

## PIR FY 2022 – India mainstreaming AgroBD project

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2022

Reporting from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

### 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

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)		Bioversity 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 2021 – 2022 Subprogramme 3: Healthy and Productive Ecosystems
GEF Focal Area(s)	Biodiversity
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	<p>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)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Nutrition and Food Security</b></li> <li>2. <b>Climate Change</b>, Clean Energy and Disaster Resilience</li> <li>3. <b>Skilling, Entrepreneurship</b>, and Job Creation</li> </ol>
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)	<p><b>SDG Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b></p> <p><b>SDG Indicators</b></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><b>SDG Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b></p> <p><b>SDG Indicators</b></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.  <b>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</b> <b>SDG Indicators</b> (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 2021	1,930,200	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2021	1,957,019 (up to Sept 2021)	
Expected Mid-Term Review Date	31.08.2021	
Completion Date	<i>Planned</i>	30 November 2021
	<i>Revised</i>	11 July 2023 (delayed twice due to COVID19)
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	Q2 2023	
Expected Financial Closure Date	TBD	

### 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 include 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. The 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 focus 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
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NCE -1	4 Febr 2022	No-cost extension from original technical completion at 30 November 2021 to 11 July 2023. PCA legality with an additional 12 months to 11 July 2024

### 2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

*To be completed by UNEP Task Manager*

#### 2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

<b>UN Environment Sub programme (s)</b> <i>Healthy and Productive Ecosystems, 2020-2021</i>	<b>Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment (s) &amp; Indicator (s)</b> <b>EA (a)</b> <i>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> <b>Indicator:</b> <i>(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><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>		
<b><i>Expected Accomplishment</i></b>	<b><i>Indicator</i></b>	<b><i>Progress</i></b>
EA (a) <i>The health and productivity of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks at the</i>	(ii) <i>Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that demonstrate enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services.</i>	<i>Around 233 potential products /varieties of 20 crops have been identified and are being tested at scale within a nature-based production environment. To add value and link these value-added traits for marketing, nutrition profiling of selected landraces of target crops has been undertaken. So far, profiling of Nutritional profiling of 979 samples comprising different crops viz. rice (473), pearl millet (87), finger millet (28 Sorghum (4), Barnyard</i>

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<p>national and international levels.</p>		<p>(4), Foxtail (10), Little millet (4), Barley (22) green gram (50), Moth bean (78), horse gram (129), kidney bean (4), chickpea (42), pigeon pea(2), soybean (24), black soybean (28) sesame (9), Amaranth (4), Buckwheat (3), was done. Based on nutrient composition elite land races are identified in each crop and support in packaging and nutritional labelling is provided. Few native varieties of sticky rice Poita bora, Komal ronga, Bhaja chawal was found to be very low in amylose while Komal ronga, Bhaja chawal, Erodia Komara and Komal Sakowa contained high protein content &gt;11%. In rice oil ranged from 4.1-6.9%, protein was 7.8-11.7%. Huge diversity was observed in terms of amylose with low medium and high AC accessions with a range of 6.03- 29.86%. Based on nutritional profile data of pearl millet carbohydrate content ranged from 50.4%-63.2% and protein content ranged 8.07-17.03%. Peeli Bajri and Chanana Bajri 2 were found most promising. In finger millet high amylose was ranged from 18.5-23.0% while total starch ranged from 54.7-67.5. In green gram GM4, GM 5, IC369823, IC325799, IC 415144, and IC 370498 were found to have &gt;27% protein, which is far higher than normal value of 22.5% while in horse gram IC369691, IC15735, IC15728 were identified for high protein &gt;26% and two accessions namely IC262106 and IC281653 for low Phytate content &lt;0.2%. In sesame RT-351 was identified for high oil content 54.1% (normal value 43.1%). 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 &gt;600 varieties has been strengthened through the establishment of &gt;30 community seed banks (CSBs) not only for conservation of genetic diversity but to develop a value chain for improving livelihoods of smallholder and marginal</p>
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		<i>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		
<p><b>Core Indicator 3.: 25,000 hectares under improved agriculture practices:</b> <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 14,483 farmers have developed and continue to manage and improve, have already been adopted over 45,000 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, (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>			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Expected values at</i>		<i>FY2022</i>
	<i>Mid-term</i>	<i>End-of-project</i>	
<i>3. Area of land under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected area)</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>25,000 hectares</i>	<i>45,000 ha</i>
<i>11. Number of project beneficiaries</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>10,000 farmers (60% men, 40% women)</i>	<i>14,483 farmers comprising 8388 men and 6095 women</i>

