

Mr. Sameer Karki, Fund Liaison Officer, GEF Coordination Unit, FAO Rome stressed that a robust monitoring mechanism is essential for the successful implementation of a project. He emphasized that the Green Landscape assessment and monitoring are closely linked. While the landscape assessment will establish a baseline status for the project, it will also develop a joint vision and action plans with realistic targets and means for measuring them. **Green Landscape Monitoring System and the Protocols** will track if project actions are achieved at the right rate, scale, and cost and with stakeholder acceptance. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 6**.



Photo: Seema Bhatt/FAO

Desert National Park Landscape, Rajasthan

Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy

As the project has diverse landscapes, in terms of geography and language, Mr. Karki emphasized the need for a robust **Knowledge Management and Communication** platform to achieve desired results. An effective communication strategy should ensure regular collection of information, lessons learnt, best practices and stories from the field. Further, it will engage with multiple stakeholders at different levels to create awareness and support to positively influence project implementation and outcomes. Communication plans¹ should particularly target local communities, youth, women and children. He also stressed the importance of cross-learning from similar past or ongoing projects of partner organizations.

1

Key steps in a strategic communication plan as laid out in FAO's food Security - Communications Toolkit are: Identify and analyse your audiences, Define your communication objectives, Decide on the messages to convey to your audiences, Select the channels to use, Create a communication work plan, and Evaluate your communication activities.

The key communication tools include:

- Project Progress Reporting and updates to target audience;
- Media Outreach: mass (e.g., print, television) and social media (e.g., Facebook) to promote 'best practices', using existing tools and portals such as: *Farmers' Portal, Digital India, Kisan Call Centres, and Digital Green*;
- Commissioning relevant thematic reports; and
- Obtaining and disseminating technical and other knowledge directly relevant to the project objectives available from national centres of excellence

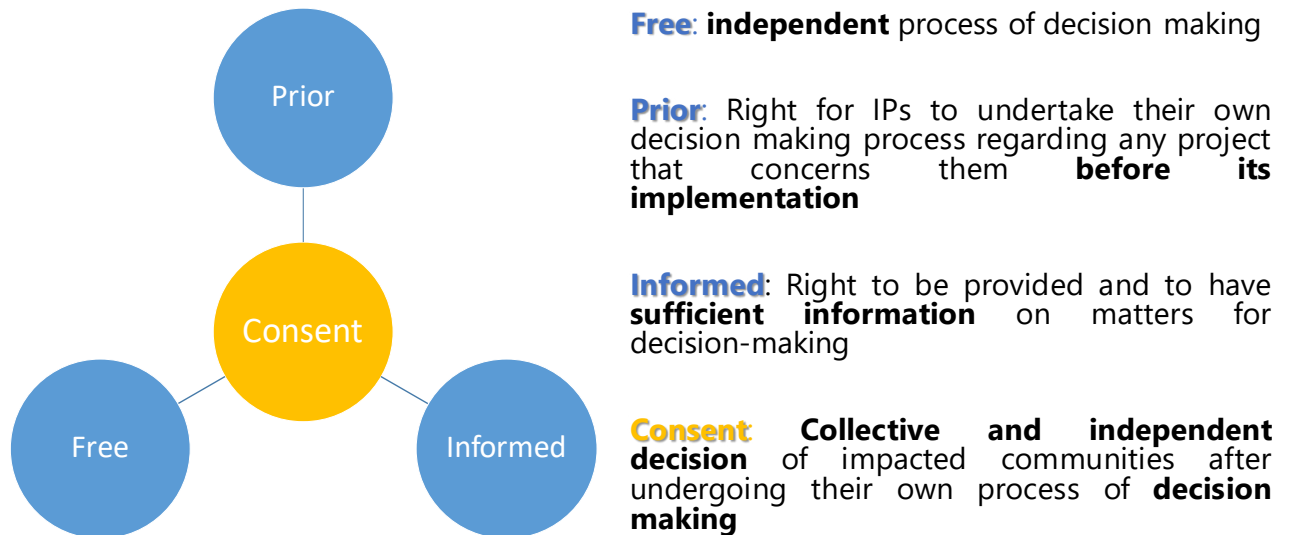
He highlighted the need for internal information flows between the different levels of implementation units and across the different states as well as engagement with external stakeholders. He emphasized that the project should regularly communicate with the GEF Operational Focal Point and National Convention Focal Points for UNCBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC.

The presentation also highlighted the norms for the usage of the logos of the funding and partnering agencies. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 7**.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent

Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi, Landscape Assessment and Safeguards Specialist, NPMU, FAO India, presented on the **Free, Prior Informed Consent** (FPIC). As a part of her presentation, she highlighted that FPIC allows Indigenous People (IP) to exercise their right to self-determination of their economic, social and cultural development. It empowers the local communities to give or withhold a consent to a project in their territory, in an open, free and transparent manner. It is a continuous process, which is closely aligned with different phases in a project cycle.

Figure 7: Key Elements of FPIC



Further, she explained each of the elements in FPIC – Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

- Free – Consent is given voluntarily and without coercion, intimidation manipulation and timelines
- Prior – Consent is sought sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities
- Informed – Consent is given based on accurate, timely and sufficient information provided in a culturally appropriate way
- Consent – A collective decision made by the right holders and reached through customary decision-making processes of the communities.

She underscored FAO's commitment to Indigenous Peoples rights and highlighted the relevant international agreements in this regard. Further, she drew attention of the participants to the various Indigenous Peoples in the five project landscapes. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 8**.

Key Discussion Points

Following the technical presentations, an open discussion was facilitated and clarifications were provided. The key discussion points are here below:

- Need for a comprehensive communication platform for dissemination of information between NPMU and different states was identified. The communication experts in each of the SPMUs should be leveraged to develop a hands-on communication plan for sustenance throughout the project.

- Project can make an Email or WhatsApp communications group for better exchange of news/ideas.
- Sharing of best practices from other projects should be encouraged across different partnering agencies.
- A common mutual understanding on the monitoring mechanism at the landscape level is required. Additionally, relevant tools of FAO and other agencies useful in collecting baseline information for monitoring can be shared and made use of.



Photo: Jirlyne Katharpi/FAO

Short-toed Snake-Eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*) in Desert National Park, Rajasthan



Photo: Mark Johnstad/FAO

Dampa Landscape, Mizoram

WORKSHOP DAY 2

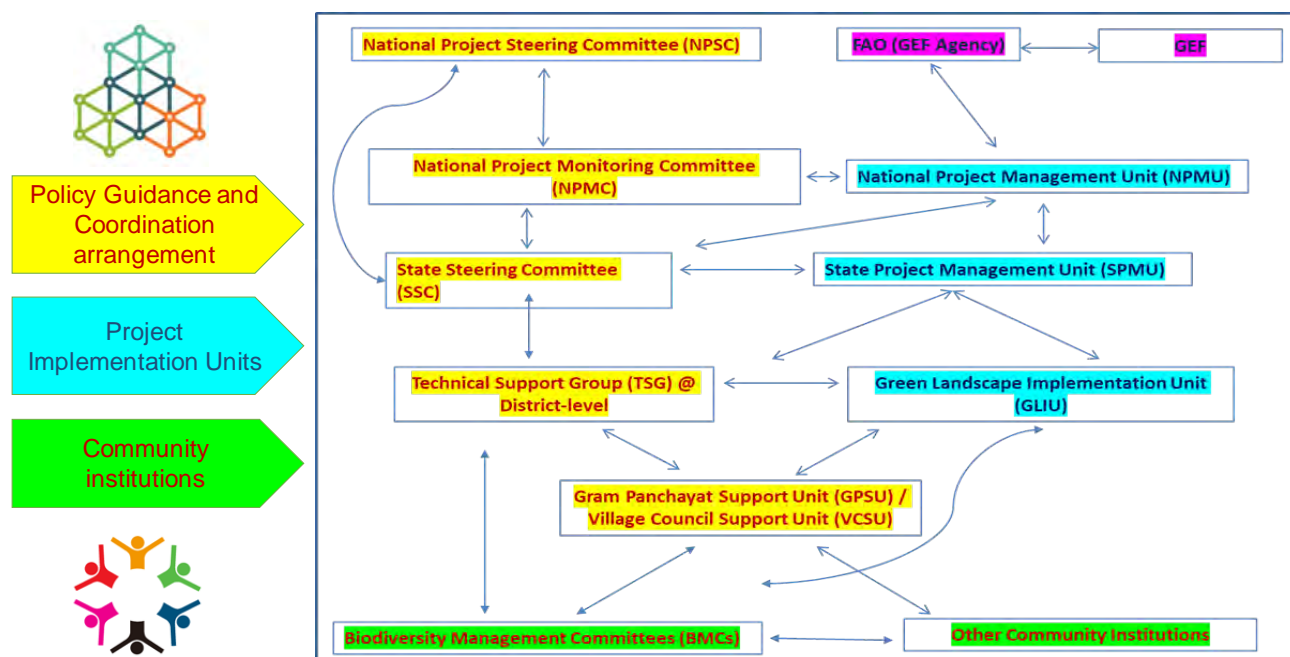
Workshop Day 2 November 08, 2019

Technical Session - II

Green-Ag Project Implementation Arrangements

The second day of the technical session started with a presentation on the **Green-Ag Project Institutional Architecture** by Dr. Konda Chavva, FAO India. The institutions can be broadly categorized as: (a) policy guidance and coordination support; (b) project implementation units; and (c) community institutions.

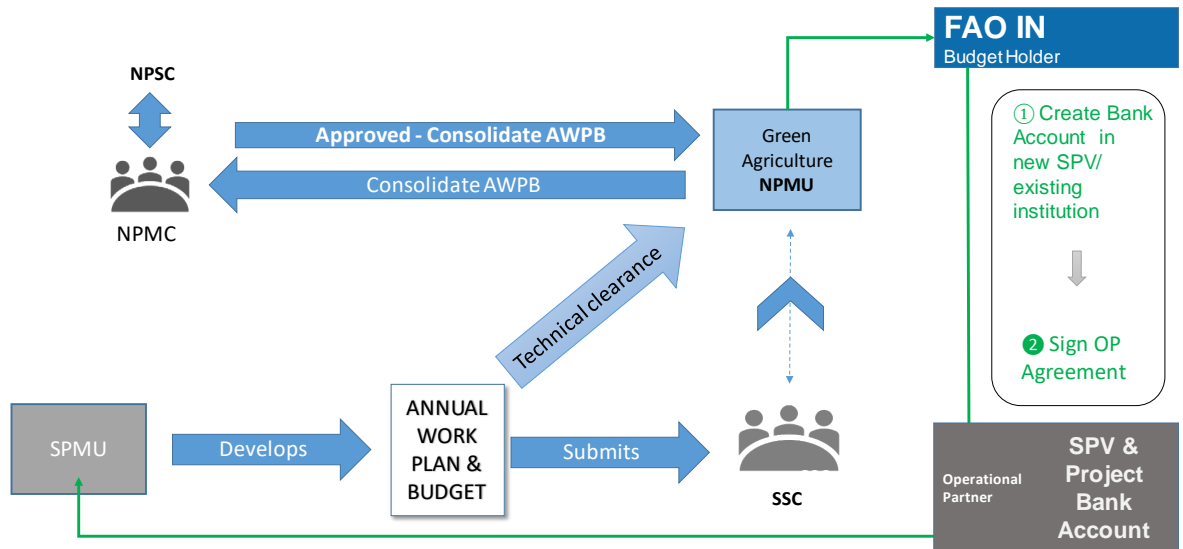
Figure 8: Green-Ag; Institutional Architecture



As illustrated by the colour codes above, the project has primarily three types of institutions – yellow coloured bodies primarily comprise of government institutions that provide Policy Guidance and Coordination between multiple sectors, the green coloured “institutions” are community institutions, and the blue coloured “institutions” are project financed project implementation teams.

The presentation provided details of each category of institutions, and their roles and responsibilities. Additionally, reporting and fund flow mechanisms among the institutions were also presented.

Figure 9: Annual Work Plans and Budget Process



The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 9**.

Key Discussion Points

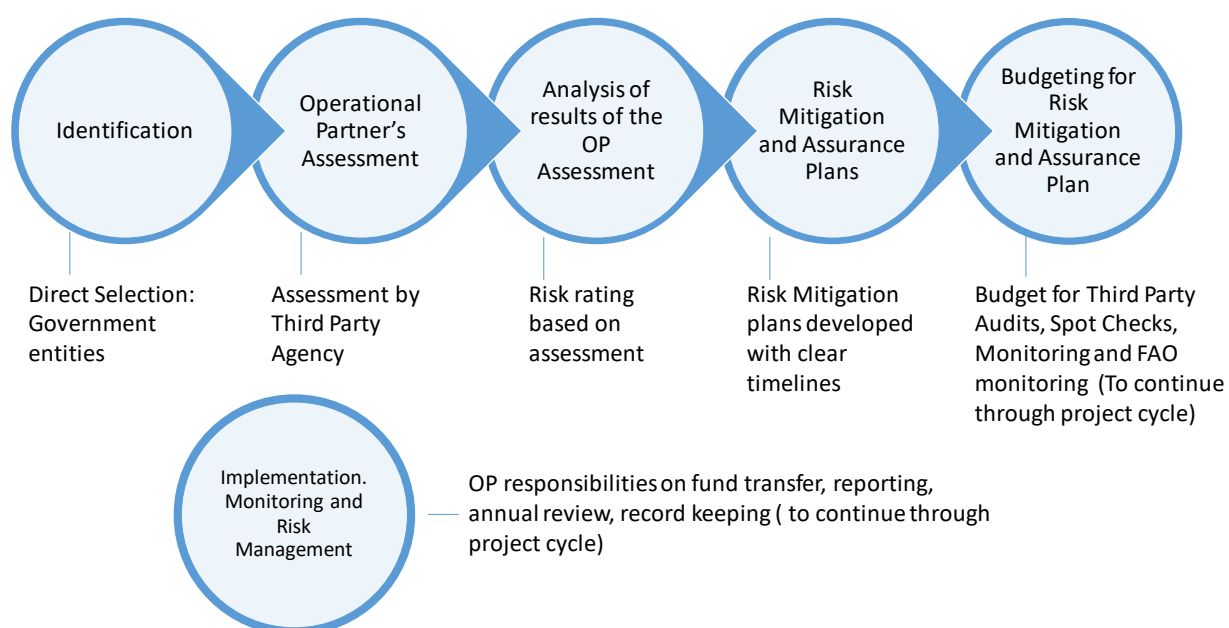
Following the presentation, there was an open discussion to provide clarifications on the institutional architecture. The discussion points are summarized below:

- There were queries on how the Project will address all the villages within the landscape. Participants were informed that following the landscape assessment, the project will identify priority areas within each landscape and the project will adopt a staggered intervention strategy to cover the whole landscape. Further, the project has made provisions for Community Resource Persons in each landscape, who will act as project focal points at the village level.
- There were queries on the role of the District Magistrate (DM)/ Collector (DC) envisaged in the project, considering their everyday schedules being occupied with a wide range of responsibilities. There is a need for review of ongoing work through different relevant schemes in each project district to ensure their mainstreaming into the project. In addition, convergence of resources of different ongoing government schemes is a prerequisite for implementation of this project. Therefore, the role of the DC/DM and their involvement in the project is critical. The participants were informed that the DM/DC could delegate certain responsibilities to other officials.
- It is essential to have a smooth fund transfer mechanism in place, for uninterrupted implementation process
- It is necessary to have a mechanism to share all relevant project related information to all the state partners. In this context, the NPMU has started to create online folders and share the access link to all relevant documents.

Roles and Responsibilities for FAO and Operational Partners

Later, Dr. Chavva presented on the **Roles and responsibilities of FAO and Operational Partners (OP)**. This presentation detailed the essentials of FAO's Operational Partners Implementation Modality (OPIM), including the specific roles of FAO and Operational Partners.

Figure 10: Key Steps in OPIM



Additionally, details regarding procurement, record keeping and reporting for the project were discussed. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 10**.

Key Discussion Points

Following the presentation, there was an open discussion to provide clarifications. The discussion points are summarized below:

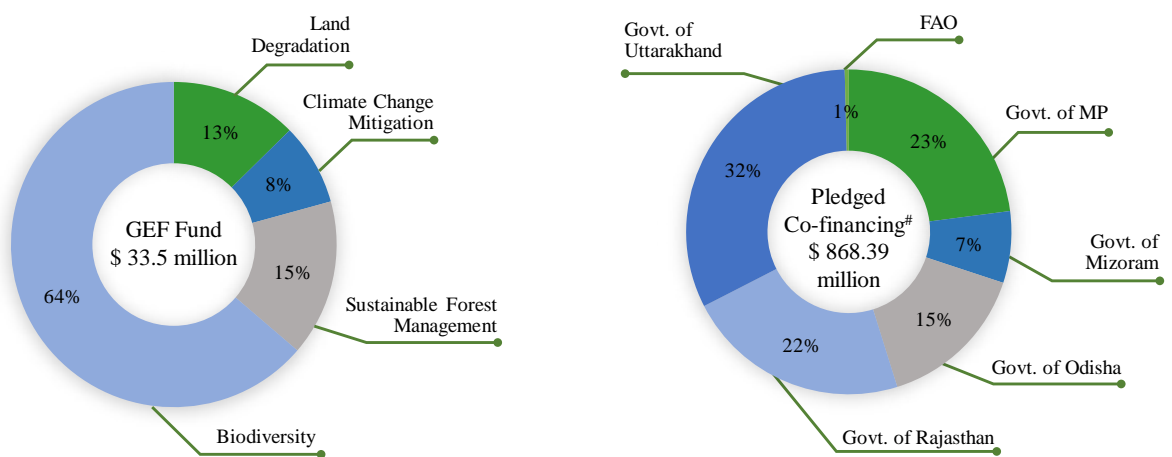
- The role of experts from the FAO Regional office as well as Headquarters were discussed. The FAO Country office as well as regional and headquarters are committed to the project. There is a FAO regional task force with all the relevant expertise required for the project. The Project Task Force (PTF) members monitor the project and provide specialised technical support as and when required. The project states can also call upon the NPMU for specific support.
- It was agreed that a grievance mechanism or a 'whistle blower' policy would be adopted by the project.

Technical Session - III

Project Work Plan (Overview)

Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi, FAO India presented the **Project Work Plan (Overview)** and provided a broad overview of the planned activities, outputs and outcomes to achieve the project objectives. She also presented the overall budget contributions, including the co-finance.

Figure 11: GEF Funding and the Co-finance Pledged by the States and FAO



State funding also include funding from Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The pie chart depicts the GEF project funds and the percentage of contributions across the GEF focal areas. The pie chart on the right depicts the total co-finance pledged by the states and the percentage of contributions pledged by the project states and FAO.



The project activities can be broadly categorized under the following themes and related outputs.

Theme of activity	Key Output
Coordination and Convergence Meetings - National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and State level Inter-sectoral Coordinating Committees established and Institutionalized District level 'convergence plans' developed
Policy Dialogues /Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Briefs prepared
Green Landscape Replication Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Green Landscape" practices replicated in other areas
Landscape Assessment and associated Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Landscape Assessment Reports Study reports, Advocacy and Awareness-raising materials prepared
Risk Mitigation and Assurance Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound Financial Management ensured through planned Annual Audits, Monitoring visits, Third Party Monitoring, and Spot checks
Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial decision support system and Tools developed Strengths, Challenges, Learning and Good Practices documented and widely disseminated Indigenous Knowledge documented and mainstreamed
Monitoring, Evaluation and Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional frameworks strengthened Strengths, Challenges, Learning and Good Practices identified Project Implementation is on track
Capacity Enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacities of District Officials, Gram Panchayats and GLIU Team enhanced on Landscape Management and Governance (including sustainable agriculture, livestock, and forest management) Wider Community level awareness on Sustainable Landscape Management is created
Green Landscape Plan and Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community based NRM Plans developed and Implemented Green Value Chains strengthened/ established Sustainable Agriculture, Livestock, and Forest Management practices adopted

Key Discussion Points

Following the presentation, there was an open discussion and clarifications were provided. The discussion points are summarized below:

- Project work plan activities are still indicative and there is a scope to revise the activities, if required.
- Convergence with ongoing government programmes is essential for co-financing.
- Efforts to seek co-financing from other sources will be enhanced.



Odisha Team participating in the workshop



Mizoram Team participating in the workshop

Annual Work Plan and Budget for Project Year 1

Later, Ms. Katharpi presented the **Annual Work Plan and Budget for Project Year One**.

The key Activities of the proposed Annual Work Plan for Project Year 1 are:

1. Inception workshops – National, State and Landscape levels
2. Coordination and convergence planning meetings at different levels—community, district, state, and national
3. Landscape assessment and supporting studies
4. Design monitoring, evaluation and decision support platform
5. Development of Green Landscape Management Strategies and Action Plans
6. Capacity enhancement trainings at different levels—community, district, state, and national
7. Organize State policy dialogue on agriculture, environment and development
8. Undertake Risk Mitigation Assurance Activities (such as Annual Audit, Third Party Monitoring, Spot check, Monitoring visit)

It was clarified that the AWPB is a bottom up process, with the SPMU in each state leading the preparation of the AWPB in accordance with the Project Document. The draft AWPB of the state is endorsed by the SSC, following which, the SPMUs submit the state AWPBs to the NPMU, which consolidates and seeks approval of the NPMC and NPSC. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 11**.

Key Discussion Points

Following the presentation, there was an open discussion, which is summarized below:

- It is important to determine the starting month for Year 1.
- The work plan can be revisited after six months and can be adjusted if required. Detailed interventions will be planned after the Green Landscape Assessment.
- Landscape assessments are critical for regular reporting and for monitoring.
- A common understanding across all states for monitoring mechanisms and protocols is critical.

Technical Session - IV

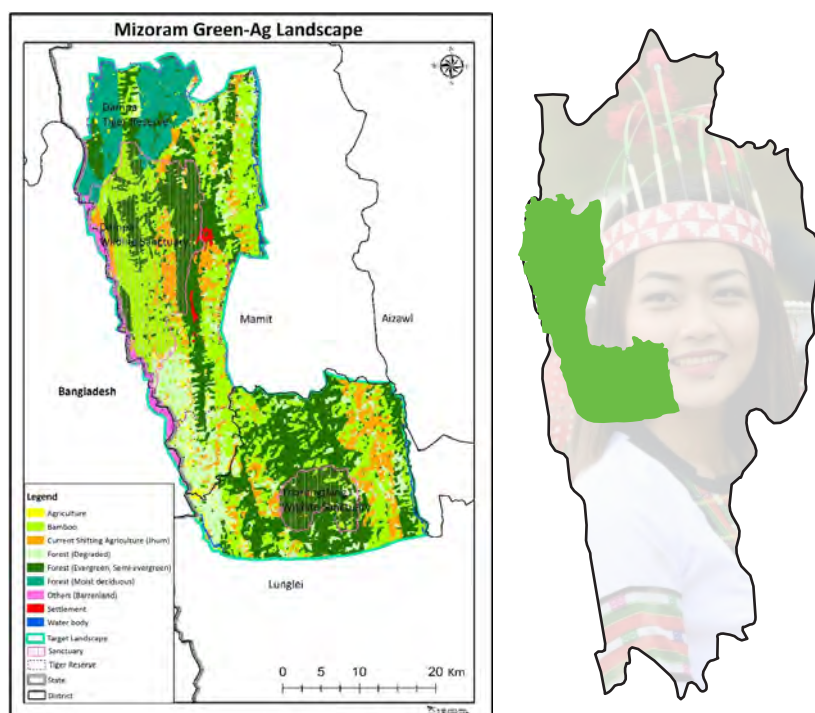
Operational Preparedness for Project Implementation

The session started with presentations by the Operational Partners. Each of the partnering states presented on the current status of the project in their respective states. The states also used this platform to highlight their major challenges, and the support required from the NPMU and FAO for effective project implementation.

Mizoram

The Mizoram government is implementing the Green-Ag project in the Dampa Green Landscape, which includes the Dampa Tiger Reserve and the Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary covering an area of 145,670 hectares (ha). The Department of Agriculture (Crop husbandry) is the operational partner in Mizoram. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 12**

Figure 12: Dampa Green Landscape and Its Location in Mizoram



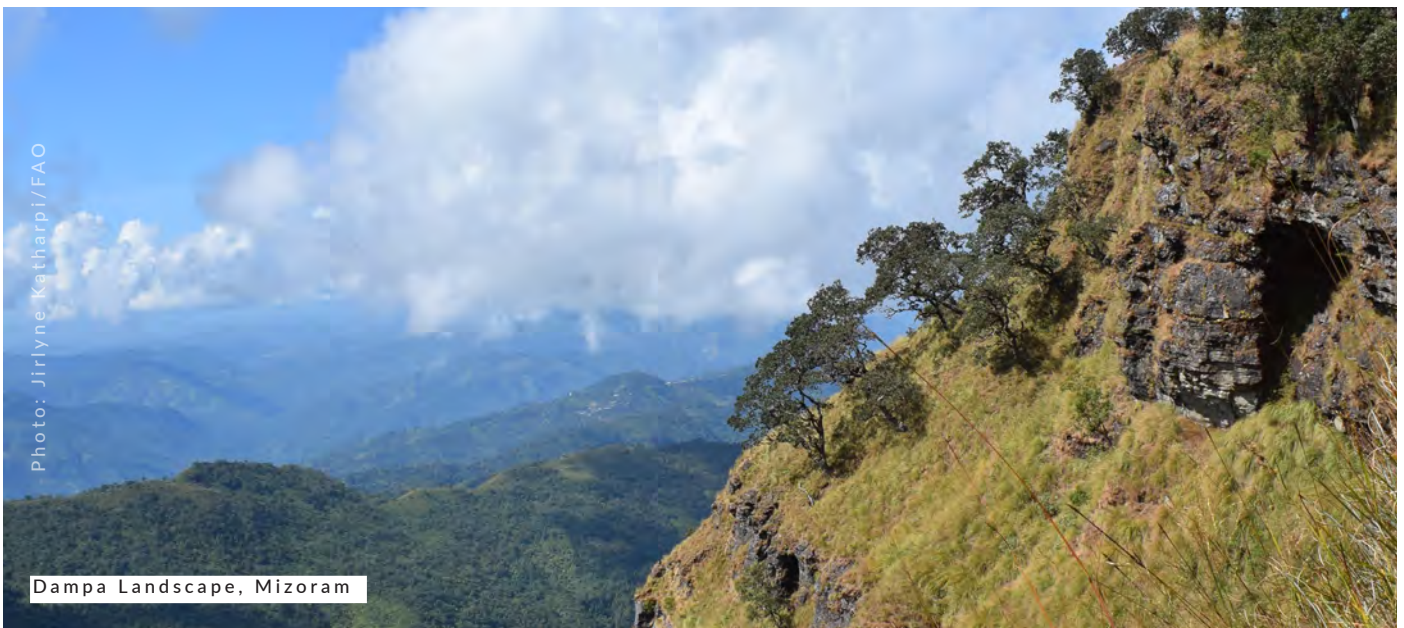
Status Highlights

- State Steering Committee (SSC) constituted vide notification no.B.13016/2/2016-AGR dated 12 October 2018
- First State steering Committee was held on 23 April 2019 where in the Annual Work Plan - Year 1 has been approved.
- No Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has been created as the Department of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry) will be directly implementing the project and has created a separate GEF project account to accept funds directly from FAO.

- Operational Partner Agreement signed with the Department of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry) on 20 May 2019.
- Vacancy announcement has been issued for recruitment of project staff in State Project Management Unit (SPMU) and Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU).
- First installment of fund was received on 1 October 2019
- As per Mizoram's request, FAO has shortlisted the candidates for written examination of different posts.

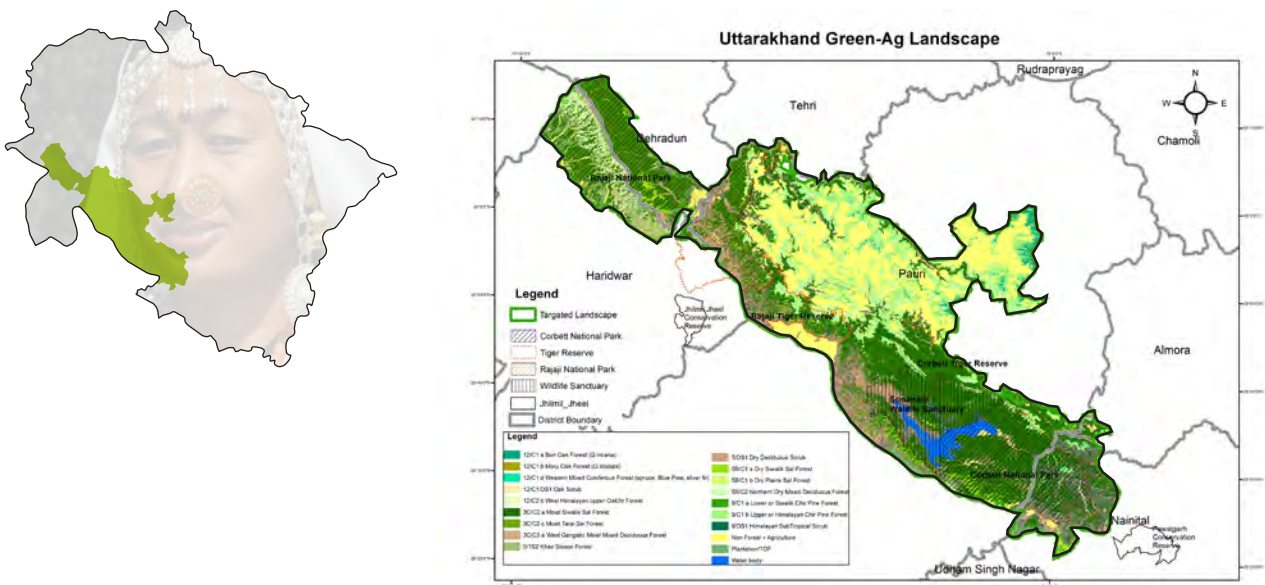
Action Points

- Recruitment process to be completed by January 2020.



