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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



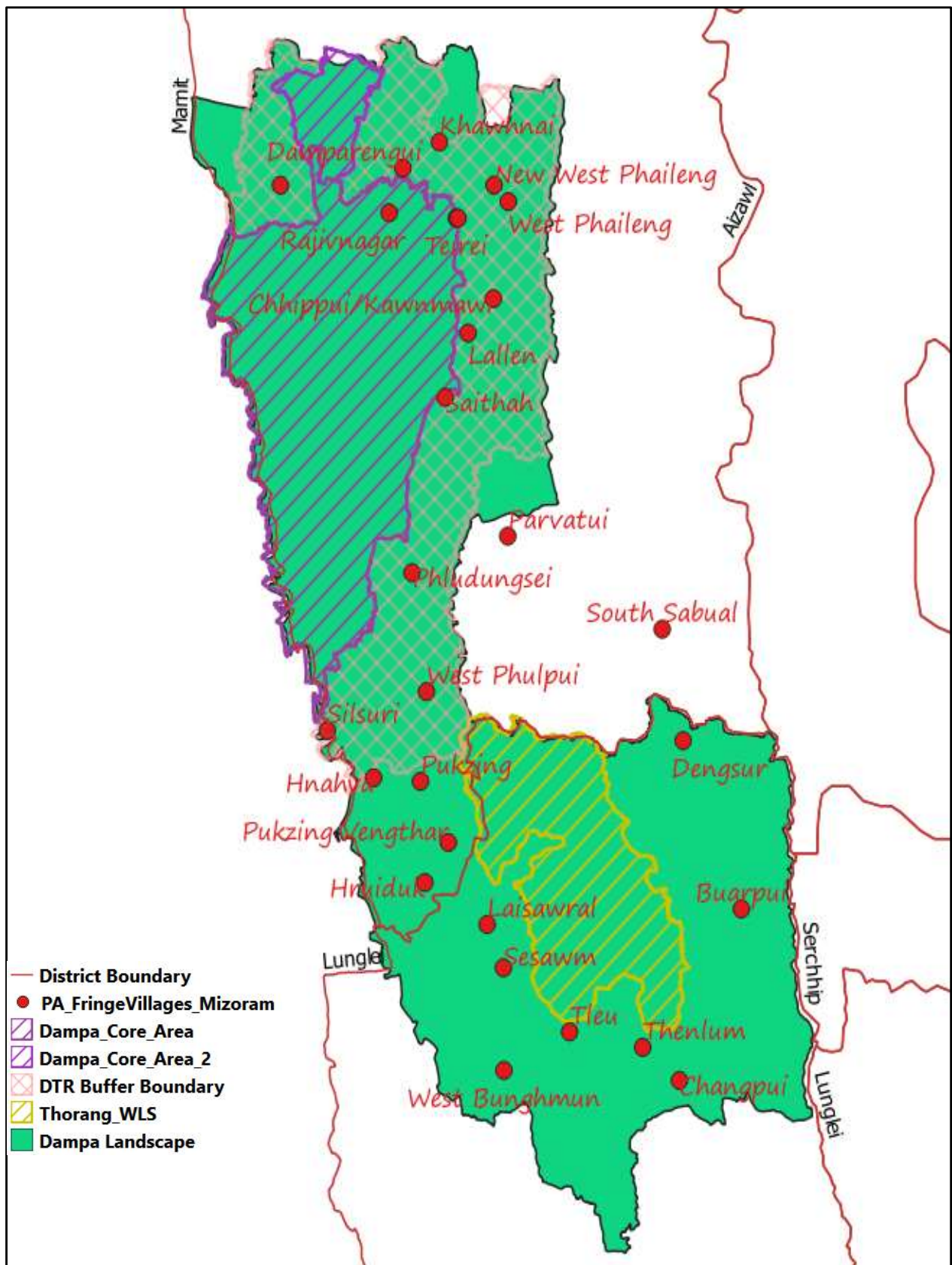
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

State Inception Workshop Report, Mizoram



Green-Ag:

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



Project Landscape Villages with their boundaries (Source: Census of India, Mizoram 2011)

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Acronyms

AWP/B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BD	Biodiversity
BMC	Biodiversity Management Committee
CC.....	Climate Change
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
DACFW	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation, and Farmers' Welfare
DFO	District Forest Officer
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FFS	Farmer Field School
FLO.....	Funding Liaison Officer
FPIC.....	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GEB	Global Environmental Benefit
GEF.....	Global Environment Facility
GoI	Government of India
LD	Land Degradation
LTO.....	Lead Technical Officer
MGNREGA.....	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MoAFW.....	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPSC	National Project Steering Committee
NRM.....	Natural Resource Management
OP	Operational Partner
PA.....	Protected Area
NPMU	National Project Management Unit
PPR	Project Progress Report
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SFM.....	Sustainable Forest Management
SLM.....	Sustainable Land Management
SPMU	State Project Management Unit
SSC	State Steering Committee
WLS.....	Wildlife Sanctuary

Executive Summary

Mizoram being a part of the global biodiversity hotspot is one of the five states (Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand) where the Green-Ag Project is being implemented. The state is located in the North-Eastern part of India and has notable biodiversity - including several species of global importance. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people and the economy is agrarian. The main form of agriculture is jhum and paddy continues to remain the principle food crop and the staple food of the mizo people.

The Green-Ag project overall objective is to catalyse transformative change for India's agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes. The project objectives are in line with the current Mizoram government flagship programme Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) that identifies protection and conservation of land and judicious use of resources as a key strategy. The policy lays emphasis on making Mizoram a carbon neutral state through conservation of forests, wildlife, prioritising soil erosion prevention; water conservation; and reduction in air and water pollution. The policy also mentions promotion of forest and agro-based industries, fisheries and ecotourism. SEDP highlights the need for introducing a 'convergence principle' to ensure that government departments consult and coordinate among themselves to achieve their development objectives. Implementation of the Green-Ag Project in the state will certainly seek to mainstream biodiversity, climate change mitigation, sustainable land management objectives and practices. This will include establishing creative value change, increasing restoration, incentivizing biodiversity conservation using native species and helping communities to maintain associated ecosystem services.

The Department of Agriculture, Government of Mizoram is the state nodal agency and the project area is a 1,45,670 ha. landscape that falls within the two district of Lunglei and Mamit. The project landscape includes 36 project landscape villages and two protected areas (Dampa Tiger Reserve and Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary). The key ethnic groups in the project landscape are Mizo, Chakma and Bru. The Dampa Tiger Reserve is the largest protected area in Mizoram occupying 500 Sq. Km (core) & 488 Sq.Km (buffer) of its geographical area which lies at the tri-junction of Bangladesh and the two Indian states of Mizoram and Tripura.

Workshop Objectives

The Green-Ag project online workshop for the Mizoram team was held from 6th October to 16th October 2020. The Mizoram team comprises of five staff under SPMU (Aizawl), 10 staff at GLIU office (Lunglei district), one staff at GLIU office attached to District Agriculture Officer office (Mamit district) and 30 CRP's at the landscape villages. A total of 46 project staff attended the two weeks online workshop from Lunglei and Mamit districts.

The objectives of the State Inception Online Workshop were:

- To formally get acquainted with the Mizoram team;
- Introduce the project, the organizational structures, technical concepts, objectives and implementation plans;
- Clarify project scope, work plan, activities, key themes, outputs, outcomes etc;
- Provide a trajectory/road map for project implementation and management;
- Outline roles and responsibilities of the project staff.

The participants list is enclosed as **Annexure 1** and the workshop schedule is enclosed as **Annexure 2**.





WORKSHOP DAY 1

Dampa Landscape, Mamit District, Mizoram

Online Workshop Day 1 October 06, 2020

Technical Session I

The technical session started with, Mrs. Lalenzami Haolai, State Project Coordinator, Green-Ag Project, Mizoram greeting the officials, NPMU experts and all the participants to the Green-Ag, Mizoram State Inception Online Training from her office, in Aizawl. She expressed her sincere gratitude to the NPMU for their efforts in arranging the online workshop for the Mizoram team amid the Covid-19 pandemic. Following this, Mr. Tomio Shichiri, FAO-India Representative gave a special address where he encouraged the participants to be receptive and take full advantage of the workshop. “We will like to equip you in terms of knowing the project in details; like what the project is about, what will be the approach to assess the resources in your area, how to do planning and implementation of the project, how to monitor the implementation of the project and other relevant issues”, said Mr. Shichiri.

Dr. Lalrozama IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Mamit (TSG Chairman) and Mr. V. Lalsangliana IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei (TSG Chairman) also gave their special remarks virtually, from their office. They advised the participants to be attentive and absorb as many knowledge as they can from the training. They also stated that they look forward to cooperating and coordinating with the project for the successful implementation in their respective district. The welcome session concluded with a special address from Mr. R.B Sinha, National Project Director (NPMU).

After a short break, the session resumed with the Mizoram team introducing themselves and expressing their expectations from the training. As the training was conducted online, Mr. Rahul Krishnan, Animal Husbandry Expert (NPMU) shared the training plan and etiquettes to be followed throughout the two weeks training for smoother transitions, cooperation and effective communication. To ensure the training was not a one-way communication, interactive sessions such as group activities, open discussions, online quiz and feedback sessions were also conducted in the technical sessions.

During the group activities, the participants were divided into the following teams:

Team Asiatic Black Bear (Lunglei)

Team Bengal Fox (Lunglei)

Team Serow (Lunglei)

Team Clouded Leopard (Mamit)

Team Tiger (Mamit)

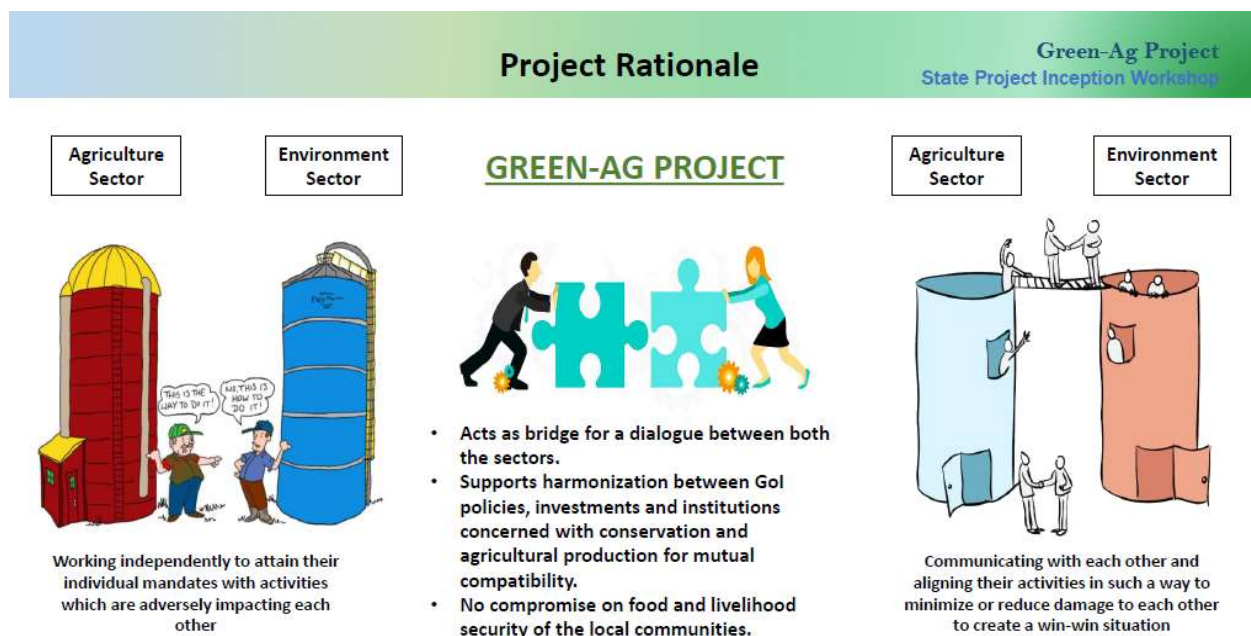
Project Overview

The first presentation for the day was titled **Green-Ag Project Overview**, which was delivered by Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi, Landscape Assessment and Safeguards Specialist (NPMU). The presentation highlighted the project concept, project rationale and project landscape in Mizoram. An open discussion encouraged the participants to discuss and contemplate about the natural richness of Mizoram biodiversity and the threats they are facing today. She also highlighted the project design with emphasis on the project components and expected outcomes. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 3**.

Key point discussions

1. Has the fallow period of Jhum in Mizoram decreased or increased and what are the negative impacts.
2. How dependent are the local communities on the natural resources such as wood, water, meat, vegetables etc.
3. Alternate livelihood options.
4. Existing government schemes concern with conservation of natural resources and improve livelihood.
5. Conflicting mandates of Government Departments.

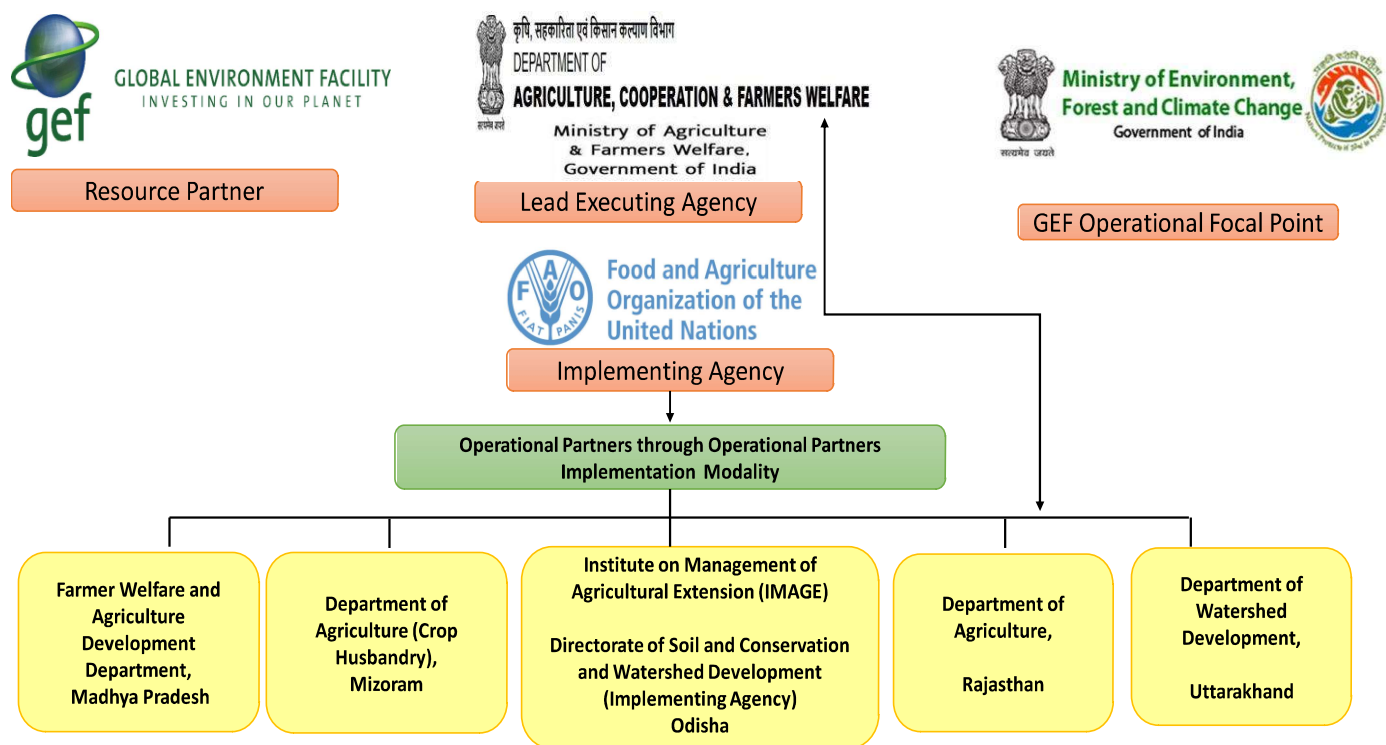
Figure 1: Project Rationale



Green-Ag Project Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Ms. Sravani Avula, Project Associate (NPMU) presented the **Green-Ag Institutional and Implementation Arrangements** that started with a brief explanation of the institutional arrangements, which is illustrated in *Figure 2*. For the project to materialize, a contractual agreement was signed between FAO, the Government of India and the five OPs. She added that there is an advance transfer of fund mechanism to all OPs for the period of six months for the implementation of the project. She gave an outline of the implementation arrangements and emphasized that the project strides for a multi-sectoral platform at the village level, district level, state level and national level. Under the topic of policy guidance and coordination units, she highlighted that this oversight mechanism will provide policy and strategic guidance that will ensure the delivery of project outcomes and objectives. The implementation arrangements at the village level and the roles and responsibility of the project staff were also outlined accordingly. She concluded the presentation by elaborating how important the roles of the community resource persons are in retrieving data and collaborating with the local communities for the development of Green Landscape Management Plans. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 4**.

Figure 2: Project Institutional Arrangements



Introduction to Landscape Approach

In the third session, a presentation on the **Landscape Approach** was delivered by Ms. Katharpi. The presentation began with the definition of landscape and the concept of Landscape Approach. For effective communication, the characteristics of a landscape were illustrated with images from Mizoram. She stated that landscape management and sustainable use of natural resource are essential for maintaining healthy and productive ecosystems. She then outlined the components of the landscape approach and why implementing it in the project is important as well as innovative. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 5**.

Landscape Approach: Key Elements

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

Figure 3: Landscape Approach: Innovativeness



Green Landscape Components

The last presentation for the day was titled **Green Landscape Components** which was delivered by Mr. Rahul Krishnan, Animal Husbandry Expert (NPMU). The presentation dealt with the components of the landscape approach. He discussed the characteristics of a green landscape and reiterated the significance of landscape approach. He elaborated the components of the landscape approach by associating it with the green pathway concept. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 6**.

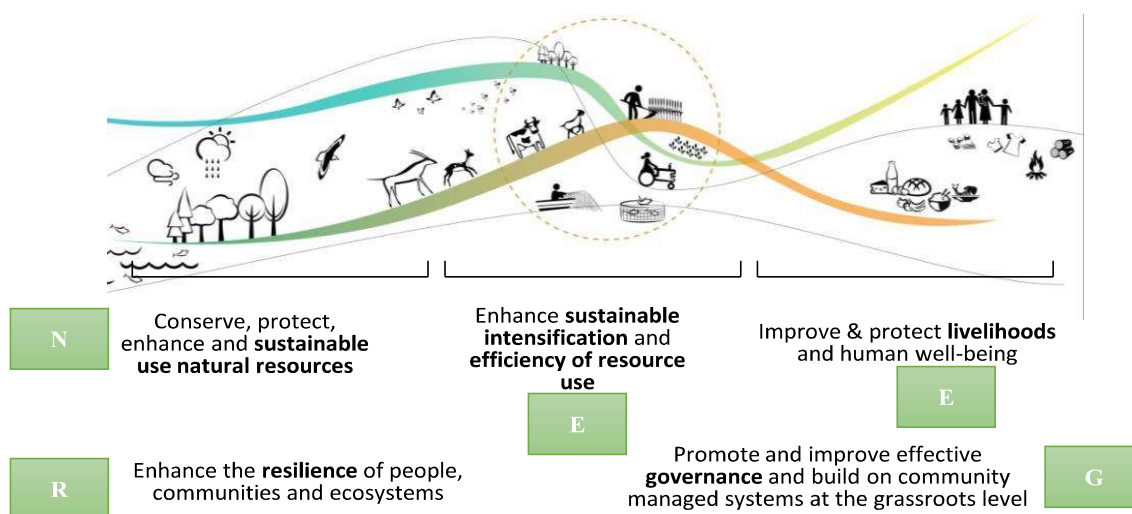
Characteristics of Green Landscape

- Areas of globally significant biodiversity and high conservation value
- Multiple land use mosaics (Forests, Riverine systems, Wetlands, Agriculture, Livestock, Wastelands/Fallows, Human settlement, etc.)
- Presence of indigenous communities & other marginalised groups
- High dependence of local communities on natural resources

Green Pathways

- G - Grass-root Participatory Governance
- R - Resilience
- E - Resilience
- E - Equity
- N - Natural Resources Management

Figure 4: Landscape Approach Components



WORKSHOP DAY 2



Sambar Deer, (*Rusa unicolor*), Dampa Tiger Reserve

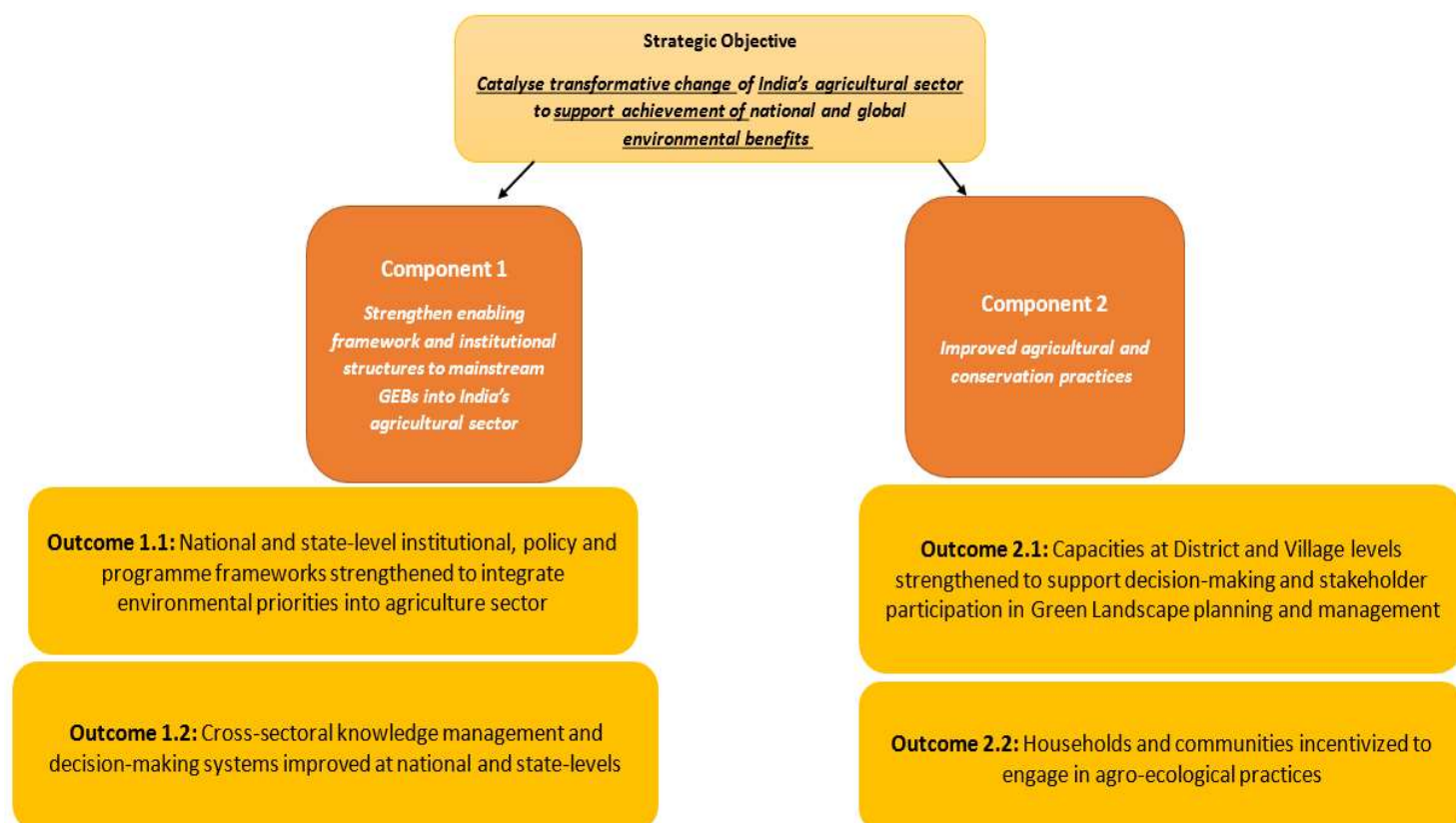
Technical Session II

On the second day, the first session of online training started with a discussion on the lessons learnt from the previous day. The Mizoram team provided feedback and raised questions that were addressed by the NPMU team respectively.

Green-Ag Results Framework

In the second session, Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva, Assistant FAO-India Representative presented the **Green-Ag Results Framework**. The presentation dealt with the project results framework, components, outputs, outcomes, activities, indicators and objectives. He began the presentation by prompting the participants to express their understanding of the word 'result'. He gave a definition of result with certain examples and introduced the concept of results chain. The element of results chain was broken down into a sequence of inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impact, which was illustrated using a real-life scenario. He also elaborated on each element of results chain and broadly categorized them into processes and results. Then a brief definition and function of the results framework were highlighted, he added that this mechanism will help in guiding corrective adjustments to activities, reallocating resources, and re-evaluating targeted objectives or underlying assumptions. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 7**.

