

**UN Environment GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2019**  
(1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)

<b>1. Identification</b>	GEF ID.: 5137	Umoja no.: ....
Project Number + Project Title	Mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity conservation and utilization in agricultural sector to ensure ecosystem services and reduce vulnerability	
Duration months	Planned	60 months
	Extension(s)	None so far
Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit, Asia and Pacific Office	
Executing Agency(ies)	Bioversity International; Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, India	
Names of Other Project Partners	<p>ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi</p> <p>ICAR-Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Rajasthan</p> <p>ICAR-All India Coordinated Research Project on Pearl Millets, Rajasthan</p> <p>ICAR-Vivekananda Parvatiya Anusandhan Sansthan (VPKAS), Uttarakhand</p> <p>Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (IGKV), Chhattisgarh</p> <p>Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (RVSKVV), Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Assam Agriculture University (AAU), Assam</p> <p>Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (CSKHPKV), Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Agriculture University of Jodhpur (AUJ), Rajasthan</p> <p>Action for Social Advancement (ASA), Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Deendayal Research Institute (DRI), Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Foundation for Development Integration (FDI), Assam</p> <p>Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti (GRAVIS), Rajasthan</p> <p>Lok Chetna Manch (LCM), Uttarakhand</p> <p>Himalayan Research Group (HRG), Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA), Uttarakhand</p>	
Project Type	Full Size Project	
Project Scope	National	
Names of Beneficiary Countries	India	
Programme of Work	Ecosystems Management	
GEF Focal Area(s)	Biodiversity	
UNDAF linkages	<p>The project contributes partly to the following UNDAF priorities of country (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>	

<p>Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)</p>	<p><b>SDG Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>  <b>SDG Indicators</b>            (i) By 2020, maintain 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>  <b>SDG Indicators</b>            (i) Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries            (ii) Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p><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</p>
<p>GEF financing amount</p>	<p>US\$3,046,347</p>
<p>Co-financing amount</p>	<p>US\$10,294,750</p>
<p>Date of CEO Endorsement</p>	<p>20 January 2016</p>
<p>Start of Implementation</p>	<p>30 November 2016</p>
<p>Date of first disbursement</p>	<p>17 January 2017</p>
<p>Total disbursement as of 30 June</p>	<p>US\$ 1,074,200</p>
<p>Total expenditure as of 30 June</p>	<p>US\$ 983,923</p>
<p>Expected Mid-Term Date</p>	<p>TBD</p>

Completion Date	Planned	30 November 2021
	Revised	January 2022
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	Q1 2022	
Expected Financial Closure Date	TBD	

## 2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

*To be completed by UNEP/GEF Task Manager*

<b>UN Environment Subprogramme(s)</b> <i>Healthy and Productive Ecosystems</i>	<p><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></p> <p><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>
<p><i>In order to add value and link these value-added traits for marketing, nutrition profiling of selected landraces of target crops is being undertaken. So far, profiling of 205 landraces of rice, 23 of soybean and 26 of millets has been undertaken. The information so generated will assist our partners to establish linkages between farmers' communities and entrepreneurs for market benefits to farmers and farming communities. In order to enhance the capacity of partners for value-addition and their marketing, a three-day workshop on 'Value chain development on heirloom crops and varieties' has been proposed to be organized from 19 to 21 August 2019.</i></p>	

**For all GEF 6 and later projects:**

GEF Core Indicators	Indicative expected Results
<b>3. Area of land under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected area)</b>	20,000 hectares
<p>Several good practices, such as on-farm conservation for better management of traditional crop varieties that farmers develop under their local conditions and continue to manage and improve, have been adopted over 5,000 hectares. These not only conserve on-farm genetic diversity at all levels, i.e. the ecosystem, the species, and genetic diversity within species but 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 practised at present. Overall, we are capitalizing on: facilitating and supporting producer organizations, linking producers to the market's transparency and information, capacity building of producers, and development of new and improved products. Also, diversity fairs, awareness workshops, interaction meetings to</p>	

promote exchange of knowledge and planting material 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 back-stopping from public sector institutions.

