

STATE PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP REPORT MADHYA PRADESH

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



Prepared By – SPMU Team

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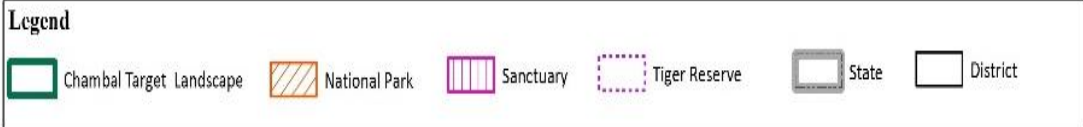
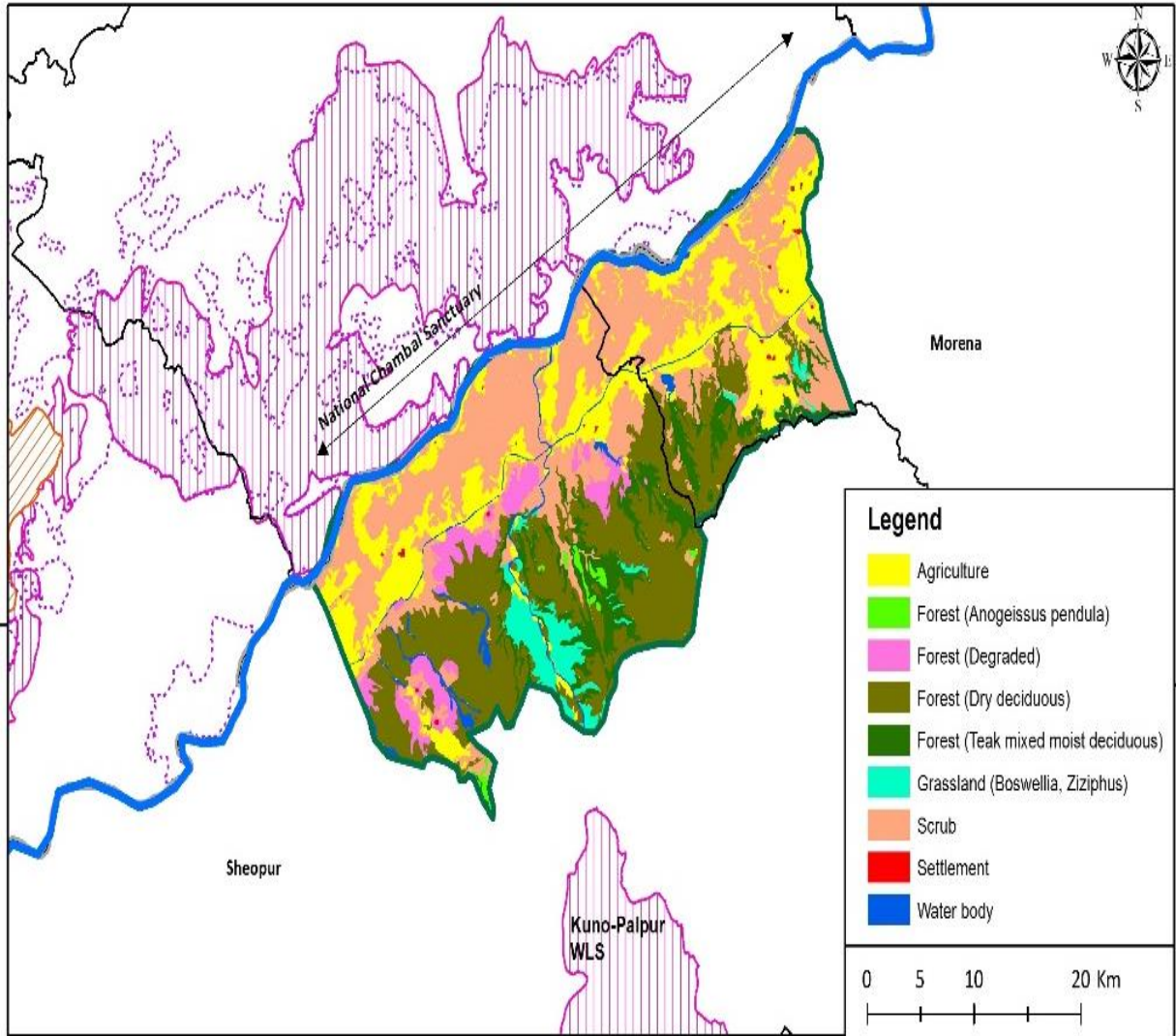
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List of Acronyms

BD	- Biodiversity
BMC	- Biodiversity Management Committee
CC	- Climate Change
CCM	- Climate Change Mitigation
CRPs	- Community Resource Persons
FAO	- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	- Farmer's Field School
FPIC	- Free Prior Informed Consent
FW&AD	- Farmers Welfare & Agriculture Development
GEB	- Global Environmental Benefit
GEF	- Global Environment Facility
GLIU	- Green Landscape Implementation Unit
GOI	- Government of India
LD	- Land Degradation
MIS	- Management Information System
NPMU	- National Project Management Unit
NPSC	- National Project Steering Committee
NRM	- Natural Resource Management
OP	- Operational Partner
PPR	- Project Progress Report
SPMU	- State Project Management Unit
SSC	- State Steering Committee
VIC	- Village Implementation Committee

Madhya Pradesh Green-Ag Landscape



भारतीय पशुपक्षी संरक्षण
Wildlife Institute of India

Executive Summary

The state inception workshop of the Green-Ag Project in Chambal Landscape was held on June 3-4, 2022 at the State Institute of Agricultural Extension and Training (SIAET), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. Mr. Shailendra Singh, Agriculture Production Commissioner (APC), Department of Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development (DFWAD), Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP), inaugurated the workshop. The inaugural session was attended by the Director, DFWAD, GoMP, administrators, policy makers and nodal officers of various departments of the GoMP, members from the State Project Management Unit (SPMU), officials from National Project Management Unit (NPMU) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

During the two-day state inception workshop, participants were given an overview of the project and its implementation architecture, followed by detailed presentations on technical concepts of the project, such as landscape approach, landscape planning and management, livestock management, sustainable agriculture, communication, gender mainstreaming, community engagement, stakeholder analysis, and natural resource management. The participants were also oriented to the project's results framework and trained on operations, finance management, and MIS.

The Green-Ag Project seeks to catalyze transformative change for India's agricultural sector to support the achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes. The project intends to mainstream biodiversity (BD), land degradation (LD), sustainable forest management (SFM), and climate change mitigation (CCM) through various interventions. This is an innovative project as it seeks to adopt multi-sectoral approaches and new tools for landscape management which are embedded in the project design and build on the existing institutional arrangements in the landscape.

The Green-Ag project is being implemented in five States (Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttarakhand). In this project, the appropriate monitoring, capturing of lessons and dissemination will ensure that the lessons from this project are shared nationally and internationally. Five Landscapes have been selected for their high ecological importance (including global environmental values, as indicated by the presence of at least one nationally recognized protected area that supports globally threatened species) and to represent a range of different ecosystems. Although agriculture in these selected landscapes is largely traditional and rain-fed, many farmers in these regions are increasingly adopting unsustainable agriculture and land use practices that are

resulting in the loss of environmental services, degradation of natural resources, including the loss of agro-biodiversity, as well as the loss and degradation of natural habitats acting as ecological corridors between protected areas, and the degradation of high conservation value forests.

Project Landscape in Madhya Pradesh is contiguous with the protected areas of the National Chambal Sanctuary. Referred to as Chambal Landscape, it covers Sheopur and Morena's districts spreading in an area of 97,982 ha along the Chambal River having 96 villages. The Chambal Landscape is a unique combination of riverine and ravine ecosystems, and it has the largest wild Gharial population in the world. It has a high density of Gangetic Dolphins, Indian Mugger (crocodiles), Red-crowned Roofed Turtles, and Otters. The landscape is an equally important bird area as well. It is the nesting ground for Indian skimmers, Black-bellied terns, and small Indian pratincoles and a staging ground for migratory waterfowls.

Farmer Welfare & Agriculture Development, Madhya Pradesh is the operational partner for the Chambal Landscape.

Workshop – Objective

- Raise awareness among the stakeholders in the project landscape about the launch of the project, its aims, objectives, and targeted outcomes.
- Sensitize the nodal officers of various line departments, and State Project Management Unit (SPMU) members on the project's organizational structure, results framework, technical concepts, and thematic areas.
- Provide a road map for project implementation and management in the Chambal Landscape.

Workshop Day 1- Inaugural Session, June 3, 2022

Welcome Address

The two-day state inception meeting started with Saraswati Puja and the lighting of lamps. **Mr. Ravindra Modi, Deputy Director**, Farmer Welfare & Agriculture Development Department, Madhya Pradesh, in his welcome address, appreciated the participants for their presence at the State Launch Workshop for the Green-Ag project, Chambal Landscape. Chief Guest Mr. Shailendra Singh, Agriculture Production Commissioner, MP Government along with Mrs. Preeti Maithil Nayak, Director, Farmer Welfare & Agriculture Development Department, MP Government, Mr. Konda Chavva, OIC, FAO-India, Mr. R.B. Sinha, Project Director, National Project Management Unit (NPMU), Mr. K.P. Aharwal, Director, State Institute of Agricultural Extension and Training, Bhopal Inaugurated the workshop.

Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, Assistant FAO Representative in India gave a brief introduction of the Green-Ag project. He highlighted the GEF focus areas in India and its funding mechanism for global environmental benefits and food security.

Mrs Preeti Maithil Nayak, Director, Farmer Welfare & Agriculture Development, MP Government, in her welcome note, highlighted the department's notable work in the state and mentioned other projects within the department whose objectives are aligned with the Green-Ag project. She acknowledged FAO's efforts in supporting the Government of India in transitioning agriculture in the country to a sustainable food system. Mrs. Nayak also provided a brief update on the current progress of the Green-Ag project in Madhya Pradesh. She assured all the necessary support from the department for the effective implementation of the project in the state.

Mr. Shailendra Singh, Agriculture Production Commissioner, MP Government in his inaugural address mentioned that the project has been delayed in taking off in the state due to the spread of Covid-19. He asked all the stakeholders for their active support to implement and complete the project in a timely and effective manner. Further, he encouraged different departments across ministries to develop convergence to achieve the cumulative results of the project and assured all the necessary support for the effective implementation of the project.

The inaugural session concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chief Guest and other dignitaries by Mr. S.C. Singadia, Additional Director, Farmer Welfare & Agriculture Development M.P.

Technical Sessions

Session 1- Project Overview

Resource Person: Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, AFAOR, FAO-India



Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, Assistant FAO Representative presented the Green-Ag project, highlighting its rationale, concepts, program components, and institutional structure. Dr Konda stressed the four focal areas of the GEF-funded project i.e., biodiversity (BD), land degradation (LD), climate change mitigation (CCM), and sustainable forest management (SFM). His presentation emphasized the significance of agro-biodiversity, and the proposed interventions in the project to counter the threats to the

landscape. He further, elaborated on the implementation structure, expected outcomes, and impacts of the project in India and more particularly in Madhya Pradesh.

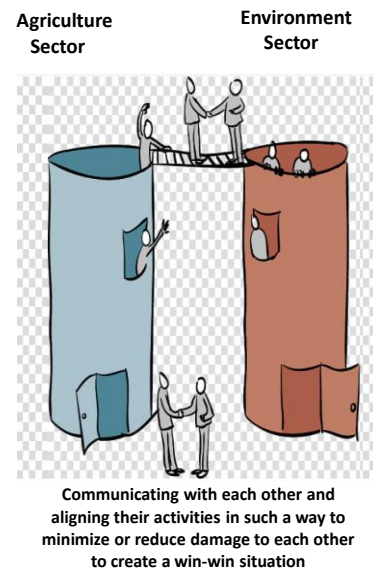
Project's Objective Green-Ag Project



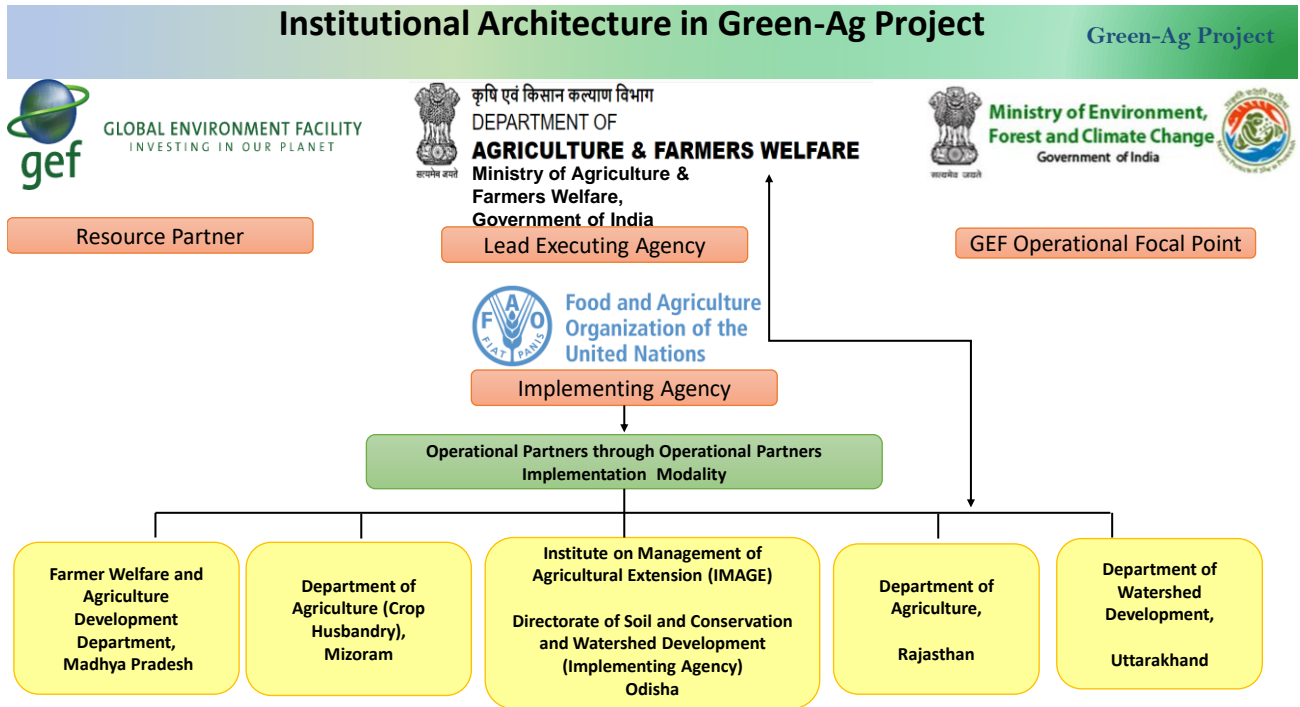
GREEN-AG PROJECT



- Acts as bridge for a dialogue between both the sectors
- Supports harmonization between Gol policies, investments and institutions concerned with conservation and agricultural production for mutual compatibility
- No compromise on food and livelihood security of the local communities



Further, he shared an outline of the proposed implementation arrangements and emphasized that the project strides for a multi-sectoral platform at the village level, district level, state level, and national level. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-5.



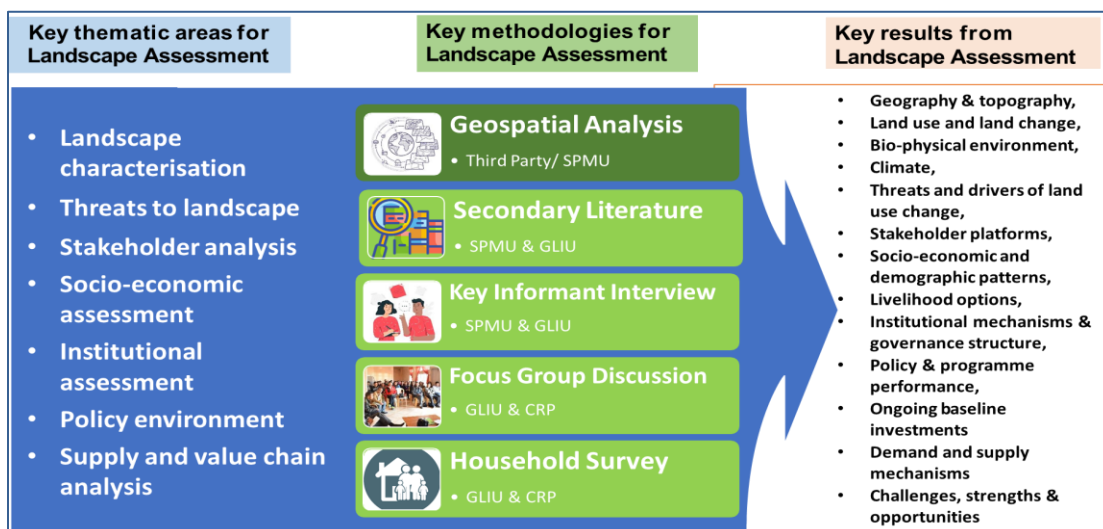
Session 2- Landscape Assessment

Resource Person: Dr Divya Shah, Natural Resource Management & Biodiversity Specialist, NPMU

In the second session *Dr Divya Shah*, NRM & Biodiversity Specialist, NPMU gave a presentation on Landscape Assessment. Landscape assessment is the first activity of the project and is crucial for the project as it helps decipher the multiple interactions within a landscape to better understand the strengths, issues, and threats, and plan evidence-based interventions.

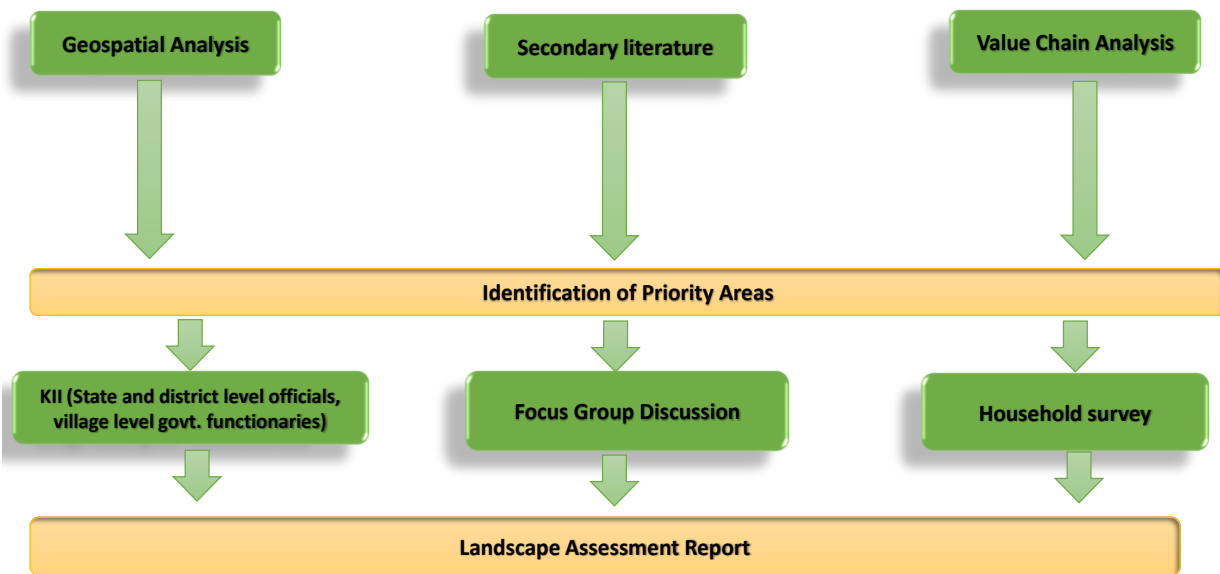
She informed that, the landscape assessment framework also includes issues related to livelihoods and prevailing socio-economic concerns.

Further, Dr Shah elaborated on the various tools proposed for landscape assessment that would help the team to determine high-priority areas and to develop, implement and monitor the Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMP). The complete presentation is enclosed as Annexure- 6.



Process Flow of Landscape Assessment

Green-Ag Project



Session 3- Landscape and Collaborative Planning

Resource Person: Mr. R.B. Sinha, Project Director, NPMU

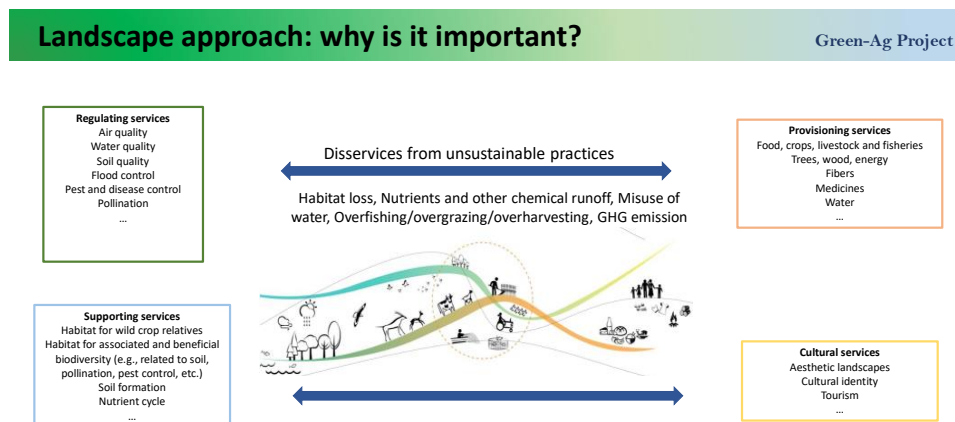
Mr. R.B. Sinha, Project Director, NPMU delivered the third session on landscape and collaborative planning. The presentation began with the definition of landscape and the concept of the landscape approach.

Mr. Sinha illustrated the characteristics of a landscape through images in this interactive session. He stated that landscape management and sustainable use of natural resources are essential for maintaining healthy and productive ecosystems and are important for agriculture and food security. He outlined the components of the landscape approach and elaborated on the need for planning with a multi-stakeholder approach.



He reiterated that the landscape approach necessitates collaborative work among all stakeholders present in the landscape, without compromising their core focus. Mr. Sinha emphasized the importance of adopting a landscape approach in designing interventions through participation and collective actions.

The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure- 7.



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

Session 4- Sustainable Agriculture

Resource Person: Dr Divya Shah, Natural Resource Management & Biodiversity Specialist, NPMU

Dr. Divya Shah elaborated on the elements of sustainable agriculture and agroecological practices during her presentation. The presentation dealt with topics like land degradation, climate change, sustainable agricultural practices, sustainable land management, sustainable forest management, agrobiodiversity, green value chain, and management of natural resources. Dr Shah began the presentation by explaining salient features of agriculture in Madhya Pradesh and highlighted the agriculture profile of the target districts. She gave a briefing on the current scenario of agriculture in India and the negative impact it has on the natural ecosystem. Additionally, the session discussed the land use pattern and major crops grown in Madhya Pradesh and their productivity in comparison to the national average. Land use patterns and major crops grown in the target districts of Sheopur and Morena were also discussed during the presentation.

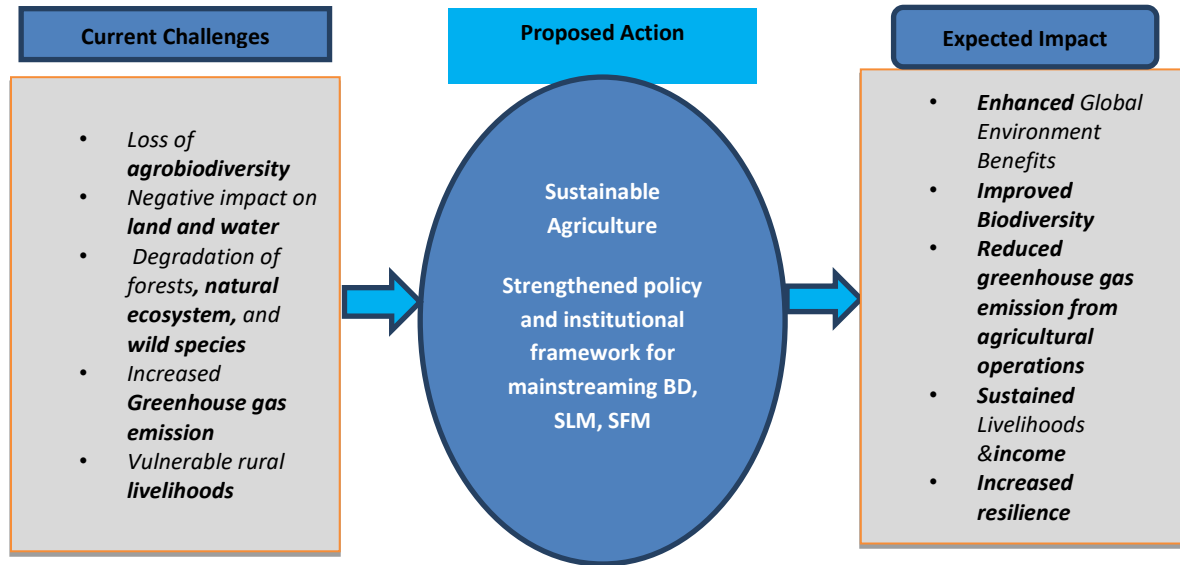


Further, the session explained in detail the relevance of agroecology as an integrated approach that simultaneously applies ecological and social concepts and principles to the design and management of food and agricultural systems. The presentation also included proposed interventions related to sustainable agriculture practices. Detailed discussions were held on various interventions of sustainable agriculture, as outlined in the results framework and existing programs/schemes of government implemented in the district in the co-financing mode. She stressed that the project aims to achieve environmental, social, and economic sustainability without compromising on food security and farmers' income. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure- 8.

Remarks by the participants

- The death of peacocks because of pesticides in the Morena and Sheopur districts should be highlighted as well.
- Land use may also include the status of illegal sand miners in the landscape.
- The project may plan for rainwater harvesting.

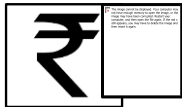
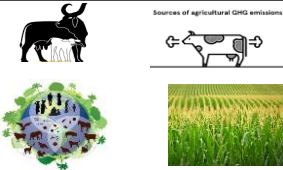

Dr Divya informed the participants that these suggestions are welcome and shall be included in reports.