Figure 5: Project Results Framework



WORKSHOP DAY 3



Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus laniger*), Dampa Tiger Reserve

Technical Session III

The first session of the third day began with feedbacks from selected participants on the most important lessons learnt on the previous day.

Green-Ag MIS

In the second session, Mr. Manoj Semwal, Sr. MIS Specialist (NPMU) delivered a presentation on **Green-Ag Management Information System (MIS)**. The Green-Ag MIS is a web based application which is being developed at the NPMU level. Mr. Semwal introduced MIS as a system of collecting, storing and disseminating data in the form of information needed to carry out the functions of management. It is programmed in such a way that it produces 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. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 8**.

The Green-Ag Web application covers

- Data of national and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established and institutionalized. (NPSC, NPMC, SSC and Project Inception Workshop).
- Studies of Landscape assessment.
- Green Landscape Management strategies and action plan.
- Capacity developments, Trainings and Orientation programme.
- Convergence & Co-financing Plan.
- Green Landscape Management Field School (FFS).
- Decision support system.
- Financial Management Information System (FMIS).

Figure 6: Objective of MIS



Project Stakeholder Analysis and their Relevance

The third session had a presentation on **Green-Ag Stakeholder Analysis and their relevance** delivered by Ms. Sabita Parida, Gender and Social Inclusion Expert (NPMU). The presentation began with the definition of stakeholder and how their influence can have a positive or negative impact on a project. She conducted a group exercise that encouraged the participants to determine stakeholders in a village for a supposed national road project. She also highlighted the relevant key stakeholders for the Green-Ag project at the national level and elaborated on the concept of stakeholder analysis. The presentation concluded with a group activity that required the participants to map key stakeholders for the Mizoram landscape. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 9**.

Stakeholder Analyses helps

- To understand **impact** of different stakeholders in the project outcomes
- To understand **needs, interest and concerns** of different stakeholders so that project can address it effectively and efficiently through implementation mechanisms
- To Build Understanding about the **Influence and Interest** level of different stakeholders to design the effective Engagement Plan.

Figure 7: Key Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement



Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC): Introduction

The last presentation for the day was on **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC): Introduction** delivered by Ms. Katharpi. She presented a few hypothetical examples on why conducting FPIC is crucial before implementing a project. The concept of FPIC was introduced and the term “Indigenous Peoples” was elucidated in an Indian context. She added that “Scheduled Tribes” are recognized by the Constitution of India and the Supreme Court of India as Indigenous Peoples. Following this, the elements and the essential steps in FPIC process were outlined in details. She stressed that FPIC is an international human rights standard which allows indigenous people to give or withhold consent to a project that may affect them or their territories. FPIC also enables indigenous peoples to negotiate the conditions under which the project will be designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated. She concluded the presentation by conducting an online quiz and presenting a FPIC case study to the Mizoram team for discussions on her next presentation. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 10**.

Figure 8: Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

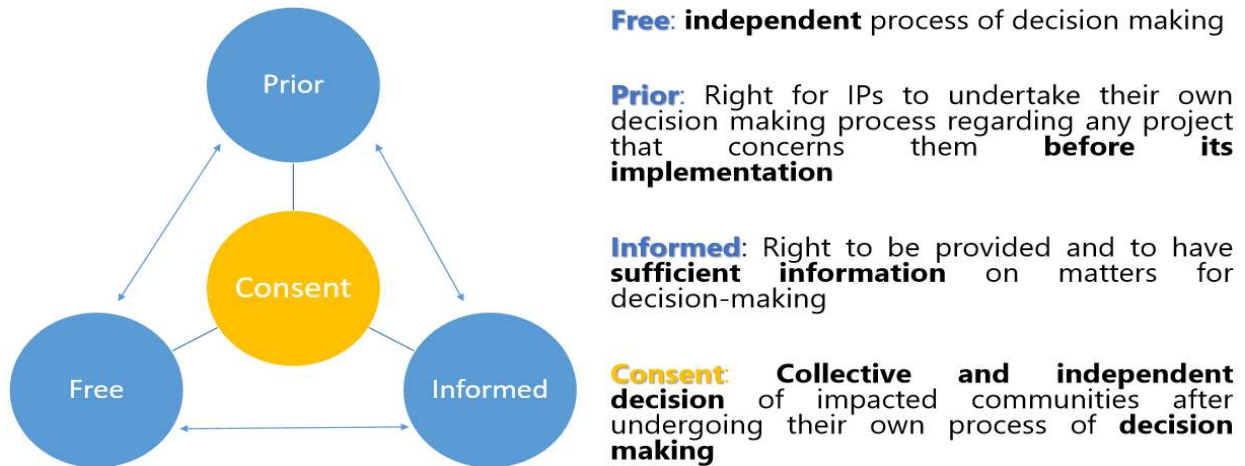
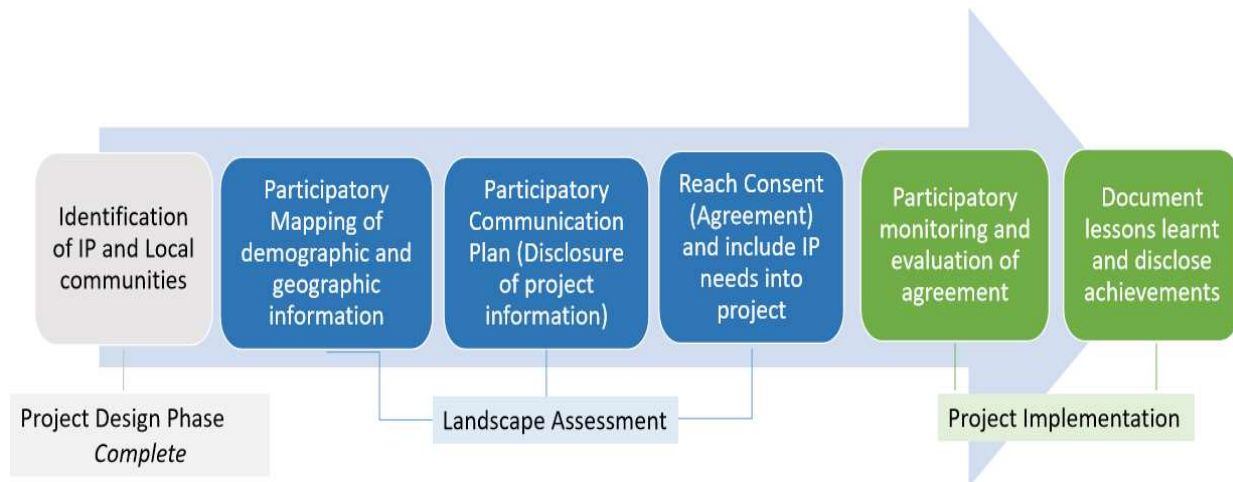


Figure 9: Elements of FPIC Process



WORKSHOP DAY 4

Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*) Dampa Tiger Reserve

Technical Session IV

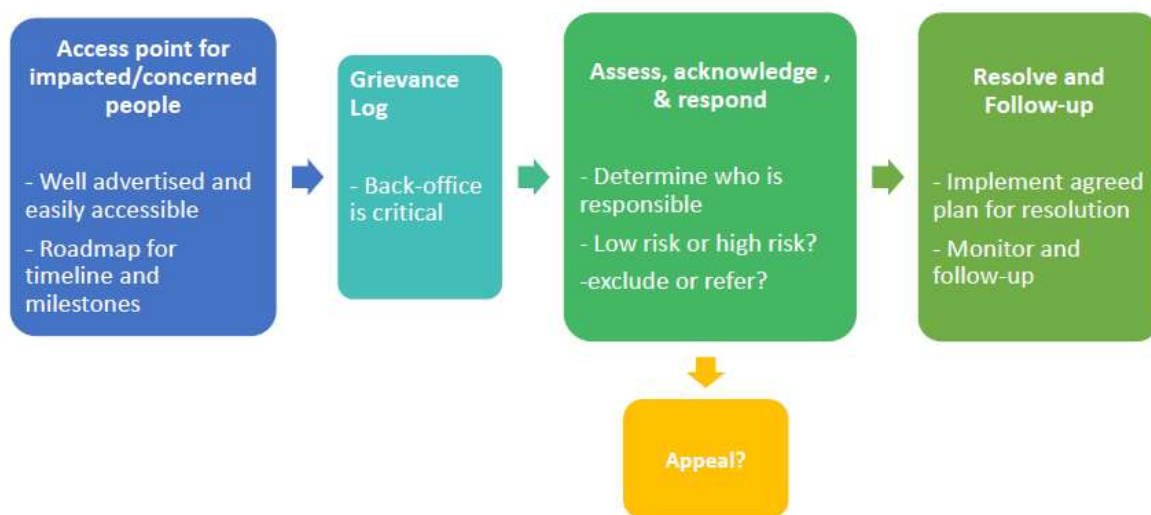
The first session of the day began with the participants providing feedback on the concepts and topics learnt on the first week.

Following this, Ms. Katharpi presented **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC): Process** which dealt with the elements of FPIC, follow-up of case studies and consultation plan for FPIC. For better understanding of the concept, a short FPIC video made by FAO was shared to the participants, which was followed by a recap on the elements of FPIC. She also held an interactive session where a couple of FPIC case studies were analyzed and discussed. She emphasized how the elements are inter-related and that FPIC is a process itself and not just a result of a process to get consent for a determine project. She highlighted the importance of feedback and grievance redressal mechanism, participatory monitoring and evaluation of agreement, documentation of FPIC process and project findings. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 10**.

What makes a successful feedback and grievance redressal mechanism

- Feedback and grievance redressal mechanism at the landscape level must be agreed by the community before FPIC consent
- A clear process for receiving feedback from communities and other stakeholders throughout the project timeline and for handling unresolved conflicts and grievance that may arise during the project planning, implementation and evaluation.
- Clearly provide details of the feedback and grievance access points.
- Transparency.
- Provide confidentiality, if requested.

Figure 10: Essentials of Feedback and Grievance redressal mechanism



Green-Ag Natural Resource Management

In the third session, Mr. R.B Sinha, National Project Director (NPMU), Green-Ag Project delivered a presentation on the **Green-Ag Natural Resource Management**. The presentation focused on the management of natural resources and how management affects the quality of life for both present and future generations. The concept of Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Land Management and Sustainable Forest Management were discussed throughout the session. He presented the current scenario and threats that are posing to the natural resources, biodiversity and agro-biodiversity in the project landscape. The conservative measures taken by the local communities and existing government schemes concerned with conservation of environment and promotion of livelihood were briefly highlighted. He also elaborated on how the project will converge with such institutes and build upon community based natural resource management in the project landscape. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 11**.

Figure 11: Soil and Water Conservation Measures in Mizoram

- **Changkham Practice (Traditional Practice)**

Farming community collects burned pieces of wood logs and bamboos and places them in burned jhum fields. This activity prevents breakdown or collapse of pegs, decreases soil run off, improves water holding capacity and soil moisture and acts as a barrier against soil erosion and promotes soil fertility



- **SALT – Sloping Land Agriculture Technology**

➤ To stabilize the slope and improve the terrace or the contours to control soil erosion along the slopes and improve fertility.

➤ Hill terrace farming, where nitrogen fixing legumes as dense hedgerows along slope contours with a variety of crops cultivated in the interrow areas controls soil run off, retains soil moisture, enriches nutrients and increases productivity



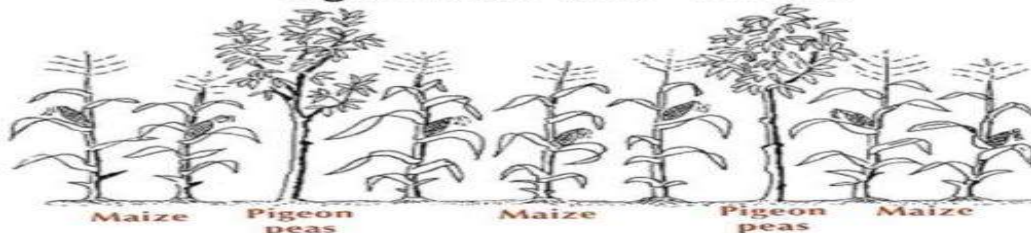
Mulching



Soil Liming



Leguminous Plants – N fixers



WORKSHOP DAY 5



Bengal Monitor Lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*) Dampa Tiger Reserve

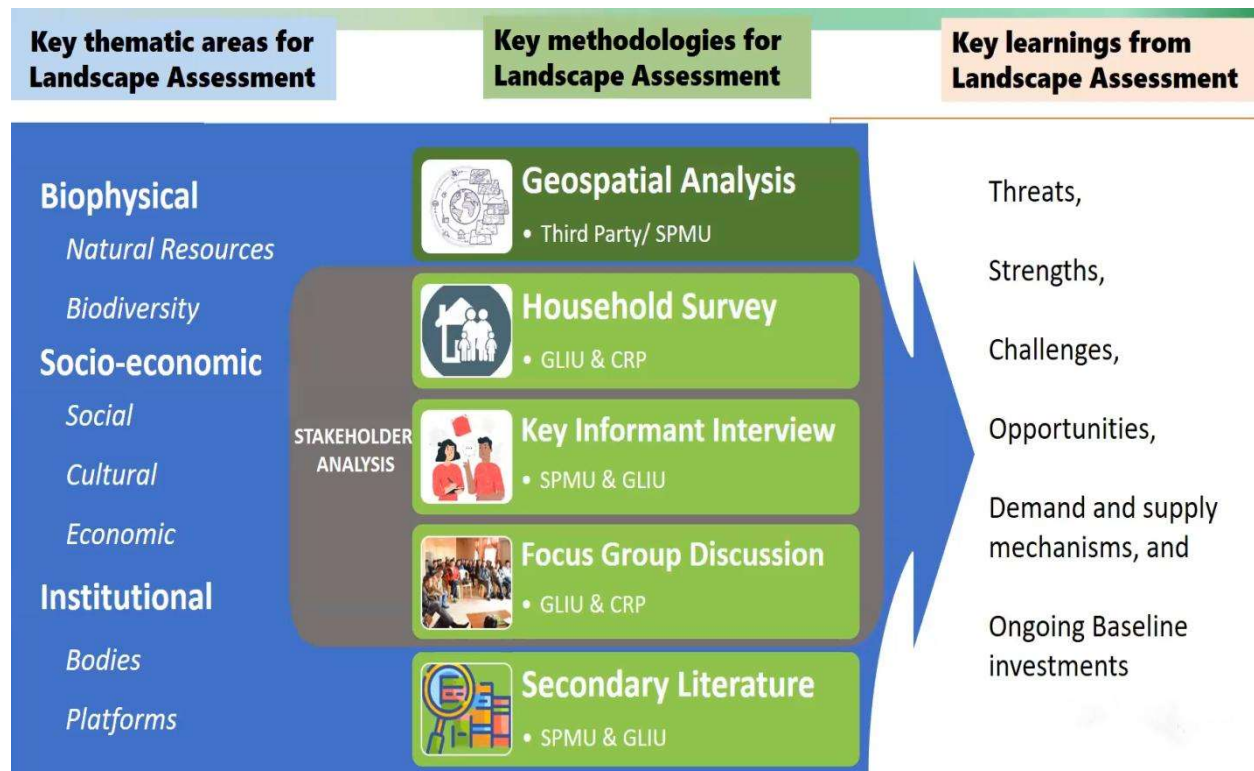
Technical Session V

The first session of the day began with the Mizoram Team giving feedback and requesting clarification on the lessons that were learnt on the previous day.

Landscape Assessment

In the second session Ms. Katharpi gave a presentation on **Landscape Assessment**. She introduced landscape assessment as an activity that aims to identify and address priority areas with threats to global environmental values or potential to maximize global environmental benefits (GEBs). The landscape assessment is a primary activity that is planned and budgeted under Output 2.1.4 of Outcome 2 in the project result framework. The presentation highlighted the components of landscape assessment and outlined the key thematic areas, methodologies and learnings. She also mentioned that the landscape assessment is the first activity in the implementation of the project and FPIC will be conducted alongside it. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 12**.

Figure 12: Overview of Landscape Assessment



Agro-ecological Practices

Mr. Tanmoy C, Project Associate (NPMU) presented the **Green-Ag: Sustainable Agriculture and Agro-ecological practices** in the third session. The presentation dealt with topics like land degradation, climate change, sustainable agricultural practices, sustainable land management, sustainable forest management, agro-biodiversity, green value chain and management of natural resources. He began with a briefing on the current scenario of agriculture in India and the negative impact it has on the natural ecosystem, associated to the intensification of agriculture. The 10 elements of agro-ecology were outlined, followed by an explanation on how they are interlinked and interdependent. He stressed that the project aims to achieve environmental, social and economic sustainability without compromising on food security and farmers’ income. The presentation concluded with highlights of major challenges, opportunities and proposed interventions in the target landscape. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 13**.

Figure 13: Green-Ag: Sustainable Agriculture and Proposed Interventions

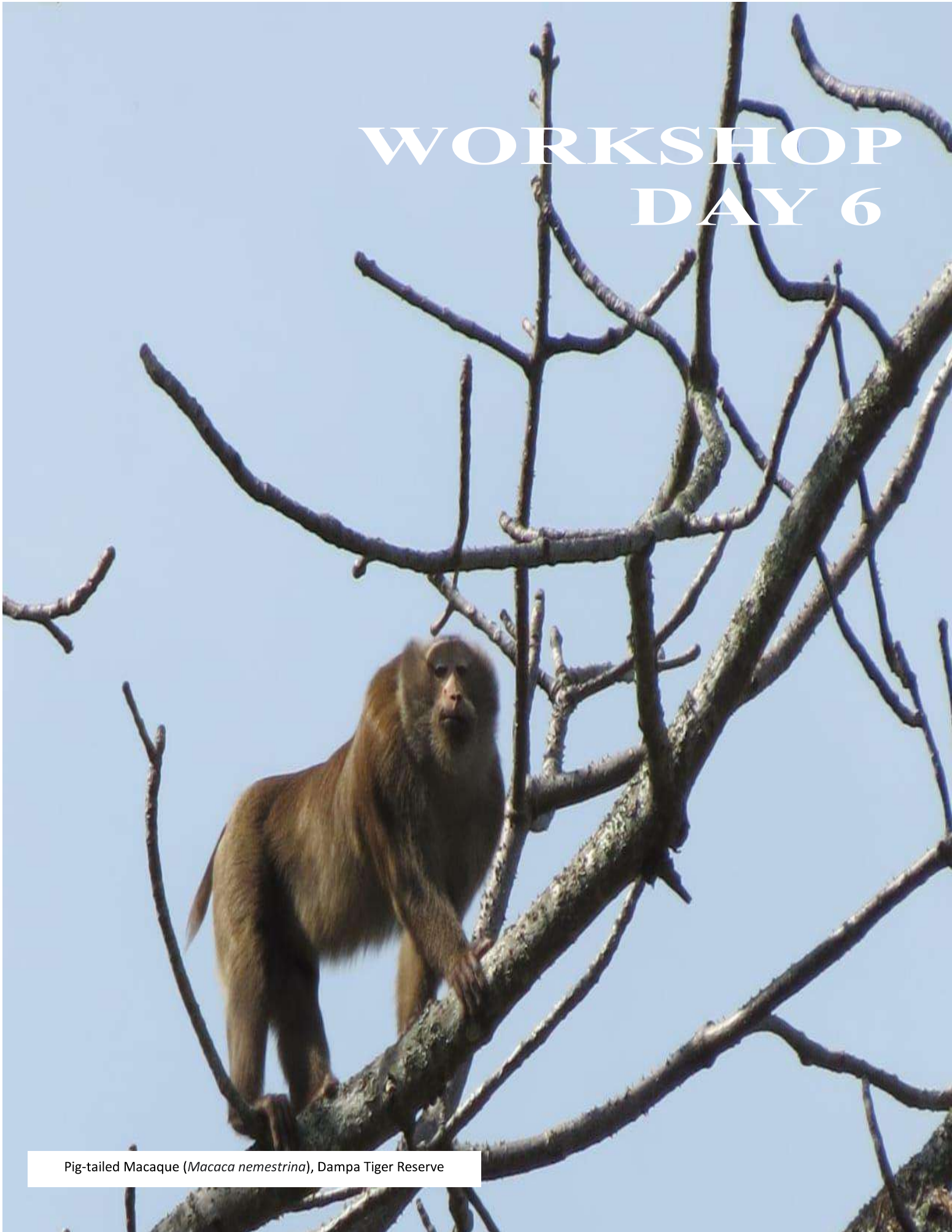


Proposed Intervention in Mizoram related to Sustainable Agri. Green-Ag Project

Threats/ Challenges	Proposed Intervention
Unsustainable Jhum	Conducting research to understand sustainable jhum practices in other north-eastern states/ similar geographies Scaling-up Sloping Agriculture Land Technologies Promoting Agro-ecological production practices
Increased area under monoculture	Conserving local cultivars & land races (500 ha) Maintaining crop diversity and crop rotation
Lack of alternate livelihoods options	Promoting farm based secondary livelihoods opportunity Training and capacity enhancement through hands-on learning Establishing marketing network for the products of secondary agriculture
Better market linkage through value addition	Capturing value at farm level through primary processing Moving-up the value chain for better price realization Aggregating for better market outreach and price realization

Mizoram targets – 13,725 ha under sustainable land & water management
- 5490 farmers trained on agro-ecological practices (minimum 30% adoption)

WORKSHOP DAY 6



Pig-tailed Macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*), Dampa Tiger Reserve

Technical Session VI

The session began with an open discussion between the Mizoram Team and NPMU on the most important lessons learnt on the previous day.


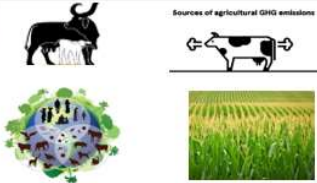

Livestock Approach

The first presentation for the day was on **Green-Ag: Livestock Approaches** which was delivered by Mr. Krishnan. The presentation dealt with the concept of livestock management and the major focus area of the project. He discussed the major focus area of the livestock management approach into economic factors, environmental factors and social factors. He then presented the current scenario of the livestock sector in Mizoram which was followed by an open discussion on the demand and supply gap in egg, milk and meat. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 14**.

Group activity on the following topics

1. Major challenges at farmer level in rearing.
2. Major challenges at market level and consumer level.
3. Negative environmental impacts of livestock rearing in the production landscape.
4. Livestock challenges/impacts with respect to Protected Areas (PA)/Forest.

Figure 14: Livestock: Major Focus Area

Role of livestock sector		Green-Ag Project
Economic factors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm incomes • Livelihoods • Value chains
Environmental Factors	 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Sources of agricultural GHG emissions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional breeds promotions 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

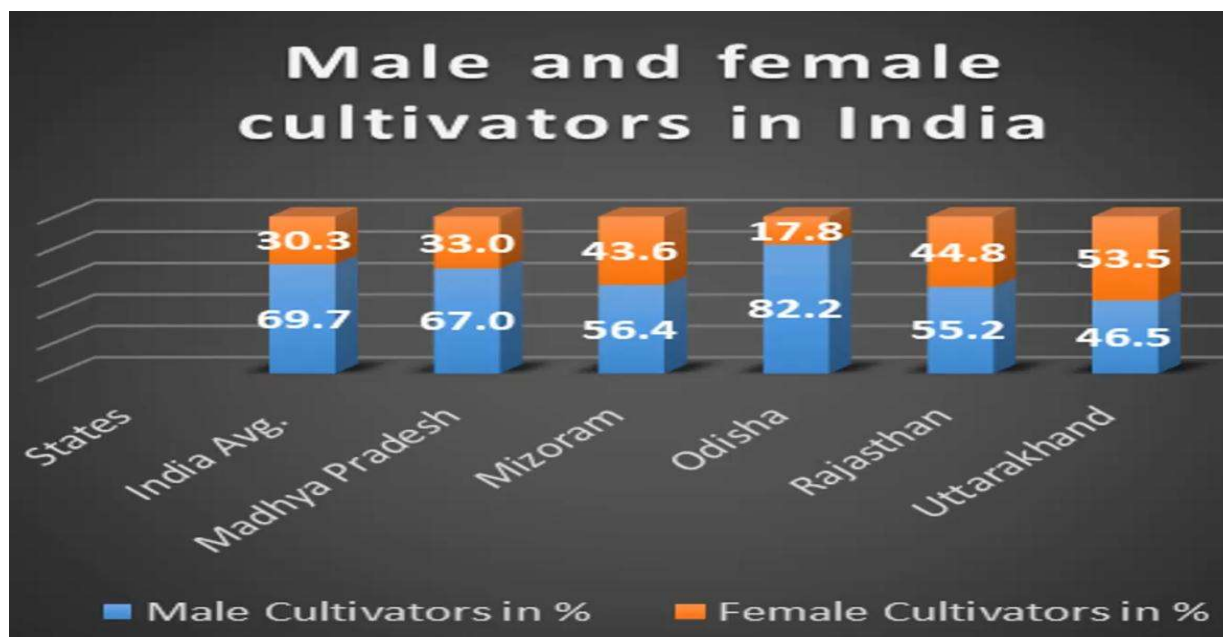
Green-Ag: Gender Mainstreaming

Following this, Ms. Parida presented **Green-Ag: Gender Mainstreaming** that focused on gender equality in food security, sustainable agriculture and climate change project. The presentation started off with an interactive session that encouraged the participants to express their understanding of gender, gender roles and gender issues in the Mizoram context. The concept of gender was introduced as a socially constructed attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female. A three minute video on gender equality was shown to further explain why mainstreaming gender is important for the project. She also commented on the concept of 'Feminization of Agriculture' and pointed out that agriculture remains the most important employment sector for women that largely falls within the informal economy with little or no social protection and labour rights. She then discussed the impacts of climate change on gender equality and emphasized how its effects are not gender-neutral. She added that according to recent research and reports, climate change is putting increasing burden on women. Following this, the key steps for mainstreaming gender in the landscape assessment were highlighted. The presentation concluded with a group quiz. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 15**.