<b>Planned linkages with UNDAF</b>	<p>The project contributes partly to the following UNDAF priorities of country (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>
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<b>Planned contribution to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)</b>	<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 2020, maintain 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>Project Contribution:</b>          Genetic diversity of seeds of 927 farmers’ varieties of the 20 food crops, which are under cultivation by farmers across project sites, were multiplied. In addition to this, 1974 farmers’ varieties, which were earlier collected across the project sites but now are not available with the farmers, were identified for repatriation from the national gene bank. These varieties are being evaluated to test their performance in farmers’ fields using participatory varietal selection approach. About 2500 crowdsourcing trials, using Tricot methodology as designed by Bioversity International, are being undertaken across the project sites. To undertake these trials, a farmers’ field experimental network was established involving 8,000 farmers covering an area over 20,000 ha. It is expected that field evaluation of these selected landraces and farmers’ varieties will provide options for farm diversification and resilient production systems.</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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	<p><b>Project Contribution:</b> Wide range of unique crop diversity of the target crops will be conserved and used sustainably across four agro-ecoregions. This will also enhance increased availability of climate-resilient seeds of locally adapted varieties conserved on farm. To assure timely supply of seed, as per the requirement of local farmers, the project introduced the concept of sustainable community seed banks and established 19 community seed banks across the project sites, with many more in pipeline.</p> <p>(ii) Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</p> <p><b>Project Contribution:</b> For improved education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change adaptation and mitigation through sustainable use and conservation of agrobiodiversity, 43 capacity building training workshops and awareness campaigns were organized, including farmers’ field days, biodiversity fairs, interaction meetings and farmers’ exchange visits for cross-learning, which saw the involvement of nearly 8000 participants across grassroots partners, including champion farmers.</p> <p><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></p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>Project Contribution:</b> As per the provision of CBD and ITPGRFA, the Government of India has enacted the Biological Diversity Act (BDA) and Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Act (PPV&amp;FRA) to ensure the access and benefit sharing arising from use of genetic diversity. Around 1350 participants, including farmers, official line departments and NGOs attended ten training and awareness workshops on the importance of conservation, use and access and benefit sharing of crop diversity. Ten Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) were also formed, in collaboration with State Biodiversity Boards, and made aware on the provisions of the BDA on the access of genetic resources, which falls within their jurisdiction.</p>
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Implementation Status	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 20__	FY 20__	FY 20__
	1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	... PIR	... PIR

Development Objective Rating FY	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 20__	FY 20__	FY 20__
		HS	S		

*The project is doing well and has started or completed important building blocks to achieve the set Outcome Indicators. Last year's rating seems to be set too high though. The project has done much to build awareness on and identify market opportunities for improved seed and crop varieties – including those with better resilience to climate change, etc.. Mainstreaming of agrobiodiversity (ABD) at national and farmer levels will be achievable during the life of the project, for example through the work on improved agricultural support systems and institutional frameworks. Policy interventions are being analyzed at various levels.*

**Summary of Progress:** *To further strengthen relevant national public policies, strategies and instruments, ten training and awareness workshops on the importance of conservation, use and access and benefit sharing of crop diversity were organized and implemented. During these workshops, issues relating to sustainable farming systems in the existing policies such as: (i) Minimum Support Pricing for produce from traditional varieties; (ii) Inclusion of traditional produce in the Public Distribution System; (iii) Benefit sharing from community-based resources; and (iv) Registration procedures of Farmers Producers' Groups, etc., which are currently not part of these national policies, were discussed and recommendations emerging from these workshops were documented.*

*Training through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) was provided to 48 Self-Help Groups (SHG), including women's participation (70%) and two Farmers' Producer Companies (60% women) to strengthen institutional capacity at grass root level, so as to promote crop diversity in production systems and community biodiversity management. Forty-three training workshops at local level and three at regional level were held to enhance awareness and build the capacity of stakeholders, including farmers, Civil Societies, and respective line departments. To promote the market network through value chain development, around 50 potential products have been identified for scaling up and to facilitate linkages to the market. For improved farmers' access to good quality seeds of genetic diversity and their associated indigenous knowledge, we have started to supply information on more than 1500 varieties of 20 target crops to 19 community-based seed systems in the four agro-ecological regions..*

*[complete the fiscal year in the first line; select among H; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the implementation progress in the fiscal year you are reporting in the second line. Add more columns if needed]*

Implementation Progress Rating	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 20__	FY 20__	FY 20__
		HS	S		

We attribute a slightly lower rating to progress, mainly due to a change in the task manager. The project has been making very good progress, which with the established partnership network, applied research and market development work, will give the farmers and agriculture sector in India a good boost towards better mainstreaming and gaining the resilience benefits of applying ABD in farming systems.

**Summary of Progress:** In order to better understand the extent and distribution of genetic diversity of 20 target crops across the project sites in the four agro-ecological regions, diversity patterns on farm, in local food system and market diversity were documented during the baseline survey. The challenges of maintaining on farm diversity of traditional crops and varieties were also documented and include: low yields, late maturity, unregulated market, lack of incentives, poor research backups, etc. To further enhance on-farm genetic diversity, seed multiplication of 927 traditional varieties was undertaken and is being tested through 50 participatory variety selection (Mother trials) trials and 2500 crowdsourcing baby trials using Tricot methodology as designed by Bioversity International. Composition and distribution of these trials was designed using ClimMob, a software tool developed for preparing Tricot trials and data analysis. A farmers' evaluation book was designed in the local languages and given to farmers to record their observations for traits such as: germination ability, number of branches, plant growth, resistance/susceptibility to insects and diseases, tolerance to drought, plant height, maturity, yield ability, taste, and market value of the varieties. All these varieties are under evaluation through the establishment of a farmers' experimental network of about 8,000 farmers covering an area of over 20,000 ha across the project sites.

In order to better coordinate these farmers' field trials, 189 champion farmers were identified and trained. These champion farmers are coordinating the farmers' interaction meetings on a regular basis to support the successful conducting of field trials and data recording, organizing diversity fairs and other field-based activities at their respective sites.