### 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 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	....
Rating towards <b>outcomes</b> (section 3.1)	<b>HS</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>HS</b>	
Rating towards <b>outputs</b> (section 3.2)	<b>HS</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>HS</b>	
<b>Risk rating</b> (section 3.3)	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	

**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, 4278 native varieties of 20 crops were tested in 759 participatory variety selection (mother) trials and 5028 baby trials were tested and farmers identified 233 varieties of different crops as the most potential varieties suitable to their diverse needs. Seed system strengthened with 29 community seed banks at 17 project sites, conserving >3000 native varieties. For adopting best practices at community level 498 farmers has been trained and designated as Champion farmers, 160 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with member ship of 2388 of which 1798 women and 590 men farmers are closely working with 25 Farmers' Producer Groups and 23 private companies on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. In total, 14,483 farmers comprising 8388 men and 6095 women farmers are using crop diversity 233 varieties for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Presently, the area under potential varieties is around 45,000 ha and expected to expand to 85,000 ha by 2023 by involving ~30,000 farmers. In order to generate awareness and to enhance farmers' skill on agrobiodiversity conservation and use we conducted 299 trainings, 236 awareness workshops, 219 field days, 267 farmers interaction meetings and 54 cross learning exposure visits wherein 12456 farmers comprising 7393 and 5063 women and participated.

Nutritional profiling of 979 samples comprising different crops viz. rice (473), pearl millet (87), finger millet (28), Sorghum (4), Barnyard (4), Foxtail (10), Little millet (4), Barley (22), green gram (50), Moth bean (78), horse gram (129), kidney bean (4), chickpea (42), pigeon pea (2), soybean (24), black soybean (28), sesame (9), Amaranth (4), Buckwheat (3), was done. This is helping in developing value chain to the products. In total 50 value chain has been developed and established for 50 varieties while efforts are being made to include all 233 potential varieties. 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 2500 farmer families are being benefiting the whole gamut of activity from production to processing and sale. Another value chain has been developed to Jeera phool aromatic rice of Chhattisgarh. From 120 hectares and 180 tonnes of Jeeraphool grains in 2015 they have more than tripled cultivation to 400 hectares harvesting over 1,000 tonnes in 2020 in Surguja district. Red rice is being promoted under Mountain Grain brand and a farmers sold 100 Kg Red Rice Land Race –Annani and earned Rs. 15000/- @150/Kg (~US\$2)

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. Also, 26 trainings workshop on PPV&FRA and 46 meetings on access and benefit sharing were organized wherein 433 men and 687 women farmers and other officials participated. So far, 358 farmers' varieties have been submitted for registration. For the management of biological resources at community level, 36 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.

The third National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) Meeting of the project was held on 10 September 2021. The purpose of the meeting was to present the action taken report for the previous NPSC meeting and to present project progress and Mid Term Review report. The meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Dr. T. Mohapatra, Secretary, DARE & DG, ICAR and attended by 35 people including NPSC members, project partners, and farmers. We also organised National Consultation on Plant-based Local Food Systems for Health and Nutrition – 22 October 2021 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 2nd International Agrobiodiversity Congress, November 15-18, 2021. The consultation, attended by more than 140 participants and streamed live on YouTube. Four Regional seminar involving line departments were organized in all the four regions.

Improved agriculture support systems as created with a network involving 4 ICAR institutes, 5 State Agriculture Universities, 7 NGOs, 8 KVKs, 36 Biodiversity Management Committees, 160 Self-Help Groups, 25 Farmers Producer Groups, 23 private companies. All the members 14483 farmers comprising 8388 men and 6095 women farmers and



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officials of line departments of the network have been trained to better deploy and mobilize crop diversity for improved adaptation and livelihoods.

**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, the project management tried to manage as much as possible with restricted travel and virtual mode.

**Rating towards Outcomes:** the project has continued doing well on 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 chain of Jeera Phool aromatic rice of Chhattisgarh 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. However, it has been observed that - now during the last 9-12 months of the project (NCE) more attention needs to be given on how the project can strengthen replication and sustainability of its work through government programs and funding mechanisms, corporate partners and farmer production organizations, (FPOs) instead of aiming at developing a follow up project to do so.