Key Points Discussions

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

Figure 15: Percentage of male and female cultivators in the project states (Agriculture census 2010-11)





WORKSHOP DAY 7

Anti-Poaching Camp, Tuichar, Dampa Tiger Reserve

Technical Session VII

The first presentation of the technical session was delivered by Dr. Chavva on **Green-Ag: Capacity enhancement strategy**. The presentation introduced capacity building as a process for developing or strengthening existing skills, instincts and abilities of a farmer or communities. He stated that it is very important as well as wise to acknowledge and respect the indigenous knowledge in regards to the project interventions. Capacity development was broadly categorized into technical capacities and functional capacities. Following this, he gave an outline on 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 Agro-ecosystem Analysis (AESA) in relation to crops and livestock. He then discussed about 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 16**.

Figure 16: Main objectives of Capacity Building



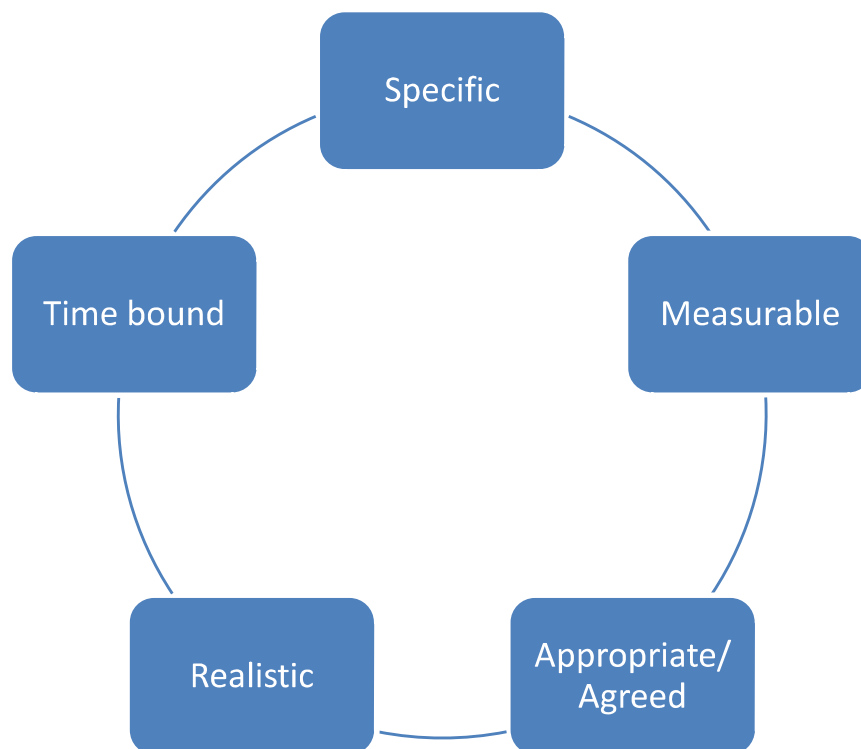
Green-Ag: Communication Strategy

The second presentation for the day was given by Mr. Jitendra Choubey, Communication Expert (NPMU). The presentation titled **Green-Ag: Communication Strategy** began with the definition of communication and the components of communication strategy. He introduced the concept of audience and explained why certain target audience needs to be prioritized for communication. Then he explained the need for communication objective and stressed why it needs to be specific, measurable and time bound. He then elaborated that once the communication objective is developed it must be converted into a key messages that are in line with the interests of the target audience. The key messages will then be disseminated using the most effective medium available. The presentation concluded with an outline of the project communication work plan and how the effectiveness can be evaluated. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 17**.

Group activities

1. Develop communication strategy for FPIC, Landscape Assessment, Value Chain, TSG meetings, Village Council Support Unit.
2. Prioritizing audience for communication using a simple table matrix.
3. Develop communication objective and key messages.
4. Listing out available media/channels for dissemination of information.

Figure 17: S.M.A.R.T communication objectives



WORKSHOP DAY 8



Sambar Deer (*Rusa Unicolor*), Dampa Tiger

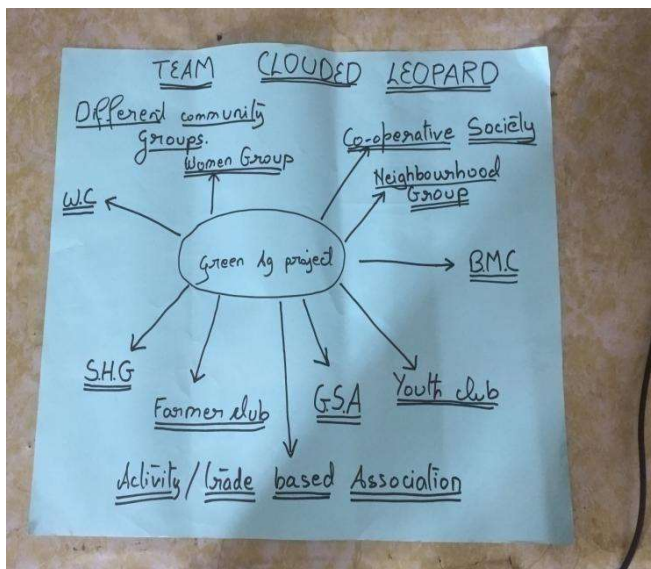
Technical Session VIII

The first presentation of the day was titled **Green-Ag: Stakeholder Engagement Plan** which was delivered by Ms. Parida. The session began with a feedback on the key relevant stakeholders mapped by the participants on her previous presentation. She highlighted the importance of developing stakeholder engagement plan that will help in determining key stakeholders that needs to be involved and communicated as the project implements. As the stakeholder mapping exercise is a continuous process it is suggested for de-brief so that more clarity would be achieved. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 18**.

Key point discussions

- Why engagement with stakeholders is crucial for ensuring 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 on-going process.
- Best methods and understanding local practise for holding community meetings.

Figure 18: Stakeholder mapping and analyses (group activity)

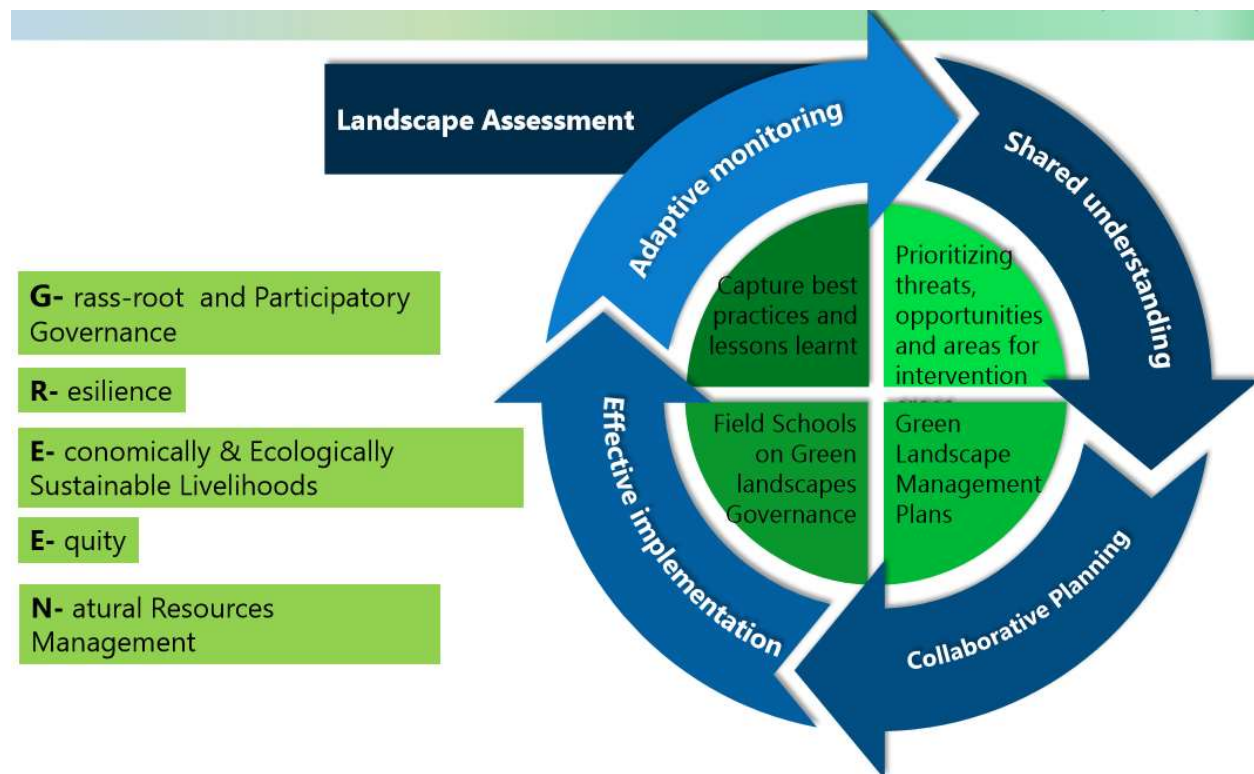


High INTEREST High INFLUENCE	Low INFLUENCE High INTEREST
1. Agri. Dept. 2. Forest Dept. 3. AN & VETV Dept. 4. Rural Development	1. Fisheries Dept. 2. Seed Dept. 3. Mivan Irrigation
High INFLUENCE Low INTEREST	Low INFLUENCE High-Low INTEREST
1. Horti. Dept. 2. Soil and water Conservation 3. Social Welfare Dept.	1. L.A.D 2. Tourism Dept. 3. Education Dept.
TEAM TIGER	

Green Landscape Approach

In the third session, Ms. Katharpi presented the **Green Landscape Approach** which was a follow-up of one of her earlier presentation (Landscape Approach). She reiterated that the project has a very wide scope which is not confined to just agricultural interventions but in other fields of development and conservation as well. She added that the landscape approach requires a long-term collaboration between different groups of land managers and stakeholders with different interests. She introduced the five fundamentals of green landscape approach and discussed how they complement each other. She also added that the green landscape management strategy, project findings and lessons learnt from a particular project landscape will be shared or replicated across other landscapes. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 19**.

Figure 19: Elements of Green Landscape Approach



Green-Ag Operation Management

Ms. Uma Balaji, Admin and Operations Manager (NPMU) presented **Green-Ag Operation Management: Procurement, Reports and Monitoring**. Operation management was introduced as an ongoing process of routine functions in a project for achieving the desired outputs. She stressed on the project adopting the Operational Partners Implementation Modality (OPIM) where the state norms, operations and technical capacities will be utilized, as illustrated in figure 20. The Mizoram Team was recommended to

keep soft copies of all important documents and develop process for staff and travel management. She also emphasized that all procurement 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 touched upon the different types of reporting formats, requirements and their respective timeline. Following this, the different types of monitoring mechanism such as monitoring visits by FAO experts, audits, spot checks, mid-term and final review were outlined. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 20**.

Figure 20: Operational Partner Implementation Modality (OPIM)

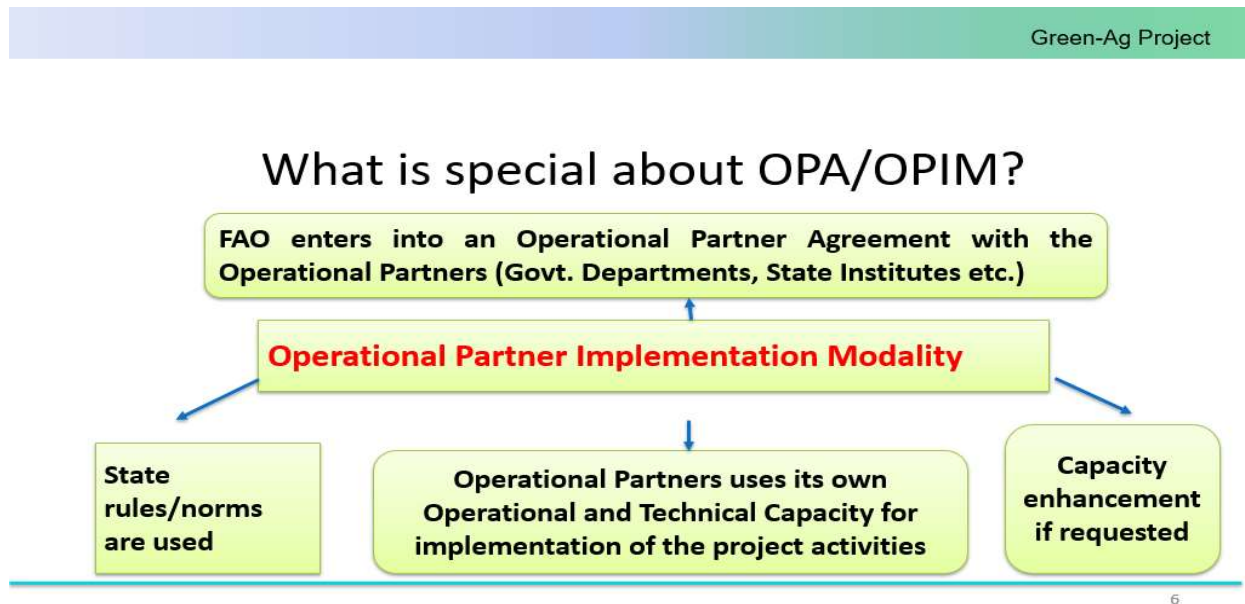
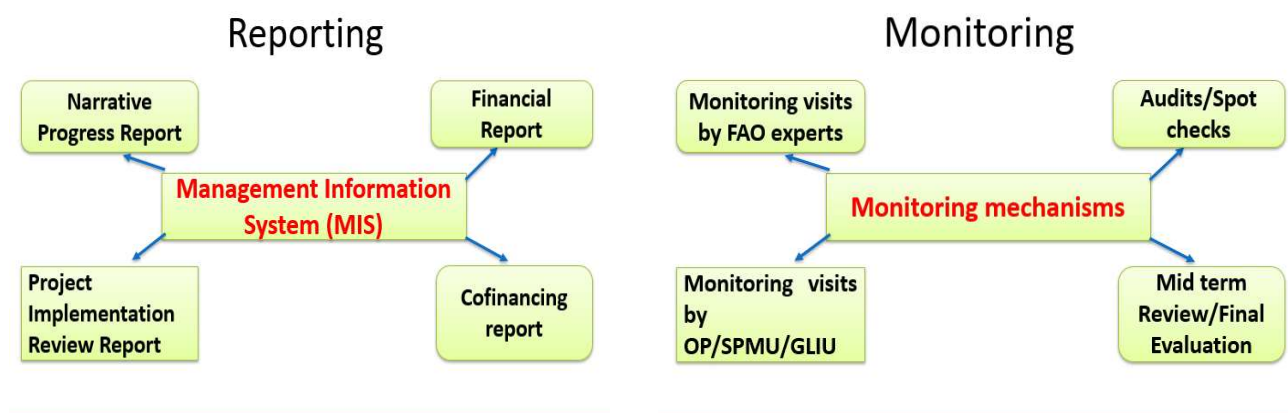


Figure 21: Types of reporting and monitoring mechanism.



Finance Budgeting and Reporting

The last presentation for the day was delivered by Mr. Mohammed Arif, Finance Expert (NPMU) on **Finance, Budgeting and Reporting**. The presentation dealt with the importance of budget management followed by a brief description of expendable, non-expendable and general operating expenditures. He also mentioned that the project will be audited annually by a third party auditor at the SPMU and GLIU level. A discussion on store management, bank account management, disbursement of petty cash and record keeping concluded the presentation. The detailed presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 21**.

Essential parts of financial management

- Accounting Records: Refers to records of all documents and books involved in the preparation of financial statements (ledgers, vouchers, bills etc.)
- Financial Planning: Is the task of determining how a project will afford to achieve its strategic goals and objectives. It also describes each of the activities, resources, equipment and materials that are needed to achieve objectives, as well as the time frame involved.
- Internal Controls: Refers to the mechanisms, rules and procedures implemented by the project to ensure the integrity of financial and accounting information.
- Financial Monitoring: It is concern with the comparing of actual costs to the planned costs in the project budget.

Figure 22: Essential Parts of Financial Management





Conclusion

The last session of the online training was dedicated to a valedictory programme. The moderator Dr. Keny Vanlalhriatpuia, State Technical Coordinator, SPMU, Green-Ag, Mizoram greeted the officials and expressed his sincere gratitude to the NPMU experts for their valuable inputs. A brief report on the two weeks online workshop was delivered by Ms. Lalchhuanawmi Pachuau, Team Leader & NRM expert, GLIU, Lunglei which was followed by feedback from the Community Resource Persons. The moderator then invited Mr. Tomio Shichiri, FAO-India Representative, to give a special address. He expressed his gratitude on the Team leader's report and the participant's feedback. He stated that "We were initially very apprehensive about conducting this workshop in this way, as we are not sure about the efficacy on the online mode. A lot of brainstorming was done at NPMU and FAO level in regard to not only the mode but also content of the training module". He added that the community resource persons are the key players and their performance would determine the successful implementation of the project in the landscape.

Following this, Mr. Rohmingthanga Colney, State Project Director, Green-Ag, Mizoram thanked the NPMU for conducting such a comprehensive training for the Mizoram Team. He concluded his address with the announcement of the online quiz winner (Team Clouded Leopard). In the end, Mrs. Lalengzami Haolai, State Project Coordinator, Green-Ag, Mizoram wound up the function by proposing a vote of thanks to high officials, NPMU experts and all the participants of the online training.

The training served as a platform for the recently recruited Green-Ag project staff of Mizoram and the NPMU experts to formally get acquainted and share their experiences in the field. The comprehensive training module oriented the participants on the project scope, concepts, objectives, roles and responsibilities, key themes and implementation plans at the landscape level. The participants were very engaged throughout the two weeks training and took full advantage of the opportunity by holding debriefing sessions during breaks, after sessions and on the weekend.

Note: The SPMU is indebted to Department of EF&CC, Government of Mizoram for giving us the permission to use the images (wild animals) in the report and all credit goes to Department of EF&CC, Government of Mizoram.

Annexure 1: Lists of Participants

NAME	DESIGNATION	Department/Address
Mr. Tomio Shichiri	FAO Representation in India	FAO India
Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva	Assistant FAO Representative	FAO India
Mr. R.B Sinha	National Project Director	FAO India
Mr. Rahul Krishnan	Animal Husbandry Specialist	FAO India
Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi	Landscape Assessment & Safeguards Specialist	FAO India
Ms. Sabita Parida	Gender and Social Inclusion Expert	FAO India
Ms. Uma Balaji	Admin & Operations Officer	FAO India
Mr. Jitendra Choubhey	Communication Expert	FAO India
Dr. Divya Shah	Project Associate	FAO India
Ms. Sravani Avula	Project Associate	FAO India
Mr. Mohammad Arif	Budget & Finance Specialist	FAO India
Mr. Manoj Semwal	Sr. MIS Specialist	FAO India
Mr. Abhishek Saini	Jr. MIS Expert	FAO India

NAME	DESIGNATION	Department/ Address
Mr. Rohmingthanga Colney	State Project Director	Directorate of Agriculture, Aizawl
Mrs. Lalengzami Haolai	State Project Coordinator	Directorate of Agriculture, Aizawl
Mr. Tlangtimawia	District Nodal Officer	District Agriculture Office, Lunglei
Mr. C. Lalengzauva	District Nodal Officer	District Agriculture Office, Mamit
Dr. Keny Vanlalhratpuia	State Technical Coordinator	SPMU, Aizawl
Mr. Jerry Vanlalremruata	Communication Officer	SPMU, Aizawl
Ms. Vanlaldiki Pachuau	Budget & Finance Officer	SPMU, Aizawl
Ms. Vanlalruati Ralte	Admin & Operations Officer	SPMU, Aizawl
Ms. Zammalsawmi	Office Assistant	SPMU, Aizawl

NAME	DESIGNATION	Department/ Address
Ms. Lalchhuanawmi Pachuau	Team Leader/NRM Expert	GLIU, Lunglei
Mr. R. Lalhriatpuia	District Support Officer	GLIU, Lunglei
Mr. R. Lalruatmawia	District Support Officer	GLIU, Mamit
Mr. Zomuana	Community Institution & Rural Livelihood Expert	GLIU, Lunglei
Ms. Lalnuntluangi	Gender & Social Inclusion Expert	GLIU, Lunglei
Dr. H. Ramchhanliana	Farmer Field School Expert	GLIU, Lunglei
Dr. V. Lalchhandama	Animal Husbandry Expert	GLIU, Lunglei
Mr. Eric Siamchungnunga	Budget & Finance Officer	GLIU, Lunglei
Mr. PL Ramhluna	Admin & Operations Officer	GLIU, Lunglei
Mr. Hmangaihnaaltlingzova	MIS Expert	GLIU, Lunglei
Ms. Lalchawimawii	Office Assistant	GLIU, Lunglei

NAME	DESIGNATION	POSTING PLACE
Mr. C. Lalramdinpuia	Community Resource Person	Buarpuia, Lunglei
Mr. David C. Zothansanga	Community Resource Person	W. Bungtlang, Lunglei
Mr. G. Lalremruata	Community Resource Person	Parvatui, Lunglei
Mr. H. Lallawmsanga	Community Resource Person	Thenhlum, Lunglei
Mr. Henry PC Lalhriatpuia	Community Resource Person	Hruuduk, Lunglei
Mr. Isak Lalhriatpuia	Community Resource Person	S. Sabual, Lunglei
Mr. Joseph Ramengmawia	Community Resource Person	Bunghmun, Lunglei
Mr. K. Lalrammuana	Community Resource Person	Pukzing Vengthar, Lunglei
Mr. K. Malsawmtluanga	Community Resource Person	Tleu, Lunglei
Ms. Lalhruaitluangi	Community Resource Person	Dengsur, Lunglei
Mr. Lalrohlpuia	Community Resource Person	Laisawral, Lunglei
Mr. Lalruatmawia Chhangte	Community Resource Person	Changpuia, Lunglei
Ms. MC Jane Lalnunzami	Community Resource Person	Khawlek, Lunglei
Mr. PC Vanlalhruaia	Community Resource Person	Pukzing, Lunglei
Mr. S. Lalhruaitluanga	Community Resource Person	Sesawm, Lunglei

NAME	DESIGNATION	POSTING PLACE
Mr. Abraham Lalrinpuia	Community Resource Person	Phuldungsei, Mamit
Mr. H. Malsawmzuala	Community Resource Person	Saithah, Mamit
Mr. J. Lalthazuala	Community Resource Person	Tuipuibari I, Mamit
Mr. K. Lalrinchhana	Community Resource Person	Damparengpuia, Mamit
Mr. Kenny Malsawmkima	Community Resource Person	Andermanik, Mamit
Mr. Lalhminghsanga	Community Resource Person	New W. Phaileng, Mamit
Mr. Lalnunpuia	Community Resource Person	West Phulpui, Mamit
Mr. Lalramchuanhluia	Community Resource Person	Chhippuia (Kawnmawi), Mamit
Ms. LalremruatiTlau	Community Resource Person	Hnahva, Mamit
Mr. R. Zodintluanga	Community Resource Person	Teirei/Hruaitluang, Mamit
Mr. Raphael Laltlanchhuaha	Community Resource Person	West Phaileng, Mamit
Mr. Timothy Varliansanga	Community Resource Person	Rajiv Nagar I, Mamit
Mr. Vanlalhlua	Community Resource Person	Khawhnai, Mamit
Ms. Zarzokimi	Community Resource Person	Silsuri, Mamit
Mr. Zothanpuia	Community Resource Person	Lallen, Mamit