Based on the information generated and documented so far, about 50 products were identified for scaling up and providing linkages to markets. The scaling up is being done through nutritional profiling, milling, branding and improved packaging. Nutrition profiling of 205 landraces of rice, 23 of soybean and 26 of millets has been completed. To promote these products at local, regional and national level, 48 Self Help Groups (SHGs) and 2 Farmers' Producer Companies were formed and trained on value chain development. Private companies such as Santosh Organic Pvt. Ltd, Gorumora Agro Producers Cooperative Society Ltd. at regional level and Adani and Patanjali groups at national level were identified and invited to join the value chain training workshop.

To establish national and regional policy platforms, efforts are underway to make contact with the relevant staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, who are involved in various missions and schemes for Sustainability in Agriculture such as: National Missions for Sustainable Agriculture (2014), National policies on Forestry (1988), Agroforestry (2014); Agricultural (2000); and Seed (2002), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (2015), Integrated Development of Horticulture (2014). Acts on Food Security (2013), Biodiversity Conservation (2002), The Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers' Right Act, 2001; The Biological Diversity Act, 2002; Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) (2006). To review the National Biodiversity Action Plan and Farmers' Rights legislation, and to facilitate registration of farmers' varieties under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act (PPV&FRA) of India, ten training cum awareness workshops were held, attended by nearly 1350 farmers, NGOs and officials of line departments. Around 150 farmers' varieties were identified for submission for registration to the authority and gaps/ issues that arose during the discussions were documented. Ten Biodiversity Management Committees were also formed, in collaboration with State Biodiversity Boards, and made aware on the provisions of

the BDA on the access of genetic resources falls in their jurisdiction.

Three regional level awareness raising campaigns on the value of agricultural biodiversity, its maintenance and use in supporting resilient agriculture were organized for different stakeholder groups including farmers, government ministries and agencies, policy makers, researchers, extension workers and consumers. In total, 290 officers and farmers participated in these trainings. These workshops were largely appreciated by the line departments, as they do not have such an agenda in their work plans. Besides, 43 capacity building programmes including farmers' field days, biodiversity fairs, interaction meetings and farmers' exchange visits for cross-learning were also organized at the local level wherein around 8000 farmers participated.

*[complete the fiscal year in the first line; select H; S; M; L; to rate the fiscal year you are reporting. Add more columns if needed]*

Risk Rating	FY 2018__	FY 20__	FY 20__	FY 20__	FY 20__
	L	L			

*The project – mainly through its work programme interventions – such as participatory approached combined with developing economic incentives, has reduce the average project risk from M to L.*

<b>Stakeholder engagement</b>	<p>The project is being implemented at 21 sites by a network of 16 institutions of which 4 are Central Government, 5 are State Agriculture Universities and 7 are NGOs. Central institutions and State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) are primarily involved in providing technical backstopping, such as seed multiplication, participatory variety selection and maintenance breeding, hands-on trainings on value chain and product development. NGO partners are engaged at grass roots level and are coordinating all the activities at field level. They are the direct link between farmers and technical institutions. Other stakeholders such as National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), PPV&amp;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. Private companies have been engaged in the identification of local, regional and national markets and market chains to provide improved benefits to farmers and communities at all project sites for sustainably produced agricultural biodiversity products.</p>
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<b>Gender mainstreaming</b>	<p>Forty-eight Self Help Groups (SHG) involving major participation of women (as high as 70%), and two Farmers' Producers Companies with 60-70% representation from women and youth, have been formed. Moreover, out of 189 champion farmers identified so far, 115 are women farmers. Similarly, out of 8000 farmers who participated in 43 capacity building programmes organized by the project across the sites, including farmers' field days, biodiversity fairs, interactions meetings and farmers' exchange visits and cross-learning programmes on conservation and use of agro biodiversity, 4430 were women farmers.</p>
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<p><b>Knowledge activities and products</b></p>	<p>Several hands-on training and awareness programmes for sharing and providing knowledge and enhanced technical knowhow to farmers were organized. Brainstorming sessions and workshops were also organized for the identification of production and non-market benefits/incentives from management and sustainable use of crop genetic diversity and relevant intervention strategies for capturing and enhancing such benefits. To promote the market network through value chain development, around 50 products have been identified for upscaling and providing linkages to markets. The upscaling is being done through nutritional profiling, milling, branding and improved packaging.</p>
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<p><b>Stories to be shared</b></p>	<p><b>Geographical Indication:</b> A local farmers' variety named 'Jeeraphool' obtained Geographical Indication status. This was the prime achievement of the Ambikapur site, in Chhattisgarh state, under the project for mainstreaming of agricultural diversity and promotion for marketing at the project sites. <b>(Annex I)</b>. The impact after gaining Geographical Indication is as below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="454 798 1380 1155"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Before GI</th> <th>After GI</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area under Jeeraphool variety (ha)</td> <td>120</td> <td>400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total production (q)</td> <td>1800</td> <td>10000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Milled rice (q/year)</td> <td>1170</td> <td>6500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of rice mills</td> <td>00</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Packaging facility</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>Available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sealing machine</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>Available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selling price of shelled rice (Rs/kg)</td> <td>35</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selling price of paddy (Rs/kg)</td> <td>18</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of SHGs</td> <td>0</td> <td>24</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Before GI	After GI	Area under Jeeraphool variety (ha)	120	400	Total production (q)	1800	10000	Milled rice (q/year)	1170	6500	No. of rice mills	00	02	Packaging facility	Nil	Available	Sealing machine	Nil	Available	Selling price of shelled rice (Rs/kg)	35	70	Selling price of paddy (Rs/kg)	18	25	No. of SHGs	0	24
Particulars	Before GI	After GI																													
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### 3. RATING 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 Results(s)** [copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]

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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.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones <sup>2</sup>	End of Project Target	Summary progress/Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating <sup>3</sup>
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<sup>2</sup> Some projects are adopting/planning to adopt milestones for tracking the achievement of outcomes. Add the corresponding milestones in this column when applicable to inform the rating. Milestones are optional and may substitute for Mid-Term Target.

