

PIR FY 2023 – India mainstreaming AgroBD project

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

Reporting from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. *Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers*
2. *Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies*
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

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| Identification Table | | GEF ID.: 5137 | Umoja no.: GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-006538 |
| Project Title | | Mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity conservation and utilization in agricultural sector to ensure ecosystem services and reduce vulnerability | |
| Duration months | <i>Planned</i> | 60 months | |
| | <i>Extension(s)</i> | N/A | N/A |
| Division(s) Implementing the project | | UN Environment Programme Ecosystems Division GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit Biodiversity and Land Branch | |
| Name of co-implementing Agency | | None | |
| Executing Agency(ies) | | Bioersity International; Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, India | |
| Names of Other Project Partners | | ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi ICAR-Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Rajasthan ICAR-All India Coordinated Research Project on Pearl Millets, Rajasthan ICAR-Vivekananda Parvatiya Anusandhan Sansthan (VPKAS), Uttarakhand Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (IGKV), Chhattisgarh Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (RVSKVV), Madhya Pradesh Assam Agriculture University (AAU), Assam Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (CSKHPKV), Himachal Pradesh Agriculture University of Jodhpur (AUJ), Rajasthan Action for Social Advancement (ASA), Madhya Pradesh Deendayal Research Institute (DRI), Madhya Pradesh Foundation for Development Integration (FDI), Assam Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti (GRAVIS), Rajasthan Lok Chetna Manch (LCM), Uttarakhand Himalayan Research Group (HRG), Himachal Pradesh | |

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| | Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA), Uttarakhand |
| Project Type | Full Size Project |
| Project Scope | National |
| Region | Asia |
| Countries | India |
| Programme of Work | PoW 2022 – 2023 Sub program 3: Healthy and Productive Ecosystems |
| GEF Focal Area(s) | Biodiversity |
| UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages | The Government of India and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2018-2022 have identified seven strategic priority areas. Out of these, the project contributes directly and indirectly to the following three country priorities for (India) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition and Food Security 2. Climate Change, Clean Energy and Disaster Resilience 3. Skilling, Entrepreneurship, and Job Creation |
| Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s) | <p>SDG Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>SDG Indicators</p> <p>(i) By 2030, end all forms of hunger and malnutrition, ensuring all people, in particular the poor and people living in vulnerable situations including children, have enough and nutritious food all year. This involves promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers and equal access to land, technology and markets.</p> <p>(ii) By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen the capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</p> <p>(iii) Ensure maintaining the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly-managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.</p> <p>SDG Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <p>SDG Indicators</p> <p>(i) Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> |

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| | (ii) Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. SDG Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss SDG Indicators (i) Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed | |
| GEF financing amount | US\$3,046,347 | |
| Co-financing amount | US\$10,294,750 | |
| Date of CEO Endorsement | 20 January 2016 | |
| Start of Implementation | 30 November 2016 | |
| Date of first disbursement | 17 January 2017 | |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June 2023 | 2,639,240 | |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June 2023 | 2,772,289 | |
| Expected Mid-Term Review Date | 15.09.2021 | |
| Completion Date | <i>Planned</i> | 30 November 2021 |
| | <i>Revised</i> | 11 July 2023 (delayed twice due to COVID19) |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation Date | Q3 2023 | |
| Expected Financial Closure Date | 11 July 2024 | |

1.2. Project description

Present a brief project description, stating objective, components, executing agency and main government/other partners involved. Summarize each component in one short paragraph:

The project objective is to mainstream agricultural biodiversity conservation and utilization in agricultural sector to support ecosystem services and reduce vulnerability. More specifically it plans to ensure that crop diversity (both inter- and intra-specific) in India is effectively conserved and used to improve rural livelihoods meeting the challenges of climate change. India, which is a recognized mega-diversity centre, possesses unique crop diversity, including a number of crops that have long been naturalized here. This diversity remains under threat from the continuing adoption of modern high yielding varieties (HYVs), changes in land use and agricultural practices, social trends, national policy to promote HYVs, weak seed system and climate change. Nevertheless, this crop diversity that exists in several pockets around India continues to be a major natural asset and represents an essential element in the livelihood strategies of the much of the rural population. The crop diversity available with Indian farmers constitutes an essential resource to deal with the challenges of adapting to climate change with continuing rise in temperature, changes in rainfall quantities and patterns and an increasing frequency of extreme events. Thus, the Project is developing develop local community-based approaches, together with the necessary national framework that enable the conservation and use of crop diversity to be mainstreamed into India's agricultural production and environmental management strategies. It has three components that address

(i) adaptive management of crop diversity for resilient agriculture and improved livelihoods , (ii) strategies and policies for sustainable conservation and use of crop diversity including access and benefit sharing, and (iii) improved agricultural support systems, institutional frameworks and partnerships that support crop diversity on farm. The project is being executed by the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in close collaboration with ICAR and other ICAR Institutes, State Agricultural Universities and other project partners such as NGOs, and Civil Societies in in four internationally recognized agro-ecoregions: Western Himalayas including the cold arid tract; North-eastern region and the Eastern Himalayas; Western arid/semi-arid region, and Central tribal region, and primarily focus on 20 important crops traditionally grown in these region.

Component 1: Adaptive management of crop diversity for resilient agriculture and improved livelihoods. It includes strengthening local seed supply systems and the establishment of community genebanks, seed fairs, field evaluation trials and demonstrations, crowd sourcing (putting landraces/ farmers varieties and modern varieties together and allow need based participatory selection), diversity fora and other adaptive technologies that enable farmers to benefit from diversity rich solutions. The will help mainstream crop diversity through working with farmers to use diversity to address challenges posed by climate change. This also includes identification of suitable crop diversity to address such challenges, improved awareness and information on varietal adaptation based on scientifically sound evidence and its validation by farmers and communities. Income and other livelihood improvement actions will also support mainstreaming. While Component 1 will help secure the maintenance of crop diversity and its adaptation to changing climatic conditions.

Component 2: Strategies and policies for sustainable conservation and use of crop diversity including access and benefit sharing. It focuses on increasing farmers’ access to crop genetic resources, so that farmers benefit from having locally adapted materials in population sizes large enough to buffer against change in climate and other factors and ensure sustainable agriculture. They will contribute by developing one national and four regional level strategies and plans on integrated sustainable agricultural improvement and use of agrobiodiversity that will provide an enabling environment for diversity deployment in order to support adaptation of agricultural ecosystems with unpredictable temperature and precipitation conditions.

Component 3: Improved agricultural support systems, institutional frameworks and partnerships that support crop diversity on farm. It focusses on strengthening relevant institutions and building the capacity of rural communities to enable the custodians of agricultural genetic resources to share in the benefits of the materials they are conserving and ensure recognition by the agricultural sector of the role of agrobiodiversity. It will also strengthen the capacity of research, extension and outreach workers to identify and support the implementation of diversity rich solutions in close collaboration with farmers and rural communities. This reorientation of research and extension is a necessary element of effective mainstreaming.

Component N: 4. Project monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management. It is related to project monitoring system operating providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome and output targets. Mid-term and final evaluation conducted. Project-related best-practices” and “lessons-learned” published and Website to share the experience and information dissemination.

1.3. History of project revisions

To be completed by Task Managers

| Version | Date | Main changes introduced in this revision |
|---------|-------------|---|
| NCE -1 | 4 Febr 2022 | No-cost extension from original technical completion on 30 November 2021 to 11 July 2023. PCA legality with an additional 12 months to 11 July 2024 |
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2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

To be completed by UNEP Task Manager

2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

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| <p>UN Environment Sub programme (s) <i>Healthy and Productive Ecosystems, 2020-2021</i></p> | <p>Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment (s) & Indicator (s) <i>EA (a) The health and productivity of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks at the national and international levels.</i> <i>Indicator: (ii) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that demonstrate enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services.</i></p> | |
| <p><i>Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated PoW Expected Accomplishments and Indicators. State key changes since previous reporting period. (maximum one paragraph)</i></p> <p>During this reporting period the project has continued making good progress towards knowledge with State agriculture organisations and targeted farmers about the integrity and resilience of ecosystems and their components as being fundamental to sustainability of their agriculture productivity systems and landscapes. With regards contributing to the EA (a) – see below, the project aims to conduct inventories, analyse and re-introduce traditional crop genetic diversity with marginal farmer communities, with the combined goal of meeting farmers’ needs and to enhance ecosystem function, resilience and adaptation to climate change.</p> | | |
| <p>Expected Accomplishment</p> | <p>Indicator</p> | <p>Progress</p> |
| <p>EA (a) The health and productivity of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary</p> | <p>(ii) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that demonstrate enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services.</p> | <p><i>We tested 4491 native varieties of 20 crops following crowdsourcing approach i.e. 1021 mother trials and 5935 baby trials at four agroecological regions of the country and selected 246 potential native varieties that are being cultivated at scale within a nature-based production environment. In Rice Vikram-TCR, TCDM-1, RRF105,</i></p> |