Annexure 2: Workshop Schedule

Workshop Day 1 (Week 1)

Date: 06.10.2020, Tuesday

Sessions	Time	Topic	Facilitator
Session 1: Welcome and Introduction	09:30 - 10:45 am		
	09:30- 09:45 am	Welcome Speech	Mrs. Lalengzami Haolai, State Project Coordinator (SPC), Green-Ag Project, Mizoram
	09:45- 10:00 am	Special address	Mr. Tomio Shichiri, FAO- India Representative
	10:00 - 10:30 am	Special address	Dr. Lalrozama IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Mamit (TSG Chairman) and Mr. V. Lalsangliana IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei (TSG Chairman)
	10:30 - 10:45 am	Special Address	Mr. R.B Sinha, Project Director, NPMU, Green-Ag Project
	10:45 - 11:00 am	Introduction of participants	SPMU, GLIU & CRPs Green-Ag Project, Mizoram
Session 2: Project Overview and implementation architecture	10:45 –1:30 pm		
	10:45 - 12:00 pm	Project Overview	Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi, Landscape Assessment and Safe guards specialist
	12:00 - 01:30 pm	Implementation architecture, roles and responsibilities	Ms. Sravani Avula Project Associate
Tea Break	01:30 – 02:00 pm		
Session 3: Landscape approach, Elements of Green Landscape	02:00 pm -05:00pm		
	02:00 - 03:00 pm	Landscape Approach	Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi Landscape Assessment and Safe guards specialist
	03:00 - 04:30 pm	Elements of Green Landscape	Mr. Rahul Krishnan Livestock Expert
	04:30 – 05:00 pm	Open discussion	

Workshop Day 2 (Week 1)
Date: 07.10.2020, Wednesday

Sessions	Time	Topic	Facilitator
Session 1: Recap	09:30 - 10:30 am		Selected participant
	09:30 - 10:30 am	Feedback: Most important lesson learnt yesterday	
Session 2: Understanding Result framework	10:30 -12:30am		Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva Assistant FAO Representative
	10:30 – 11:30 am	Result Framework: Understanding the Framework and its components	
	11:30 - 12:30 pm	Objective, components and outcomes envisaged in the Green Ag project	
Tea Break	12:30 - 01:30 pm		
Session 3: Green Ag: Result Framework	01:30 - 04:00 pm		
	01:30 - 03:00pm	Outcome indicators and Outputs in Green AG project.	
	03:00- 04:00 pm	Open discussion/Online form	

Workshop Day 3 (Week 1)
Date: 08.10.2020, Thursday

Sessions	Time	Topic	Facilitator
Session 1: Recap	09:30- 10:00 am		
	09:30-10:00 am	Feedback: Most important lesson learnt yesterday	Selected participant
Session 2: Monitoring systems and MIS	10:00–12:30 pm		
	10:00 - 11:30 am	MIS and the data capture requirement for the project.	Mr. Manoj Semwal, Sr. MIS Specialist
Session 3: Understanding stakeholders	11:30 - 01:00pm	Stakeholder and their relevance in Green AG project	Ms. Sabita Parida, Gender and Social Inclusion Expert
Tea Break	01:00 – 01:30pm		
Session 4: FPIC case study	01:30 – 03:00 pm	Introduction to FPIC & case study	Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi, Landscape Assessment and Safeguards Specialist
Session 6: Open forum	03:00 – 04:00 pm		
	03:00- 04:00 pm	Open session on feedbacks and improvement	

Workshop Day 4 (Week 2)
Date: 12.10.2020, Monday

Sessions	Time	Topic	Facilitator
Session 1: Recap	09:30- 10:00 am		
	09:30- 10:00 am	Most important lesson learnt yesterday	Selected participant
Session 2: Stakeholder analysis for landscape	10:00 - 01:00 pm		
	10:00 – 11:30 am	FPIC Process FPIC Consultation plan	Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi, Landscape Assessment and Safe guards specialist
	11:30 - 01:00 pm	Breakout Session: Discussion through case study	
Tea Break	01:00- 01:30 pm		
Session 3: Green-Ag: Natural Resource Management	01:30 - 3:30 pm		
	01:30 - 02:00 pm	Introduction to Natural resource Management	R.B Sinha, Project Director, NPMU, Green-Ag Project
	02:00 - 02:45 pm	Natural resources found in Mizoram	
	02:45 - 03:30 pm	Green-Ag: NRM strategies, Conservative Measures in Mizoram	
Feedback	03:30 – 04:00 pm		
	Online forms		

Workshop Day 5 (Week 2)
Date: 13.10.2020, Tuesday

Sessions	Time	Topic	Facilitator
Session 1: Recap	09:30- 10:00 am		
	09:30- 10:00 am	Most important lessons learnt last week	Selected participant
Session 2: Landscape Assessment framework	10:00 - 12:00 pm		
	10:00 - 12:00 am	Introduction to Landscape Assessment and its components	Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi, Landscape Assessment and Safe guards specialist
Tea break	12:00-12:30 pm		
Session 3: Agro ecology approaches in Green Ag	12:30 - 03:30pm		
	11:45- 01:30pm	Green Ag: Agroecology practices	Mr. Tanmoy C., Project Associate
Feedback	03:30 – 04:00 pm		
	Online forms		

Workshop Day 6 (Week 2)
Date: 14.10.2020, Wednesday

Sessions	Time	Topic	Facilitator
Session 1: Recap	09:30- 10:00 am		
	09:30- 10:00 am	Most important lessons learnt last week	Selected Participants
Session 2: Livestock and fisheries approaches in Green Ag	10:00 - 12:30 pm		
	10:00 - 12:30 pm	Green Ag: Livestock; livelihood based interventions	Mr. Rahul Krishnan, Livestock Expert
Tea break	12:30 - 01:00 pm		
Session 3:	01:00 am-03:30pm		
	11:45- 01:30pm	Gender: Concepts and mainstreaming	Ms. Sabita Parida, Gender and Social Inclusion Expert
Feedback	03:30 – 04:00 pm		
	Online forms		

Workshop Day 7 (Week 2)
Date: 15.10.2020, Thursday


Sessions	Time	Topic	Facilitator
Session 1: Recap	09:30-10:00 am		
	09:30-10:00 am	Most important lesson learnt yesterday	Selected Participant
Session 2: Green Ag: Capacity enhancement strategy	10:00 - 12:30 pm		
	10:00 - 12:30 pm	Capacity enhancement strategy for Green Ag project	Dr. Konda Reddy Chava, Assistant FAO-India Representative
Tea break	12:30- 01:00 pm		
Session 3	01:00 - 03:00 pm		
	01:00 - 03:00 pm	Green-Ag: Communication Strategies	Mr. Jitendra Choubey, Communication Expert
Feedback	03:00 – 04:00 pm		
	Online forms Q&A and feedback sessions		

Workshop Day 8 (Week 2)


Date: 16.10.2020, Friday

Sessions	Time	Topic	Facilitator
Session 1: Stakeholder analysis for project landscape	09:30 – 12:00 pm		
	09:30 - 10:15 am	Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Ms. Sabita Parida, Gender and Social Inclusion Expert
Session 2: Green Landscape Approach	10:15 - 11:00 am	Green Landscape Approach for Mizoram: Identifying landscape specific components	Ms. Jirlyne Katharpi, Landscape Assessment and Safe guards specialist
Session 3: Project and administrative reports	11:00 - 12:00 pm	Green-Ag Operation Management: Procurement, Reports and Monitoring	Ms. Uma Balaji, Admin and Operations Manager
Tea Break	12:00 - 12:30 pm		
Session 4: Budgets and financial management	12:30 -		
	12:30 - 01:45 am	Green-Ag: Finance Budgeting and Reporting	Mr. Mohammed Arif, Budget and Finance Expert
Session 5: Training review and feedback	01:45- 02:30 pm	Q&A and feedback sessions	
Valedictory function	02:30 - 03:30 pm		Moderator: Dr. Keny Vanlalhratpuia, State Technical Coordinator, SPMU, Green-Ag Mizoram


Annexure 03: Overview of the Green-Ag Project



gef
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

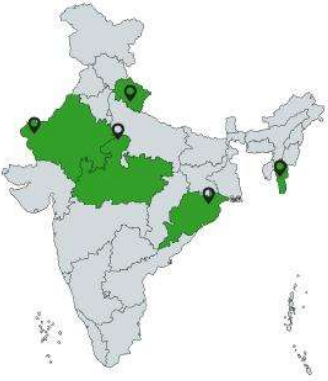




Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government Of India



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

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





Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Key Objective of this presentation

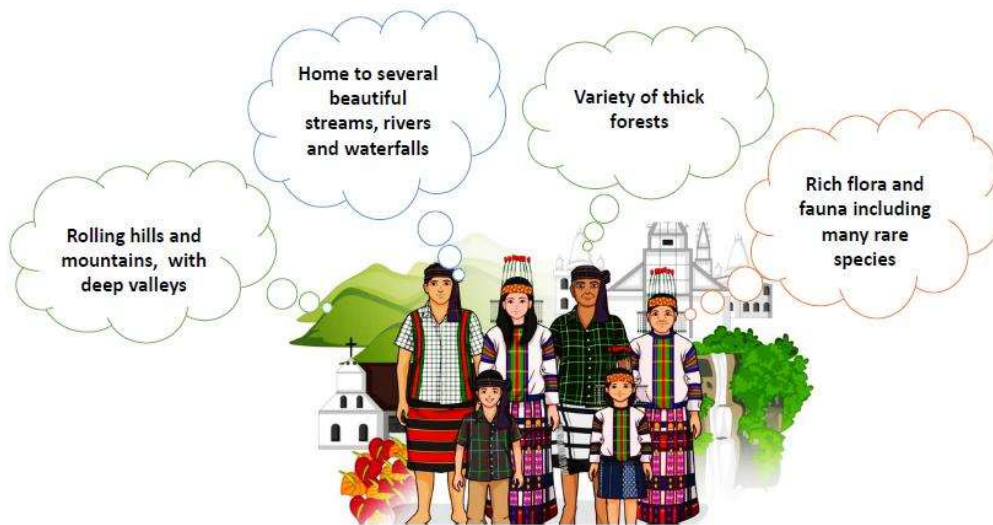
- To encourage you to think of the natural richness of Mizoram
- To ponder on the dependence of the local communities on the natural resources
- To ponder on the changes to the natural resources
- Understanding the rationale and mandate of the project

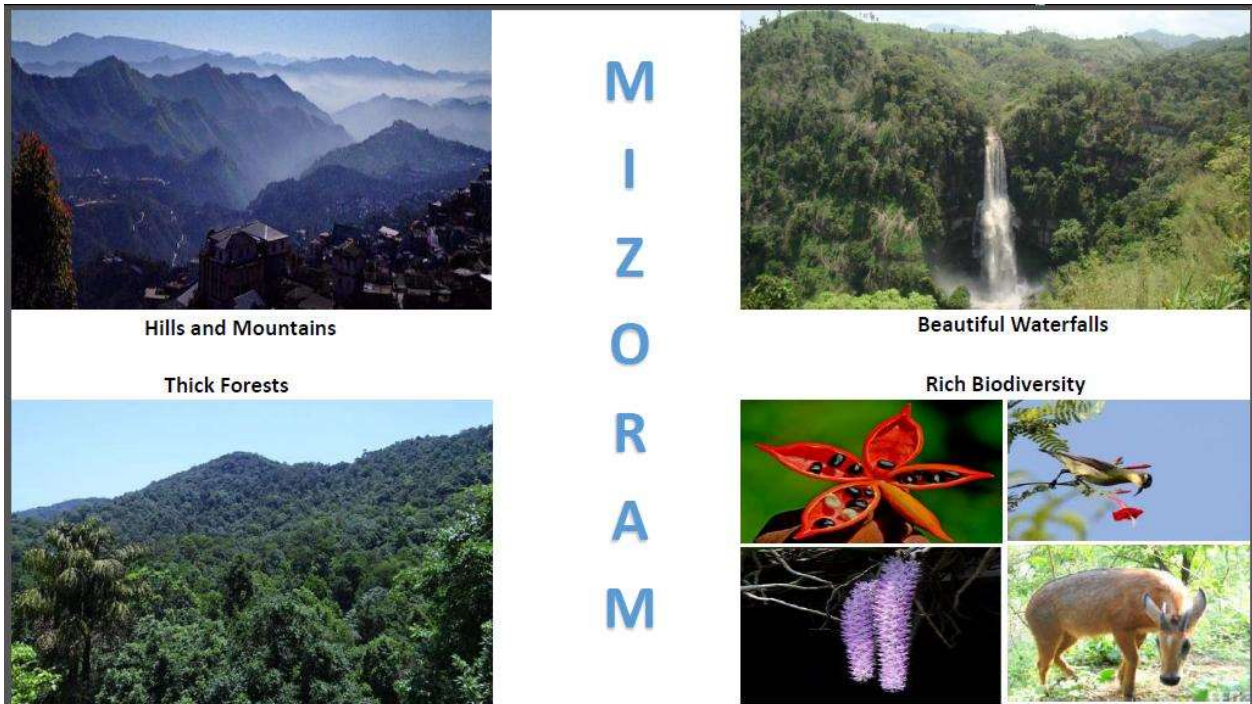


Do you all agree that Mizoram is a land of never-ending natural beauty?

What makes Mizoram so beautiful?

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop





Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Activity to Participants

The next few slides have few questions for you!

The participants should read the questions and answer them in terms of what was the scenario (10-15 years) back and what is the current scenario and draw out comparisons between both the time periods.



*Who collects fuelwood in the villages?
What was the time spent on this activity
earlier and what is the time spent now?*



*What is the fallow period of jhum in your
village or in the landscape? Has it increased
or decrease?*



*What are the various sources of drinking
water in the landscape?
Has there been any change in the
drinking water sources?
Has the time spent in fetching water
increased, decreased or the same?*



*Are there any tigers left in the Dampa Tiger Reserve?
Do you still observe the same, increased or decreased
number of different plants, wild birds, animals in the
forests?*



*What used to be the different varieties of food
items on your plate earlier and what are the
varieties you eat now?*



*How far was the forest from your house
before and how far is it now?*



*Do think local breeds are easily
available for consumption as before
(10-15 years ago)*



*What used to be the major livelihood options of
people back then and what are people engaged
into currently?*



THEN



In the earlier slides, we have made a few observations on the current practices in the State, which are worrisome and not sustainable for our future generations.



It seems from the discussion before that Mizoram is slowly losing its beauty and natural resources with current practices that pose a threat not only to its resources like forests, wildlife, local food varieties, water etc. but also to livelihoods of the local people.

What do you think about this statement?

NOW



Questions to Participants

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

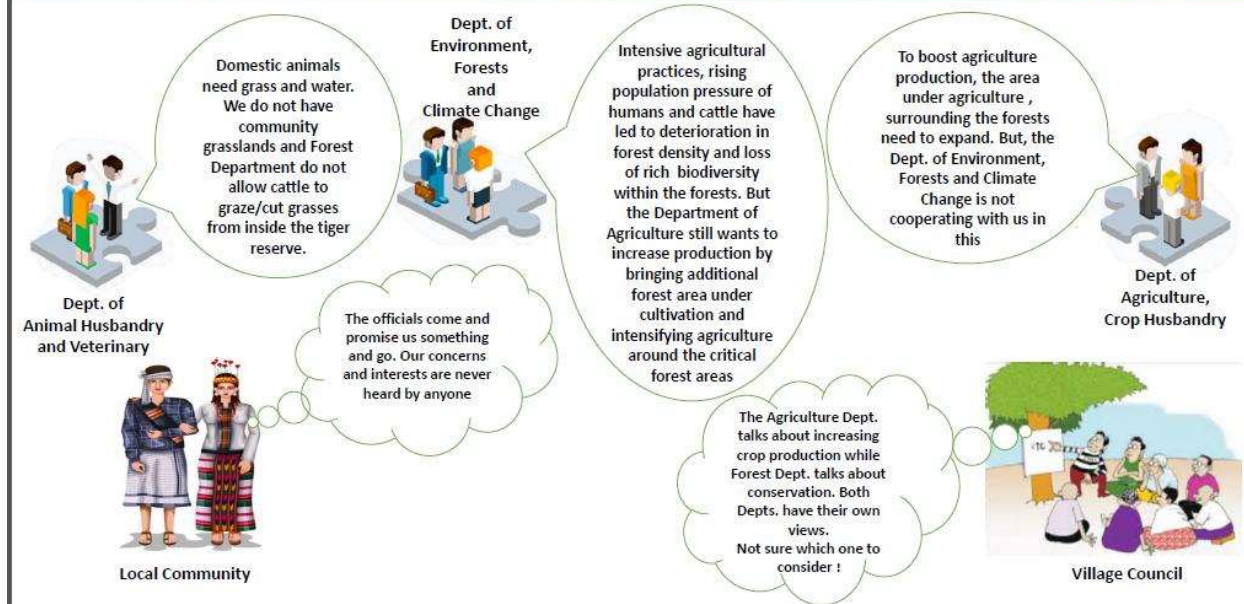


- The State Government of Mizoram is striving hard to conserve the natural resource base and improve the livelihood options of its people in the State through implementation of many programmes and schemes.
- But we still see that there exist certain bottlenecks which are contributing towards environmental degradation in the State. How do we try to minimize these problems?



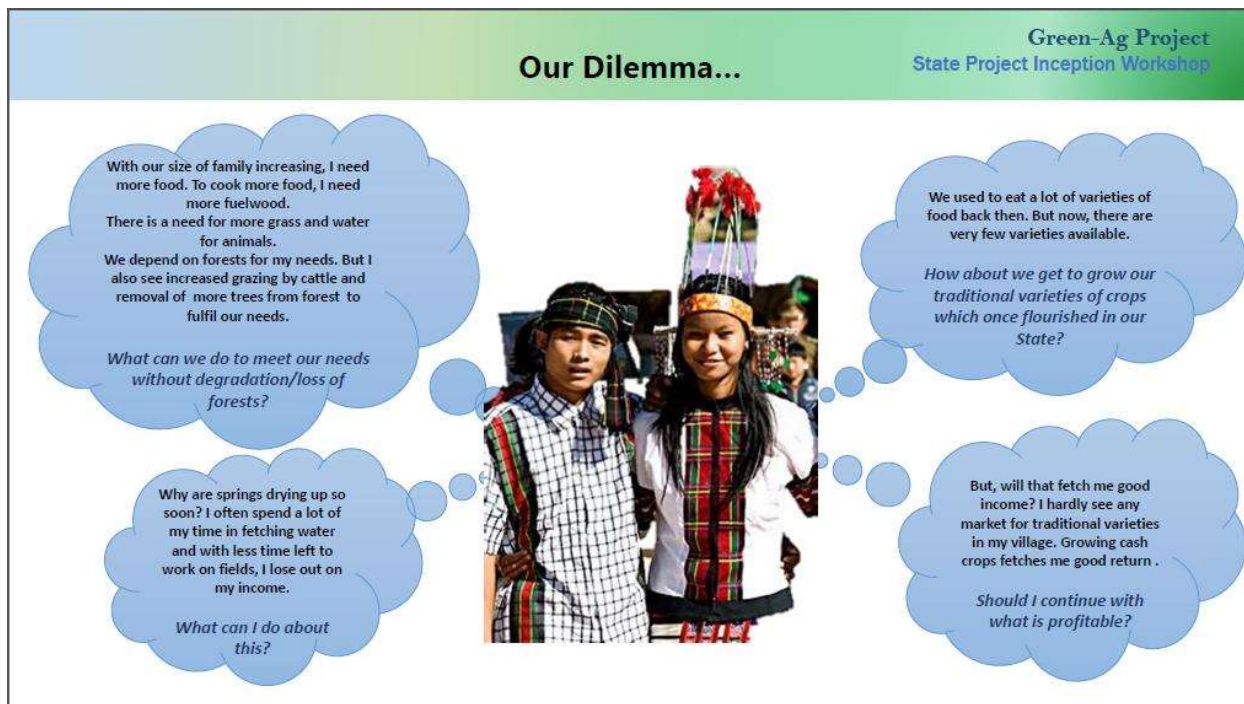
Conflicting Mandates of Government Departments

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop



Our Dilemma...

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop



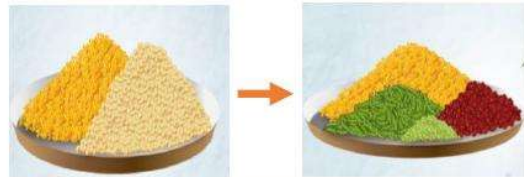
Need for a Change

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

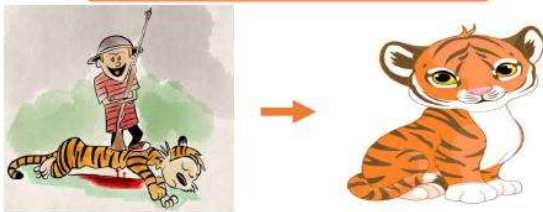
Do you wish to see your thick forests back with different varieties of flora and fauna?



Do you wish to grow your traditional varieties of crops and still make good money out of it?



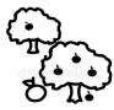
Do you wish to see Tigers and other wild animals back in your Wildlife Sanctuaries?



Do you want to have enough water throughout the year for your day-to-day activities?