<sup>3</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**).

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones <sup>2</sup>	End of Project Target	Summary progress/Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating <sup>3</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>1. By the end of the project adaptive gender-sensitive management practices using crop diversity are validated and mainstreamed in relevant national public policies and strategies and other instruments (NBAP, NMSA, Agricultural Plans/Strategies) and widely promoted by agricultural support and research systems</p>	<p>At baseline, relevant national public policies, strategies and instruments demonstrate limited inclusion of the benefit and value of crop diversity</p>	<p>Project has drafted recommendations for the revision of relevant national public policies, strategies and instruments</p>	<p>At least two politically significant national documents drawing attention to the importance of conservation, use and access and benefit sharing of crop diversity are endorsed by the end of the project</p>	<p>As per the provision of CBD and ITPGRFA, the Government of India has enacted the BDA and PPV&amp;FRA to ensure the access and benefit sharing arising upon use of genetic diversity. To document the gaps, ten training and awareness workshops on the importance of conservation, use and access and benefit sharing of crop diversity were held for 1350 farmers, NGOs and others. Moreover, ten Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) were also created in collaboration with State Biodiversity Boards, and made aware on the provisions of the BDA on the access to genetic resources that fall within their jurisdiction.</p>	<p><b>S</b></p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones <sup>2</sup>	End of Project Target	Summary progress/Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating <sup>3</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	927 varieties were selected based on baseline information and farmers' knowledge and seeds were distributed to farmers. It is expected that some of these varieties will be promoted by farmers to achieve yield improvement over cultivation of existing varieties as well as income generation by over at least 10 %.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones <sup>2</sup>	End of Project Target	Summary progress/Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating <sup>3</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>Forty eight Self Help Groups (SHG), involving participation of women (70%) and two Farmers' Producer Companies (60% women) were formed and trained on value addition and product development for improved adaptation and livelihoods. These groups are linked to KVKs and NGOs for technical support systems and post project sustainability.</p>	<p><b>S</b></p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones <sup>2</sup>	End of Project Target	Summary progress/Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating <sup>3</sup>
	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	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	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	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	Forty-three capacity building programmes at local level and three at regional level were organized involving farmers (8,000), and local communities, NGOs, outreach and research staff and senior officials from relevant ministries and departments (290).	<b>HS</b>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones <sup>2</sup>	End of Project Target	Summary progress/Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating <sup>3</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 mobilise crop diversity for improved adaptation and livelihoods using community biodiversity management	A network of one NGO, Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC), Self Help Group (SHG), private company, CBOs/ Farmer Producers Originations (FPOs) and KVK has been established to better deploy and mobilise crop diversity for improved adaptation and livelihoods.	<b>S</b>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones <sup>2</sup>	End of Project Target	Summary progress/Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating <sup>3</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	Over 50 products have been identified for upscaling and providing linkages to markets. The upscaling is being done through nutritional profiling, milling, branding and improved packaging.	<b>HS</b>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones <sup>2</sup>	End of Project Target	Summary progress/Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating <sup>3</sup>
	7. National agricultural biodiversity information system Including information on climate smart collections of varieties and landraces accessible to users	At baseline, no national agricultural biodiversity information system is available to cater for the needs of all stakeholders in order to enhance the conservation, use and benefit sharing of crop diversity	A user-friendly national agricultural biodiversity information system is under design and information gathering in progress	A model user friendly national agricultural biodiversity information system that allows knowledge access to various stakeholders and an easy monitoring of the status of crop diversity is widely accessible and being utilized by relevant actors and stakeholders	An ODK based information system has been created to collect information on the agrobiodiversity. More apps are being designed to access and collect information on genetic diversity available with farmers and genebanks.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones <sup>2</sup>	End of Project Target	Summary progress/Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating <sup>3</sup>
<p><b>Outcome 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</p>	<p>All the 48 SHGs and two Farmers' Producers have been linked to 19 community-based seed systems and have information on &gt; 1500 varieties. A network of 189 champion farmers has been created to support the seed system at local level.</p> <p>The 927 varieties being tested under crowdsourcing trials with a network of 8,000 farmers over 20,000 ha are locally adapted, as these have been documented from project sites. Also, 1974 are being repatriated from the National Gene Bank 194 have been selected from similar agro-ecologies.</p>	<p><b>S</b></p> <p><b>HS</b></p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones <sup>2</sup>	End of Project Target	Summary progress/Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating <sup>3</sup>
			New markets identified for targeted crop diversity	Farms in about 50,000 ha are sown crops At least 10% of farmers in project sites show a 10 to 15% increase in income derived from targeted crop diversity with diverse varieties of 20 targeted crops	To enhance the income levels of farmers (female and male) at project sites, about 50 products were identified for up scaling and providing linkage to the market. The up scaling is being done through nutritional profiling, milling, branding and improved packaging. To promote these products at local, regional and national level, 48 Self Help Groups (SHG) and 2 Farmers' Producer Companies were formed and trained on value chain development. Private companies such as Santosh Organic Pvt. Ltd, Gorumora Agro Producers Cooperative Society Ltd. at regional level and Adani and Patanjali groups at national level were identified and invited to join the value chain training workshop.	<b>S</b>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones <sup>2</sup>	End of Project Target	Summary progress/Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating <sup>3</sup>
<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 articulates the benefits and need for increased use of crop diversity to enhance ecosystem services and benefits and livelihoods and incomes of farmers with a focus on women</p>	<p>To review the National Biodiversity Action Plan and Farmers' Rights legislation and to facilitate registration of farmers' varieties under PPV&amp;FRA Act of India, ten training cum awareness workshops were held for 1350 farmers, NGOs and line departments.</p> <p>Around 150 landraces and farmers' varieties were identified for submission for registration to the authority and gaps/ issues that arose during the discussion were documented.</p>	<p><b>S</b></p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones <sup>2</sup>	End of Project Target	Summary progress/Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating <sup>3</sup>
<p><b>Outcome 3: Improved Agricultural Support Systems (Research, Outreach and Extension), Institutional Frameworks and Partnerships at national, regional and local levels to ensure improved agricultural biodiversity conservation, adaptability, resilience and farmer livelihoods</b></p>	<p>National, regional and local level agricultural support systems, institutional frameworks and partnerships, that are gender sensitive, improve crop diversity conservation and use</p>	<p>Limited agricultural support systems, institutional frameworks and partnerships to ensure improved crop diversity conservation, use for adaptability, resilience and farmer livelihoods in marginal areas</p>	<p>Major elements for strategy guidelines for improved national, regional and local agricultural support systems and institutional frameworks, that are gender sensitive, to support the mainstreaming of crop diversity, have been identified, and policies relevant to the maintenance and use of crop diversity reviewed</p>	<p>Strategy guidelines for improved national, regional and local agricultural support systems and institutional frameworks, that are gender sensitive, to support the mainstreaming of crop diversity for improved conservation, adaptability, resilience and farmer livelihoods are developed and implemented</p> <p>Drafts of appropriate policy recommendations targeting incentives and disincentives are available</p>	<p>Important network involving NGO, Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC), Self Help Group (SHG), private company, CBOs/ FPOs and KVK and public institution and national, regional and local level were identified for improved agricultural support systems and institutional frameworks. Policy interventions are being analyzed at various levels.</p>	<p><b>S</b></p>