Uttarakhand

Figure 13: Corbett Green Landscape and Its Location in Uttarakhand



In Uttarakhand, the project is being implemented in Corbett Tiger Reserve and Rajaji Tiger Reserve, covering an area of 324,696 ha. The state constituted the State Steering Committee in December 2018, which held its first meeting in February 2019. The Watershed Project Management Unit under the Department of Watershed Development is the Operational Partner (OP) for the project. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 13**.

Status Highlights

- State Steering Committee (SSC) constituted vide notification no. 2018-52(5)2017 dated December 03, 2018
- First State steering Committee was held on February 22, 2019 where in the Annual Work Plan and Budget – Year One has been approved.
- Watershed Project Management Unit is the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created and will receive funds from FAO.
- The dedicated GEF account has been opened in a commercial bank and shared with NPMU.
- Operational Partner Agreement was signed on August 08, 2019
- Request for transfer of fund has been placed as per the OP agreement.
- The OP has requested utilization of services of few officials from other donor-funded projects for the Green-Ag project.
- Process of procurement of FAO will be shared with OP.

Action Points

- OP to share the list of officials from other donor-funded projects, whose services will be availed in the Green-Ag project with an undertaking that work of Green-Ag project will not be compromised on this count. In addition, OP should begin recruitment process for rest of the staff at SPMU and GLIU levels.
- Fund advance request format to be shared by FAO.
- OP to send the request for advance payment in the format shared by FAO.

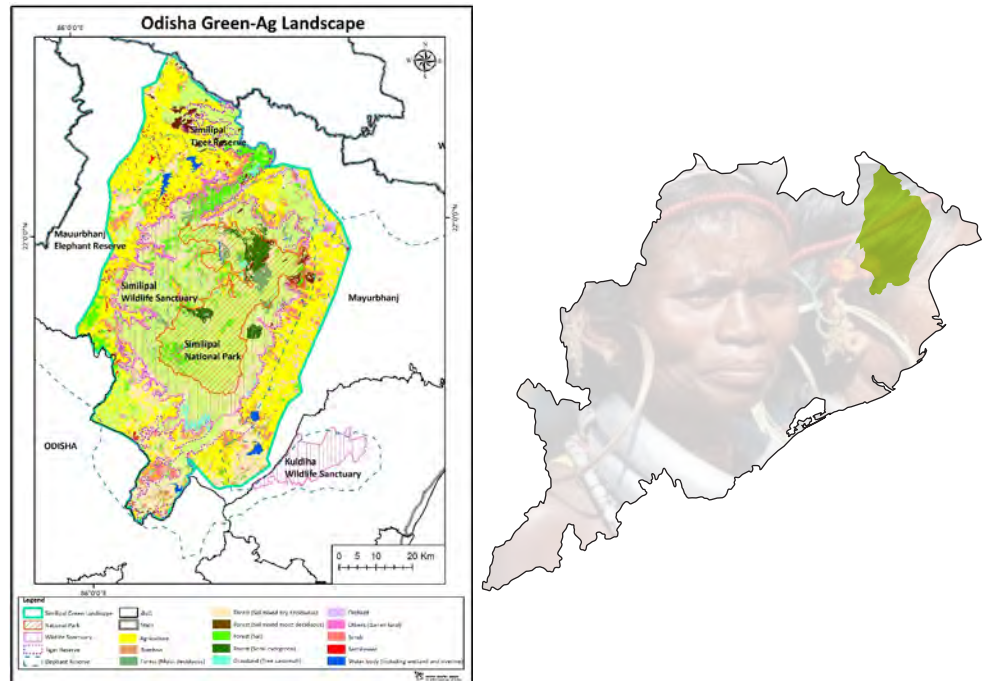


Photo: Jirlyne Katharpi/FAO

Rajaji Landscape, Uttarakhand

Odisha

Figure 14: Similipal Green Landscape and Its Location in Odisha



In Odisha, the project landscape is spread over 556,900 ha of the UNESCO recognized Similipal Biosphere Reserve in Mayurbhanj district. The Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension (IMAGE) and the Directorate of Soil Conservation and Watershed Development both under the Department of Agriculture, Government of Odisha are the Operational Partner and Nodal Agency respectively.

Status Highlights

- State Steering Committee (SSC) constituted vide notification no. 9563 dated May 28, 2019
- First Steering Committee held on July 26, 2019
- IMAGE is the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the project and the dedicated GEF account created by IMAGE.
- Operational Partner Agreement (OPA) signed by IMAGE on October 31, 2019
- IMAGE has to send the advance request for release of fund as per OP agreement.
- First meeting of District Technical Support Group held last month, discussed the annual work plan in detail and approved. The District Nodal officer was also nominated.
- Requested that salary structure of various project personnel be harmonized across the project to avoid future discontent on this account.

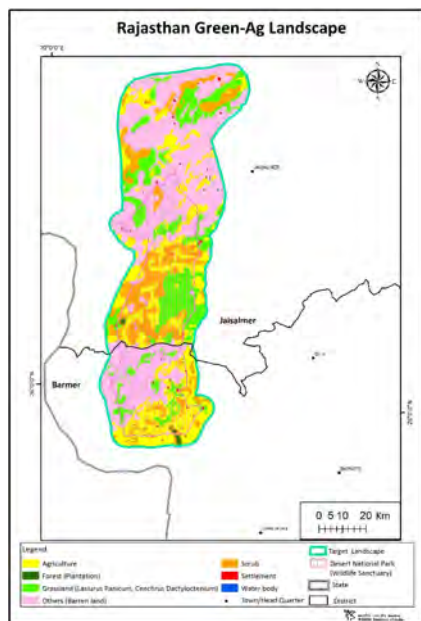
Action Points

- OP to initiate the recruitment process
- Fund request format to be shared by FAO
- OP to send the request for advance payment request in the format shared by FAO.
- The issue of uniformity in salary structure across five states needs to be discussed amongst OPs.



Rajasthan

Figure 15: Desert Green Landscape and Its Location in Rajasthan



The project's landscape in Rajasthan includes parts of Jaisalmer and Barmer districts. The total area of the landscape is around 674,082 ha, which includes the Desert National Park (316,200 ha). The Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan will implement the project in the state.

Status Highlights

- State Steering Committee (SSC) Constituted. Notification issued on October 09, 2019.
- Separate Account for GEF to be opened soon.

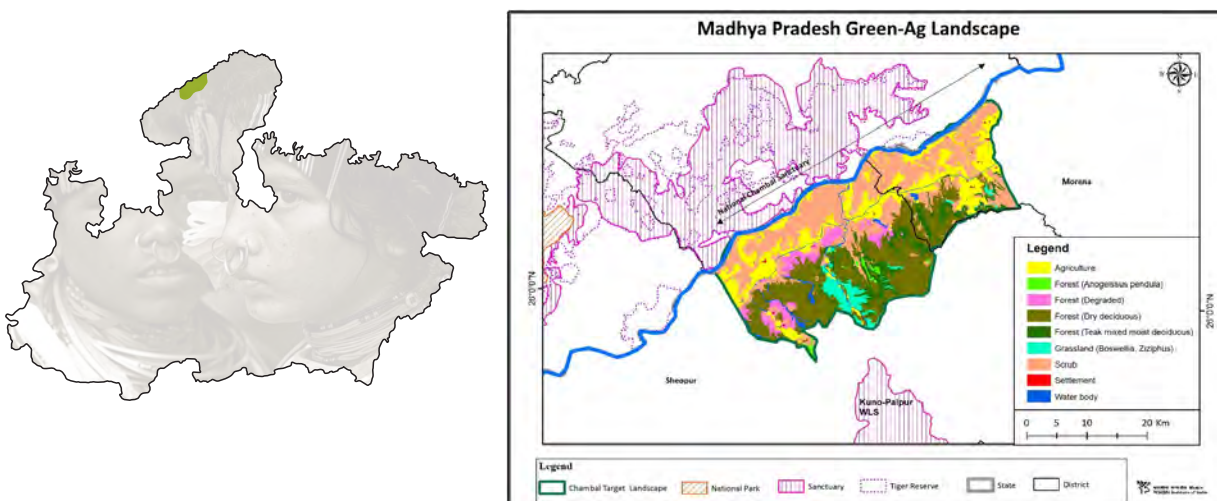
Action Points

- OP to open the GEF project bank account and share the details with FAO
- Request for SSC meeting already sent to OP, seeking an early date for SSC meeting.



Madhya Pradesh

Figure 16: Chambal Green Landscape and Its Location in Madhya Pradesh



The project's target landscape (97982 ha) in Madhya Pradesh includes parts of Sheopur and Morena districts. The project's associated area is the National Chambal Sanctuary that includes an important part of the Chambal River. The sanctuary's area is 134,475 ha, and includes a buffer zone of approximately 400,000 hectares. Although, the sanctuary falls in three states, the project's focal area is only Madhya Pradesh. The Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development, Madhya Pradesh will implement the project in the state. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 14**.

Status Highlights

- GEF bank account has been created for the project, but OP is yet to be made party joint signatory to the account.
- Order Constituting SSC still not issued. It was informed to OP representatives that despite continuous follow up with the state, these issues have not been addressed which is affecting the program adversely. It was also recalled that FAOR and other FAO officials visited MP on request of the MP Govt. on October 31, 2019 and made a presentation on Green-Ag project to the Principal Secretary, Agriculture and Commissioner, Agriculture and other officials of Agriculture Directorate. The meeting saw these issues being brought to their notice with a request to expedite for the implementation of project. FAO reiterated the same point again.
- Annual Work plan Budget Year One has been finalized and the approval from SSC is awaited.

Action Points

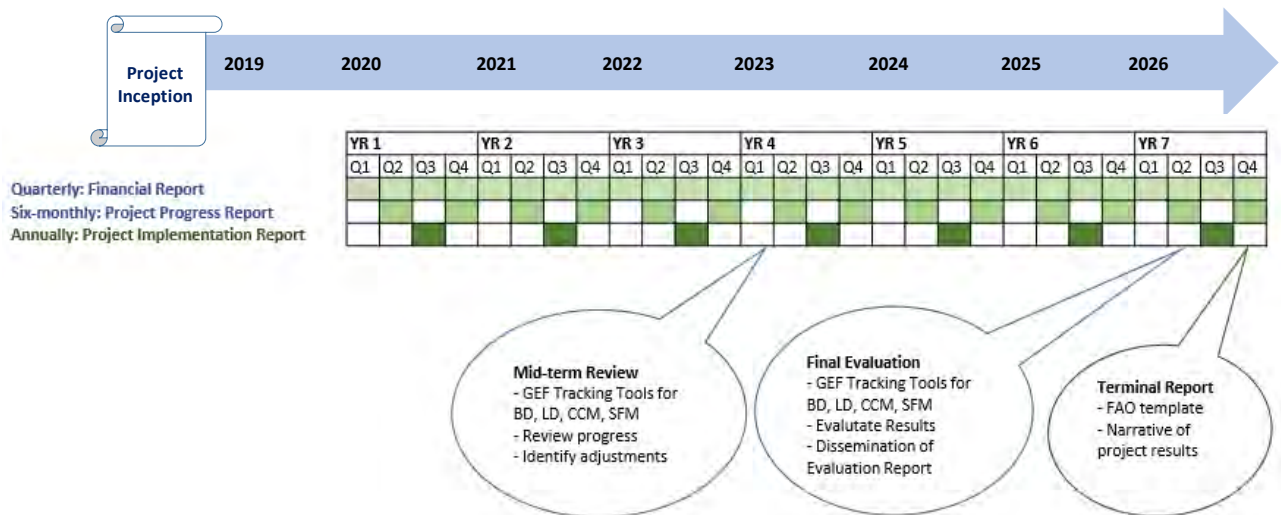
- SSC constitution notice to be issued
- SSC meeting date to be finalized
- The name of the OP to be added in the account opened, for transfer of GEF fund.



Project Monitoring and Reporting

The second presentation of Technical session 4 was on **Project Monitoring and Reporting (Narrative and Financial)** by Ms. Naoko Nakagawa, FAO RAP. The presentation dealt with the different reporting formats and the minimum mandatory reporting requirements with timeline for reporting the physical and financial progress of the project. The presentation focused on the reporting requirements like Quarterly Financial Report, Project Progress Report (half yearly), and Project Implementation report (PIR) (yearly), Midterm and Final Evaluation. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 15**.

Figure 17: Minimum Mandatory Reporting Requirements



Key Discussion Points

Following the presentation, there was an open discussion and clarifications were provided. The discussion points are summarized below:

- This project is complex from the geographic as well as the thematic point of view. Taking the landscape approach means that the aspects of agriculture, other rural livelihoods, forests, and protected areas need to be taken into consideration and harmonized.
- All stakeholders in the project need to embrace the landscape approach.
- Technical support will be required at all levels and senior resource people will be mobilised for this.
- The success of this project lies in thinking out-of-the-box and seeing how things can be done differently.
- The procurement process of FAO to be shared with all OPs

Recruitment and Procurement

The final presentation during the technical session IV was made by Ms. Uma Balaji and Mr. Rahul Krishnan. Mr. Krishnan, Livestock Expert, NPMU, FAO India outlined the recruitment process at state and district levels, in which he shared about the various positions at State Project Management Unit (SPMU) and Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU). He provided details of the recruitment process to be followed by the operational partners of the respective states.

Ms. Uma Balaji, FAO India, provided an overview on the guidelines pertaining to Procurement of Goods and Services. She stressed the Operational Partners to adhere to the procurement rules/ guidelines of their respective State Governments. She shared that the National Project Monitoring Unit (NPMU) will provide required support in the procurement process. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 16**.



Photo: Mark Johnstad/FAO

Dampa Landscape, Mizoram



Photo: Mark Johnstad/FAO

Bird's eye Chilly-endemic to Mizoram

WORKSHOP DAY 3

Workshop Day 3 November 09, 2019

Green-Ag Project Inaugural Session

The inaugural session of the Green-Ag Project was attended by Dr. Alka Bhargava, Additional Secretary, DAC&FW; Ms. Namita Priyadarshree, Joint Secretary, DAC&FW and Mr. Jeffrey Griffin, Senior Coordinator, GEF Unit at the FAO Headquarters in Rome.

In his welcome address, Mr. Tomio Shichiri, FAO Representative in India extended a warm welcome to all and appreciated efforts made by the participants to attend the workshop. He stated that the inception workshop provided a great platform to share the project concept with a range of stakeholders. He underscored the project rationale, which aims to integrate environmental concerns in the agriculture sector and seeks to harmonize priorities and investments between the country's agricultural and environmental sectors.

He appreciated the ongoing efforts of agroforestry and wildlife conservation in Chambal ravines, one of the project sites. He laid emphasis on a meaningful and active participation of all the project partners for the successful implementation of the project.

Ms. Seema Bhatt, NPMU, FAO India presented an overview of the Green-Ag Project. She outlined the project concept, rationale, objectives, approach, key outcomes and results. Furthermore, she analysed the opportunities and challenges in the five project landscapes. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 17**.

Mr. Jeffrey Griffin, Senior Co-ordinator, GEF Unit, FAO Headquarters in Rome, highlighted the underlying partnership between the GEF, FAO and the Government of India in the project. He presented an overview of the growth in the FAO-GEF portfolio and various works of FAO across GEF Program. He acknowledged the strengths and technical competencies of FAO in relevant technical areas. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 18**.

Ms. Namita Priyadarshree, Chairperson, National Project Monitoring Unit cum Joint Secretary, NRM and RFS, DAC&FW highlighted the potential of the project to increase farmers' income through a greater coherence between GoI policies, investments and institutions, concerned with conservation and agriculture production at the landscape level. She was hopeful about a paradigm shift towards sustainable agriculture that would ensure food security and resilient livelihoods by scaling up existing government initiatives and bridging the gaps if any, through the project interventions.

Dr. Alka Bhargava, Additional Secretary, DAC&FW, emphasized that efforts to enhance food production in India must be within the framework of sustainable natural resource management and improved accessibility to food. She drew attention towards unsustainable practices in Indian agriculture sector

creating enormous stress on the country's limited water resources, particularly groundwater aquifers. She also pointed out how climate change is an emerging threat that can accelerate the loss of agricultural productivity. She was hopeful that the multi-sectoral collaboration between various partners would result in benefits across sectors and boundaries.

In the end, Mr. RB Sinha, FAO India proposed the vote of thanks to all the participants for their valuable time and inputs. He expressed his sincere gratitude to Dr. Alka Bhargava, Mrs. Namitha Priyadarshee, Mr. Jeffrey Griffin, and Dr. Thomas Hoffer for having taken time out of their important schedules to contribute to the workshop. He hoped that, this would mark the beginning of a meaningful and productive partnership towards attainment of global environmental benefits.



Photo: Seema Bhatnagar/FAO

Indigenous Woman sun-drying paddy in Similipal Landscape, Odisha

CONCLUSION

The workshop served as a platform for all stakeholders to discuss and reach common understanding on project objectives, concepts, implementation plans, roles and responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms. Aside from laying the roadmap, the workshop provided an opportunity for Operational Partners to discuss implementation issues and seek support required to get the project off the ground. Efficacy of cross-sectoral collaboration for successful landscape management was underscored. The importance of convergence with ongoing programs in the respective states and districts was recognized. It was agreed that NPMU will support the Operational Partners to organize State and Landscape level inception workshops to orient relevant stakeholders.

Participation of relevant stakeholders from the partner states demonstrated their interest and receptivity to the project. After the project inaugural session, the Hon'ble Union Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar interacted with the FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture Officials. The Minister expressed the full support of the Ministry of Agriculture and his personal support to the project. He expressed interest in visiting the Chambal Project site and mobilizing Government officials for landscape-level planning and its effective implementation. Also, he stressed the importance of enhancing capacities of all stakeholders. He also exhorted the DAC&FW and FAO Officials to take the inter-sectoral collaboration required for this project as a challenge and ensure that "project objectives" are achieved.



Photo: Sanjay Shukla, IFS, 1992, MP

ANNEXURES

Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)-Keystone Species of Corbett Tiger Reserve, Similipal Tiger Reserve, and Dampa Tiger Reserve

Annexure I

List of Participants

Name	Designation	Department/Address
Mr. Narendra Singh Tomar	Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and Minister of Rural Development, Govt. of India	MoAFW
Dr. Alka Bhargava	Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW)	DAC&FW
Dr. Namita Priyadarshree	Joint Secretary, RFS NRM	DAC&FW
Mr. Pankaj Tyagi	Director, Rainfed Farming System and Watershed Development Division	DAC&FW

States

Name	Designation	Department/Address
Mr. Lalhingthanga	Commissioner & Secretary	Govt. of Mizoram
Mr. Rohmingthanga Colney	Director Agriculture	Govt. of Mizoram
Mr. Pu Liandawal	PCCF (WL)	EF&CC Dept Mizoram
Mr. Pu C Lalbiaka	Field Director	Govt. of Mizoram
Ms. Lalengzami Haolai	Deputy Director	Govt. of Mizoram
Mr. Avnish Chaturvedi	Deputy Director	Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Department, Govt. of MP
Mr. Manoj Kumar Agrawal	Principal Adviser, State Planning Commission	Govt. of MP
Mr. Bhanu Prakash Sharma	Assistant Director	Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Department, Govt. of MP
Mr. Pradeep Guha	Asst Statistical Officer, Organic	Govt. of MP
Mr. B S Anmigeri	CCF Gwalior	Govt. of MP
Mr. Brijendra Srivastava	DFO Kuno-Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary, Sheopur	Govt. of MP
Mr. Sudhanshu Yadav	DFO Sheopur	Govt. of MP
Mr. Abhinava Pallava	DFO Gwalior	Govt. of MP
Mr. G K Chand	SDO Forest	Govt. of MP
Mr. P D Gabriel	DFO Morena	Govt. of MP
Mr. Subhendu Kumar Das	Deputy Director Soil and Water Conservation, Mayurbhanj	Govt. of Odisha
Mr. Biswajayee Mishra	Assistant Director, IMAGE	Govt. of Odisha
Mr. Amiya Kumar Das	AAO	Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment, Govt. of Odisha
Mr. Purusottam Sahu	AAO	Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment, Govt. of Odisha
Mr. R S Narwal	Deputy Director, Dept of Agriculture	Govt. of Rajasthan
Mr. Kishori Lal Verma	Deputy Director, Dept of Agriculture	Govt. of Rajasthan
Mr. P C Sharma	Deputy Director, Dept of Agriculture	Govt. of Rajasthan
Mr. Kapil Chandrawal	Director, Desert National Park Jaisalmer Rajasthan	O/o DCF (WL) Jaisalmer Govt of Rajasthan
Dr. Bhupinder Kaur Aulakh	Secretary, Watershed Development Department	Govt. of Uttarakhand
Mr. Sanatan	Project Director	Govt. of Uttarakhand
Ms. Neena Grewal	Project Director	Watershed Management Directorate, Govt. of Uttarakhand

Name	Designation	Department/Address
Mr. S K Singh	Deputy Director, Administration & Training	Watershed Management Directorate, Govt. of Uttarakhand
Dr. D S Rawat	Deputy Project Director,WMD	Watershed Management Directorate, Govt. of Uttarakhand

FAO

Name	Designation	Department/Address
Mr. Jeffrey Griffin	Senior Coordinator, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	FAO Rome
Mr. Sameer Karki	Funding Liaison Officer (FLO), FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	FAO Rome
Dr. Thomas Hofer	Senior Forestry Officer, RAP; and Lead Technical Officer (LTO), Green-Ag Project	FAO RAP
Ms. Naoko Nakagawa	Programme Officer, Country Support Group	FAO RAP
Mr. Tomio Shichiri	FAO Representative in India	FAO India
Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva	Assistant FAO Representative	FAO India
Mr. P V Sunil	Programme Associate	FAO India
Mr. Nitin Kumar	Admin Associate	FAO India
Mr. RB Sinha	Project Director, Green-Ag project	FAO India
Ms. Seema Bhatt	NRM Specialist	FAO India
Mr. Rahul Krishnan	Animal Husbandary Specilaist	FAO India
Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi	Project Associate	FAO India
Mr. Mohammad Arif	Budget & Finance Specialist	FAO India
Ms. Uma Balaji	Admn & Operations Officer	FAO India
Ms. C Lalnunthari	Research Associate	FAO India



Annexure 2

Workshop Agenda

Name	Designation
6 November 2019 (Wednesday)	Arrival of participants Check-in
7 November 2019 (Thursday)	Field Visit & Technical Session I (Emerald Hall, 1st Floor)
6:30 am	Drive to Morena
7:30 - 8:30 am	Chambal National Sanctuary (river cruise)
8:30- 9:00 am	Visit to Gharial and Crocodile captive breeding centre
9:00 – 10:00 am	Breakfast
10:00 am	Departure for Gwalior
12:30 - 1:30	Lunch: Gwalior
1:30 to 2:00 pm	Registration
2:00 – 5:30 pm	Technical Session I
2:00- 2:15 pm	Welcome and Participant Introductions
2.15 – 2.45 pm	Project Overview – Dr. Konda Chavva, FAO India
2:45 – 3:15 pm	Landscape Approach – Dr. Thomas Hofer, FAO RAP
3.15 – 3.30 pm	Tea/Coffee Break
3:30- 3:45 pm	Green-Ag Landscape Approach – Ms. Seema Bhatt, FAO India
3:45 – 4:00 pm	Green Landscape Monitoring System and Protocols – Mr. Sameer Karki, FAO Rome
4:00 - 4:15 pm	Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy – Mr. Sameer Karki, FAO Rome
4:15 – 4:30 pm	Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) – Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi, FAO India
4:30- 5.30 pm	Discussions
8 November 2019 (Friday)	Technical Session II, III & IV (Emerald Hall, 1st Floor)
9:30 – 11:00 am	Technical Session II
9:30 – 9:50 am	Green-Ag Project Implementation Arrangements – Dr. Konda Chavva, FAO India
9:50 – 10:10 am	Roles and responsibilities of FAO and Operational Partners – Dr. Konda Chavva, FAO India
10:10 – 11:00 am	Discussions
11:00 – 11:15 am	Tea break
11.15- 1:00 pm	Technical Session III
11.15- 11:45 am	Project Work Plan (Overview) – Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi, FAO India
11: 45 - 12:15 pm	Annual Work Plan and Budget of Project Year 1 – Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi, FAO India
12:15- 1:00 pm	Discussions
1:00 - 2:00 pm	Lunch
2:00 - 5:30 pm	Technical Session IV
2:00 - 3:15 pm	Operational Preparedness for Project Implementation – Presentation by States
3:15 - 3:30 pm	Tea Break

Name	Designation
3:30 - 4:00 pm	Project Monitoring and Reporting (Narrative and financial) – Ms. Naoko Nakagawa, FAO RAP
4:00 - 4:45 pm	Procurement – Ms. Uma Balaji, & Mr. Rahul Krishnan, FAO India
4:45- 5:30 pm	Discussion and Next steps
9 November 2019 (Saturday)	Green-Agriculture Project Inaugural Session (VARAK I, Ground Floor)
10.00 am onwards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting of Lamp • Felicitations & Welcome remarks – Mr. Tomio Shichiri, FAOR India • Project Presentation – Ms. Seema Bhatt, FAO India • Opening Remarks – Mr. Jeffrey Griffin, FAO in Rome • Special Remarks – Ms. Namita Priyadarshiee, Chairperson, National Project Monitoring Unit cum Joint Secretary, RFS NRM, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare • Special Address – Ms. Alka Bhargava, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare
12.45 – 1.00 pm	Vote of Thanks, Mr. RB Sinha, Project Director Green-Ag, FAO India
1:00 -1:30 pm	Media interactions
1:30 – 2:30 pm	Lunch



Dr. Thomas Hofer: Senior Forestry Officer, RAP; and Lead Technical Officer (LTO), Green-Ag Project



Ms. Naoko Nakagawa: Programme Officer, Country Support Group, RAP





Ms. Seema Bhatt, NRM Specialist, NPMU, FAO India




Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi, Project Associate, Green-Ag project

Annexure 3



 GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET


Government Of India

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

 Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes



Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Introduction to the



gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

What is the GEF?

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

- Established in 1991
- Global funding mechanism for 5 major international environmental conventions:
 1. United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)
 2. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
 3. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
 4. Minamata Convention on Mercury
 5. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

GEF's Goal and Mission

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Goal: to address *global environmental issues* while supporting *national sustainable development initiatives*.

Mission: the GEF is a mechanism for *international cooperation* for the purpose of providing *new, and additional, grant* and concessional funding to meet the *agreed incremental costs* of measure to achieve agreed global environmental benefits.