Session 5- Livestock Management

Resource Person: Mr. R.B. Sinha, Project Director, NPMU

The presentation on livestock management highlighted the current scenario of the livestock sector in Madhya Pradesh, especially in the landscape area. Mr. Sinha explained the concept of livestock management and its implications for project outputs and outcomes. He elaborated on the economic, environmental, and social factors affecting livelihoods and conservation priorities in the landscape. The ownership issues relating to livestock resources at a household level were discussed while acknowledging that women's ownership of such the issues of availability and access to animal health care facilities at the village level, while also emphasizing the importance of promoting indigenous livestock varieties. The discussion also included the potential to develop fisheries in the state. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure- 9.

Role of Livestock Sector		Green-Ag Project
Economic factors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm incomes • Livelihoods • Value chains
Environmental Factors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional breeds improvement, promotion through value chain, Sustainable livestock management • Disease management, monitoring and reporting • Land use and land conversions
Social factors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender roles • Household nutrition • Resource ownership and access • Support institutions

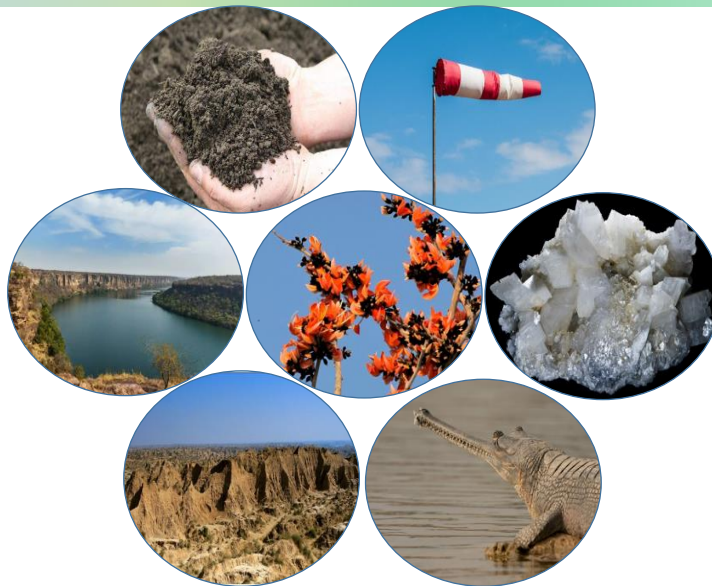
Session 6- Natural Resource Management

Resource Person: Dr Divya Shah, Natural Resource Management & Biodiversity Specialist, NPMU, and Ms Athira RS, Project Associate, NPMU

Dr Shah began the presentation with an explanation of natural resources and the importance of their management. The presentation highlighted the various natural resources, rich faunal and floral diversity, including topographical factors, the prevalence of various rivers, and natural streams of the landscape. It focused on the management of these natural resources and how this management affects the quality of life. She provided information on land availability, use pattern, and agrobiodiversity, including major threats to natural resources. Further, the presentation explained what community-based natural resource management practices are and the importance of the same for the minimization of the degradation process. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-10.

Natural Resources

Green-Ag Project



Session 7- Results Framework

Resource Person: Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, AFAOR, FAO-India

Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, Assistant FAO-India Representative began the Green-Ag Results Framework presentation by defining results with certain examples and explaining the concept of the result chain. The elements of the resulting chain were broken down into a sequence of inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact which was illustrated using a real-life scenario. Dr Chavva explained each element and categorized them into processes and results. Further, a detailed discussion took place on the project's results framework matrix, covering indicators, baseline data, targets, and means of verification for various components of the project strategy. He explained the correct way to decode the results framework through an interactive activity with the audience. Additionally, the meeting included discussions on the various activities to be carried out at the state, national, and landscape levels for the two components of the Green-Ag project.

The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure- 11.

Remarks by the participants

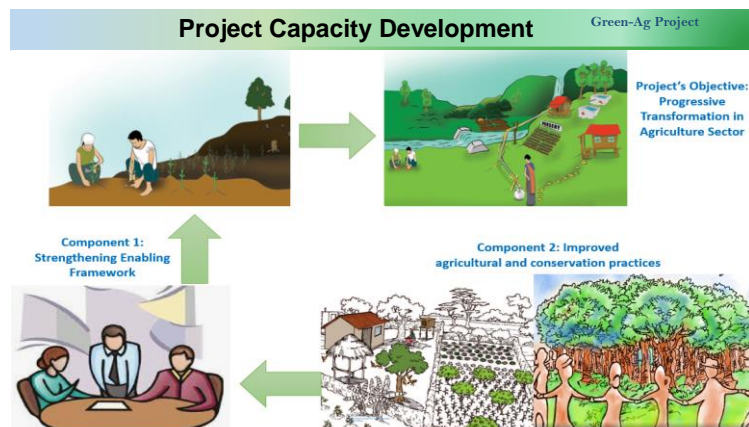
- Convergence based projects have low rate of success. The documentation of these projects is very good but working on ground level is very difficult.
- Human resource is not available at the village level. Need to focus on developing human resources in the landscape.

Snapshots of the Inaugural & Technical Session of Inception Workshop (Day-1)

Session 8- Capacity Enhancement

Resource Person: Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, AFAOR, FAO-India

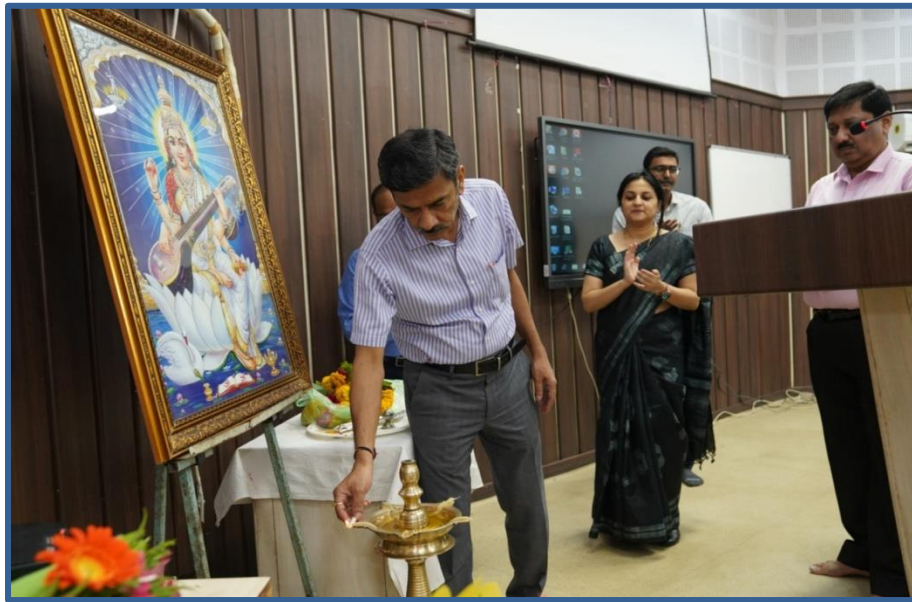
The last presentation on the first day of the inception workshop was delivered by *Dr Konda Reddy Chavva* on the Green-Ag capacity enhancement strategy. He explained the concept of capacity and capacity development. The presentation introduced capacity building as a process for developing or strengthening existing skills, instincts, and abilities of a farmer or community. Capacity development was broadly categorized into technical capacities and functional capacities. Following this, he gave an outline of each of the three dimensions (individual, organizational, and enabling environment) in capacity development. The concept of Farmer Field School (FFS) and its importance in the project were discussed thoroughly. He also highlighted the FFS principles and agroecosystem analysis (AESA) in relation to crops and livestock. He then discussed the field schools on landscape governance, green value chains, and how it is linked to interventions around sustainable agriculture and livestock management. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure- 12.



Results Framework Matrix (Green-Ag Project)

	Project Strategy	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification
Where the project wants to be?	Objectives/ End Goals/ Impact				
	Outcomes				
	Outputs				
	Activities				
How the project gets there?		How does the project know that it has got there? (Variables to measure achievements)	What was the situation prior to project's intervention (Enables to measure change over time)	What is the mark that the project intends to hit? Achieved (e.g., xx, % change) by the / Project Year or Project end	Indicates where and how information about project achievements can be obtained

Snapshots of the Inaugural & Technical Session of Inception Workshop (Day-1)



Lighting of Lamp by Chief Guest
(Hon'ble Agriculture Production Commissioner & Guests)



Dignitaries at the Inaugural Session (L to R) Mr. R.B. Sinha, Project Director, NPMU, Mr Shailendra Singh, Agriculture Production Commissioner, MP Government, Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, Assistant FAO Representative in India, Mrs Preeti Maithil Nayak, Director, Farmer Welfare & Agriculture Development,

Message by Dignitaries during the Inception Workshop



Mr Shailendra Singh
APC, MP Government



Mr R.B. Sinha
Project Director, NPMU



Mrs Preeti Maithil Nayak,
Director, Farmer Welfare &
Agriculture Development, MP
Government



Dr Konda Reddy Chavva,
Assistant, FAO Representative in India



Mr. S.C. Singadia,
Addl. Director, Farmer Welfare &
Agriculture Development,
MP Government



Mr. Ravindra Modi,
Deputy Director, Farmer Welfare
& Agriculture Development,
MP Government

Workshop Day 2- Technical Session, June 4, 2022

Session 1- Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion

Resource Person: Mr. Kaustuv Chakrabarti, Communications and Value Chains Specialist, NPMU

The first presentation of the second day was delivered by *Mr. Kaustuv Chakrabarti*, Communications and Value Chains Specialist, NPMU on gender mainstreaming and social inclusion. It started with an interactive session where participants were asked to relate gender (male/female) to different occupations. Participants were asked to express their understanding of different genders and associated roles. This activity was done to understand how societal conditioning frames gender-specific roles. Gender is a socially constructed attribute and opportunities associated with being male and female.

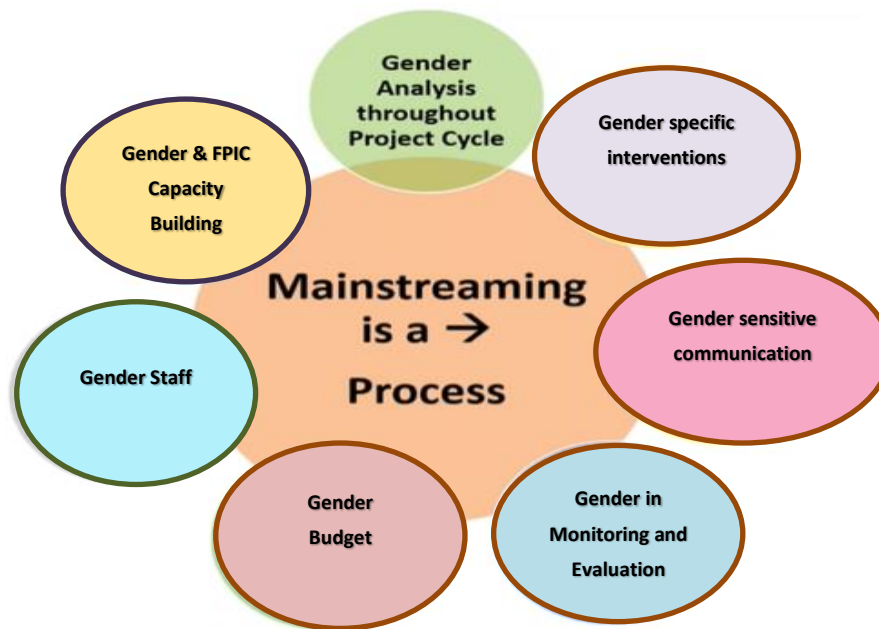
Mr. Chakrabarti explained the concept of social inclusion and the importance of mainstreaming gender and social inclusion in the project. The discussion also elaborated on the need for equitable representation, participation, and women's role in decision-making. He mentioned interventions to achieve the same in the project. He also touched upon the concept of 'Feminization of Agriculture' and pointed out that agriculture remains the most important source of employment for women that largely fall within the informal economy with little or no social protection and labor rights. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-13.

Remarks by the participants

- Share more information on the kinds of activities planned for Gender Mainstreaming.
- In our patriarchal society, people are not accustomed to accepting women's leadership. How is the project planning to change these mindsets?

Key elements of the discussion

- Gender roles in decision making.
- Religion has a major influence on setting social norms.
- Status of Women in land ownership and other assets
- Access to resources such as training, technology, extension services, etc.
- The impact of climate change on gender equality.



Session 2- Stakeholder Analysis

Resource Person: Mr. R.B. Sinha, Project Director, NPMU

Mr. R.B. Sinha, Project Director, NPMU began the presentation with a story of a village where a national highway project is going to be implemented. While interacting with the participants he explained different villager's occupations and asked participants to determine the villagers who are going to be affected by the project. Further, Mr. Sinha explained that a stakeholder can be a person, group, or institution which might be impacted by the project implementation and outcomes. He further classified this impact to be positive, negative, short-term, or long-term. The presentation elaborated on key objectives of stakeholder engagement and the process to identify stakeholders in the project landscape. A stakeholder analysis was explained through the help of Johari Window. Further, He underlined the strategies and importance of developing stakeholder engagement to engage and communicate with the stakeholders effectively during the implementation of the project. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure- 14.

Key elements of the discussion

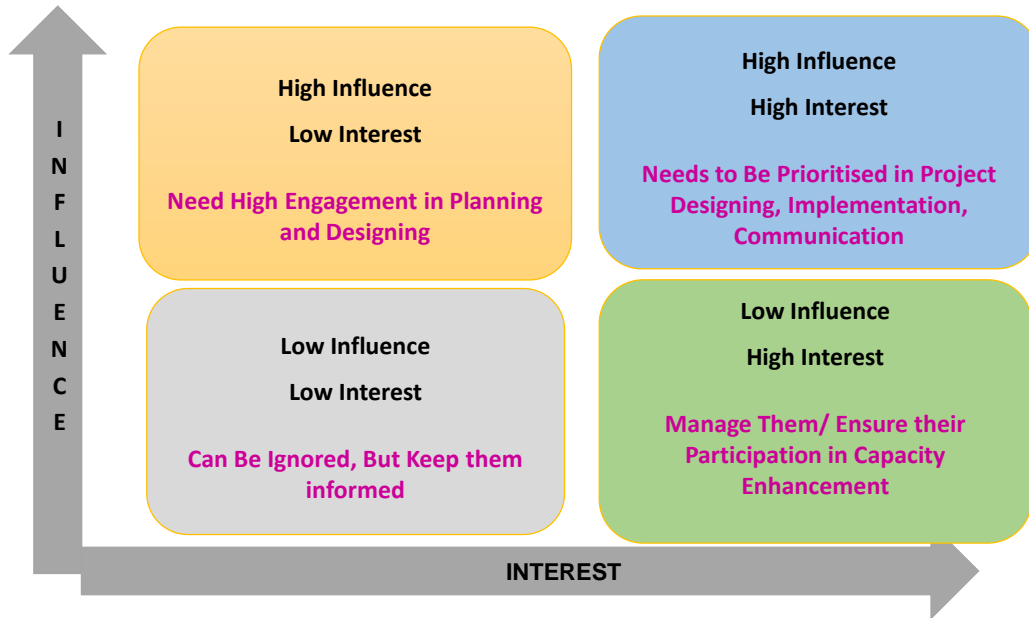
- Why engagement with stakeholders is crucial for ensuring the success, sustainability, and replicability of the project?
- Why understanding stakeholders will help us to address their concerns, needs, and interest in the project?
- Stakeholder for a project is diverse and each one of them might have different Interest and Influence on the project.
- Stakeholder Engagement is an ongoing process.
- Best methods and understanding of local practice for holding community meetings.

Remarks by the participants

- What is the reason behind choosing Sheopur & Morena District for this project?

Stakeholder Engagement Strategies

Green-Ag Project



Session 3- Communication Strategy

Resource Person: Mr. Kaustuv Chakrabarti, Communications and Value Chains Specialist, NPMU



The third presentation titled Communication Strategy was given by Mr. Kaustuv Chakrabarti, Communications and Value Chains Specialist, NPMU. He began the presentation by asking participants to share what they understand by the term 'communication'. After this, he explained the term and explained 4W & 1H approach for the project. Here 4W and 1H stand for Why or Why do we need to communicate (purpose of the project), What or What to communicate (message of the project), Who or who should we communicate with (The audience), When

or When should we communicate (timing) and how or how to communicate (tools or channels). All the components were elaborated and discussed in detail. Mr. Chakrabarti emphasized the importance of clear and effective communication to highlight and disseminate the best practices, learning, outcomes, and ongoing status of project implementation among different stakeholders. The presentation elaborated on the tools of communication, the steps to be followed, the target audience, messages, and the timing of communication in detail. Additionally, he discussed the activities, indicators, targets, publication workflow, and state communication plan. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure- 15.

Audience

Whom to communicate with?

- Community members (GP members, community groups, farmers, women, indigenous people, opinion leaders, sarpanch, faith leaders)
- Field level staff of various Government Departments
- Media (print and broadcast)
- SPMU



Session 4- Operations Management: Staff management, Procurement, Record Keeping, Monitoring, and Reporting

Resource Person: Ms. Uma Balaji, Admin & Operations Officer, NPMU

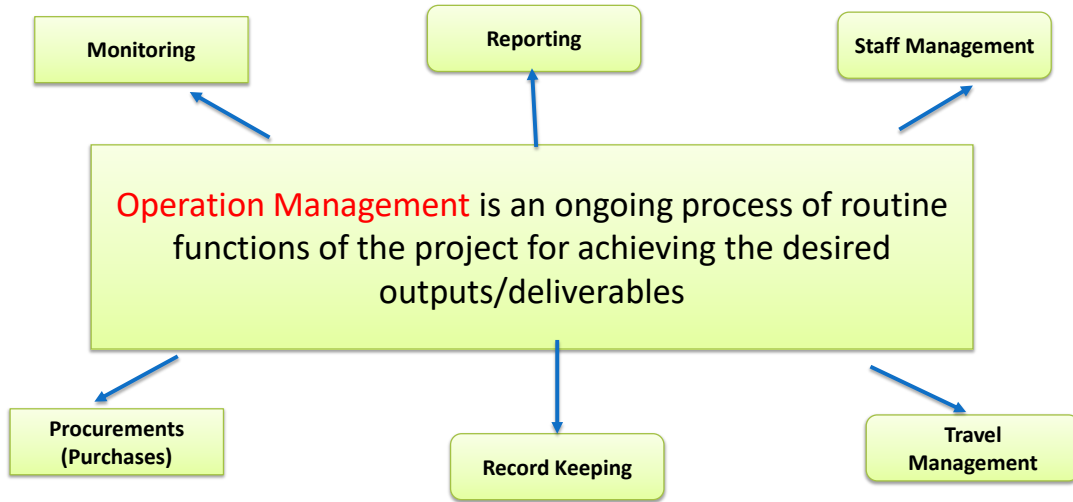
Ms. Uma Balaji, Admin, and Operations Manager (NPMU) presented Green-Ag operation management, annual work plan budget, monitoring, and record management. This session explained various elements relating to project operations like the execution of operational partner agreements, proper staff management, travel management, working as per the annual work plan budget (AWPB), procurement, monitoring, and reporting. The role of the operational partner in devising various travel rules and procurement processes for the smooth execution of the project



was discussed in detail. Broadly, apart from expendable and non-expendable procurements, the project team will need to recruit human resources as well. All such procurements and bookkeeping are to be in accordance with the state government rules/regulations/instructions. The stock management process post-procurement was also explained. The process of preparing the annual work plan & budget and approval at various levels like the State Steering Committee (SSC) and National Project Management Committee (NPMC) and the fund transfer mechanism from FAO to operational partner were discussed in detail during the session. Ms Balaji reiterated that major deviations in the budget will need to be approved by SSC and NPMC. The project monitoring mechanism which includes field visits by FAO/OP, midterm evaluation, and periodical audits was touched upon during the presentation.

Ms. Balaji mentioned that all procurements are to be carried out as per SSC approved annual work plan budget and if any changes are made, the revised procurement plan should be approved by SSC in the next meeting. She also explained different types of reporting formats, requirements and their respective timeline. Further, monitoring mechanisms such as monitoring visits by FAO

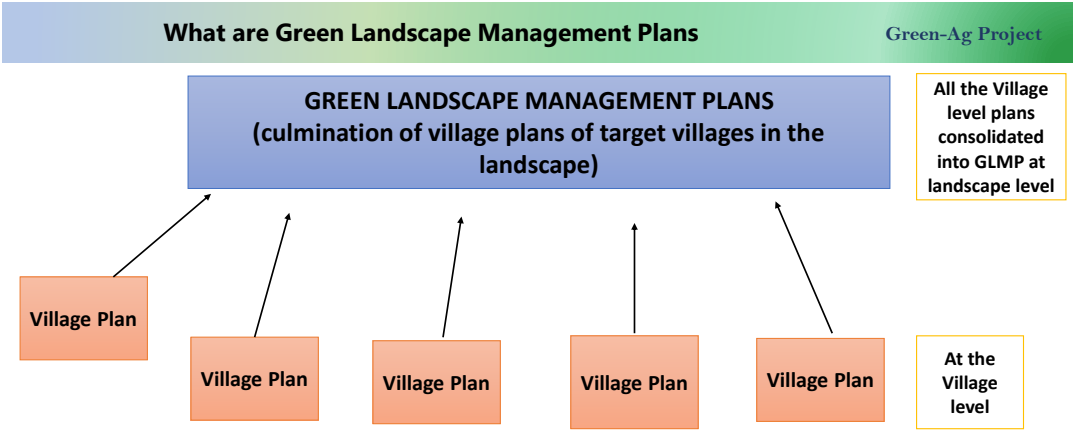
experts, audits, spot checks, and mid-term and final reviews were also outlined. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure- 16.



Session 5- Community engagement strategy, Village Implementation Committees (VICs), and Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

Resource Person: Mr. R.B. Sinha, Project Director, NPMU

Mr. R.B. Sinha began the presentation on Community engagement strategy and VICs by explaining the community engagement framework. The framework consisted of various elements of the community engagement strategy, where the first element was community stakeholder mapping. He explained key aspects to keep in mind while identifying community stakeholders. Mr. Sinha elaborated on the need to develop a community engagement plan and key aspects to cover while introducing the project. He outlined the importance of Village Implementation Committees (VICs) and Gram Panchayat Support Unit (GPSU). Different stages of project implementation and the project’s grievance redressal mechanism were also discussed during the presentation. Further, the session dealt with the importance of seeking the consent of local communities in the project. The concept and relevance of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), especially in the context of the indigenous population of the landscape were introduced. This was followed by an overview of the presence of different indigenous communities in the Sheopur and Morena districts and the relevance of nature, natural resources, habitation, traditional knowledge, and values to the cultural ethos of these communities. Different methods of executing the FPIC process in the landscape including the benefits of FPIC were discussed in detail. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure- 17.



Session 6- MIS and Online Accounting

Resource Person: Mr. Sumanta Kumar Sahoo, Finance and M&E Specialist, NPMU, and Mr. Abhishek Saini, IT Specialist NPMU



Mr. Sumanta Kumar Sahoo and Mr. Abhishek Saini gave the presentation on Management Information Systems (MIS) and online accounting. The presentation dealt with financial architecture, accounting systems (Data entry), account records and management information systems (MIS). They introduced MIS as a system of collecting, storing, and disseminating data in the form of information needed to carry out the functions of management.

Along with this, the MIS web portal and MIS data collection methodology were also discussed. It is programmed in such a way that it generates regular reports on operations for every level of management in the project. Using this application, data will be collected from the community level, entered at the GLIU level, validated at the SPMU level, and then forwarded to NPMU.

During the discussion, it was emphasized to follow the financial rules and regulations of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for securing and spending the fund provided by FAO. It was reiterated that while formulating the budget amount should be allocated to each activity in accordance with the project's overall budget. Additionally, the presentation reiterated that for online accounting, supporting documents such as approvals from the relevant authority, and the bill vouchers



must be uploaded for each entry. The session ended with a demonstration of the online accounting entry.

The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure- 18.

Valedictory Session

The State Inception workshop concluded with a message from Mr. R.B Sinha, Project Director, NPMU, and Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva, AFAOR, FAO India. It was reiterated to the participating nodal officers and the project team to work closely on various issues to effectively implement the project. The participating nodal officers from various departments also expressed their appreciation for the insights gained from the thematic presentations during the inception workshop. Following this, participation certificates were distributed to all the attendees. Mr. S.C. Singadia, Addl. Director, Farmer Welfare & Agriculture Development, MP Government, delivered the vote of thanks and expressed gratitude towards all the participants.

Annexure 1

Participant list of State Inception Workshop, Green-Ag Project, Madhya Pradesh

Date: 3rd& 4th June

Venue: State Institute of Agricultural Extension and Training, Bhopal

	Name	Designation	Department
1	Mr. Shailendra Singh	Agriculture Production Commissioner	M.P. Govt
2	Mrs. Preeti Maithil Nayak	Director	Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
3	Mr. R.B. Sinha	Project Director, NPMU	NPMU
4	Mr. Konda Reddy	Asst. Representative FAO	FAO
5	Mr. Sumanta Kumar Sahoo	Finance and M&E Specialist	NPMU
6	Ms. Divya Shah	Natural Resource Management & Biodiversity Specialist	NPMU
7	Ms. Athira RS	Project Associate	NPMU
8	Ms. Uma Balaji	Admin & Operations Officer	NPMU
9	Mr. Kaustuv Chakrabarti	Communications and Value Chains Specialist	NPMU

10	Mr. Abhishek Saini	IT Specialist	NPMU
11	Ms. Bushra Khan	Budget & Finance Officer	SPMU
12	Ms. Raksha Tanwer	Communication Officer	SPMU
13	Ms. Shweta Chaurasia	Administrative & Operation Officer	SPMU
14	Mr. S.C. Singadia	Additional Director	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
15	Mr. Ravindra Modi	Deputy Director	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
16	Mr. Ajay Pariyani	Asst. Director	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
17	Dr. Ashutosh Pandey	Asst. Director	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
18	Mr. Anil Kumar Bisen	Asst. Director	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
19	Mr. H.R. Prabhaker	Asst. Director	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
20	Mr. Vidhya bhushan Patel	Asst. Director	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)

21	Mr.s. Archana Parmar	Asst. Director	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
22	Mrs. Poonam Soni	Asst. Director	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
23	Mrs. Chhama Shukla	Asst. Director	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
24	Mr. Gopal Singh Solanki	Asst. Director	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
25	Mr. S.V. Shrivastav	RAEO	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
26	Mr. K.K. Shrivastav	RAEO	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
27	Mr. Ram Krishna Dhakad	AG-3	Directorate farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Bhopal (M.P.)
28	Mr. J.P. Kolhekar	Deputy Director, Horticulture	Directorate Horticulture Bhopal (M.P.)
29	Mr. D.N. Pandey	SDO, Forest Sheopur	Forest Department Sheopur (M.P.)
30	Mrs. Sangeeta Warwade	Fisheries Incharge	Fisheries Department Bhopal (M.P.)
31	Mr. Niranjn Singh Rajput	Addit. Deputy	Directorate, Animal Husbandry Bhopal (M.P.)