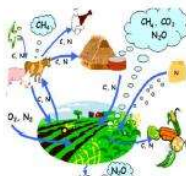
CURRENT THREATS



monoculture
Loss of Agrobiodiversity



Degradation of Forests



Increased GHG Emissions



Increased Wildlife Poaching



Vulnerable Livelihoods

EXPECTED IMPACTS



Increased agrobiodiversity



Increased Area and Density of Forests



Reduction in GHG Emissions



Conservation of local Plants/Animals/ Crop Varieties



Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods

GREEN-AG PROJECT

STRIVES TO BRING A
PROGRESSIVE
CHANGE THROUGH



IMPROVED
AGRICULTURAL AND
CONSERVATION
PRACTICES WITHOUT
COMPROMISING ON
INCOMES

Project Rationale

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Agriculture Sector

Environment Sector



Working independently to attain their individual mandates with activities which are adversely impacting each other

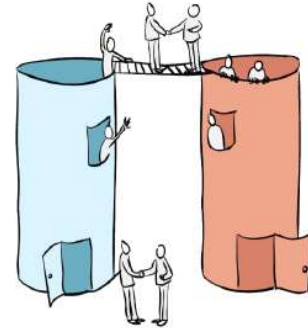
GREEN-AG PROJECT



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

Agriculture Sector

Environment Sector



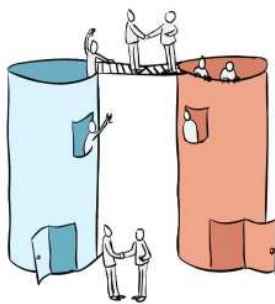
Communicating with each other and aligning their activities in such a way to minimize or reduce damage to each other to create a win-win situation

Project Rationale

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Agriculture Sector

Environment Sector



GREEN-AG PROJECT

Facilitates multistakeholder participation in developing solutions which aim to bridge the gaps at:

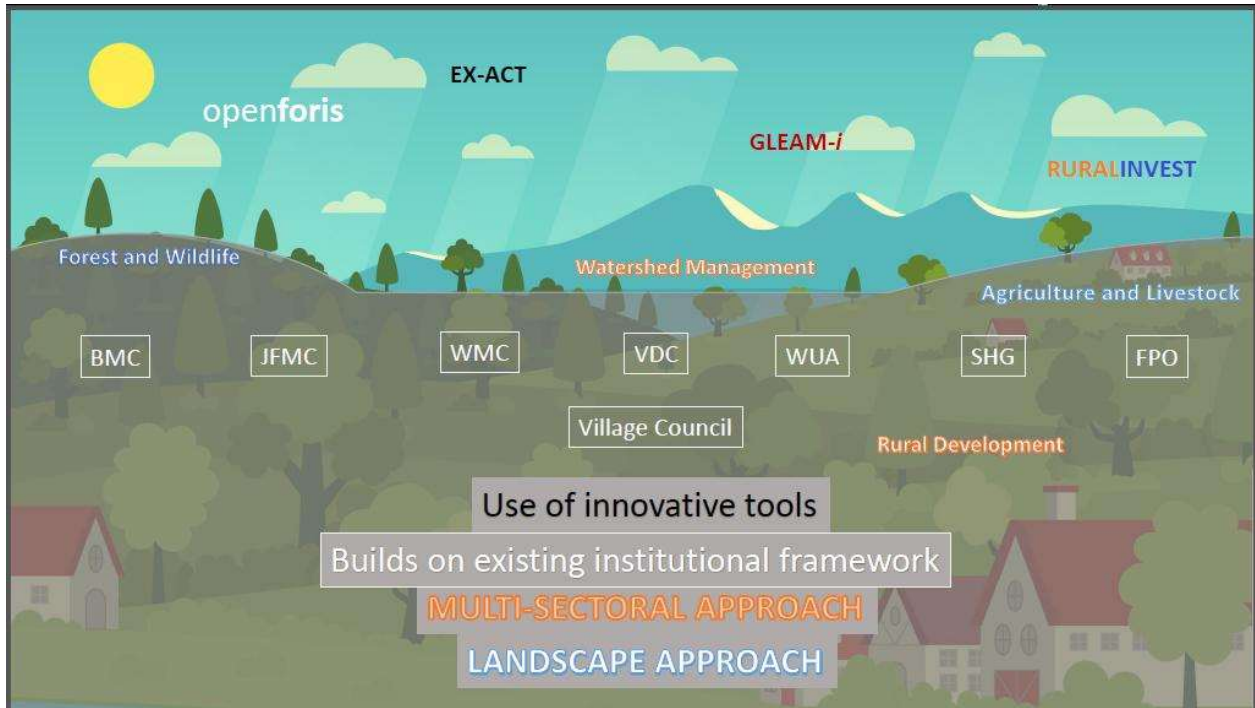
- Institutional level
- Address the concerns and issues at community level



Local Communities

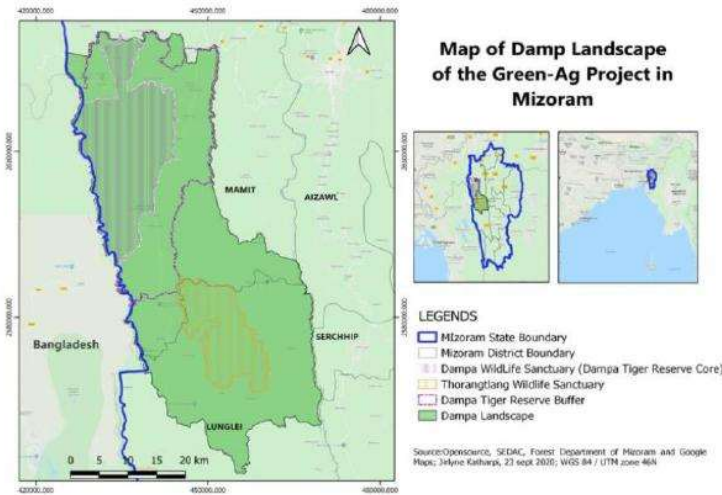


Village Council



Dampa Landscape in Mizoram

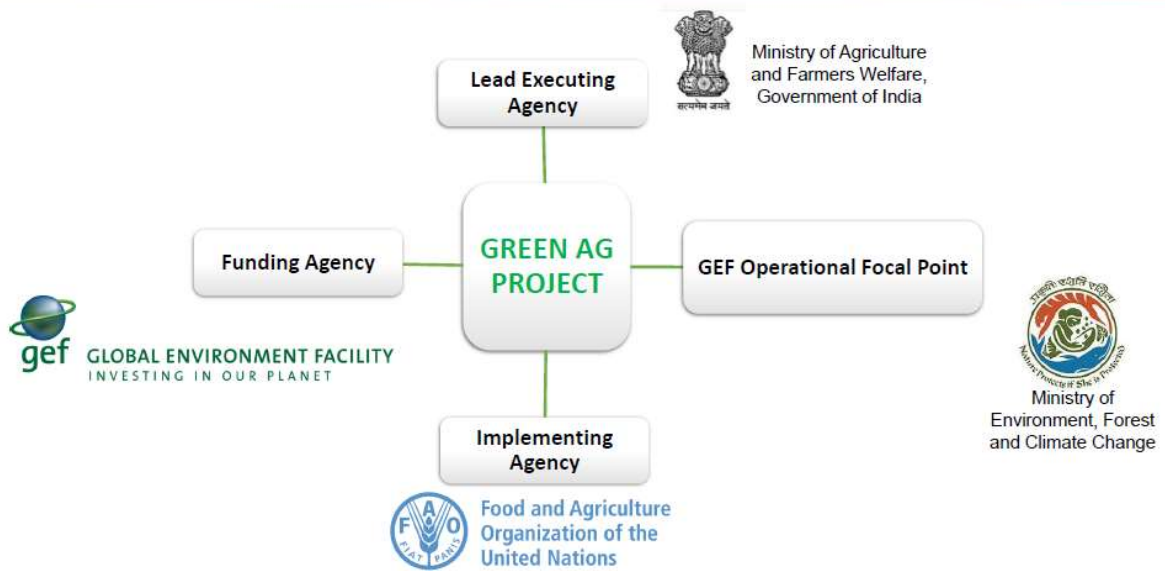
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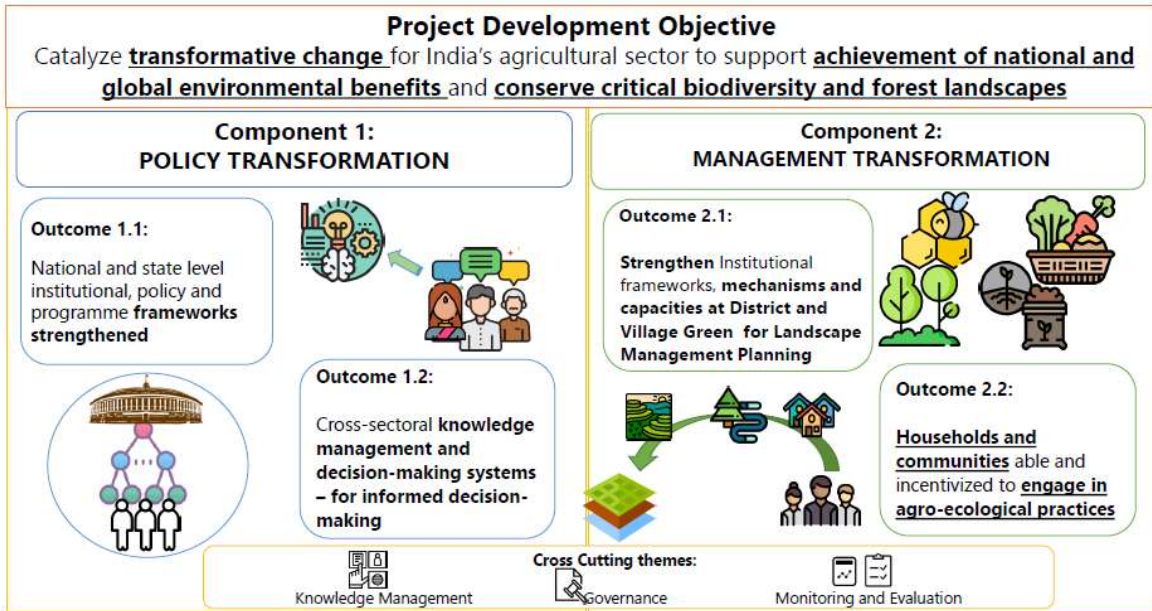
- 145,670 ha. in Lunglei and Mamit districts
- Dampa Tiger Reserve, & Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary
- Villages: 35
- Approx. total population of 44,274 persons (16,578 HH)

Project Institutional Architecture

Green-Ag Project
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Project Design



This project needs your understanding and support to become a success and create an impact

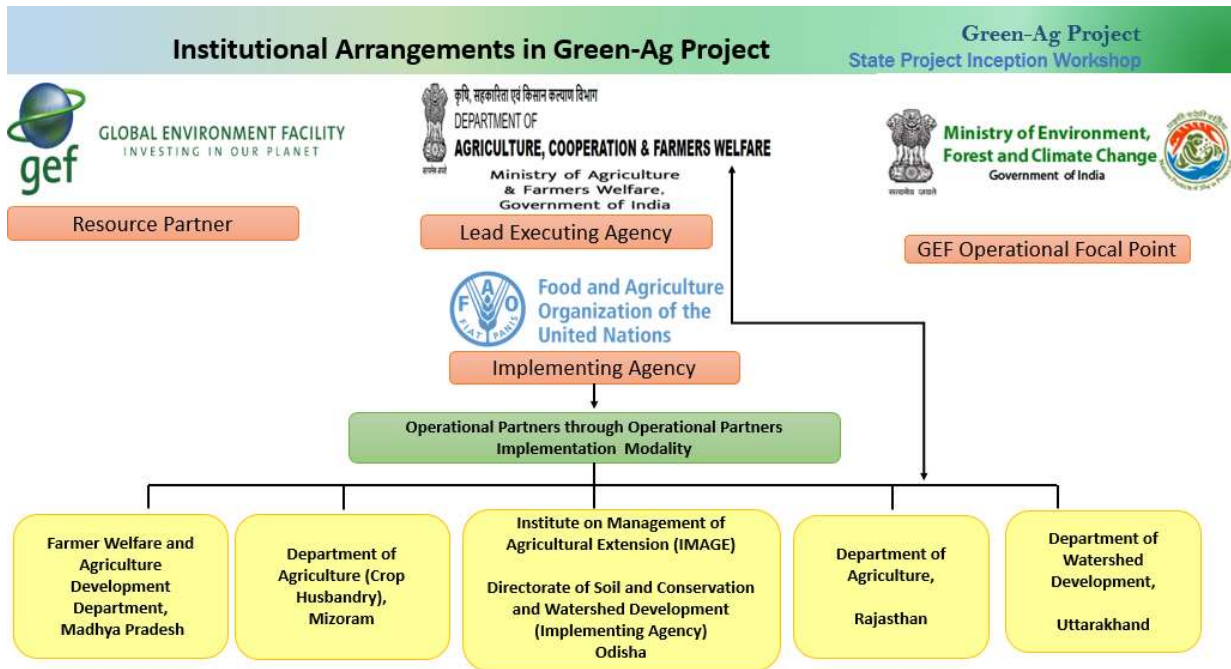
Join Hands With Us !

You can be the change agents and unleash the change you wish to see in your State



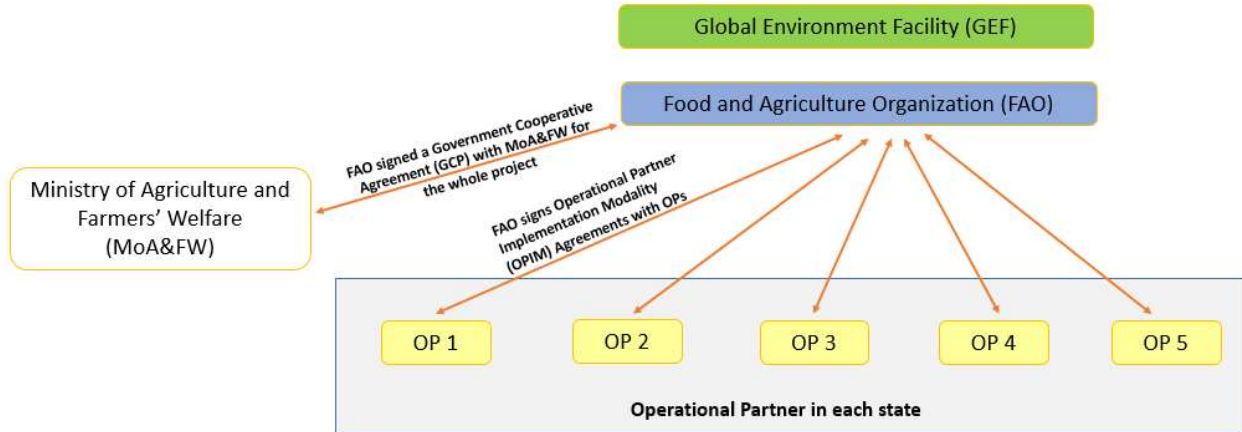
Annexure 04: Green-Ag: Institutional Design and Implementation Arrangements

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements in Green-Ag project



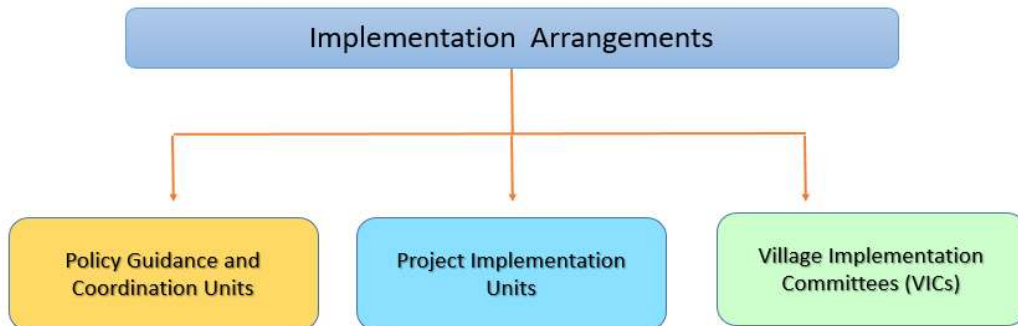
Contractual Arrangements

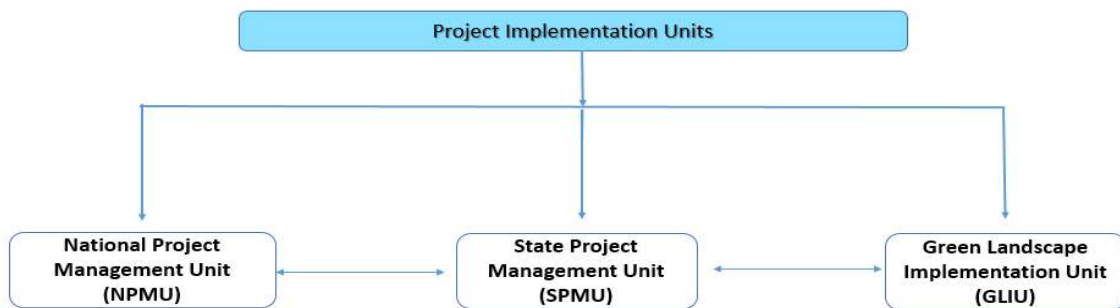
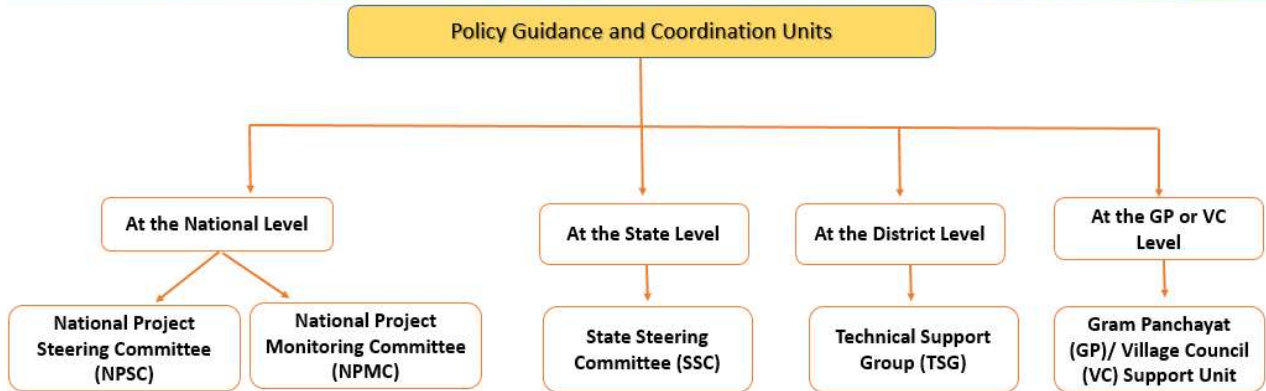
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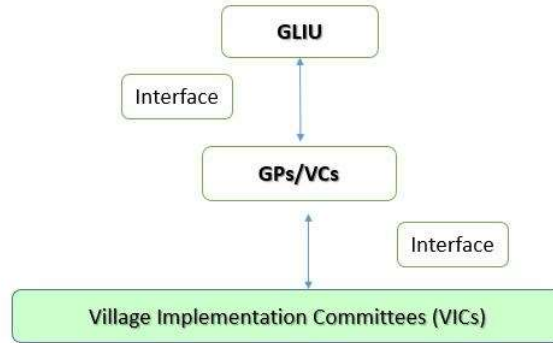


Implementation Arrangements

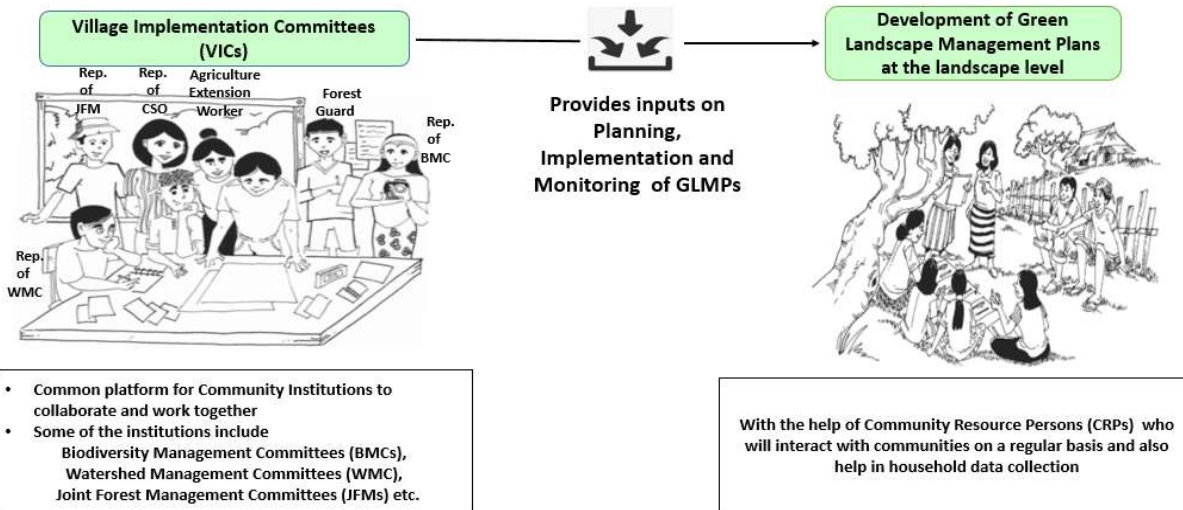
Green-Ag Project
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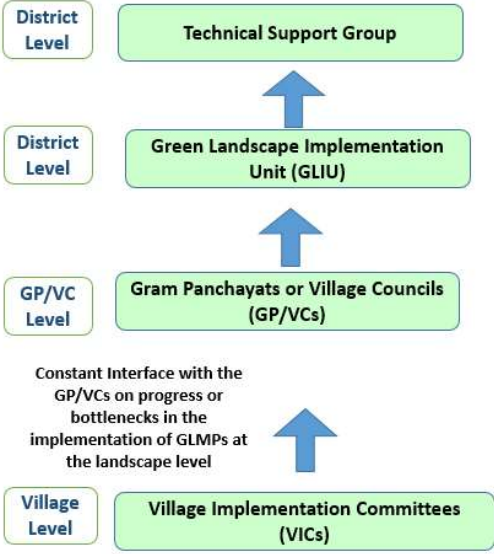




How does this work?

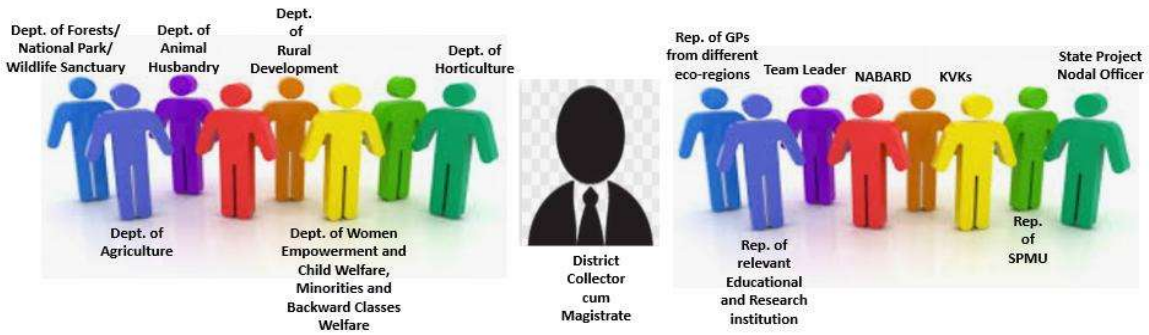


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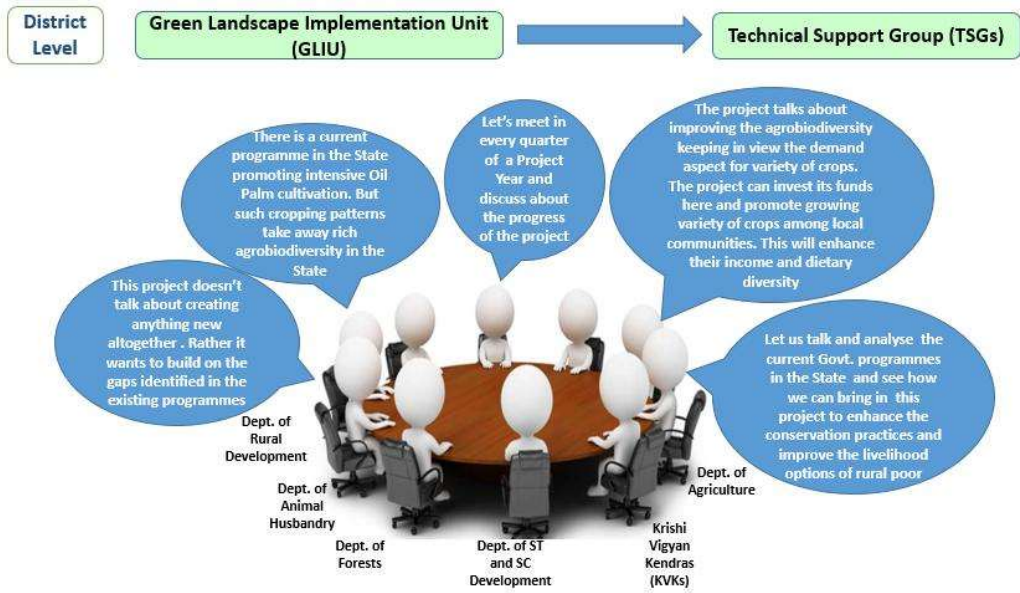
Green-Ag Project
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Technical Support Group – A Multisectoral Platform



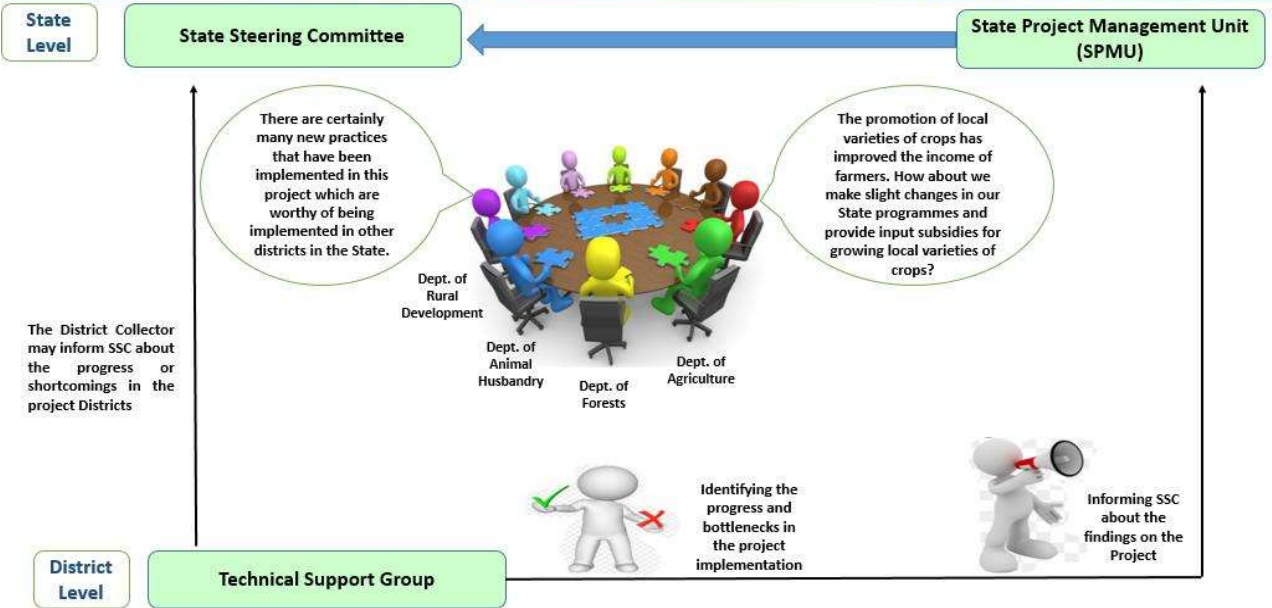
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Implementation- Institutions design



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How does this work?