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| <p>collaboration frameworks at the national and international levels.</p> | | <p><i>Jeeraphool were the most potential genotypes based on the farmers' choice. Similarly Telia Urd and Indira Urad Pratham in Black gram, Makadi Arhar and CG Arhar-1 in Pigeonpea, Bada Kodo and CG Kutki-2 in Minor millets, Lutni Sarso and Varuna in Mustard and Majhola Chana and RVG 203 in Chickpea were identified as most potential genotypes by farmers' choice. Apart from agronomic value varieties that can withstand the pressure of various biotic and abiotic stresses were also selected such as Karhani, Indira Barani Dhan 1, RRF 105, RRF 105, Zinko Rice (high zinc content), Person Badsah, Bejhari, Kardhana, Kala Saraiya, Newari, Baghmooch, Charaki Saraiya, Salaiya (Red Rice) in rice; Doodh Mogar Makka in Maize; Bhadosari, Lubia, Raiboot, Galari, Lakhna, Tilshan, Black Kodo, Black Kutaki, White Kutaki in Minor millets are the varieties /landraces which were found tolerant to drought stress. Various varieties in Rice (Vikram-TCR), Mustard (BJNEC-395550 and BJNEC-182675) and Wheat (Hansa Gehu, Mahyco Bold and Soharaj Gehu) showing high and stable performance in the trials for multiple years across the Project sites were identified as potential for using directly or as a parent to develop climate resilient varieties. Apart from these in rice, farmers' variety sanchuriya was found to withstand cold stress, Jalkeshari variety can sustain and perform better under water logging conditions, farmers' variety Madhuraj 55 was found to have low glycemic index while Karhani (having high iron content), Dhaniya dhan, Kalajeera and Rudra Dhan were found tolerant to various biotic stress.</i></p> <p><i>To add value and link these value-added traits for marketing, nutrition profiling of selected landraces of target crops has been undertaken. So far, nutritional profiling of 1493 samples of rice 630, pearl millet 87, finger millet 32, foxtail millet 28, little millet 4, barnyard millet 4, sorghum 4, green</i></p> |
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| | | <p><i>gram 111, moth bean 103, horse gram 129, chickpea 48, pigeon pea 12, kidney bean 12, soybean yellow 28, soybean black 32, sesame 17, amaranth 4, buckwheat 151, barley 57 have been undertaken. Based on nutrient composition elite land races are identified in each crop and support in packaging and nutritional labelling is provided. specific important biochemical traits. In rice elite land races were identified for high protein content more than 10.0% in different background w.r.t. amylose content (major determinant for cooking quality and categorisation), and from different agro ecologies in project sites viz. from Assam Thupi bora, Jengoni ampe and lune Ampe (low amylose, soft rice); Kunkuni joha, Boga joha (medium amylose- best cooking quality); Banki Sali, Amona Bao (high amylose). Similarly, from Uttarakhand Khajia (low amylose, soft rice), Jhini and jaulia (medium amylose- best cooking quality) and Gita (high amylose). From Himachal Pradesh Anani, Nagar dhan, and from Chhatisgarh Alsenga, Raskadam and Karhani (medium amylose- best cooking quality). Rice land races with very Low glycaemic index (<50) were identified namely Betguti, Pengeri shali, lota shali, Banki shali, Amona bao, Kokowa bao. In Barley IC113048, IC113050, EC481703, EC578537 were identified for protein >17% and beta glucan >5% in hullless type for use as health food for making sattu. While in hulled barley EC492362, IC38837, IC281574 and EC 177251 were with protein <12%, betaglucan <2% and phenols <0.2% for potential use as malt barley. In pseudo-cereals – Buckwheat accessions IC16555, IC25797 in tataricum type and IC109724, EC216635 and VL7 in esculentum type were identified for high protein content (12-13%). White amaranth from Bhilangana valley of Uttarakhand was found to contain 16% protein. In millets - finger millet unique land race Dhindakiya was identified for</i></p> |
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| | | <p><i>having high content of starch, sugar, phenols and antioxidant activity and is highly preferred by local communities in Uttarakhand for it chapati making quality. Similarly Barnyard millet from Bhilangana, Foxtailmillet (Sunhari) and little millet (nar kutki) were identified for high protein content. In Pearl millet Peeli Bajri and Gadhwal ki dhani were identified for high content of starch, sugar, phenols, calcium, iron and good popping quality. Sorghum accession RVGPJ 027 was identified for having > 13% protein along with high starch and low fibre content.</i></p> <p><i>In Oil seeds - Mustard guchedar sarsoan IC395550, which is an highly successful introduction from national gene bank and occupying now about 100 hac land is also having high oil content (45%). Black soybean locally known as Kala Bhat in Uttarakhand which is primary consumed as legume crop, collection soybean 8 and soybean 13 were found to have high protein (40%) with high anthocyanin (4mg/g). In yellow soybean AMS-138 was identified for high oil and AMS-162 for high protein. In sesame RT-351 was identified for high oil (54.1%)</i></p> <p><i>In pulses – Green gram accessions GM4, IC370498, IC369823; moth bean accessions IC39738, IC25938, IC36664 were identified for high protein (28% and 30 % respectively). Similarly in Horse gram IC369691, IC15728 were identified for high protein (26%) and low phytate content (<1%). Kidney bean landrace from Himachal Pradesh were found to contain protein in range of 22-24% and phytate >1%. The information is helping us to establish linkages between farmers’ communities and entrepreneurs for market benefits to farmers and farming communities. Farmers’ access and informal knowledge to genetic materials of >3000 varieties have been strengthened through the establishment of >32 community seed banks (CSBs) not only for conservation of genetic diversity but to develop a</i></p> |
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| | | <i>value chain for improving livelihoods of smallholder and marginal farmers using the traditional agrobiodiversity of 20 major food crops.</i> |
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2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

| GEF Core Indicators | Indicative expected Results | | |
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| <p>Core Indicator 3.: 25,000 hectares under improved agriculture practices: <i>Adaption of good agricultural practices during on-farm production and post-production processes resulting in safe agricultural products are of immense importance for ensuring a supply of safe food. Through this project several good practices, such as promotion of organic agriculture, rainfed agriculture, low use of fertilizer and pesticides, genetic base broadening and on-farm conservation and management of traditional crops and varieties that 75119 farmers have developed and continue to manage and improve, have already been adopted over 90928 hectares. This helps in the conservation and use of on-farm genetic diversity at all levels, i.e. ecosystem, species and variety. Mainstreaming of 20 traditional crops and improvement of their varieties through participatory variety selection and strengthening local seeds systems empowers the farmers to exercise control over their plant genetic resources as a major biological asset, and to use this to improve their livelihoods. Livelihoods are being ensured through improved market access by developing tools that help farmers to align market, societal and conservation goals in product value chains in better ways than are commonly practiced at present. Overall, we are capitalizing on: (i) facilitating and supporting producer organizations and companies / startups, (ii) entrepreneurship and skill development of women and youth, (iii) linking producers to the market’s transparency and information, capacity building of producers and self-help groups, and (iv) development of new and improved products. Also, diversity fairs, awareness workshops, cross- learning visits, interaction meetings to promote exchange of knowledge and new seeds across sites are being practiced. As a result of the above good practices, the area under cultivation is likely to increase owing to the response of farming communities and civil societies coupled with technical backstopping from public sector institutions.</i></p> | | | |
| Indicator | Expected values at | | FY2023 |
| | Mid-term | End-of-project | |
| 3. Area of land under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected area) | n.a | 25,000 hectares | 90,928 ha |
| 11. Number of project beneficiaries | n.a | 10,000 farmers (60% men, 40% women) | 75,119 farmers comprising 28,392 men and 46,727 women farmers |
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2.3. Implementation status and risk

[complete the fiscal year and select: 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]

| | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| PIR # | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | 5 th |
| Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1) | HS | S | HS | HS | HS |

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|--|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Rating towards outputs (section 3.2) | HS | S | HS | HS | HS |
| Risk rating (section 3.3) | L | L | M | M | L |

Summary of project status (please structure as follows, highlighting progress, challenges and main achievements, as needed):

Progress and achievements:

To enhance genetic diversity on farm, we tested 4491 native varieties of 20 crops following crowdsourcing approach i.e. 1021 mother trials and 5935 baby trials at four agroecological regions of the country and selected 246 potential native varieties that are suitable to their diverse needs are being cultivated at scale within a nature-based production environment. Seed system strengthened with 32 community seed banks at 17 project sites, conserving >3000 native varieties. For adopting best practices at community level 596 farmers have been trained and designated as Champion farmers, 197 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with membership of 2588 of which 1980 women and 608 men farmers are closely working with 25 Farmers' Producer Groups and 23 private companies / startups on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. In total, 75,119 farmers comprising 28392 men and 46727 women farmers are using crop diversity 246 varieties for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Presently, the area under potential varieties is around >90,000 ha by involving ~75,000 farmers. In order to generate awareness and to enhance farmers' skill on agrobiodiversity conservation and use we conducted 342 trainings, 308 awareness workshops, 269 field days, 377 framers' interaction meetings and 78 cross learning exposure visits wherein 16838 framers comprising 9857 and 6981 women and participated.

To add value nutrition profiling of selected landraces of target crops has been undertaken. So far, nutritional profiling of 1493 samples of rice 630, pearl millet 87, finger millet 32, foxtail millet 28, little millet 4, barnyard millet 4, sorghum 4, green gram 111, moth bean 103, horse gram 129, chickpea 48, pigeon pea 12, kidney bean 12, soybean yellow 28, soybean black 32, sesame 17, amaranth 4, buckwheat 151, barley 57 have been undertaken. This is helping in developing the value chain to the products. In total 120 varieties and 282 products have been identified for value chain while value chain has been established for 68 varieties. Native varieties and products are marked with different brand names such as Native Basket, Dhartee Naturals, Sahalee, Mountain Grains, Hill hatt, Gramouday, Natural Basket etc. at different sites. Armed with a such brand name such as Native basket, their everyday rice variety, which sells higher quantities, their aromatic rice brought in up to 20 -25 percent higher. Over 30,000 farmer families are benefiting from the whole gamut of activities from production to processing and sale at different sites ensuring farmers' livelihoods and resilience to climate change. Some of the varieties like Jeera phool aromatic rice of Chhattisgarh are being cultivated over 1,000 hectare and being sold ~ Rs 100 / kg at local and e-markets. Annai variety of red rice is being promoted under Mountain Grain brand and farmers sold 150 kg. Just to site an example one partner MVDA has earned >6.00 lakh INR form value chains. The selling price of native varieties after GI has increased such as Jeera Phool which used to sell between Rs 30-50/kg is now being sold between Rs 120-150/kg. Community seed banks have been linked with custom hiring installation of threshing/ processing machines such as Mini Dal Mill cum grader, Oil Expeller, Mini Rice Mill, Millet Dehuller.

To review the various legislation related to ABS in India a National Webinar on "Implementation of Access to Plant Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing (ABS)" was organized. The document prepared provides briefly the deliberations held during the meeting and the major recommendations which emerged on fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and climate change. To visualize institutional and effective promotion of dynamic in situ on farm conservation management for food and nutrition security (FSN) and to establish suitable policy framework a Strategic Policy Dialogue on stepping forward for in situ on farm conservation promotion for food security and nutrition in South Asia region" was organized. We also participated and presented our value chains in Ninth Session of the Governing Body (GB9) of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) concluded in New Delhi in September 2022. Also, 28 trainings workshop on PPV&FRA and 53 meetings on access and benefit sharing were organized wherein 614 men and 652 women farmers and other officials participated. So far, 359 farmers' varieties have been submitted for registration. Most importantly, 03 native varieties viz Jeera Phool, Vishnubhog and Nagri Dhubraj have been granted Geographical Indications. As a result, farming communities are benefiting as GI tag has enhanced their value and demand. For the management of biological resources at community level, 49 Biodiversity Management Committees have been formed and made aware of the provisions of the BDA while accessing the biological resources, which falls within their jurisdiction by an outside individual or organization.