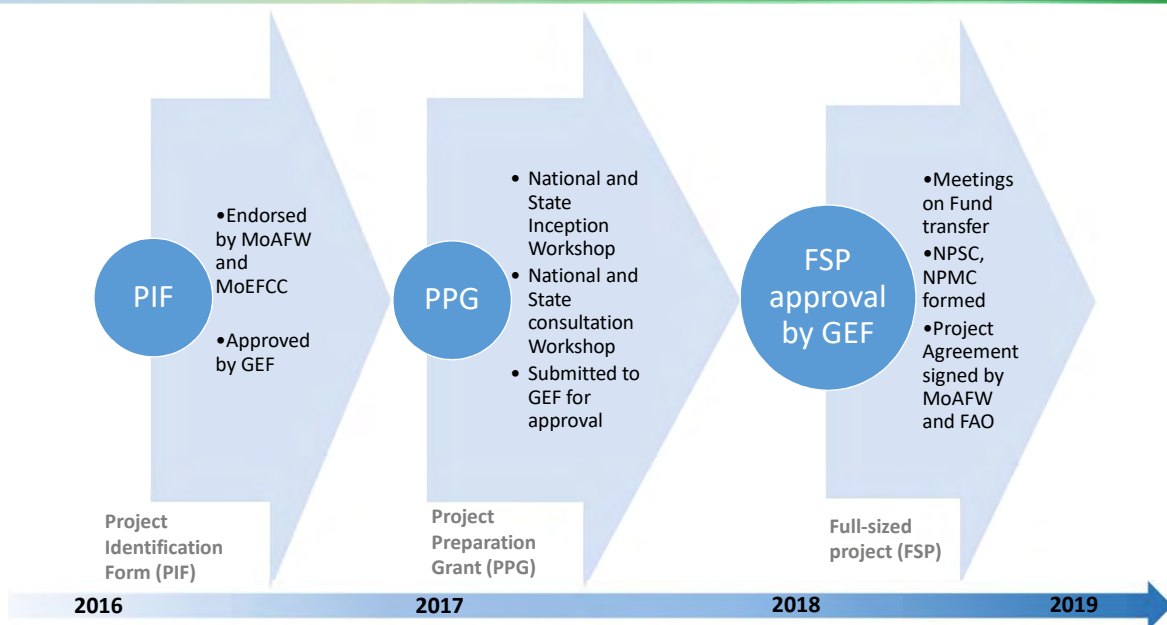
Key Requirements for a GEF Project

Green-Ag Project
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- Fits in National and State Priorities
- Fits with GEF strategies – to achieve global environmental benefits
- Builds on good baseline of work by government, communities, private sector and NGOs – must show co funding
- Is cost effective, sustainable, replicable
- Considered catalytic and bring about real impacts at local, State and National level

Project Development Timeline

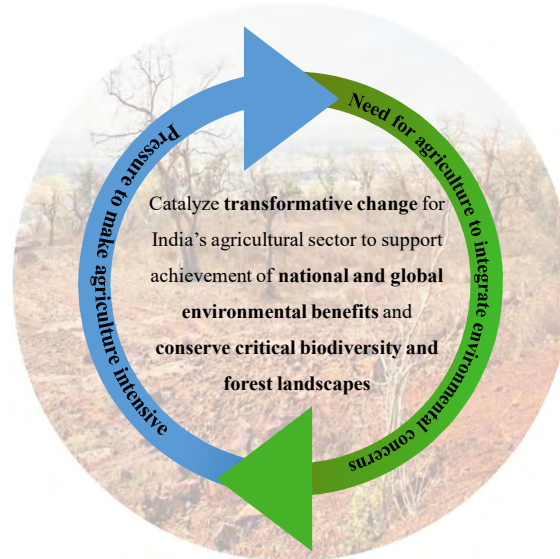
Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



Project Rationale

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

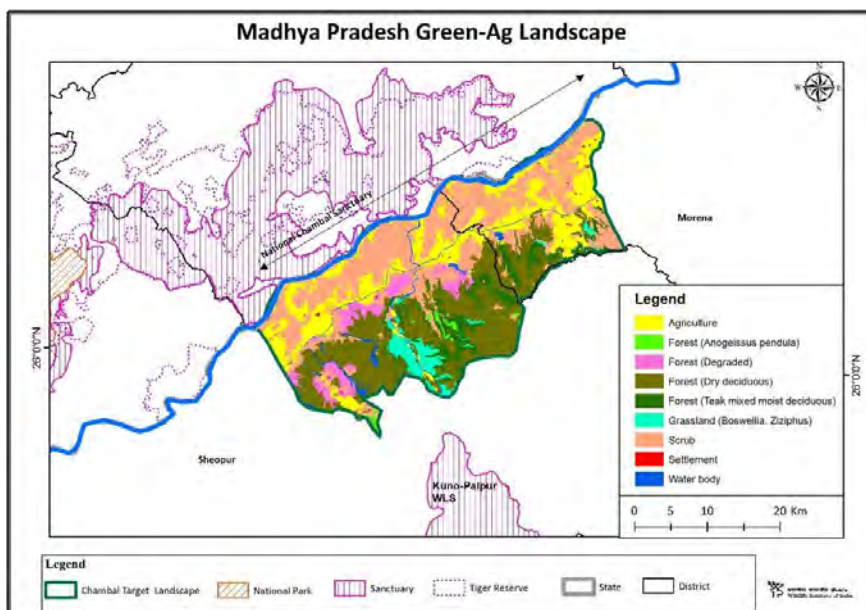
- *Unsustainable agriculture and loss of agrobiodiversity*
- *Negative impacts on land and water*
- *Increased Greenhouse gas emission*



- *Loss and degradation of natural ecosystems and wild species*
- *Forest degradation and loss*
- *Threats to Protected Areas (PA) and connectivity between them*

Chambal Green Landscape

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



- 97,982 ha landscape in Sheopur and Morena districts, along the Chambal river
- National Chambal Sanctuary
- Approx. number of Villages: 93
- Approx. total population of 102,141 persons (16,163 HH)

Chambal Green Landscape

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

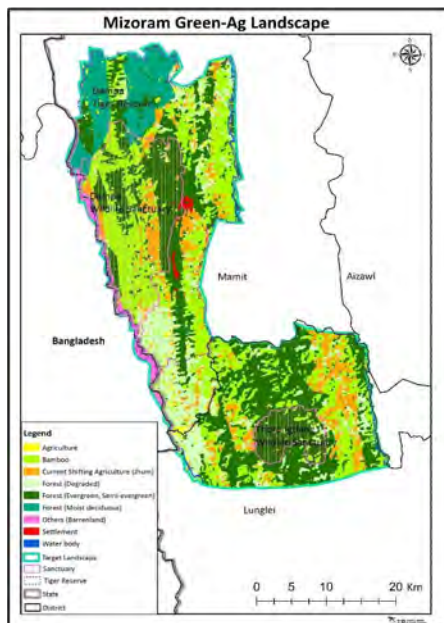
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- **Unsustainable use of natural resources** by local communities
- **Threat to the National Chambal Sanctuary** from unsustainable cropping and livestock management practices
- **Loss of agrobiodiversity** – decline in the cultivation of locally adapted indigenous crops
- **Expansion of ravines**

Dampa -Thorangtlang Green Landscape

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



- 145,670 ha. in Lunglei and Aizawl districts
- Dampa Tiger Reserve, & Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary
- Approx. number of Villages: 50
- Approx. total population of 44,274 persons (16,578 HH)

Dampa -Thorangtlang Green Landscape

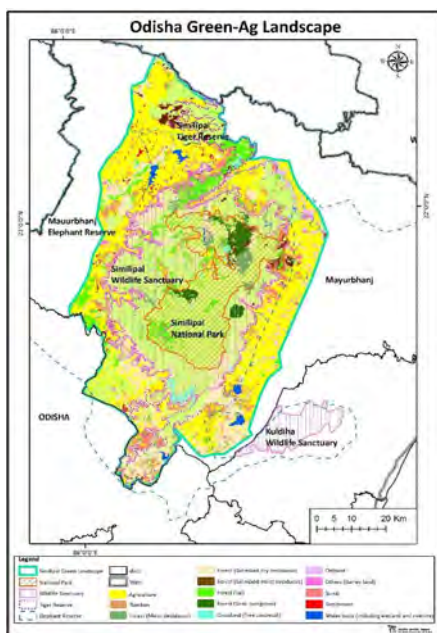
Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



- **Loss of agrobiodiversity** – shift to commercial plantations from traditional crops
- **Shortened *jhum* cycles** – pressure on critical forest habitat, increased land degradation and increased incidences of forest fire
- **Increased hunting and exploitation** of wildlife resources

Similipal Green Landscape

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



- 556,900 ha. in Mayurbhanj district
- Similipal Tiger Reserve, the Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Approx. number of Villages: 1,461
- Approx. total population of 795,804 persons (170,000 HH).

Similipal Green Landscape

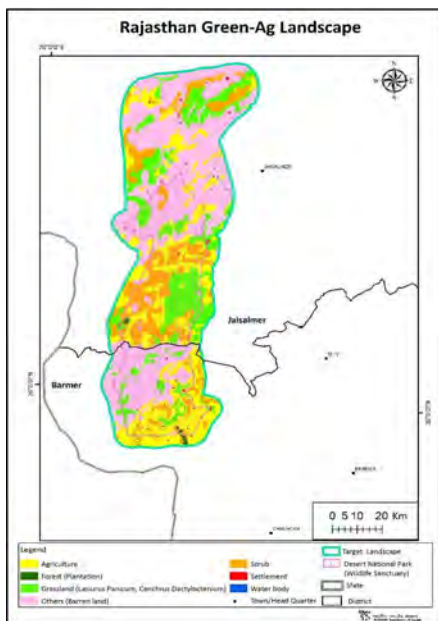
Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



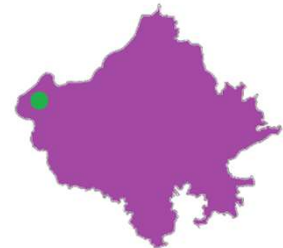
- **Loss of agrobiodiversity** – high yielding species replacing traditional varieties
- **Conversion of forestland** – pressure from agriculture, constructions of dams and mining activities
- **Human wildlife conflict** – human settlement in close ranges of protected sanctuary

Desert National Park Green Landscape

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



- 674,082 ha. across Jaisalmer and Barmer districts
- Desert National Park.
- Approx. number of Villages: 81 (census villages)
- Approx. total population of 66,734 persons (11,912 HH)



Desert National Park Green Landscape

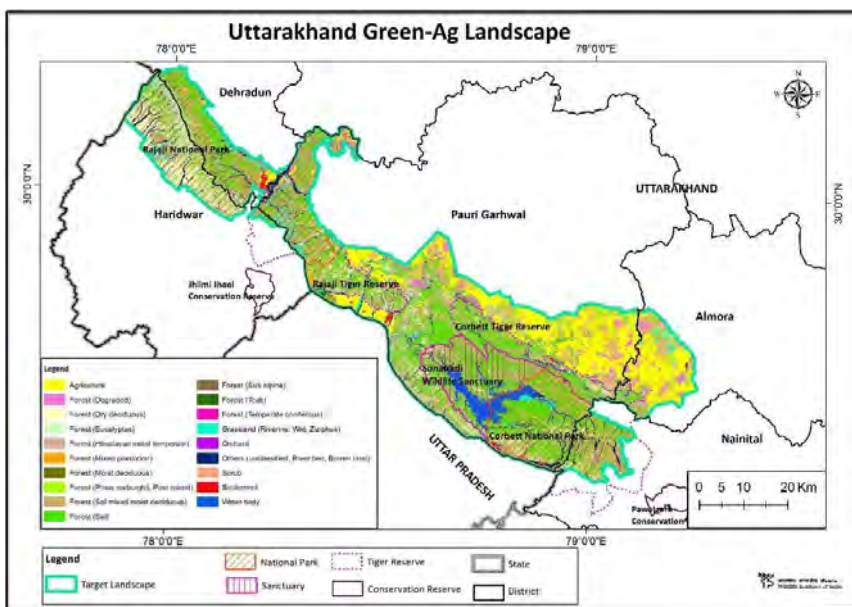
Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



- **Overgrazing** – increased herd sizes exceed grassland carrying capacity
- **Input intensive agriculture practices** – leads to land degradation and effect on wildlife
- **Habitat loss of local wildlife** – decline in grassland cover and increased poaching
- **Introduction of alien invasive species**

Corbett - Rajaji Green Landscape

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



- 324,696 ha in Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Dehradun, and Haridwar districts.
- Corbett & Rajaji Tiger Reserves
- Approx. number of Villages: 1,071
- Approx. total population of 235,528 persons (49,331 HH)

Corbett - Rajaji Green Landscape

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



- **Loss of agrobiodiversity** – high yielding commercial species replacing traditional varieties and detrimental downstream effects
- **Increased commercial pressures** – inadequate planning and increased development
- **Human wildlife conflict** – human settlement in close ranges of protected sanctuary
- **Degradation of corridor**

Project Design

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Project Development Objective

Catalyze transformative change for India's agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes

Component 1:

Strengthening the enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream BD, SLM, CCM and SFM policies, priorities and practices into India's agricultural sector

Outcome 1.1: National and state level institutional, policy and programme frameworks strengthened to integrate environmental priorities into the agriculture sector to enhance delivery of global environmental benefits (GEB) across landscapes of highest conservation concern



Outcome 1.2: Cross-sectoral knowledge management and decision-making systems at national and state levels to support development and implementation of agro-ecological approaches at landscape levels that deliver global environmental benefits as well as socioeconomic benefits enhanced



Component 2:

Improved agricultural and conservation practices demonstrating sustainable production, livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of tangible BD, LD, CCM, and SFM benefits

Outcome 2.1: Institutional frameworks, mechanisms and capacities at District and Village levels to support decision-making and stakeholder participation in Green Landscape planning and management strengthened, with Green Landscape Management Plans developed and under implementation for target landscapes



Outcome 2.2: Households and communities able and incentivized to engage in agro-ecological practices that deliver meaningful GEB at the landscape level in target high conservation priority landscapes.



Cross Cutting themes:

Knowledge Management

Governance

Monitoring and Evaluation

Proposed Interventions

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Sustainable Agriculture

- Sustainable soil and water management
- Incentivize farmers to grow local land-races
- Support community seed banks
- Strengthen/ establish green value chains
- Facilitate linkages for local procurement by social safety net programmes
- Promote agroecological practices



Proposed Interventions

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Improved Livestock Management

- Improve quality of indigenous livestock
- Enhanced nutrition and fodder management
- Deworming and vaccination
- Improve outreach through *Prani Mitras/ Pashu Sakhis*
- Support community fodder banks



Proposed Interventions

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Community-based Natural Resource Management

Madhya Pradesh

- Engage community institutions to manage ravine and riverine ecosystems
- Stabilize steep & medium ravines
 - Soil and water conservation measures
 - Community forestry

Mizoram

- Scale up Mizoram Sloping Land Agriculture Technology (MiSALT)
- Develop detailed land-use plans for sustainable *Jhum*, forest, and other land and water management



Proposed Interventions

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Community-based Natural Resource Management

Rajasthan

- Community grassland management plans
 - rotational grazing
 - removal of invasive species
 - effective management of traditional forests (*Oran*)
 - revival of traditional grazing areas (*Gauchar*)
 - revival of water harvesting structures—*Khadin* and *tanka*

Uttarakhand and Odisha

- Design and implement micro-watershed management plans in high priority areas



Proposed Interventions

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Community-based Natural Resource Management

- Management of invasive species such as *Prosopis juliflora*, *lantana*, etc.
- Protection of habitats important for globally important biodiversity
- Address Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC)
- Address illegal hunting and poaching
- Promote indigenous medicinal and aromatic plants



Proposed Interventions

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

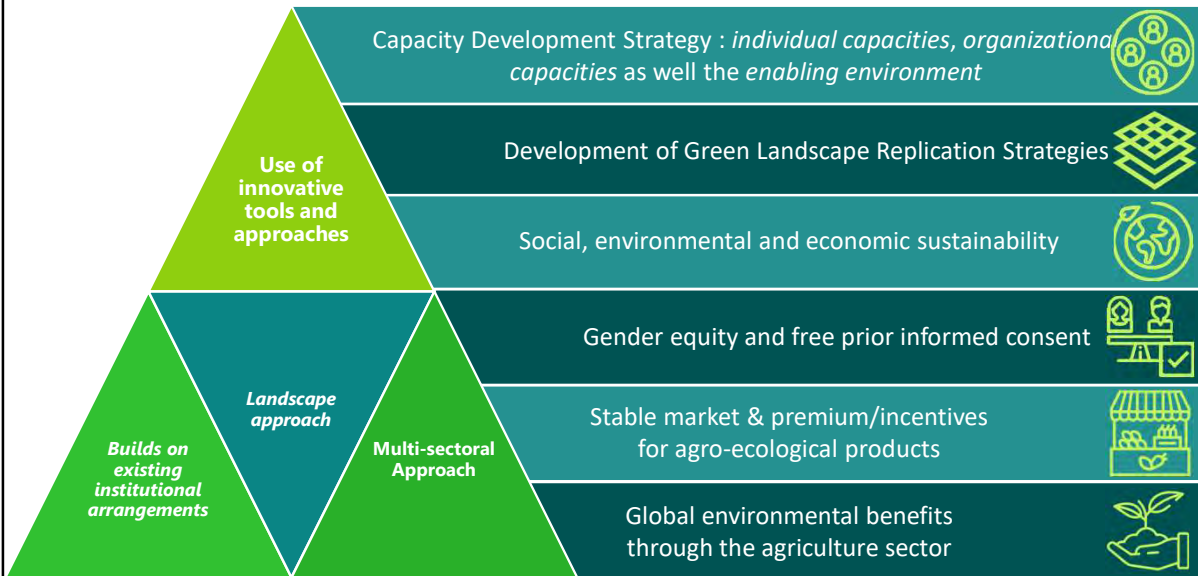
Incentivize Communities to adopt agroecological practices

- Promote Community-based Ecotourism
- Strengthen Green Value Chains for agrobiodiversity, medicinal plants and other farm products
- Support documentation and use of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge



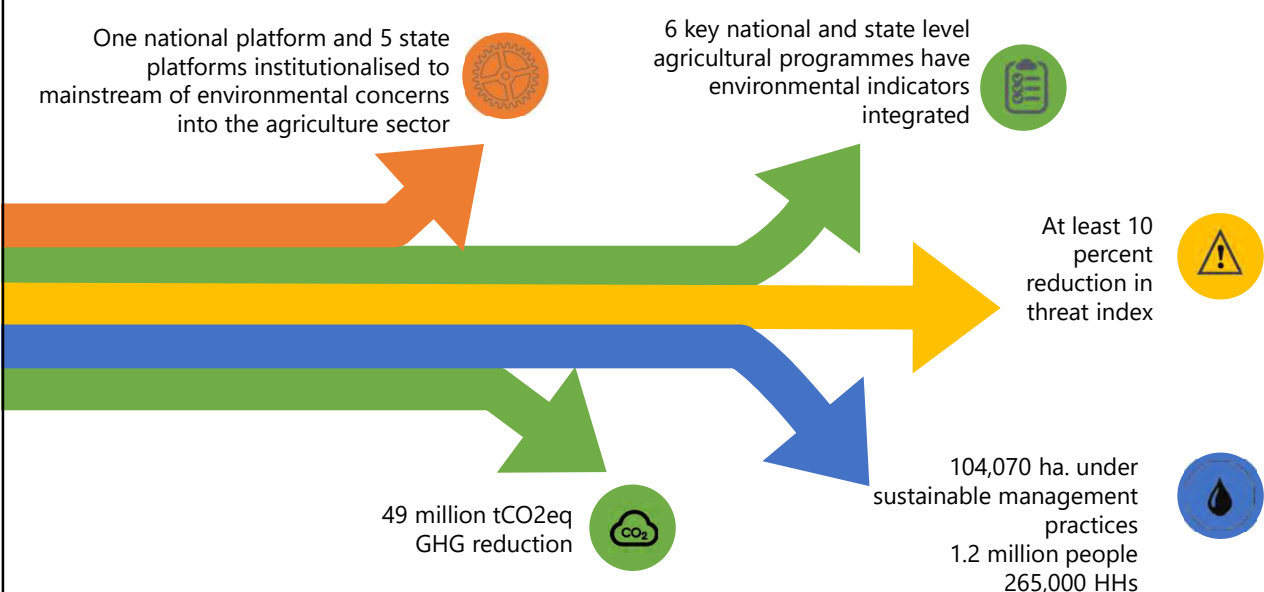
Project Innovativeness

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



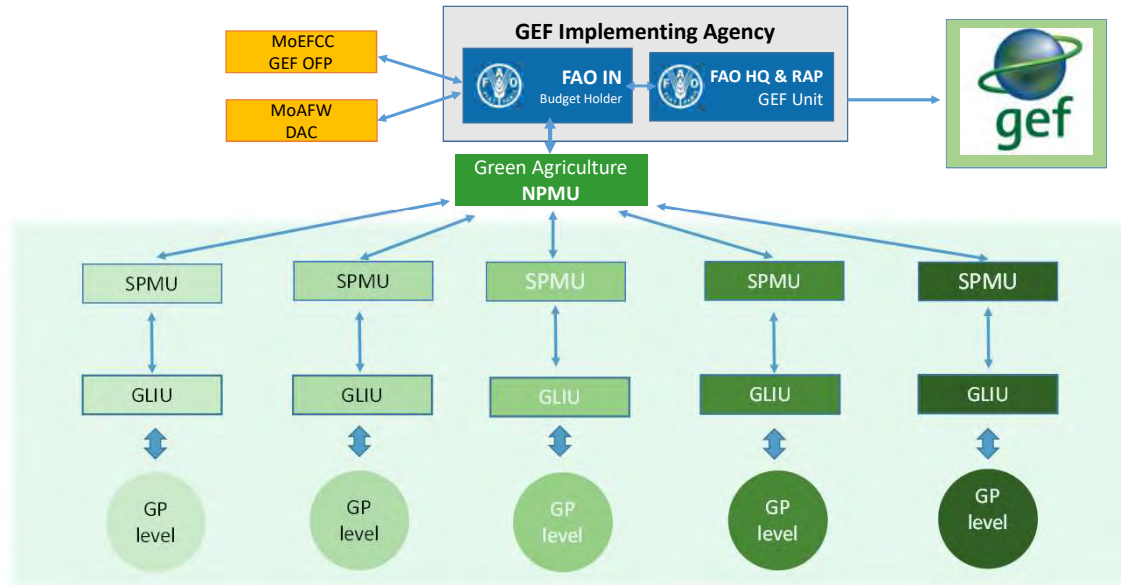
Key Results and Targets

Green-Ag Project
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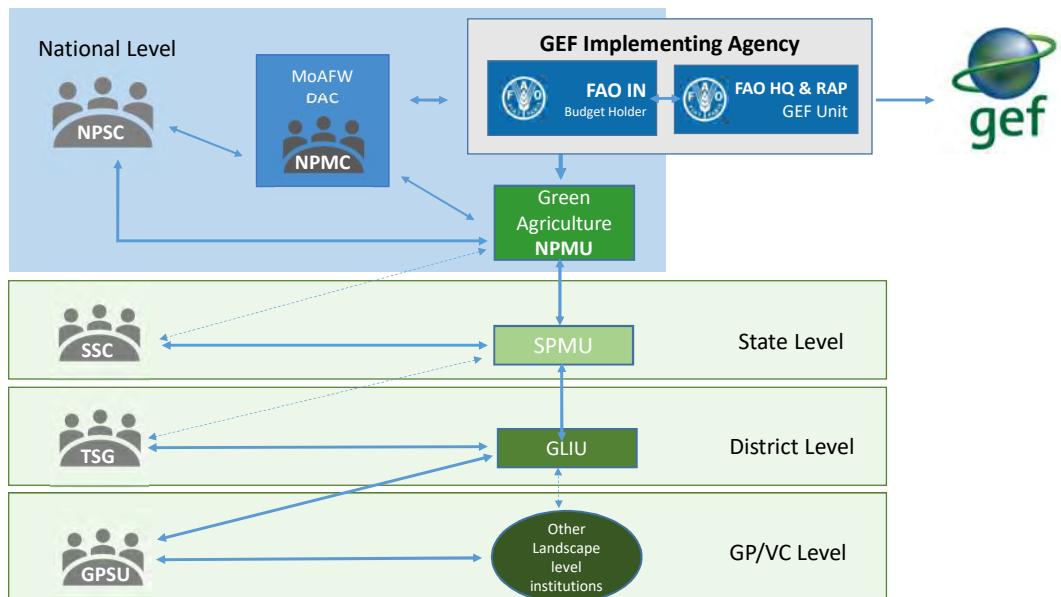
Project Implementation Units

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



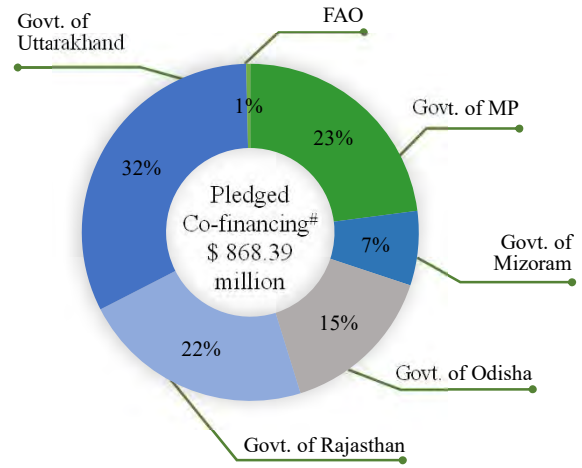
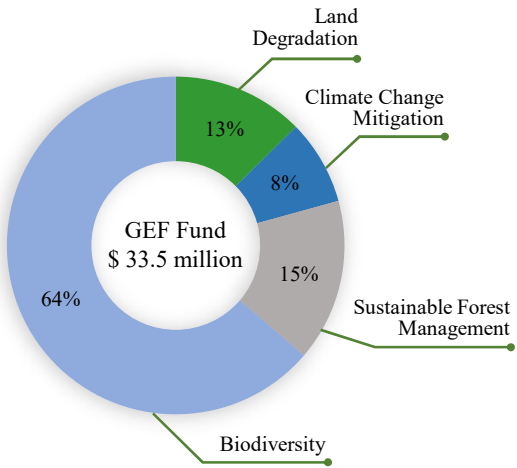
Project Policy Guidance and Coordination

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



Project Funding

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



State funding also include funding from Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Annexure 4



The Landscape approach – an introduction

GCP/IND/183/GFF: National Project Inception Workshop (7-9 November 2019)



Thomas Hofer

Senior Forestry Officer, Group Leader NRM, FAO – RAP



Rationale

Quote from the Project Document (page 90)

“The nature of the challenges faced requires that this project takes an **integrated, ecosystem-based approach**. The project is not concerned with only one aspect of conservation. This is a **landscape level project** that will integrate productive and protected lands”

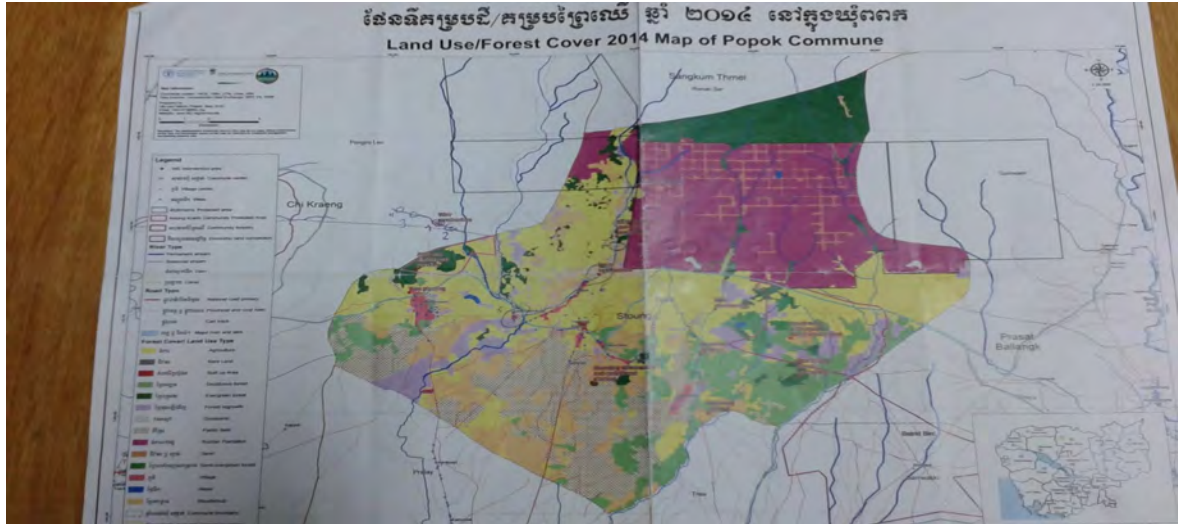
Contents of the presentation

- What are landscapes
- Landscape approach: what is it and why is it important
- Implementing the landscape approach
- Conclusions

What are landscapes? (I): space delineated by physical boundaries



What are landscapes? (II): space delineated by administrative boundaries



What are landscapes? (III)



Natural landscapes

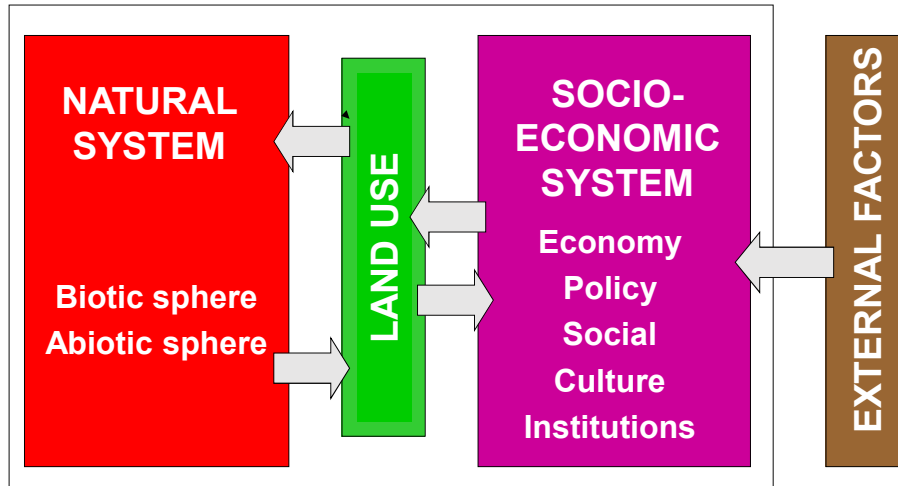


Production landscapes

Urban landscapes



What are landscapes? (IV): components



What are landscapes? (VI): definition

Landscapes or **territories** are characterized by a set of **physical, environmental, human, economic, institutional and cultural resources** that jointly constitute their assets and potential.

Landscape approach (I): why is it important?

- 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development call for strengthened links between relevant sectors
 - SDGs are strongly interconnected – Goals will not be achieved in isolation
- UN Conventions (Land Degradation, Biodiversity and Climate Change) targets similarly require coordination between sectors and an integrated approach



Landscape approach (II): why is it important?

Regulating services
Air quality
Water quality
Soil quality
Flood control
Pest and disease control
Pollination
...

Supporting services
Habitat for wild relatives
Habitat for associated and beneficial biodiversity (e.g. related to soil, pollination, pest control, etc.)
Genetic resources
Soil formation
Nutrient cycle
...

Disservices from unsustainable practices
Habitat loss, Nutrients and other chemical runoff, Misuse of water, Overfishing/overgrazing/overharvesting, GHG emission



Provisioning services
Food, crops, livestock and fisheries
Trees, wood, energy
Fibers
Medicines
Water
...

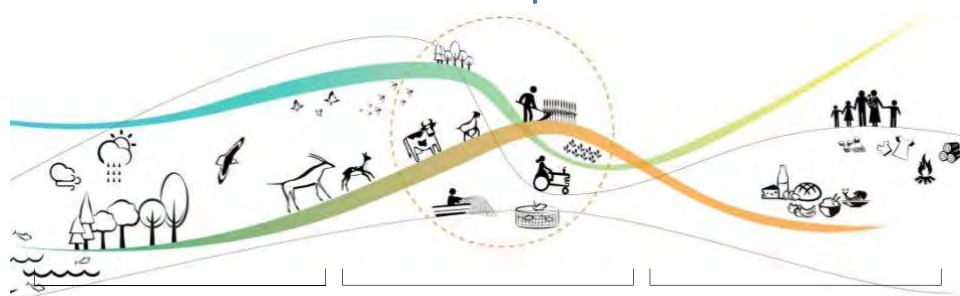
Cultural services
Aesthetic landscapes
Cultural identity
Tourism
...

Landscape management and sustainable use are essential to maintaining healthy and productive ecosystems, they are very positive for agriculture and food security

Landscape approach (III): key elements

- Deals with processes in an **integrated and multidisciplinary** manner;
- Combines **natural resource management** with **environmental** and **livelihood** considerations;
- Factors in **human activities** and views them as an **integral part of the system**;
- Requires **multi-stakeholder interventions**.