32	Mr. Prabhat Singh Chouhan	A.P.O.	T.A.D.P. (Tribal) Bhopal (M.P.)
33	Mr. Pawan Kumar Gupta	Director, Hydrology	Water Resource Development Bhopal (M.P.)
34	Mr. Praveen Kumar Shrivastav	Asst. Director,	OBC & Minority Welfare Department Bhopal (M.P.)
35	Mrs. Suman Khare	Range Officer,	Forest Department Morena (M.P.)
36	Mr. Rajendra Meena	Block Technology Manager	SADO Office Vijaypur, Dist. Sheopur (M.P.)
37	Mr. Ramesh Kumar Shakya	RAEO	SADO Office Vijaypur, Dist. Sheopur (M.P.)
38	Mr. P. Gujre	Deputy Director	Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Sheopur (M.P.)
39	Mr. Munesh Shakya	Asst. Director	Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Sheopur (M.P.)
40	Mr. Shubhash Dohre	Deputy Director	Animal Husbandry Sheopur (M.P.)
41	Mr. Amit Kumar	Senior Scientist (PP)	Krishi Vigyan Kendra Sheopur (M.P.)
42	Mr. Sardar Singh Prajapati	R.H.E.O, Horticulture	Horticulture Department Sheopur (M.P.)
43	Mr. Ramishwer Solanki	Deputy Director	SIAET Bhopal (M.P.)
44	Mr. Avinash Chand	Deputy Director	SIAET Bhopal (M.P.)
45	Mr. S.K. Mahore	Deputy Director	SIAET Bhopal (M.P.)

46	Mr. H.P. Bharti	Asst. Director	SIAET Bhopal (M.P.)
47	Mrs. Deepika Dixit	Asst. Director	SIAET Bhopal (M.P.)
48	Mrs. Rajni dishoria	Asst. Director	SIAET Bhopal (M.P.)
49	Mrs. Sandhiya Nagrale	SADO	SIAET Bhopal (M.P.)
50	Mrs. Rashmi Surjeet	SADO	SIAET Bhopal (M.P.)
51	Mr. Sitaram Thakur	SADO	SIAET Bhopal (M.P.)
52	Mr. Shyam Babu Malviya	SADO	SIAET Bhopal (M.P.)
53	Ms. Shweta Gupta	Computer Programmer	SIAET Bhopal (M.P.)
54	Mr. S.S. Pawar	Stenographer	SIAET Bhopal (M.P.)

Annexure 2

State Inception Workshop

State Project Management Unit (SPMU)

Department of Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development, Madhya Pradesh

Date: 3rd and 4th June 2022

Venue: SIAET, Bhopal

Schedule

Day 1 (3rd June 2022)

Time	Activities Day -1
9:30 AM- 10:00 AM	Registration of Participants.
10.00 AM-10.35 AM	Arrival of Guest
Day-1 Technical Session-1	
10.35 AM -11.15 AM	Project Overview by – Shri Konda Reddy, AFAOR
11.15AM -11:35 AM	Landscape Assessment by Dr Divya Shah, NPMU
11:35 AM - 12.10 PM	Landscape and collaborative Planning by Shri R.B. Sinha (Project Director), NPMU
Inaugural Session	
12.10PM - 12.15 PM	Saraswati Pooja & Welcome of Guests
12.15 PM - 12.25 PM	Address by: Dr Konda Reddy, AFAOR, FAO India Representative
12.25 PM - 12:30 PM	Address and Tone setting by: Mr.s. Preeti Maithil Nayak, Director, Farmer Welfare & Agriculture Development, MP Government
12:30 PM - 12:35PM	Inaugural address by: Mr. Shailendra Singh, Agriculture Production Commissioner, MP Government
12:35 PM - 12:40PM	Vote of Thanks by Addl. Director, Dept of Agriculture, MP

12:40 PM – 1:00 PM	Tea Break
Day-1 Technical Session-2	
1.00 PM –1.20 PM	Participants Introduction
1.20 PM – 02.00 PM	Sustainable Agriculture by Dr Divya Shah, NPMU
02.00 PM – 03.00 PM	Working Lunch
Day-1 Technical Session-3	
03.00 PM -04.00 PM	Livestock Management by Shri R.B. Sinha (Project Director), NPMU
04.00PM – 04.45 PM	Natural Resource Management by Dr Divya Shah, NPMU and Ms. Athira RS
04:45 PM – 05:00 PM	Tea Break
05.00PM – 05.30 PM	Results Framework by Shri Konda Reddy, AFAOR
05.30PM – 06.00PM	Capacity Enhancement by Shri Konda Reddy, AFAOR

Day – 2 (4th June 2022)

Time	Activity Day – 2
Day-2 Technical Session-1	
10.00 AM- 10.30 AM	Most important lessons learnt yesterday and clarifications
10.30 AM- 11.15 AM	Gender Mainstreaming by Shri Kaustuv Chakrabarti, NPMU
11.15 AM-12.30 PM	Stakeholder Analysis by Shri R. B Sinha, NPMU
12.30 PM-12.45 PM	Tea break
12.45 PM-01.20 PM	Communication strategy by Shri Kaustuv Chakrabarti, NPMU
01.20 PM-01.50 PM	Procurement plan, Monitoring, and record management by Ms. Uma Balaji, NPMU
01.50 PM- 02.45 PM	Lunch break
Day-2 Technical Session-2	
02.45 PM-03.20 PM	Community engagement strategy and VICs by Shri R. B Sinha, NPMU
03.20 PM-04.45 PM	MIS and on-line Accounting by Shri. Sumanta Kumar Sahoo and Shri Abhishek Saini, NPMU
04.45PM-05.45 PM	Valedictory session& Certificate Distribution
05.45 PM-06.00 PM	Tea Break

Annexure 3

Media Coverage Gallery



ग्रीन एग प्रोजेक्ट की दो दिवसीय कार्यशाला का समापन

कृषि मंत्रालय भारत सरकार, कृषि विभाग मध्यप्रदेश और संयुक्त राष्ट्र फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर के सहयोग से चलाया जा रहा ग्रीन एग प्रोजेक्ट

- कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त श्री शैलेन्द्र सिंह ने कार्यशाला का उदघाटन किया।
- प्रोजेक्ट का मुख्य उद्देश्य कृषि प्रणाली में बदलाव लाकर वैश्विक पर्यावरण लाभ प्राप्त करना है
- प्रदेश के श्योपुर और मुरैना जिले में कई विभागों के सहयोग से समन्वित परियोजना जारी है, एक लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि पर ग्रीन एग प्रोजेक्ट का क्रियान्वयन, 1 लाख 11 हजार किसान होंगे लाभान्वित।
- चंबल नदी के घड़ियाल और कूनो अभयारण्य के चीतों के साथ जैव विविधता संरक्षण के साथ प्राकृतिक तरीकों से खेती का उद्देश्य।
- कार्यशाला में संचालक किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास सुश्री प्रीति मैथिल नायक, प्रोजेक्ट डायरेक्टर श्री आर वी सिन्हा एवं एफ ए ओ प्रतिनिधि डॉ. कोंडा रेड्डी के साथ श्योपुर एवं मुरैना जिले के वन, पशुपालन, उद्यानिकी तथा कृषि आदि विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भी सहभागिता की।

6/27/22, 1:36 PM

Department of Public Relations

ग्रीन एग प्रोजेक्ट के क्रियान्वयन में लाये तेजी : एपीसी श्री सिंह

पर्यावरण मंत्री के साथ उन्नत कृषि आधारित परियोजना संबंधी हुई कार्यशाला

भोपाल : खनिवार, जून 4, 2022, 19:09 IST



कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त (एपीसी) श्री शैलेन्द्र सिंह ने श्योपुर एवं मुरैना में संचालित ग्रीन एग प्रोजेक्ट के क्रियान्वयन में तेजी लाने को कहा है। श्री सिंह ने यह बात राज्य कृषि विस्तार एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान बरखेड़ी-कल्ला में ग्रीन एग प्रोजेक्ट की दो दिवसीय कार्यशाला में उपस्थित प्रतिनिधियों को संबोधित करते हुए कही।

संचालक कृषि श्रीमती प्रीति मैथिल नायक ने मध्यप्रदेश में कृषि विभाग की उपलब्धियों की जानकारी कार्यशाला में साझा की। उन्होंने बताया कि श्योपुर और मुरैना में संचालित प्रोजेक्ट से एक लाख से अधिक कृषक लाभान्वित होंगे। श्रीमती प्रीति मैथिल ने समान उद्देश्यों वाली अन्य परियोजनाओं की जानकारी भी दी।

कृषि तथा किसान-कल्याण मंत्रालय भारत सरकार, किसान-कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास विभाग मध्यप्रदेश और संयुक्त राष्ट्र फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन (एफएओ) के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यशाला में श्योपुर और मुरैना में संचालित किये जा रहे ग्रीन एग प्रोजेक्ट पर विस्तार से चर्चा की गई। जैव-विविधता संरक्षण के साथ प्राकृतिक तरीकों से खेती पर भी चर्चा हुई। एफएओ प्रतिनिधि श्री कोंडा रेड्डी ने कहा कि एक लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि पर प्रोजेक्ट संचालित किया जा रहा है। प्रोजेक्ट डायरेक्टर डॉ. आर.बी. सिन्हा ने कहा कि कृषि प्रणाली में बदलाव लाकर वैश्विक पर्यावरण लाभ प्राप्त करना परियोजना का मुख्य लक्ष्य है।

तीन और चार जून को दो दिवसीय कार्यशाला में विभिन्न विभागों के राज्य स्तरीय नोडल अधिकारियों के साथ श्योपुर एवं मुरैना जिले के वन, पशुपालन, उद्यानिकी और कृषि विभाग के अधिकारी और प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित थे।

▲ अर्पुने

खेती-किसानी **कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त शैलेंद्र सिंह ने कार्यशाला में कहा**

ग्रीन एग प्रोजेक्ट के क्रियान्वयन में तेजी लाएं

भोपाल, (प्रसं)। कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त एपीसी शैलेंद्र सिंह ने श्योपुर एवं मुरैना में संचालित ग्रीन एग प्रोजेक्ट के क्रियान्वयन में तेजी लाने को कहा है। श्री सिंह ने शनिवार को यह बात राज्य कृषि विस्तार एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान बरखेडी-कलां में ग्रीन एग प्रोजेक्ट की दो दिवसीय कार्यशाला में उपस्थित प्रतिनिधियों को संबोधित करते हुए कही।

संचालक कृषि श्रीमती प्रीति मैथिल नायक ने मंत्र में कृषि विभाग की उपलब्धियों की जानकारी कार्यशाला में साझा की। उन्होंने बताया कि श्योपुर और मुरैना में संचालित प्रोजेक्ट से एक लाख से अधिक कृषक लाभान्वित होंगे। श्रीमती प्रीति मैथिल ने समान उद्देश्यों वाली अन्य परियोजनाओं की जानकारी भी दी। कृषि तथा किसान-कल्याण मंत्रालय भारत सरकार, किसान-कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास विभाग मंत्र और संयुक्त राष्ट्र फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यशाला में श्योपुर और मुरैना में संचालित किए जा रहे ग्रीन एग प्रोजेक्ट पर विस्तार से चर्चा की गई।

जैव-विविधता संरक्षण के साथ प्राकृतिक तरीकों से खेती पर भी चर्चा हुई। एफ एओ प्रतिनिधि कौश रेड्डी ने कहा कि एक लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि पर प्रोजेक्ट संचालित किया जा रहा है। प्रोजेक्ट डायरेक्टर डॉ. आरबी सिन्हा ने कहा कि कृषि प्रणाली में बदलाव लाकर वैश्विक पर्यावरण लाभ प्राप्त करना परियोजना का मुख्य लक्ष्य है। तीन और चार जून को दो दिवसीय कार्यशाला में विभिन्न विभागों के राज्य स्तरीय नोडल अधिकारियों के साथ श्योपुर एवं मुरैना जिले के वन, पशुपालन, उद्यानिकी और कृषि विभाग के अधिकारी और प्रतिनिधि मौजूद थे।



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76 views Jun 22, 2022 विषय - पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिये ग्रीन एग प्रोजेक्ट

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Annexure 4

IEC Gallery (Banner)



The banner features a green header with logos for FAO, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, and GEF. The main text is in green and red, announcing the workshop dates and location.

Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer
Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest &
Climate Change

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Green-Ag Project (M.P.)
STATE LEVEL INCEPTION WORKSHOP
राज्य स्तरीय प्रारंभिक कार्यशाला

DATE: 03rd & 04th JUNE 2022

DEPARTMENT OF FARMER WELFARE & AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

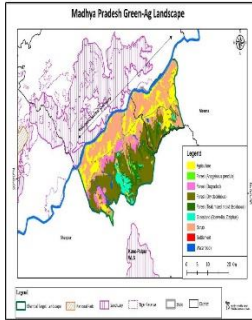
Venue: State Institute Of Agricultural Extension And Training (SIAET), Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal

Annexure 5: Session 1- Green-Ag Project overview

<div data-bbox="224 275 821 365"> </div> <div data-bbox="256 447 609 611"> <p>Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes</p> </div> <div data-bbox="634 390 794 709"> </div> <div data-bbox="224 741 821 873"> </div>	<div data-bbox="885 275 1487 359"> <p>Global Environmental Facility Green-Ag Project</p> </div> <div data-bbox="987 373 1065 548"> </div> <div data-bbox="1198 428 1435 558"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established in 1991; • Global funding mechanism for 5 major international environmental conventions: </div> <div data-bbox="922 562 1159 617"> <p>GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY INVESTING IN OUR PLANET</p> </div> <div data-bbox="980 625 1386 890"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) 2. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 3. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 4. Minamata Convention on Mercury 5. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) </div>
<div data-bbox="224 978 821 1031"> <p>GEF's Goal and Mission Green-Ag Project</p> </div> <div data-bbox="272 1073 760 1136"> <p>Goal: to address <i>global environmental issues</i> while supporting <i>national sustainable development initiatives</i>.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="272 1178 760 1325"> <p>Mission: the GEF is a mechanism for <i>international cooperation</i> for the purpose of providing <i>new, and additional grant</i> and concessional funding to meet the <i>agreed incremental costs</i> of measure to achieve agreed global environmental benefits.</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="885 978 1487 1031"> <p>Project Rationale Green-Ag Project</p> </div> <div data-bbox="927 1073 1446 1388"> </div>
<div data-bbox="224 1474 821 1514"> <p>Project Objective Green-Ag Project</p> </div> <div data-bbox="240 1545 781 1839"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalyze transformative change in India's agricultural sector to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support achievement of national and Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) • conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes. • sustain rural livelihoods and enhance smallholders incomes <p>Through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managing human-biodiversity interface • agro-ecological intensification • sustainable land management through landscape approach • reduce pressures on high-conservation-value forests by addressing the drivers of deforestation </div>	<div data-bbox="885 1474 1487 1514"> <p>Project Landscapes Green-Ag Project</p> </div> <div data-bbox="885 1524 1487 1871"> </div>

Chambal Landscape, Madhya Pradesh

Green-Ag Project



- 96143.2 ha landscape in Sheopur and Morena districts, along the Chambal river
- Protected Areas in the landscape: National Chambal Sanctuary
- Number of Villages: 96
- Approx. total population of 1,11,590 persons (24,560 HH)

District	Block	Tehsil
Morena	Sabalgarh	Sabalgarh
Sheopur	Vijaypur	Vijaypur, Beerpur

Global Biodiversity Significance in Chambal landscape

Green-Ag Project

- Unique combination of riverine and ravine ecosystems
- Largest gharial population in the world
- High density of Ganges River Dolphin, Indian Mugger crocodile, Red-crowned Roofed Turtle and Otter
- Important Bird Area –Nesting ground: Indian skimmer, Black bellied tern, small Indian pratincole, Staging ground for migratory waterfowl



Agrobiodiversity in Chambal Landscape

Green-Ag Project

Some notable agrobiodiversity in the area include:

- Mustard
- Wheat
- Little Millets
- Jawar, Bajra
- Rice
- Pigeon pea, Black gram



Threats to Chambal Landscape

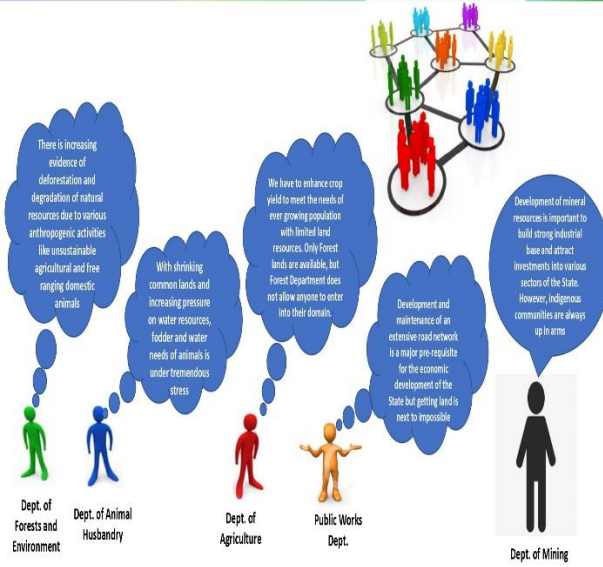
Green-Ag Project



- Ingress of ravines in table land due to unsustainable use of natural resources by local communities
- Threat to the Chambal river ecosystem from unsustainable cropping and livestock management practices
- Loss of agrobiodiversity – particularly indigenous medicinal, aromatic plants and local land race of agriculture crops

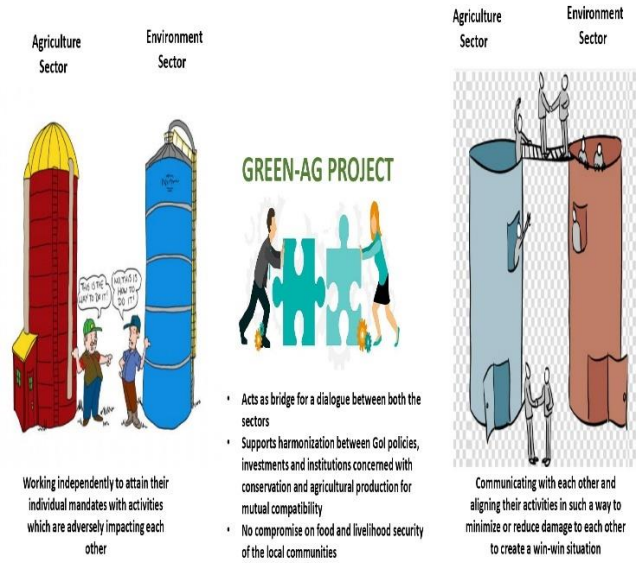
Current Scenario – Conflicting Mandates of Various Departments at Various Levels

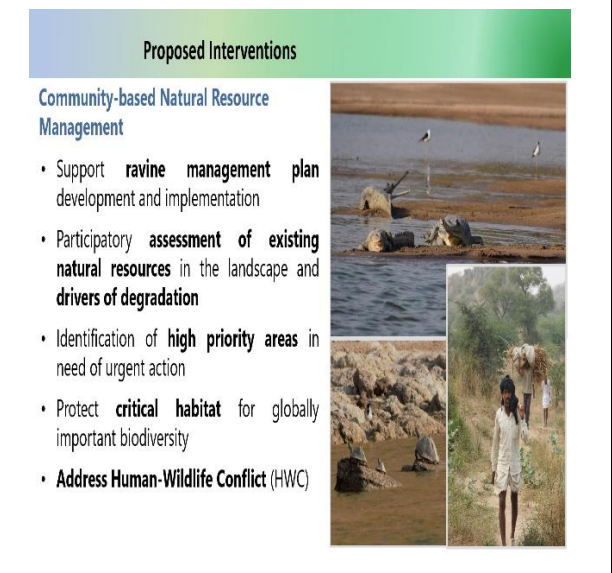
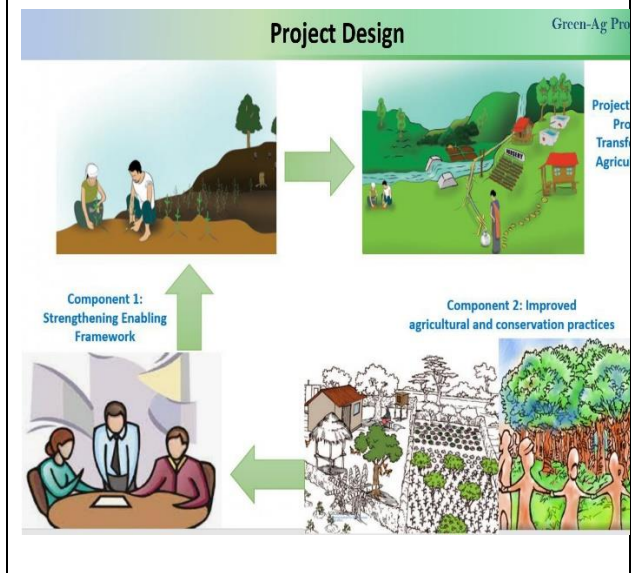
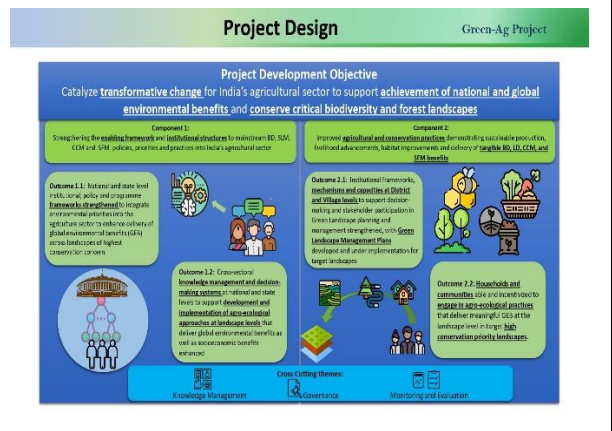
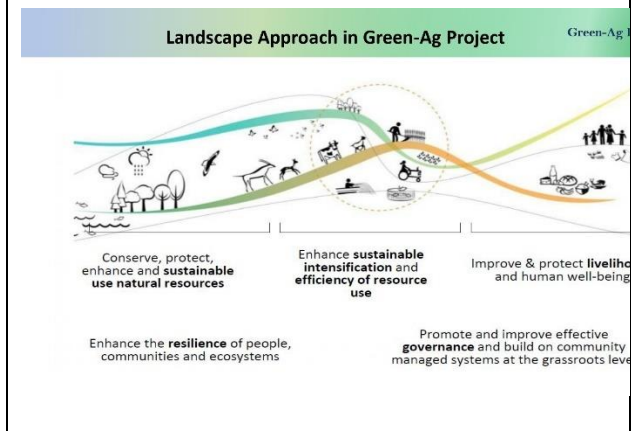
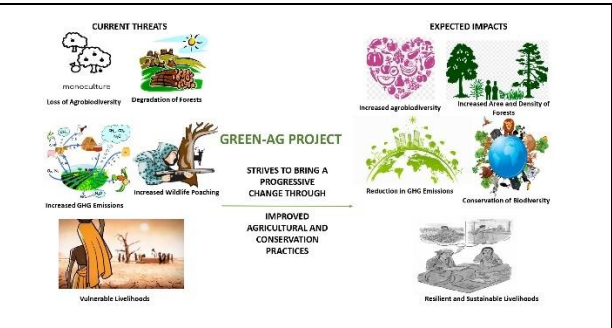
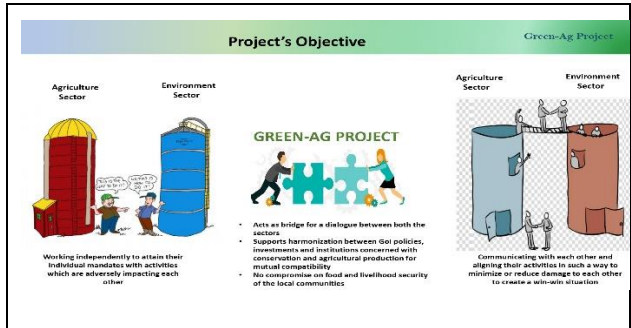
Green-Ag Project



Project's Objective

Green-Ag Project





Proposed Interventions

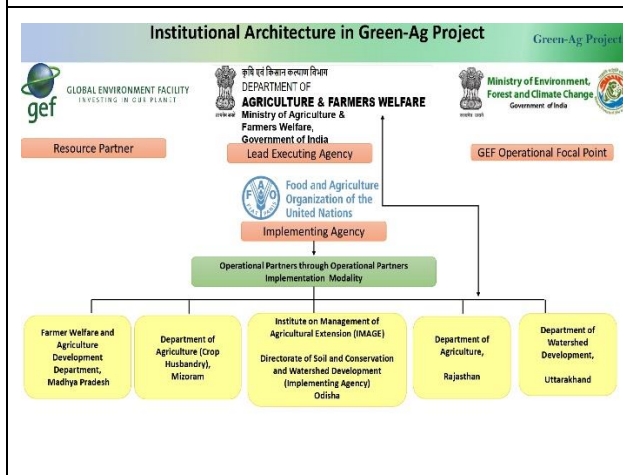
Sustainable Agriculture & Livestock Management

- Promote **agroecological practices**, including sustainable soil and water management, and the quality of indigenous crop varieties and livestock.
- Incentivize farmers to grow **local land-races and traditional breeds** through improved **market access and value chain**
- Support **community seed banks**
- Enhanced **nutrition, fodder management** (community fodder banks), **disease management** (deworming and vaccination) and financial support to heritage farmers to support traditional breeds
- Facilitate linkages for **local procurement** by **social safety net programmes**