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The Fifth National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) Meeting of the project was held on 21 June 2023. The purpose of the meeting was to present the action report for the previous NPSC meeting and to present project progress. The meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Dr. Himanshu Pathak, Secretary, DARE & DG, ICAR and attended by 26 persons including NPSC members and project partners. We also organised National Consultation on Plant-based Local Food Systems for Health and Nutrition to address the issues related to plant-based local food systems and preparing action plan for achieving, through plant-based local food systems, 'Nutrition and Health for all by 2030'. The virtual consultation was also held as a side event of the 2nd International Agrobiodiversity Congress. The consultation, attended by more than 140 participants and streamed live on YouTube. Three National Conferences and Five Regional seminars involving line departments were organized.

Improved agriculture support systems as created with a network involving 4 ICAR institutes, 5 State Agriculture Universities, 7 NGOs, 8 KVKs, 49 Biodiversity Management Committees, 197 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with membership of 2588 of which 1980 women and 608 men farmers are closely working with 25 Farmers' Producer Groups and 23 private companies / startups on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Farmers' Field Schools and Village Climate Risk Management Committees to promote use of crop diversity and resilience agriculture have been formed in core villages with 10-15 members (Mixed with Champion Farmers, Custodian Farmers and SHG Members) in each committee at various sites.

Challenges: The major challenges faced since beginning were (i) late start of the project by almost 10 months and then signing of sub agreements with project partners took 3-4 months, thus actual project in the field was started after one year of the receipt of grant; and (ii) Majority of the field based activities, in person meetings, seminar, workshop where farmers involvement was mandatory could not be undertaken/ organized due to COVID 19 pandemic as there were / are travel restriction since March 2020. However, with 18 months extension we were able not only to achieve but surpass the project targets in many cases.

Rating towards Outcomes: the project has done well in its attainment of its targeted Outcomes and indicators, justifying a Highly Satisfactory rating (and mid-term targets). The project continued doing a great job in involving, motivating and having farmers adopt, 'self-help' and processing/marketing existing or newly introduced traditional varieties, including especially the gradually expanding value chains and a growing number of other 'commercialized' local brands. As a result, the project has established a sturdy model and expanding the (national) scope of protecting Agrobiodiversity, food security and nutrition, as well as sustainable food systems.

Rating towards Outputs: Same on achievement of outcomes, the project did very well overall and achieved an average of 95-98% completion on most outputs. Project has worked well with an increasing number of farmers, growing land area of farms including on improved agriculture management practices, use of traditional/land races, testing, growing and marketing specific commodities and products for new sustainable value chains and off takers, as well as nutrient testing of new varieties. It therefore still warrants an HS rating.

Overall Risk Rating: L

2.4. Co-financing

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| <p>Planned Co-finance.</p> <p>Total: \$10,294,750</p> <p>Actual to date: 30 June 2023 \$9,996,017</p> | <p>For details, please see the Co-finance Table (shared by separate file)</p> |
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2.5. Stakeholder engagement

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| <p>Stakeholder engagement</p> | <p>Stakeholders' requirements, expectations, perceptions, personal agendas and concerns influence the project, shape what success looks like, and impact upon the outcomes that can be achieved. Successful stakeholder engagement</p> |
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| | <p>is therefore a vital element of project management. The project has been engaged with 16 organizations comprising four Central Government institutes, five State Agriculture Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), seven Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and a network of >75,000 farmers. NGOs are engaged at the grassroots level and are coordinating all project activities at farmer level, while research and development institutes and universities and KVKs are engaged in providing technical backstopping, such as seed multiplication, participatory varietal selection and maintenance breeding, and hands-on trainings on value chain and product development. Other stakeholders such as the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), PPV&FRA, KVKs and state line departments have been engaged as knowledge partners particularly to analyze public policies, relevant instruments and regulations for identifying gaps and proposing incentives for sustainable use and conservation of crop diversity. To supplement the marketing and value chain development activities, 197 Self Help Groups, 25 Farmers Producer Groups and 23 private companies / startups have been engaged with the project.</p> |
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2.6. Gender

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| Gender mainstreaming | <p>Gender mainstreaming has always been a priority in the project implementation with a view to promoting equality between women and men and combatting discrimination. The involvement of women has been ensured at all levels beginning from women scientists to farmers in project team. There are as many as 15 women scientists working in the project team of 32 scientists. Among 197 Self Help Groups with membership of 2588 of which 1980 women and 608 men farmers are closely working with 25 Farmers' Producer Groups and 23 private companies / startups on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. In total, 75,119 farmers comprising 28392 men and 46727 women farmers are using crop diversity 246 varieties for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Presently, the area under potential varieties is around >90,000 ha by involving ~75,000 farmers. To generate awareness and to enhance farmers' skill on agrobiodiversity conservation and use we conducted 342 trainings, 308 awareness workshops, 269 field days, 377 farmers' interaction meetings and 78 cross learning exposure visits wherein 16838 farmers comprising 9857 and 6981 women and participated. Three-woman scientists also attended and presented project work in Germany, France and Australia.</p> |
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2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

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| Environmental and social safeguards management | <p>The proposition that most contemporary human activities disrupt the natural environment, and its processes is widely accepted today. It is therefore necessary to manage environmental and social safeguards through sustainable conservation and use of natural resources. In this project, we are providing environmental and social safeguards by mainstreaming agrobiodiversity in various ways. The focus of this project is on introducing production practices and incentives that support food and nutrition security, income generation, and enhanced ecosystem services - first of all by promoting and supporting the use of traditional crop varieties, most which do not require agrochemicals, except some on modest fertiliser application. Existing</p> |
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| | <p>adaptive crop diversity, as well as new diversity, is being mainstreamed through the establishment of farmers’ experimental networks and improved knowledge sharing platforms. Local seed system networks are also being strengthened through community seed banks, novel modern technologies and integrated pest management (IPM) through the introduction of more and diverse crops and varieties in the production system. Farmers (at least 25,000) across four agro ecoregions covering almost 100,000 ha in India maintain and use an increased availability to the diversity of 20 major food crops, which enhances adaptation, resilience and improves income generation opportunities. As an environmental safeguard, the project also promotes natural farming and agriculture that improves not only soil and water quality but reduces pesticide load in the environment and in the food chain. It also includes the development of information and decision support tools in support of voluntary sustainability standards (certification schemes, organic farming, fair-trade, environmental, and social responsibility policies of private sector). It also contributes to sustainable diets consumption and production using sustainable local food systems</p> |
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2.8. Knowledge management

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| <p>Knowledge activities and products</p> | <p>Access to key information to our stakeholders generated by the project through correct Knowledge Management (KM) is an important activity of the project, so that we are making the right knowledge available to the right people. It is useful because it places a focus on knowledge as an asset, rather than as something intangible. In doing so, it enables the public, private and farmer institutions to better protect and exploit their skills to improve their overall efficiency. Under the project, we hired a trained consultant to provide training and education in the use of various IT tools such as ClimMob software and ODK collect for better data management and entrepreneurship value chain development to facilitate stakeholders’ evaluation of the market potential of several varieties and species or products by defining promising product-market-combinations (PMCs). Scientists from partner institutes such as Rashmi, Vikender, Deepak and Satyapal found these IT tools very useful and are using them not only for the project but for data management of their own institutional experiments. The web site of the project has also been designed to provide information on native varieties and crops including value chain development. The web site has been provided linkage with the home page of Alliance and with ICAR-NBPGR to have access to on agrobiodiversity to international and national stakeholders.</p> <p>The Farmers’ Producer Organizations have been trained on seed production and marketing under the umbrella of seven NGOs/ companies / startups who have launched their own brands and ensuring post project sustainability of community seed banks and livelihoods as well. Farmers were also provided support through small implements to reduce drudgery and add value to products such as in Uttarakhand, farmers’ groups were provided with a finger millet thresher and also trained on its use for de-husking finger millet. The dehusked grain is being sold at a better price than husked grains. The KM and product development activities have enhanced the farmers’ ability to protect their key knowledge and competencies from being lost. The upscaling is being done through nutritional profiling, milling, branding and improved packaging and market linkages.</p> |
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| | <p>As a result, native varieties and products are marked with different brand names such as Native Basket, Dhartee Naturals, Sahalee, Mountain Grains, Hill hatt, Gramouday, Natural Basket etc. at different sites. Armed with a such brand name such as Native basket, their everyday rice variety, which sells higher quantities, their aromatic rice brought in up to 20 -25 percent higher. Over 30,000 farmer families are benefiting from the whole gamut of activities from production to processing and sale at different sites ensuring farmers' livelihoods and resilience to climate change. Some of the varieties like Jeera phool aromatic rice of Chhattisgarh are being cultivated over 1,000 hectare and being sold ~ Rs 100 / kg at local and e-markets. Annai variety of red rice is being promoted under Mountain Grain brand and farmers sold 150 kg. Just to site an example one partner MVDA has earned >6.00 lakh INR form value chains. The selling price of native varieties after GI has increased such as Jeera Phool which used to sell between Rs 30-50/kg is now being sold between Rs 120-150/kg. Community seed banks have been linked with custom hiring installation of threshing/ processing machines such as Mini Dal Mill cum grader, Oil Expeller, Mini Rice Mill, Millet Dehuller.</p> |
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2.9. Stories to be shared