Implementing the landscape approach (I): components



Conserve, protect,
enhance and **sustainable**
use **natural resources**

Enhance **sustainable**
intensification and
efficiency of resource
use

Improve & protect **livelihoods**
and human well-being

Enhance the **resilience** of people,
communities and ecosystems

Promote and improve effective
governance and build on community
managed systems at the grassroots level

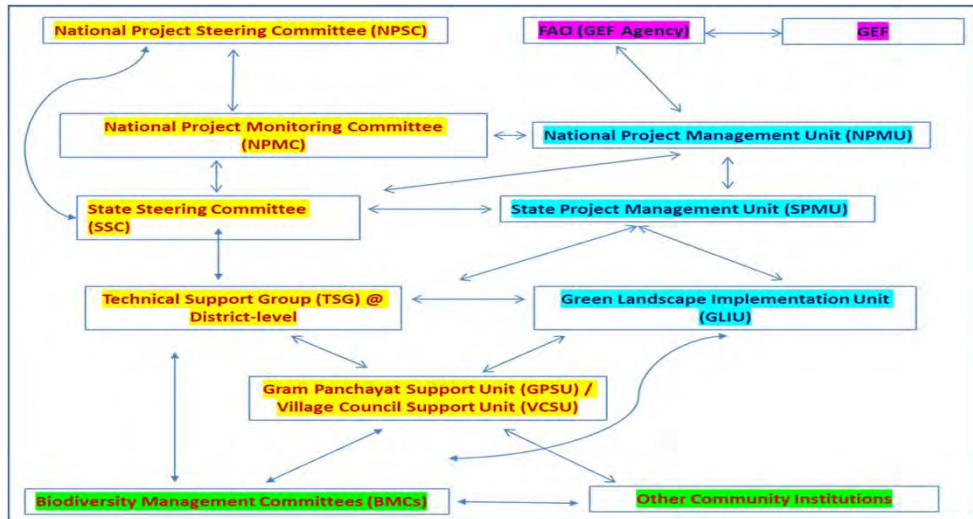
Implementing the landscape approach (II): integration



Implementing the landscape approach (III): Technical competence – discussion competence



Implementing the landscape approach (IV): overcoming institutional boundaries



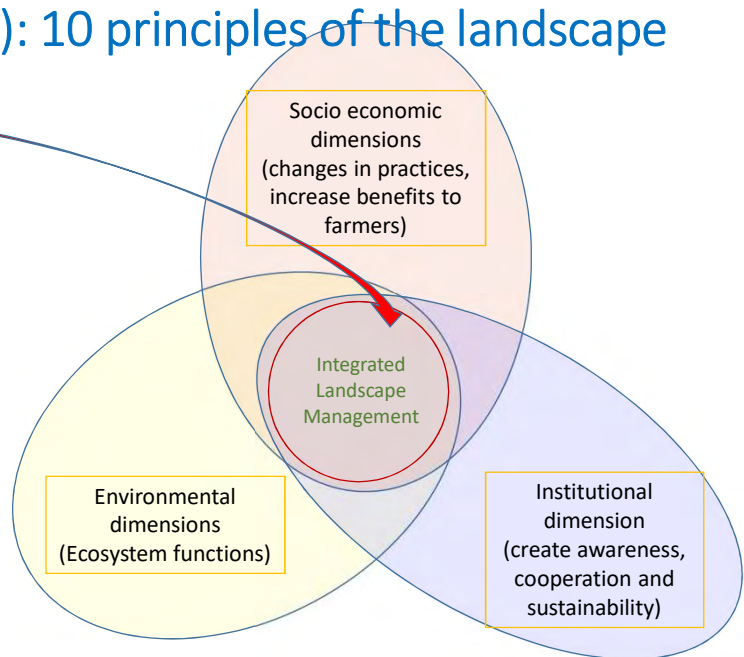
Implementing the landscape approach (VI): definition

- Management of **production systems** and **natural resources** in an area large enough to **produce vital ecosystem services**;
- **Long-term collaboration** among **different groups** of land managers and stakeholders to **achieve their multiple objectives**;

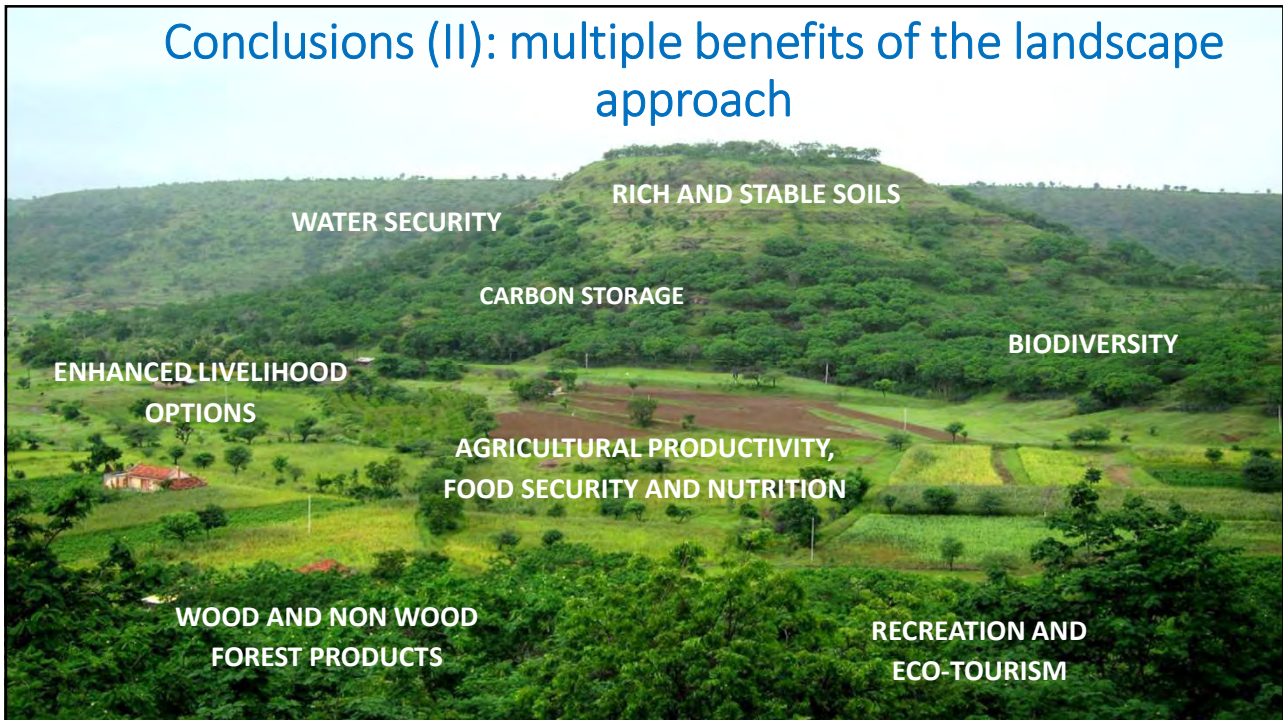
Conclusions (I): 10 principles of the landscape approach

10 PRINCIPLES

1. continued learning and adaptation
2. common concern entry point
3. multiple scales
4. multi-functionality
5. multiple stakeholders
6. negotiated and transparent change logic
7. clarification of rights and responsibilities
8. participatory and user friendly monitoring
9. resilience
10. strengthened stakeholder capacity




Conclusions (II): multiple benefits of the landscape approach




Conclusions (III)

1. Landscape approach enhances the productivity and resilience of natural, production and social systems to climate change and other drivers of change and diversifies options;
2. Broad (spatial) scale planning and management support the balancing of trade offs between the demands of different stakeholders and diversifies options;
3. Landscape approach helps to overcoming of sectoral / administrative boundaries


Annexure 5



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change





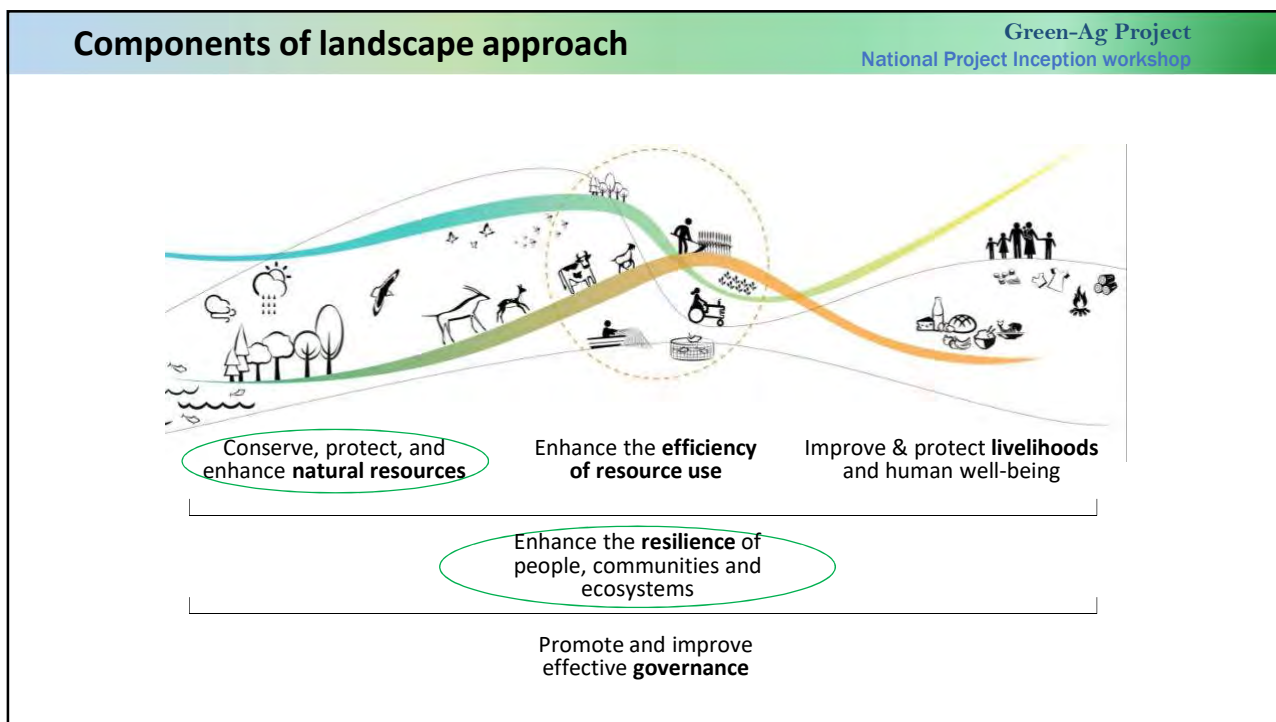
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

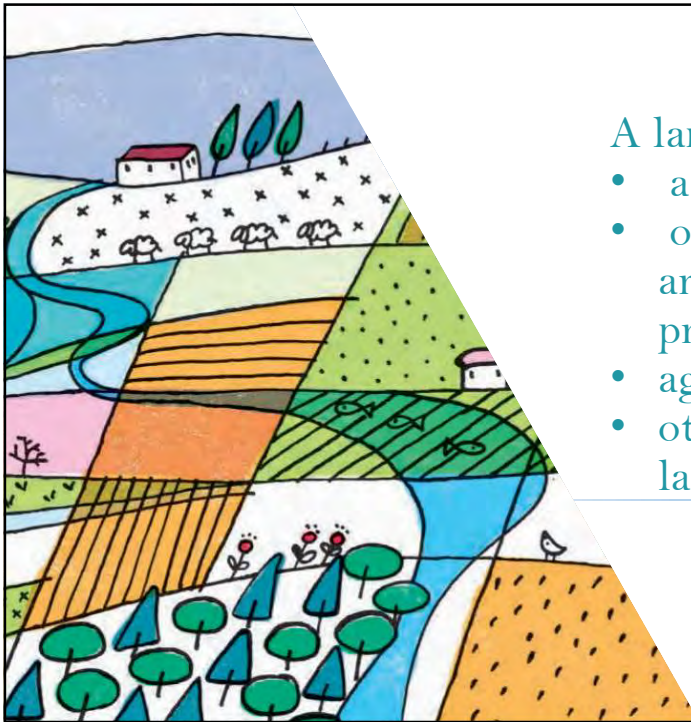
Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

The Green-Ag Project Landscape Approach

7-9 November 2019, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh





A landscape unit could contain:

- a **mosaic of land uses**
- one or more protected areas reserved and production forests,
- agricultural
- other productively used lands village settlements

The 'Green Landscape' Approach

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Project focus:

Five 'green landscapes' of high ecological importance (including global environmental values, with at least one nationally recognized protected area that supports globally threatened species) and a range of agricultural ecosystems and practices.

The Interface

- Human-wildlife conflict
- Unsustainable agricultural practices resulting in soil and water pollution
- Overgrazing
- Invasive alien species
- Land degradation

The Vision

- Support ecologically friendly agriculture and land use practices
- Maintain and enhance global environmental benefits through maintenance of agrobiodiversity and soil and water productivity
- Ensure sustainability of agricultural production
- Improve opportunities for rural livelihoods development
- Conserve critical areas of biodiversity significance

Fundamentals of the Green Landscape Approach

1. Green Landscape Assessment
 - Identify all relevant stakeholders and ecosystem users
 - Build a shared understanding
2. Support collaborative planning
3. Monitor for adaptive management and accountability
4. Ensure effective implementation



Why Green Landscape Assessment?

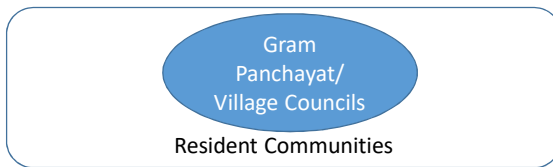
- **Identify priority areas within the landscape** These would include key biodiversity areas, agrobiodiversity hotspots, and Community Conserved Areas, key watersheds, and wildlife corridors, degraded areas, etc
- **Identify the key stakeholders** including the Indigenous Peoples and any special concerns and their representatives; document geographic and demographic information through participatory mapping; and their current livelihoods and natural resources dependency.
- **Issues, threats and proposed interventions** through participatory decision making
- **Develop roadmap** for Green Landscape Management strategies and action plans



1. Green Landscape Assessment
Identify all relevant stakeholders and ecosystem users



- Identify stakeholder platforms



Tools: CSO capacity assessment tool (UNDP and SIDA)

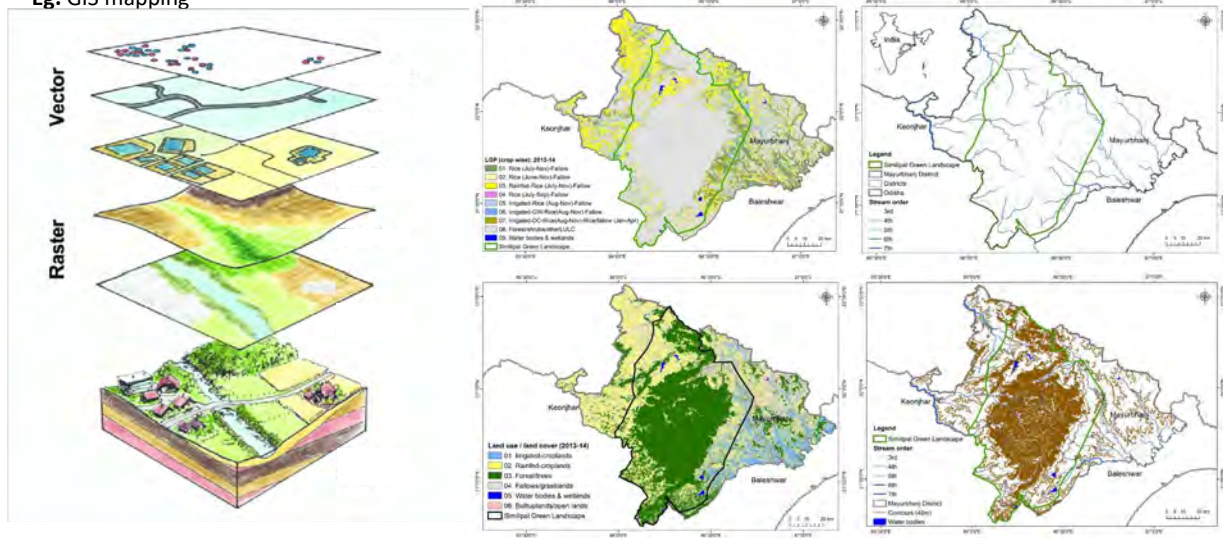
1. Green Landscape Assessment (contd)
Building shared understanding (physical and social) of the given landscape

- Landscape boundary setting
- Land tenure and access rights assessment
- Value and supply chains analysis
- Social assessment
- Key Biodiversity Areas, agrobiodiversity hotspots, and Community Conserved Areas, key watersheds, and wildlife corridors, degraded areas, etc
- Land use change and drivers analysis
- Policy analysis undertaken
- Community institution mapping & governance structures at grassroot level
- capacity needs assessment

Tools: OpenForis - Collect Earth (FAO), InVEST, Natural Capital, SHARP, etc.



Building shared understanding of the given landscape (Contd.)
Eg. GIS mapping



Mapping and Geoprocessing Tools in Support of Rural Advisory Systems - Scientific Figure on ResearchGate. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/fig-4-GIS-spatial-elements-and-phenomena-are-represented-as-thematic-layers-or-themes_fig5_281203942 (accessed 11 Oct, 2019)

2. Collaborative planning for management strategies and action plans

- Building a Green Landscape Vision
- Integrated spatial planning, includes mapping priority zones
- Review management approaches and prioritize (Eg. Cost benefit analysis for proposed interventions)
- Participatory planning for priority zones(micro plans)
- Develop agreed management strategies and action plans

Tools: Conservation planning tools (Miradi), Linked Indicators for Vital Ecosystem Services (WWF)



3. Monitoring for adaptive management and accountability

- Establish a monitoring system at GP, and landscape levels,
- Ensure that impact indicators, baselines and monitoring in place
- Ensure review and feedback mechanism

Tools: OpenForis - Collect Earth (FAO), EX-ACT, Landscape Outcome Assessment Methodology (LOAM)

4. Effective implementation

- Green Landscape Plan Implementation Support
- Project fund for convergence with existing schemes
- Engagement with Technical Support Group (TSG) and *Gram Panchayat* Support Unit (GPSU) in the Landscape

Tools: Protected Area Best Practice Guidelines (IUCN), Human- Wildlife conflict guidelines (WWF, IUCN and others),



Capacity enhancement at three levels:

Individual

- Involvement of National and State policy makers in National and State dialogues
- Trainings for technical staff,
- Strengthening individual farmer's capacities through Farmer Field Schools.

Institutional

- National and State Steering Committees and the Technical Support Group
- Community natural resources management groups
- Farmers' groups to promote green value chains.

Enabling environment: Capacities are being built to ultimately strengthen the enabling environment to promote and replicate Green Landscape approach *at all levels*.



FAO Tools for Landscape Management

- EX-ACT - EX-Ante Carbon balance Tool
- Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis Programme
- OpenForis - Collect Earth
- LADA-WOCAT QM (evaluation tool for land degradation and the conservation activities)
- LEAP- Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance partnership programme
- Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM)
- Fishery Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS)
- Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists (SHARP)

Annexure 6



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government Of India

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Green Landscape Monitoring System and Protocols

Green-Ag Project National Project Inception workshop

7-9 November 2019, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

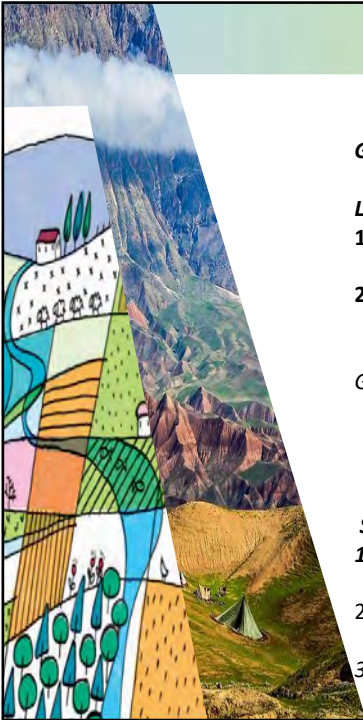
Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Green Landscape monitoring system and protocols

Project Output 1.2.2 calls for *“Green Landscape monitoring programme to assess the health/status of the target Green Landscapes and evaluate progress towards delivery of GEBs and social and economic impacts”*

The project document states that the following will be monitored:

- Project’s direct Global Environmental Benefits** and social and economic impacts based on this project’s results framework
 - **reduction in the threat index** from baseline (to global biodiversity values)
 - **Sustainable Land Management**
 - **Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction**
 - **Number of persons/households benefiting**
2. other priority issues based on discussions with project stakeholders.



Green Landscape monitoring system and protocols

Green Landscape Assessment and Monitoring are closely linked

Landscape baseline assessment will:

1. **establish baseline status** of environmental status and threats, socioeconomic, institutions, investments, good practices, related to agriculture, environment and development
2. **Help develop joint vision and action plans with realistic targets and means of measuring them**

Green Landscape monitoring system and protocols will help answer the question:

Are project actions leading to intended impacts at the right rate, scale, cost effectiveness, and stakeholder acceptance?

Some issues identified as priority by the GEF M&E Policy

1. “environmental status; monitoring of environmental stress; monitoring of progress toward project outcomes” – including agriculture as well as
2. Socio-economic status: such as “**gender, and socio economic results**” related to Green Ag Landscape Plans
3. *Individual and institutional capacities to implement, maintain/ enhance, scale up actions*

Green Landscape Monitoring System and Protocols

The GEF defines monitoring as “a continuous or periodic function that uses systematic collection of data, qualitative and quantitative, for the purposes of keeping activities on track. It is first and foremost a management instrument.”

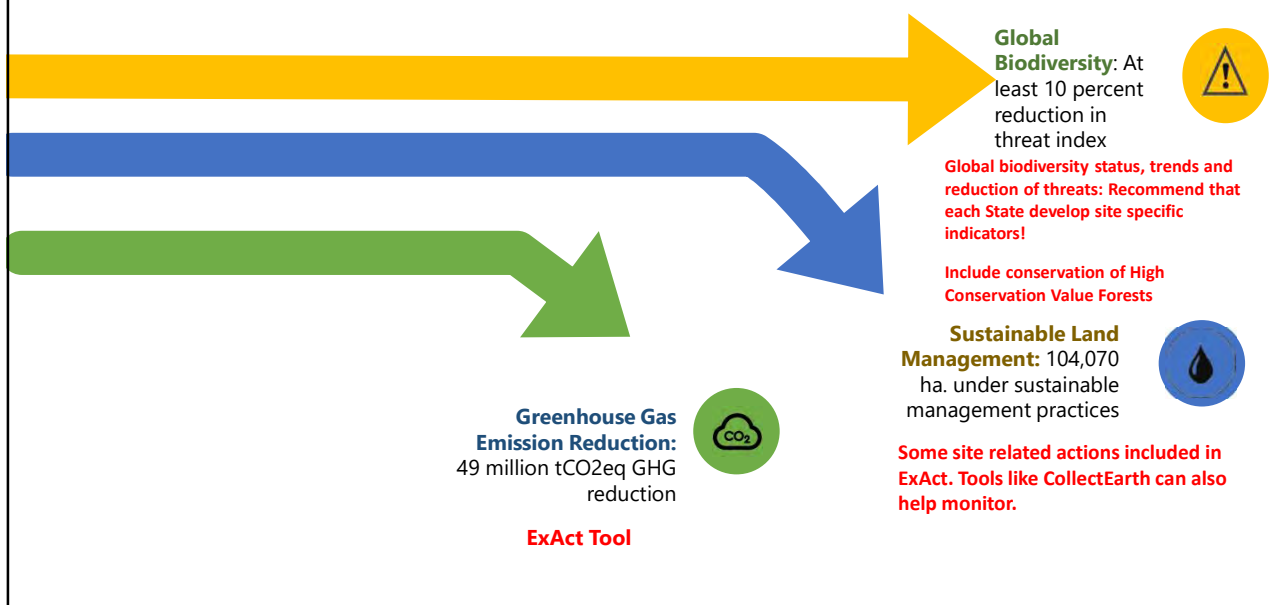
The GEF also identifies that project M&E needs to include:

- a **proper methodological approach**;
- specify practical organization and
- logistics of the M&E activities including schedule and responsibilities for data collection; and,
- budget adequate funds for M&E activities”

Green Landscape Monitoring System and Protocols

- **What will constitute proper methodological approach?**
 - **All landscapes should have some common approaches:**
 - e.g. landuse change assessment/ common approach to socioeconomic surveys/ biodiversity assessment
 - **Must include issues from GEF Tracking Tools** on GEBs related to biodiversity, sustainable land management and greenhouse gas emission mitigation
 - **Based on local context, many issues will be site specific:** e.g. Rajasthan and Mizoram’s landscape concerns are VERY different
 - Approach must be cost-effective and SMART
 - Build on existing mechanisms used by national, State and global levels
- NPMU (M&E Officer) will work with project technical and socioeconomic experts and will be recruiting technical experts to develop the **Green Landscape Monitoring System and Protocol** to work with the States to ensure common approaches YR 1 – may be combined with landscape assessment as well

Key Global Environmental Impacts Envisaged by GreenAg and their assessments



Annexure 7



 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

 Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

 GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
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Project Communication Strategy

Green-Ag Project National Project Inception workshop

7-9 November 2019, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh



Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

At least two project Outputs are directly on communications:

- **Project Output 1.2.3** –Communication strategy and plan designed and implemented (target: 1 national and 5 state)
- To facilitate knowledge sharing, mainstreaming and replication of lessons learned and ‘best practices’
- **Project Output 2.2.3** – Wider community level awareness-raising campaigns to ensure wider stakeholder support for Green Landscape management and other land users and to ensure inter-community learning

However, proper communication is important for information, engagement and influence for all project Outputs and Outcomes!



The project document highlights the following as key parts of communication efforts of the project:

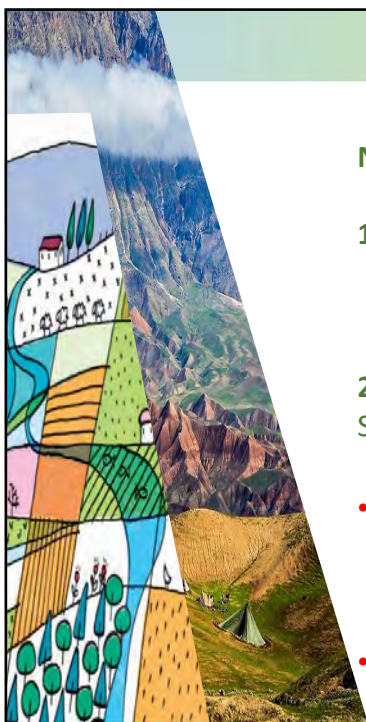
- *Using Project Progress Reporting and Updates* to target audiences.
- *Using Media Outreach*: mass (e.g., print, television) and social media (e.g., Facebook) to promote “best practices”, using existing knowledge and capacity tools such as: “Farmers’ Portal” “Digital India”, “Kisan Call Centres” “Digital Green”
- *Using Thematic project’s lessons learnt reports* commissioned by project
- *Obtaining and disseminating technical and other knowledge available from national centres of excellence directly relevant to project objectives*



Communication is emphasized with local communities, children/youths and women.

Project document notes on the importance of targeting:

- Local communities have all relevant information on their rights, responsibilities and obligations (including Free Prior Informed Consent and grievance mechanism).
- Children and the youth through school-based eco-clubs; and to wider community members through Green Landscape Information Platforms
- Women: Including specific communication materials that are relevant to their empowerment.



Communication Strategy

Needs to focus on

1. Internally to Project : Within Project Institutional Structure:

- Vertically: from ground up to PSC and PSC to ground
- Horizontally: Between States

2. Reaching, informing, and engaging external stakeholders : at local, State, national and international

- Please note that the GEF constantly reminds us that the GEF OFP and National Convention Focal Points for UNCBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC are important stakeholders to communicate with regularly
- Do maximize use of key communication events of the government as a starting point

Key elements of a strategic communication plan include the following steps:

(Source: <http://www.fao.org/3/i2195e/i2195e00.pdf>)

1. Identify and analyse your audiences
2. Define your communication objectives
3. Decide on the messages to convey to your audiences
4. Select the channels to use
5. Create a communication workplan
6. Evaluate your communication activities

Therefore, communication is not just about telling people about what project is doing: it is about tailoring it for the audience and using communication for a specific purpose!

The project should have overall communication message as well as specific ones related to each Output (communication activities should be integrated and budgeted in each Output)

Strategic Communication Plan

Some final points:

- Please ensure that all project partners' logos are included and acknowledgements are given in communication materials- FAO's logo policy guidelines available here <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7429e.pdf>
- The project has envisaged engagement of communications experts to support the project – please ensure that they are seen as critical members of project team from the very start of project- and that they are in contact with FAO communication colleagues at its Regional Office and HQ
- Communications experts from national and State levels need to work closely as a team
- Please also engage State and National communication channels (newspapers/ TV/Radio) at all stages
- The success of your communication plan will depend on how much your local and national media stakeholders to help you achieve the goals of the project!

Annexure 8



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Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and the Green-Ag Project


7-9 November 2019, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

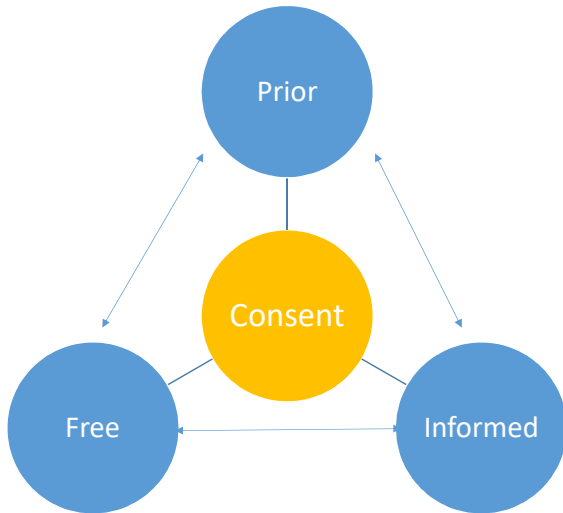


Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

What is Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) ?