Proposed Interventions

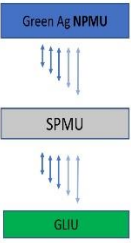
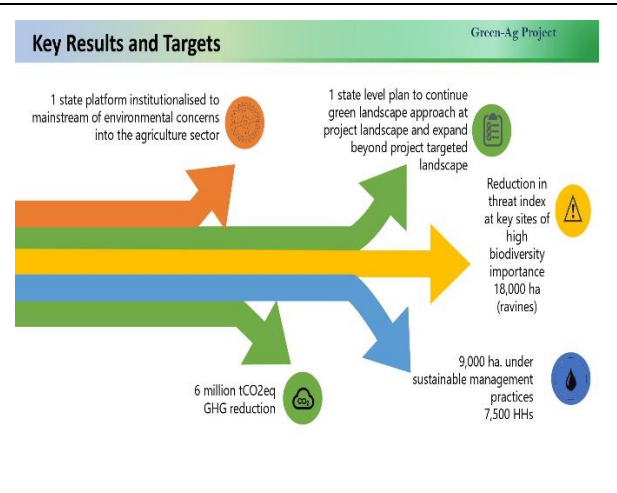
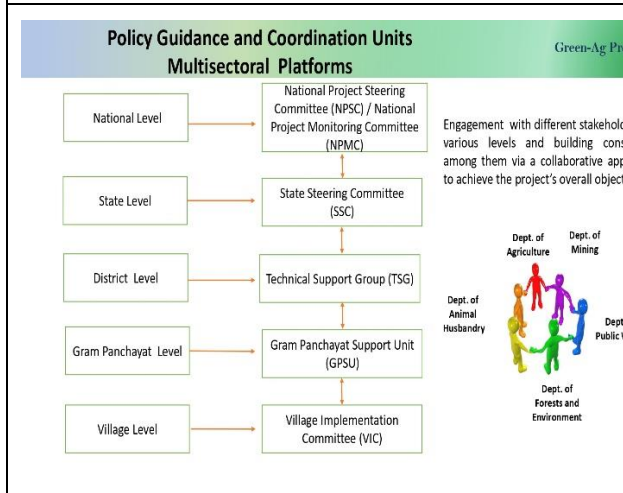
- Promote and conserve **indigenous medicinal and aromatic plants**
- Participatory management** of natural resources and usufruct sharing
- Promote **Community-based Ecotourism**
- Support documentation and use of **Indigenous Traditional Knowledge**

Project Implementation Units

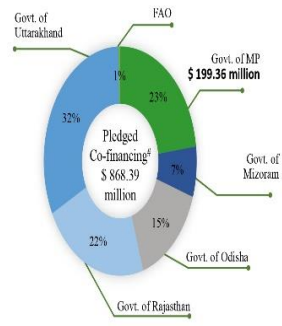
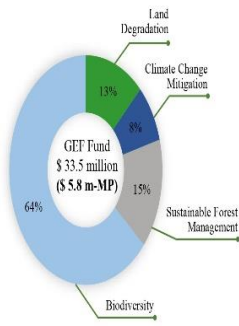
Green-Ag Project

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

Project Funding

Green-Ag Project



^d Some funding also include funding from Community Sponsored Schemes

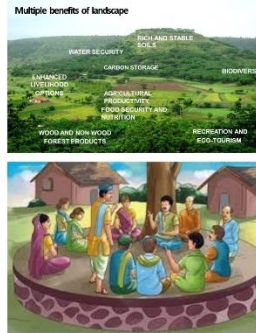
Annexure 6: Session 2 - Landscape Assessment

<p> </p> <p>Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes</p> <p>भू-दृश्य मूल्यांकन Landscape Assessment</p>	<p>Green-Ag Approach Green-Ag Project</p> <p>Degraded Landscapes $\xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}}$ Green Landscapes</p>
<p>Green-Ag Approach – A Holistic Management of Project Landscapes</p>	<p>1. Landscape assessment Green-Ag Project</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 70%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First activity in project implementation Quantitative and qualitative assessment of landscape features/ characters Develop baseline for landscape </div> <div style="width: 25%;"> <p>first</p> <p>PROJECT BASELINE</p> </div> </div>
<p>Key focus areas Green-Ag Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity (BD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources • Managing the human-biodiversity interface Land Degradation (LD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agroecological intensification • Sustainable land management for climate-smart agriculture • Scaling-up sustainable land management through the landscape approach Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and other land-uses, and support climate-smart agriculture Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the pressure on HCVFs by addressing the drivers of deforestation 	<p>Landscape assessment – Rationale (I) Green-Ag Project</p> <p>Landscape assessment seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify different land-use types • Identify key stakeholders • Collect key socio-economic data • Study policy environment

Landscape assessment – Rationale (II)

Green-Ag Proj

- Identify **strengths/challenges, opportunities and threats**
- Identify **institutions and platforms**
- Existing and potential **value chains**
- Support development of preliminary **Green Landscape Management Plans**



Landscape assessment- Develop understanding (I)

Green-Ag Proj

Landscape assessment helps:

- understand the **landscape boundaries and its physical features**
- understand the **interdependence and interactions** between different species, and **interplay** between different livelihoods
- identify the different **resources** available in the landscape
- identify the different **demands** on the landscape



Landscape assessment- Develop understanding (II)

Green-Ag Project

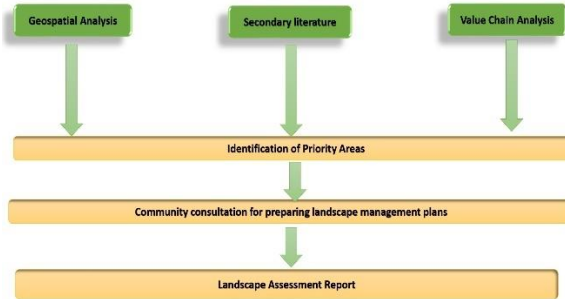
Landscape assessment helps:

- assess various **threats** to the landscape particularly related to **BD, LD, CCM and SFM**
- determine **high priority areas**
- prepare **Green Landscape Management Plans and budget**
- **develop, implement and monitor GLMP**



Process Flow of Landscape Assessment

Green-Ag Project



Landscape Assessment Methods

Green-Ag Project

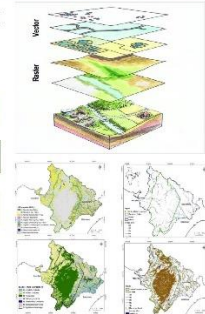


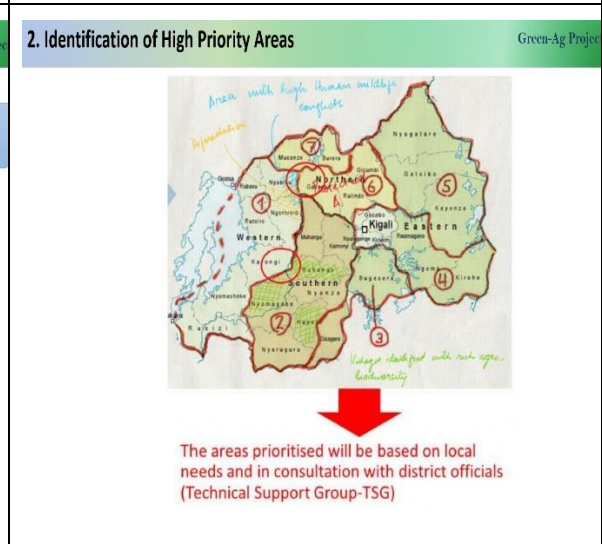
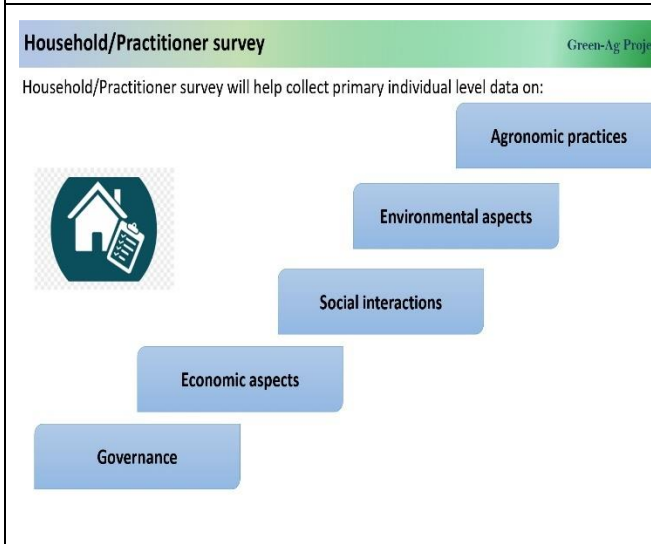
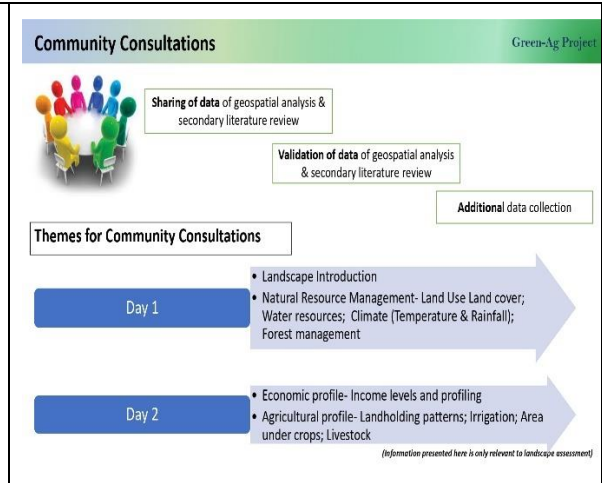
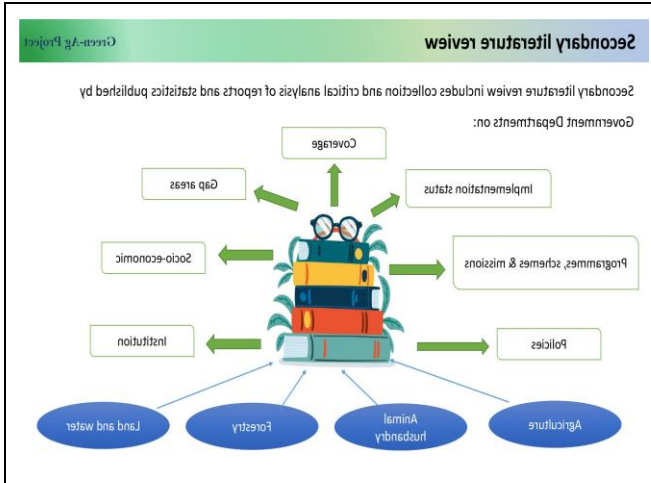
Geospatial Analysis

Green-Ag Project

Geospatial Analysis includes use of **remote sensing technology** and **Geographical Information System (GIS)** to generate **temporal data** on:

- meteorological conditions
- land cover and land use change
- terrain characteristics
- water bodies
- forest cover
- cropping patterns
- population density

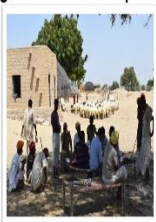




3. Development of Green Landscape Management Plans



4. Implementation and Monitoring of Green Landscape Management Plans



Annexure 7: Session 3-Landscape and collaborative Planning

Landscape Approach & Planning

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



Flow of Presentation



- What are landscapes?
- Landscape approach: what & why?
- Project landscapes
- Multiple benefits of landscape approach
- Landscape planning including convergence:
How to do it?

Landscapes

Green-Ag Project



Chambal river

Landscapes

Green-Ag Project



Landscapes

Green-Ag Pr



Landscapes

Green-Ag Pro



Landscapes

Green-Ag Project

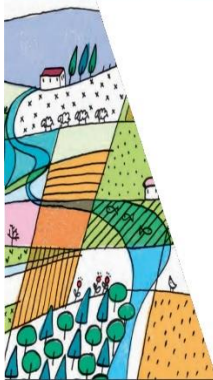


Landscapes

Green-Ag Project



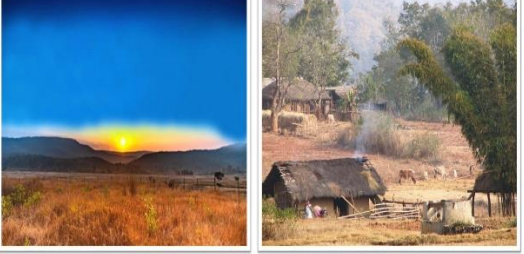
Green-Ag Project



Landscape Approach

Green-Ag Project


Landscapes



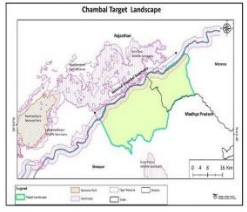
All the visible features of an *area of land*, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal
or
Everything you can see when you look across a large area of land

Green-Ag Project

What are Landscapes? (I)



Space delineated by **physical boundary**

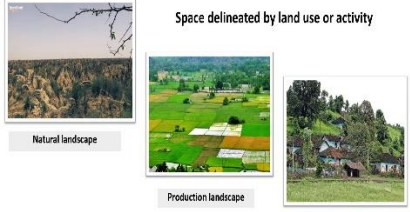


Space delineated by **administrative boundary**

Green-Ag Project

What are landscapes? (II)

Space delineated by land use or activity




Natural landscape Production landscape Rural landscape

Green-Ag Project

What is a landscape?

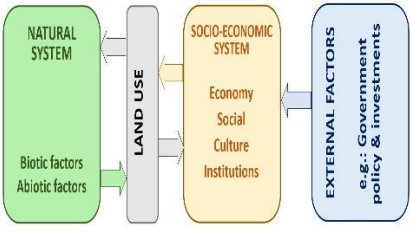
A socio-ecological system that consists of a mosaic of natural and/or human-modified ecosystems



Typically comprises of farmlands, pastures or rangelands, forests, water courses, wetlands, sometimes mining and other industrial zones, communication and transportation infrastructure, and built-up areas of habitation etc.