Overall rating of project progress towards meeting project Result(s) *(To be provided by UNEP GEF Task Manager.)*

FY2018 rating [previous]	FY2019 rating [current]	Justification of the current FY rating and explanation of reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods.
HS	S	The project is doing well and has started or completed important building blocks to achieve the set Outcome indicators. Last year's rating seems to be set too high though. The project has done much to identify, build awareness and identify market opportunities for improved seed and crop varieties – including those with better resilience etc CC. Mainstreaming of ABD at national and farmers' levels will be achievable during the life of the project, through the work on improved agricultural support systems and institutional frameworks, for example. Policy interventions are being analyzed at various levels.

### Risks to the delivery of results

The second column should be completed by the Project Manager and the third column should summarize the recommendations that the Project Manager and Task Manager have agreed upon to address the problem/risk. Projects should complete only the relevant sections and are free to add/delete problems/risks. This section should inform the risk rating in section 3.3.

Problems/risks identified	Description of the problem/risk	Agreed recommended actions
on achieving targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suitable diversity does not exist or is not available within the project communities for creating a portfolio of varieties to buffer against risk</li> <li>Availability of adequate funding</li> <li>Progress may be uneven across project sites and ecosystems</li> <li>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</li> <li>Climate risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project sites' selection was undertaken through HH baseline survey from target core villages proposed, as well as from bordering villages, and the areas of high diversity were selected. Based on gaps identified, existing diversity is being supplemented by reintroducing accessions from the National Gene Bank.</li> <li>Discussions were held with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare to generate additional funding to upscale and out scale the project activities.</li> <li>During the initial stage of project</li> </ul>