- FPIC is an **international human rights standard** that pertains to indigenous peoples and is recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
- It allows indigenous people to **give or withhold consent** to a project that may affect them or their territories;
- Once consent is given, it can be **withdrawn at any stage**;
- FPIC also enables indigenous peoples to **negotiate the conditions** under which the project will be designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated.





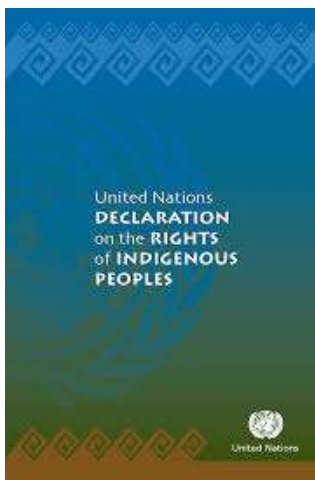
Free: independent process of decision making

Prior: Right for IPs to undertake their own decision making process regarding any project that concerns them **before its implementation**

Informed: Right to be provided and to have **sufficient information** on matters for decision-making

Consent: **Collective and independent decision** of impacted communities after undergoing their own process of **decision making**

United Nation Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)



- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) is a declaration by member states that is **not legally binding**.
- It establishes the **principles** with which governments agree to work.
- It can be binding if it is incorporated into national laws.
- It has been adopted by 144 countries, including India

ILO Convention 169

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



- Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples is the only international treaty on the rights of Indigenous Peoples that is **open for ratification**;
- ILO Co. 169 is the most important operative international law guaranteeing the rights of indigenous peoples
- To date, 23 countries have ratified ILO 169 (only 1 country in Asia: Nepal);
- The Convention is a **legally binding** instrument under international law.

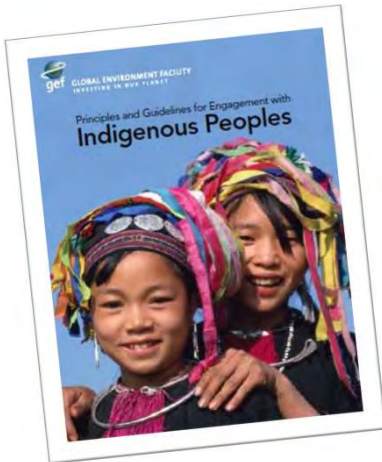
FAO Key operational documents on Indigenous Peoples and FPIC

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

- [2010 FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples](#)- guiding all FAO work in relation to Indigenous Peoples
- [2015 FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines- Safeguard # 9 \(Indigenous Peoples and Cultural heritage\)](#): ensures that the UNDRIP is respected in all FAO actions, guaranteeing the application of the principle of FPIC for Indigenous Peoples
- [2016 FAO Manual on Free, Prior and Informed Consent](#) Specifically addressing the needs of project managers and practitioners on how to implement the FPIC process



GEF Key operational documents on Indigenous Peoples and FPIC



- GEF Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples
- GEF Agency Minimum Standards on Environmental and Social Safeguards - **Minimum Standard 4: Indigenous Peoples** (to ensure that projects foster full respect for indigenous peoples, their human rights and cultural uniqueness)

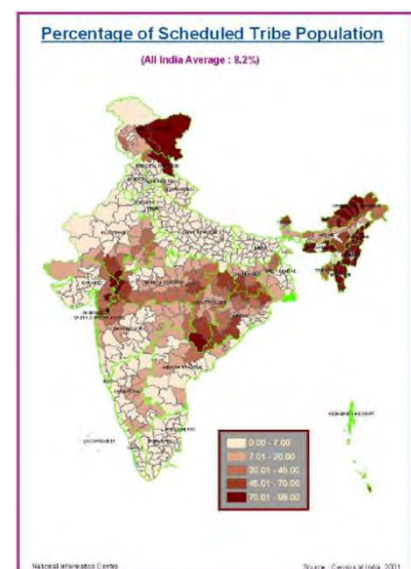
Indigenous People

In FAO, the following criteria

- **Priority** in time, with respect to **occupation** and use of a **specific territory**;
- The **voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness**, which may include aspects of language, social organization, religion and spiritual values, modes of production, laws and institutions;
- **Self-identification**, as well as recognition by other groups, or by State authorities, as a distinct collectivity; and
- **An experience of subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion or discrimination**, whether or not these conditions persist

In India

Indigenous peoples in India are often referred to as ‘**Scheduled tribes**’.



Madhya Pradesh

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Madhya Pradesh has the largest population of scheduled tribes in all of India's States and Union Territories. There is high ethnic and caste diversity in the State, and also in the proposed landscape.

The people residing in the landscape include ethnic communities such as the Sahariya tribe mainly in Sheopur District (designated as a scheduled area under the fifth Schedule of the Constitution), Meos and the Bhils, besides other local communities.



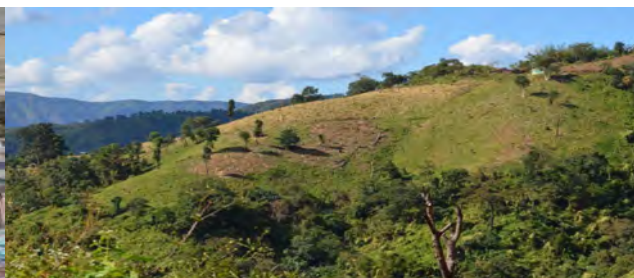
Mizoram

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

The great majority of Mizoram's population consists of several ethnic tribes who are either culturally or linguistically linked. These ethnic groups are collectively known as *Mizo*.

Article 371 G of the Constitution of India provides special powers to the State in respect of the social and cultural practices, customary laws and procedures, etc.

Traditional slash-and-burn shifting cultivation (*jhum*) is practised. The project landscape has approximately 50 villages. With key ethnic groups here include the *Mizos*, *Hmar*, *Paihte*, other sub-tribes/clans, and other tribes such as *Bru (Tuikuk)*



Odisha

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Almost 56.6 per cent of Mayurbhanj district constitute indigenous peoples (home to particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG)). Similipal is the original home of many ethnic groups such as *Birhors*, *Hill Khadias* and *Ujias*. The other main indigenous ethnic tribes found in the landscape include the *Santhal*, *Kolha*, *Bhomji*, *Bhuiyan*, *Bathudi*, *Kharia*, *Gond*, *Mankadias*, *Pauri- Bhuyan*, *Mahalis*, *Sounti*, and *Saharas*.

Similipal is rich in indigenous knowledge pertinent to conservation of biodiversity, ethnobotanical study and traditional ecological knowledge.



Rajasthan

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

The green landscape includes 81 villages. Local communities practice traditional occupations like animal husbandry and some agriculture. They practice traditional forms of natural resource management such as conserving sacred groves –*Orans*, Community grazing land- *Gauchars* and rain water harvesting through *Khadins*.

The key ethnic tribes in the landscape constitute *Minas*, *Mevs*, *Banjaras*, and *Bhils*. Other local communities include the *Gadia Lohars*, *Kalbelias*, and *Garasias*.



Uttarakhand

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

The Corbett Green Landscape includes approximately 1071 villages in Pauri Garhwal district.

Local communities are a mix society which include few tribe groups like *Jaunsaris*, *Jadhs*, *Marchas of Chamoli* and *Van gujars*.

Local communities in the area have developed distinct agricultural practices, such as *barah anaja*.



Annexure 9

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

Green Ag Project implementation arrangements

7-9 November 2019, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

Project Architecture –Key institutions

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

Lead Executing Agency

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GEF Operational Focal Point for India

**Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change**
Government of India

Project Implementation Agency

**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

Operational Partner

State	Nodal Agencies/ Operational Partner
Madhya Pradesh	Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Department
Mizoram	Department of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry)
Odisha	Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension (IMAGE) - Operational Partner Directorate of Soil Conservation and Watershed Development - Nodal Agency
Rajasthan	Department of Agriculture
Uttarakhand	Department of Watershed Development

Implementation- Institutions design

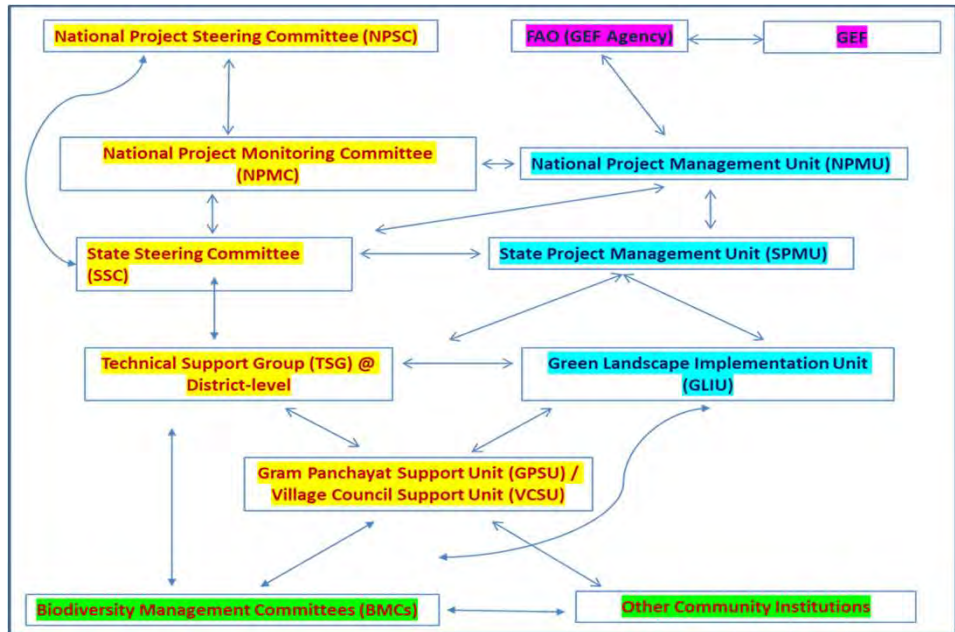
Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop



Policy Guidance and
Coordination
arrangement

Project
Implementation Units

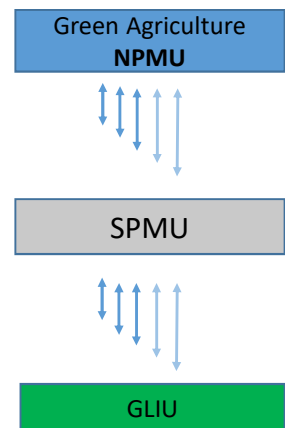
Community
institutions



Project implementation unit

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

Implementation Units	Primary Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Project Management Unit (NPMU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established by the FAO. Provides technical assistance and ensures effective implementation of project components and coordinates all monitoring and reporting tasks at national-level.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Project Management Unit (SPMU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established by the Operational Partner (OP) in each state. Works in close coordination with the NPMU for effective implementation of project components and coordinates all monitoring and reporting tasks at state-level.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established by the Operational Partner (OP) in the landscape. The GLIU will be responsible for the day-to-day project implementation in the landscape. GLIU works in close coordination with the SPMU for effective implementation of project components and coordinates all monitoring and reporting tasks at land scape level.



Policy Guidance and Coordination

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

Primary Responsibility	
National Project Steering Committee (NPSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall guidance & strategic leadership • Multi-sectoral coordination in project implementation • Facilitates 'mainstreaming' of relevant project findings and recommendations in National policy.
National Project Monitoring Committee (NPMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors project implementation • Responsible for general oversight in the project execution.
State Steering Committee (SSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall guidance to the SPMU in project implementation • Facilitates mainstreaming of relevant project findings and recommendations into state policy.
Technical Support Group (TSG) District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led by the District Collector, • Monitor project implementation at the field-level • Responsible for providing general oversight in the project execution.
Gram Panchayat Support Unit (GPSU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plays a critical role in project implementation. • Facilitate synergy between GP development plans and project activities.

Community Institutions

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

Community institutions

- Gram Panchayats
- Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)
- Eco development committee
- Joint Forest Management Committee
- SHG groups and Federations
- Farmers Collectives and Co-operatives

Institutions – Working arrangements

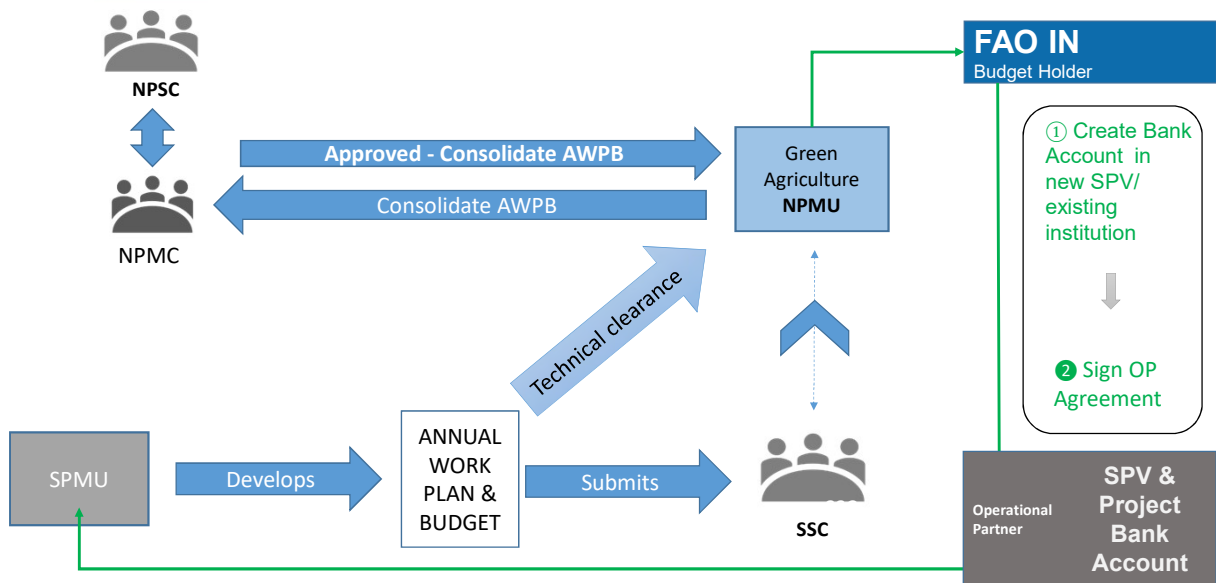
Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

- The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) forms the guiding document for operational management of the Project Management Unit for each year

NPMU	SPMU	GLIU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and coordinate the implementation of the Annual Work Plans and Budget (AWP/B) Implement a system to monitor project outputs and Design, implementation strategies Build implementation capacity of the State Project Management Units (SPMUs) and Green Landscape Implementation Units (GLIUs) Acts as secretariat for the National Project Monitoring Committee and National Project Steering Committee Handle all day-to-day project issues and requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and coordinate the implementation of the State Annual Work Plans Implementation Monitoring project, Hire consultancy services Documentation for recruiting, monitoring and administering GLIU Design implementation strategies Build implementation capacity of the GLIUs Acts as a secretariat of the State Steering Committee Handle all day-to-day project issues (in the state) and requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate the implementation of the S-AWP/B Monitor project outputs and outcomes Mobilize, engage and build capacities of local communities Design variety of knowledge products catering to multiple stakeholders Document good practices and lessons learnt Acts as secretariat to the TSG; Handle all day-to-day project issues and requirements

Annual Work Plans and Budget approval process

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop



Annexure 10



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government Of India



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Roles and Responsibilities of FAO and Operational Partners

Green-Ag Project National Project Inception workshop


7-9 November 2019, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

Key Project Implementation Institutions

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

Project Implementation Agency

Operational Partner



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

State	Nodal Agencies/ Operational Partner
Madhya Pradesh	Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Department
Mizoram	Department of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry)
Odisha	Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension (IMAGE) - Operational Partner Directorate of Soil Conservation and Watershed Development - Nodal Agency
Rajasthan	Department of Agriculture
Uttarakhand	Department of Watershed Development

NPMU
- Managed by FAO India

SPMU and GLIU
- Managed by Operational Partners

Operational Partners

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

- **Legally registered** non-profit entity
- FAO enters into an Agreement
- FAO transfers funds for project implementation

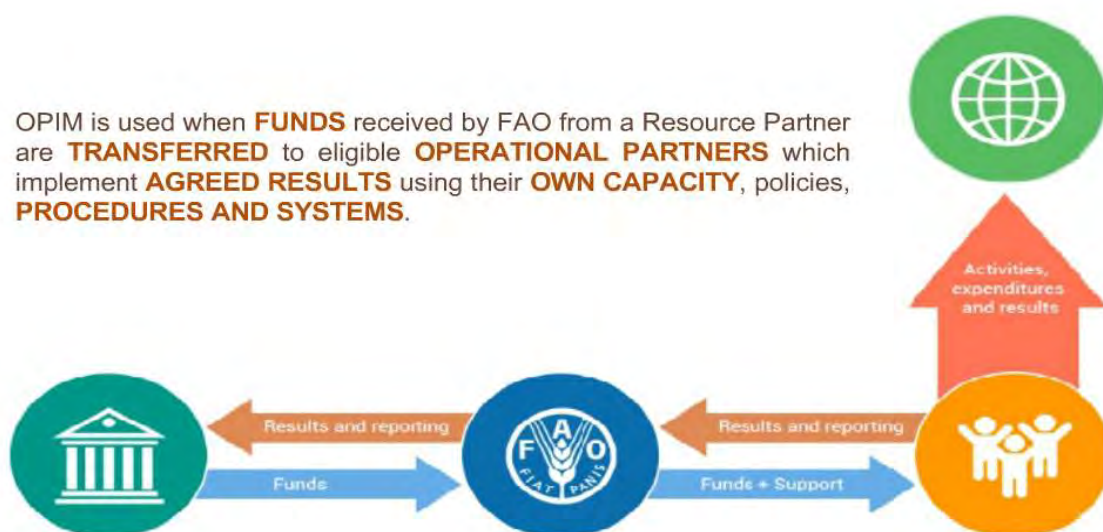
- **National Partners** – executing partners – for national ownership
- Complementarity of skills, capacity and expertise to achieve results; and/or
- Contribution to capacity development of regional, sub-regional and/or national entities to support better sustainability of results.

Operational Partners Implementation Modality

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

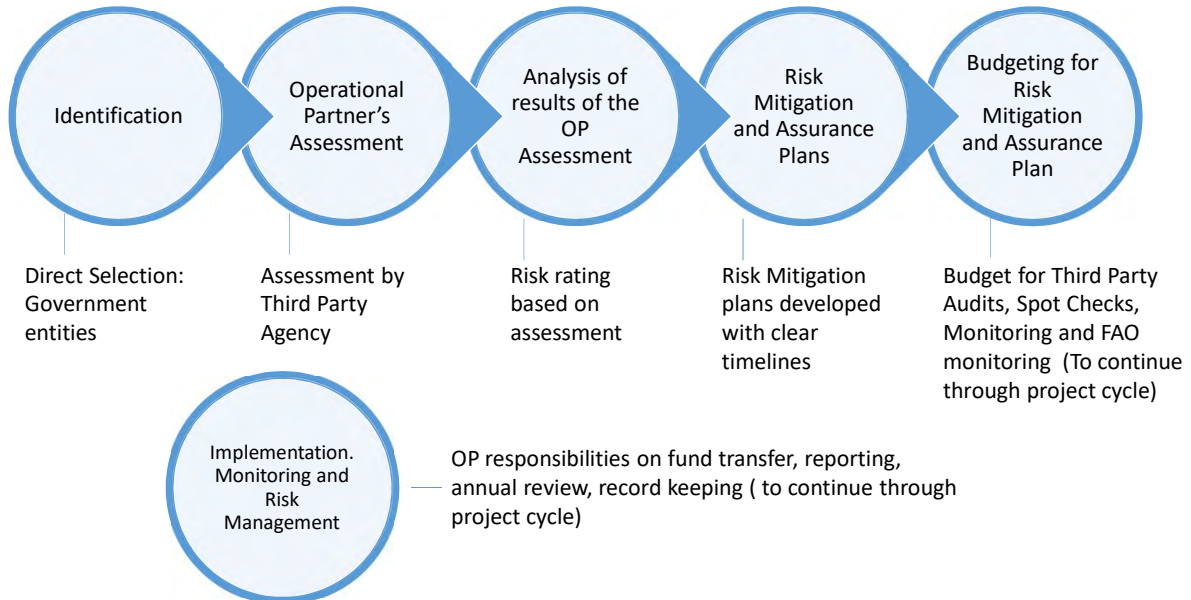
Operational Partners Implementation Modality (OPIM) since late 2015

OPIM is used when **FUNDS** received by FAO from a Resource Partner are **TRANSFERRED** to eligible **OPERATIONAL PARTNERS** which implement **AGREED RESULTS** using their **OWN CAPACITY**, policies, **PROCEDURES AND SYSTEMS**.



OPIM in the Green-Ag project: key steps

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTIES

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

The Parties will:

- **carry out respective responsibilities** in accordance with Agreement (Project Document, Results Matrix and Work Plan)
- **keep each other informed** of project implementation
- **hold consultations** as needed
- **fulfil commitments** in full compliance with the Agreement

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OPERATIONAL PARTNER

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

The OP will :

- open a **separate project account** to receive project funds
- **administer & disburse** the funds: internal regulations, rules and procedures
- **provide adequate controls** to ensure funds are properly administered and expended in accordance with this Agreement
- **maintain project account** in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OP (Contd.)

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

The OP will:

- **undertake project implementation** as per the Agreement
- commence work not prior to **signing Agreement** and **receipt of first instalment of funds**
- **contribute technical assistance, services, supplies & equipment** for implementation as per Agreement
- **provide reports** required under this Agreement in a timely manner and satisfactory to FAO

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OP (Contd.)

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

The OP will:

- **establish and maintain a system for monitoring progress** of Project Implementation as per the results framework
- accommodate **monitoring visits** and **supervision** missions by FAO
- bear full **fiduciary** and **programmatic risk** for project implementation as per agreement
- **may not use the services of subcontractors** unless permission is granted in advance by FAO

FAO RESPONSIBILITIES

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

FAO will facilitate:

- **transfer funds, supplies and equipment**, as applicable
- **undertake monitoring, assessment, assurance activities, evaluation** and oversight
- **liaise on an ongoing basis**, as needed, with the Government, Resource Partners, and other stakeholders
- **provide overall guidance, oversight, technical assistance & leadership** for Project Implementation

FAO RESPONSIBILITIES

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

FAO will facilitate:

- be **available for consultations** as required
- **initiate joint review meetings** at least semi-annually and at Project-end to agree on findings & document lessons learned
- **provide OP with funds to cover eligible expenditures**, subject to receipt of corresponding funds from the Resource Partner and the terms of this Agreement.
- **Transfer funds** in instalments to OP as per the Request for Funds Form

PROCUREMENT

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

- **Procurement & delivery of goods, work & services** as per AWPB & Project Document.
- OP will **submit** to FAO **semi-annual procurement plans** in line with AWPB
- OP **rules and regulations conform to generally accepted international standards** for public procurement, including adherence to the principles of transparency, proportionality, sound financial management, equal treatment and non-discrimination, and avoidance of any conflict of interests

Procurement (Contd.)

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

- In the event of **failure to comply** with the above provisions, relevant costs **may be declared ineligible for funding by FAO**, at the latest before acceptance of the Final Report
- OP responsible for the **proper custody, maintenance & care of all non-expendable equipment** procured with funds transferred under this Agreement
- **Equipment procured by the OP** under this Agreement can only be disposed upon prior authorization of FAO

RECORD KEEPING

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop


- OP **maintains books and records** that are accurate, complete and up-to-date
- OP **books and records will clearly identify** all Fund Transfers received by the OP as well as disbursements made by the OP under this Agreement, including the amount of any unspent funds
- OP will **maintain records of supplies and equipment purchased** from the Fund Transfers or transferred to the OP

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS


Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

- Unless otherwise agreed between the Parties in writing, the **OP will submit Financial Reports at the end of every six months**, using the **Financial Report Form**.
- OP will **submit to FAO Narrative Progress Reports** against the planned activities contained in the Project Document/ AWPB
- **Additional reporting requirements** will be specified in the Project Document and formats for such additional reporting provided as Annexes to this Agreement


Annexure II



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change



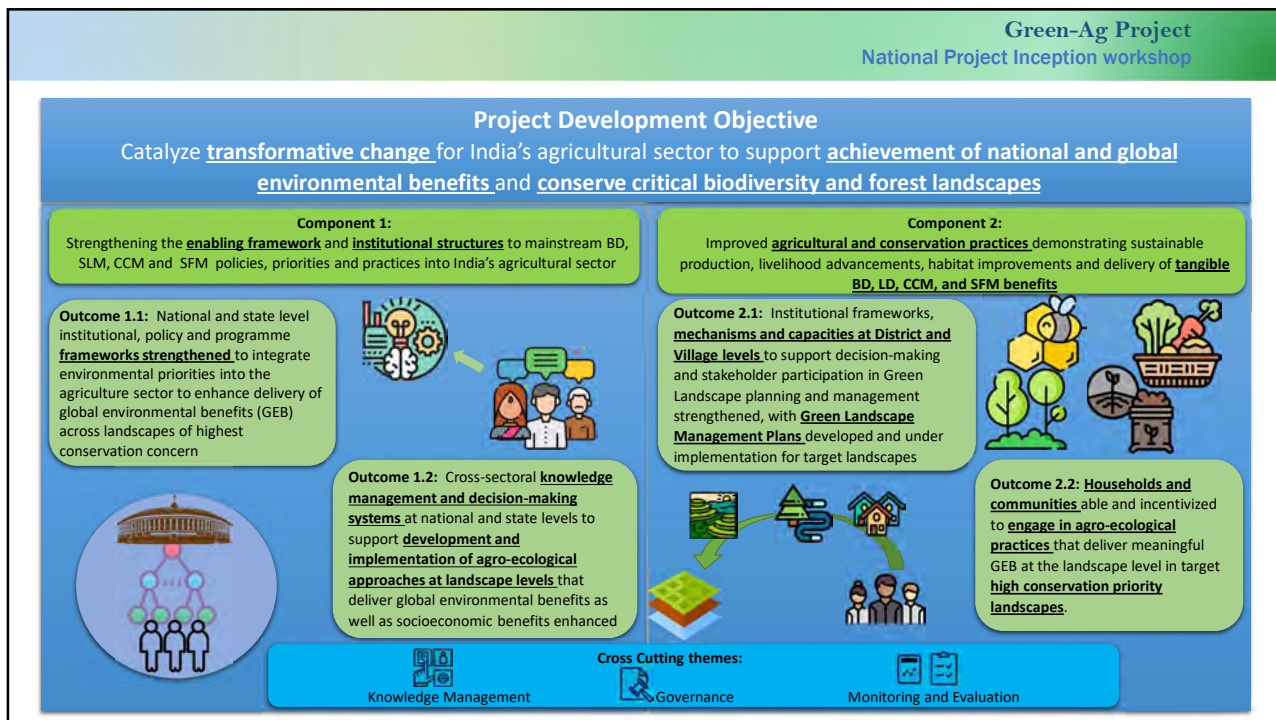
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Project Work Plan Overview

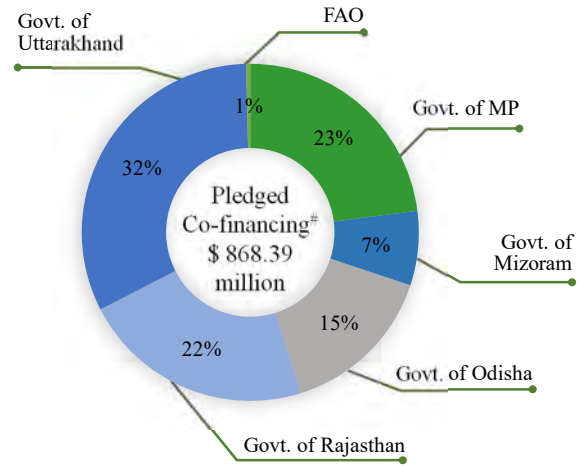
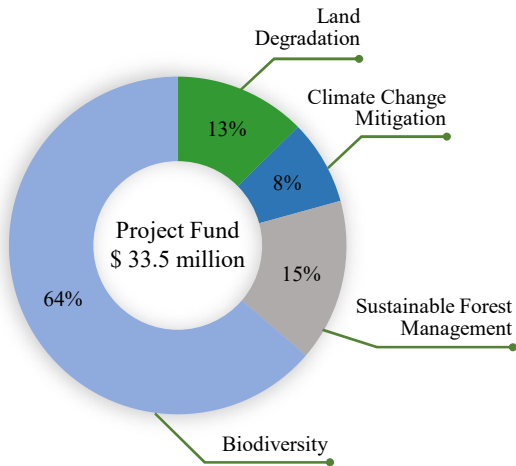
7-9 November 2019, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

GCP/IND/183/GFF: Green-Ag: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes



Project Funding

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



State funding also include funding from Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Key Activity theme of the Work Plan

Key outputs under Outcome 1.1

1	Coordination and convergence planning meetings - National	National and state level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established and institutionalized
2	Policy dialogue - meetings	'Policy Dialogues' facilitated
3	Studies associated with Landscape	Policy briefs, advocacy and awareness-raising materials developed
4	Green Landscape Replication Strategy	"Green Landscape" mainstreaming strategies developed
5	Risk Mitigation and Assurance Activities	Planned Annual Audits, Monitoring visits, Third party monitoring, Spot checks

Key Activities of the Work Plan

Key outputs under Outcome 1.2

6 Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy

Spatial decision support system and tools developed
Communication strategy developed and implemented

Key Activities of the Work Plan

Key outputs under Outcome 2.1

7 Monitoring, evaluation and review

Institutional frameworks strengthened

8 Coordination and convergence planning meetings

District level "convergence plans" developed

9 Landscape Assessment

Green Landscape Assessments

10 Capacity Enhancement

Capacity enhancement
- District technical and extension staff on green landscape approach, roles and responsibilities, FPIC
- Key stakeholders on Green Landscape governance through Field schools

Key Activities of the Work Plan

Key outputs under Outcome 2.2

Capacity Enhancement

- Farmer Field School on sustainable agriculture and livestock management
- Field School on Green Value Chains and Ecotourism

Wider community level awareness-raising campaigns

11

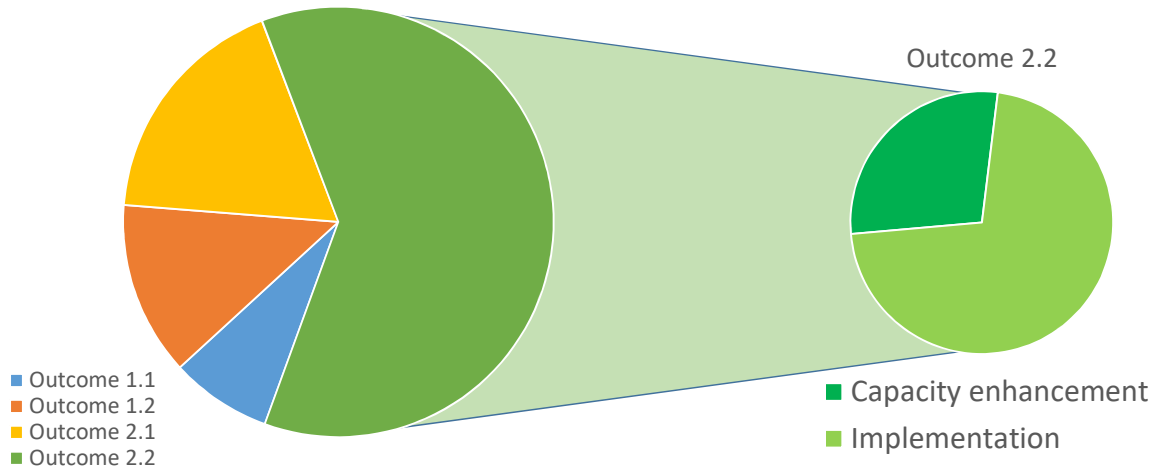
Green Landscape Planning and Implementation

Community based NRM plans developed and implemented

On farm demonstration of agro-ecological management

1. Coordination and convergence meetings
2. Policy dialogues
3. Green Landscape Replication Strategy
4. Landscape Assessment and associated Studies
5. Risk Mitigation and Assurance Activities
6. Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy
7. Monitoring, evaluation and review
8. Capacity Enhancement
9. Green Landscape Planning and Implementation

Budget allocation across Outcomes



Annual Work Plan and Budget of Project Year 1

7-9 November 2019, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

Five State OP and NPMU budget for Project Year 1 of Implementation

Level	Operational Partner	AWPB Project Year 1
Madhya Pradesh	Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh	USD 556,518
Mizoram	Agriculture Department (Crop Husbandry), Government of Mizoram	USD 563,987
Odisha	The Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension (IMAGE), Government of Odisha	USD 572,492
Rajasthan	Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan	USD 564,778
Uttarakhand	Department of Watershed Development, Government of Uttarakhand	USD 522,921
NPMU	Hosted by FAO India	USD 846,447
TOTAL		USD 3,627,142

Key Activities of the proposed Annual Work Plan for PY1

1. Inception workshop - State Level and Landscape level
2. Coordination and convergence planning meeting
 - BMC/ eco-development committees/JFMCs,
 - Technical Support Group (TSG),
 - State Steering Committee (SSC),
 - National Project Monitoring Committee (NPMC),
 - National Project Steering Committee
- Convergence planning workshops led by TSG

Key elements of the proposed Annual Work Plan for PY1 – contd.