Green-Ag Project

Landscape Components

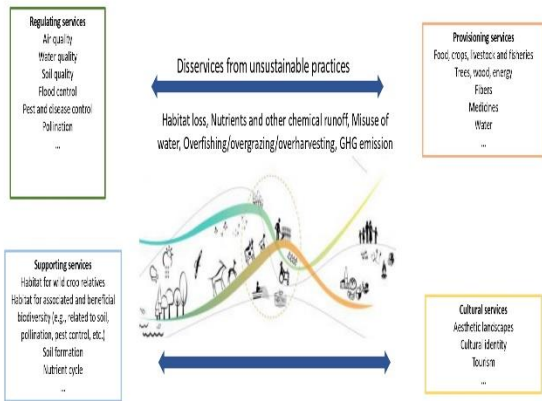


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    graph LR
      A["NATURAL SYSTEM  
Biotic factors  
Abiotic factors"] <--> B["LAND USE"]
      B <--> C["SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM  
Economy  
Social  
Culture  
Institutions"]
      C <--> D["EXTERNAL FACTORS  
e.g.: Government  
policy & investments"]
  
```


Landscape approach: why is it important?

Green-Ag Project



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

Key Elements in Landscape approach

Green-Ag Project

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

Implementing the landscape approach (I): integration and overcoming institutional boundaries

Green-Ag Project



Implementing the landscape approach (II)

Green-Ag Project

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

Landscape Planning

Green-Ag Project

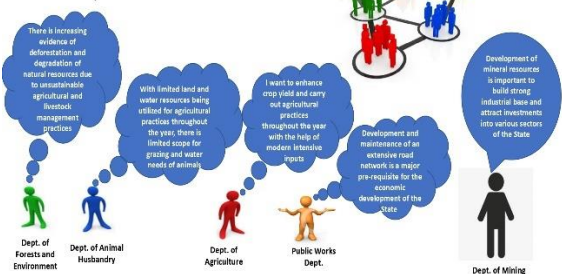


Landscape Planning

Landscape planning

Green-Ag Project

Current Scenario – Conflicting Mandates of Various Departments at Various Levels



What is a landscape approach – It is about the full picture

Green-Ag Project

Compartmentalization
(concerned with one's own interests)

Multistakeholder interactions
(To consider different world views, special interests and concerns for win-win situations)

Current scenario

Green-Ag Project

Departments working in silos

Agriculture Dept.

Animal husbandry Dept.

Forest Dept.

Mining Dept.

Public works Dept.

Landscape planning- How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

- Before making Departmental Plans, can we start **talking**:

Amongst Departments

All Departments collectively with communities

Landscape planning- How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

Concerns: Listen to

- Core concerns of each department identified and respected by all other departments.
- Communities' concerns and views on each department's actions/programmes/policies and their expectations from all departments including prioritization of issues in different department's agenda

Landscape planning- How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

Consensus:

- No compromise on any department's core concerns
- Accommodate **other's priorities without compromising department's core concerns**
- Reaching a **Consensus- Collaboration**
- List **disagreements and work on them**

Landscape planning- How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

Plan: Agreed to promote Integrated Farming System

- Agriculture - promotion of indigenous millets
- Livestock - Promotion of indigenous goat and sheep
- Agroforestry - Planting of fast-growing trees on bunds
- Pasture Development - Improvement in pasture area and even within forest area.
- Horticulture - Fruit tree planting, Seasonal vegetables in backyards
- Water harvesting, Soil and water conservation measures like check bunds, percolation tanks etc. Creation of water harvesting structures, increasing Water-use efficiency
- Other livelihoods - Bee keeping etc.
- Forest and wildlife conservation
- Equitable opportunities in participation and decision making for women and weaker sections

Convergence planning – How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

Activity	Programme	Department	Physical target	Resource allocation	Gap areas
Nutri-cereals and pulses	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	Agriculture Department			Seeds older than 10 years cannot be utilized. Thus, seeds of indigenous varieties cannot be promoted for cultivation.
Water harvesting structures	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY-PDMC), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), MGNREGA	Agriculture/ Horticulture/ Rural Department			50 percent of the cost is borne under these schemes. Small and marginal farmers cannot bear the 50 percent cost.

Convergence planning- How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

Activity	Programme	Department	Physical target	Resource allocation	Gap areas
Vermicompost	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Agriculture/ Horticulture Department			Assistance provided for setting up of vermicompost unit in range of 50 to 60 percent.
Micro-irrigation	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY-PDMC)	Agriculture/ Horticulture Department			50 percent of the cost is borne under this scheme. Small and marginal farmers cannot bear the 50 percent cost.

Convergence planning- How to do it?					
Activity	Programme	Department	Physical target	Resource allocation	Gap areas
Conservation of indigenous bovine breeds	Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)	Animal Husbandry Department			
Soil and moisture conservation measures like terracing, bunding, trenching	Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWMP), MGNREGA	Rural Development/ Land resources Department			






- ### Planning- How to do it?
- Green-Ag Project
- From the issues and priority actions identified through community consultations develop action plan
- In this plan
- Map **sector wise activities**- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forests, etc.
 - Set **timelines** for these activities
 - Identify **Departments** undertaking these activities
 - Identify **activities** within Programmes/Schemes/Mission of each Department
 - Identify **activities/ interventions not being covered** by any programme of any department- Make provision for that activity/intervention from Green-Ag Project's budget
-

- ### Implementation-How to do it?
- Green-Ag Project
- Get programme wise **Physical** and **Financial** requirements of landscape from district.
 - Get the **Action Plan** for implementation-Activity wise with timelines.
 - Get the **Budget allocation** done for the district
 - Get the **Budget transferred** to the District.
 - All **plans implemented** in a **coordinated manner** at the landscape level.
 - Inter-departmental coordination and collaboration** will be the **mantra** with each playing their respective roles- **No infringement on each other's mandate**.
-

- ### Monitoring - How to do it? (I)
- Green-Ag Project
- Have **capacities** for **landscape management** and **implementation** been **built**?
 - Requirement** of various **inputs** assessed, and inputs **procured** following the **due process**?
 - Have the **inputs** reached the **panchayat** or **village** as per **schedule**?
 - Field preparation** and **activities** taken up in time?
 - Is the growth /development **normal**? If not, can something been done to retrieve the situation?
 - Sowing/planting/structures created **as per plan- done or delayed**?
 - Analyse** what is going **as per plan** and **what went wrong**? Can something be done to **retrieve** or **minimise damage**.
-

- ### Monitoring - How to do it? (II)
- Green-Ag Project
- Document learning** (what worked, what did not work and what remedial measures were taken) and **disseminate** to all concerned –In future, avoid repetition of what did not work
 - If any interdepartmental issues, immediately **reach out** to the department concerned to find a solution.
 - Periodically apprise other departments** about project implementation and further fine tune, if any.
 - Result – everyone gains without losing anything**
-



<p>Conclusion Green-Ag Project</p> <p>Landscape Planning is-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term collaboration- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Among different groups of land managers and ii. Stakeholders iii. To achieve their multiple objectives iv. For win-win situation for all. 	<p>Landscapes Green-Ag Project</p> 
<p>Landscapes Green-Ag Project</p>  <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_41NKB7vMa0</p>	<p>Changes required Green-Ag Project</p> <p>Mindset</p> 
<p>Green-Ag Project</p> <p>This project needs your understanding and support to become a success and create an impact</p> <p>Join Hands With Us !</p> <p>You can be the change agents and unleash the change you wish to see in your State</p> 	 <p><i>Thank you</i></p>

Annexure 8: Session 4: Sustainable Agriculture

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Sustainable Agriculture

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

Madhya Pradesh Agriculture – Salient features

Green-Ag Project

- Geographical area of State- 30825 thousand hectare

Land use pattern	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Forest	8692	8708	8700
Land not available for cultivation	3527	3504	3619
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow			
Permanent pastures & other grazing land	1306	1337	1316
Land under misc. trees crops & not included in net sown area	20	20	21
Culturable waste	1002	967	934
Fallow land			
Fallows other than current fallow	481	486	467
Current fallow	500	543	493
Net sown area	15228	15191	15205
Total cropped area	24214	25114	26115
Agri. Land/cultivable land/culturable land/arable land	17231	17207	17121

Madhya Pradesh Agriculture – Salient features

Green-Ag Project

Operational land holding size (2015-2016)

Operational land holding	Number	Area (lakh hectare)	Average land holding size (hectare)
Marginal	48,34,531	23.72	0.49
Small	27,24,684	38.36	1.41
Semi-medium	16,74,301	45.22	2.70
Medium	70,67,34	40.08	5.67
Large	6,28,85	9.33	14.83

Madhya Pradesh Agriculture – Salient features

Green-Ag Project

	State	% to All India	State	% to All India
	2020-21		2019-20	
Food grains				
Area (Million Hectares)	15.41	11.91	15.25	12.01
Production (Million Tonnes)	31.96	10.36	33.52	11.27
Yield (Kg/hectare)	2074	--	2199	--

- State ranks second in terms of area and production in food grain in the country
- Major crops- Wheat, Bajra, Maize, Pulses, Oilseeds

Madhya Pradesh Agriculture – Salient features

Green-Ag Project

	State	% to All India	State	% to All India
	2020-21		2019-20	
Wheat (Rank-Second)				
Area (Million Hectares)	6.39	20.20	6.55	20.89
Production (Million Tonnes)	17.62	16.08	19.61	18.18
Yield (Kg/hectare)	2758	--	2993	--
Nutri-cereals (Rank-Fourth)				
Area (Million Hectares)	2.01	8.42	1.92	8.01
Production (Million Tonnes)	4.63	9.06	5.03	10.53
Yield (Kg/hectare)	2309	--	2617	--

Madhya Pradesh Agriculture – Salient features

Green-Ag Project

	State	% to All India	State	% to All India
	2020-21		2019-20	
Pulses (Rank-First)				
Area (Million Hectares)	4.89	16.95	4.76	17.00
Production (Million Tonnes)	5.30	20.60	4.11	17.84
Yield (Kg/hectare)	1084	--	864	--
Oilseeds (Rank-Third)				
Area (Million Hectares)	8.13	28.23	7.47	27.52
Production (Million Tonnes)	6.63	18.50	6.45	19.42
Yield (Kg/hectare)	822	--	864	--

Madhya Pradesh Agriculture – Salient features Green-Ag Project

Irrigation

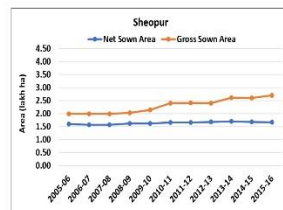
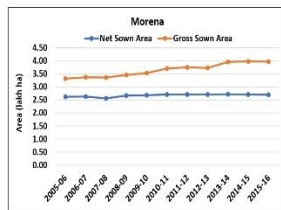
- 61.6 percent of area in under irrigation (2018-19)
- Micro-irrigation: Total Area 5.89 lakh hectare (31st March 2021)
 - Drip - 3.30 lakh hectare
 - Sprinkler- 2.59 lakh hectare



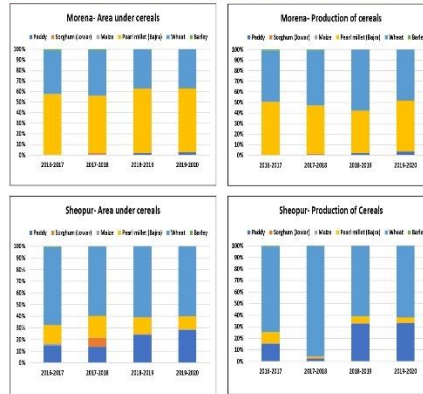
District Land holding pattern Green-Ag Project

District	Land Holding Class	2005-06		2015-16	
		Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)
Morena	Marginal	13355	6946	23922	11845
	Small	6387	8773	8054	10579
	Semi Medium	3246	8664	2645	7054
	Medium	905	4961	534	2840
Sheopur	Large	36	549	17	233
	Marginal	13085	7911	15250	8555
	Small	9942	14499	10381	13845
	Semi Medium	6143	15900	6250	15870
Large	Medium	1035	5421	1150	5778
	Large	44	698	28	384

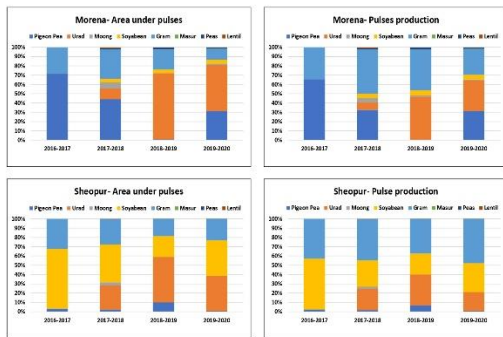
District- Net & Gross sown area Green-Ag Project



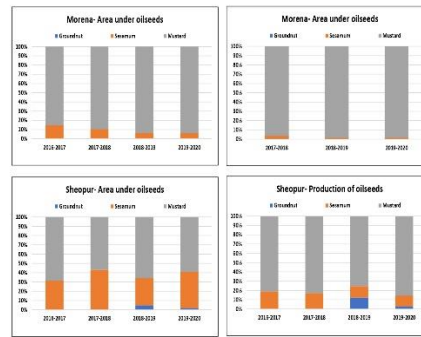
Agriculture crops- Cereals Green-Ag Project



Agriculture crops- Pulses Green-Ag Project



Agriculture crops- Oilseeds Green-Ag Project




High Yielding Varieties & Use of chemical fertilizers Green-Ag Project

Parameters	Morena		Sheopur	
	2001 - 02	2011 - 12	2001 - 02	2011 - 12
Area under HVV Crop (Ha)	204365	350349	37632	226470
Area under Other Crops (Ha)	87720	24816	123945	25911
% Area under HVV Crops	70	93.4	23.3	89.7
% Area under Other Crops	30	6.6	76.7	10.3
% Area under HVV Crops applying Chemical Fertilizer	76.7	90.8	60.6	71.9
% Area under Other Crops applying Chemical Fertilizer	65.2	81.8	55.3	45.3

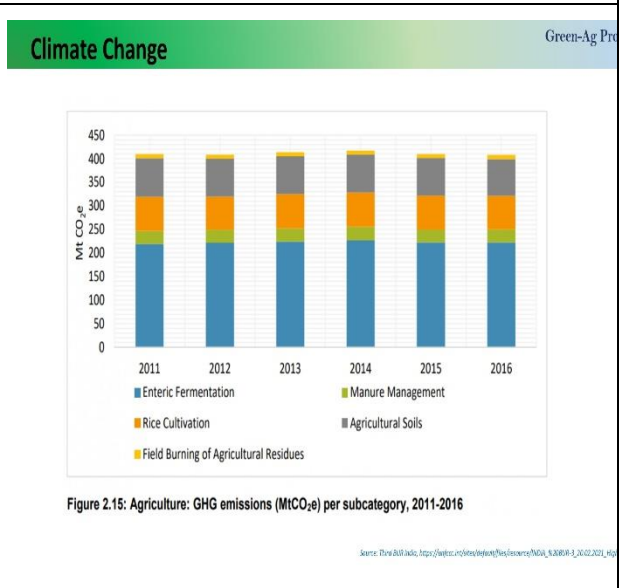
Source: Agriculture Census - Input Survey (<https://inputsurvey.dacnet.lic.in/>)

- Key issues in the Landscape** Green-Ag Project
- Decline in land holding size
 - Increase in area under high yielding variety and agricultural intensification threat to traditional agrobiodiversity, particularly indigenous medicinal, aromatic plants and local land race of agriculture crops
 - Soil erosion resulting in loss of productive capacity
 - Increase in use of pesticide and chemical fertilizers- threat to biodiversity

- Key issues in the Landscape** Green-Ag Project
- Increase dependency on ground water irrigation- decline in water table
 - Expansion of agriculture in the riverbeds and surrounding areas
 - Anthropogenic pressure on the sanctuary due to human settlements
 - Human wildlife conflict
 - Threat to the Chambal river ecosystem from unsustainable cropping practices

- Climate Change** Green-Ag Project
- Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.
 - Climate change is a natural phenomenon
 - However, anthropogenic activities now major drivers of climate change now
 - Key Green House Gases (GHGs) are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, chloroflouro carbons etc.
- 

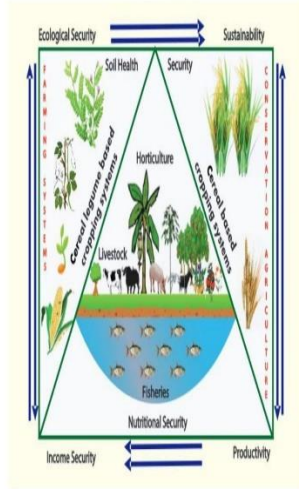
- Climate Change** Green-Ag Project
- Agriculture sector both contributes to and is affected by climate change
 - As per recent (Third) Biennial Update Report, 2016 (GHG Inventory), India's agriculture sector has recorded an absolute decline of 2.25 percent since 2014. Agriculture sector contributes 14 percent of total GHG
 - Main GHG emissions from agriculture sector are methane from livestock's enteric fermentation and rice cultivation and nitrous oxide from manure management and agriculture soil
- Source: Third BUI India, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/india_narrative_3_2022_2021.pdf



Sustainable Agriculture Practices

Green-Ag Project

• Integrated farming system



Sustainable Agriculture and Green-Ag

Green-Ag Project

Current Challenges

- Loss of *agrobiodiversity*
- Negative impact on *land and water*
- Degradation of *forest, natural ecosystem and wild species*
- Increased *Greenhouse gas emission*
- *Vulnerable rural livelihoods*

Proposed Action

Sustainable Agriculture

Strengthened policy and institutional framework for mainstreaming BD, SLM, SFM

Expected Impact

- *Enhanced Global Environment Benefits*
- *Improved Biodiversity*
- *Reduced green house gas emission from agricultural operations*
- *Sustained Livelihoods & income*
- *Increased resilience*

Proposed Interventions – Sustainable Agriculture

Green-Ag Project

- Identifying **indigenous/suitable agriculture produce** for sustainable value chains;
- Incentivize farmers to **grow local land-races/suitable crops** with minimal damage to environment;
- Support **community seed banks** for identified agriculture produce;
- Promote **agroecological practices**, including sustainable soil and water management;
- Strengthen/ establish **green value chains**;
- Facilitate **linkages for local procurement** by social safety net programs.



Annexure 9: Session 5: Livestock Management

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



LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT



Contents



1. Livestock scenario in Madhya Pradesh
2. Fisheries sector
3. Major focus areas under livestock sector
4. Madhya Pradesh livestock Sector and its challenges
5. Livestock related Activities and Targets in Results Framework

Comparative Livestock Population Madhya Pradesh

Green-Ag Project

	2007 (in thousands)	2012 (in thousands)	% Change from 2007 to 2012
Cattle	21915.44	19602.37	-10.55
Buffalo	9129.15	8187.99	-10.31
Sheep	389.86	308.95	-20.75
Goat	9013.69	8013.94	-11.09
Horses & Ponies	27.19	18.80	-30.85
Mules	2.62	6.99	167.06
Donkeys	20.20	14.92	-26.15
Camels	4.46	3.42	-23.20
Pigs	192.94	175.25	-9.17
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	40695.54	36332.63	-10.72
Poultry	7384.00	11904.72	61.22

Source : <https://dahd.nic.in/animal-husbandry-statistics>

Number of Households Engaged in rearing of different types of Livestock in Project districts

Green-Ag Project

District	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	Pig	Backyard Poultry	Poultry Farm
Morena	52033	214166	21938	617	827	2194	6
Sheopur	48761	35025	15275	450	354	2964	0

Source: Livestock Census, 2012

Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

Indigenous and Exotic livestock population in Project districts (2012)

Green-Ag Project

District	Cattle 2012			Buffalo 2012	Sheep 2012			Goat 2012	Pig 2012		
	Exotic/Indigenous	Indigenous	Total Cattle		Exotic/Indigenous	Indigenous	Total Sheep		Exotic	Indigenous	Total Pig
Morena	12715	129199	141914	623861	54	14704	14758	164010	922	7696	8618
Sheopur	560	244573	245133	144961	444	6817	7261	123704	59	3255	3314

19th Livestock census Madhya Pradesh - 2012

Source : Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh

Indigenous and Exotic livestock population in Project districts (2019)

Green-Ag Project

District	Cattle 2019			Buffalo 2019	Sheep 2019			Goat 2019	Pig 2019		
	Exotic	Indigenous	Total Cattle		Exotic	Indigenous	Total Sheep		Exotic	Indigenous	Total Pig
Morena	30621	77927	108548	685578	671	5419	6090	23899	523	3863	4386
Sheopur	3808	260305	264113	198624	1	3731	3732	46391	0	2849	2849

20th Livestock census Madhya Pradesh - 2019

Source : Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh

Green-Ag Project

Indigenous and Exotic livestock population in Project districts (Percentage change between 2012 and 2019)

District	Cattle			Buffalo	Sheep			Goat	Pig		
	Exotic/C.B. Cattle	Indigenous	Total Cattle		Exotic /C.B. Sheep	Indigenous	Total Sheep		Exotic	Indigenous	Total Pig
Morena	141	-40	-24	10	1143	-63	-59	-85	-43	-50	-49
Sheopur	580	6	8	37	-100	-45	-49	-62	-100	-12	-14

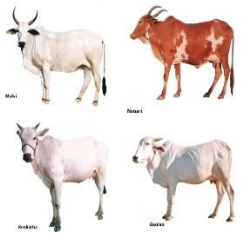
19th Livestock census Madhya Pradesh – 2012

Source : Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh

Green-Ag Project

Distribution of Madhya Pradesh's major Cattle Breed

Breed	Distribution
Malvi	Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam districts and adjacent areas.
Nimari	Khargaon / West Nimar & Badwani. Central parts of Khargaon & Badwani districts, Dhar district and adjacent areas.
Kenkatha	Panna, Tikamgarh, Chatterpur. They are bred along the banks of this river in Tikamgarh & part of UP.
Gaolao	Blaghat, Monera, Gwalior.




Source : Dairying in Madhya Pradesh - A Statistical Profile 2019

Green-Ag Project

Distribution of Madhya Pradesh's major Buffalo Breed

Breed	Distribution
Bhadawari	The breeding areas are Ambah & Porsa tehsils of Morena as well as Mahangaon tehsil of Bhind district, Gwalior.




Bhadawari

Source : Dairying in Madhya Pradesh - A Statistical Profile 2019

Green-Ag Project

Goat Breeds of Madhya Pradesh

Name	Districts
Jamunapari	Bhind, Morena



Source : Native Breeds of Domestic Animals of Madhya Pradesh, XI

Green-Ag Project

Annual Productions of Milk, Egg and Meat in MP and Project Districts (2015-16)


District	Milk Production (000 Tonnes)	Egg Production (In Lakh)	Meat Production (000 Tonnes)
Madhya Pradesh	12126.20	1441.36	73.00
Morena	587.47	25.21	0.57
Sheopur	253.73	17.44	0.34

Source: State Agriculture Infrastructure Development Plan (SAIDP)-2017-2010. Department of FW&AD, MP, Bhopal

Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

Green-Ag Project

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1. Livestock scenario in Madhya Pradesh
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Fisheries Green-Ag Project

- MP is a land locked state.
- Hence, all of the fisheries (both capture and culture) undertaken only in ponds/tanks, reservoir and rivers.
- Presence of rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs of small and medium irrigation projects - scope of pisciculture.
- During 2017-18, inland fish production was 143.42 thousand tons in MP.
- Steady growth over the years.
- Inland fish production in Morena (602 tons) and Sheopur (1017 tons).
- In Sheopur, fish production per rural person is higher than Morena.
- Area under ponds and tanks are higher in Morena (3579 Ha) compared to Sheopur.
- Morena has 8976 Ha of area under reservoir - great potential of development of fisheries in Morena.

Trend in Fish Production in Madhya Pradesh

Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

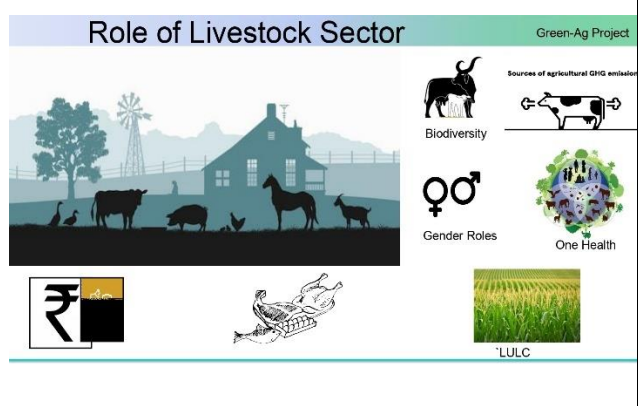
Inland Fisheries in Project Districts (Undated) Green-Ag Project

District	Inland Fish Production (MT)	Annual Fish Production per Rural Person (kg)	Area Under Ponds and Tanks (Ha)	Area under Reservoir (Ha)
Morena	602	0.38	3579	8976
Sheopur	1017	1.64	1037	0

Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

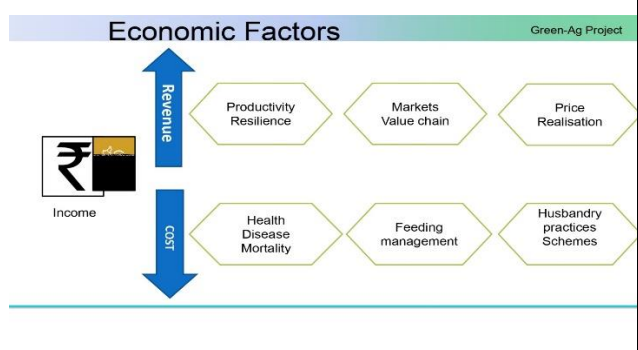
Contents Green-Ag Project

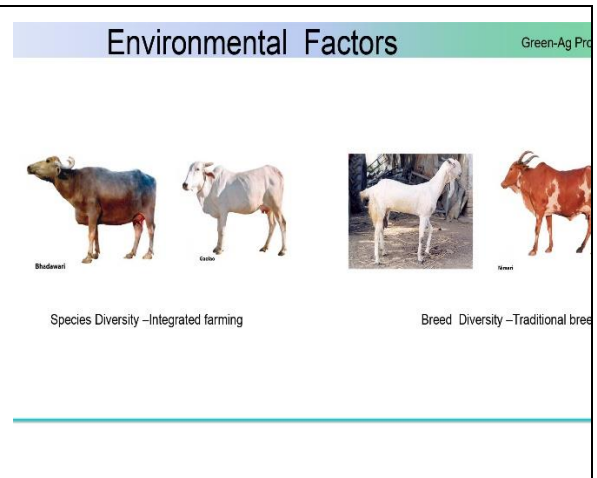
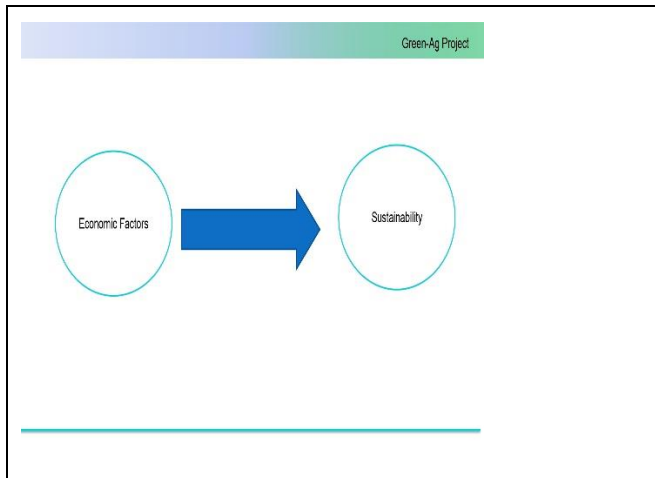
- Livestock scenario in Madhya Pradesh
- Fisheries sector
- Major focus areas under livestock sector**
- Madhya Pradesh livestock Sector and its challenges
- Livestock related Activities and Targets in Results Framework



Role of Livestock Sector Green-Ag Project

Economic factors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm incomes Livelihoods Value chains
Environmental Factors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional breeds improvement, promotion through value chain, Sustainable livestock management Disease management, monitoring and reporting Land use and land conversions
Social factors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender roles Household nutrition Resource ownership and access Support institutions





Environmental Factors Green-Ag Project

One Health
Management practices
Breed Improvement
Disease Monitoring and Surveillance
Feed Management
Sources of agricultural GHG emissions
Carrying Capacity

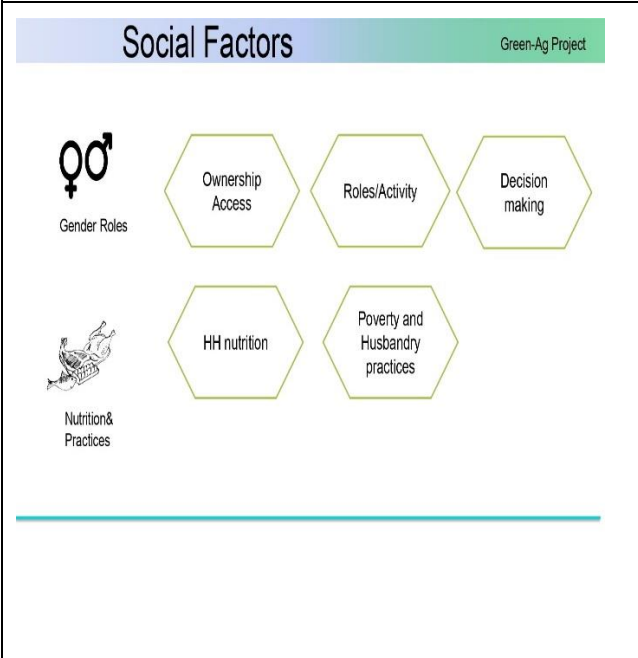
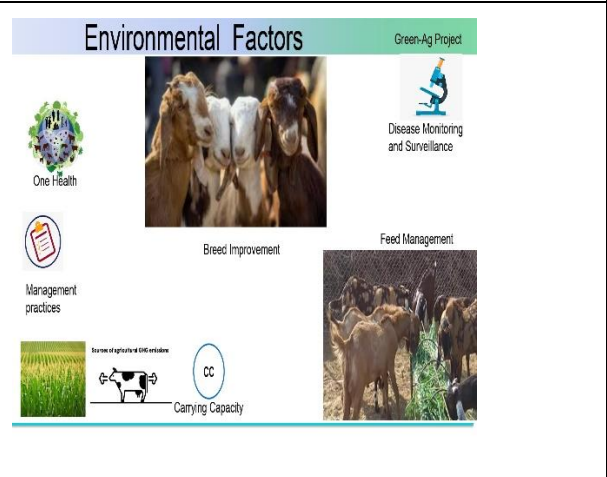
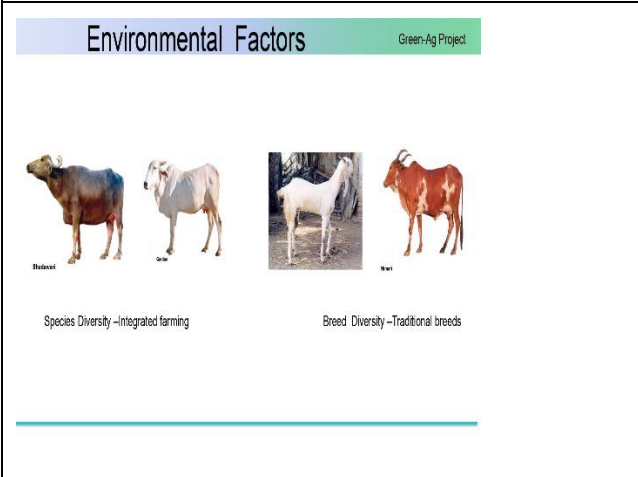
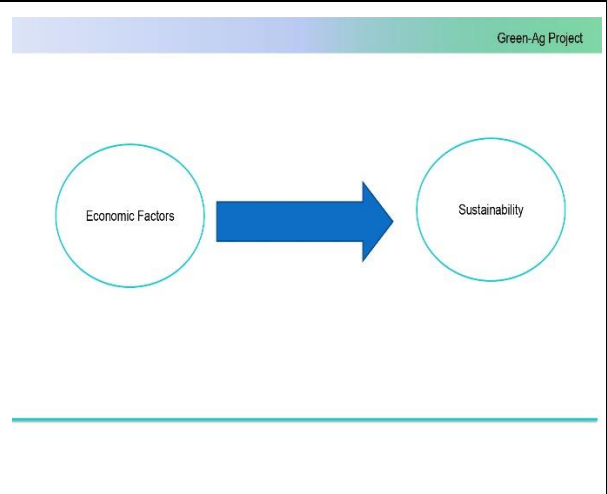
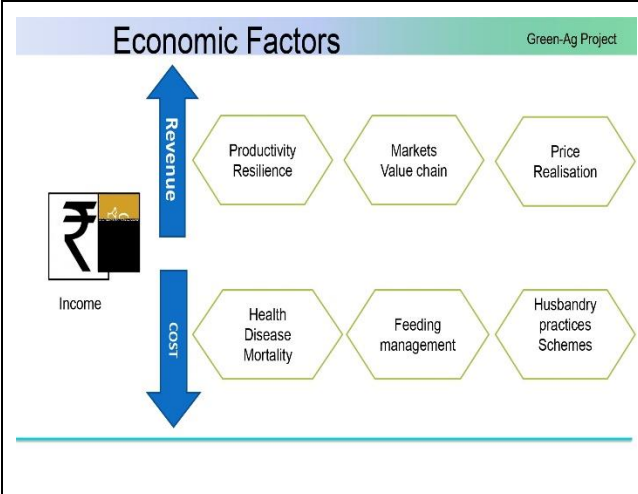
- Contents** Green-Ag Project
1. Livestock scenario in Madhya Pradesh
 2. Fisheries sector
 3. **Major focus areas under livestock sector**
 4. Madhya Pradesh livestock Sector and its challenges
 5. Livestock related Activities and Targets in Results Framework

Role of Livestock Sector Green-Ag Project

Biodiversity
Gender Roles
One Health
LULC

Role of Livestock Sector Green-Ag Project

Economic factors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm incomes Livelihoods Value chains
Environmental Factors	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional breeds improvement, promotion through value chain, Sustainable livestock management Disease management, monitoring and reporting Land use and land conversions
Social factors	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender roles Household nutrition Resource ownership and access Support institutions



- ### Contents Green-Ag Project
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1. Livestock scenario in Madhya Pradesh
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 3. Major focus areas
 4. **Challenges and Intervention Architecture in livestock Sector in Madhya Pradesh**
 5. Livestock related Activities and Targets in Results Framework

Challenges in the Livestock Sector

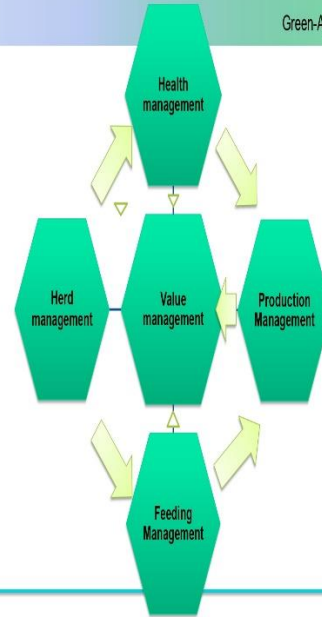
Green-Ag Project

- **Free Grazing** - Open grazing resulting in degradation of grassland habitat.
- **Unsustainable Livestock Population** – Livestock load greater than the bearing capacity of the ecosystem.
- **Declining Health of Livestock** - Mixed breeds of poor / lower quality pedigree cattle, poorly fed, and some of them affected by “botulism”.
- **Feral Cattle** - Stray bulls degenerating the breed, and competing with other livestock population for food and water.
- **Stray dogs** – big menace within DNP for small wild animals in general and GIBs eggs in particular.

Livestock intervention architecture

5 components of the framework (HHFPV)

1. Herd Management
2. Health Management
3. Feeding Management
4. Production Management
5. Value Management



Green-Ag Project

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Green-Ag Project



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Result Framework and targets

Green-Ag Project

Outcome:

2.2: Capacity-building program established with local communities engaging in agro-ecological production and conservation learning

Number of households implementing improved livestock management – including nutrition and fodder management (e.g. community fodder banks) –contributing to conservation of global environmental values.	Madhya Pradesh: 6,000
	Mizoram: TBC
	Odisha: 22,500
	Rajasthan: 6,000
	Uttarakhand: 10,000

Green-Ag Project

- Output 2.2.1:**
Capacities for implementation of FFS on Livestock Management built/ enhanced
- Activity 2.2.1.1: Orientation in FFS on livestock management
 - Activity 2.2.1.3: Curriculum development workshops on Livestock Management
 - Activity 2.2.1.5: Capacity development on FFS in Livestock Management
- Output 2.2.2**
Local stakeholders trained in Green Value Chain development and Ecotourism-
- Activity 2.2.2.2: Curriculum development support for Green Value Chains linked to agro-biodiversity
- Output 2.2.3**
Raise community awareness-raising for wider stakeholder support for in Green Landscape management
- Activity 2.2.3.2: Establishment of Green Landscape Information Platforms
 - Activity 2.2.3.3: Capacity development on Green Value Chains

Green-Ag Project

- Output 2.2.4**
Community based natural resources management plans designed and implemented in target Green landscapes
- Activity 2.2.4.1: Green Landscape plan implementation
- Output 2.2.5**
Agro-ecological management measures livestock management to improve productivity and profits (with reducing threat to GEBs) identified, designed and promoted
- Activity 2.2.5.1: Provide technical backstopping for implementation of Green Landscape plans in project states
 - Activity 2.2.5.2: Implement Field Schools on Livestock Management

Annexure 10: Session 6: Green-Ag: Natural Resource Management

<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change</p> <p>gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY INVESTING IN OUR PLANET</p> <h2>Natural Resource Management</h2> <p>Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes</p>  	<p>Before we start....</p> <p>Green-Ag Project</p> <p>What do you understand by the term natural resources ?</p> <p>Can you identify some natural resources around you?</p> 
<p>Natural Resources</p> <p>Green-Ag Project</p> 	<p>What is Natural Resource Management (NRM)?</p> <p>Green-Ag Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRM refers to the sustainable management of natural resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Water Soil Fauna Flora Minerals <p>for both present and future generations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRM includes land use planning, water management, biodiversity conservation, etc. Recognizes- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> people and their livelihoods, their dependence on these natural resources, and community action in enhancing quantity and quality of these resources.  
<p>Why is management of Natural resources necessary?</p> <p>Green-Ag Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain ecological balance Avoid over consumption of resources Prevent further degradation of resources Improve quality of resources Ensure sustainable supply and growth of natural resources    	<p>Green-Ag Project</p> <p>Natural Resources in Project Landscape</p>





Faunal Biodiversity Green-Ag Project

Largest gharial population in the world

High density of Ganges River Dolphin, Indian Mugger crocodile, Red-crowned Roofed Turtle and Otter

Important Bird Area – Nesting ground: Indian skimmer, Black bellied tern, small Indian pratincole, Staging ground for migratory waterfowl





Taxonomical Group	Species
Butterflies	37
Fishes	148
Reptiles	56
Birds	308
Mammals	60

Agrobiodiversity in Landscape Green-Ag Project

Sheopur- Wheat, Rice, Soybean, Gram, Pearl millet, Mustard, Sesame, Black lentil (urad)

Morena- Wheat, Pigeon pea, Gram, Pearl millet, Mustard, Potato





Threats to the Landscape Green-Ag Project



Threats to the Landscape Green-Ag Project

Can you identify some of the threats being faced by the Chambal Landscape?

Threats to Chambal Landscape Green-Ag Project

- Ingress of ravines in table land due to unsustainable use of natural resources** by local communities
- Threat to the Chambal river ecosystem** from unsustainable cropping and livestock management practices
- Sand mining**
- Loss of agrobiodiversity** – particularly indigenous medicinal, aromatic plants and local land race of agriculture crops

Proposed Interventions – Community based Natural Resource Management Green-Ag Project

- Support community-based management **plans** and their implementation
- Participatory **assessment of existing natural resources** in the landscape
- Participatory management** of natural resources and usufruct sharing;
- Protect **critical habitat** for globally important biodiversity
- Address Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC)**
- Promote and conserve **indigenous medicinal and aromatic plants** ;
- Promote **Community-based Ecotourism**;
- Support documentation and use of **Indigenous Traditional Knowledge**




Proposed Interventions – Community based Natural Resource

Green-Ag Project

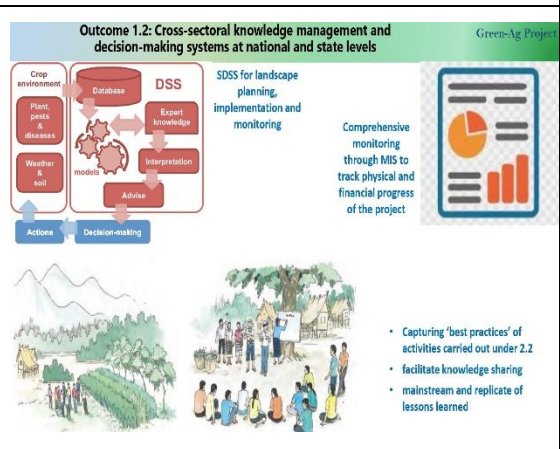
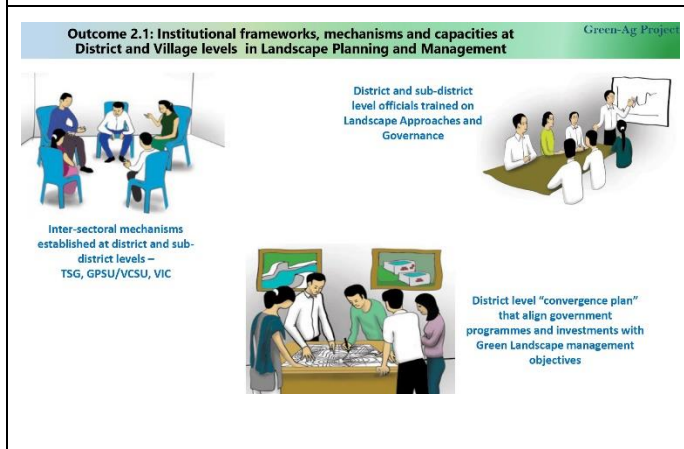
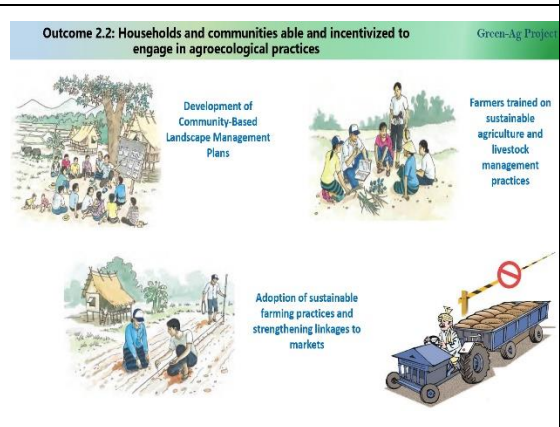
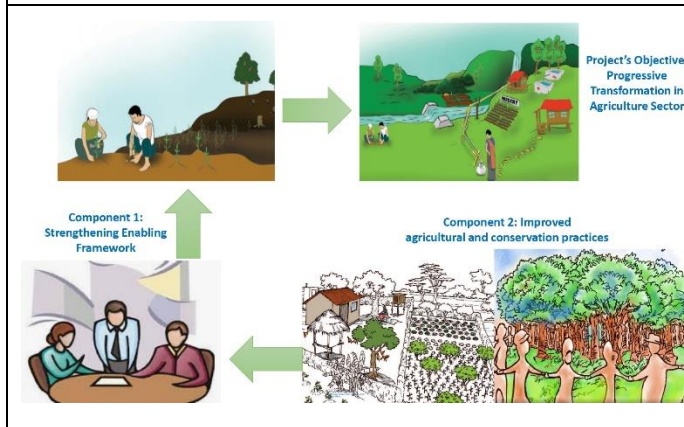
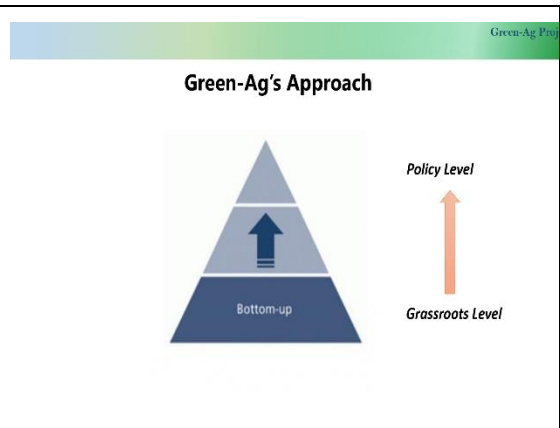
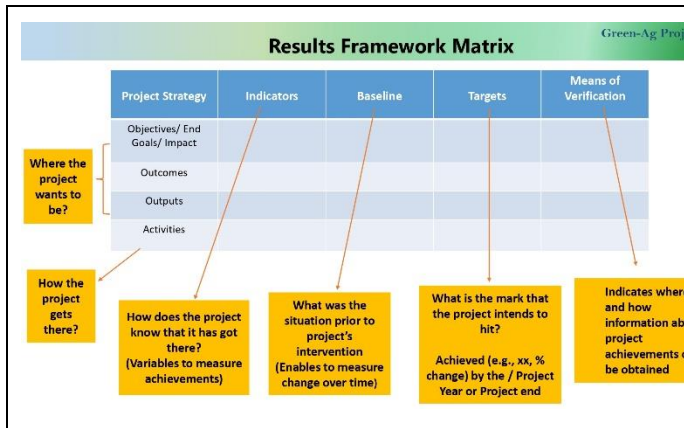
Management

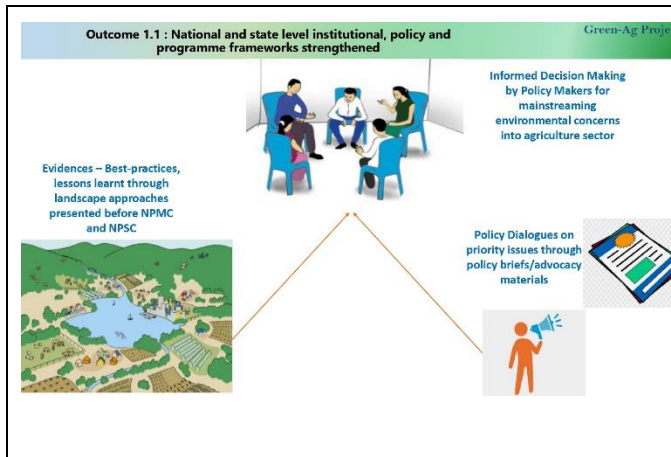
- Identifying **indigenous/suitable agriculture produce** for sustainable value chains ;
- Incentivize farmers to **grow local land-races/suitable crops with minimal damage to environment** ;
- Support **community seed banks** for identified agriculture produce;
- Promote **agroecological practices**, including sustainable soil and water management;
- Strengthen/ establish **green value chains** ;
- Facilitate **linkages for local procurement** by social safety net programs.



Annexure 11: Session 7: Results Framework

<p>Green-Ag Project</p> <p>Results Framework</p>	<p>What are Results- A Real-Life Illustration</p>										
<p>Results Chain – A Real-Life Illustration</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Inputs</th> <th>Activities</th> <th>Outputs</th> <th>Outcomes</th> <th>Impact</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Money, Time, Human Resources (Trainers/Coaches, friends and family), Plan, Materials, Resources, etc.</td> <td>Exercising (even outdoors); Eating Healthy; Vacation; Quality Time with family & friends etc.; Sleeping for 8 hours; Vacation</td> <td>% of body fat reduced; Reduced anxiety and disorders; Sound sleep; Healthy relationships with family and friends etc.</td> <td>Stronger Immune System; Longer Life; Energy, Strength and Endurance; Improved Appearance; Better Moods; Effective Work-Life Balance etc.</td> <td>Holistic Lifestyle and well-being</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact	Money, Time, Human Resources (Trainers/Coaches, friends and family), Plan, Materials, Resources, etc.	Exercising (even outdoors); Eating Healthy; Vacation; Quality Time with family & friends etc.; Sleeping for 8 hours; Vacation	% of body fat reduced; Reduced anxiety and disorders; Sound sleep; Healthy relationships with family and friends etc.	Stronger Immune System; Longer Life; Energy, Strength and Endurance; Improved Appearance; Better Moods; Effective Work-Life Balance etc.	Holistic Lifestyle and well-being	<p>Results Chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear flow diagram that links activities to outputs, outcomes and impacts Depicts a logical relationship of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> inputs leading to activities, that produce outputs, which result in a medium-term change (or outcomes), and subsequently result in a long-term change (impact).
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact							
Money, Time, Human Resources (Trainers/Coaches, friends and family), Plan, Materials, Resources, etc.	Exercising (even outdoors); Eating Healthy; Vacation; Quality Time with family & friends etc.; Sleeping for 8 hours; Vacation	% of body fat reduced; Reduced anxiety and disorders; Sound sleep; Healthy relationships with family and friends etc.	Stronger Immune System; Longer Life; Energy, Strength and Endurance; Improved Appearance; Better Moods; Effective Work-Life Balance etc.	Holistic Lifestyle and well-being							
<p>Results Chain – An Illustration of a Project Intervention</p>	<p>What is a Results Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizes the expected results of a project into a series of "if-then" relationships Shows what the project wants to achieve and how it wants to achieve its overall objective. Serves both as planning and management tool Provides the basis for monitoring & evaluation 										





Decoding Green-Ag Results Framework Green-Ag Project

Component 1: Strengthen enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream GDB (policies, priorities and practices) into India's agricultural sector

CODE	OUTCOMES / RESULTS INDICATORS	TARGET
1.1	National and state-level institutional, policy and programme frameworks strengthened to integrate environmental priorities and resilience into the agricultural sector to enhance delivery of GDB across landscapes of target conservation concerns	
1.1-11	Number of state policy recommendations/jointly new policies in different states will be counted separately, to integrate agro-ecological approaches in agriculture and allied sectors	12 (at least 2/State & 2 National)
1.1-12	Number of State plans to converge Green Landscape concerns with other line departments and ensure beyond project targeted landscapes	5 state plans