Problems/risks identified	Description of the problem/risk	Agreed recommended actions
		<p>implementation and conducting FGD and baseline, farmers were educated regarding cultivation and use of crop diversity for both market and non-market benefits for their improved livelihoods. Participating farmers are now better aware of deployment of crop diversity and are participating in establishing farmers' experimental networks, to ensure success of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building of research partners was undertaken, and they now have better understanding and importance of working in participatory mode with farmers and community-based organisations.</li> <li>• Problems associated with climate variability are always present, however, all efforts are being made to ensure project activities do not suffer.</li> </ul>
<p>on stakeholder engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decision-makers, community bodies and/or farmers do not cooperate and are not open to the adoption of diversity approaches, limiting sustainability</li> <li>• The political environment fails to remain stable and favourable with regard to the project</li> <li>• Policy-makers and partners fail to remain committed to project implementation and open to collaboration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India has a stable research and development agenda, as well as required Acts in place, which seek to respond to the needs of the rural poor. The project has been designed to align with India's commitment to biodiversity conservation and to work using a complementary approach to facilitate political engagement and support. More recently, the Government of India has initiated a mission and many schemes that support conservation and use of crop diversity on-farm through value-addition, and thus very much in support of project targets.</li> <li>• In order to bring together all the partners</li> </ul>

Problems/risks identified	Description of the problem/risk	Agreed recommended actions
		across project sites, a mechanism for regular interaction has been established for cross-learning and project activities across all project sites
on gender actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women farmers may not willing to participate due to social commitments</li> </ul>	Women farmers are equally engaged across all project sites by establishing Self-Help Groups and through capacity building.
on safeguards		
on delivering GEF Core Indicators		
on delivering of PoW EA		
on sustainability of results		
others		

### 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
<b>Output 1.1: Extent and distribution</b>	2020	32	60	Based on HH survey and	<b>HS</b>

<sup>4</sup> Outputs as described in the project log frame or in any updated project revision.

<sup>5</sup> As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

<sup>6</sup> Implementation may be assessed by qualitative assessments, percentage of delivery, and/or budget expenditure (planned and actually spent). The 2018 assessment should be copied from previous PIR.

<sup>7</sup> To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
<p><b>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></p>				<p>FGDs, 927 traditional varieties of 20 crops in 4 agro-ecoregions were documented, collected and seeds were multiplied for undertaking farmers' field trials. In addition, another set of 1974 landraces were identified from the <i>ex situ</i> collections being maintained by NBPGR, which were earlier collected and conserved either across the project sites and surrounding areas or from similar agro-climatic conditions across other parts of the country. The seeds of these landraces were also multiplied to undertake farmers' field trials.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.2: Identification of new</b></p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>55</p>	<p>The above-mentioned</p>	<p><b>HS</b></p>

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
and traditional crop genetic diversity that meets farmers' needs and is able to enhance ecosystem function, resilience and adaptation to climate change				traditional varieties are under field observation by farmers across 50 Mother trials (including a set of selected landraces suitable across project sites) and 2500 crowdsourcing trials, where each farmer is testing a set of 3 variety combinations (Tricot approach). The outcomes of these field trials will provide information for varietal adaptation for resilience production across project sites.	
<b>Output 1.3: Farmer identification, improvement and use of adaptive crop diversity through field experimental networks</b>	2022	5	45	As mentioned above, farmers are closely participating in undertaking these trials and are documenting their choices regarding performance,	<b>HS</b>

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
				based on a set of farmers descriptors provided to them for uniform observation across project sites. These trials are being conducted by a network of over 8,000 farmers across 20,000 ha of landscapes across project sites.	
<p><b>Output 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></p>	2021	10	55	<p>For farmers’ improved access to genetic diversity and good quality seeds and knowledge, 19 community-based seed systems having information on more than 1,500 varieties have been initiated. 189 champion farmers are being trained as trainers to coordinate the farmers’ interaction meetings, diversity fairs and</p>	<b>HS</b>

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
				all other field-based activities at the sites.	
<b>Output 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>	2022	10	40	For value chain development, around 50 products have been identified for upscaling and providing linkages to markets. The upscaling is being done through nutritional profiling, milling, branding and improved packaging. Nutrition profiling of 205 landraces of rice, 23 of soybean and 26 of millets has been completed.	<b>S</b>
<b>Output 1.6: Identification of local, regional and national markets and market chains development for 20</b>	2022	12	45	Forty eight Self Help Groups (SHG), and two Farmers'	<b>HS</b>

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
<p><b>crops to provide improved benefits to farmers and communities in all project sites for sustainably produced agricultural biodiversity products</b></p>				<p>Producer Companies were formed and trained on value chain development. This was done through NGO and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). Private companies such as Santosh Organic Pvt Ltd, Gorumora Agro Producers Cooperative Society Ltd., Adani and Patanjali groups have been identified. These companies, and more in the future, will be aligned to SHGs and FPCs to provide improved benefits to farmers and communities in all the project sites for sustainably produced agricultural biodiversity products.</p>	

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
<p><b>Output 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></p>	2021	05	30	<p>Key stakeholders such as Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare through specific Strategies for Sustainability in Agriculture such as: National Missions for Sustainable Agriculture (2014), National policies on Forestry (1988), Agroforestry (2014); Agricultural (2000); and Seed (2002), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (2015), Integrated Development of Horticulture (2014). Acts on Food Security (2013), Biodiversity Conservation (2002), The Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers' Right Act, 2001; The Biological Diversity Act, 2002; Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest</p>	<b>S</b>