3. Landscape assessment and supporting studies
4. Design monitoring, evaluation and decision support platform
 - Develop monitoring system and protocols, - (National + States)
 - Develop web based MIS systems,
 - Establish a monitoring system at Gram Panchayat/ Village Council, and landscape levels,
 - Establish communication teams and communication strategy
 - Monitor and review of lessons- National and stakeholder level

Key elements of the proposed Annual Work Plan for PY1 – contd.

5. Green Landscape Management Strategies and Action Plans
 - Work with communities and make action plans, and
 - Green Landscape Plan Implementation Support
6. Capacity development (for National, state and district level officials, project implementation staff, Community Resource Persons, Gram Panchayat members, community institutions)
 - Orientation on
 - Project Implementation Structure, Roles and Responsibilities, Reporting requirements
 - Gender and Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC)
 - Green landscape Approach

Key elements of the proposed Annual Work Plan for PY1 – contd.

- Green Landscape Management Field schools
 - A. Curriculum development
 - B. Training of Field School Trainers
 - C. Implementation of Field Schools
- At the Beginning of
AWPB PY2
7. State policy dialogue on agriculture, environment and development
 8. Risk Mitigation Assurance Activities (by NPMU – Third Party and FAO India)
 - Annual Audit,
 - Third Party Monitoring,
 - Spot check,
 - Monitoring visit

OUTCOME	OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	PY1 TARGETS	PROJECT YEAR 1 (2019-20)															
				Y1Q1				Y1Q2				Y1Q3				Y1Q4			
				M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12				
OUTCOME 1.1	Output 1.1.1	Activity 1.1.1.1: National Project Monitoring Committee Meetings	NPMU																
		Activity 1.1.1.2: National Project Steering Committee Meetings	NPMU																
		Activity 1.1.1.3: Project Inception Workshops	NPMU																
	Output 1.1.4	Activity 1.1.4.5: Risk mitigation and assurance - Spot checks (MP, MZ, RJ and UK)	NPMU (MP, MZ, RJ and UK)																
		Activity 1.1.4.6: Risk mitigation and assurance - Spot checks (OD)	NPMU (OD)																
		Activity 1.1.4.7: Risk mitigation and assurance - Annual Audits	NPMU (All States)																
		Activity 1.1.4.8: Risk mitigation and assurance - Monitoring visits	NPMU (All States)																
		Activity 1.1.4.9: Risk mitigation and assurance - Third party monitoring	NPMU (All States)																

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

OUTCOME	OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	PY1 TARGETS	Planned meeting												Planned Period				
				PROJECT YEAR 1 (2019-20)																
				Y1Q1			Y1Q2			Y1Q3			Y1Q4							
M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12									
OUTCOME 1.2	Output 1.2.1	Activity 1.2.1.1: Spatial decision support systems and tools/updating	NPMU																	
	Output 1.2.2	Activity 1.2.2.1: Develop National monitoring system and protocols for Green Landscape	NPMU																	
		Activity 1.2.3.4: Knowledge and communication products	NPMU																	

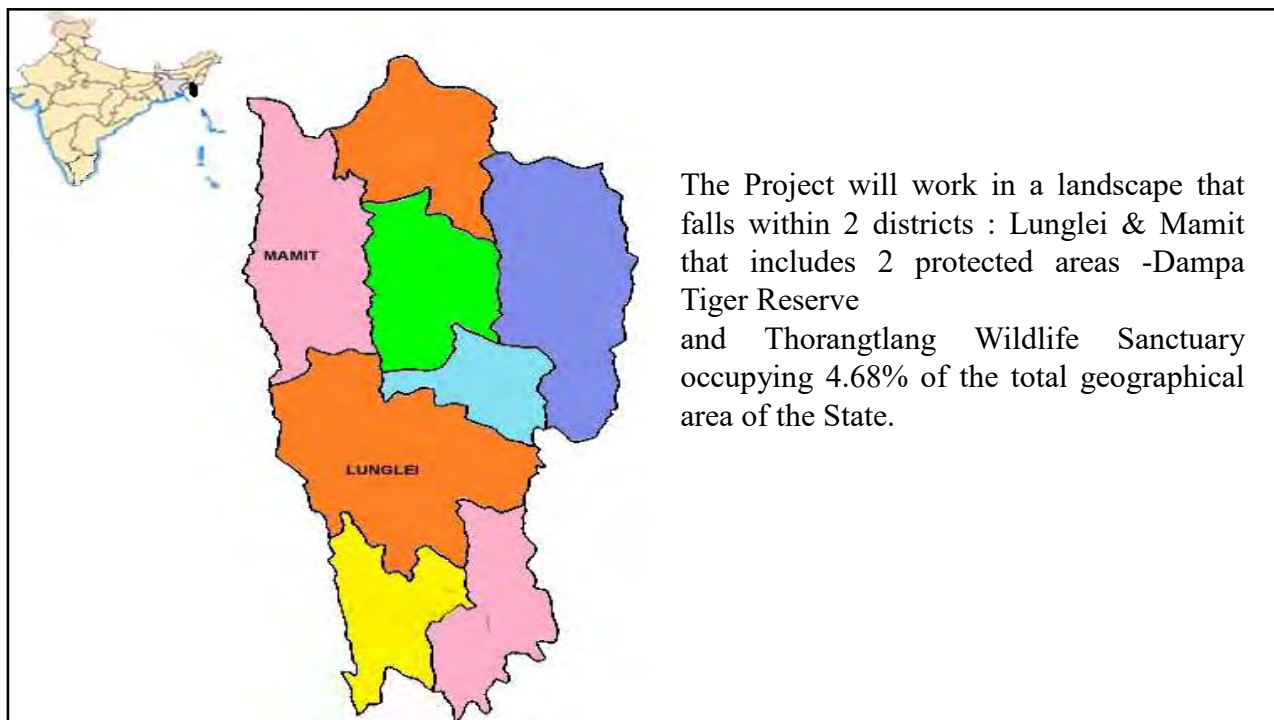
Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

OUTCOME	OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	PY1 TARGETS	Planned meeting												Planned Period				
				PROJECT YEAR 1 (2019-20)																
				Y1Q1			Y1Q2			Y1Q3			Y1Q4							
M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12									
OUTCOME 2.1	Output 2.1.1	Activity 2.1.1.2: Orientation on Project Implementation Structure, Roles and Responsibilities, Reporting requirements	NPMU																	
	Output 2.1.1	Activity 2.1.1.3: Capacity development of National level project implementation unit on gender and FPIC issues	NPMU																	
	Output 2.1.2	Activity 2.1.2.1: Curriculum development support for Field Schools--Green Landscape Governance, sustainable agriculture, including livestock management	NPMU																	
OUTCOME 2.1	Output 2.2.5	Activity 2.2.5.1: Provide technical backstopping for implementation of Green Landscape plans in project states	NPMU																	

**OPERATIONAL PREPAREDNESS FOR
IMPLEMENTATION OF GEF – 6
IN MIZORAM**

**AT NATIONAL INCEPTION WORKSHOP-
GWALIOR (MP)
DURING 7TH – 9TH NOV. 2019**

**Presented by:
Department of Agriculture,
Government of Mizoram.**



SELECTED FRINGE VILLAGES

- **Lunglei District (Thorang Wildlife Sanctuary):**

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Thenhlum | 2. Tleu | 3. Bughmun |
| 4. Sesawm | 5. Laisawral | 6. W. Bungtlang |
| 7. Buarpui | 8. Changpui | 9. Khawlek |
| 10. Dengsur | 11. South Sabual | 12. Parvatui |
| 13. Hruiduk | 14. Pukzing | 15. Pukzing Vengthar |

- **Mamit District (Dampa Tiger Reserve)**

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Rajiv Nagar 1 | 2. Tuipuibari-1 | 3. Damparengpui |
| 4. Khawhnai | 5. Terei (Hruaitluang) | 6. New W. Phaileng |
| 7. W. Phaileng | 8. Lallen | 9. Chhippui/Kawnmawi |
| 10. Phuldungsei | 11. W. Phulpui | 12. Saithah |
| 13. Andermanik | 14. Silsury | 15. Hnahva |

ACHIEVEMENTS TILL DATE

- 1) The first inception workshop for Mizoram State was held on 7th December, 2016. The session was chaired by Shri Lalmalsawma, the then Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram, Mr. Shyam Khadka, FAO representative, India & Dr. C.M.Pandey, Additional Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare represented Government of India.
- 2) Visit of FAO Team to Mizoram and State Consultation Meeting for GEF-6 Project was held on 29th August, 2017 at Aizawl regarding the proposed GEF 6 project.
- 3) The State Steering Committee (SSC) was constituted and Government Notification was issued on 12th October, 2018 under the Chairmanship of Commissioner & Secretary Agriculture Department and Director, Agriculture Department (CH) as Member Secretary.
- 4) Technical Support Groups (TSG) for Lunglei and Mamit District have been formed on 12.10.2018 under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners of both districts and District Agriculture Officers as Member Secretaries.

-
-
- 5) A meeting of officers of Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Finance Department and Agriculture Department was held on 11th December, 2018 to discuss fund flow mechanism for the implementation of GEF Project. The meeting agreed to the flow of fund directly from FAO to the implementing agency subject to the condition that a Joint savings account for GEF Project should be opened in which the signatories will be the Chairman, SSC (Commissioner Secretary, Agriculture Department) and Member Secretary SSC (Director of Agriculture CH). The accumulated Bank interest if any should be utilized for implementation of GEF Project after obtaining prior approval of FAO.
 - 6) A meeting on GEF 6 Green Agriculture Project between FAO and Department of Agriculture (CH) was held at Aizawl during 29th & 30th January, 2019.
 - 7) The first meeting of State Steering Committee was held on 23rd April, 2019 at Aizawl. The following decisions were made:
 - a) Approval of Annual Work Plan & Budget for the Year 1 (2019)
 - b) Procurement Plan for establishment of SPMU and GLIU
 - c) Criteria for recruitment of Technical Personnel
 - d) Establishment of GLIU Office at Mamit District.
 - 8) The Operating Partner Agreement (OPA) was signed by the Nodal Department and FAO on 31st May, 2019.

- 9) The second meeting of State Steering committee was held on 17th July, 2019 wherein relocation of the GLIU from Mamit to Lunglei was approved. The meeting further approved the Office for SPMU at the top floor of SAMETI Building, Aizawl.
- 10) Advertisement for Recruitment of Technical personnel on Contractual basis was floated on 30.08.2019. Due to technical issues, the advertisement was cancelled and re-advertised during September, 2019.
- 11) Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2019-2020 was finalized at (USD 5,63,987).
- 12) The State Project Management Unit (SPMU) will be housed in Aizawl, and the Green landscape Implementing Unit (GLIU) office will be in Lunglei.
- 13) 705 application forms were issued . Out of which 226 candidates were shortlisted . However, 204 candidates appeared for written examination which was conducted on 26th October, 2019.
- 14) Short-listing of candidates as well as evaluation of answer sheets are being done by the FAO.

15) Personal interview will be conducted as soon as the eligible candidates from the written examination results are intimated to the State Government.

16) An amount of USD 2,78,830 only was already released from FAO on 27th September, 2019 for 6 months.

Selection Committee (Experts): The following are the members of Selection Committee (Experts) For recruitment of Technical Personnel appointed by the State Steering Committee.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| i. Commissioner & Secretary, Agriculture | - | Chairman |
| ii. Director of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry) | - | Member Secretary |
| iii. Representative from Central Agri University, Selesih | - | Expert for AH & Vety. |
| iv. Representative from MZU | - | Experts fromAccounts/
Information/
NaturalResources/Rural Livelihood/
Sociology/ Forestry etc. |
| v. Representative from ICFAI Univ. | - | Experts for DTP operator |
| vi. Representative from FAO | - | Expert |

**DETAILS OF WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR CONTRACT RECRUITMENT
OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL FOR GEF6.**

**DATE OF EXAMINATION :26TH OCTOBER, 2019 (SATURDAY).
VENUE :NIELIT CENTER, ZUANGTUI, AIZAWL**

Written Examination Schedule							
Timing	Positions	No of post	No of appln issued	Appln form received	No of Candidates shortlisted	No of Admit card issued	Nos of candidates appeared for exam
10:00 AM to 11:00 AM	SPMU - State Technical Coordinator	1	14	6	5	5	4
	SPMU - Budget and Finance	1	16	30	19	18	15
	SPMU- Office Assistant	1	72	33	7	5	5
	GLIU - Community Institutions	1	45	34	17	16	15
	Total		147	103	48	44	39
11:30 AM to 12:30 PM	GLIU - Team Leader/ NRM Expert	1	53	36	13	10	10
	GLIU - Gender and Social Inclusions	1	35	30	13	13	12
	GLIU - Office Assistant	1	52	20	15	11	10
	SPMU - Admin Operations and DTP operator	1	43	26	22	22	20
	Total		183	118	63	55	52

2:00 PM to 3:00 PM	GLIU - FFS Expert	1	67	43	18	16	14
	GLIU - Budget and Finance	1	26	20	12	7	7
	GLIU – MIS Expert	1	11	7	5	5	5
	GLIU - Animal Husbandry Expert	1	12	12	9	8	7
	Total		116	82	44	36	33
3:30 PM to 4:30 PM	GLIU - District Support Officer	2	104	94	83	67	60
	GLIU - Admin and Operation cum DTP Operator	1	20	14	7	6	4
	SPMU - Communications Officer	1	46	40	20	18	17
	Total		170	148	110	91	81
GRAND TOTAL		16	705	469	265	226	205

State Steering Committee (SSC) for GEF 6

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|------------------|
| 1. | Commissioner & Secretary, Agriculture Department | - | Chairman |
| 2. | Director of Agriculture (CH) & State Project Nodal Officer | - | Member Secretary |
| 3. | Secretary, Planning & Programme Implementation Department | - | Member |
| 4. | Secretary, E,F &CC Department | - | Member |
| 5. | Secretary, AH & Vety Department | - | Member |
| 6. | Secretary, Horticulture Department | - | Member |
| 7. | Secretary, Social Welfare Department | - | Member |
| 8. | Secretary, Rural Development Department | - | Member |
| 9. | Secretary, Finance Department | - | Member |
| 10. | Member Secretary, State Biodiversity Board (SBB) | - | Member |
| 11. | Representative of Central Agriculture University (CAU) | - | Member |
| 12. | Representative from National Project Management Unit(NPMU) | - | Member |
| 13. | FAO Representative | - | Member |
| 14. | Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei | - | Member |
| 15. | Deputy Commissioner, Mamit | - | Member |
| 16. | Director of Agriculture (Research & Extension) | - | Member |
| 17. | State Technical Coordinator | - | Member |

Technical Support Group (TSG) for GEF-6

LUNGLEI DISTRICT

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei | - | Chairman |
| 2. District Agriculture Officer (DAO), Lunglei | - | Member Secretary |
| 3. Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Lunglei/
Representative of the National Park/Wildlife Sanctuary | - | Member |
| 4. District Veterinary Officer (DVO), Lunglei | - | Member |
| 5. Divisional Horticulture Officer (DHO), Lunglei | - | Member |
| 6. Child Development Programme Officer (CDPO), Lunglei | - | Member |
| 7. Project Director, DRDA, Lunglei | - | Member |
| 8. Senior Scientist & Head, KVK, Lunglei (Hnahthial) | - | Member |
| 9. Representative of NABARD | - | Member |
| 10. Representative of Village Council Heads from different
eco-region | - | Member |
| 11. SPMU Representative | - | Member |
| 12. State Project Nodal Officer/Project Director or
his representative | - | Member |
| 13. Team Leader | - | Member |

Technical Support Group (TSG) for GEF-6

MAMIT DISTRICT

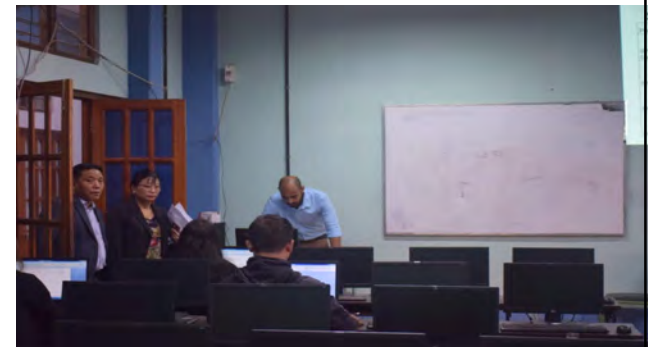
- | | | |
|--|---|------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner, Mamit | - | Chairman |
| 2. District Agriculture Officer (DAO), Mamit | - | Member Secretary |
| 3. Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Mamit /Representative
of the National Park/Wildlife Sanctuary | - | Member |
| 4. District Veterinary Officer (DVO), Mamit | - | Member |
| 5. Divisional Horticulture Officer (DHO), Mamit | - | Member |
| 6. District Programme Officer (DPO), Mamit | - | Member |
| 7. Project Director, DRDA, Mamit | - | Member |
| 8. Senior Scientist & Head, KVK, Mamit (Lengpui) | - | Member |
| 9. Representative of NABARD | - | Member |
| 10. Representative of Village Council Heads from different
eco-region | - | Member |
| 11. SPMU Representative | - | Member |
| 12. State Project Nodal Officer/Project Director or
his representative | - | Member |
| 13. Team Leader | - | Member |

WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL FOR SPMU & GLIU CONDUCTED AT NIELIT CENTER, AIZAWL ON 26TH OCTOBER 2019.


BRIEFING BEFORE THE EXAMINATION



INVIGILATING THE EXAM



Annexure 13



Uttarakhand Green-Ag Landscape

Green-Agriculture: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes

**India-FAO Project under GEF 6
(Project ID: 9243)**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**Watershed Management Directorate,
Uttarakhand**

Project Objective: to catalyse transformative change of India's agricultural sector to support the achievement of national and global environmental benefits, and conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes.

- ❖ Project Implementing Period - **2018-19 to 2025-26**
- ❖ Total Project Cost : **33.56 MUS\$ (Grant Funding)**
- ❖ Funding Agency : **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**
- ❖ Implementing Agency : **Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO)**
- ❖ To be implemented five Green Landscapes in India
 - Chambal Green Landscape- Madhya Pradesh
 - Dampa Green Landscape- Mizoram
 - Similipal Green Landscape – Odisha
 - Desert National Park Landscape – Rajasthan
 - **Rajaji Corbett Landscape – Uttarakhand**
- ❖ Total fund allocation for Uttarakhand – **5.87 MUS\$ (Approx Rs. 40 Crores)**

PROJECT RATIONALE

- Agriculture while addressing food security has un-intended negative impacts on the environment.
 - ✓ Loss of agro biodiversity
 - ✓ Negative impact on land and water
 - ✓ Loss and degradation of natural ecosystem and wild species
 - ✓ Forest degradation and loss
 - ✓ Threats to protected areas and connectivity between them
 - ✓ Green house gas emissions.
- Need for Agriculture to fully integrate environmental concerns:
 - ✓ To mitigate negative environmental concerns and to enhance its positive contributions.
 - ✓ To ensure that investments in forest / environment are not undermined by agriculture sector policies, plans and investments.
 - ✓ To meet Nation' s environmental targets and meet international obligations such as SDGs.
 - ✓ To mainstream bio-diversity, climate change and sustainable land management concerns in agriculture.

GREEN LANDSCAPES:

- Large tracts of land constituted by a mosaic of interacting land uses
- Human activities and their institutions are an integral part of the system
- Multi-stakeholder engagement for effective management

GREEN AGRICULTURE PROJECT LANDSCAPES ARE DESIGNED TO INCLUDE:

- Protected Areas, surrounding agriculture and other land uses
- Species of global conservation significance
- Corridors for the movement of wild animals
- Agro-biodiversity
- Other Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs)

PROJECT COMPONENTS

❖ **Component 1:-** Strengthening the enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream Biodiversity(BD), Sustainable Land Management (SLM), Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) policies, priorities and practices into India's agricultural sector

Outcomes:

- National and state level institutional, policy and programme frameworks strengthened to integrate environmental priorities into the agriculture sector
- Capacities for cross-sectoral knowledge management and decision-making at national and state levels enhanced

❖ **Component 2:-** Improved agricultural and conservation practices demonstrating sustainable production, livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of tangible BD, LD, CCM, and SFM benefits

Outcomes

- Institutional frameworks and mechanisms at District and Village levels to support inter-sectoral decision-making strengthened
- Local communities incentivized to implement on-farm and landscape level agro-ecological practices that deliver Global Environment Benefits (GEBs)

❖ **Component 3:-** Project Management Support

BUDGET SUMMARY- UTTARAKHAND

COMPONENT	BUDGET (USD)
Component 1: Strengthening the enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream BD, SLM, CCM and SFM policies, priorities and practices into India's agricultural sector	861,529 (14.7%)
Component 2: Empowering and incentivizing communities to adopt agro-ecological practices across landscapes	4,797,538 (81.8%)
Component 3: Project Management	207,728 (3.5%)
Total Cost	5,866,794

RAJAJI CORBETT LANDSCAPE - GLOBAL CONSERVATION VALUES

- Corbett Tiger Reserve: one of the oldest national parks, Rajaji Tiger reserve- 48th tiger reserve
- CTR-Highest density of tiger population in the country at 20/100sq km, approx. 250 tigers reported in the landscape.
- Corbett and Rajaji National Parks together hold India's northwestern-most population of tigers and world's most significant population of Asian Elephants
- Rajaji- Corbett landscape as per 2015 elephant census had about 1500 elephants of the total of 1839 reported.
- Over 580 recorded species of birds
- Rajaji Corbett landscape is rich in wild floral & faunal biodiversity and agro-biodiversity

ISSUES AND THREATS FACING RAJAJI CORBETT LANDSCAPE

- ✓ Increasing Human -Wildlife Conflict on the park boundaries and the Kotdwar – Lansdowne wild life corridor.
- ✓ Loss of indigenous crop varieties as well as traditional farming systems in the upper reaches i.e. Pauri and Almora districts.
- ✓ Production-focused agricultural practices undermining water quality and adversely impacting wildlife in the downstream areas (Haridwar, Nainital & USNagar districts)
- ✓ Invasive alien species primarily Lantana, Parthenium, etc. have taken over large parts of this landscape
- ✓ 30% of out migration because of: crop depredation, economically unviable farm plots, and lack of alternate livelihood options.

PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

1. Develop Watershed Management Plans with Community Participation (Gram Panchayats, Biodiversity Management Committees, Van Panchayats) and implement the following:

- Promote sustainable agriculture land management, water resources protection, and sustainable livestock management
- Sustainable forest management and other ecosystem management for biodiversity conservation-Manage invasive species such as *lantana*, *Parthenium*
- Restoration of degraded lands – design appropriate soil and water conservation measures, reduce soil and water pollution from judicious agrochemical use and promotion of organic farming.
- Promote community based natural resource management of the landscape to allow free wildlife movement.

2. Strengthening of the Rajaji–Corbett Wildlife Corridor:

- Conservation and Strengthening of the wildlife corridors across Rajaji and Corbett PAs through community mobilisation, efforts to reduce pressure of fuelwood and fodder from the nearby forests.
- Promote sustainable forest management and livestock management by strengthening the local Van Panchayats
- Actions to mitigate human-wildlife conflict.

PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

3. Promotion of sustainable agriculture practices and livestock management to improve the productivity of the farmers:

- Promotion of Integrated Farming systems – Agriculture, Horticulture, Orchard Development, Livestock development and agro-forestry systems and promotion of sustainable agricultural land management of the local communities
- Promote organic farming and certification, strengthen value chain for organic production.
- Promote local traditional varieties of crops for in- situ conservation purposes.
- Livestock management by organizing animal health camps, train local youths as paravets to support farmers , motivate the communities to develop/ strengthen fodder banks and to promote traditional breeds of domestic animals. E.g. Badri cow.
- Promote greenhouse gases emission reduction practices- reduce burning of crop residues, reduce the use of fertilisers, promote integrated nutrient management.

PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

4. Crop agro-biodiversity conservation and promotion of climate smart agriculture through FFS:

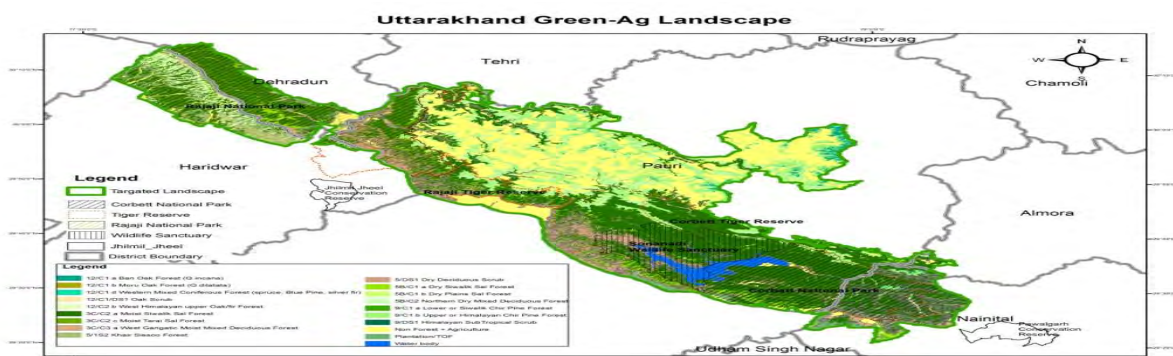
- Promote adoption of Climate Smart Agricultural Practices–integrated pest management, use of organic fertilizers, low tillage agriculture and efficient water management.
- Agro-forestry: support indigenous fodder tree plantations and plantations/ orchards on “abandoned” agricultural lands
- Maintenance and enhancement of agro-biodiversity
 - ✓ seed banks of traditional crops,
 - ✓ develop value chains of various agriculture produce- e.g. Honey, Milk Products, Medicinal plants etc.
 - ✓ Form / strengthen farmer producers’ organizations, develop market linkages.
 - ✓ Promote Community based Ecotourism linked to agro biodiversity and local conservation initiatives

OPERATIONAL PREPAREDNESS FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

- State Steering Committee formed vide Government order no. 693/2018-52(5)/2017 dated 3rd December, 2018
- Area for Project implementation finalized and approved by the SSC vide letter no. 2547/11-11(1) dated 13th March, 2019 and approval from NPMC awaited.
- District Level Technical Support Group formed vide Government order No. 50/2018-52(5)/2017 dated 18th February, 2019.
- GEF-6 project to be implemented at the district level by the Deputy Project Director, Watershed Management, Pauri Division.
- A dedicated GEF-6 Project Bank Account opened under Watershed Project Management Unit in ICICI Bank, Dehradun A/C No. 243801000312 on 29th July, 2019

REVISED AREA FOR GEF-6 PROJECT

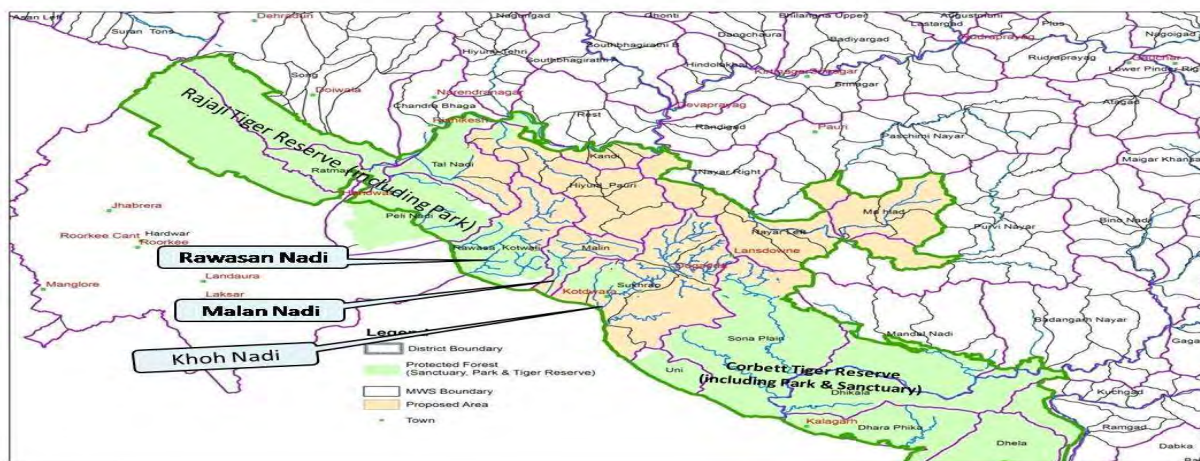
- ❖ Total Landscape Area : **3,27,734 Ha**
- ❖ PAs Corbett National Park & Rajaji National Park : **1,64,240 Ha**
- ❖ Approx. Area outside the Protected Area: **1,63,494 Ha**
- ❖ Approx. number of Villages: **1165**
- ❖ Approx. population : **2,18,000, (approx 47,465 HH)**
- ❖ Covers District Pauri



REVISED AREA FOR GEF-6 PROJECT

Comprehensive treatment of the following Watersheds:

Khoh ,Nayar and Hiynal which are catchments of Nayar, Rawasan, Malan & Khoh rivers - critical for addressing the agriculture and wildlife habitat issues in the Rajaji – Corbett wildlife corridor



❖ Annual Work Plan Budget for FY 2019-20



- AWPB & Procurement Plan approved by the State Steering Committee meeting organized on the 22nd February, 2019

COMPONENT	OUTCOME	PROJECT BUDGET YEAR 1	
		USD	INR (LAKHS)
Component 1:- Strengthening the enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream BD, SLM, CCM and SFM policies, priorities and practices into India's agricultural sector	Outcome 1.1:- State Institutional and policy frameworks strengthened to integrate environmental priorities into the agriculture sector	27,472	19.33
	Outcome 1.2:-Capacities for cross-sectoral knowledge management and decision-making at state levels enhanced	100000	70.36
	Component 1 Total	127,472	89.69
Component 2:- Improved agricultural and conservation practices demonstrating sustainable production, livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of tangible BD, LD, CCM, and SFM benefits	Outcome 2.1:- Institutional frameworks, mechanisms at District and Village levels to support strengthened	107,406	75.57
	Outcome 2.2 Local communities incentivized to implement on-farm and landscape level agro-ecological practices that deliver Global Environment Benefits (GEBs)	50,078	35.23
Component 2 Total		157,483	110.81
Component 3:- Project Management Support	Project Management Support Costs (PMSC)	223,522	157.27
	Project Management Costs (PMC)	14,443	10.16
Component 3 Total		237,965	167.43
	Grand Total	522,920	367.93

❖ Uttarakhand Annual Work Plan and Progress - Project Year-1

Component	Output	List of Activities	Unit Target	Responsibility	Implementation level (State and/or Landscape)	Project Progress
Component 1:- Strengthening the enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream BD, SLM, CCM and SFM policies, priorities and practices into India's agricultural sector						
Outcome 1.1:- State Institutional and policy frameworks strengthened to support Green Landscapes management, better integration of agricultural and conservation concerns, and deliver GEBs.						
	Output 1.1.1	Activity 1.1.1.4 State Steering Committee (SSC) Meeting	Events- 2	SPMU	State	One SSC meeting organized
	Output 1.1.2	Activity 1.1.2.2 State dialogue on agriculture environment and development	Events- 1	SPMU	State	To be organized with the support of NPMU & FAO
	Output 1.1.3	Activity 1.1.3.3 Project Inception Workshops (state)	Events- 2	SPMU & GLIU	State and Landscape	To be organized with the support of FAO.
		Activity 1.1.3.6 Study on human-wildlife conflict	Number - 1	SPMU	Landscape	ToR to be finalized with the support of FAO
	Output 1.1.4	Activity 1.1.4.10 Green Landscape Management Strategies and Action Plans	Events- 2	SPMU	State	Will be developed subsequent to Green Landscape Assessments.
Outcome 1.2:- Cross-sectoral knowledge management and decision-making systems at national and state levels to support development and implementation of agro-ecological approaches at landscape levels that deliver global environmental benefits as well as socioeconomic benefits enhanced						
	Output 1.2.2	Activity 1.2.2.2 Develop monitoring system and protocols (including grassland index and carrying capacity)	Number - 1	SPMU	State and Landscape	Will be developed subsequent to the development of National and Green Landscape level monitoring systems and Protocols with the support of FAO & NPMU
		Activity 1.2.2.3 Establish (includes training/capacity building) Green Landscape monitoring system at GP, district, and landscape levels	Number - 1	SPMU & GLIU	State and Landscape	--do--

Component	Output	List of Activities	Unit Target	Responsibility	Implementation level (State and/or Landscape)	Project Progress
Component 2:- Improved agricultural and conservation practices demonstrating sustainable production, livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of tangible BD, LD, CCM, and SFM benefits						
Outcome 2.1:- Institutional frameworks, mechanisms and capacities at District and Village levels to support decision-making and stakeholder participation in Green Landscape planning and management strengthened, with Green Landscape Management Plans						
	Output 2.1.1	Activity 2.1.1.4 Capacity Development on gender and FPIC issues	Event No. -1	SPMU & GLIU	State	Yet to be initiated.
		Activity 2.1.1.6 Technical Support Group (TSG) Meetings	Event No. - 4	GLIU	Landscape	Yet to be initiated.
		Activity 2.1.1.7 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) Meetings/ Activity 2.1.1.8 Gram Panchayat Support Groups Meetings *1	Event No. - 66	GLIU	Landscape	Yet to be initiated as GPs elections were ongoing for the past four months.
		Activity 2.1.1.9 Capacity building of State level project implementation units on incorporating gender and FPIC issues	Event No.- 1	GLIU	Landscape	Yet to be initiated.
	Output 2.1.2	Activity 2.1.2.4 Curriculum development workshops on Green Landscape Governance (organized jointly for all the states)	Event No. - 2	GLIU	Landscape	To be initiated after the Green Landscape Assessments with the support of NPMU & FAO
	Output 2.1.4	Activity 2.1.4.1 Social and BD assessment to identify high priority areas	Number - 1	SPMU	State	To be initiated after the National & State level monitoring protocols are developed.
	Output 2.1.5	Activity 2.1.5.1 Convergence and planning workshops with TSG	Number -1	GLIU	Landscape	Would be initiated after the first TSG meeting.
Outcome 2.2:- Capacity-building program established with local communities engaging in agro-ecological production and conservation learning						
	Output 2.2.1	Activity 2.2.1.1 Orientation in FFS on Green landscape governance, sustainable agriculture, including on management of livestock	Event No. - 1	SPMU	State	To be initiated after the Inception workshop at the state level.
	Output 2.2.4	Activity 2.2.4.1 Green Landscape plans implementation support	Event No.- 1	SPMU & GLIU	Landscape	--do--
Note: * 1 - 2.1.1.7 and 2.1.1.8 BMC and GP support group meeting will be held together with approx. Thirty five (35) participants in each meeting.						

Component	Output	List of Activities	Unit Target	Responsibility	Implementation level (State and/or Landscape)	Project Progress
Component 3:- Project Management Support						
Project Management Support Costs (PMSC)	Consultants	GLIU - Community Institutions Expert -1	Man Month- 12	GLIU	Landscape	TORs developed will be outsourced through a Technical Agency
		GLIU - Gender Expert	Man Month -2	GLIU	Landscape	
		GLIU- Animal Husbandry Expert	Man Month -2	GLIU	Landscape	
		GLIU- District Support Officer	Man Month -2	GLIU	Landscape	
		GLIU - Community Resource Persons (CRPs) - 20	Man Month -240	GLIU	Landscape	TORs developed will be outsourced through a Technical Agency
		SPMU - Biodiversity Expert -1	Man Month-12	SPMU	State	TORs developed would be advertised.
		SPMU - State Technical Coordinator -1	Man Month-12	SPMU	State	--do--
		SPMU - Executive Assistant/DTP – 2	Man Month-24	SPMU	State	TORs developed will be outsourced through a Technical Agency
		SPMU - Communication Officer	Man Month-2	SPMU	State	
		GLIU- GL Team Leader / NRM Expert	Man Month-2	GLIU	Landscape	
		GLIU- FFS Expert	Man Month-2	GLIU	Landscape	
		GLIU - MIS Expert -2	Man Month-24	GLIU	Landscape	TORs developed will be outsourced through a Technical Agency
Travel	Travel	LS	SPMU & GLIU	State and Landscape		

Component	Output	List of Activities	Unit Target	Responsibility	Implementation level (State and/or Landscape)	Project Progress
Component 3:- Project Management Support						
Expendable procurement		Communication, Miscellaneous, Printer Cartridges Stationary etc.	LS	SPMU & GLIU	State and Landscape	Procurement will start after the release of funds.
Non-expendable procurement		Computers/laptops, Laser Printer, Office Furniture etc.	LS	SPMU & GLIU	State and Landscape	--do--
GOE budget		Miscellaneous including contingencies, SPMU & GLIU Operating expenses.	LS	SPMU & GLIU	State and Landscape	--do--
Total Project Management Support Costs (PMSC)						
		SPMU - Office Assistant- 2	Man Month- 24	SPMU	State	TORs developed will be outsourced through a Technical Agency
		GLIU - Office Assistant -2 , Executive Assistant / DTP -2	Man Month- 48	GLIU	Landscape	--do--

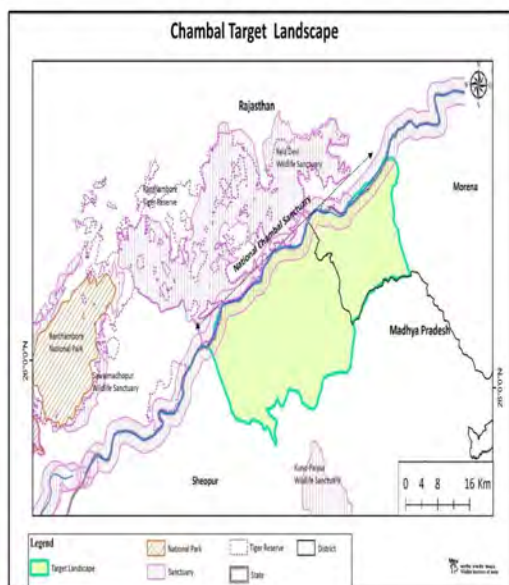
Annexure 14

Operational Preparedness for Project Implementation

Madhya Pradesh

National Project Inception Workshop
FAO-GEF assisted Green Agriculture Project
Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
07-09- November, 2019

Target Landscape: The Similar Bio-sphere



- Area 98982 hac.
- Includes area of the Sheopur and Morena districts beside the National Chambal sanctuary.
- Landscape is characterized by Deeping eroded gullies (mines)

Land use details at the target landscape

Class	Description	Approximate Area in (ha.)
Agriculture	Agriculture land near Chambal river in Morena and Sheopurdistt	19400
Forest (<i>Anogeissus pendula</i>)	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i> are available in small patches disttSheopur within project landscape	613
Forest (Degraded)	Forest degraded are available in Sheopurdistt with project site	4398
Forest (Dry deciduous)	Dry deciduous distributed in south east and south west area of project site	26048
Forest (Teak mixed moist deciduous)	Teak mixed moist deciduous distributed in south east and south west area in project site	7709
Grassland (<i>Boswellia, Zizyphus</i>)	Grassland are distributed in south east and south west area of project site	3453
Scrub	Scrub are found almost entire landscape	32697
Settlement	Settlement are available in Morena and Sheopurdistt	192
Water body	Major stream are available in study site	3468
	Total Area	97982

Institutional Arrangement

State Nodal Department

Department of Farmer's Welfare & Agriculture Development

Operational Partner & Nodal Officer

Director
Farmer's Welfare & Agriculture Development,
M.P.

District Project Nodal Officer

Dy. Director
Farmer's Welfare & Agriculture Development

Progress Made so far....		Way forward....
State Steering Committee (SSC) Meeting	Committee to be Constituted	Release of fund to OP
State Level Technical Committee Meeting		Reimbursement of expenditure already incurred from other scheme.
District Technical Support Group (TSG) meeting		Approval of SPMU and GLIU positions by Govt.
FAO Mission to Madhya Pradesh		Recruitment of SPMU and GLIU positions
Opening of Dedicated Bank Account	Existing at State	Inception Workshops at State & District Level
Operational Partner Agreement		Implement priorities set out by NPMU.

Annexure 15



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET


Green-Ag Project

National Project Inception Workshop


GCP/IND/183/GFF
GEF Project ID: 9243

Project Monitoring and Reporting Requirements


7-9 November 2019
Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Project Monitoring & Reporting

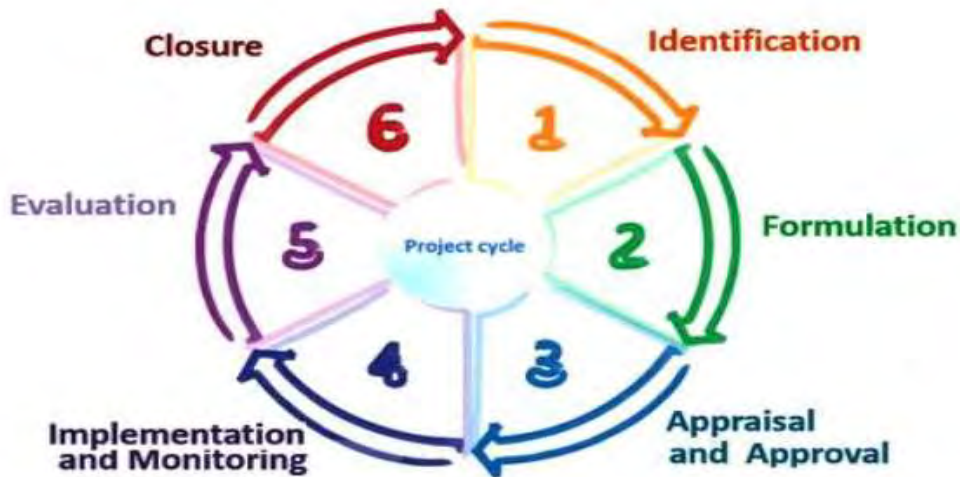
- India, FAO, and the GEF are the three partners of the Green-Ag project, and **mutually accountable** to monitor project progress, tracking results and reporting
- Adheres to the GEF Monitoring & Evaluation Policy
- Adheres to the FAO Project Cycle reporting requirements
- Facilitated by NPMU and FAO India to fulfill monitoring, evaluation & reporting requirements, with inputs from NSC, SSC, States and other project partners

The GEF defines Monitoring as:

“a continuous or periodic function that uses systematic collection of data, qualitative and quantitative, for the purposes of keeping activities on track. It is first and foremost a management instrument.”



FAO's Project Cycle



Minimum Mandatory Reporting Requirements



2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026

Quarterly: Financial Report
Six-monthly: Project Progress Report
Annually: Project Implementation Report

YR 1				YR 2				YR 3				YR 4				YR 5				YR 6				YR 7			
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
[Reporting grid with green and white cells]																											

Mid-term Review
- GEF Tracking Tools for BD, LD, CCM, SFM
- Review progress
- Identify adjustments

Final Evaluation
- GEF Tracking Tools for BD, LD, CCM, SFM
- Evaluate Results
- Dissemination of Evaluation Report

Terminal Report
- FAO template
- Narrative of project results



Quarterly Financial Report

- Every three-monthly (calendar year) prepared by FAO India
- Also defined in the Annex of the Operational Partners Agreement
- Prepared by the State Partners
- Instrument for tracking project delivery in accordance with Annual Work Plan & Budget
- Mechanism for cash replenishment for project activities
- Informs other reporting requirements



Project Progress Report (PPR)

- Every six-monthly (calendar year)
- FAO requirements for all projects
- Consolidated by NMPU and FAO India, with inputs from State partners
- Instrument for tracking project progress towards achieving results in accordance with Annual Work Plan & Budget
- Mechanism for recording financial status
- Informs other reporting requirements



Project Implementation Review (PIR)

- Every year (1st July to 30 June)
- **GEF requirements** for all GEF-financed projects
- Consolidated by NMPU and FAO India, with inputs from State partners
- Instrument for tracking project progress towards achieving results in accordance with Annual Work Plan & Budget and project results framework
- Mechanism for communicating project progress with the GEF
- Informs other reporting requirements
- Template updated every year: FAO-GEF Coordination Unit & GEF



Project Implementation Review (PIR) contents

1. Progress towards achieving project Objectives and **Outcomes** (cumulative): per **indicators** defined in the Results Framework
 - Progress rating: six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).
2. Progress in Generating Project **Outputs**
 - Narratives: Progress, Outcomes and Challenges
 - Social and Environmental Safeguards
 - Gender mainstreaming, FPIC, and stakeholder engagement, KM strategy
 - Risk table
 - Co-financing table



Minimum Mandatory Reporting Requirements



2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026

Quarterly: Financial Report
Six-monthly: Project Progress Report
Annually: Project Implementation Report

YR 1				YR 2				YR 3				YR 4				YR 5				YR 6				YR 7			
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
[Reporting grid with shaded cells indicating report requirements]																											

Mid-term Review
- GEF Tracking Tools for
BD, LD, CCM, SFM
- Review progress
- Identify adjustments

Final Evaluation
- GEF Tracking Tools for
BD, LD, CCM, SFM
- Evaluate Results
- Dissemination of
Evaluation Report

Terminal Report
- FAO template
- Narrative of
project results

Mid-Term Review (MTR)

- At the mid-point of project implementation
- GEF requirements for all GEF-financed projects above USD 2 million
- FAO India organizes MTR in coordination with NPMU and State Partners
- Independent reviewers to be engaged
- Major milestone for reviewing project progress towards achieving results in accordance with Annual Work Plan & Budget and project results framework
- GEF Tracking Tools
- Co-financing
- Opportunity to take corrective actions: e.g., revising workplan; revising targets; revising budget;
- Mechanism for communicating project progress with the GEF

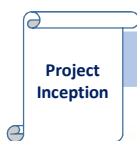


GEF Tracking Tools

- GEF requirement
- By GEF-6 Focal Areas: BD-3 Program 7; BD-4 Program 9; LD-1 Program 1 & 2; LD-3 Program 4; CCM-2 Program 4; SFM-1
- Baseline collected during preparation or by the first year of implementation
- Milestones collected at Mid-term Review and Final Evaluation
- Feeding into the GEF corporate level results



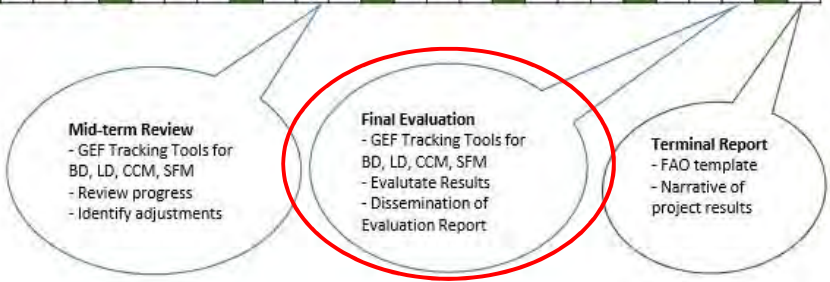
Minimum Mandatory Reporting Requirements



2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026

Quarterly: Financial Report
Six-monthly: Project Progress Report
Annually: Project Implementation Report

YR 1				YR 2				YR 3				YR 4				YR 5				YR 6				YR 7			
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
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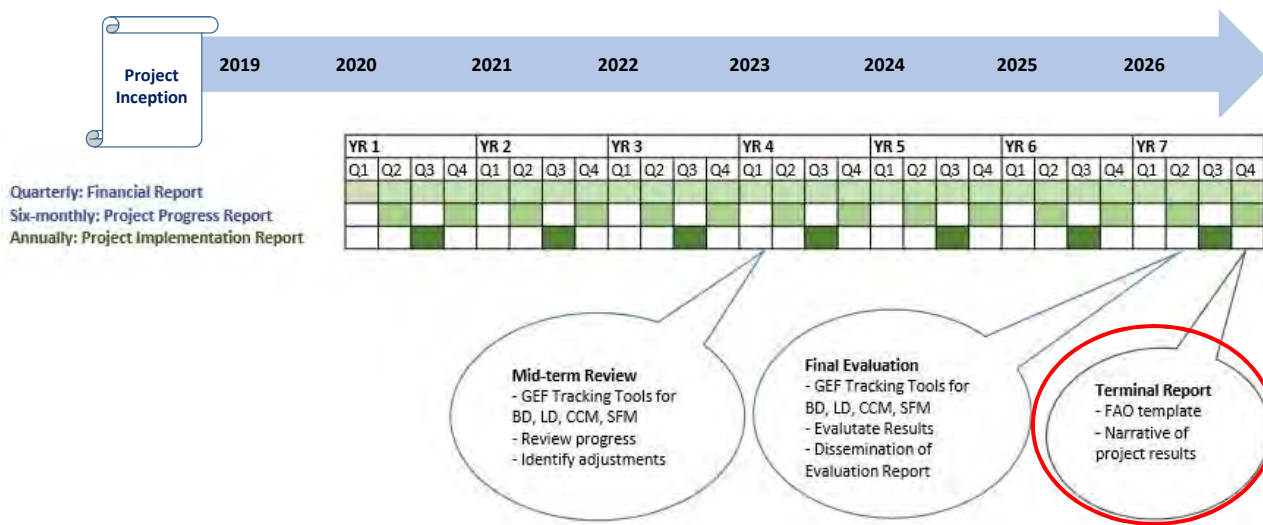


Final Evaluation (FE)

- At the end-point of project implementation
- GEF requirements for all GEF-financed projects
- FAO Office of Evaluation organizes Final Evaluation
- Independent evaluators to be engaged
- Evaluation of final achievement of project results
- Final results for GEF Tracking Tools to be consolidated by NPMU
- Final Evaluation reports are shared with the GEF Secretariat and the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the GEF
- Published and available online for dissemination



Minimum Mandatory Reporting Requirements





Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change




GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET


Terminal Report


- FAO's standard reporting requirement for all projects before project closure
- Consolidated by FAO India with inputs from NPMU and State partners

Annexure 16



gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET


Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government Of India


 Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Procurement and recruitment

Green-Ag Project National Project Inception Workshop

GCP/IND/183/GFF – India: Green- Ag: “Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscape”

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

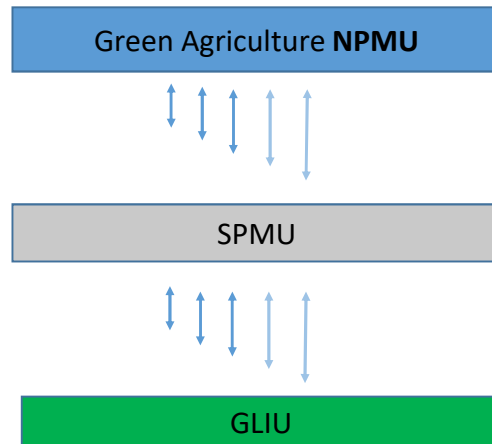


Outline of Presentation

- Recruitment process
- Procurement of Goods
- Procurement of services

Project implementation unit

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop



Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

Positions under SPMU

State Project Management Unit (SPMU) – 5 positions

- State Technical Coordinator
- Communication Officer
- Admin and Operations officer cum DTP Operator
- Budget and Finance officer/Accountant
- Office Assistant

Positions under GLIU (1/2)

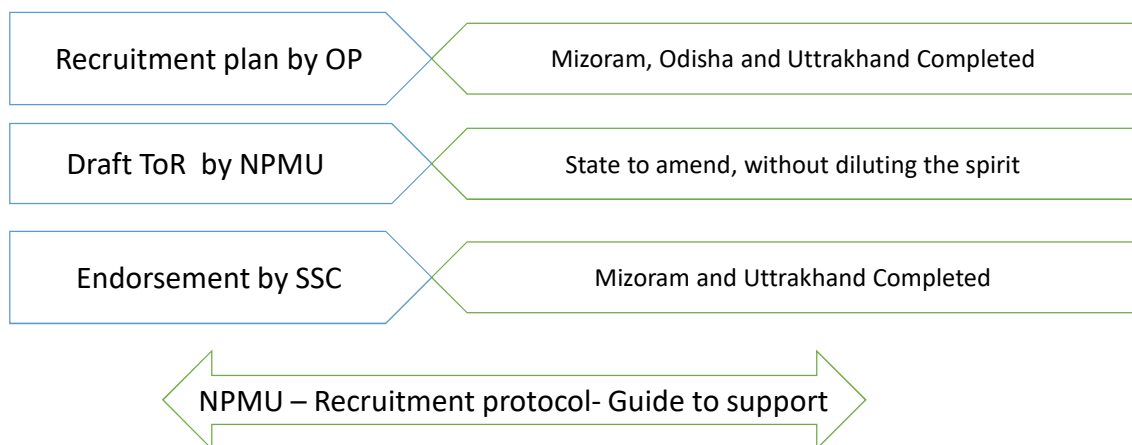
GLIU – 10 positions

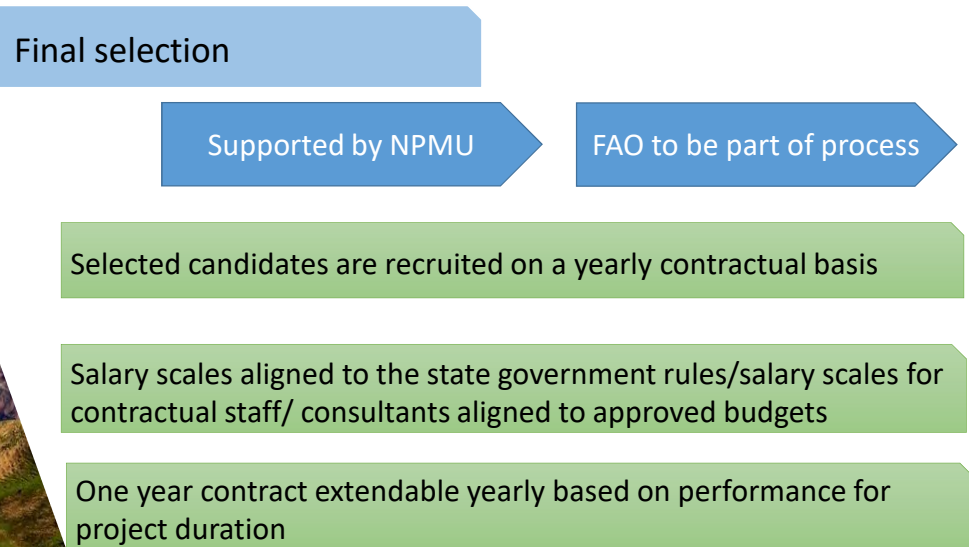
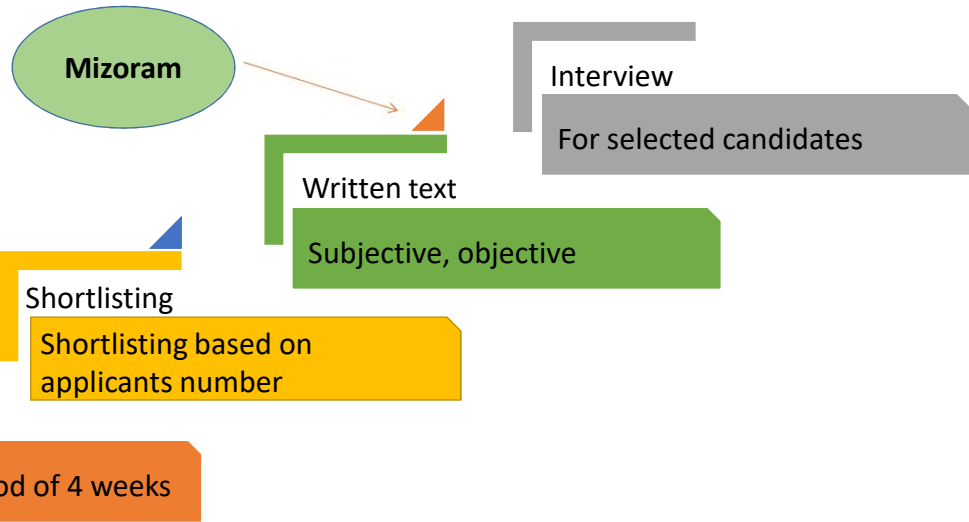
- Team Leader/NRM Expert
- District Support Officer (one each district)
- FFS Expert

Positions under GLIU (2/2)

- Animal Husbandry Expert
- Gender and Social Inclusion Expert
- Community Institutions /Rural Livelihood Expert
- Budget and Finance officer/Accountant
- Administration and Operation Officer cum DTP Operator
- MIS Expert
- Office Assistant
- Community Resource Persons (CRP) (30 in MP, MZ, RJ, and 50 –OD and UK)

Recruitment process







Recruitment process

Procurement of Goods

Procurement of services

Procurement method for goods (equipments)

STEPS:

1. Six monthly procurement plan prepared by the Operational partner in coordination with SPMU in accordance with the SSC approved Annual Work Plan Budget.
2. OP submits the procurement plan to NPMU.
3. The ToR (with specifications of the equipments) will be shared with relevant NPMU experts for their review and inputs, (including Project task force).
4. After the approval of ToR by FAO and NPMU, the final version of ToR will be used in the tendering process by OP.
5. OP uses the state government procurement policies/guidelines for the procurement process.