**Many Congratulations to all the members of
State Project Management Unit,
Green Landscape Implementation Unit and
Community Resource Persons
for having been selected to work for this project**



**Many Thanks to You All for
partnering with us in this
project !
Your enthusiasm and support
in the project activities will
take this project forward on
the path of success..**



Annexure 05: Landscape Approach



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



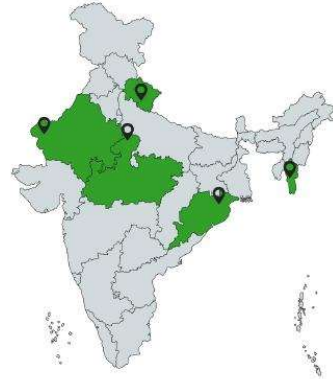
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

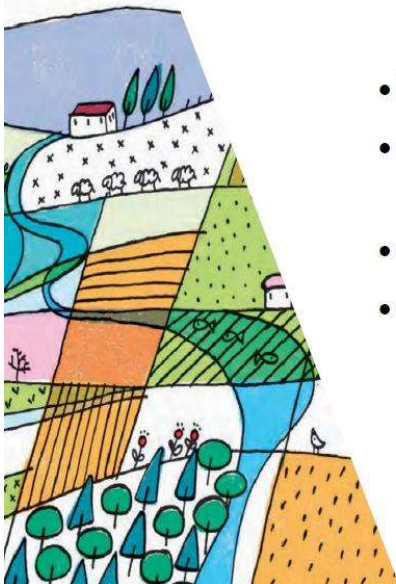
The Landscape approach – an introduction

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

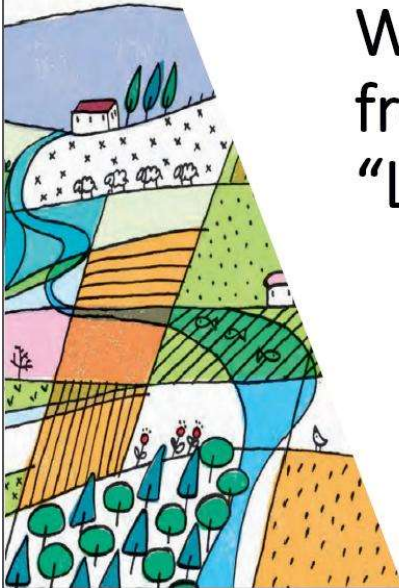


Flow of the presentation

Green-Ag Project
Training Workshop

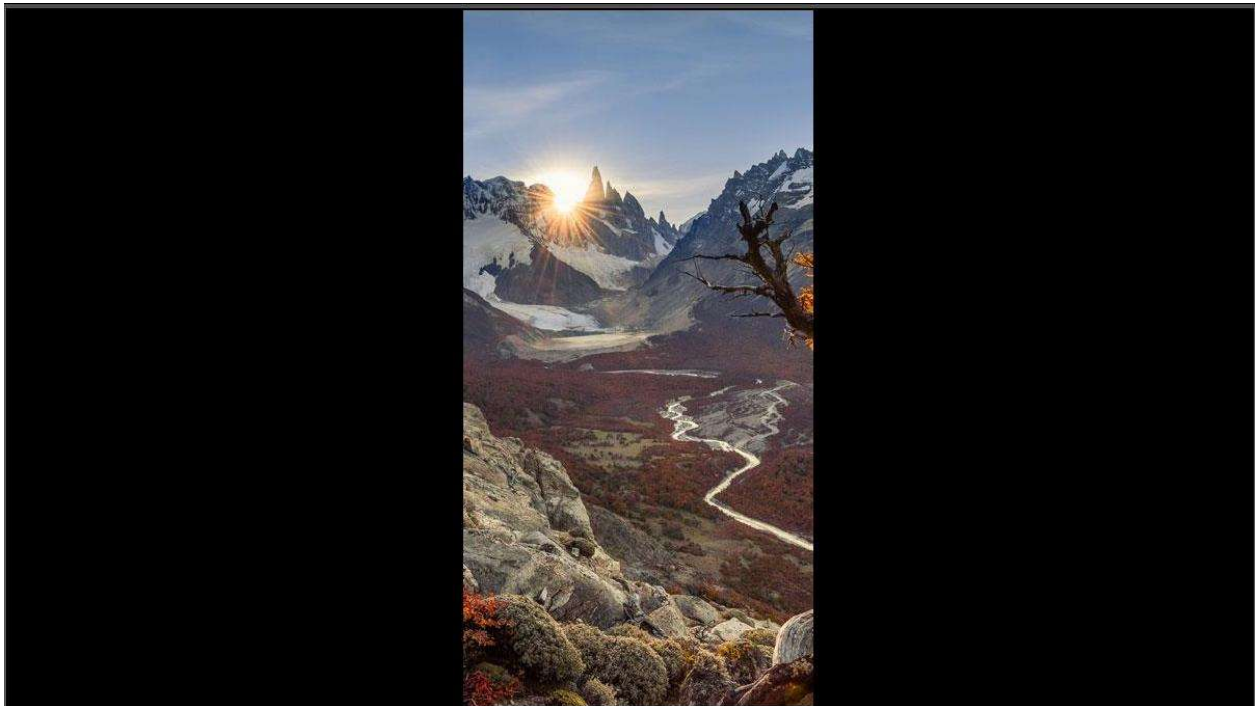
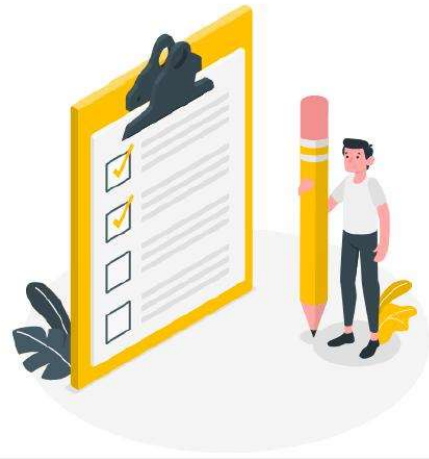


- What are landscapes
- Landscape approach: what is it and why is it important
- Implementing the landscape approach
- Conclusions



What do you understand from the word "Landscape"?

Go to [Menti.com](https://www.menti.com)
and use the code
85 85 69 9



What are landscapes? (I)



(I): space delineated by physical boundaries



Natural landscapes



Production landscapes



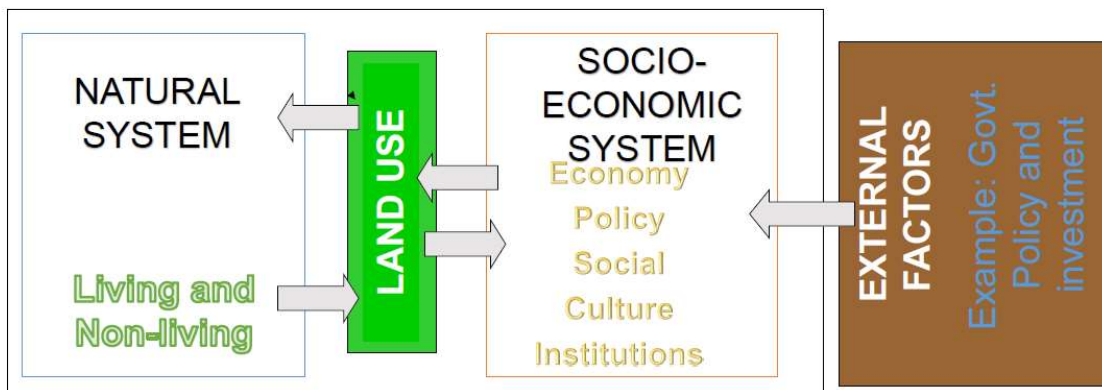
(II): space delineated by administrative boundaries



Urban landscapes

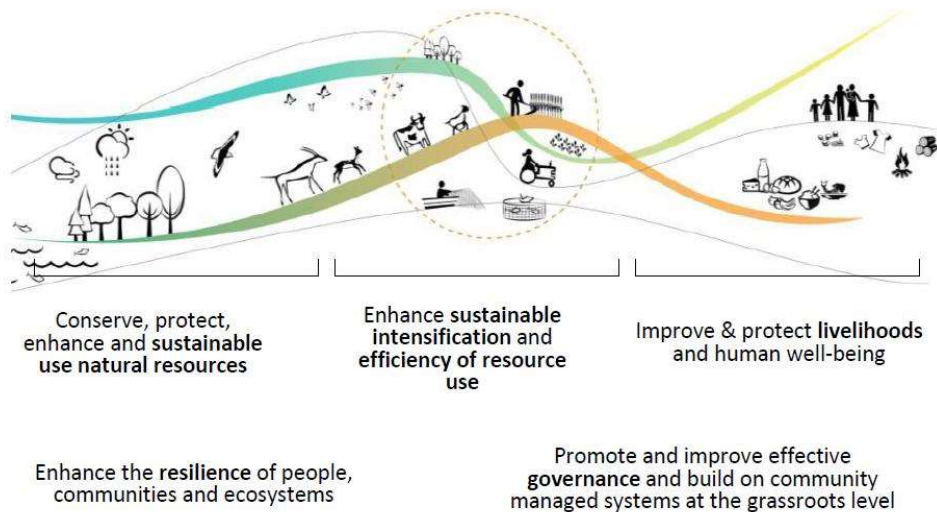
(III) space delineated by land-use or activity

What are landscapes? (II): components

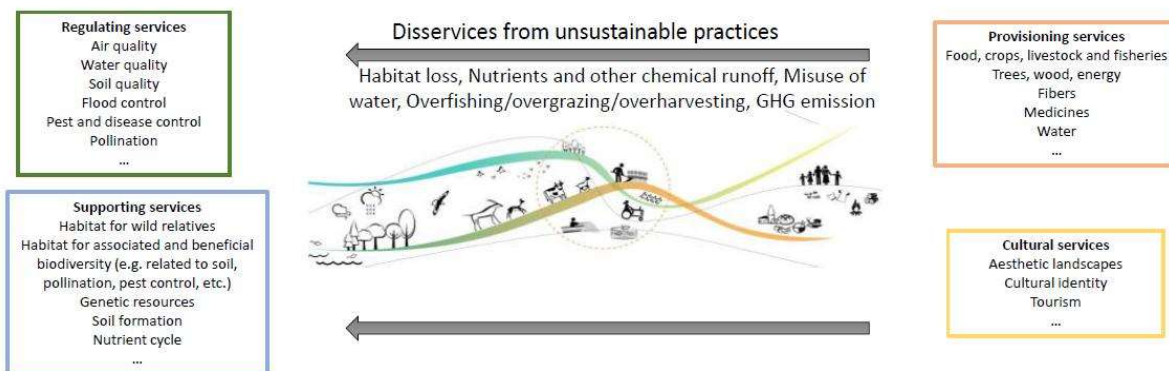


Landscapes or **territories** are characterized by a set of **physical, environmental, human, economic, institutional and cultural resources** that jointly constitute their assets and potential.

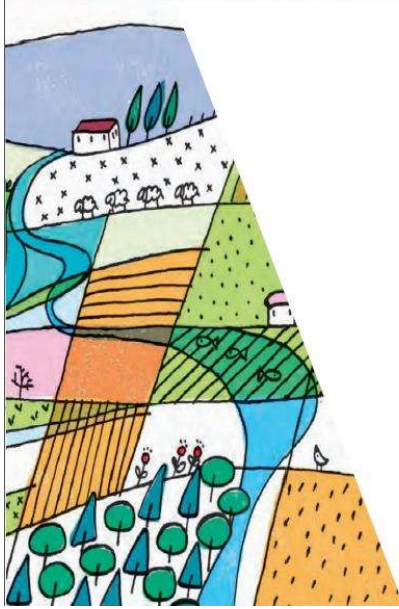
Implementing the landscape approach (I): components



Landscape approach (I): why is it important?

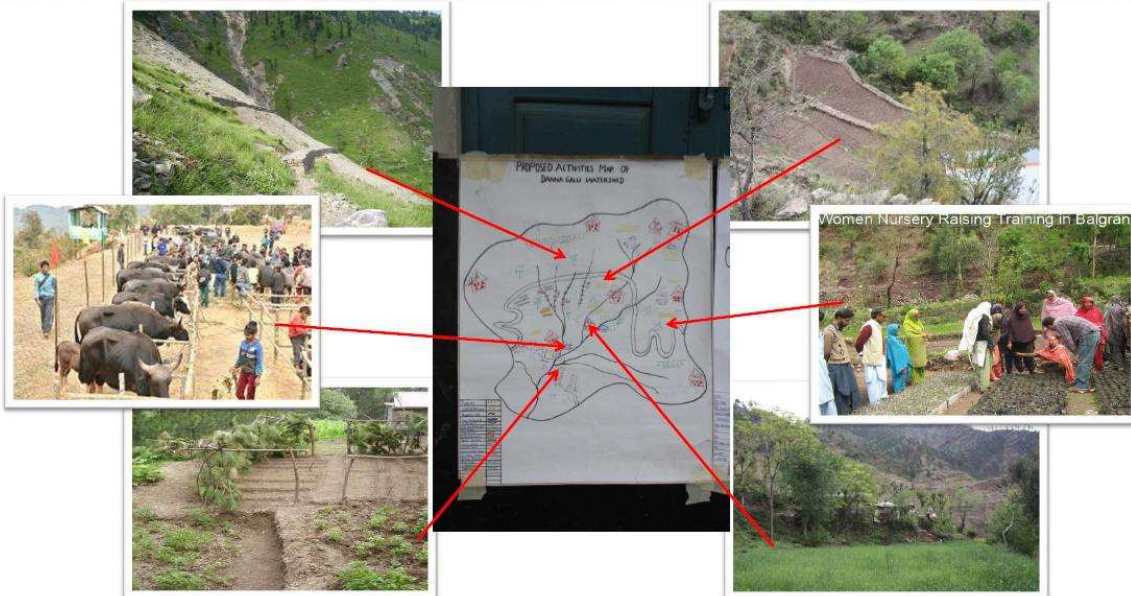


Landscape management and sustainable use are essential to maintaining healthy and productive ecosystems



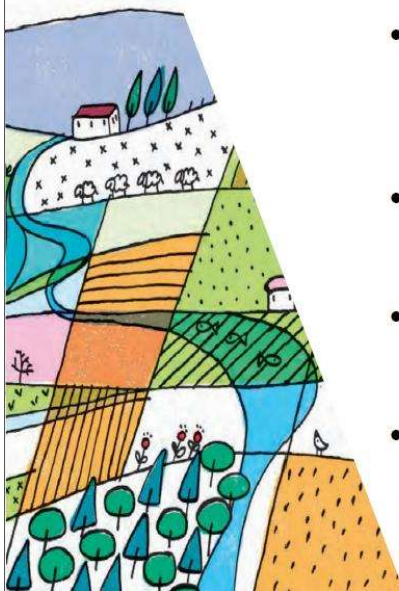
Group work –Jamboard – 5 mins.

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

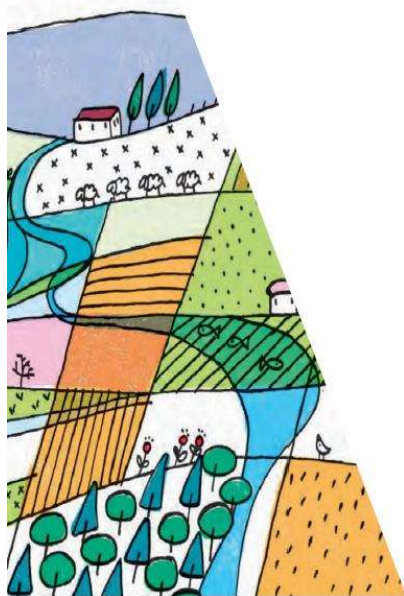




Landscape approach : key elements

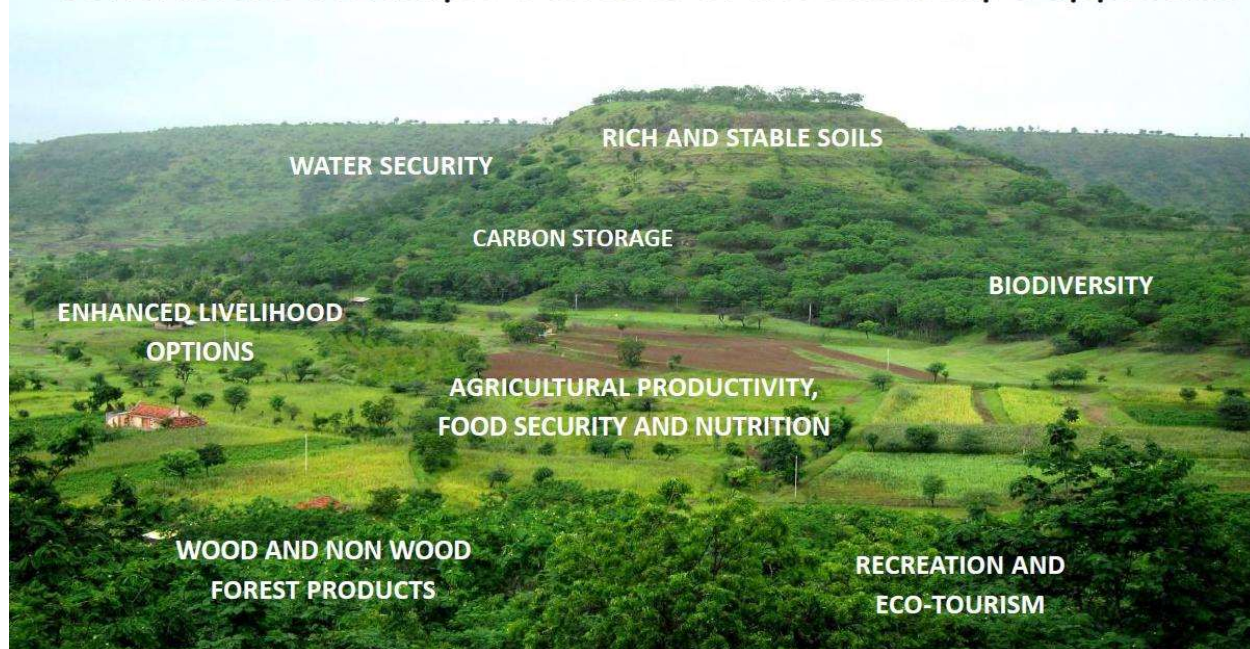


- Combines **natural resource management** with **environmental** and **livelihood** considerations;
- Factors in **human activities** and views them as an **integral part of the system**;
- Requires **multi-stakeholder interventions**.
- Deals with processes in an **integrated and multidisciplinary**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

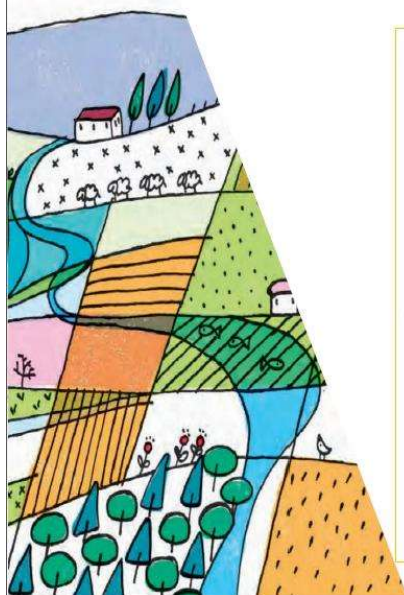


- Management of **production systems** and **natural resources** in an area large enough to **produce vital ecosystem services**;
- **Long-term collaboration** among **different groups** of land managers and stakeholders to **achieve their multiple objectives**;

Conclusions : multiple benefits of the landscape approach



Conclusions (III)



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

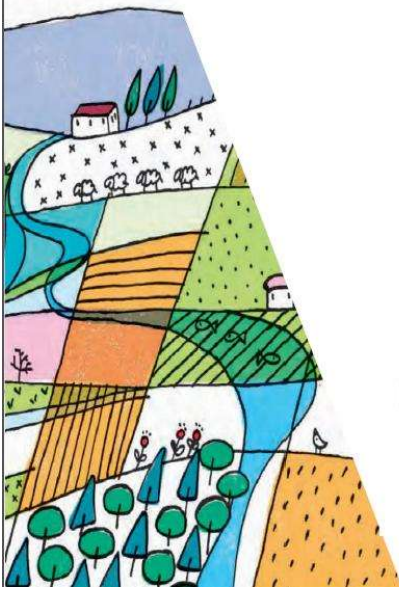
Session Break

Do you have
any questions?




Many thanks for this opportunity!

Green-Ag Project
Training Workshop




Kahoot!
QUIZ


Annexure 06: Green Landscape Approach: Components



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







Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

The GREEN Landscape Approach

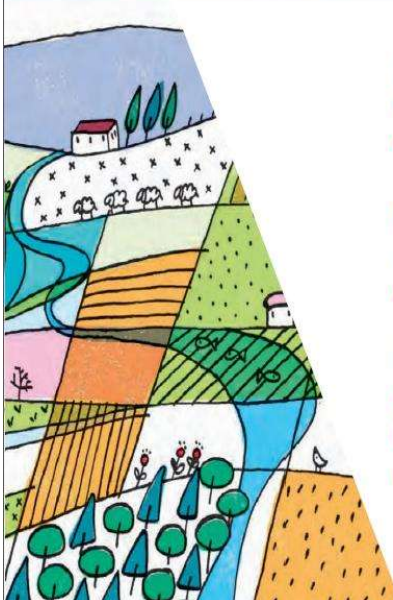
**Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for
Global Environmental Benefits and the
Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest
Landscapes**





Implementing the Landscape Approach means

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- 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 approach enhances the productivity and resilience of natural, production and social systems to climate change and other drivers of change and diversifies options.**

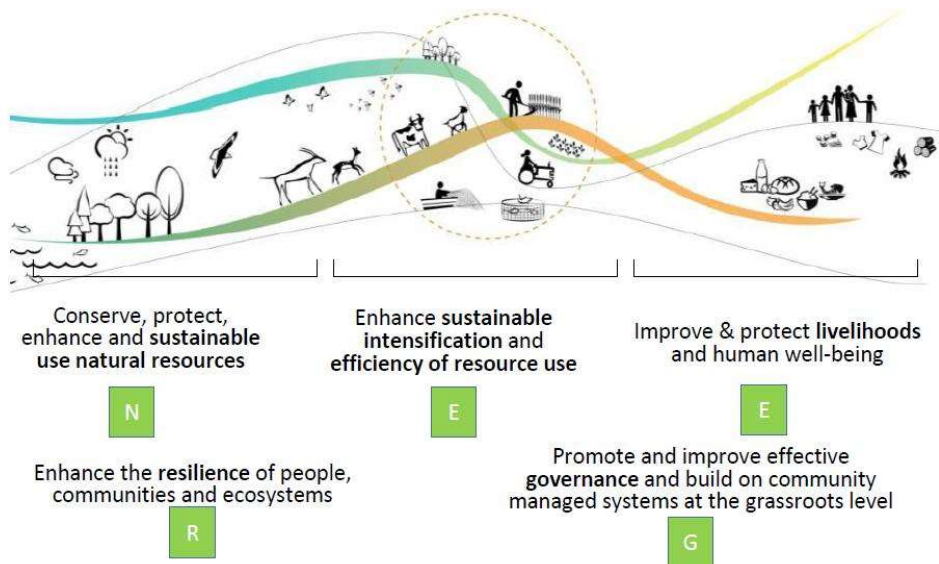
Fundamentals of the Green Landscape Approach

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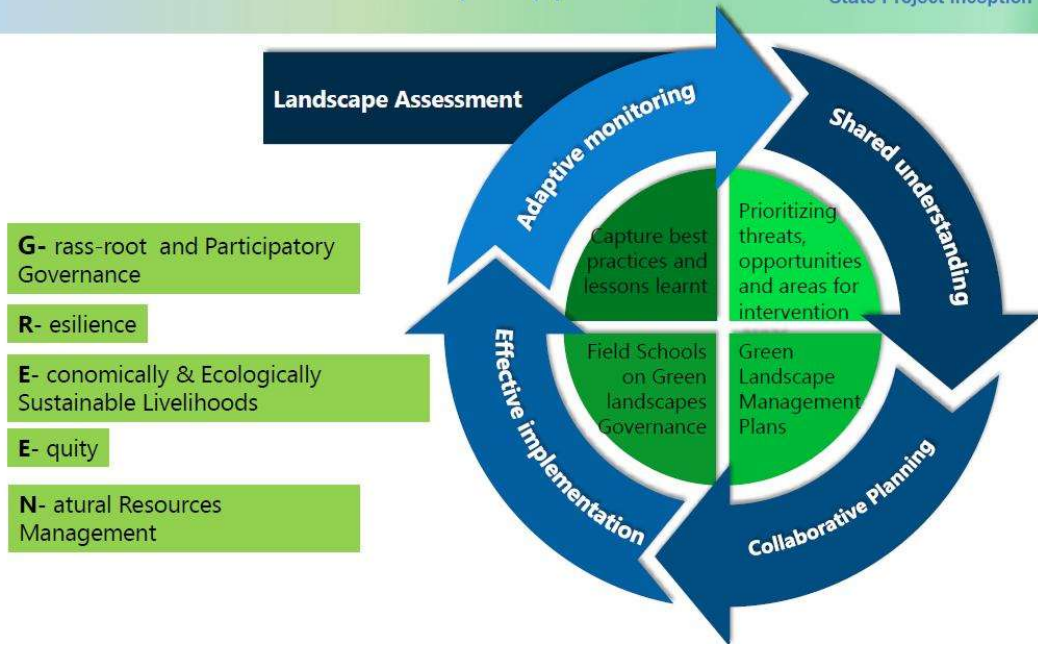
Implementing the landscape approach: components

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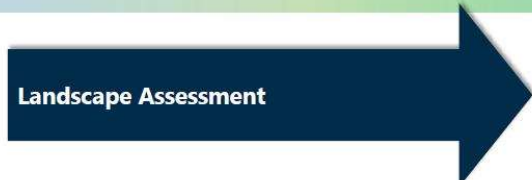


Elements of the Green Landscape Approach

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What is Landscape Assessment?