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| <p>Stories to be shared</p> | <p>With a Little Help, Local Communities Rack up Record Success with Heritage Rice Grains BHUBANESWAR, India, June 29, 2021 (as appeared in Inter Press Service, IPS) - Madhuri Roy left the famous Kamakhya temple in Guwahati, Assam. She had sought the goddess's blessings for the safe delivery of her youngest daughter's baby, which was due in a few weeks. Shanty shops lined the temple outside, and Roy's eyes fell on a stack of black rice packets. All through her daughter's pregnancy she had craved her childhood favourite black rice pudding. But during the country's COVID-19 lockdown Roy could not procure it even though Meghalaya, her Himalayan home state, grew it. The temple shopkeeper informed Roy the rice had come from the Jorhat district of Assam, the gateway to India's north-east. The four heritage rice varieties he stocked, which previously verged on extinction, were being revived by small groups of farmers, he said.</p> <p>Several Indian rice-eating states have a diversity of local rice varieties rich in nutrition, flavour, taste and texture that have been grown for centuries. Some even come with pest-repelling properties. They were mostly cultivated using grandparents' traditional know-how that cared foremost for soil health, which the elders knew must sustain future generations.</p> <p>The Kola Joha or Black Husked Rice rich in nutrients such as protein and minerals that Roy bought for her pregnant daughter also contains high levels of antioxidant that protects cells, tissues, and vital organs.</p> <p>With high fibre and low sugar, it is an aromatic winter-grown rice native to Assam that has been revived with three other varieties from an almost-lost status to being currently farmed by hundreds of smallholders.</p> <p>Marketed since December 2020, traditional rice growers are now targeting the burgeoning health-conscious Indian middle and upper class as their clients.</p> <p>Kola Joha was just one of 24 heritage rice varieties identified and selected, after nutritional profiling, for revival across Assam under the Native Basket brand by Guwahati-based NGO Foundation for Development Integration (FDI). Armed with a brand name, their everyday rice variety, which sells higher quantities, fetched 50 percent more at 1,550 rupees (\$22) per quintal. Their aromatic rice brought in up to 20 percent higher. Over 2,000 farmer families</p> |
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| | <p>are benefiting the whole gamut of activity from production to processing and sale.</p> <p>FDI's initiative was recognized and adopted along with similar projects in seven other Indian States and the Union Territory of Ladakh by the UNEP/GEF funded project and implemented by the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research through the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources. The Alliance is part of CGIAR, a global research partnership for a food-secure future.</p> <p>The project titled "Mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity conservation and utilisation in the agricultural sector to ensure ecosystem services and reduce vulnerability", runs from 2017 till July 2023. It aims to address the sustainable development goals to achieve zero hunger, take action to combat climate change and protect, restore and promote sustainable use of land.</p> <p>In fact, a report titled The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 by UNEP and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO), launched on June 3, highlights croplands ecosystem restoration as a number one priority.</p> <p>It underscored "restoration must crucially involve the knowledge, experience and capacities of indigenous people and local communities to ensure restoration plans are implemented and sustained." The UN Decade is building a strong, broad-based global movement to halt the degradation of ecosystems and ramp up restoration and put the world on track for a sustainable future. http://www.ipsnews.net/2021/06/with-a-little-help-local-communities-rack-up-record-success-with-heritage-rice-grains/</p> <p>At the World Millet Conference— initiated by the Indian government and held in New Delhi in March 2023— farmers, researchers, policymakers, and agro-food processors gathered from around the world to share strategies to increase production and utilization of millets in the global food system. We presented project findings on millets. "Millets are a vital source of healthy food for millions of people in Africa and Asia, with benefits of millets including resilience to climate change, low inputs demand, little water use, and high essential nutrient content". A Hardy, nutritious crops like millets were once commonplace on farms and plates. Research shows that by bringing back these "neglected and underutilized species" to diversify food systems, we can reap benefits ranging from climate resilience to healthier diets.</p> <p>Have you met the Poaceae family?</p> <p>Made up of pearl, foxtail, proso, barnyard, little, kodo, browntop, finger and Guinea millets, plus fonio, sorghum, and teff, this varied group of cereals is the subject of the International Year of Millets. The United Nations' choice to highlight these grains- technically grasses- is fitting for 2023, when resilience is on the tip of everybody's tongues. Traditionally appearing in diets from Sub-Saharan Africa to China, millets have long grown in arid or unforgiving landscapes. Besides being cooked as a staple grain useful with any meal, millets have been frequently turned into porridge, bread, and beer. Yet with the consolidation of contemporary diets around the staples of rice, wheat, and maize, millets have vanished from many parts of the world where they once thrived. Ironically, these crops are being phased out at the precise moment when they are most needed.</p> |
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| | <p>India spotlights ‘mother of grains’</p> <p>The world’s largest producer of millet (over 10 million tons annually) refers to the crop as “Shree Anna”: the mother of all grains. This designation by the Indian government reflects its hope to position the crop as an agent of holistic change, for rural farmers in need of income as well as urban consumers seeking healthier food options.</p> <p>We report back from a recent launch of native pearl millet products in Jodhpur, Western India, on 19 May 2023. “As we conducted focus group discussions, many farmers asked researchers if we could enable access to famous landraces that were once grown there but have disappeared. We repatriated many varieties from genebanks, not only bringing them back to cultivation at farms but also took to market through value chain development.”</p> <p>Seven years ago, these landraces were nearly extinct, now they are being grown over 1,000 hectares. Similar value chains have been also developed in other sites across India: for Jowar, Bajra, finger millet and little millet at Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh, and for the grain amaranth at Mandi, Himachal Pradesh.¹</p> <p>More than one year for millets</p> <p>“It’s pleasing to see that the agenda on neglected and underutilized crops (NUS) we worked on for more than 20 years is now gaining so much traction.” “If we want to reverse the negative impact of agriculture to the planet and our health, this biodiversity is needed for more resilient, nutritious, green food systems.”</p> <p>At the same time, participants at the World Millet Conference stressed the essential role of policymakers and governments to support millet farming and facilitate market access. Following the outcomes of UN Biodiversity’s COP15 in Montreal, the Global Biodiversity Framework intends to keep countries’ policy commitments on track (with one indicator being the Alliance’s Agrobiodiversity Index). Policy recognition of the importance of diverse crops like millets, combined with their on-the-ground cultivation and use, are the first steps in ensuring that they continue to be integrated into sustainable and nourishing food systems. https://alliancebiodiversityciat.org/stories/mother-of-grains-millet-biodiversity</p> |
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**¹ will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]
(Ensure that each entered indicator has a baseline, end of project and current period value)

¹ For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator (One indicator per row) | Baseline level | Mid-term target | End-of-project target | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022 | <i>Impact Progress rating²</i> |
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² Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

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| <p>Objective: To mainstream the conservation and use of agricultural biodiversity for resilient agriculture and sustainable production to improve livelihoods and access and benefit sharing</p> | <p>By the end of the project adaptive gender-sensitive management practices using crop diversity are validated and mainstreamed in relevant national public policies and strategies and other instruments (NBAP, NMSA, Agricultural Plans/Strategies) and widely promoted by agricultural support and research systems</p> | <p>At baseline, relevant national public policies, strategies and instruments demonstrate limited inclusion of the benefit and value of crop diversity</p> | <p>Project has drafted recommendations for the revision of relevant national public policies, strategies and instruments</p> | <p>At least two politically significant national documents drawing attention to the importance of conservation, use and access and benefit sharing of crop diversity are endorsed by the end of the project</p> | <p>To review the various legislation related to ABS in India a National Webinar on “Implementation of Access to Plant Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing (ABS)” was organized. The document prepared provides briefly the deliberations held during the meeting and the major recommendations which emerged on fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and climate change. To visualize institutional and effective promotion of dynamic in situ on farm conservation management for food and nutrition security (FSN) and to establish suitable policy framework a Strategic Policy Dialogue on stepping forward for in situ on farm conservation promotion for food security and nutrition in South Asia region” was organized. We also participated and presented our value chains in Ninth Session of the Governing Body (GB9) of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) concluded in New Delhi in September 2022. Also, 28 trainings workshop on PPV&FRA and 53 meetings on access and benefit sharing were organized wherein 614 men and 652 women farmers and other officials participated. So far, 359 farmers’ varieties have been submitted for registration. Most importantly, 03 native varieties viz Jeera Phool,</p> | <p>S</p> |
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PIR FY 2023 – India mainstreaming AgroBD project

| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator (One indicator per row) | Baseline level | Mid-term target | End-of-project target | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022 | <i>Impact Progress rating²</i> |
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| | | | | | <p>Vishnubhog and Nagri Dhubraj have been granted Geographical Indications. As a result, farming communities are benefiting as GI tag has enhanced their value and demand. For the management of biological resources at community level, 49 Biodiversity Management Committees have been formed and made aware of the provisions of the BDA while accessing the biological resources, which falls within their jurisdiction by an outside individual or organization.</p> | |

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| | <p>2. By the end of the project the area under sustainable practices and conserving crop diversity is increased</p> | <p>At baseline, unsustainable agricultural practices using limited crop diversity are in place in in most farms in all four agro-ecoregions, with certain varieties and landraces threatened</p> | <p>Sustainable and adaptive practices which include opportunities to improve richness of crop (species and varietal) diversity are being tested</p> | <p>An increase of 20% in varietal diversity across project sites as measured by richness and evenness</p> | <p>To enhance genetic diversity on farm, we tested 4491 native varieties of 20 crops following crowdsourcing approach i.e. 1021 mother trials and 5935 baby trials at four agroecological regions of the country and selected 246 potential native varieties that are suitable to their diverse needs are being cultivated at scale within a nature-based production environment. Seed system strengthened with 32 community seed banks at 17 project sites, conserving >3000 native varieties. For adopting best practices at community level 596 farmers have been trained and designated as Champion farmers, 197 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with member ship of 2588 of which 1980 women and 608 men farmers are closely working with 25 Farmers’ Producer Groups and 23 private companies / startups on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. In total, 75,119 farmers comprising 28392 men and 46727 women farmers are using crop diversity 246 varieties for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Presently, the area under potential varieties is around >90,000 ha by involving ~75,000 farmers. In order to generate awareness and to enhance farmers’ skill on agrobiodiversity conservation and use we conducted 342 trainings, 308 awareness workshops, 269 field</p> | <p>HS</p> |
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| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator (One indicator per row) | Baseline level | Mid-term target | End-of-project target | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022 | Impact Progress rating ² |
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| | | | | | days, 377 framers' interaction meetings and 78 cross learning exposure visits wherein 16838 framers comprising 9857 and 6981 women and participated. | |
| | 3. Farmers (female and male) and local communities are actively using crop diversity for improved adaptation and livelihoods through enhanced support from improved and inclusive agricultural support systems and research programmes which are more responsive to their needs | At baseline, capacity of agricultural support systems and research programmes to promote crop diversity and community biodiversity management approaches is limited | Institutional capacity strengthened and increased resource allocation to better support research and programmes to promote crop diversity and community biodiversity management is in progress | Fully functional agricultural support systems and research programmes which are gender sensitive and more responsive to farmer and local community needs to better deploy crop diversity and community biodiversity management approaches are in place across four agro- ecoregions | To provide technical support at community level all the project sites have been linked to the nearest Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK). Besides, 596 farmers has been trained and designated as Champion farmers, Improved agriculture support systems as created with a network involving 4 ICAR institutes, 5 State Agriculture Universities, 7 NGOs, 8 KVKs, 49 Biodiversity Management Committees, 197 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with member ship of 2588 of which 1980 women and 608 men farmers are closely working with 25 Farmers' Producer Groups and 23 private companies / startups on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Farmers' Field Schools and Village Climate Risk Management Committees to promote use of crop diversity and resilience agriculture have been formed in core villages with 10-15 members (Mixed with Champion Farmers, Custodian Farmers and SHG Members) in each committee at various sites. | HS |