1.1.1	National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established and institutionalized to facilitate cross-sectoral support to mainstream environmental priorities in the agriculture sector	
1.1.1-11	Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established	6 (1 National, 5 State-level)
1.1.1-12	Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees institutionalized	6 (1 National, 5 State-level)

1.1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1

1.1-11 stands for Component 1, Indicator 1 of (Outcome 1)

1.1.1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1

1.1.1-11 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 1 (of Output 1)

Decoding Green-Ag Results Framework Green-Ag Project

CODE	OUTCOMES / OUTPUTS/RESULTS INDICATORS	TARGET
1.1.1	National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established and institutionalized to facilitate cross-sectoral support to mainstream environmental priorities in the agriculture sector	
1.1.1-11	Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established	6 (1 Natl, 5 State)
1.1.1-12	Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees institutionalized	6 (1 Natl, 5 State)
1.1.1.1	National Project Monitoring Committee Meetings (NPMC) Meetings	
1.1.1.1-11	Number of NPMC meetings conducted	28 (Qtrly)

1.1.1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1

1.1.1-11 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 1 (of Output 1)

1.1.1.1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1, Activity 1

1.1.1.1-11 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1, Activity 1, Indicator 1 (of Activity 1)

Activity Green-Ag Project

Identify the outcome, output, activity and indicators for all these elements in the below table

2.1	Institutional frameworks, mechanisms and capacities at District and Village levels to support Green Landscape Management Plans development and implementation for target landscapes.
2.1-11	Number of Green Landscape management plans promoting agro-ecological approaches, within the landscape endorsed/developed and under implementation by stakeholders.
2.1.5	District level "convergence plans" align Govt. programmes and investments with Green Landscape management objectives, which incentivize agro-ecological approaches
2.1.5-11	Number of convergence plans developed (8 districts)
2.1.5.1	Convergence and Planning Workshops with TSG (aligned with 2.1.2.3)
2.1.5.1-11	Number of Convergence and Planning Workshops with TSG
2.1.5.1-12	Number of line departments represented in each Convergence and Planning Workshops

Annexure 12: Session 8: Capacity Enhancement

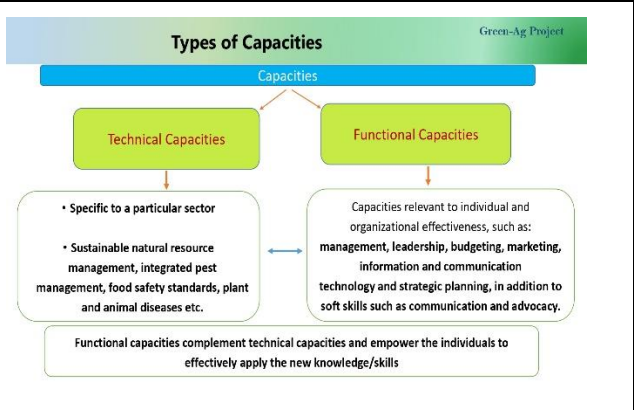
<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY</p> <h2>Green-Ag Project</h2> <h3>Capacity Enhancement</h3>	<p>Green-Ag Project</p> <h3>Presentation Outline</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Capacity? • What is Capacity Development? • Types of Capacities • Capacity Development: Three Dimensions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual Dimension • Organizational Dimension • Enabling Environment
<p>Green-Ag Project</p> <h3>Few Questions to Ponder</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you good at every task you undertake? • Do you ever feel the need for additional information or skills that will help you perform your tasks more efficiently and effectively? • What do you understand by the term capacity? 	<p>Green-Ag Project</p> <h3>What is capacity?</h3> <p>When a person has capacity to make a particular decision, they can do the following:</p>
<p>Green-Ag Project</p> <h3>Definition of Capacity</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability of people, organizations, and society as a whole to manage their affairs successfully. • Ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand, • analyze, • make choices, • develop plan, • achieve set targets, • reflect on outcomes of actions, • move towards a vision, • change and transform. 	<p>Green-Ag Project</p> <h3>Question to Participants</h3> <p>Does capacity development involve starting at a point zero to create something new with the use of external expertise?</p> <p>Does it involve building on existing capacities?</p>

What is Capacity Development?

Green-Ag Project

- Process whereby individuals, organizations and society as a whole **strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity** over time
- **Acknowledges and respects inherent capacity** and organic development processes which stems from within
- Addresses **need to support and or facilitate processes that are already underway**
- An approach that **builds on existing skills and knowledge**, driving a dynamic and flexible process of change





Question to Participants

Green-Ag Project

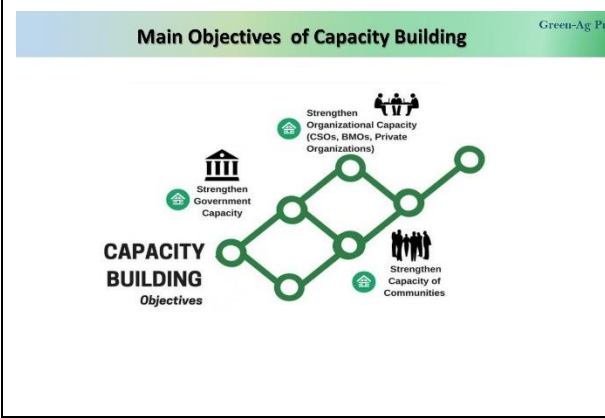
Is it enough if individual capacities are developed?

If a farmer's capacity or a government official's capacities are enhanced, will it serve the greater purpose?

Three Dimensions to Capacity Development

Green-Ag Project

- Individual, organizational, and enabling environment
- **Three dimensions** are interdependent and influence overall impact of a CD intervention
- **Technical and functional capabilities need to be enhanced across these three dimensions**
- Need to understand the **linkages between levels and complexity of the whole system**
- Systems approach: Understanding capacities of the three dimensions, identifying areas for strengthening capacities, and designing appropriate interventions require a holistic perspective and an analytical view



Individual Dimension

Green-Ag Project

- Capacities developed at the **individual dimension** leads to changes in **skills, behaviors and attitudes**
- **includes strengthening of knowledge, skills, motivation and values.**
- Reinforce acquired knowledge through application; develop new skills through practice and experimentation; develop new attitudes which will be consistent with local culture and practice.
- **Empower individuals** and increase their potential to achieve their own goals.

KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION
 Now, I know the importance of sustainable agricultural practices like natural farming.
 Chemical inputs kill all insects, while eco-pesticide management seeks to balance the ecosystem so that insects exist in normal numbers and never reach infestation levels.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT
 I have used and applied natural repellents I learn & learnt with the help of technology like backpack sprayers and slanting bar crops.

CHANGE IN ATTITUDES
 I am motivated to continue using natural farming practices and strongly believe in not harming my environment and improve quality of lives.

Capacity Building of Farmers on Natural Farming

Capacity Building at Individual Level

I need not worry about crop yield and quality of soil on my farm.
 I understand the importance of rearing livestock in my farms. Their manure is a rich source of nutrients which helps increase my crop productivity and helps in production of biogas which serves my fuel needs.

Now, I know where I can feed for my animals. The crop-residues are a valuable low cost feed resource for livestock.

Organization Dimension Green-Ag Project

- Refers to the **collective capability of members** to achieve their organization's goals
- Aims to **strengthen performance within and between the organizations**
- Intra Organization:** Internal policies, arrangements, procedures, frameworks, human and financial resources
- Inter Organization:** Horizontal and Vertical coordination between and within organizations and institutions including at the local and landscape levels
- Multi-stakeholder and Multi-actor platforms, processes and networks**

POLICY PROCEDURE

Strengthening Performance within (Intra) an Organization Green-Ag Project
 Illustration: Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU), Green-Ag Project

Knowledge generated gradually becomes internalised and institutionalised in the GLIU and subsequently enhances the performance of the GLIU

GLIU Technical Experts identify current good practices and pilot them in the landscape. The learnings from such practices further enhances their skillset and knowledge.

GLIU Technical Experts use newly acquired knowledge / experience in their jobs with right incentives and support

Knowledge sharing amongst GLIU Technical Experts during their collaborations will increase their overall awareness

GLIU Technical Experts come from diverse technical domains with varied set of experiences for a common cause/ objective

Collaborate Communicate Create

Inter Organizational and Institutional Strengthening Green-Ag Project
 Illustration: Technical Support Group (TSG), Green-Ag Project

The State departments may have mandates which are conflicting to each other's objectives. Representatives of state departments, civil society, community institutions, extension bodies etc., constitute TSG in Green-Ag project

There is increasing evidence of deforestation and degradation of natural resources due to unsustainable agricultural and livestock management practices

With limited land and water resources being utilized for agricultural practices throughout the year, there is limited scope for grazing and water needs of animals

I want to enhance crop yield and carry out agricultural practices throughout the year with the help of modern intensive inputs

Representative of Dept. of Forests
 Representative of Dept. of Animal Husbandry
 Representative of Dept. of Agriculture

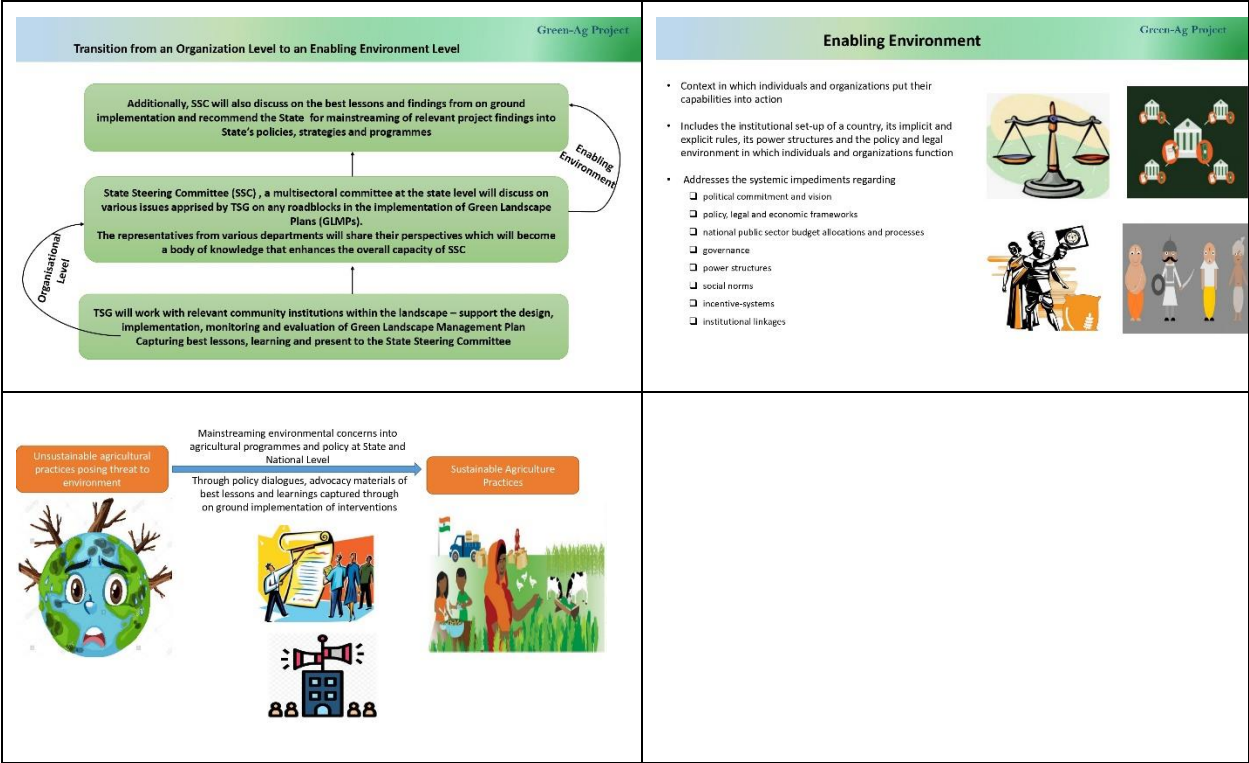
Inter Organizational and Institutional Training – Technical Support Group Green-Ag Project

A **multisectoral platform** at district level engaging with different stakeholders to **build consensus** among them and underscores the **importance of a collaborative approach** to achieve the project's overall objective

Multisectoral Coordination

Representative of Dept. of Agriculture
 Representative from PFI's/KVAs/Gram Sabha etc.
 Representative of Dept. of Animal Husbandry
 Representative of Dept. of Forests

Creating synergies between different stakeholders and dovetailing existing resources with project resources to facilitate landscape planning and management




Annexure 13: Session 9: Gender Mainstreaming




Gender Mainstreaming & Social Inclusion

Green-Ag

Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh
11 October 2022




Woman/Man?





Profession

Cook

Farmer

Plumber

Nurse

Builder/Construction worker

Words

Dancing

Guns

Cleaning

Office

Pink and blue

> Why do most of us agree?
> How do we know?
> Do we truly think – in terms of girls or boy's things?

What is Gender?

- ✎ **Socially constructed attributes and opportunities** associated with being male and female
- ✎ **how our society defines masculinity and femininity** in terms appropriate behavior for men and women
- ✎ **Both men & women play a crucial role**





What is Social Inclusion?

Improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society – improving **ability, opportunity, & dignity** of those **disadvantaged** on the basis of their **identity**.

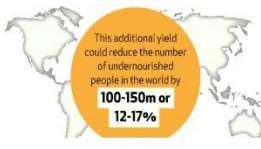
- Poor
- Landless
- Women
- Indigenous/STs

Why Mainstream?


Women's participation increases **agricultural output and food security**

The yield gap between men and women farmers averages around **20-30%** mostly due to differences in resource use


Given equal access to resources as men, women would achieve the same yield levels, boosting total agricultural output in developing countries by **2.5-4%**




Women's participation in sustainable forest management leads to improved **forest conservation** and enhanced **livelihoods**



Women as agents of change contribute to **climate resilience building**



When you invest in the health, rights, and wellbeing of girls and women, there is a ripple effect and everybody wins.



Girls and women spend **90%** of their **earned income on their families**, while men spend only **30-40%**.



Women constitute **30%** of agri labour and all workers – **79%**

Landowners – **13.96%**

Social norms and practices affect land ownership, increase HH care burden, reduce access to education and training, participation in decision-making, wage gap

Extension services and Credit

Only **11%** have deposit a/cs and **5%** receive extn services

10% of the aid (agri, forest, fishing) to women

Women in Agriculture (Current Status)

Feminisation of Agriculture

Additional burden, access to credit/trainings, machinery

Climate change magnifies existing inequalities and vulnerabilities – crop failure, water scarcity, displacement

Social/caste diff. – Dalit and STs women – illiteracy, low access to legal/health, lack awareness about rights

Mainstreaming Gender & Social Inclusion in Green-Ag project

Project is committed to improve the status of women by **increasing their participation and decision-making** at the household and community level, by **increasing their access to knowledge, information and technology** and by **enhancing livelihoods opportunities and incomes**. The project will also **improve their access to government programmes, schemes and services** on forest management, sustainable agriculture, livestock management etc.

Voices of women and indigenous communities will be incorporated in project implementation through the Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC).



0 Promoting gender equality is not relevant to the project because this has no human or social component

1 Promoting gender equality is not the main objective. **Gender dimensions are systematically integrated in the project**

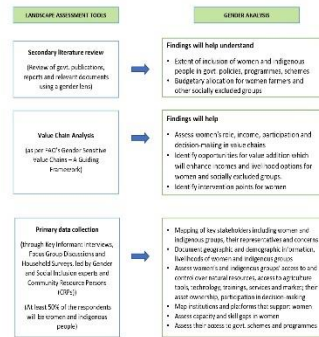
2 The project's main objective is to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

Green-Ag project will focus on

- Improving women's participation and decision-making
- Building women's skills and capacities
- Promoting sustainable livelihoods and income opportunities for women



Gender Analysis



Gender & Social Inclusion - Project Interventions

Multi-sectoral Committees

- NPSC: MoAFW, MoEFCC, MoRD – women specific interventions
- SSC/TSG: WCD & Dept of Social Welfare; ST/SC Welfare

Gram Panchayat Support Units, Village Implementation Committees (GPSU & VIC)

- Women - at least **1/3rd** of the members
- At least **two** members from indigenous communities
- At least **one** member of the landless class

Convergence Plans: MGNREGA, National Agri Policy, Policy for Empowerment of Women, NRLM, etc.

Gender & Social Inclusion - Project Interventions

Capacity building

- **Gender-specific and gender sensitive curriculum** with engagement of women
- Training of district-level **Technical and Extension Staff**
- **Green Landscape Governance** - At least one third representation of women

Community interventions

- **NRM and Value Chain interventions** for women and indigenous people
- 33% representation or exclusive women VC
- Enhance access to credit, inputs, trainings and markets
- FPO participation
- Enhance livelihoods and incomes

Gender & Social Inclusion - Project Interventions



Training programme for women on "Designing Nutrition Gardens"

Farmer Field Schools

- 40,000 women (Od-12,000) will be participating and benefitting from FFSS.
- Women exclusive FFSS – culture related or topics require a women-specific FFS
- FFSS at venues accessible to women and convenient times

Gender in Communication



1 Policy Dialogue & Studies

- Dialogues to promote gender & SI
- Background/Concept note gender-specific data/information
- Participation of organization's working for empowerment of women & Schedule Tribes

2 Awareness raising

- Communication channels and tools preferred by women and indigenous groups



3 Communication products

- Break gender stereotypes e.g. women as leaders, speaker
- Be sensitive to colours, language/words used, posture, etc.
- Equitable representation of women and men in images
- Use culturally appropriate images and language in communication with indigenous people



Gender & Social Inclusion

Project Resources

Budget

- Earmarked within project activities

Staff

- 1 Gender & FPIC expert (NPMU)
- 5 Gender & Social Inclusion experts (SI)





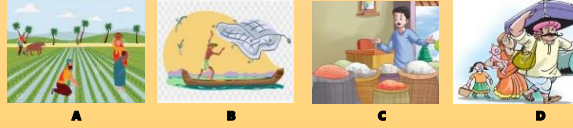




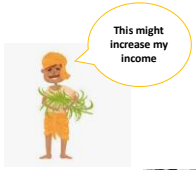




Capacity development


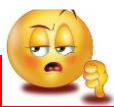




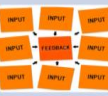



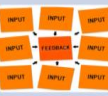



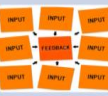
- Gender & FPIC trainings at regular intervals

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Results framework – gender sensitive & specific indicators
- Gender disaggregated data
- Evaluation – UNEG guidance & Gender in Evaluations

Annexure 14: Session 10: Stakeholder Analysis

 <p>Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes</p> <p>STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS & ENGAGEMENT</p>  	<p>FOOD FOR THOUGHT</p> 
<p>Short Story</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once upon a time four families A, B, C and D were living in a village. A was dependent on farming, B was dependent on sea fishing, C had a small shop and D was planning to migrate to city as earning in the village was not enough. A national road project came to the village that required conversion of a chunk of agriculture land to road. One family protested and appealed against the project in the court. 	 <p>A</p>  <p>B</p>  <p>C</p>  <p>D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to you, will all the families be affected in a similar way? Which among these families approached the court and why?
<p>Who is a Stakeholder?</p>    	<p>Who is a Stakeholder?</p> <p>Stakeholders are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons Groups Institutions  <p>can influence or get impacted by the project implementation and outcomes</p>


<p>Influence and impact can be positive or negative</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="background-color: #3498db; padding: 10px; border-radius: 15px; width: 45%;"> <p>+ve influence: support from Gram Panchayat to implement the project smoothly,</p> <p>+vely Impacted by project: Improved incomes of farmers due to better access to inputs and markets</p>  </div> <div style="background-color: #e74c3c; padding: 10px; border-radius: 15px; width: 45%;"> <p>-ve influence: Religious leaders might stop inclusion of specific tribe in the village meeting</p> <p>-vely Impacted by project : Increased workload of women</p>  </div> </div>	<p>Questions to Ponder..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can you please think about two positive and negative impacts Green-Ag project could have? ▪ Can you please think about two positive and negative influencers Green-Ag project could have? 								
<p>Influence/ Impact can be Short Term or Long Term</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="background-color: #f1c40f; padding: 10px; border-radius: 15px; width: 45%;"> <p>Short Term Influence: A research institute conducted small training programme</p> <p>Short-term Impact: Increased income from few goats received on subsidy</p> </div> <div style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 10px; border-radius: 15px; width: 45%;"> <p>Long Term Influence: Sensitized Gram Panchayat members promoting participatory decision making</p> <p>Long-term Impact: Losing Access to land and forest resources</p> </div> </div>	<p>Key Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #2980b9; color: white; padding: 5px;">Collaboration for better adaptability, sustainability and replicability of the project results</td> <td style="background-color: #2980b9; color: white; padding: 5px;">Local ownership and participation of marginalised Groups Including Women, indigenous groups</td> <td style="background-color: #2980b9; color: white; padding: 5px;">Reducing probability of negative impact of the project</td> <td style="background-color: #2980b9; color: white; padding: 5px;">Integrating concerns, needs, and interests of key stakeholders</td> </tr> </table>					Collaboration for better adaptability, sustainability and replicability of the project results	Local ownership and participation of marginalised Groups Including Women, indigenous groups	Reducing probability of negative impact of the project	Integrating concerns, needs, and interests of key stakeholders
									
Collaboration for better adaptability, sustainability and replicability of the project results	Local ownership and participation of marginalised Groups Including Women, indigenous groups	Reducing probability of negative impact of the project	Integrating concerns, needs, and interests of key stakeholders						

Green-Ag Project

Stage 1: Identifying Stakeholders

Think of all those people, groups or institutions in your State, district and landscapes

- who will be potentially affected by your project
- who have influence or power over it
- have an interest in its successful or unsuccessful implementation and outcomes

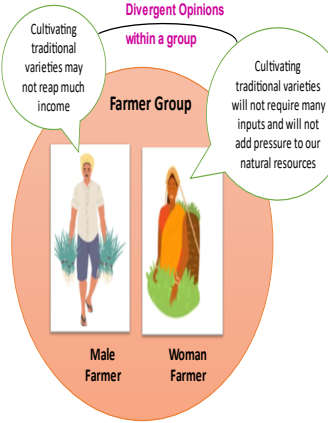


Green-Ag Project

Stakeholder identification should be as specific as possible!

Use of overly general categories such as "local communities", "CSOs", "indigenous people groups" – **(should be avoided ..)**

Divergent Opinions within a group



Farmer Group

Male Farmer Woman Farmer

Green-Ag Project

Group Activity (10 mins)

Identify Key Project Stakeholders for your landscape


District and Block Level Government Stakeholders

State Government Stakeholders

Research & Academic Institutions


Different Community Groups

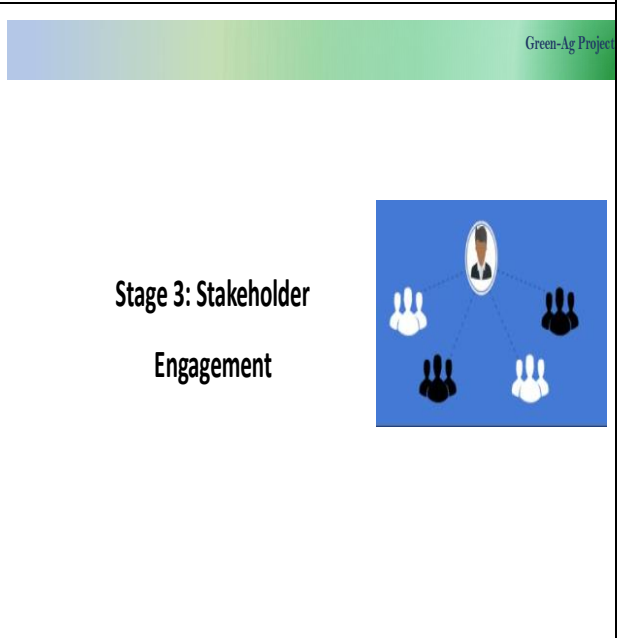
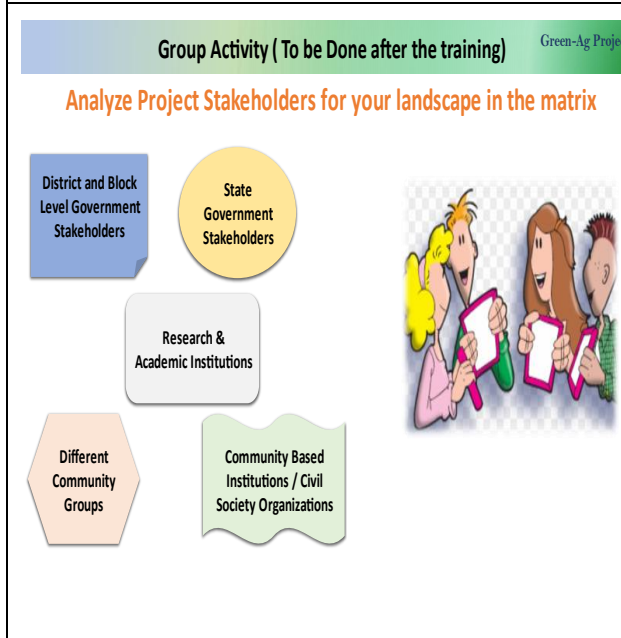
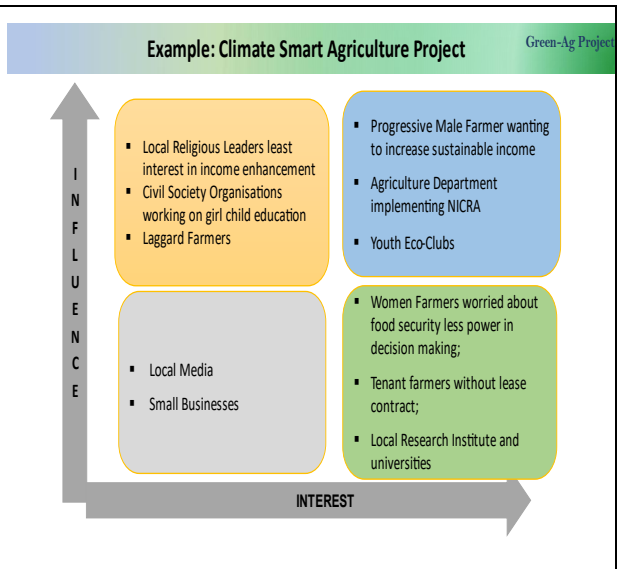
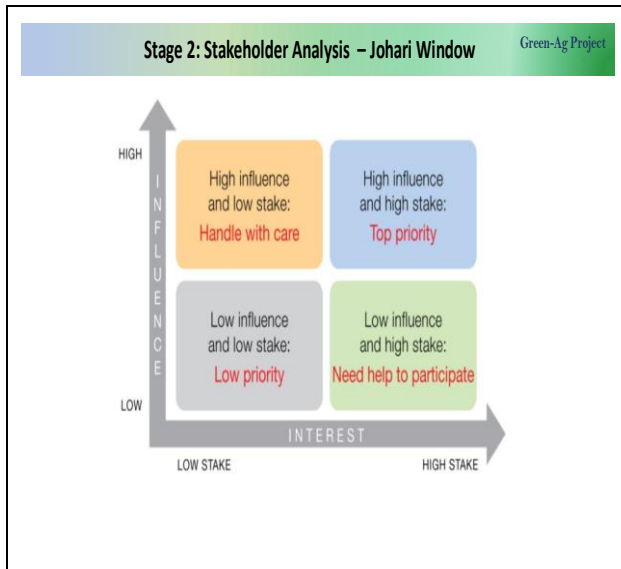
Community Based Institutions / Civil Society Organizations



Green-Ag Project

Stage 2: Stakeholder Analysis (Prioritizing Stakeholders)





- ### Key Questions for Developing a Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Green-Ag Project
- 1. Who**
 - Which stakeholder groups and individuals are to be engaged based on stakeholder analysis?
 - Have potentially marginalized groups and individuals been identified among stakeholders?
 - 2. Why**
 - Why is each stakeholder group participating? (e.g., key stakeholder objectives and interests)
 - 3. What**
 - What is the breadth and depth of stakeholder engagement at each stage of the project cycle?
 - What decisions need to be made through stakeholder engagement?

Green-Ag Project

Key Questions for Developing a Stakeholder Engagement Plan

4. How	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How will stakeholders be engaged? (Strategy and methods including communication) ✓ Are any special measures required to ensure inclusive participation of marginalized or disadvantaged groups
5. When	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is the timeline for engagement activities?
6. Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How have roles and responsibilities for conducting stakeholder engagement been distributed among project partners?
7. Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is the budgetary allocation to undertake stakeholder engagement?

Green-Ag Project

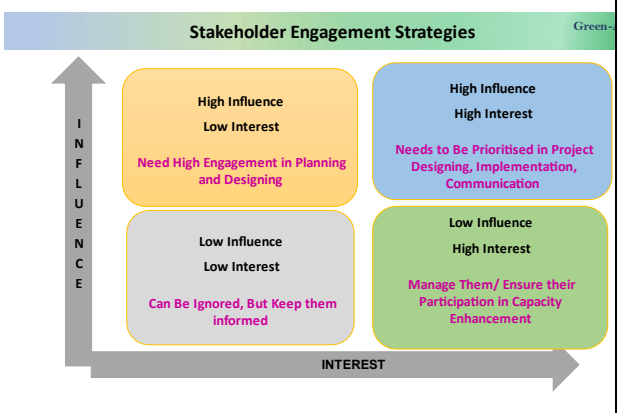
Example: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Key Stakeholders	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Profile	Nature of Engagement	Engagement Strategies and Timing	Information dissemination strategies	Budget
Dept. of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW)	Partner	Government Institution	Nodal agency for this project - oversee the project's design, implementation, and coordination. Key member of Project NPSC – will support impact and progress monitoring, information dissemination, mainstreaming and national replication/upscaling of project's successes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-sectoral and other institutional platforms • Research sharing and policy advocacy events, exposures and field visits • Ensuring Participation in implementing Project Activities - 	Official Website ; National and Regional level publications ; National Dialogues Workshops (including Inception and Knowledge sharing terminal workshops); Project reports	Incorporated in regular budget

Green-Ag Project

Example: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Key Stakeholders	Role in Communities	Nature of Engagement in the Project	Engagement Strategies and Timings	Information dissemination strategies	Budget
Women Farmers	Play a key role in supporting the households and communities Food and nutritional security Generating income through agriculture and rural enterprises, fuelwood collection	Direct Beneficiaries will participate in the implementation of landscape management plans and be part of village mobilization activities. Farmer Field Schools (FFS) will target farmers (including women farmers, IP farmers, etc). Interested farmers will participate in FFS implementation.	Consultation and participation through community meeting such as -VIC meetings in (PY 2 to PY5). - Discussions during village awareness and mobilization meetings in (PY 2), - Meetings for farmer field schools (PY3 to PY5).	Distribution of printed material such as leaflets, pamphlets, fact sheets, notice boards, and visual presentations (posters, wall paintings) in local languages	- 5023 Training Implementation Committee Meetings -5650 Contracts "Social/Gender, B & Capacity Assessment" -5023 Training "FFS on agriculture and livestock"



Find Your Champions

Green-Ag Proj

A Government Official already thinking on the same line

An NGO doing good work on similar lines

A School Teacher worried about village situation

A Youth Group

A woman Farmer concerned about food security

Be Prepared and Attentive

Green-Ag Proj

- Know Your Audience and Prepare According to them
- If you are meeting a large group first time, do a mock discussion within team specially
- In the beginning, please visit the village as a team (at least two people One to carry out discussion while the other one to document)
- Take Consent before Documentation
- Avoid videography or recording if your audience is not comfortable

Phase Out Your Engagement

Green-Ag Project

Continuous Engagement

Meetings on core issues/ topics of the project like FPIC, landscape planning etc.

Find Your Champions

Introductory Meetings For Understanding their Needs, Concerns and Interest








Collect Information about the Stakeholders

Key Takeaways Till Now

Green-Ag Project

- Engagement with Stakeholders is crucial for Ensuring Success, Sustainability and Replicability of the Project.
- Understanding Stakeholders will help us to address their Concerns, Needs and Interest in the Project.
- Stakeholders for a project are diverse and each one of them might have different Interest and Influence on the Project
- Stakeholder Engagement is an ongoing process.

Annexure 15: Session 11: Communication Strategy

 <p style="text-align: center;">Communication</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Inception Workshop Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh 4 June 2022</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes</p> 	<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Communication. 4Ws & 1H approach</h2> <p>Project Objective Catalyze transformative change for India's agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Why?.....purpose > Who should we communicate to?.....audience > What should be communicated?.....message > When?.....timing is crucial > How should we communicate?....tools and methods 
<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Purpose</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">Why do we need to communicate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create awareness and promote adoption of sustainable agricultural practices within community • Promote collective planning among different stakeholders • Facilitate convergence across agriculture, environment and development • Highlight the innovations, best practices, lessons learnt for upscaling • To aid project implementation 	<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag Project</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Message</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">What to communicate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Landscape approach • Project innovations, best practices, lessons, project progress and results achieved • Keep it simple, short and straightforward (3s) • Must encourage community voices, especially women & IPs 
<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Audience</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">Whom to communicate with?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members (GP members, community groups, farmers, women, indigenous people, opinion leaders, sarpanch, faith leaders) • Field level staff of various Government Departments • Media (print and broadcast) • SPMU 	<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag Project</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Tools & Channels</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">How to communicate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Products: Brochures, Leaflets, Pamphlets, Fact sheets, Best practices and Human-interest stories etc. • Formal channels: Newspaper articles, presentations, website • Events: FGDS, Reports • Awareness generation activities: Eco clubs at schools, Information platforms at GP level <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audience (Different channels for different audiences. Well-educated audiences need printed, technical information they can refer to, audio-visual for semi-illiterate/illiterate etc.) • Message (Technical messages are better presented in a document) • Cost-effectiveness (reach out, options available) • Repeat the message and using mix of several channels </div> 


Green-Ag Project

Tools & Channels

How to communicate?




- Products:** Brochures, Leaflets, Pamphlets, Fact sheets, Best practices and Human-interest stories etc.
- Formal channels:** Newspaper articles, presentations, website
- Events:** FGDs, Reports
- Awareness generation activities:** Eco clubs at schools, Information platforms at GP level

- Audience** (Different channels for different audiences. Well-educated audiences need printed, technical information they can refer to, audio-visual for semi-illiterate/illiterate etc.)
- Message** (Technical messages are better presented in a document)
- Cost-effectiveness** (reach out, options available)
- Repeat the message and using mix of several channels**



Green-Ag Project

Visual/Brand Identity

Logo guidelines (sample above)

- Top left – FAO,
- Middle – Govt of India,
- Top right – GEF logo

• **Additionally, use shades of green and blue** in all Green Ag collaterals

Green-Ag Project

Communication Indicators & Targets

2.2.3.1.11 best practices related to sustainable agriculture documented and disseminated	1 Doc per landscape
2.2.3.1.2 best practices related to women's initiatives in sustainable agriculture documented and disseminated	1 Doc per landscape
2.2.3.2.1 lessons and strategies for mainstreaming documented from the field school approach	1 Doc per landscape
2.2.3.3.1 Number of knowledge sharing initiatives within states	2 per landscape
2.1.1.10-11 Number of lessons documented at local level through project monitoring and review (Best practices/barriers)	2 per landscape
2.2.4.3.1 Number of FPIC assessments undertaken and documented	1 per landscape
2.1.4.2 - Document local indigenous knowledge@npxcc	1 per landscape
2.2.3.1 - Raising awareness through Eco-clubs (EC) and volunteers	50 ECs
2.2.3.2 - Establishment of Green Landscape Information Platforms	50- GLIPs
1.1.3.4 - Studies conducted on issues related to environment/ agriculture and allied activities/ wildlife/ biodiversity, etc.	5 (to be anchored by SPMU)
1.1.3-11 Number of knowledge products developed	7 (Inputs to be provided by GIU)

Green-Ag Project

Visual/Brand Identity

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

In short: Green-Ag project. State name can be added



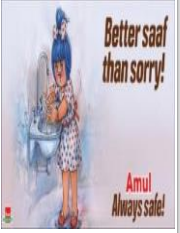



www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in

Green-Ag Project


Success Story

- Identify good/ successful stories
- Issue – Action – Impact
- Catchy title
- Tie your message with something which people can relate to
- Quotes & Quality pictures with credits



Green-Ag Project


Brochure



- Simple and straightforward
- High resolution images (please share on email. Not on whatsapp)
- Representation of women farmers as important as men

Eco Clubs

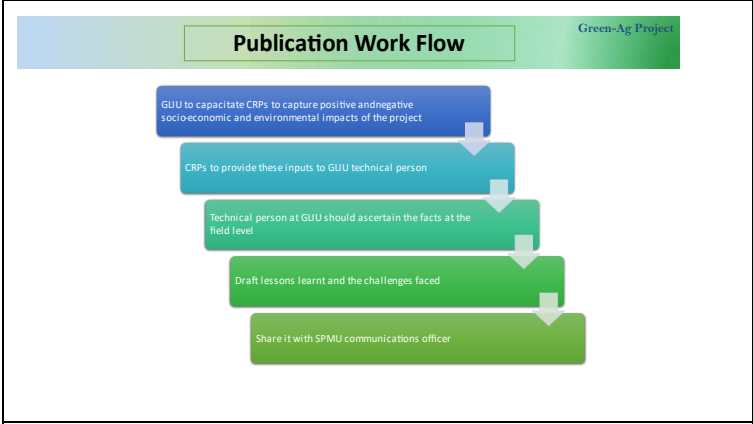
- Awareness raising for Children and youth
- School/College based (or local youth groups) Volunteer Eco-Clubs in the landscape
- Raising awareness on landscape approach and importance of agroecological practices
- Eco-volunteers undertake ecosystem assessments/ biodiversity monitoring and implement community awareness campaigns. (supported with equipment)



Green Landscape Information Platform (GLIP)

- Community awareness & information centre
- Internet, computer, audiovisual equipment, Community Organizer

1. Hub for communities to discuss issues, showcase project innovations
2. Maintains GL database on protected areas, biodiversity, hydrological and meteorological data, local knowledge, including soils and livestock;
3. Access to extension services, weather forecasts, prices, data etc.
4. Farmers learn to use ICT tools - mobile based info & advice systems
5. Farmers make decisions - crop selection




State Communication Plan to be developed by SPMU communications officer.

GLIU to support in developing this plan

1. **Project description:** Green-Ag project overview, landscape description, activities, state implementation architecture.
2. **Communication objectives and principles:** List down communication objectives
3. **Identify and prioritise your Audience**
4. **Communication tools and channels:** For each target audience, identify what key messages you would like to convey and through which communication tools and channels.