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
				Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) (2006); and National Wildlife Action Plan and Integrated Watershed Management Plan are directly involved in the mainstreaming of agrobiodiversity at national and state level contributing directly or indirectly towards conservation and use of agricultural biodiversity.	
<b>Output 2.2 Analyse public policies, relevant instruments and regulations for identifying gaps and proposing incentives for sustainable use and conservation of crop diversity</b>	2022	07	57	The project conducts policy analysis through workshops and dialogue between various stakeholders including farmers, and will make concrete recommendations at the end of the project.	HS

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
				To review the National Biodiversity Action Plan and Farmers' Rights legislation and also to facilitate registration of farmers' varieties under PPV&FRA Act of India, ten training cum awareness workshops were held for 1350 farmers, NGOs and line departments. Around 150 landraces and farmers' varieties were identified for submission for registration to the authority and gaps/ issues that arose during the discussions were documented.	
<b>Output 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>	2022	0	40	Important network involving NGOs, Biodiversity Management Committee (BMCs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), private companies,	<b>MS – FPIC S</b>

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
				CBOs/ FPOs and KVKs and public institutions at national, regional and local level were identified for improved agricultural support systems and institutional frameworks. Policy interventions are being analyzed at various levels.	
<b>Output 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>	2022	0	27	The project is being implemented aligning national and regional strategies and plans on integrated sustainable agricultural improvement, use and benefit sharing of agricultural biodiversity such as <i>Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)</i> under National Mission on Sustainable	<b>S</b>

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
				<p>Agricultural(NMSA) and recently launched <i>Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana</i> (PM-KISAN), which was launched by the Government of India with a view to increase the income of the Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs) and to undertake a publicity campaign (<i>Information, Education and Communication-IEC</i>). The proposed project will also undertake research and address the issue of promoting Zero Budget Farming (ZBF) or Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF). The policies of NBA and PPV&amp;FRA are also aligned with the project to ensure use and benefit</p>	

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
				sharing of agricultural biodiversity at local level.	
<b>Output 3.1 Organize 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>	2021	30	65	Three regional training cum awareness workshops were organized for officers of the state agriculture departments, KVK officials of Assam and Meghalaya on the importance, conservation and use of agro-biodiversity. A total of 290 officers participated in the training.	<b>HS</b>
<b>Output 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>	2022	16	68	A total of 43 capacity building programmes including farmers' field days, biodiversity fairs, interaction meetings and farmers' exchange visits and cross-learning programmes on	<b>HS</b>

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
				conservation and use of agrobiodiversity were organized wherein 8,000 farmers participated.	
<b>Output 3.3 Strengthen research programmes that support mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity and its improved use for ecosystem function, resilience and adaptability activities</b>	2022	05	49	Public institutions such as ICAR and State Agriculture Universities are involved in the research that support mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity and its improved use for ecosystem function, resilience and adaptability. Activities have been discussed and institutions such as NBPGR, AICRP on Bajra, IGKV, AJU and CAZRI have incorporated mainstreaming agrobiodiversity in their ongoing research agenda.	<b>HS</b>

Outputs <sup>4</sup>	Expected delivery date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2018 <sup>6</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2019)	Progress rating justification (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)	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
<b>Output 4. Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	2022	45	60	One NPSC meeting has taken place. The project is being monitored and implemented jointly by the PMU.	<b>HS</b>

Overall project implementation progress <sup>8</sup> (To be completed by UNEP GEF Task Manager.):

FY2018 rating [previous]	FY2019 rating [current]	Justification of the current rating and explanation of reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods.
HS	S	Slightly lower rating, mainly because change in Task manager and principles applied. Project has been making very good progress, which with the established partnership network, applied research and market development work will give the farmers and agriculture sector in India a good boost towards better mainstreaming and gaining the resilience benefits of applying AgroBD in farming systems.

<sup>8</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)

**Risks in implementation**

This section should be completed by the Project Manager and summarize implementation risks (e.g. procurement delays, reputational risks etc). The first column should be completed by the Project Manager and the second column should summarize the recommendations that the Project Manager and Task Manager have agreed upon to address the problem/risk. This section should inform the risk rating in section 3.3.

Problems/risks identified	Agreed recommended actions	By whom	When
Until now, no major risks have been identified, thus no specific action is required at this stage.			

**3.3. Risk Rating** [Insert the Medium and High Risks and mitigation measures identified at CEO endorsement (e.g. Section A.5) and any relevant risk from safeguards screening and/or management plans.] Expand the table to include medium and high risks observed during implementation, e.g. problems identified in sections 3.1. and 3.2.

Risk	Mitigation at CEO approval	Mitigation at implementation	Rank
Suitable diversity does not exist or is not available within the project communities for creating a portfolio of varieties to buffer against risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achievement of the project outcomes is based on availability of suitable crop genetic resources with respect to managing risk.</li> <li>The sites selected for project implementation are rich in diversity of the target local crops in the traditional farming systems.</li> <li>Specific site (village/community) identification will be based on participatory field surveys ensuring that areas of high diversity are selected.</li> </ul>	<p>Suitable crop genetic resources adapted locally have been identified and being tested at farmers’ fields.</p> <p>The sites selected for the project innervations are the outcome of PPG phase and FGDs carried out under the project. These sites are rich in diversity of the target crops.</p> <p>Specific sites (village/community) have been identified based on FGDs and interaction meetings and farmers’ willingness to participate in the project.</p>	CEO: <b>M</b>
			TM: L
			PM: L