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| | <p>4. By the end of the project, farmers’ and local communities, NGOs, local institutions, outreach and research staff and senior officials from relevant ministries have increased knowledge and awareness relating to conservation and use of crop diversity for climate change adaptation and access and benefit sharing mechanisms for improved livelihoods</p> | <p>Awareness of relevant actors and stakeholders of the need to conserve and use crop diversity to improve livelihoods and help manage recent changes in climate is limited including awareness of farmers’ rights and access and benefit sharing (ABS) mechanisms across all project sites</p> | <p>Awareness raising initiatives of relevant actors and stakeholders and awareness raising campaigns to highlight the benefits of crop diversity and community biodiversity management in progress at all project sites</p> | <p>At least one local inclusive institution in each project site fully operational and self-sustaining for conducting awareness campaigns promoting crop diversity and community biodiversity management</p> | <p>In order to generate awareness and to enhance farmers’ skill on agrobiodiversity conservation and use we conducted 342 trainings, 308 awareness workshops, 269 field days, 377 framers’ interaction meetings and 78 cross learning exposure visits wherein 16838 framers comprising 9857 and 6981 women and participated.</p> <p>For adopting best practices at community level 596 farmers have been trained and designated as Champion farmers, 197 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with member ship of 2588 of which 1980 women and 608 men farmers are closely working with 25 Farmers’ Producer Groups and 23 private companies / startups on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. In total, 75,119 farmers comprising 28392 men and 46727 women farmers are using crop diversity 246 varieties for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Presently, the area under potential varieties is around >90,000 ha by involving ~75,000 farmers.</p> <p>Now four institutions in each state (one SAU, one NGO and one KVK and one NBPGR Reginal station along with Farmers’ Field Schools and Village Climate Risk Management Committees are fully operational and self-capable for</p> | <p>HS</p> |
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| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator (One indicator per row) | Baseline level | Mid-term target | End-of-project target | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022 | Impact Progress rating ² |
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| | | | | | conducting awareness campaigns promoting crop diversity and community biodiversity management as evident from the number of awareness workshops and training have been conducted over five years. | |
| | 5. Inclusive non-governmental agencies (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) work in close partnership with government research and extension agencies that operate in or near the sites and include use of crop diversity for livelihoods and climate change adaptation in their approaches and strategies | At baseline, very limited interaction between NGOs and CBOs with research and extension agencies across project sites, with majority of CBOs and NGOs having limited understanding of the potential of crop diversity to improve adaptation and livelihoods | Capacity development and partnership building involving NGOs, CBOs and government extension staff in progress at all project sites | NGOs, CBOs and extension service partnerships established in all project sites with capacity and resources to better deploy and mobilize crop diversity for improved adaptation and livelihoods using community biodiversity management | Improved agriculture support systems as created with a network involving 4 ICAR institutes, 5 State Agriculture Universities, 7 NGOs, 8 KVKs, 49 Biodiversity Management Committees, 197 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with member ship of 2588 of which 1980 women and 608 men farmers are closely working with 25 Farmers’ Producer Groups and 23 private companies / startups on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Farmers’ Field Schools and Village Climate Risk Management Committees to promote use of crop diversity and resilience agriculture have been formed in core villages with 10-15 members (Mixed with Champion Farmers, Custodian Farmers and SHG Members) in each committee at various sites. | HS |

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| | <p>6. New crop diversity rich products available in local and national markets</p> | <p>At baseline, most marketed agricultural products are based on a limited diversity of crops, landraces and varieties with no mechanisms in place to adequately reward farmers for conserving and using greater crop diversity</p> | <p>Market chain analysis has identified potential crop diversity rich products from each project site</p> | <p>At least one crop diversity-rich product providing increased benefits to local farmers, especially female farmers, and communities at least 15 project sites</p> | <p>In total 120 varieties and 282 products have been identified for value chain while value chain has been established for 68 varieties. Native varieties and products are marked with different brand names such as Native Basket, Dhartee Naturals, Sahalee, Mountain Grains, Hill hatt, Gramouday, Natural Basket etc. at different sites. Armed with a such brand name such as Native basket, their everyday rice variety, which sells higher quantities, their aromatic rice brought in up to 20 - 25 percent higher. Over 30,000 farmer families are being benefiting the whole gamut of activities from production to processing and sale at different sites ensuring farmers' livelihoods and resilience to climate change. Some of the varieties like Jeera phool aromatic rice of Chhattisgarh are being cultivated over 1,000 hectare and being sold ~ Rs 100 / kg at local and e-markets. Annai variety of red rice is being promoted under Mountain Grain brand and a farmers sold 150 kg. Just to site an example one partner MVDA has earned >6.00 lakh INR form value chains. The selling price of native varieties after GI has increased such as Jeera Phool which used to sell between Rs 30-50/kg is now being sold between Rs 120-150/kg. Community seed banks have been linked with custom hiring installation of threshing/ processing machines such as Mini</p> | <p>HS</p> |
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| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator (One indicator per row) | Baseline level | Mid-term target | End-of-project target | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022 | <i>Impact Progress rating²</i> |
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| | | | | | Dal Mill cum grader, Oil Expeller, Mini Rice Mill, Millet Dehuller. | |

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| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator (One indicator per row) | Baseline level | Mid-term target | End-of-project target | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022 | Impact Progress rating ² |
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| | 7. National agricultural biodiversity information system Including information on climate smart collections of varieties and landraces accessible to users | At baseline, no national agricultural biodiversity information system is available to cater for the needs of all stakeholders in order to enhance the conservation, use and benefit sharing of crop diversity | A user-friendly national agricultural biodiversity information system is under design and information gathering in progress | A model user friendly national agricultural biodiversity information system that allows knowledge access to various stakeholders and an easy monitoring of the status of crop diversity is widely accessible and being utilized by relevant actors and stakeholders | Project partners including champion farmers have been trained to make use of IT tools such as mobile apps developed by project partners in 3 sites, ClimMob software for conducting crowdsourcing trials and ODK Collect based server for better big data management on baseline information and also on crops and varieties performance. The web site of the project has also been designed to provide information on native varieties and crops including value chain development. Web sites has been provided linkage with the home page of Alliance and with ICAR-NBPGR to have access to on agrobiodiversity to international and national stakeholders. Stakeholder were also trained to make use of DATAR (www.datar-par.org) at tool that allows knowledge access to various stakeholders and an easy monitoring of the status of crop diversity. The Diversity Assessment Tool for Agrobiodiversity and Resilience (DATAR) is a free open-source software platform that will allow the integration of diverse crop varieties, livestock breeds, and aquatic farmed-types into decision-making plans and includes Web interface; Web Portal and Android App | HS |

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| <p>Outcome 1.1: Farmers (at least 10,000) across four agro-ecoregions covering 50,000 ha in India maintain and use an increased availability to diversity of 20 crops which enhances adaptation, resilience and improves income generation opportunities</p> | <p>Strengthened seed systems in terms of numbers and types of exchanges of relevant crop diversity within and between project sites and other areas</p> <p>Areas adapting crop biodiversity practices identified as sustainable and resilient</p> <p>Income levels of farmers (female and male) in project sites based on increased returns, reduced input costs or improved efficiencies in production</p> | <p>Although informal local seed networks exist, these function poorly and rarely ensure that crop diversity available across all project sites is sufficient to meet challenges posed by climate uncertainty or potential market opportunities</p> | <p>At least 3 local seed networks linked to 5-6 community seed banks to improve farmers access to crop diversity in the 4 agro-ecoregions to traditional and other varieties of 20 target crops</p> <p>At least 10% increase in number of varieties used by at least 20% of households across 10 project sites</p> | <p>At least 5 local seed networks linked to 10-12 community seed banks to improve farmers access to crop diversity in the 4 agro-ecoregions to traditional and other varieties of 20 target crops</p> <p>Improved local seed systems in all the project sites that provide farmer desired seed of quality and quantity for 20 crops across 4 agro-ecoregions</p> <p>At least 10% more crop diversity in all project sites made available as measured by richness and evenness</p> <p>10,000 farmers (female and male) across four agro-ecoregions use an increased number of varieties of 20 targeted crops</p> | <p>Local seed networks at all project sites involving 596 farmers have been trained and designated as Champion farmers, 197 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with membership of 2588 of which 1980 women and 608 men farmers are closely working with 25 Farmers’ Producer Groups and 23 private companies / startups on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. In total, 75,119 farmers comprising 28392 men and 46727 women farmers are using crop diversity 246 varieties for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Presently, the area under potential varieties is around >90,000 ha by involving ~75,000 farmers. Seed system strengthened with 32 community seed banks at 17 project sites, conserving >3000 native varieties for improved adaptation and livelihoods.</p> <p>We tested 4491 native varieties of 20 crops following crowdsourcing approach i.e. 1021 mother trials and 5935 baby trials at four agroecological regions of the country and selected 246 potential native varieties that are being cultivated at scale within a nature-based production environment Under the project, 4491 landraces and farmers’ varieties of 20 food crops have been evaluated through a</p> | <p>HS</p> <p>HS</p> <p>HS</p> |
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| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator (One indicator per row) | Baseline level | Mid-term target | End-of-project target | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022 | <i>Impact Progress rating²</i> |
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| | | | | | <p>participatory varietal selection approach i.e. 1021 mother trials and 5935 baby trials at four agroecological regions of the country and selected 246 potential native varieties that are being cultivated at scale within a nature-based production environment. All the varieties have been put under large scale seed multiplication. Presently, the area under potential varieties is around for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Presently, the area under potential varieties is >90,000 ha by involving ~75,000 farmers.</p> | |