5. **Communication workplan with timeline and budget:** Develop an activity-wise communication work plan with indicators, budget and assign responsibilities.

Outcome



Thanks to the Green-Ag project, we now understand the benefits of Sustainable agriculture on the environment and my family's income

Annexure 16: Green-Ag: Operations Management: Staff Management, Procurement, Record Keeping, Monitoring and Reporting

<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change</p> <p>gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY INVESTING IN OUR PLANET</p> <p>Green-Ag: GCP/IND/183/GFF Operations Management : Staff management Procurement, Record Keeping, Monitoring and Reporting</p>  	<p>Green-Ag P</p> <p>What is Operations management?</p>
<p>Green-Ag Project</p>  <p>3</p>	<p>Green-Ag Proj</p> <p>Outlay of my presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Operational Partner Agreement -Staff management -Travel management -Annual Workplan Budget -Procurement -Monitoring -Reporting <p>4</p>
<p>Green-Ag P</p> <p>Operational Partner Agreement (OPA)</p> <p>For implementation of project activities, we require a formal agreement to be signed. So FAO has entered into an Operational Partner Agreement (OPA) with Department of Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh</p> 	<p>Green-Ag Proj</p> <p>Operational Partner – Department of Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Nodal Officer – Director, Department of Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>6</p>

Staff Management

- Most of the recruitments have been completed under SPMU except for few positions. GLIU recruitments have to be completed.
- Regarding other HR rules like leaves, office holidays, office timings the Operational Partner may decide based on STATE HR rules/policies
- It is a good practice to collect these informations and keep record of the same

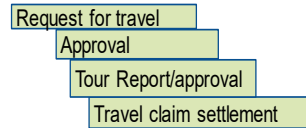


Leave approval process	
Leave Register	Attendance register

Travel Management

The Operational Partner may decide the **travel rules / norms / entitlements** based on State travel rules /norms.

Process could be



Record Keeping

- SPMU/GLIU maintains books and records that are accurate, complete and up-to-date

Procurements	Recruitments	Trainings
Contracts	Project documents	Others as required



- For procurements and recruitments all documents related to **approvals** and the **process** followed to be documented and recorded in their respective files

Procurement (Purchases)



- There are three types of purchases

Expendable Procurement : Purchases such as (stationery, printer cartridges and small items etc.) required for office use

Non Expendable Procurement : Purchases such as Hardwares like computers /laptops/laser printers/office furniture etc)

Procurement for services: Procurement for services such as conducting studies, printing of publications etc

Procurement

- OP uses the state government procurement policies/guidelines for the procurement process.
- Document the process followed and keep the quotations/bid document/any other related information in office files for audit inspections.



Procurement

- All Procurements to be carried out as per State Steering Committee (SSC) approved Annual Workplan Budget & Procurement Plan
- OP to review the procurement plan after six months and make additions/changes if required.
- The revised Procurement Plan should be approved by the SSC.



Procurement (Services)

- In the case of procurement for services (contracts), SPMU/GLIU can finalize the ToRs in consultation with the OP, taking NPMU support if required.
- NPMU to provide technical assistance for the procurement of technical agencies, if requested



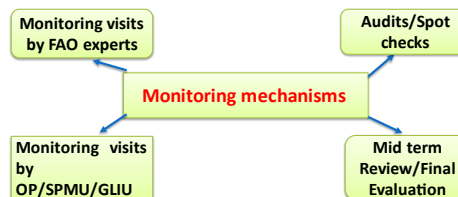
Annual Workplan Budget

- Expenditure beyond allocated budget – Disallowed
- For any deviation – Needs approval of State Steering Committee (SSC) and National Project Monitoring Committee (NPMC)
- For any emergency situations, consultation with detailed justification with FAO

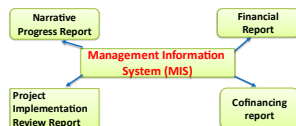
Annual Workplan Budget

- Expenditure beyond allocated budget – Disallowed
- For any deviation – Needs approval of State Steering Committee (SSC) and National Project Monitoring Committee (NPMC)
- For any emergency situations, consultation with detailed justification with FAO

Monitoring









Reporting

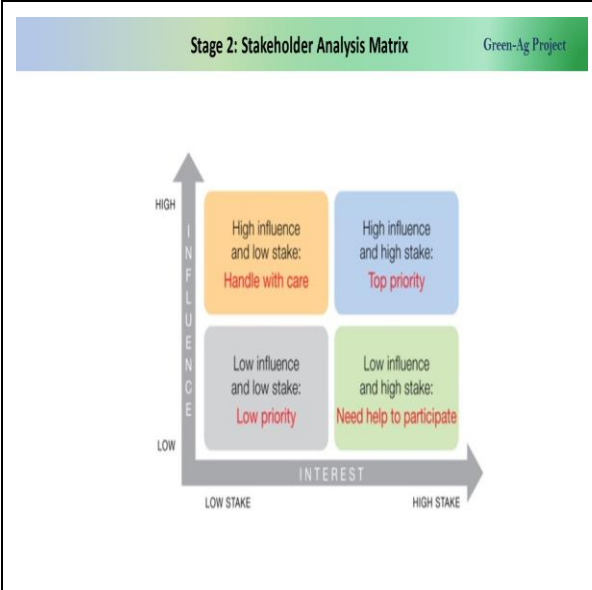


Thank You

Email: uma.balaji@fao.org

Annexure 17: Green-Ag: Community Engagement Strategy and VIC

<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change</p> <p>gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY INVESTING IN OUR PLANET</p> <p>Community Engagement in GreenAg project</p>  <p>Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes</p> 	<p>Community Engagement Framework Green-Ag Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Stakeholder Mapping Community Engagement and Consent seeking: Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for indigenous communities <p>Project Design & Planning (in landscapes with indigenous people)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare Village Level Plans/Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities (what to do?) Budget (how much it will cost) Time schedule with milestones (When to do it) <p>Project Implementation, including Project Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement and Monitor project activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape Governance Sustainable Agriculture Improved Livestock Management Secondary Agriculture, etc.
<p>Stage 1: Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis Green-Ag Project</p> <p>Identifying various community groups in the target villages within the project landscape</p> 	<p>Key Aspects to Consider in Stakeholder Mapping Green-Ag Project</p>  <p>Various social groups within the communities – religious groups, marginalized groups, ethnicity/caste etc.</p> <p>Geographical locations in which communities live in within a particular village/GP</p> <p>Local systems of natural resource management and use</p>
<p>Key Aspects to Consider in Stakeholder Mapping Green-Ag Project</p>  <p>Current livelihoods and interplay of different livelihoods</p> <p>Demographic characteristics of communities – age groups, gender ratios etc.</p> <p>Status and role of women within communities</p>	<p>Key Aspects to Consider in Stakeholder Mapping Green-Ag Project</p>  <p>Nature of relations between different community groups</p> <p>Decision-making structures within the communities</p>



Green-Ag Project

Stage 2: Community Stakeholder Engagement during Project Planning and Landscape Assessment

Green-Ag Project

A) Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Key Stakeholders	Role in Communities	Nature of Engagement in the Project	Information Needs	Communication Channels	Mode & Place of Engagement
Women	Play a key role in supporting the households and communities Food and nutritional security Generating income through agriculture and rural enterprises, fuelwood collection	will participate in the implementation of landscape management plans and be part of village mobilization activities. Farmer Field Schools (FFS) will target farmers (including women farmers, IP farmers, etc). Interested farmers will participate in FFS implementation.	Nature and mandate of the project Proposed interventions and role of women in these interventions How will the project benefit women?	Project Handouts Radio messages	Community Meetings Focus Group Discussions



- Green-Ag Project
- ### Key aspects to be covered while introducing the project
- Project Design: roles of District, State and National Govts.
 - Why was this site chosen?
 - Global Environmental Values in the landscape – forests, biodiversity, agrobiodiversity
 - Summary of existing threats in the landscape
 - Focus Areas –
 - Importance of forest ecosystems for local communities
 - Increased dependence on hybrids and exotic breeds undermines ecosystems
 - Increased production doesn't translate into increased incomes
 - Need for smart livelihoods
 - Project's Objective is to improve incomes while sustaining and improving local ecosystems
 - How will the project be beneficial to the communities?



<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag Project</p> <p style="text-align: center;">What the Green -Ag project aims to do?</p> <p><i>Create Multistakeholder platforms to discuss: core concerns of different stakeholders, existing problems in the landscape, their causes and solutions</i></p> <p><i>Enables different stakeholders to work collaboratively to create sustainable landscapes</i></p> 	<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag Project</p> <p>Village Implementation Committees (VICs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multisectoral committees at the community level in villages within the landscape Lead/coordinate planning, implementing and monitoring of Village level plans, part of Green Landscape Management Plans <p>Gram Panchayat Support Unit (GPSU) at GP level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With functionaries of Gram Panchayat 
<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag Project</p> <p>C) Community Deliberations – A prerequisite to collective decision making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give communities the time and space to deliberate and discuss among themselves until they have gained confidence to undertake their collective decision. Be ready to provide clarifications and address any of their key questions, opinions, concerns of the communities. Ensure that decision-making process is inclusive with active participation of women and other socially marginalized groups. The collective decision must be free from any coercion, manipulation or pressure from anyone. 	<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag Project</p> <p>D) Document the Proceedings of Meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record the proceedings of the meeting Take photographs, audio, and video recording of the meeting Distribute attendance sheet and get it duly signed by the participants 
<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag Project</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Project Implementation</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Stage 3- Sharing the Findings of Landscape Assessment and Value Chain Analysis with communities</p> </div>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Stage 4 – Community members discuss and deliberate on livelihood activities and conservation measures in the landscape</p> </div> 	<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag Project</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Livelihood Interventions</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">INCOME</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p><i>On-farm Livelihoods with a focus on produce from indigenous varieties of crops and animal breeds</i></p> </div> 

Alternative Livelihood Interventions Green-Ag Project

Minor Forest Produce

Bee-Keeping

Sericulture

Community Based Ecotourism

Project Implementation Green-Ag Project

Stage 5 – Community members develop grassland management plans with various livelihood activities, soil and water conservation measures to be undertaken in a project year

Stage 6 – Plan Implementation

Project Implementation Green-Ag Project

Stage 7 – Monitoring (identify issues/ challenges, take remedial measures, document learning), and developing action-plans for next year

Project's Grievance Redressal Mechanism Green-Ag Project

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    graph TD
      T1[Tier 1: Gender & Social Inclusion Expert (GSIU)  
Focal Point at District Level to resolve grievances of the complainants.  
Time period to resolve – 15 working days.] --> T2[Tier 2: District Project Director  
In case of non-redressal by the Gender & Social Inclusion Expert within the stipulated time period.  
Time period to resolve – 7 working days.]
      T2 --> T3[Tier 3: State Technical Coordinator (STC)  
In case of non-redressal by the District Project Director within the stipulated time period.  
Time period to resolve: 7 working days.]
      T3 --> T4[Tier 4: State Project Director  
In case of non-redressal by the STC  
Time period to resolve: 7 working days.]
      T4 --> T5[Tier 5a: Principal Secretary (Agriculture) / Nodal Official designated by State Government for public grievances  
In case of non-redressal by the State Project Director within the stipulated time period.]
      T4 --> T5b[Tier 5b: Project Director (NPMU) / Nodal Official designated by State Government for public grievances  
In case of non-redressal by the State Project Director within the stipulated time period.  
Time Period to resolve: 7 working days.]
      T5a --> T6[Tier 6a: Ministry of Agriculture - Public Grievance Officer  
In case of non-redressal by the Principal Secretary  
Time to Resolve: 15 working days]
      T5b --> T7[Tier 7: Office of the Inspector General (OIG)  
In case of non-redressal by the RAP unit of the FAO within stipulated time period]
      T6 --> T7
      T7 --> T8[Tier 8: Regional Office for the Asia and the Pacific (RAP)  
In case of non-redressal by the Gender & Social Inclusion Expert at NPMU within the stipulated time-period.  
Time to Resolve: 15 working days]
      T8 --> T9[Tier 9: Project Director (NPMU) / Nodal Official designated by State Government for public grievances  
In case of non-redressal by the State Project Director within the stipulated time-period.  
Time Period to resolve: 7 working days]
      T9 --> T10[Tier 10: Principal Secretary (Agriculture) / Nodal Official designated by State Government for public grievances  
In case of non-redressal by the State Project Director within the stipulated time-period.]
      T10 --> T11[Tier 11: Ministry of Agriculture - Public Grievance Officer  
In case of non-redressal by the Principal Secretary  
Time to Resolve: 15 working days]
      T11 --> T12[Tier 12: Ministry of Agriculture - Public Grievance Officer  
In case of non-redressal by the Principal Secretary  
Time to Resolve: 15 working days]
  
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Project's Grievance Redressal Mechanism Green-Ag Project

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    graph TD
      T5a[Tier 5a: Principal Secretary (Agriculture) / Nodal Official designated by State Government for public grievances  
In case of non-redressal by the State Project Director within the stipulated time-period.] --> T6a[Tier 6a: Ministry of Agriculture - Public Grievance Officer  
In case of non-redressal by the Principal Secretary  
Time to Resolve: 15 working days]
      T5b[Tier 5b: Project Director (NPMU) / Nodal Official designated by State Government for public grievances  
In case of non-redressal by the State Project Director within the stipulated time-period.  
Time Period to resolve: 7 working days] --> T7[Tier 7: Office of the Inspector General (OIG)  
In case of non-redressal by the RAP unit of the FAO within stipulated time period]
      T5b --> T8[Tier 8: Regional Office for the Asia and the Pacific (RAP)  
In case of non-redressal by the Gender & Social Inclusion Expert at NPMU within the stipulated time-period.  
Time to Resolve: 15 working days]
      T8 --> T9[Tier 9: Project Director (NPMU) / Nodal Official designated by State Government for public grievances  
In case of non-redressal by the State Project Director within the stipulated time-period.  
Time Period to resolve: 7 working days]
      T9 --> T10[Tier 10: Principal Secretary (Agriculture) / Nodal Official designated by State Government for public grievances  
In case of non-redressal by the State Project Director within the stipulated time-period.]
      T10 --> T11[Tier 11: Ministry of Agriculture - Public Grievance Officer  
In case of non-redressal by the Principal Secretary  
Time to Resolve: 15 working days]
      T11 --> T12[Tier 12: Ministry of Agriculture - Public Grievance Officer  
In case of non-redressal by the Principal Secretary  
Time to Resolve: 15 working days]
  
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Village Implementation Committees (VICs) Green-Ag Project



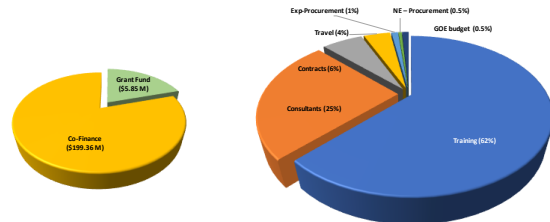
- **Multisectoral committees** in villages within the High Priority Areas of the landscape
- Lead/coordinate **planning, implementing and monitoring of Village level plans, part of Green Landscape Management Plans**
- VICs will federate at the GP / VC level into **Gram Panchayat Support Units/Village Council Support Units.**
- VICs will **meet every month** to discuss progress made against planned activities, identify issues/ challenges, take remedial measures, document learning, and develop road-map for subsequent plans

<p style="text-align: right;"><small>Green-Ag Project</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Indicative List of VIC Members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Sarpanch or Panch; Chairman, Village Council or ➢ Any member of GP/VC who is resident of a particular village and acceptable to Sarpanch/ Chairman, Village Council • Representatives from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) ➢ Eco development committee ➢ Joint Forest Management Committee ➢ SHG groups and Federations ➢ Farmers Collectives and Cooperatives ➢ Field level functionaries of different line departments ➢ Indigenous communities and landless people living in the village ➢ Community Resource Person- Member Secretary <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Note: This list is only indicative may vary as per local conditions circumstances</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: right;"><small>Green-Ag Project</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Provisional Membership of VIC</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Chairman of VIC (Sarpanch or Panch/ Chairman, Village Council)</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Government Officials from different Line Departments – (Ex-officio members of a VIC)</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>At least One-third of the members will be women</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>At least two members from indigenous communities and one member from the landless class</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Community Resource Person (CRP) – Member Secretary</p> </div>								
<p style="text-align: right;"><small>Green-Ag Project</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Steps in the Formation of Village Implementation Committee</p> <pre> graph TD S1[Step 1: Stakeholder Mapping] --> S2[Step 2: Discussion on formation of VICs in TSG meetings] S2 --> S3[Step 3: Consultations between the GLIU Team Leader and the Heads of Government Departments at the district level] S3 --> S4[Step 4: Copy of instruction to be shared with CRPs] S4 --> S5[Step 5: Consultations between the Community Resource Persons and the Sarpanch/Panch/ Chairman of VC] S5 --> S6[Step 6: VIC Constitution Meeting] </pre>	<p style="text-align: right;"><small>Green-Ag Project</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Step 1: Stakeholder Mapping</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Stakeholders to be Mapped in the Target Village</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Responsibility</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>• Active Community Institutions</td> <td>• Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) to undertake the mapping exercise and present the findings to the Technical Support Group (TSG)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Various Social Groups including indigenous communities</td> <td>• GLIU to request TSG to add to their meeting agenda a "discussion on the constitution of VICs"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Relevant Government Departments operating in the village</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Stakeholders to be Mapped in the Target Village	Responsibility	• Active Community Institutions	• Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) to undertake the mapping exercise and present the findings to the Technical Support Group (TSG)	• Various Social Groups including indigenous communities	• GLIU to request TSG to add to their meeting agenda a "discussion on the constitution of VICs"	• Relevant Government Departments operating in the village	
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<p style="text-align: right;"><small>Green-Ag Project</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Step 2: Discussion on formation of VICs in TSG meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance and Usefulness of the VICs in planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities. • Institutions, government departments and other stakeholders working in the priority villages • Steps in the formation of VICs • Decision on formation of new VICs or continuation of existing bodies, <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Expected Outcomes Issuance of official circulars with specific instructions from the Chairman of TSG to all the District Heads of the Government and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: right;"><small>Green-Ag Project</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Step 3: Consultations between the GLIU Team Leader and District Heads of Govt. Depts &PRIs</p> <p>Brief orientation to the District Heads by the GLIU team leader on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ About Green-Ag project and its aim ➢ Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs) and process of their preparation ➢ Role of VIC in planning, implementation, and monitoring of GLMPs ➢ Indicative list of members of VIC ➢ Provisional structure of VIC <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Expected Outcomes Issuance of official circulars with specific instructions from the District Heads to the field functionaries and Sarpanch or Panch/ Chairman, VC</p> </div>								

<p>Step 4 : Copy of Instructions to be shared with the CRPs Green-Ag Project</p> <p>GLIU Team leader to provide CRPs with the following documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of circular issued by the TSG Chairman to District Heads of all concerned Government departments and PRIs. • Copy of circular issued by the District Heads to their respective field functionaries and Sarpanch or Panch/ Chairman, VC 	<p>Step 5: Consultations between the CRPs and Sarpanch/Panch/Chairman Green-Ag Project</p> <p>Brief orientation to Sarpanch/Panch/Chairman of VC by the CRPs on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ About Green-Ag project and its aim ➢ Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs) and process of their preparation ➢ Role of VIC in planning, implementation, and monitoring of GLMPs ➢ Indicative list of members of VIC ➢ Provisional structure of VIC <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Expected Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sarpanch/Panch/ Chairman of VC to call the for a meeting to constitute VIC Approval of meeting agenda and meeting notice Meeting invites sent to concerned individuals for participation in the VIC constitution meeting </div>
<p>Step 6: VIC Constitution Meeting Green-Ag Project</p> <p>The CRPs will take lead in convening the meeting at a time and place selected by the Sarpanch/Panch/ Chairman of VC. In this meeting, the CRPs will share:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ About Green-Ag project and its aim ➢ Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs) and the process of their preparation ➢ Role of VIC in planning, implementation, and monitoring of GLMPs ➢ Indicative list of members in VIC (Please note that the Sarpanch/Panch/ Chairman of VC may add anyone deemed relevant or modify the list based on the local circumstances) ➢ Provisional structure of VIC <p>Further, Sarpanch/Panch/ Chairman, VC will take over and inform the villagers about the potential benefits of the Green-Ag project and request their support for constitution and effective functioning of VICs.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Expected Outcomes:</p> <p>Constitution of Village Implementation Committee</p> </div>	<p>Role of Field Functionaries from different Line Departments in VICs Green-Ag Project</p> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> <p>➔ <i>Review the choice of commodities (crops/livestock) to be produced as a part of livelihood interventions and provide their technical inputs and advisories</i></p> </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> <p>➔ <i>Provide inputs on convergence for the planned activities with ongoing Government Programmes in their respective Departments</i></p> </div>
<p>What are Green Landscape Management Plans Green-Ag Project</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>GREEN LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLANS (culmination of village plans of target villages in the landscape)</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">Village Plan</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">Village Plan</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">Village Plan</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">Village Plan</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">Village Plan</div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>All the Village level plans consolidated into GLMP at landscape level</p> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>At the Village level</p> </div>	<p>Preliminary Community Engagements Green-Ag Project</p> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Community engagements required at current stage of project</p> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>➔ FOR</p> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Seeking consent for project implementation <li style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Collecting preliminary data <li style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Undertaking FPIC <li style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Conducting Key Informant Interview <li style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Conducting Focus Group Discussion <li style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Developing farm enterprises <li style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Constitution of VIC </div>

<p>Preliminary Community Engagements Green-Ag</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #f9c94f; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Community engagements required at current stage of project</div> <div style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">WITH</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #4f81bd; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Village President/Sarpanch/Panch and other members of village Council/Gram Panchayat</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #4f81bd; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Village chiefs/community leaders and other community representatives</div> </div>	<p>Steps for Preliminary Community Engagements Green-Ag</p> <p style="background-color: #f9c94f; padding: 2px;">Step 1: Consultations with Village President/Sarpanch/Panch and other members of the Village Council Panchayat will help in.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consent for project implementation • Consent for preliminary data collection • Qualitative data collection through Key Informant Interview <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; gap: 10px;">   </div>
<p>Steps for Preliminary Community Engagements Green-Ag Project</p> <p style="background-color: #f9c94f; padding: 2px;">Step 2: Consultations with Village Chiefs/Community leaders and Other Community Representatives will help in.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consent for project implementation from different communities in the landscape • FPIC with indigenous communities and marginalized groups • Qualitative data collection through Focus Group Discussion • Taking views of the communities on farm enterprises or business models <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; gap: 10px;">    </div>	<p>Steps for Preliminary Community Engagements Green-Ag Project</p> <p style="background-color: #f9c94f; padding: 2px;">Step 3: Consultations with the Sarpanch/Panch/ Chairman of Gram Panchayat /Village Council will help in.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential members of the VIC • Constitution of VIC

Annexure 18: Green-Ag: MIS and Online Accounting

 <p>ACCOUNTING, BUDGET, REPORTING & M&E</p>  	 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff;">ACCOUNTING</div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff;">BUDGETING</div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff;">M & E</div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff;">REPORTINGS</div> </div>														
<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag Project</p> <p>Green-Agriculture : Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes</p> <p>OP – Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development Department Government of Madhya Pradesh EOA – 15th December 2025 Landscape - National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary Number of villages in the target landscape - 116 Grant – USD 5.85 Mn Co-finance – USD 199.36 Mn</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag Project</p> <p>Total Outlay – Green-Ag Project</p> 														
<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag Project</p> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="background-color: #e67e22; border-radius: 50%; width: 150px; height: 150px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; color: white; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;"> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE</p> </div> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Component 1 (\$0.83Mn)</td> <td>Outcome (2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Output (7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Activity (17)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Component 2 (\$4.8Mn)</td> <td>Outcome (2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Output (8)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Activity (21)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PMC (\$0.2Mn)</td> <td>SPMU/GLIU Staff cost</td> </tr> </table> </div>	Component 1 (\$0.83Mn)	Outcome (2)		Output (7)		Activity (17)	Component 2 (\$4.8Mn)	Outcome (2)		Output (8)		Activity (21)	PMC (\$0.2Mn)	SPMU/GLIU Staff cost	<p style="text-align: right;">Green-Ag Project</p> <p>Annual Work Plan</p> <p>A WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Work Plan – • How to formulate an ideal work plan – • How to review and record achievements – • The approved work plan will be divided into monthly and weekly goals. Experts' responsibilities are to be noted against activities.
Component 1 (\$0.83Mn)	Outcome (2)														
	Output (7)														
	Activity (17)														
Component 2 (\$4.8Mn)	Outcome (2)														
	Output (8)														
	Activity (21)														
PMC (\$0.2Mn)	SPMU/GLIU Staff cost														

Green-Ag P

How to Prepare a Budget

- Bottom-up approach
- Budget to be aligned with the work plan
- 10% variation within the head
- Interest to be utilised for the project after having FAO nod
- Cash basis of accounting for incurring expenses under this project

Green-Ag Project

ACCOUNTS & RELATED RECORDS

- Cash Book
- Bank Book
- Salary register
- TDS/TCS records
- Voucher
- Ledgers
- Bank Reconciliation Statement
- Trail balance
- Receipt & Payment account
- Income & Expenditure account
- Balance Sheet
- Contract copies
- Audit files
- Audit Reports
- Compliances
- Financial reports
- Fund request
- Approved Budgets
- Approved minutes of meeting
- Attendance & Leave record
- Asset register
- Technical reports
- Tender and procurement documents

Green-Ag Project

GREEN AG-PROJECT BUDGET HEADS

TRAINING (Expensescode - 5023) – Planned trainings, Meetings, Workshops to be charged to this head along with all pre and post approvals and original documents. Mandatory documents are, Bill Vouchers, participants list with Signatur Agenda, MoM, all the related official approvals.

CONSULTANTS (Expensescode - 5570) – Honorarium or salary of all the personnel engaged at SPMU or GLIU level to paid under this head following proper documentation and authorisation from respective authority. TDS, Professional T should be deducted and deposited with Government as per statute.

CONTRACT (Expensescode - 5650) – The input of thematic experts, short-term consulting firms, or third-party agencies required to roll out the project at various stages. This head will be charged with all contracts of this sort that are issued.

TRAVEL (Expensescode - 5900) – This head will be charged for all official travel of SPMU/GLIU level officials, as long proper documentation and approvals are in place. For all travels, the state travelling rule will apply.

EXPANDEBLE PROCUREMENT (Expensescode - 6000) - All consumable purchases, such as office stationery, printing and maintenance supplies, will be charged to this account. When purchasing consumables, the state needs to ensure id resources are used efficiently.

NON-EXPANDEBLE PROCUREMENT (Expenses code - 6100) - The procurement process for all long-term usa products, such as communication equipment, computers and printers, electrical equipment and furniture, must be followe and documentation must be completed according to guidelines .

GOE (Expensescode - 6300) - General running expenses not allocated in the Expendable and Non-expendable categories be charged to this category include rent, electricity, water bills, telephone bills, municipal taxes, insurance, communicati expenses, Internet charges, and so on.

Green-Ag Project

DATA ENTRY (ACCOUNTING)

• All the payments to be recorded and entered the <https://resourcemanage.gov.in/> *merge data the approval.*