**Rating towards Outputs:** Same on achievement of outcomes, the project did very well overall and achieved an average of 80-90% completion on most outputs. Project has continued well working with an increasing number of farmers, an still 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 a HS rating. The MTR has also provided HS rating in his assessment.

**Overall Risk Rating:** M as most of the field-based activities such as conducting of trials, trainings, supply of seed, in person meetings were delayed and impacted due to COVID travel restrictions under lock down in 2020 and 2021 as well.

### 2.4. Co-financing

<p><b>Planned Co-finance Total:</b> \$10,294,750</p> <p><b>Actual to date:</b> \$30 June 2022 is USD 86,57,264 (or 80.3%)</p>	<p>With co-financing at 80.3% of target. This figure excludes the CoFi part of Bioversity International.</p> <p>For details please see the Co-finance Table (by separate file)</p>
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### 2.5. Stakeholder engagement

<p><b>Stakeholder engagement</b></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 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 22,000 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</p>
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	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, 25 Farmers Producer Groups and 23 private companies have been invited to engage with the project.
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### 2.6. Gender

<b>Gender mainstreaming</b>	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 160 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with member ship of 2388 of which 1798 women and 590 men farmers are closely working with 25 Farmers’ Producer Groups and 23 private companies on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. In total, 14483 farmers comprising 8388 men and 6095 women farmers are using crop diversity 233 varieties for improved adaptation and livelihoods. In order to generate awareness and to enhance farmers skill on agrobiodiversity conservation and use we conducted 299 trainings, 236 awareness workshops, 219 field days, 267 framers’ interaction meetings and 54 exposure visits. One-woman scientist also attended and presented project work in France and Australia.
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### 2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

<b>Environmental and social safeguards management</b>	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 though 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 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 120,000 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
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	<p>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

<p><b>Knowledge activities and products</b></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. 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.</p> <p>The private players such Santosh Organic who attended training on entrepreneurship and value chain development have offered to provide full market support to farmers' groups in Chhattisgarh. The Farmers' Producer Organization trained on seed production and marketing under the umbrella of Action for Social Development at Bhopal is providing technical advice and support to all Self-Help Groups at project sites in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Similarly, 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 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> <p>To develop value chain 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) and four of them have already been made available in the local and national and markets. Armed with a brand name, their everyday rice variety, which sells higher quantities, their aromatic rice brought in up to 20 -25 percent higher. Over 2,000 farmer families will be benefiting the whole gamut of activity from production to processing and sale.</p> <p>Another variety Jeeraphool is being promoted by women self-help groups and that are striding ahead with their success, linking up with companies and</p>
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	<p>local-level government offices to produce and market alternate products from the rice. Further 635 varieties have been nutritionally profiled for further upscaling through better milling, branding and improved packaging. In Uttarakhand, under the brand name “Uttranjali” (a federation of 465 women), local farm produces are reaching to the market through value-addition, fulfilling the objective to promote local crops by providing healthy food options to the customer. The product line covered under the flag of Uttranjali are Finger Millet Biscuit, Amaranth Biscuit, Barnyard Biscuit, Amaranth, Amaranth bolls, Sesame seed, black soybean, rice bean and kidney beans. Through this, not only are farmers encouraged to grow crops more crops, but smallholder and marginal farmers of hilly areas are generating additional income. At present, products are marketed regionally and are promoted through local fairs, exhibitions and social media platforms. From a canopy set up at Dehradun Mall to local cultural fairs, Uttranjali now has an outreach through an e-platform set up with the help of Amazon Saheli.</p> <p>Three new brands such as <i>Mountain Grains</i> at Mandi, <i>Gramouday</i> at Chitrakoot and <i>Natural Basket</i> at arid region have been developed during the past year, and new products are being/will be marketed through Farmers’ Producer Groups registered under company act.</p>
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### 2.9. Stories to be shared