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| | | | <p>New markets identified for targeted crop diversity</p> | <p>Farms on about 50,000 ha have sown crops with seeds of potential varieties identified from the project.</p> <p>At least 10% of farmers in project sites show a 10-15% increase in income derived from targeted diverse varieties of 20 targeted crops</p> | <p>Over 90,000 ha of farm land involved in the project practice improved farming, use of traditional varieties and marketing of commodities and products for improved income. The diversity of local rice varieties rich in nutrition, flavour, taste and texture that have been grown for centuries. They were mostly cultivated using grandparents' traditional know-how that cared foremost for soil health, which the elders knew must sustain future generations. To add value nutrition profiling of selected landraces of target crops has been undertaken. So far, nutritional profiling of 1493 samples of rice 630, pearl millet 87, finger millet 32, foxtail millet 28, little millet 4, barnyard millet 4, sorghum 4, green gram 111, moth bean 103, horse gram 129, chickpea 48, pigeon pea 12, kidney bean 12, soybean yellow 28, soybean black 32, sesame 17, amaranth 4, buckwheat 151, barley 57 have been undertaken. This is helping in developing value chain to the products. In total 120 varieties and 282 products have been identified for value chain while value chain has been established for 68 varieties. Native varieties and products are marked with different brand names such as Native Basket, Dhartee Naturals, Sahalee, Mountain Grains, Hill hatt, Gramouday, Natural Basket etc. at different sites. Armed with a such brand name such as Native basket,</p> | <p>HS</p> |
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| | | | | | <p>their everyday rice variety, which sells higher quantities, their aromatic rice brought in up to 20 - 25 percent higher. Over 30,000 farmer families are benefiting the whole gamut of activities from production to processing and sale at different sites ensuring farmers' livelihoods and resilience to climate change. Some of the varieties like Jeera phool aromatic rice of Chhattisgarh are being cultivated over 1,000 hectare and being sold ~ Rs 100 / kg at local and e-markets. Annai variety of red rice is being promoted under Mountain Grain brand and farmers sold 150 kg. Just to site an example one partner MVDA has earned >6.00 lakh INR form value chains. The selling price of native varieties after GI has increased such as Jeera Phool which used to sell between Rs 30-50/kg is now being sold between Rs 120-150/kg. Community seed banks have been linked with custom hiring installation of threshing/ processing machines such as Mini Dal Mill cum grader, Oil Expeller, Mini Rice Mill, Millet Dehuller, etc. Also, the overall input cost of very low as all native varieties are grown under organic environment while improved need heavy doses of fertilizers and extensive use of pesticides to get higher yield. Thus, these low input practices helps in improving the over agriculture production ecosystem.</p> | |
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| <p>Outcome 2: Mechanisms for improved coordination and implementation to promote better mainstreaming of conservation, use and sharing of crop diversity developed and supported by relevant policy instruments, regulations, strategies and plans including access and benefit sharing</p> | <p>National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) and Farmer’s Rights legislation clearly reflects the need for increased use of crop diversity to enhance ecosystem services and benefits and livelihoods and incomes of farmers</p> | <p>National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) and Farmer’s Rights legislation does not fully recognize the potential of crop diversity in income generation and in providing ecosystem benefits</p> | <p>Review of National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) and Farmers’ Rights legislation in collaboration with PPV&FRA in progress at the national level and linked to project finds in pilot sites</p> | <p>Updated and revised National Biodiversity Recommendations made to NBA and PPV&FRA for making appropriate revisions in the National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) clearly articulate the benefits and need for increased use of crop diversity to enhance ecosystem services, benefits derived therefrom and livelihoods and incomes of farmers with a focus on women</p> | <p>To review the various legislation related to ABS in India a National Webinar on “Implementation of Access to Plant Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing (ABS)” was organized. The document prepared provides briefly the deliberations held during the meeting and the major recommendations which emerged on fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and climate change. To visualize institutional and effective promotion of dynamic in situ on farm conservation management for food and nutrition security (FSN) and to establish suitable policy framework a Strategic Policy Dialogue on stepping forward for in situ on farm conservation promotion for food security and nutrition in South Asia region” was organized. We also participated and presented our value chains in Ninth Session of the Governing Body (GB9) of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) concluded in New Delhi in September 2022. Also, 28 trainings workshop on PPV&FRA and 53 meetings on access and benefit sharing were organized wherein 614 men and 652 women farmers and other officials participated. So far, 359 farmers’ varieties have been submitted for registration. Most importantly, 03 native varieties viz</p> | <p>S</p> |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|----------|

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| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator (One indicator per row) | Baseline level | Mid-term target | End-of-project target | Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022 | <i>Impact Progress rating²</i> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | <p>Jeera Phool, Vishnubhog and Nagri Dhubraj have been granted Geographical Indications. As a result, farming communities are benefiting as GI tag has enhanced their value and demand. For the management of biological resources at community level, 49 Biodiversity Management Committees have been formed and made aware of the provisions of the BDA while accessing the biological resources, which falls within their jurisdiction by an outside individual or organization.</p> | |

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| <p>Outcome 3: Improved Agricultural Support Systems (Research, Outreach and Extension), Institutional Frameworks and Partnerships at national, regional and local levels to ensure improved agricultural biodiversity conservation, adaptability, resilience and farmer livelihoods</p> | <p>National, regional and local level agricultural support systems, institutional frameworks and partnerships, that are gender sensitive, improve crop diversity conservation and use</p> | <p>Limited agricultural support systems, institutional frameworks and partnerships to ensure improved crop diversity conservation, use for adaptability, resilience and farmer livelihoods in marginal areas</p> | <p>Major elements of strategy guidelines for improved national, regional and local agricultural support systems and institutional frameworks, that are gender sensitive, to support the mainstreaming of crop diversity, have been identified, and policies relevant to the maintenance and use of crop diversity reviewed</p> | <p>Strategy guidelines for improved national, regional and local agricultural support systems and institutional frameworks, that are gender sensitive, to support the mainstreaming of crop diversity for improved conservation, adaptability, resilience and farmer livelihoods are developed and implemented</p> <p>Drafts of appropriate policy recommendations targeting incentives and disincentives are available</p> | <p>To provide technical support at community level all the project sites have been linked to the nearest Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK). Improved agriculture support systems as created with a network involving 4 ICAR institutes, 5 State Agriculture Universities, 7 NGOs, 8 KVKs, 49 Biodiversity Management Committees, 197 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with member ship of 2588 of which 1980 women and 608 men farmers are closely working with 25 Farmers’ Producer Groups and 23 private companies / startups on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Farmers’ Field Schools and Village Climate Risk Management Committees to promote use of crop diversity and resilience agriculture have been formed in core villages with 10-15 members (Mixed with Champion Farmers, Custodian Farmers and SHG Members) in each committee at various sites. All the members and officials of line departments of the network have been trained to better deploy and mobilize crop diversity for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Major elements of strategy guidelines for improved national, regional, and local agricultural support systems that are gender sensitive, to support the mainstreaming of crop diversity, are being identified to guidelines.</p> | <p>HS</p> |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|-----------|

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

| Outputs/Activities ³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁶ |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| COMPONENT 1: Adaptive management of crop diversity for resilient agriculture and improved livelihoods | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1: Extent and distribution of genetic diversity of 20 crops in 4 agro-ecoregions determined and factors that shape farmer decisions on diversity maintenance, including challenges presented by climate change documented | | | 90 | 100 | - | HS |
| Activity 1.1.1 Undertake literature survey to document crop diversity being maintained by farmers | 01.10.2017 | 31.08.2018 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.1.2 Undertake literature survey to document crop diversity being maintained by farmers | 01.10.2017 | 31.08.2018 | 100 | 100 | - | |

³ Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

⁴ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁵ As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

⁶ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

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| Outputs/Activities ³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁶ |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Activity 1.1.3 Undertake baseline survey at HH level to document patterns of genetic diversity maintenance on-farm, associated genetic erosion and threats due to climate change for each target crop using participatory tools | 01.10.2017 | 31.08.2018 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.1.4 Analyse baseline data to develop diversity distribution maps | 01.01.2019 | 31.08.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.1.5 Synthesise climate (current and future) data sets and identify suitable General Circulation Models (GCMs) for developing crop suitability maps of the target crops across project sites | 01.01.2019 | 31.08.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.1.6 Develop database of crop genetic diversity, their distribution and associated traditional knowledge for resilience in agriculture | 01.10.2017 | 31.08.2019 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.1.7 Identify new genetic adaptive diversity needed for resilient agriculture to address climate change threats for target crops and multiply seeds for field trials | 01.06.2019 | 31.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Output 1.2: Identification of new and traditional crop genetic diversity that meets farmers' needs and is able to enhance ecosystem function, resilience and adaptation to climate change | | | 90 | 100 | - | HS |
| Activity 1.2.1 Develop crop specific set of descriptors that also include farmers descriptors to judge the performance of varieties by the farmers and communities | 01.02.2018 | 31.03.2019 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.2.2 Identify potential landraces and Farmers' varieties for developing new crop varieties for adaptation to climate change and sustainable agriculture | 01.06.2019 | 31.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |

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| Outputs/Activities ³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁶ |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Activity 1.2.3 Conduct Mother and Baby trials for target crops by champion farmers | 01.06.2018 | 31.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.2.4 Establish farmers' feedback information sharing mechanism to identify best performing varieties through farmers' participation | 01.06.2019 | 31.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.2.5 Develop database of varietal choices for each crop across project site through Baby trials and farmers' feedback | 01.06.2019 | 31.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.2.6 Organise crop diversity fairs and farmers' field days across project sites to document farmers' needs to adapt to climate change | 01.06.2018 | 31.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.2.7 Organise Farmers' exchange visits across project sites for cross learning | 01.10.2019 | 31.09.2021 | 90 | 100 | -- | |
| Output 1.3: Farmer identification, improvement and use of adaptive crop diversity through field experimental networks | | | 100 | 100 | - | HS |
| Activity 1.3.1 Undertake seed multiplication of new and traditional crop varieties identified by farmers | 01.07.2019 | 31.09.2021 | 90 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.3.2 Test and Conduct crowdsourcing trials across project sites to promote adaptive crop diversity | 01.06.2018 | 31.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.3.3 Organise farmers' field days and farmers' exchange visits and cross-learning | 01.09.2018 | 31.09.2021 | 90 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.3.4 Initiate at least 1 Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB) programme for climate resilient variety development in one crop per site | 01.01.2020 | 31.09.2021 | 90 | 100 | - | |