```

    graph LR
      CB[Cash Book] --> DE[Data Entry]
      L[Ledgers] --> DE
      BRS[BRS] --> DE
      EI[Expense & Income] --> DE
      RPA[Receipt & Payment] --> DE
      TB[Trial Balance] --> DE
  
```

Green-Ag Project

Review of Achievements

Stage	Target	Achievement
CRP Training	10	5
VIC Formation	20	10
TSG Meeting	10	5
Village Plan	20	5

Green-Ag Project

Control Mechanism for Better Result

- The State to follow its own financial rules for making all expenses
- Indian Accounting Standard to be followed for preparation of financial statements with annexures
- AWPB to be approved by the respective SSC and thereafter by NPMC
- All the official circulars from SSC, TSG, NPMC, MPSC and FAO to be kept for compliances
- OPA, Risk Mitigation Strategy, Strategy papers will help to adhere timeline and implementation of project
- Audit, Spot Check, MTR, TE, Supervision by State/District/NPMU etc.

Financial Reports Green-Ag Project

- [State to submit financial reports in every six month through OPA Annex 5](#)
- Expenses recorded as per Budget heads
- Reporting to be done as per activity and output
- How to blend recorded expenses into reporting requirement
- Transaction listing to support auditor to understand the financial reports
- Vouching requirements, reporting inventories etc.
- Fund request – how to request for funds
- Procurement to be undertaken following State rules

FUNDS FLOW Green-Ag Project

The diagram illustrates the flow of funds from a Donor (represented by a globe icon) through GLIU, SPMU, and FAO. The flow is depicted as a series of colored circles connected by arrows, moving from left to right.

- A Convergence plan to be developed mapping different State/Central schemes to implement Green Landscape Management Plan activities
- State to furnish a fund request in [prescribed format](#) for a period of six month to NPMU against the approved AWP&B

REPORTING Green-Ag Project

The diagram shows a reporting cycle with four stages, each represented by a circular icon and a corresponding box below it:

- Request for fund**: Six monthly through OPA annex-4
- Financial Report**: Six Monthly through OPA annex-5
- Procurement Plan**: Six Monthly through IRTS annex-6
- Final Financial and Technical Report**: Not later than 30 days after the OPA expiry date

AUDIT Green-Ag Project

The diagram illustrates the audit process, centered around a dollar sign icon. It includes three key points:

- The operational partner's will be audited every year by an independent thirdparty audit firm
- The auditor will determine whether funds transferred to the OP are used for intended purpose, adherence to the law of the land, approved work plan and signed OPA
- The Auditor will provide independent opinion on financial statements, review the effectiveness of internal control mechanism

END