<p><b>Stories to be shared</b></p>	<p><b>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)</b> - 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, minerals that Roy bought for her pregnant daughter also contains the 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</p>
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	<p>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 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.</p> <p><b>Local grains regain their rightful place and more</b></p> <p>Even before Assam's ancient rice genes were being tracked and revived, a group of 20 indigenous women farmers in Surguja district of Central-eastern Indian state Chhattisgarh realised the threats to the survival of their traditional rice variety called Jeeraphool, roughly translating to 'Cumin-Flower' taking its name from its petite cumin-shape and pleasant aroma. It had survived — barely.</p> <p>And only because it was a ritualistic necessity in festivals and temple offerings.</p> <p>In 2015, the small group of tribal women formed a self-help group to protect and promote their heritage grain. As its popularity gradually increased in local markets, the number of group members grew.</p> <p>After registering Jeeraphool with Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority of India, the women's collective then applied, with technical support provided by the Alliance, for a Geographical Indication tag (the Jeeraphool variety is primarily grown only in Surguja district).</p> <p>It was approved in March 2019 for a period of 10 years. The heritage rice has now found its place on India's food export list.</p> <p>The women self-help groups are striding ahead with their success, linking up with companies and local-level government offices to produce and market alternate products from the rice. From 120 hectares and 180 tonnes of Jeeraphool grains in 2015 they have more than tripled cultivation to 400 hectares harvesting over 1,000 tonnes in 2020 in Surguja district. For more details open the following link.</p>
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	<p><a href="http://www.ipsnews.net/2021/06/with-a-little-help-local-communities-rack-up-record-success-with-heritage-rice-grains/">http://www.ipsnews.net/2021/06/with-a-little-help-local-communities-rack-up-record-success-with-heritage-rice-grains/</a> <a href="https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/indian-farming-biodiversity-success-story">https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/indian-farming-biodiversity-success-story</a></p> <p>Milling and packaging facilities have been created and as a result the seeing price has increased 2-3 times. Similarly, comparative analysis of improved varieties vs native varieties after developing value chain at Jorhat site the price of native varieties has increased from average of 1500 INR to 2400 INR as compared to INR 1400 for improved varieties. Also, the overall inputs 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 inputs practices help in improving the over agriculture production ecosystem.</p>
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### 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**<sup>1</sup> 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)*

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<sup>1</sup> 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	Impact Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Objective:</b>  <b>To mainstream the conservation and use of agricultural biodiversity for resilient agriculture and sustainable production to improve livelihoods and access and benefit sharing</b></p>	<p>By the end of the project adaptive gender-sensitive management practices using crop diversity <b>are validated and mainstreamed in relevant national public policies and strategies and other instruments</b> (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. Also, 26 trainings workshop on PPV&amp;FRA and 46 meetings on access and benefit sharing were organized wherein 433 men and 687 women farmers and other officials participated. So far, 358 farmers’ varieties have been submitted for registration. For the management of biological resources at community level, 36 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. A consultant has been hired to organize 2 round table brainstorming session with policy and planners for preparing draft recommendations on various policy issues including access and benefit sharing.</p>	<p><i>S - lots done in meeting the Objective; yet less clear how meeting the key element of the stated indicator</i></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 <sup>2</sup>
	2. By the end of the project the area under sustainable practices and conserving crop diversity is increased	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	Sustainable and adaptive practices which include opportunities to improve richness of crop (species and varietal) diversity are being tested	An increase of 20% in varietal diversity across project sites as measured by richness and evenness	To enhance genetic diversity on farm, 4,278 native varieties of 20 crops were tested in 759 participatory variety selection (mother) trials and 5,028 baby trials were tested and farmers identified 233 varieties of different crops as the most potential varieties suitable to their diverse needs. Seed system strengthened with 29 community seed banks at 17 project sites, conserving >3,000 native varieties. For adopting best practices at community level 498 farmers has been trained and designated as Champion farmers, 160 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with member ship of 2,388 of which 1798 women and 590 men farmers are closely working with 25 Farmers' Producer Groups and 23 private companies on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. In total, 14,483 farmers comprising 8,388 men and 6,095 women farmers are using crop diversity 233 varieties for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Presently, the area under potential varieties is around 45,000 ha and expected to expand to 85,000 ha by 2023 by involving ~30000 farmers.	HS