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| Outputs/Activities ³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁶ |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Activity 1.3.5 Establish Farmers' Field Schools and Village Climate Risk Management Committees to promote use of crop diversity and resilience agriculture | 01.01.2020 | 31.09.2021 | 85 | 95 | Farmers' Field Schools have been established yet, some needs to be monitored and strengthened through KVKs. | |
| 1.4 Improved farmers' access to genetic materials in all project sites through establishment of community biodiversity registers (CBRs), community seed banks (CSBs) and diversity fairs | | | 100 | 100 | - | HS |
| Activity 1.4.1 Determine the existing sources of seed to farmers, level of accessibility and types of seed systems | 01.10.2017 | 31.08.2018 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.4.2 Establish at least one Community Biodiversity Register (CBRs) across project sites following standard guidelines and in association with State Biodiversity Board (SBB) | 01.06.2018 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.4.3 Establish at least one Community Seed Bank (CSBs) across each project site following standard scientific guidelines | 01.04.2019 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.4.4 Develop a self-learning training manual for establishment and management of CBRs and CSBs | 01.01.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 90 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.4.5 Develop guidelines for seed regeneration, multiplication and distribution for CSBs | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 90 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.4.6 Develop guidelines for the management by communities of CSBs and seed exchange network at site, district, state and national level | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 90 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.4.7 Organise diversity fairs to promoter broadening of crop genetic base across project sites | 01.04.2018 | 30.09.2021 | 80 | 100 | - | |

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| Outputs/Activities ³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁶ |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| 1.5 Identification of production and non-market benefits/incentives from management and sustainable use of crop genetic diversity of 20 crops in four agro-ecoregions and relevant intervention strategies for capturing and enhancing such benefits | | | 80 | 100 | | HS |
| Activity 1.5.1 Identify and analyze current disincentives/ incentives for the conservation and use of crop diversity at national level | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | | |
| Activity 1.5.2 Analyze current production and non-market values and benefits arising from the maintenance of crop diversity by farmers across project sites | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.5.3 Identify, design and test possible mechanisms to support the realization of selected production and non-market benefits across project sites | 01.06.2020 | 31.10.2021 | 80 | 95 | Mechanisms to support the realization of selected production and non-market benefits still need attention and to be scaled. | |
| Activity 1.5.4 Formulation and promotion of recommendations for the identification, capture and enhancement of such production and non-market benefits | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 80 | 95 | Recommendations have been drafted and submitted to stakeholders, however, need to be considered. | |
| 1.6 Identification of local, regional and national markets and market chains development for 20 crops to provide improved benefits to farmers and communities in all project sites for sustainably produced agricultural biodiversity products | | | 90 | 100 | - | HS |
| Activity 1.6.1 Develop database of health and nutritional value of the target crops | 01.10.2017 | 31.12.2018 | 100 | 100 | -- | |

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| Outputs/Activities ³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁶ |
|--|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| Activity 1.6.2 Prepare list of local products that are biodiverse (food and non-food) and have market potential | 01.10.2017 | 31.11.2018 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.6.3 Conduct market studies to assess the market value of the selected products and identify the value chain actors required to facilitate upgrading strategies and market development | 01.09.2019 | 31.08.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.6.4 Promote and popularise identified products and establish market links | 01.09.2019 | 31.08.2021 | 90 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.6.5 Establish and strengthen self-help groups (SHGs) involving women's participation and link with local as well as distinct markets through Farmer-Public-Private-Partnership (FPPP) | 01.06.2018 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 1.6.6 Develop entrepreneurial capacity of small-scale local producers and processors | 01.10.2019 | 30.09.2021 | 90 | 100 | - | |
| Component 2. Strategies and policies for sustainable conservation and use of crop diversity including access and benefit sharing | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Establish national and regional policy platforms including involvement of ministries, local communities, indigenous organizations, farmers, private sector to promote leadership and mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity conservation, use and benefit sharing | | | 90 | 95 | Awareness have been generated among different stake holders and recommendations have been finalised, however, need to be considered at policy planning level. | S |
| Activity 2.1.1 Analyze existing policy platforms at national and regional levels to identify gaps for sustainable conservation and use of crop diversity and sharing benefits thereof | 01.06.2019 | 30.09.2021 | 80 | 100 | - | |

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| Outputs/Activities ³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁶ |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Activity 2.1.2 Prepare draft recommendations for policy and regulatory amendments to enhance conservation and use of crop diversity to support food security, sustainability and adaptation to climate change | 30.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 80 | 95 | Recommendations of national policy dialogue have been finalised and submitted/ circulated to appropriate authorities. | |
| Activity 2.1.3 Propose appropriate mechanism for mainstreaming crop diversity through conservation, use and benefit sharing | 30.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 2.1.4 Organise policy learning events to disseminate best practices and strengthen platforms to share lessons of experiences on promotion of crop diversity conservation and utilization to address the challenges of climate change and food security | 01.06.2018 | 30.09.2021 | 80 | 100 | - | |
| 2.2 Analyse public policies, relevant instruments and regulations for identifying gaps and proposing incentives for sustainable use and conservation of crop diversity | | | 85 | 100 | - | HS |
| Activity 2.2.1 Undertake analysis of existing policies and regulations to identify gaps for mainstreaming and promoting crop diversity conservation and utilization for food security | 01.09.2018 | 30.09.2021 | 90 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 2.2.2 Propose appropriate incentives and benefit sharing mechanisms for promoting conservation and use of crop diversity | 01.09.2018 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | -- | |
| Activity 2.2.3 Facilitate registration of identified landraces and farmers varieties under Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act of India | 01.09.2018 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |

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| Outputs/Activities ³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁶ |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Activity 2.2.4 Develop guidelines to recognize and reward 'Custodian Farmers' to promote conservation and use of crop diversity | 01.09.2019 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 2.2.5 Mobilize social capital to create locally-driven financial assets to establish community biodiversity management (CBM) fund to support Custodian Farmers and their communities and procedures for managing CBM fund at each site | 01.10.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 80 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 2.2.6 Organise awareness campaign to promote identification and registration of unique farmers varieties | 01.09.2018 | 31.12.2020 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| 2.3 Develop and propose model agreements that regulate access and benefit sharing with farmers' communities and recognise the core principles of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) | | | 90 | 100 | Agreement to regulate access and benefit sharing with farmers' communities and private companies have been developed at all sites but it varies from site to site. | HS |
| Activity 2.3.1 Organise National (at least two) and regional (at least one in each region) level meetings of the stakeholders to identify the crucial issues for developing an ABS mechanism | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 85 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 2.3.2 Conduct advocacy campaign that promote leadership capacity of farmers' enabling them to participate in local and national decision-making forum | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 2.3.3 Develop model agreements for sharing indigenous plant genetic resources and traditional knowledge maintained by farmers | 01.11.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |

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| Outputs/Activities ³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁶ |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Activity 2.3.4 Develop and implement access and benefit sharing agreements that incorporate Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) on mutually agreed terms with farmer communities across the project sites | 01.11.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 90 | 95 | Access and benefit sharing agreements as approved by NBA have been elaborated but it was difficult to establish in true sense at field level. | |
| 2.4 National and regional strategies and plans on integrated sustainable agricultural improvement, use and benefit sharing of agricultural biodiversity developed and supported by implementation programmes of work | | | 90 | 100 | - | HS |
| Activity 2.4.1 Organize National and Regional level consultations on mainstreaming crop diversity conservation and use into agriculture, food security and climate change adaptation | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 90 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 2.4.2 Develop national (at least one) and regional (at least four) action plans for sustainable agriculture using crop genetic diversity and defining benefit sharing mechanisms | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 80 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 2.4.3 Develop simple to operate ABS mechanism which protects national interest and is in tune with the international conventions and submitted to relevant authorities | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 95 | 95 | Guidelines as per Biodiversity Act have been followed but need more consultations at scale. | |
| Activity 2.4.4 The action plan developed for use of crop genetic diversity and access and benefit sharing submitted to relevant national and regional authorities for implementation | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 90 | 100 | - | |

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| Outputs/Activities ³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁶ |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Component 3. Improved agricultural support systems, institutional frameworks and partnerships that support crop diversity on farm | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Organise one national and eight regional level awareness raising campaigns on the value of agricultural biodiversity; its maintenance and use for resilient agriculture for different stakeholder groups including farmers, government ministries and agencies, policy makers, researchers, extension workers, teachers and consumers | | | 90 | 100 | - | HS |
| Activity 3.1.1 Identify ministries, departments/ other government and non-governmental organizations at national and state level contributing directly or indirectly towards conservation and use of agricultural biodiversity | 01.10.2017 | 30.11.2019 | 100 | 100 | -- | |
| Activity 3.1.2 Review actions plans of the concerned ministries/ departments/ and other government/ non-governmental organizations for conservation and use of crop diversity for climate change adaptation | 01.10.2017 | 30.11.2019 | 100 | 100 | -- | |
| Activity 3.1.3 Organise national (one) and regional (eight) awareness campaign on the value of agricultural biodiversity; its maintenance and use for resilient agriculture | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 90 | 90 | - | |
| Activity 3.1.4 Establish interdisciplinary national working groups with core mandate to identify possible policies and strategies that promote the maintenance and utilization of agricultural biodiversity to address the challenges of climate change and food security | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |

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| Outputs/Activities ³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁶ |
|--|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Activity 3.1.5 Develop awareness raising strategy and action plan, including training programmes to build capacity and awareness of strategy and policy options and mainstreaming tools and disseminate relevant information | 01.10.2017 | 31.12.2019 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| 3.2 Enhance capacities of researchers, extension and outreach staff, farming communities and local institutions in selecting and deploying adapted crop diversity through participatory approaches | | | 95 | 100 | - | HS |
| Activity 3.2.1 Identify training needs for researchers, extension and outreach staff and farmers at different levels to enhance using participatory tools and participatory research methods, including PVS and PPB | 01.10.2017 | 31.12.2019 | 100 | 100 | -- | |
| Activity 3.2.2 Identify training needs for researchers at different levels in partner institutions in handling agro-meteorological data and climate modelling | 30.06.2020 | 30.06.2021 | 100 | 100 | -- | |
| Activity 3.2.3 Identify institutes where such trainings can be provided and develop training modules | 30.06.2020 | 31.07.2021 | 100 | 100 | --- | |
| Activity 3.2.4 Organise trainings for different stakeholders in collaboration with the academic institutions and introduce regular training programmes | 30.11.2019 | 31.07.2021 | 85 | 100 | -. | |
| Activity 3.2.5 Organise training of farmers and communities to establish farmer biodiversity federation/ associations and their management | 30.11.2019 | 31.07.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |

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| Outputs/Activities ³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁶ |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| 3.3 Strengthen research programmes that support mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity and its improved use for ecosystem function, resilience and adaptability activities | | | 100 | 100 | - | HS |
| Activity 3.3.1 Analyse and assess the role, responsibilities and competencies of stakeholders for agricultural biodiversity maintenance, utilization and introduction of new materials | 01.10.2017 | 31.12.2020 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 3.3.2 Review key steps necessary in supporting research programme on maintenance and use of agricultural biodiversity for ecosystem function, resilience and adaptability to climate change using participatory approaches | 01.04.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 3.3.3 Conduct training in participatory and community based approaches to maintenance and use of agricultural biodiversity, including diversity assessment, monitoring knowledge management, selection and improvement and marketing | 01.10.2017 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 3.3.4 Establish integrated R&D working group to develop innovative research proposals on agricultural biodiversity management and climate change adaptations at national and regional levels | 01.01.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| Activity 3.3.5 Develop integrated agricultural biodiversity management courses at certificate and diploma levels | 01.06.2020 | 30.09.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |

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| Outputs/Activities ³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁶ |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Activity 3.3.6 Organise and hold biennial national agricultural biodiversity symposium to showcase relevant research and review outline programme of work | 01.06.2019 | 30.09.2021 | 85 | 100 | - | |
| Component 4: Project monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management | | | 90 | 95 | Terminal Review is yet to be completed. | HS |
| 4.1 Finalise and disseminate project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework | 01.10.2017 | 30.09.2018 | 100 | 100 | -- | |
| 4.2 Implement participatory Monitoring and Evaluation plan, tools, and methods with targeted communities, including necessary training | 01.10.2017 | 30.09.2018 | 100 | 100 | -- | |
| 4.3 Establish reporting plan and requirements | 01.10.2017 | 30.09.2018 | 100 | 100 | -- | |
| 4.4 Organise and implement project Mid-Term Evaluation | 01.02.2021 | 31.07.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| 4.5 Organise and implement project Final Evaluation | 01.01.2024 | 31.03.2022 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| 4.6 Submit project technical and financial reports to GEF | 01.10.2017 | 31.10.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| 4.7 Establish and update project website to share experiences and information dissemination | 01.10.2020 | 30.04.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |
| 4.8 Publish project related best-practices and lesson learned and develop plan for up-scaling and out-scaling of project outcomes | 01.04.2019 | 31.10.2021 | 90 | 95 | Many publications and side events to scale best practices will continue until the final closing of the project in 2024. | |

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| Outputs/Activities³ | Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Expected completion date⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy) | Implementatio n status as of 30 June 2022 (%) | Implementati on status as of 30 June 2023 (%) | Progress rating justification⁵, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating⁶ |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Component 5: Project Management | | | 100 | 100 | | HS |
| 5.1 Establish arrangements for overall national project administration and implementation infrastructure including national coordination unit | 01.10.2017 | 30.09.2018 | 100 | 100 | -- | |
| 5.2 Establish project National Steering Committee and conduct regular meetings | 01.10.2017 | 30.09.2018 | 100 | 100 | -- | |
| 5.3 Establish other relevant committees, including Site Committees and working groups and conduct regular meetings | 01.10.2017 | 30.09.2018 | 100 | 100 | -- | |
| 5.4 Establish and operate project budgeting and accounting system | 01.10.2017 | 31.01.2022 | 100 | 100 | -- | |
| 5.5 Plan and organise project inception meeting to address capacity building related to relevant project methodologies, approaches and general technical guidance as well as project management and administration needs | 01.10.2017 | 30.09.2018 | 100 | 100 | -- | |
| 5.6 Finalise and disseminate project Communication strategy | 01.10.2017 | 30.09.2018 | 100 | 100 | Will continue until the final closing. | |
| 5.7 Review and refine annual work plan with national project coordinator and national partners based on better understanding of local context in pilot sites and in-depth baseline | 01.10.2017 | 31.08.2021 | 100 | 100 | - | |

3.3. Risk Rating *(TM to do)*

Please choose the most relevant risk (choose only 1 risk)

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Check (X) | Risk |
| | Delayed funding e.g. disbursement or allotment |
| | Implementing partners e.g. delays or lack of capacity |
| | Insufficient funding |
| | Stability of the countries involved e.g. political, soci-economic, natural disasters |
| | UNEP administrative processes e.g. delays due to legal, HR, procurement |
| | Problems with project design e.g. changes to logframe, activities |
| | Recipient country/organization/institution e.g. lack of ownership, capacity, e.t.c. |
| | Covid 19 |
| (X) | No implementation challenge for this period |

Table A. Risk-log

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

| Risk | Risk affecting: | Risk Rating | | | | | | | Variation respect to last rating | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | Outcome / outputs | CEO ED | PIR 1 | PIR 2 | MTR | PIR 3 | PIR 4 | this PIR 5 | Δ | Justification |
| Suitable diversity does not exist or is not available within the project communities for creating a portfolio of varieties to buffer against risk | Outcome1.1 | L | L | L | | L | L | L | = | <i>This explanation should focus on what changed respect to the previous rating.</i> |
| Decision-makers, community bodies and/or farmers do not cooperate and are not open to the adoption of diversity approaches, limiting sustainability | Outcome1.1 | M | L | L | | L | L | L | = | |
| The political environment fails to remain stable or | Outcome 2 and 3 | L | L | L | | L | L | L | = | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| favourable with regard to the project | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy-makers and partners fail to remain committed to project implementation and open to collaboration | Outcome 2 and 3 | L | L | L | | L | L | L | = | |
| Availability of adequate funding | All outcome/ outputs | L | L | L | | L | L | L | = | |
| Progress may be uneven across project sites and ecosystems | All outcome/ outputs | M | M | M | | M | M | L | ↓ | |
| Partner teams may be unable to build the trust of households in vulnerable communities, resulting in a poor understanding of how local biodiversity fits into production systems | All outcome/ outputs | M | L | L | | L | L | L | = | |
| Climate risk | All outcome/ outputs | L | M | L | | L | L | L | = | |
| Agricultural production strategies favour system intensification and not agricultural biodiversity (owing e.g. to declining food security) | All outcome/ outputs | M | L | L | | L | L | L | = | |
| Consolidated project | All outcome/ outputs | | L | L | | M | M | L | ↓ | |

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

List here only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or worse in the current PIR

| Risk | Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.) | Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period | Additional mitigation measures for the next periods | | |
|------|---|--|---|------|---------|
| | | | What | When | By whom |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.

Medium Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

- Results framework
- Components and cost
- Institutional and implementation arrangements
- Financial management
- Implementation schedule
- Executing Entity
- Executing Entity Category
- Minor project objective change
- Safeguards
- Risk analysis
- Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- Co-financing
- Location of project activity
- Other

[\[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment\]](#)

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Minor amendments | - |
|-------------------------|---|

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed,

| Location Name Required field | Latitude Required field | Longitude Required field | Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site | Location Description Optional text field | Activity Description Optional text field |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Alami Chapori (Assam) | 26.7249 | 93.8375 | | Hot humid, deep, loamy to clayey alluvium-derived soils, AWC medium. High temperatures, combined with Heavy to very heavy rains. Tropical evergreen forests and mono season agriculture predominant by rice cultivation. Animal and fish is an integrated component of agriculture | All the activities listed in various components of the project have been undertaken at all the project sites uniformly. |
| Alengmora (Assam) | 26.7629 | 94.0069 | | -do- | |
| Dangdhora (Assam) | 26.5313 | 94.2089 | | -do- | |
| Ramana_Nyay (Western Himalya) | 29.7107 | 79.5054 | | Soils shallow, loamy skeletal soils, cold to cool typic-arid, Available water Capacity is low, length of Growing Period 60-90 days. Broadleaf forests are predominant at lower elevation, conifers at higher elevation while shrubs and alpine pastures. Agriculture is crops based at lower elevation while fruits and | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|--|---|--|
| | | | | vegetable predominate at high elevations. | |
| Niti valley (Western Himalya) | 30.5703 | 79.7289 | | -do- | |
| Someshwar (Western Himalya) | 29.7812 | 79.5618 | | -do- | |
| Bhilangna valley (Western Himalya) | 30.6181 | 78.8154 | | -do- | |
| Tarikhet (Western Himalya) | 29.6226 | 79.4774 | | -do- | |
| Gohar valley (Western Himalya) | 31.4884 | 77.1270 | | -do- | |
| Stagmo Sakti (Leh) (Western Himalya) | 34.0524 | 77.7518 | | -do- | |
| Sankoo, Kargil (Western Himalya) | 34.0803 | 76.0539 | | -do- | |
| Ganiwan (Central Plateau) | 25.3340 | 81.0505 | | Hot dry subhumid, deep loamy to clayey mixed red and black soils, Available water capacity is medium to high. Vegetation consists mostly of scrubs and predominantly consist of tropical dry deciduous types. Agriculture is rainfed and predominated by cereals, millets, legumes and oil seeds while fruits are less. | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|--|---|--|
| Majhgawan (Central Plateau) | 24.8809 | 80.9402 | | -do | |
| Karkeli (Central Plateau) | 23.4174 | 81.0064 | | Moderately to gently sloping basin, hot moist/dry subhumid transitional deep loamy to clayey red and yellow soils, Available water capacity is medium. Tropical Moist Deciduous, Dry Deciduous and Subtropical Broad-leaved. Agriculture is irrigated as well as rainfed and predominated by cereals, millets, legumes and oil seeds. Farmers are largely small and marginal dominated by tribal communities. | |
| Thandla (Central Plateau) | 23.0842 | 74.3675 | | -do- | |
| Petlabad (Central Plateau) | 22.8035 | 74.9415 | | -do- | |
| Meghnagar (Central Plateau) | 22.9295 | 74.6458 | | -do- | |
| Ambikapur (Central Plateau) | 22.8435 | 83.5894 | | -do- | |
| Sonhat (Central Plateau) | 23.4123 | 82.5128 | | -do- | |
| Govindpura (Arid region) | 26.7486 | 73.1204 | | Hot typic- arid, deep, loamy desert soils. Available water capacity is very low. The main forest types includes Dry Deciduous, Thorn, Broad leaved | |

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| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|--|--|--|
| | | | | hill, and Riverine. The predominant vegetation is scrub jungle. Agriculture is mix of crops and fruits dominated by millets and camel. | |
| Derasar (Arid region) | 25.4366 | 71.1121 | | -do- | |
| Dedha (Arid region) | 27.4831 | 71.7741 | | -do- | |

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