Participatory assessments for improved resource planning and informed decision-making

First activity in project implementation.



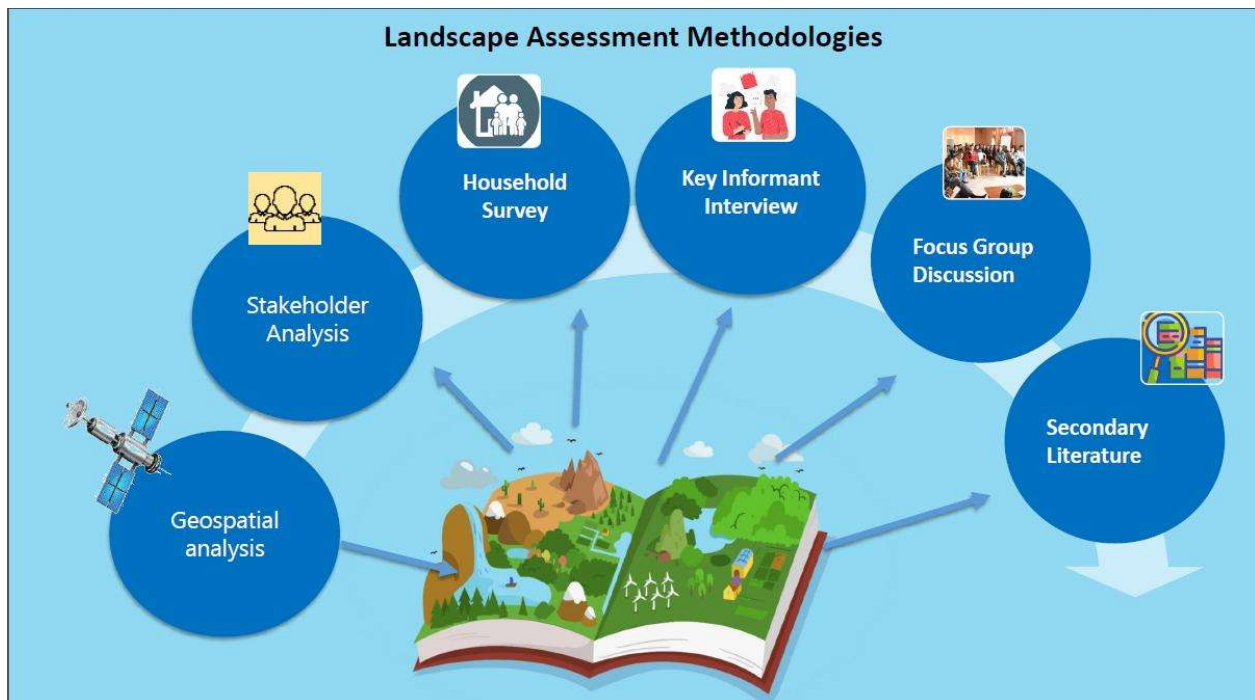
Overview of Landscape Assessment

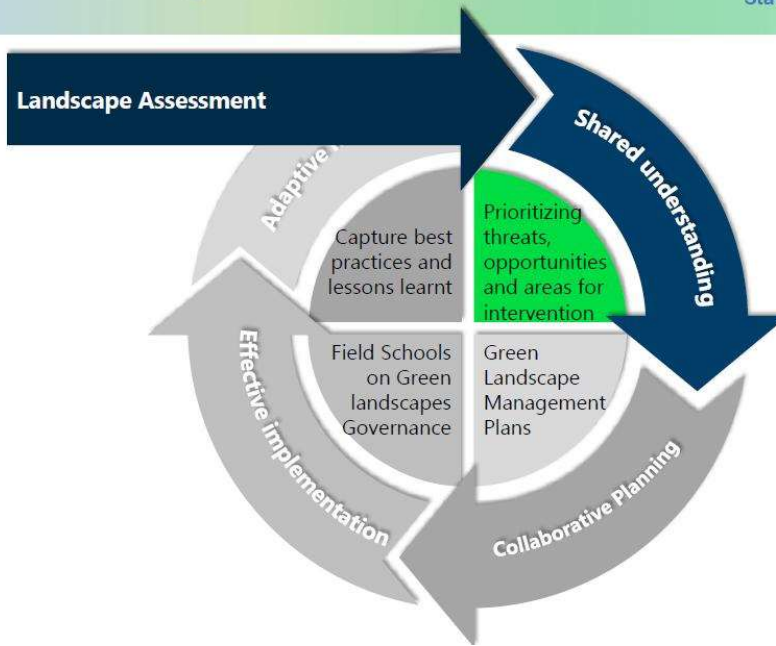
Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Key thematic areas for Landscape Assessment

Key methodologies for Landscape Assessment

Key learnings from Landscape Assessment

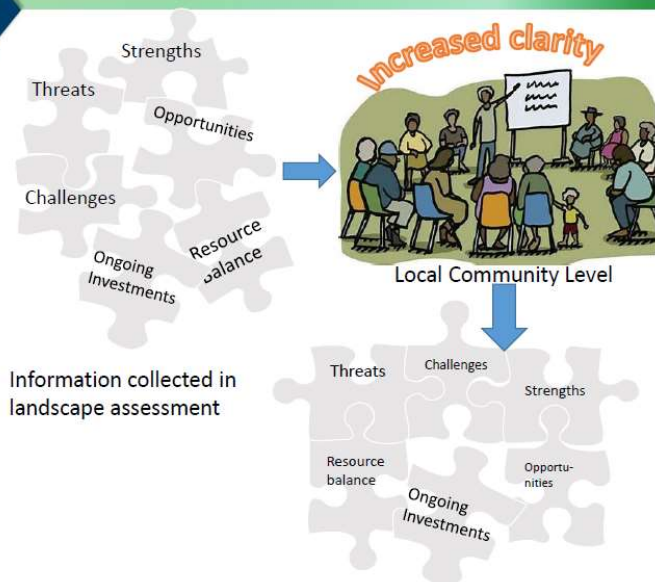




Shared Understanding

Shared Understanding with stakeholders at different levels

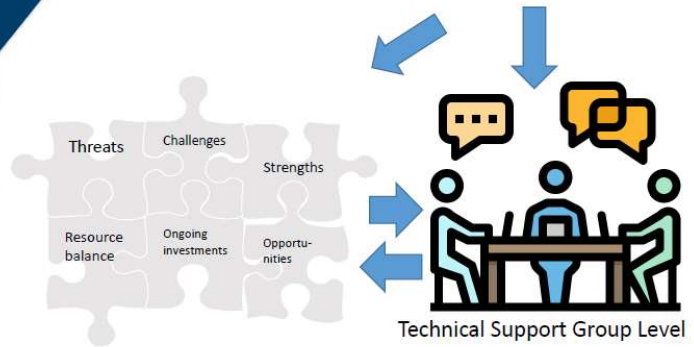
- Findings of Landscape assessments share with stakeholders
- **Increased clarity** over the threats, strengths, challenges, opportunities, demand and supply mechanisms, and **baseline investments** in the landscape, etc.



Shared Understanding

Shared Understanding with stakeholders at different levels.

- The **priority interventions and areas identified and prioritised** based on local needs and in consultation with **district officials (Technical Support Group-TSG)**
- **Strategize a road map** for the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project.

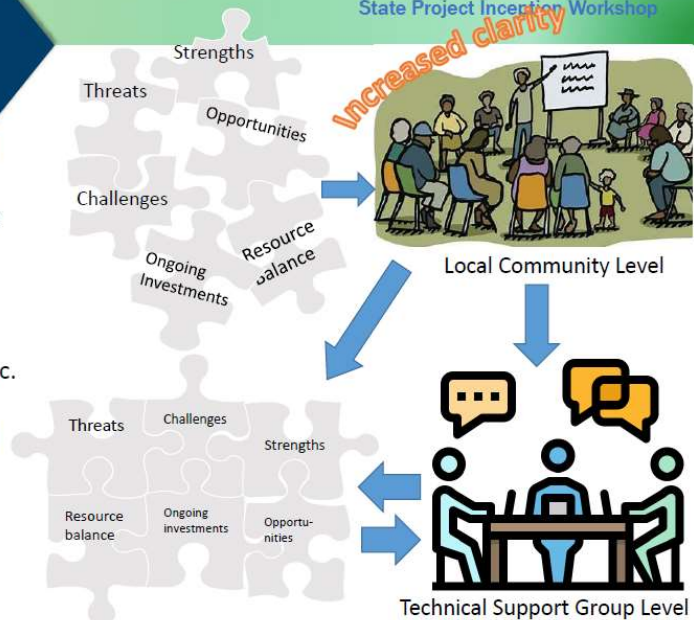


Based on Local needs and in consultation with TSG

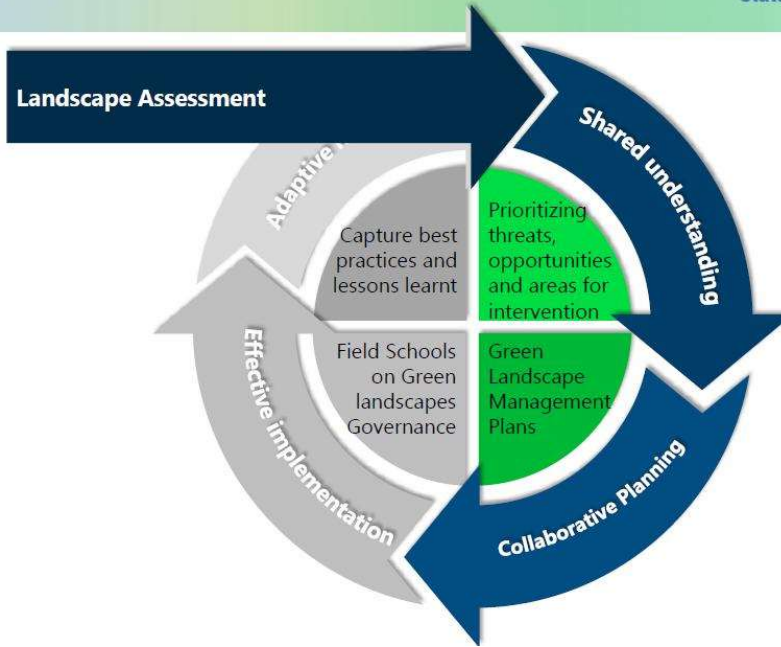
Shared Understanding

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- Findings of Landscape assessments **share with stakeholders**
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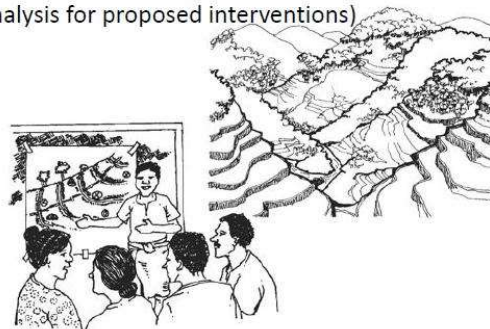
Based on Local needs and in consultation with TSG



Collaborative Planning

C. Collaborative planning for management strategies and action plans

- Participatory planning and incorporating of community interest in for priority zones (micro plans)
- Review and prioritize management approaches and (Eg. Cost benefit analysis for proposed interventions)



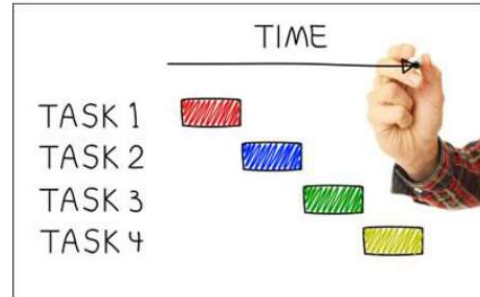
Intervention / Area	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7
1. Agroforestry								
Agroforestry on terraced land	●	●					●	●
Agroforestry on non-terraced land	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Farmer-managed natural regeneration	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2. Woodlots for biomass production								
New large / commercial (>2ha) woodlots	?		●	●	●			
New domestic (<2ha) woodlots	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Improved management of small woodlots	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Improved charcoal production	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Improved cook stoves	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Priority ● first-level priority ● second-level priority ● third-level priority ? to be confirmed

Collaborative Planning

C. Collaborative planning for management strategies and action plans

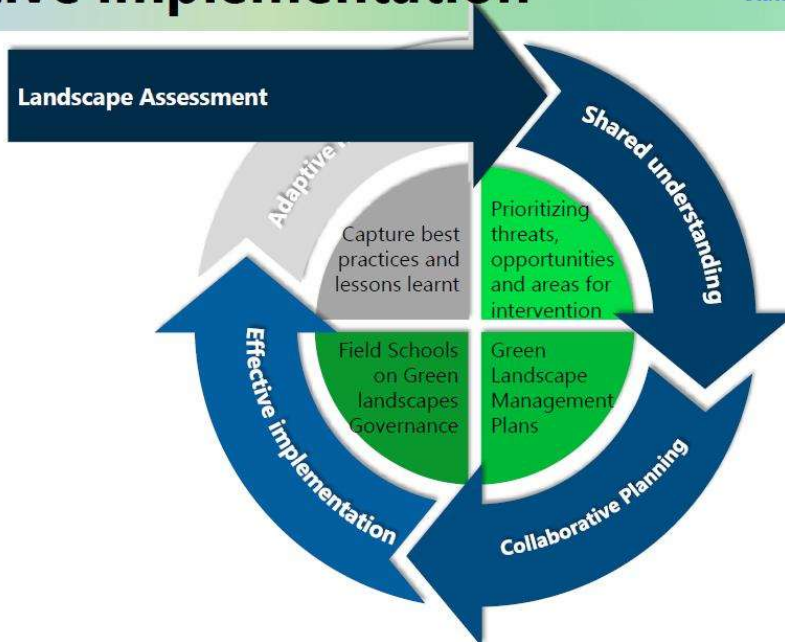
- Converge with **ongoing government initiatives**
- Finalize management strategies and action plans, which includes the convergence plan, intervention work plan with timelines



Example Convergence plan

Activity	Government Initiatives	Co-finance
Example 1.: Mizo Chilli value chain	MoVCD	xxxxxx INR
Example 2.: Watershed management in Village1	Watershed Development Component (PMKSY)	xxxxxx INR
Example 3.: Watershed management in village 2	MGNREGS	xxxxxx INR

Effective implementation



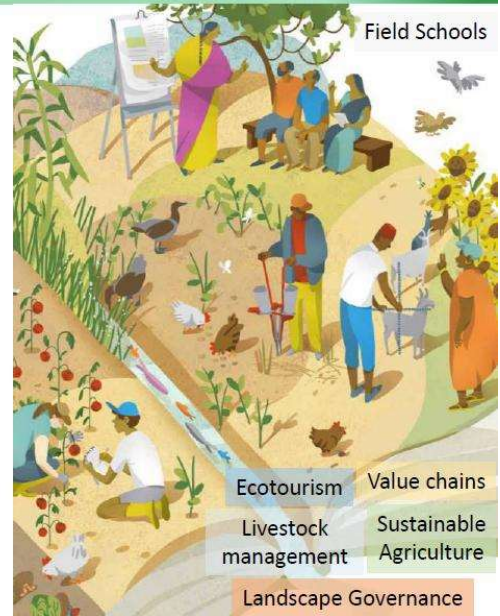
Effective implementation

D. Effective implementation

- Capacity enhancement through **Farmer Field Schools**
- **Establish a monitoring system** at VC level and landscape levels,



Set up monitoring system at VC and Landscape levels



Effective implementation

D. Effective implementation

- **Project implementation in convergence** with existing schemes
- **Engagement with Technical Support Group (TSG) and Village Council Support Unit (VCSU) in the Landscape**



1. Name of project & PLA
2. Activity & Date of Photograph : Farm Pond (9 June 2017)
3. Location
4. Amount
5. GPS

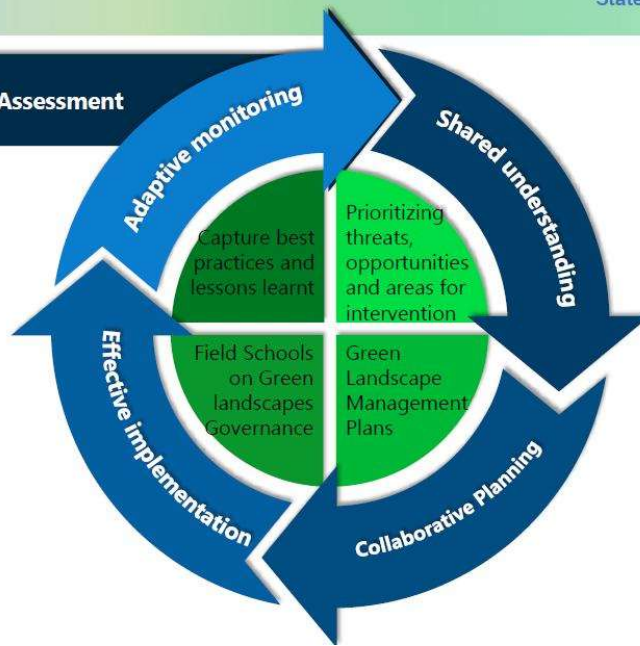


Example: farm pond from PMKSY in organic farm (Green-Ag project)

Example of convergence with MGNREGS in Green-Ag activities

Engage with VCSU & TSG for effective implementation

Landscape Assessment



Adaptive Monitoring

E. Monitoring for adaptive management and accountability

- Ensure regular **feedback and effective grievance redressal mechanism**
- Ensure **monitoring** of Green Landscape Plan **Implementation & convergence with Government scheme** is in place.
- In a community platform- **Share progress** of implementation challenges, good practices and learnings and subsequent plan.



Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanism




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Adaptive Monitoring

E. Monitoring for adaptive management and accountability

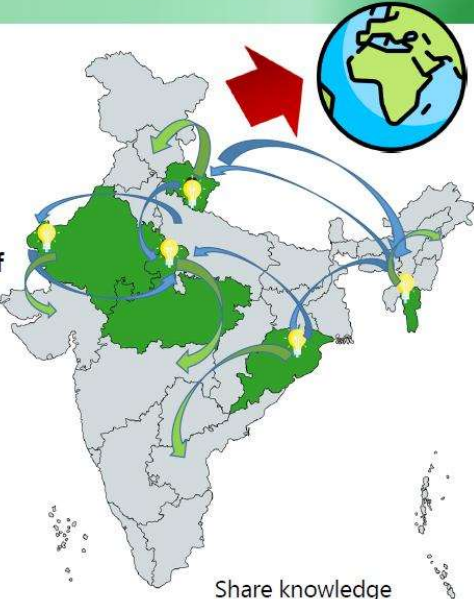
- **Establish a Knowledge exchange platform** for project agencies and personnel and information platform for local community.
- National and State level project **monitoring and review of lessons learnt.**
- **Share knowledge** – at the landscape level, between other project landscapes, nationally and internationally



KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM
Knowledge exchange platform



Monitoring and review lessons learnt

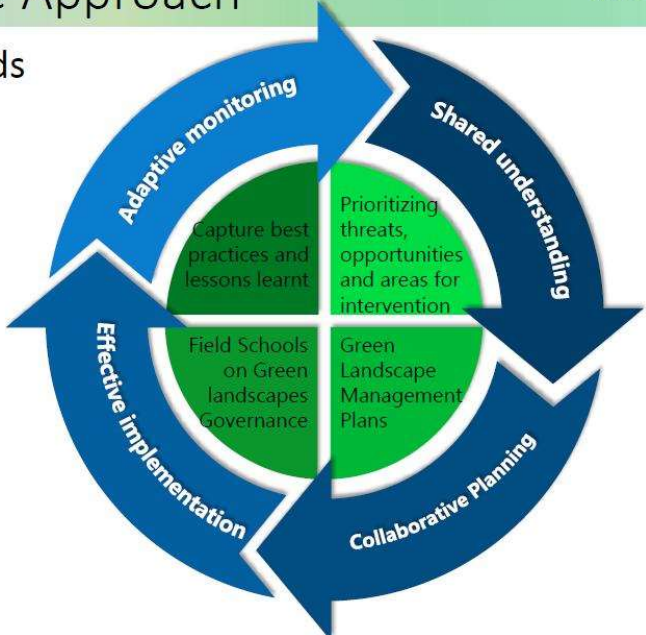


Share knowledge


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Landscape Approach


Year 2 onwards




Annexure 07: Green-Ag: Result Framework



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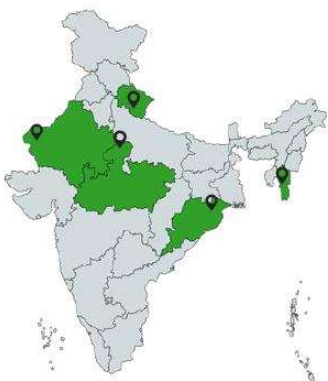







Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government Of India



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

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





Flow of Presentation

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

- Brief overview of Results and their Importance
- Results Chain with illustrations
- Overview on Results Framework
- Sample Matrix of Results Framework
- Importance of Results Framework in M&E
- Green-Ag Results Framework
- Interconnectedness between components in the project
- Decoding Results Framework

What are results?

Results

- Final consequence of a sequence of actions or events expressed qualitatively or quantitatively.
- Results are consequences of our actions
- Are the results in line with desired objectives or goals
- Precisely what is to be achieved through the project or program and by when
- Helps monitor progress, and assists with adjustment and management of program implementation
- Difficult to know if programs have succeeded or failed, if the expected results are not clearly articulated



What is a Results Chain?

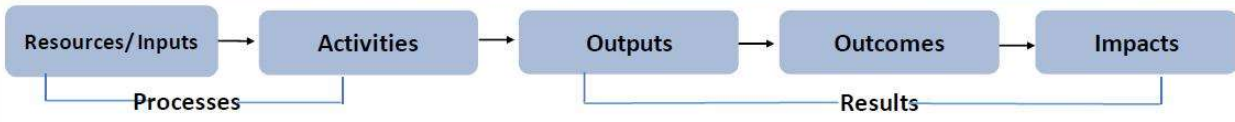
How do we measure the effectiveness of our results?

How do we analyse and determine that the results achieved are as per our expectations?