<sup>2</sup> 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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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 <sup>2</sup>
	<p>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</p>	<p>At baseline, capacity of agricultural support systems and research programmes to promote crop diversity and community biodiversity management approaches is limited</p>	<p>Institutional capacity strengthened and increased resource allocation to better support research and programmes to promote crop diversity and community biodiversity management is in progress</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>To provide technical support at community level all the project sites have been linked to the nearest Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK). Besides, 498 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, 36 Biodiversity Management Committees, 160 Self-Help Groups, 25 Farmers Producer Groups, 23 private companies. All the members 14,483 farmers comprising 8,388 men and 6,095 women farmers and officials of line departments of the network have been trained to better deploy and mobilize crop diversity for improved adaptation and livelihoods.</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 <sup>2</sup>
	<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 299 trainings, 236 awareness workshops, 219 field days, 267 farmers’ interaction meetings and 54 cross learning exposure visits, wherein 12,456 framers comprising 7,393 and 5,063 women and participated.</p> <p>A network involving 4 ICAR institutes, 5 State Agriculture Universities, 7 NGOs, 8 KVKs, 36 Biodiversity Management Committees, 160 Self-Help Groups, 25 Farmers Producer Groups, 23 private companies. All the members of the network have been trained to better deploy and mobilize crop diversity for improved adaptation and livelihoods.</p> <p>Now four institutions in each state (one SAU, one NGO and one KVK and one NBPGR Reginal station are fully operational and self-capable for conducting awareness campaigns promoting crop diversity and community biodiversity management as evident form the number of awareness workshops and training have been conducted over five years.</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 <sup>2</sup>
	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	A network involving 4 ICAR institutes, 5 State Agriculture Universities, 7 NGOs, 8 KVKs, 36 Biodiversity Management Committees, 160 Self-Help Groups, 25 Farmers Producer Groups, 23 private companies. All the members of the network have been trained to better deploy and mobilize crop diversity for improved adaptation and livelihoods.	HS

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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 <sup>2</sup>
	6. New crop diversity rich products available in local and national markets	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	Market chain analysis has identified potential crop diversity rich products from each project site	At least one crop diversity-rich product providing increased benefits to local farmers, especially female farmers, and communities at least 15 project sites	A total of 233 potential varieties and 12 products of 20 crops have been identified for value chain. Value chain has been developed for 50 native varieties after nutritional profiling and are being promoted under various brands such as Native basket, Mountain Grains, Gramouday, Natural Basket, Dhartee Naturals, Hill Hat, etc. developed through Farmers' Producer Groups registered under company act. In some sites women self-help groups are striding ahead with their success, linking up with companies and local-level government offices to produce and market products such as Jeera Phool. Further 974 varieties have been nutritionally profiled for further upscaling through better milling, branding and improved packaging.	HS

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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 <sup>2</sup>
	<p>7. National agricultural biodiversity information system</p> <p>Including information on climate smart collections of varieties and landraces accessible to users</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>A user-friendly national agricultural biodiversity information system is under design and information gathering in progress</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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. 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.</p>	<p>MS - don't think the work meet the intended national agriculture BD information system (as a kind of consolidated system)</p>

<p><b>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</b></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 498 farmers has been trained and designated as Champion farmers, 160 Self Help Groups (SHGs) with membership of 2,388 of which 1798 women and 590 men farmers are closely working with 25 Farmers’ Producer Groups and 23 private companies on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. Seed system strengthened with 29 community seed banks at 17 project sites, conserving &gt;3000 native varieties. In total, 14483 farmers comprising 8388 men and 6095 women farmers are using crop diversity 233 varieties for improved adaptation and livelihoods.</p> <p>Under the project, 4278 landraces and farmers’ varieties of 20 food crops have been evaluated through a participatory varietal selection approach at farmers field to select varieties for various climate conditions. To date, farmers have identified 233 varieties of different crops as the most potential varieties suitable to their diverse needs. All the varieties have been put under large scale seed multiplication. Presently, the area under potential varieties is around 45,000 ha and expected to expand to 85,000 ha by 2023 by involving ~30000 farmers.</p>	<p>HS</p> <p>HS</p> <p>HS</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 45,000 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. Nutritional profiling of 979 samples was done. This is helping in developing value chain to the products. In total value chain has been developed and established for 50 varieties while efforts are being made to include all 233 potential varieties. 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 2500 farmer families are being benefiting the whole gamut of activity from production to processing and sale. Another value chain has been developed to Jeera phool aromatic rice of Chhattisgarh. From 120 hectares and 180 tonnes of Jeeraphool grains in 2015 they have more</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 <sup>2</sup>
					<p>than tripled cultivation to 400 hectares harvesting over 1,000 tonnes in 2020 in Surguja district. Red rice is being promoted under Mountain Grain brand and a farmers sold 100 Kg Red Rice Land Race –Annani and earned Rs. 15000/- @150/Kg (~US\$2). Milling and packaging facilities have been created and as a result the seeing price has increased 2-3 times. Similarly, comparative analysis of improved varieties vs native varieties after developing value chain at Jorhat site the price of native varieties has increased from average of 1500 INR to 2400 INR as compared to INR 1400 for improved varieties. Also, the overall inputs 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 inputs practices helps in improving the over agriculture production ecosystem.</p>	