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If necessary, this diversity will be supplemented by reintroducing lost accessions from the National Gene Bank</li> </ul>	1974 accessions have been identified for reintroduction from the National Gene Bank.	
Decision-makers, community bodies and/or farmers do not cooperate and are not open to the adoption of diversity approaches, limiting sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project aims to place farmers and their needs at the centre of activities and the design phase seeks to involve farmers in order to develop working practices that reflect their needs and concerns in diversity management.</li> <li>Sustainability of the project will be achieved when farmers and communities are able to benefit from diversity rich approaches.</li> </ul>	<p>All the project activities are being undertaken using a participatory approach and continuous interactions are being held with farmers' groups.</p> <p>Unique products have been identified and a value chain is being developed to harness benefits from the diversity. This has led to thousands of farmers already being involved and contributing. Also strengthening local seed systems for improved access.</p>	<p>CEO: <b>M</b></p> <p>TM: L</p> <p>PM: L</p>
The political environment fails to remain stable and favourable with regard to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India has a stable research and development agenda, as well as required Acts in place, which seek to respond to the needs of the rural poor.</li> <li>The project has been designed to align with India's commitment to biodiversity conservation and to work using a complementary approach to facilitate political engagement and support</li> </ul>	<p>The project has been aligned with the Government research agenda on mainstreaming agrobiodiversity and to respond to the needs of rural poor. All the project sites are located in rural and tribal areas and working with poor and marginal farmers.</p> <p>The project is aligned with India's commitment to biodiversity conservation in general and on farm in particular.</p>	<p>CEO: <b>M</b></p> <p>TM:L</p> <p>PM: L</p>
Policy-makers and partners fail to remain committed to project implementation and open to collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The development of the project will rely on the partnerships with a representative set of stakeholders at all levels.</li> </ul>	The project is being implemented in partnership mode and different stakeholders are being involved at all levels.	<p>CEO: <b>M</b></p> <p>TM: L</p> <p>PM: L</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feedback will be collected and consultations held regularly during the project to ensure continued commitment of all concerned.</li> </ul>	Feedback is regularly received through interaction with stakeholders at all levels.	
Availability of adequate funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project team will continue to explore local and international opportunities for funding to promote the sustainability of the project.</li> <li>The project will also seek to identify key partners which may be able to offer expertise and support through in-kind contributions.</li> <li>Further, the project activities are linked to National Agricultural Policy and National Action Plan for Climate Change, which are committed to support such initiatives as described in this project.</li> </ul>	<p>Adequate funding through co-financing from partners institutions and new opportunities are being explored.</p> <p>New project partners have been identified and involved in providing trainings and infrastructure for establishing local seed systems.</p> <p>The project is very much aligned to national policies wherein mainstreaming agrobiodiversity is a core area.</p>	<b>CEO: M</b> TM: M PM: L
Progress may be uneven across project sites and ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressing this risk will be built explicitly into the M&amp;E strategy, determining roles and responsibilities for all actors, identifying potential bottlenecks and developing site specific solutions</li> </ul>	Monitoring and Evaluation strategy is very much in place in the form of NPSC, TAC, Regional Coordination Committees and Site Coordination Committees and PMU.	CEO: M TM: PM: L
Partner teams may be unable to build the trust of households in vulnerable communities, resulting in a poor understanding of how local biodiversity fits into production systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project teams will be recruited involving both men and women from the participating communities</li> <li>All team members will be trained in participatory data gathering, participatory research approach and in gender sensitivity</li> </ul>	<p>Gender balance has been maintained while selecting participating communities.</p> <p>All team members are being trained in participatory research approach keeping in view the gender sensitivity.</p>	CEO: M TM: PM: L

Climate risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The core idea of the project is to buffer communities to climate risks, i.e. changes in climatic conditions. Even if the actual change in climate occurs less than the projected level, adaptation to current climates for securing community livelihood will still remain a priority. Therefore, the project will be of value to local partners.</li> </ul>	Project envisages to enhance genetic diversity level in farmers' fields to a significant level. Wider option of crops and varieties of their own choice will be of great value to farmers.	CEO: M TM: PM: L
Agricultural production strategies favour system intensification and not agricultural biodiversity (owing e.g. to declining food security)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The continuing problem of rural development strategies over the last 50 years is likely to impact less on the selected project areas where benefits and importance of agricultural biodiversity is highest</li> </ul>	Although agricultural intensification does not favour mainstreaming agrobiodiversity, recently the Govt. has changed its priority and new mission and schemes supporting mainstreaming agrobiodiversity and traditional farming systems are in place.	CEO: M TM: PM: L
<b>Overall Risk Rating Project Manager</b>			Low
Overall Risk Rating Task Manager			Low

FY2018 rating [previous]	FY2019 rating [current]	Justification of the current risk rating and explanation of reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods.
L	L	The project – mainly through its work programme interventions – such as participatory approached combined with developing economic incentives, has reduce the average project risk from M to L.

**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.  
**Substantial 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.  
**Modest 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.

**Optional Annexes and/or Links:**