Recruitment process

Procurement of Goods

Procurement of services

Procurement method for services

First draft of the Terms of Reference (ToR) prepared and shared by NPMU with SPMU and GLIU

SPMU with the support of GLIU experts review and provide inputs and share it back with NPMU

The ToR will be shared with relevant NPMU experts for their review and inputs, (including Project task force

After the approval of ToR by FAO and NPMU, the final version of ToR will be used in the tendering process by OP.

The OP uses the procurement rules/guidelines of the State Government, if any, for the procurement process in case if the state does not have guidelines/rules, FAO process will have to be followed.

NPMU to provide **technical assistance** for the procurement of technical agencies, if requested



Procurement for Landscape Assessment

- ToR – NPMU and shared with the OP
- One agency identified at national level will support state level agencies in the landscape Assessment - for uniformity of process and technical outputs.

Annexure 17

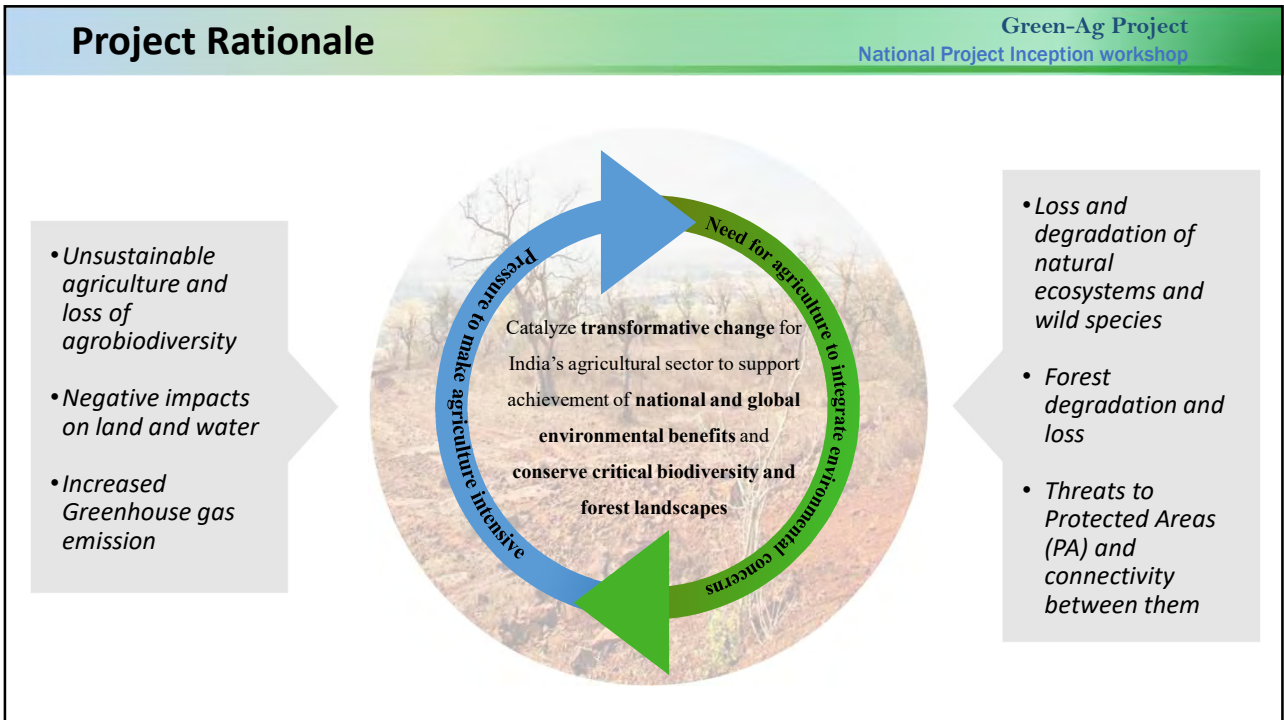
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes

7-9 November, Gwalior



Landscape and Threats

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Chambal Green Landscape, Madhya Pradesh

97,982 ha landscape in Sheopur and Morena districts, along the Chambal river.

Associated Protected Area: National Chambal Sanctuary.



- **Unsustainable use of natural resources** by local communities
- **Threat to the National Chambal Sanctuary** from unsustainable cropping and livestock management practices
- **Loss of agrobiodiversity** – decline in the cultivation of locally adapted indigenous crops
- **Expansion of ravines**

Landscape and Threats

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Dampa -Thorangtlang Green Landscape, Mizoram

145,670 ha. in Lunglei and Mamit districts. Associated Protected Area: Dampa Tiger

Reserve, and the Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary



- **Loss of agrobiodiversity** – shift to commercial plantations from traditional crops
- **Shortened *jhum* cycles** – pressure on critical forest habitat, increased land degradation and increased incidences of forest fire
- **Illegal hunting and exploitation** of wildlife resources

Landscape and Threats

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Simlipal Green Landscape, Odisha

556,900 ha. associated with the UNESCO recognized Simlipal Biosphere Reserve in Mayurbhanj district Associated Protected Areas: Similipal Tiger Reserve, the Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary.



- **Loss of agrobiodiversity** – high yielding species replacing traditional varieties
- **Conversion of forestland** – pressure from agriculture, constructions of dams and mining activities
- **Human wildlife conflict** – human settlement in close ranges of protected sanctuary

Landscape and Threats

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Desert National Park Green Landscape, Rajasthan

674,082 ha. across Jaisalmer and Barmer districts. Habitat of the Great Indian Bustard.
Associated Protected Area: Desert National Park.



- **Overgrazing** – increased herd sizes exceed grassland carrying capacity
- **Input intensive agriculture practices** – leads to land degradation and effect on wildlife
- **Habitat loss of local wildlife** – decline in grassland cover and increased poaching
- **Introduction of alien invasive species**

Landscape and Threats

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Corbett - Rajaji Green Landscape, Uttarakhand

324,696 ha in Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Dehradun, and Haridwar districts. Associated Protected Area is the Corbett Tiger Reserve and the Rajaji Tiger Reserve..



- **Loss of agrobiodiversity** – high yielding commercial species replacing traditional varieties and detrimental downstream effects
- **Increased commercial pressures** – inadequate planning and increased development
- **Human wildlife conflict** – human settlement in close ranges of protected sanctuary
- **Degradation of corridor**

Project Design

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

Project Development Objective

Catalyze transformative change for India's agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes

Component 1:

Strengthening the **enabling framework** and **institutional structures** to mainstream BD, SLM, CCM and SFM policies, priorities and practices into India's agricultural sector

Outcome 1.1: National and state level institutional, policy and programme **frameworks strengthened** to integrate environmental priorities into the agriculture sector to enhance delivery of global environmental benefits (GEB) across landscapes of highest conservation concern



Outcome 1.2: Cross-sectoral **knowledge management and decision-making systems** at national and state levels to support **development and implementation of agro-ecological approaches at landscape levels** that deliver global environmental benefits as well as socioeconomic benefits enhanced



Component 2:

Improved **agricultural and conservation practices** demonstrating sustainable production, livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of **tangible BD, LD, CCM, and SFM benefits**

Outcome 2.1: Institutional frameworks, **mechanisms and capacities at District and Village levels** to support decision-making and stakeholder participation in Green Landscape planning and management strengthened, with **Green Landscape Management Plans** developed and under implementation for target landscapes



Outcome 2.2: **Households and communities** able and incentivized to **engage in agro-ecological practices** that deliver meaningful GEB at the landscape level in target **high conservation priority landscapes**.



Cross Cutting themes:

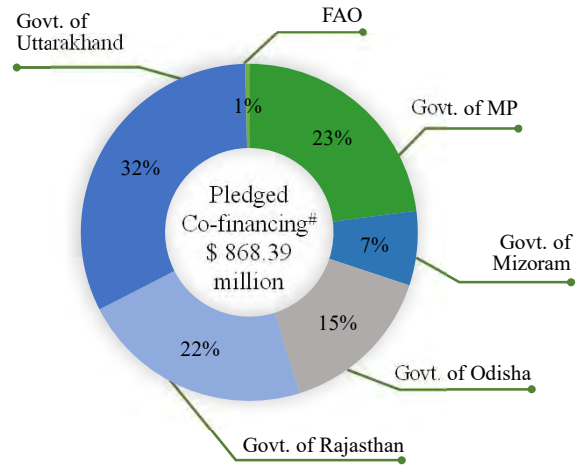
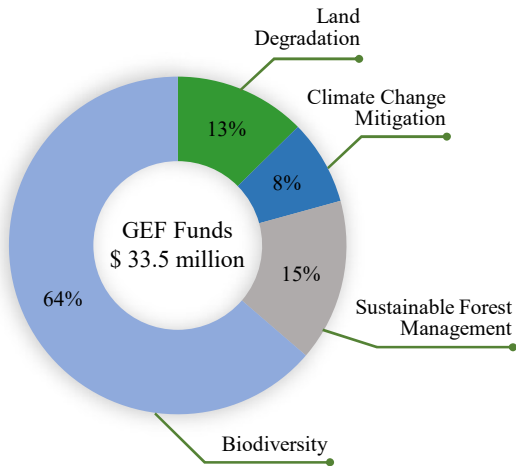
Knowledge Management

Governance

Monitoring and Evaluation

Project Funding

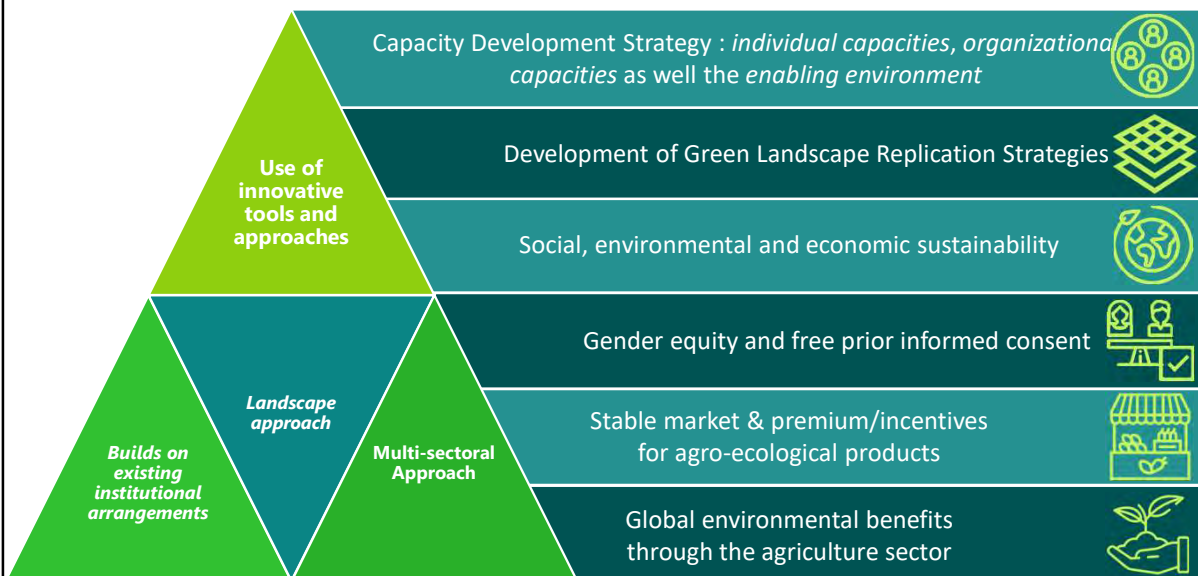
Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



State funding also include funding from Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Project Innovativeness

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop



Key Results and Targets

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception workshop

One national platform and 5 state platforms institutionalised to mainstream of environmental concerns into the agriculture sector



6 key national and state level agricultural programmes have environmental indicators integrated



At least 10 percent reduction in threat index



49 million tCO₂e_q GHG reduction



104,070 ha. under sustainable management practices
1.2 million People
265,000 HHs



India–FAO-GEF GREEN AG Project:
India, the GEF, and the FAO – a promising combination

Jeffrey Griffin
FAO GEF Coordinator



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

India, the GEF and the FAO

India: Big Institutional Capacity and Investment in Agriculture, Forests and Protected Areas.

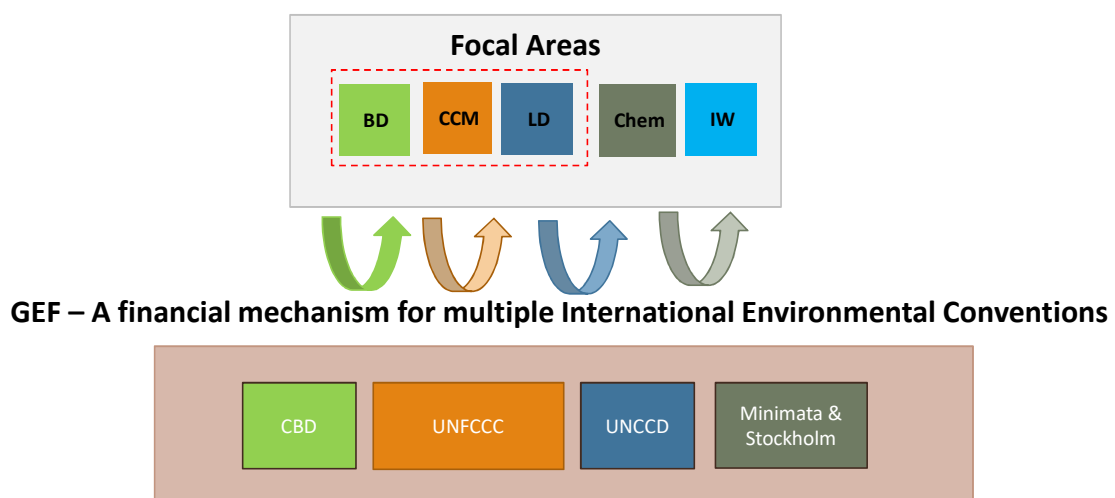
Why Are **FAO** and **GEF** needed?

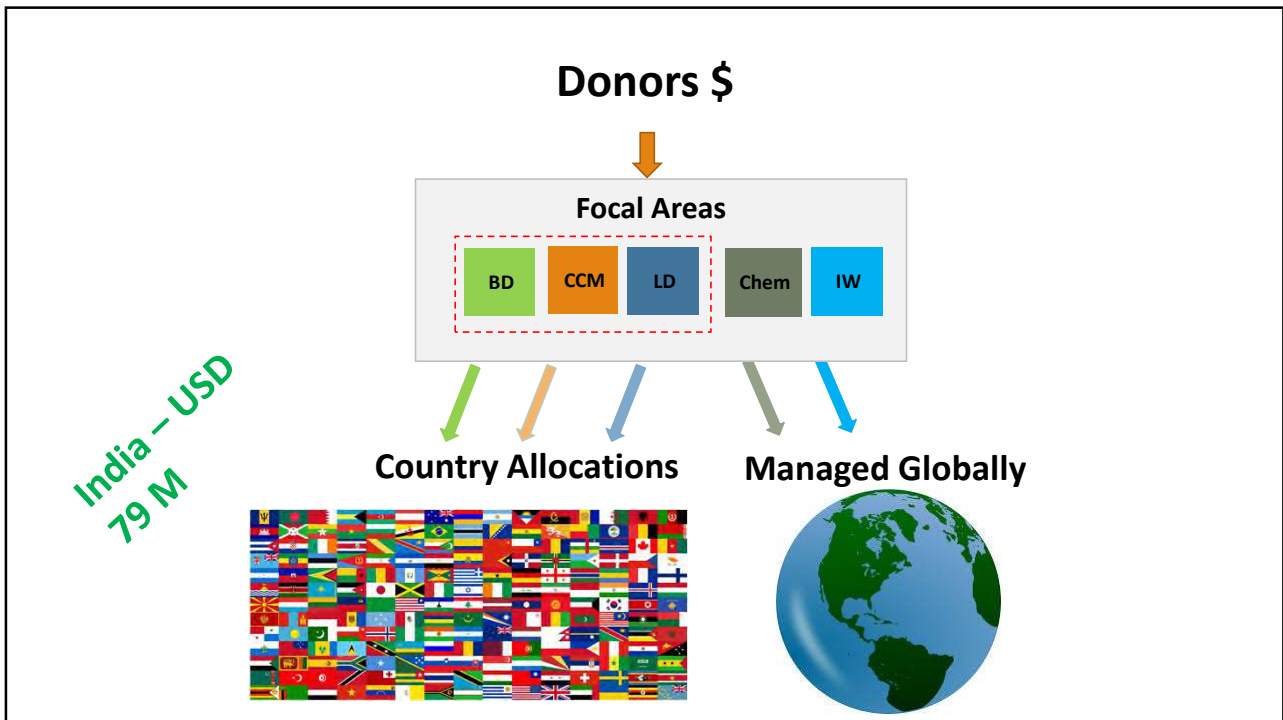
FAO and the **GEF** are the **Frosting** on **India's Cake**.



3 Facts about the GEF

GEF & Links to Conventions





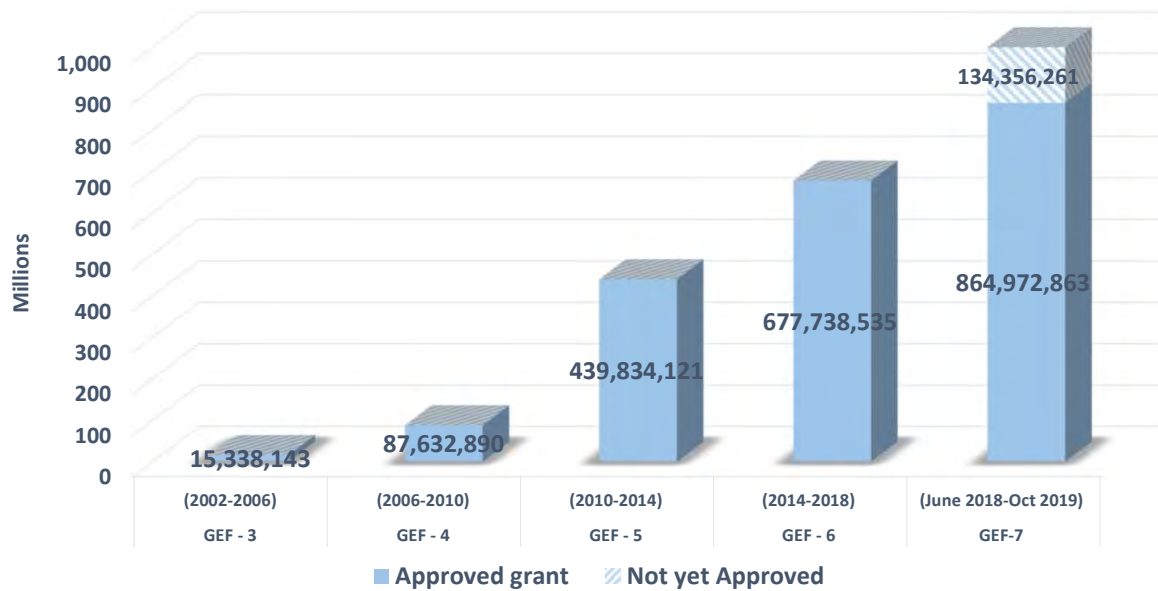
Why FAO?

Trusted partner of the GEF and over 50 countries worldwide with the GEF.

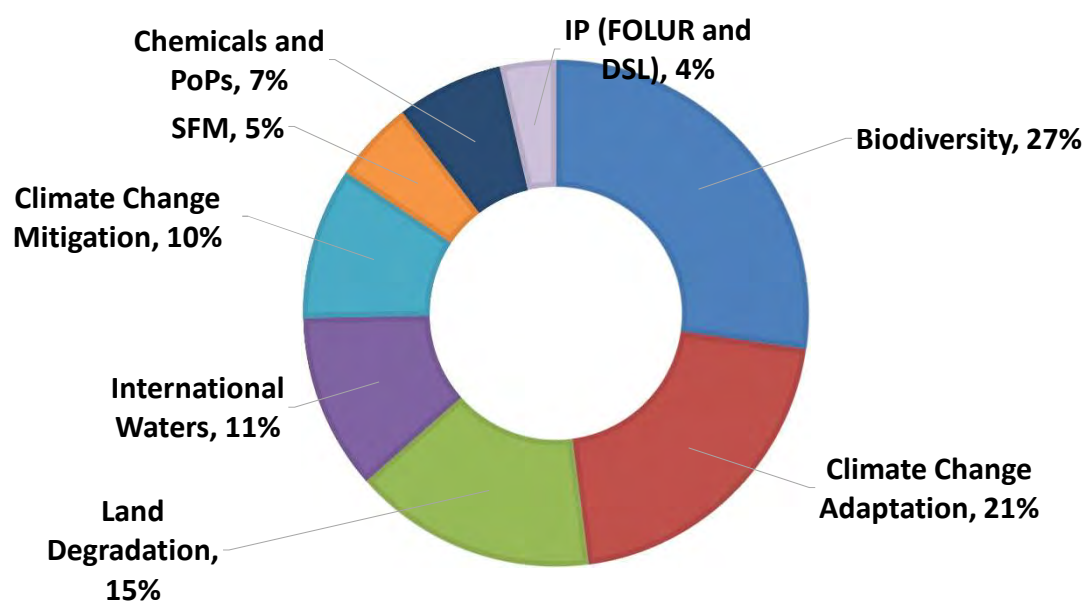
Unique Comparative Advantages:

- Convening Power
- Technical Expertise, Knowledge and Innovations
- Partnerships
- Nexus between Agriculture and Environment

Growth FAO-GEF Portfolio (USD millions)

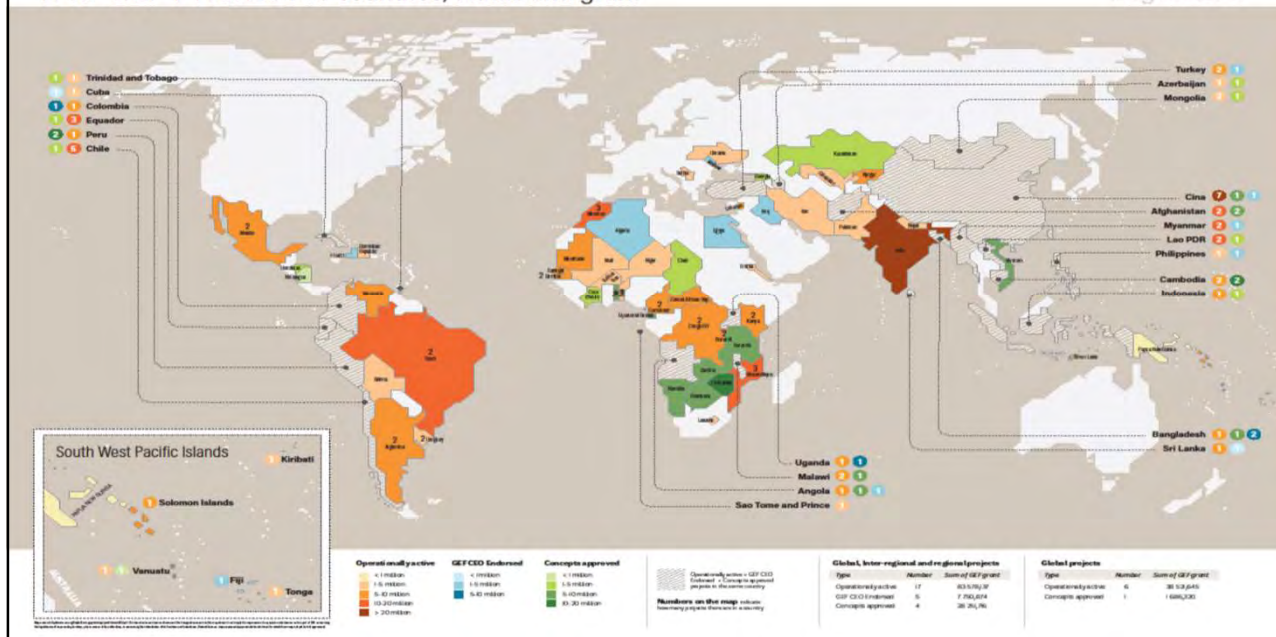


FAO works across GEF Program



FAO-GEF PROJECTS: countries, status and grant

August 2019



FAO-GEF Portfolio Delivering Big Benefits*



Over 5 million women and men directly benefitting, creating an additional 350 000 decent employment opportunities for rural poor

11.5 million ha of protected area and 12 million ha of production land under improved management



A total of 532 million metric tons of CO_{2eq} is mitigated

Safe disposal of 6360 metric tons of POPs



Strengthening 8 Regional Fisheries MO to protect 189 Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems

*Numbers represent the sums of figures reported by management teams of over 120 projects.

FAO's Global Convening Power



FAO & the SDGs

- Custodian for 21 SDG Indicators
- Co-custodian for 4 SDG Indicators
- Comprehensive knowledge framework for:
 - Sustainable food production
 - Resilience of natural systems which support food production
- Science and metrics of SDG compliance essential for mainstreaming into policy and private sector investment.



Partnerships

Key private sector partners



FAO & International Finance Institutions
FAO Investment Center
USD 6.5 Billion of Facilitated Investments in 2017



Knowledge Innovations

FAO FLAGSHIP COLLECTION



FAOSTAT



GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENTS (FRA)



FAO AND Google PARTNERSHIP

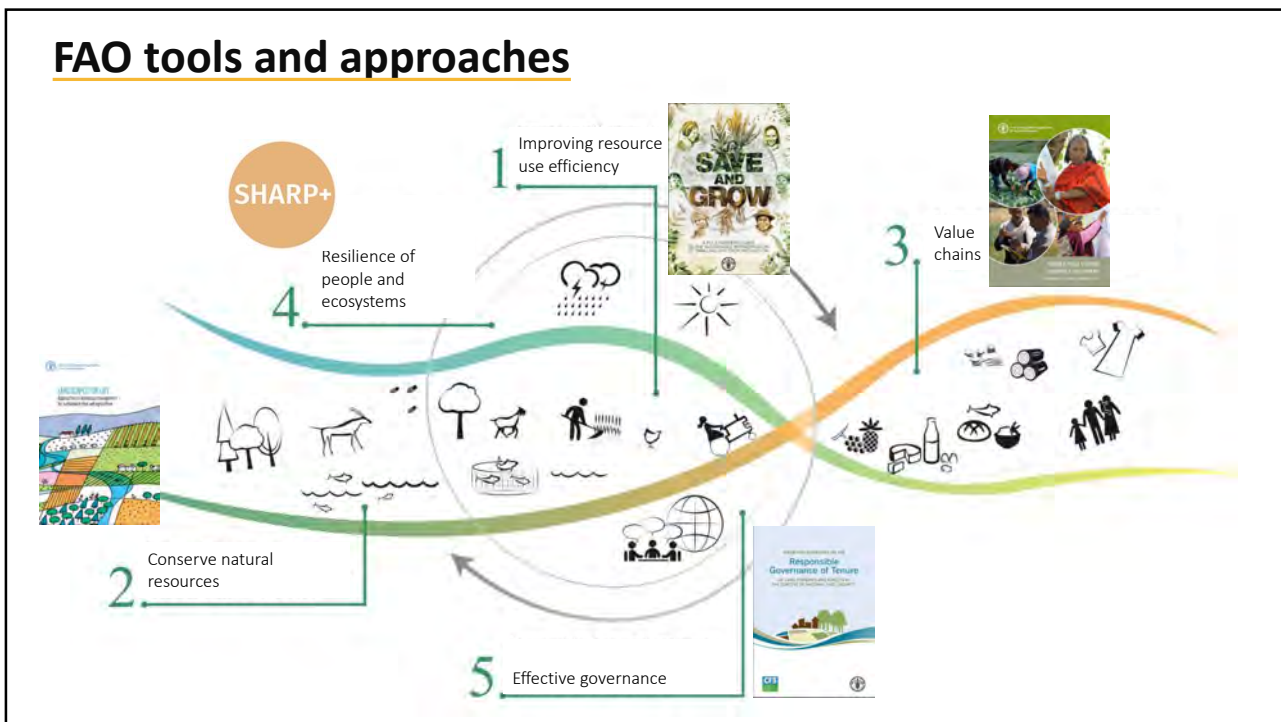


Collect Earth

AGRICULTURAL MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM



FAO tools and approaches



India, the FAO & the GEF

Let's Move Forward Together

**Think Differently and Achieve Big Results in
India's Green Landscapes**



Mr. PC Sharma, Deputy Director, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Rajasthan



Mr. Manoj Kumar Agrawal, Principal Adviser, State Planning Commission, Govt. of MP



Green-Ag inception workshop in progress



(L-R) Mr. PD Gabriel, DFO Morena, Mr. Brijendra Srivatava, DFO Kuno-Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary, Sheopur, MP (both Chambal Landscape), Kapil Chandrawal, Director, Desert National Park, Rajasthan



Admin and operation Officer, Green-Ag Project



Dr. Konda Chavva, Assistant FAOR



Mr. RB Sinha, Project Director, Green-Ag



Mr. Sameer Karki, FLO, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, Rome



Mr. Jeffery Griffin, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, FAO Rome



Mr. Pankaj Tyagi, Director, Rainfed Farming System Division, DAC&FW



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Organization of the
United Nations**

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