<p><b>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</b></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&amp;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&amp;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. Also, 26 trainings workshop on PPV&amp;FRA and 46 meetings on access and benefit sharing were organized wherein 433 men and 687 women farmers and other officials participated. So far, 358 farmers’ varieties have been submitted for registration. For the management of biological resources at community level, 36 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. A consultant has been hired to organize 2 round table brainstorming session with policy and planners for preparing draft recommendations on various policy issues including access and benefit sharing.</p>	<p>MS - bit weak on policy and sustainability aspects</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3: Improved Agricultural</b></p>	<p>National, regional and local level agricultural support</p>	<p>Limited agricultural support</p>	<p>Major elements of strategy</p>	<p>Strategy guidelines for improved national, regional</p>	<p>To provide technical support at community level all the project sites have been linked to the</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 <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>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</b></p>	<p>systems, institutional frameworks and partnerships, that are gender sensitive, improve crop diversity conservation and use</p>	<p>systems, institutional frameworks and partnerships to ensure improved crop diversity conservation, use for adaptability, resilience and farmer livelihoods in marginal areas</p>	<p>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>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>nearest Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK). Besides, 498 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, 36 Biodiversity Management Committees, 160 Self-Help Groups, 25 Farmers Producer Groups, 23 private companies. All the members 14483 farmers comprising 8388 men and 6095 women farmers 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>	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<b>COMPONENT 1: Adaptive management of crop diversity for resilient agriculture and improved livelihoods</b>						
<b>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</b>			90	90	Large scale seed multiplication of potential varieties for horizontal spread is being undertaken in 2022.	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	-	
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	75	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	75	100	-	

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

<sup>4</sup> The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
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	75	100	-	
<b>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</b>			<b>75</b>	<b>90</b>	Large scale seed multiplication of potential varieties for horizontal spread is being undertaken in 2022.	<b>HS</b>
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	70	100	-	
Activity 1.2.3 Conduct Mother and Baby trials for target crops by champion farmers	01.06.2018	31.09.2021	70	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	70	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	80	100	-	

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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
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	80	100	-	
Activity 1.2.7 Organise Farmers' exchange visits across project sites for cross learning	01.10.2019	31.09.2021	60	90	Farmers' exchange visits across project sites for cross learning require in person presence; thus, some disruption was due to COVID19, however, visits have been planned in 2022	
<b>Output 1.3: Farmer identification, improvement and use of adaptive crop diversity through field experimental networks</b>			<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>	-	<b>HS</b>
Activity 1.3.1 Undertake seed multiplication of new and traditional crop varieties identified by farmers	01.07.2019	31.09.2021	80	90	Large scale seed multiplication of new and traditional crop varieties identified by farmers has /being done for horizontal spread	
Activity 1.3.2 Test and Conduct crowdsourcing trials across project sites to promote adaptive crop diversity	01.06.2018	31.09.2021	80	100	-	
Activity 1.3.3 Organise farmers' field days and farmers' exchange visits and cross-learning	01.09.2018	31.09.2021	75	90	Farmers' exchange visits across project sites for cross learning require in person presence; thus, some disruption was due to COVID19, however, visits have been planned in 2022	
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	60	90	Participatory Plant Breeding programmes have been established at all sites, however, in some sites needs to revisit.	

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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
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	50	85	Farmers' Field Schools have been established yet, some needs to be strengthened	
<b>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</b>			<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Community seed banks have established to improved farmers' access to genetic materials</b>	<b>HS</b>
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	70	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	80	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	70	90	Final draft of self-learning training manual for establishment and management of CSBs is being completed.	
Activity 1.4.5 Develop guidelines for seed regeneration, multiplication and distribution for CSBs	01.06.2020	30.09.2021	70	90	Final guidelines for seed regeneration, multiplication, and distribution for CSBs are being prepared	

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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
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	75	90	Final guidelines for the management by communities of CSBs and seed exchange have been prepared and are under final review	
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	-	
<b>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</b>			<b>65</b>	<b>80</b>		<b>S</b>
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	70	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	65	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	55	80	Mechanisms to support the realization of selected production and non-market benefits have been established, however, some sites still need attention	
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	75	80	Recommendations are being drafted based on results obtained so far	



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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<b>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</b>			75	90	Local, regional and national markets and market chains are being developed but there was delay due to pandemic restrictions	HS
Activity 1.6.1 Develop database of health and nutritional value of the target crops	01.10.2017	31.12.2018	100	100	--	
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	80	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	65	100	-	
Activity 1.6.4 Promote and popularise identified products and establish market links	01.09.2019	31.08.2021	65	90	Completed for around 17 crops and for others it is being done.	
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	65	100	-	
Activity 1.6.6 Develop entrepreneurial capacity of small-scale local producers and processors	01.10.2019	30.09.2021	70	90	Entrepreneurial capacity of small-scale local producers and processors have done in some sites and still continue through the project	
<b>Component 2. Strategies and policies for sustainable conservation and use of crop diversity including access and benefit sharing</b>						

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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<b>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</b>			65	90	Awareness have been generated among different stake holders and recommendations are being drafted	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	60	80	Various policy platforms have been analysed and report will be prepared.	
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	70	80	Data is being collected and draft recommendations will be drafted after having national consultations in 2022. A consultant has been hired for finalisation of guidelines.	
Activity 2.1.3 Propose appropriate mechanism for mainstreaming crop diversity through conservation, use and benefit sharing	30.06.2020	30.09.2021	70	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	55	80	Policy learning events to disseminate best practices on promotion of crop diversity are continue through the project.	

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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<b>2.2 Analyse public policies, relevant instruments and regulations for identifying gaps and proposing incentives for sustainable use and conservation of crop diversity</b>			75	85	A webinar has been organised to analyse public policies, relevant instruments and regulations and gaps have been identified. More events have been planned in 2022.	S
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	90	Partly it has been completed however, to fine tune brainstorming sessions and interface meetings with stake holder have been planned in 2022	
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	70	100	-	
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	60	100	Guidelines are available as per the PPV&FRA act	
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	50	80	Biodiversity Management Committees and Community seed banks groups have been trained to create locally-driven financial assets and will continue through the project	

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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
Activity 2.2.6 Organise awareness campaign to promote identification and registration of unique farmers varieties	01.09.2018	31.12.2020	80	100	Awareness campaign to promote registration of unique farmers varieties is being done	
<b>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)</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>Model agreements to regulate access and benefit sharing with farmers' communities have been developed at few sites and will continue through the project</b>	<b>HS</b>
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	60	85	Two national webinar/ consultations and four regional have been organised and more have been planned in 2022	
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	75	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	55	100	Material Transfer agreement and guidelines developed nationally are being followed	
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	55	100	Access and benefit sharing agreements as approved by NBA have been elaborated and being followed	

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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementatio n status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementati on status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<b>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</b>			60	90	National and regional strategies as developed from time to time by Govt of India are being followed and more discussion are planned in 2022 based on our project experience	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	65	90	Two national webinar/ consultations and four regional have been organised and more have been planned n 2022	
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	50	80	National and regional action plans are being drafted	
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	65	95	Guidelines as per Biodiversity Act are being followed and more consultations have been planned.	
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	60	90	Action plan based on Biodiversity Act has been suggested on access and benefit sharing. Fine tuning will be done after proposed consultations	
<b>Component 3. Improved agricultural support systems, institutional frameworks and partnerships that support crop diversity on farm</b>						

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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<b>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</b>			85	90	Two national webinar/ consultations and four regionals have been organised and more have been planned in 2022	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	90	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	60	90	Two national webinar/ consultations and four regionals have been organised and more have been planned in 2022	
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	85	100	-	

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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
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	90	100	-	
<b>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</b>			<b>85</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>Researchers, extension and outreach staff, farming communities and local institutions have/ are being trained in selecting and deploying adapted crop diversity</b>	<b>HS</b>
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	90	100	--	
Activity 3.2.3 Identify institutes where such trainings can be provided and develop training modules	30.06.2020	31.07.2021	80	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	70	85	Trainings for different stakeholders in collaboration with the academic institutions have been and are being organised.	
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	65	100	-	

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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<b>3.3 Strengthen research programmes that support mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity and its improved use for ecosystem function, resilience and adaptability activities</b>			60	100	Research programmes that support mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity and its improved use have / are being updated at different partners institutes and universities	S
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	70	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	75	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	70	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	70	100	-	
Activity 3.3.5 Develop integrated agricultural biodiversity management courses at certificate and diploma levels	01.06.2020	30.09.2021	70	100	A course has been designed and presented to stakeholders	



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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
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	50	85	Two national webinar/ consultations and four regionals have been organised and more have been planned	
<b>Component 4: Project monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management</b>			<b>65</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>Project monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management is going but schedule of MTR was delayed due to COVID pandemic</b>	<b>S</b>
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	70	100	Being undertaken, delayed was due to COVID pandemic	
4.5 Organise and implement project Final Evaluation	01.01.2024	31.03.2022	0		-	
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	Project website designed and launched	
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	50	90	Being done	

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Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup> (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<b>Component 5: Project Management</b>			<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>HS</b>
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	--	
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	80	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	down	Project sites have achieved a much more equal progress to date; and as such mutual learning and benefits of collaboration are made possible. For details please see below.
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	=	
<b>Consolidated project</b>	<b>All outcome/ outputs</b>		L	L		M	M	L	down	<i>COVID has become a less impacting risk.</i>

**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 <sub>t-1</sub> , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Progress may be uneven across project sites and ecosystems (from M to L)	When the project was started, all the sites were at different level of understanding. Some partners were aware and had been involved with similar activities in the field while some were new to the project's	Cross-site learning visits and experience sharing were started but could not be undertaken effectively due to COVID restrictions. However, cross site linkages through	The area where uneven progress is expected is development of value chain development and market opportunities in one site of project i.e. Jhabua. This site has been linked to one of the	2022	A significant progress have been made at Jhabua to make equal progress at all sites

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	technologies and approaches. Cross-site learning visits and experience sharing is on-going and we are working to ensure that by the end of the project players at all of the sites will reach the same level of understanding and capacity.	Farmer Producer Groups have been provided especially on value chain where we assume uneven progress. Additional help is being provided through respective Krishi Vigan Kendra.	advance sites i.e. Umaria as both are located in the same state. Farmer producer group of Action for Social Advancement operating at Jhabua will provide support in developing value chain. Additional KVK located at Jhabua has been given additional responsibility on capacity building.		
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**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]*

<b>Minor amendments</b>	<b>No-Cost-Extension - No.1 endorsed by UNEP with new technical completion date set at 11 July 2023.</b> Since the project had lost almost one and a half year (18 months) on account of late start and Covid-19’s pandemic, thus was running behind schedule in attaining the targets mainly of component-2. The period lost due to circumstances was beyond control of the project. Thus Mid Term Review recommended 18 months extension to provide an opportunity to make up the loss and to contribute effectively in fulfilling the objective and outcomes originally proposed in all the three components with special emphasis on the following outputs in Component-2.
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**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,

<b>Location Name Required field</b>	<b>Latitude Required field</b>	<b>Longitude Required field</b>	<b>Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site</b>	<b>Location Description Optional text field</b>	<b>Activity Description Optional text field</b>
<b>Alami Chapori (Assam)</b>	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.
<b>Alengmora (Assam)</b>	26.7629	94.0069		-do-	
<b>Dangdhora (Assam)</b>	26.5313	94.2089		-do-	
<b>Ramana_Nyay (Western Himalya)</b>	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.	
<b>Niti valley (Western Himalya)</b>	30.5703	79.7289		-do-	
<b>Someshwar (Western Himalya)</b>	29.7812	79.5618		-do-	
<b>Bhilangna valley (Western Himalya)</b>	30.6181	78.8154		-do-	
<b>Tarikhet (Western Himalya)</b>	29.6226	79.4774		-do-	
<b>Gohar valley (Western Himalya)</b>	31.4884	77.1270		-do-	
<b>Stagmo Sakti (Leh) (Western Himalya)</b>	34.0524	77.7518		-do-	
<b>Sankoo, Kargil (Western Himalya)</b>	34.0803	76.0539		-do-	
<b>Ganiwan (Central Plateau)</b>	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.	



<b>Majhgawan (Central Plateau)</b>	24.8809	80.9402		-do	
<b>Karkeli (Central Plateau)</b>	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.	
<b>Thandla (Central Plateau)</b>	23.0842	74.3675		-do-	
<b>Petlabad (Central Plateau)</b>	22.8035	74.9415		-do-	
<b>Meghnagar (Central Plateau)</b>	22.9295	74.6458		-do-	
<b>Ambikapur (Central Plateau)</b>	22.8435	83.5894		-do-	
<b>Sonhat (Central Plateau)</b>	23.4123	82.5128		-do-	
<b>Govindpura (Arid region)</b>	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.	
<b>Derasar (Arid region)</b>	25.4366	71.1121		-do-	
<b>Dedha (Arid region)</b>	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]*