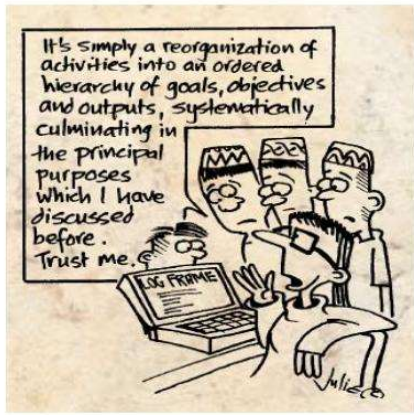


Results Chain

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State Project Inception Workshop

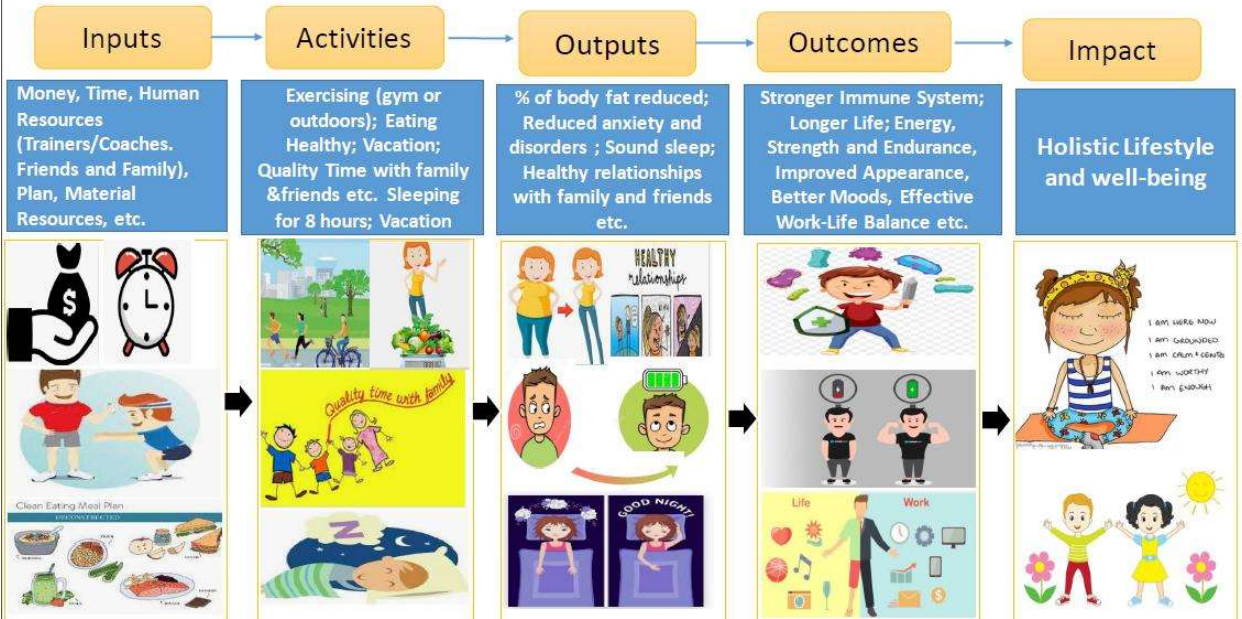


- Linear flow diagram that links interventions to outputs, outcomes and impacts
- A visual tool that provides a logical & sequential flow of a programme
- Depicts a logical relationship of
 - inputs leading to activities,
 - that produce outputs
 - which result in a medium term change (or outcomes) and
 - subsequently result in a long term change (impact)
- Usually developed after Toc is developed



Results Chain – A Real-Life Illustration

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You have seen a real life simple example of how a results chain works.

Please use another example and present a result chain—inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact?

Results Chain Explained



Results Chain – An Illustration of an Intervention

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How to increase income and food security of farmers?



Question to Participants

Green-Ag Project
National Project Inception Workshop

How do you remain focused on expected outcomes?

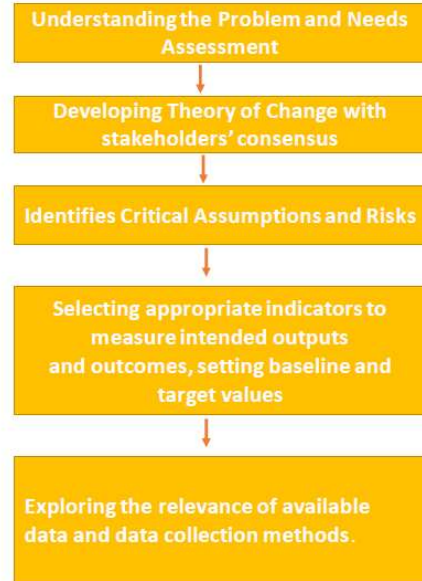
How do you monitor and evaluate the progress of your actions ?

How do we know that corrective adjustments are needed in actions, allocation of resources, objectives or assumptions?

Results Framework

- Links interventions to outputs, intermediate outcomes and results
- Links intermediate outcomes, outputs to longer-term objectives
- Helps articulate, a project's or program's theory of change—the causal pathways from the planned interventions to the intended outcomes
- Serves both as planning and management tool
- Provides the basis for monitoring & evaluation
- Depicts (in a graphic display, matrix, or summary) the different levels or chains of results expected from the intervention in a project
- Identifies any underlying critical assumptions that must be in place for the intervention to be successful

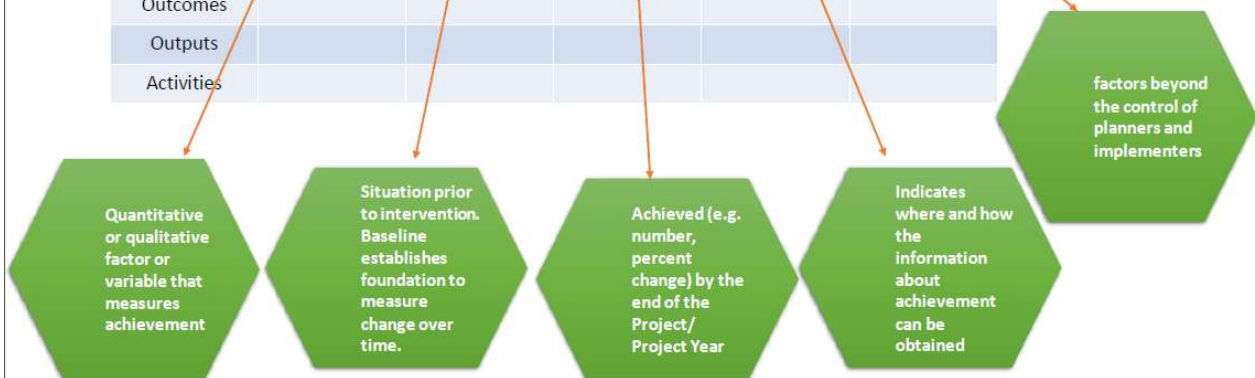
Green-Ag Project State Project Inception Workshop



Results Framework Sample Matrix

Green-Ag Project State Project Inception Workshop

Project Strategy	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Objectives/ End Goals/ Impact					
Outcomes					
Outputs					
Activities					



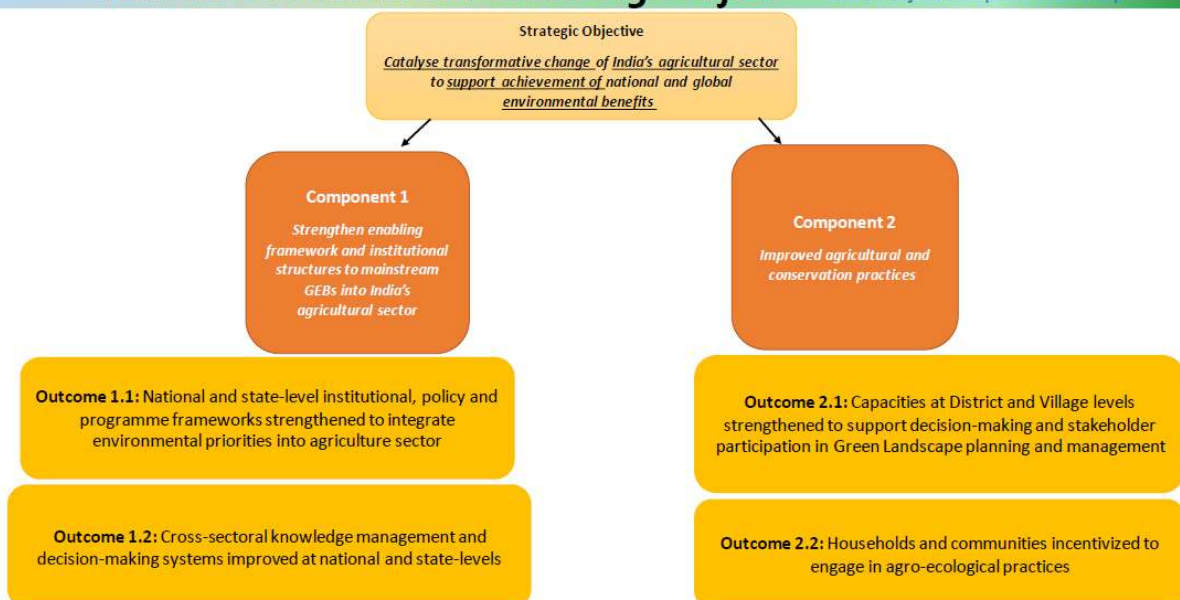
Results Framework & Monitoring and Evaluation

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

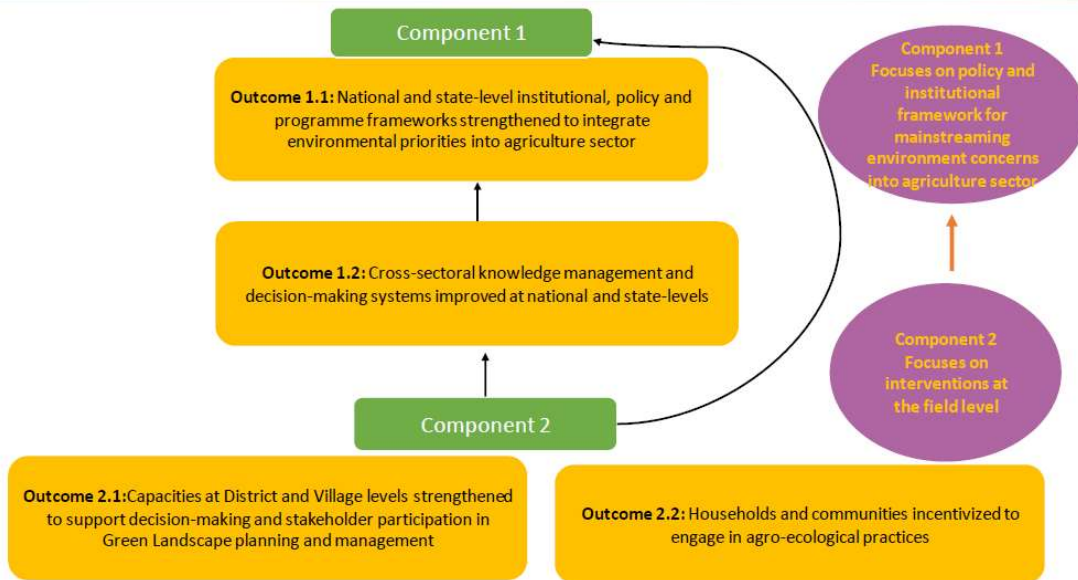
- Maps multiple levels of objectives and associated results (measured through indicators) in the short, medium, and long term.
- Helps focus on specific expected outcomes rather than simply listing implementation activities, processes, and inputs.
- Helps establish an evidence-based approach to monitoring and evaluation by including specific indicators of outcomes and impacts and identifying baselines and targets to be achieved
- Tool for guiding corrective adjustments to activities, reallocating resources, and reevaluating targeted objectives or underlying assumptions
- Serves as a living management tool—fostering ownership and consensus, guiding corrective actions, facilitating the coordination for achieving a strategic objective, and ultimately serving as key accountability tool for evaluation.

Results Framework in Green-Ag Project

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop



Interconnectedness between Components in Green-Ag Project Green-Ag Project State Project Inception Workshop



Interconnectedness:

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Outcome 2.2

- Promote agro-ecological practices & natural resources management
- Incentivise adoption of sustainable farming practices and strengthen linkages to markets to enhance farmers incomes

Outcome 2.1 focuses on:

- Enabling environment: build institutional capacities & structures at landscape level
- Establishing governance structures & enhance capacities for improved governance
- Empowering rural communities to fully participate in Green Landscape planning and management
- Supporting development of community-based natural resource management plans

Interconnectedness:

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Outcome 1.2

- Strengthen knowledge management and decision support system to implement and scale up Green Landscape approach
- Builds on existing information and knowledge
- Collate international, national and state best practices on landscape management and package it for use of project stakeholders
- Comprehensive monitoring programme to assess and monitor overall health/status of target landscapes
- Full-fledged in-house MIS architecture developed at NPMU for all five landscapes to track project progress and assess its performance against the set targets
- Design and implement a communication strategy and plan to:
 - capture 'best practices' of activities carried out under outcome 2.2
 - facilitate knowledge sharing
 - mainstream and replicate of lessons learned

Interconnectedness:

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Outcome 1.2 relevance to Outcome 1.1

- Raise awareness of the ecosystem services that high conservation landscapes provide to agriculture through communication strategy and outreach materials
- Establish and institutionalize inter-sectoral coordinating committees to facilitate cross-sectoral support to mainstream environmental priorities into agriculture sector
- Policy dialogues to formulate policy recommendations for tweaking existing programmes or schemes to support mainstreaming of environmental concerns into agriculture sector
- Strengthen policy and institutional framework to facilitate synergy between agriculture and environment sectors investments and actions

Decoding Green-Ag Results Framework

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Component 1: Strengthen enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream GEBs (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 agriculture sector to enhance delivery of GEBs across landscapes of highest conservation concern	
1.1-I1	Number of new policy recommendations (similar new policies in different states will be counted separately) to strengthen agro-ecological approaches in agriculture and allied sectors	12 (at least 2/State & 2 National)
1.1-I2	Number of State plans to continue Green Landscape approach with committed financing in five landscapes and expand beyond project-targeted landscapes	5 state plans

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-I1	Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established	6 (1 National, 5 State-level)
1.1.1-I2	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-I1 stands for Component 1, Indicator 1 of (Outcome 1)

1.1.1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1

1.1.1-I1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 1 (of Output 1)

Decoding Green-Ag Results Framework

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

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-I1	Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established	6 (1 National, 5 State-level)
1.1.1-I2	Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees institutionalized	6 (1 National, 5 State-level)

CODE	OUTCOMES / OUTPUTS/ACTIVITY/ RESULTS INDICATORS	TARGET
1.1.1.1	National Project Monitoring Committee Meetings (NPMC) Meetings	
1.1.1.1-I1	Number of NPMC meetings conducted	28 (Quarterly)

1.1.1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1

1.1.1-I1 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-I1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1, Activity 1, Indicator 1 (of Activity 1)

Green-Ag Project Results Framework

The Green-Ag project will deliver four outcomes under two project components to achieve the overall strategic objective. Seventeen outputs will contribute to the achievement of the project outcomes.

Components, Outcomes, Indicators and Targets

Component 1: Strengthen enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream GEBs (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 into the agriculture sector	
1.1-11	Number of new policy recommendations to strengthen agro-ecological approaches in agriculture and allied sectors	12 (at least 2/State & 2 National)
1.1-12	Continue Green Landscape approach with committed financing in five beyond project-targeted landscapes	5 state plans
1.2	Cross-sectoral knowledge management and decision-making systems enhanced at national and state-levels to support agro-ecological approaches	
1.2-11	Number of Protected Areas (PAs) in five target landscapes with threat reduction monitoring protocols and indicators integrated into PA management and monitoring	8 (Desert National Park, Corbett, Rajaji, Sonanadi, Similipal, Chambal, Dampa and Thorantlang)
1.2-12	Number of stories published in newspapers and other media reports on Green Landscape approach, highlighting the importance of agroecological approaches in the agriculture sector	At least 30 (National & Landscape level)
1.2-13	Number of local plans (including Gram Panchayat/ Village Council/ Community level) developed based on spatial decision support systems in five landscapes	At least 20 (5 states x 4)
1.2-14	Number of lessons learnt reports published on different themes (environmental, economic, social) documenting relevant lessons learnt	12

Component 2: Improved agricultural and conservation practices demonstrating sustainable production, resilient livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of tangible GEBs		
CODE	OUTCOMES / RESULTS INDICATORS	TARGET
2.1	Institutional frameworks, mechanisms and capacities at District and Village levels to support decision-making and stakeholder participation in Green Landscape planning and management strengthened, with Green Landscape Management Plans developed and under implementation for target landscapes	
2.1-11	Number of Green Landscape management plans promoting agro-ecological approaches, with clear environmental targets and sustainable livelihoods, gender and social inclusion considerations included, and synergistic to protected areas management plans within the landscape endorsed(developed) and under implementation by stakeholders.	5 plans covering 1.8 million ha
2.1-12	Number of district level agencies (line departments) using Green Landscape plans to realign multi-sectoral investments in project areas.	40 (at least 5 each in 8 districts of project's 5 landscapes)
2.1-13	Amount of Government's agriculture sector investment at district levels realigned to support objectives of Green Landscape plans in five landscapes per annum	TBD in PY2
2.2	Households and communities able and incentivized to engage in agro-ecological practices that deliver meaningful GEBs at the landscape level in target high conservation priority landscapes	

2.2-I1	Number of households that have adopted sustainable agriculture practices on their farms, including agrobiodiversity conservation measures	68,352 (Rj- 3,162; Od-37,500; Uk-14,700; Mz-5,490; MP-7,500)
2.2-I2	Number of households involved in community natural resources management plans development and implementation in line with overall GLMP objective/s	185,000 (total number of households in 5 landscapes)
2.2-I3	Number of new value chains and associated business plans developed for landscape products, linked to agro-ecological farming and sustainable natural resources management in target areas, and under implementation	At least 20 value chains
2.2-I4	Number of households implementing improved livestock management – including nutrition and fodder management (e.g. community fodder banks) –contributing to conservation of global environmental values	46,500 households MP – 8000; Od- 22,500; Rj-6,000;Uk-10,000
2.2-I5	Number of women participating in and benefitting from Green-Ag (agro-ecological) Farmer Field Schools	40,000 females Rj-3,000; Od-12,000; Uk-19,000; Mz-2,000; MP-4,000

Outcomes and Outputs

Outcome 1.1: National and state level institutional, policy and programme frameworks strengthened to integrate environmental priorities into the agriculture sector to enhance delivery of GEBs and resilience across landscapes of highest conservation concern	
Output 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
Output 1.1.2	'Policy Dialogues': Priority issues related to agriculture, environment, and development identified to inform policy for integrating GEBs
Output 1.1.3	Policy briefs, advocacy and awareness-raising materials developed to inform discussions and decision making on priority issues related to agriculture, environment and development
Output 1.1.4	Green Landscape mainstreaming strategies developed that integrate GEBs, food and income security

Outcome 1.2 Cross-sectoral knowledge management and decision-making systems enhanced at national and state-levels to support agro-ecological approaches to deliver GEBs as well as socioeconomic benefits	
Output 1.2.1	Spatial decision support system and tools, and compilation of existing land use information from international, national and state-level sources, developed and institutionalized, and users trained in their use
Output 1.2.2	Green Landscape monitoring programmes (monitoring system and protocols) established and implemented to assess delivery of GEBs and enhanced social and economic impacts
Output 1.2.3	Communication strategy and plan designed and implemented

Outcome 2.1 : Institutional frameworks, mechanisms and capacities at District and Village levels to support decision-making and stakeholder participation in Green Landscape planning and management strengthened, with Green Landscape Management Plans developed and under implementation for target landscapes	
Output 2.1.1	Inter-sectoral institutional framework and mechanisms at district, inter-district and sub-district (District and Gram Panchayat/ Village Council) levels established
Output 2.1.2	Key local decision-makers from each target Gram Panchayat/Village Council trained in Green Landscape governance through Field schools
Output 2.1.3	District level technical and extension staff from different government sectors trained in Green Landscape
Output 2.1.4	Green Landscape Assessments undertaken, with social, economic, institutional, biophysical aspects of target areas
Output 2.1.5	District level "convergence plans' align Govt. programmes and investments with Green Landscape

management objectives
Outcome 2.2 : Households and communities able and incentivized to engage in agro-ecological practices that deliver meaningful GEBs at the landscape level in target high conservation priority landscapes
Output 2.2.1: Capacities for FFS implementation on SA & LM built/ enhanced
Output 2.2.2: Local stakeholders’ capacities enhanced to access available incentives to adopt sustainable practices and livelihood options, including Green Value Chain development to promote market linkages for income generation
Output 2.2.3: Wider stakeholder support for Green Landscape management
Output 2.2.4: Community based natural resources management plans designed and implemented in target Green Landscapes
Output 2.2.5: Farmers adopt agro-ecological management measures (including livestock management) and improve productivity and profits (while reducing threats to GEBs)

Outputs, Indicators and Targets

CODE	OUTPUT / 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-I1	Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established	6 (1 National, 5 State-level)
1.1.1-I2	Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees institutionalized	6 (1 National, 5 State-level)
1.1.2	‘Policy Dialogues’: Priority issues related to agriculture, environment, and development identified to inform policy for integrating GEBs	
1.1.2-I1	Number of Policy dialogues at national and state-	56 (1 National, 55 State dialogues)
1.1.3	Policy briefs, advocacy and awareness-raising materials developed to inform discussions and decision making on priority issues related to agriculture, environment and development	
1.1.3-I1	Number of knowledge products developed	(5 National + 29 State)
1.1.4	Green Landscape mainstreaming strategies developed that integrate GEBs, food and income security	
1.1.4-I1	Number of “Green Landscape” mainstreaming strategies Developed to promote environmental protection	6 (1 National, 5 State-level)

CODE	OUTCOME/ OUTPUT/ ACTIVITY/ RESULTS INDICATORS	TARGET
1.2.1	Spatial decision support system and tools, and compilation of existing land use information from international, national and state-level sources, developed and institutionalized, and users trained in their use	
1.2.1-I1	Number of National level Spatial decision support systems	1
1.2.2	Green Landscape monitoring programmes (monitoring system and protocols) established and implemented to assess delivery of GEBs and enhanced social and economic impacts	
1.2.2-I1	Number of Green Landscape monitoring systems established	1 National & 5 Landscapes
1.2.3	Communication strategy and plan designed and implemented	
1.2.3-I1	Number of Communication platforms and plans designed and implemented	1 National & 5 Landscape

CODE	OUTCOME/ OUTPUT/ ACTIVITY/ RESULTS INDICATORS	TARGET
2.1.1	Inter-sectoral institutional framework and mechanisms at district, inter-district and sub-district (District and Gram Panchayat/ Village Council) levels established	
2.1.1-11	Number of inter-sectoral institutional mechanisms at district, inter-district and sub-district (District and Gram Panchayat/ Village Council) levels established	8 mechanisms
2.1.2	Key local decision-makers from each target Gram Panchayat/Village Council trained in Green Landscape governance through Field schools	
2.1.2-11	Number of Field schools on Green Landscape Governance implemented	490(MP-60, Mz-60, Od-150, Rj-20, Uk -20)
2.1.3	District level technical and extension staff from different government sectors trained in Green Landscape	
2.1.3-11	Number of District level technical and extension staff trained in Green Landscape approaches (8 districts)	Least 80 individuals
2.1.4	Green Landscape Assessment reports/ findings available with social, economic, institutional, biophysical aspects of target areas	
2.1.4-11	Number of Assessment reports	5
2.1.5	District level "convergence plans" align Govt. programmes and investments with Green Landscape management objectives	
2.1.5-11	Number of convergence plans developed (8 districts)	8 convergence plans

CODE	OUTCOME/ OUTPUT/ ACTIVITY/ RESULTS INDICATORS	TARGET
2.2.1	Capacities for FFS implementation on SA & ILM built/ enhanced	
2.2.1-11	Number of District level technical and extension staff trained on SA & ILM (8 districts)	TBD
2.2.2	Local stakeholders' capacities enhanced to access available incentives to adopt sustainable practices and livelihood options, including Green Value Chain development to promote market linkages for income generation	
2.2.2-11	Number of local stakeholders trained in Ecotourism	TBD (20x No. of participants)
2.2.2-12	Number of local stakeholders trained in Green Value Chains	TBD
2.2.3	Wider stakeholder support for Green Landscape management	
2.2.3-11	Number of eco-clubs and information platforms (one per GP) established	250-ECs & 450-GL IPs TBD after baseline
2.2.4	Community based natural resources management plans designed and implemented in target Green Landscapes	
2.2.4-11	Number of community based natural resources management plans designed and implemented	TBD
2.2.5	Farmers adopt agro-ecological management measures (including livestock management) and improve productivity and profits (while reducing threats to GEBs) identified, designed and promoted	
2.2.5-11	Number of households implementing improved livestock management – including nutrition and fodder management (e.g. community fodder banks) –contributing to conservation of global environmental values	46,500 households MP-8000; Od-22,500; Rj-6,000; Uk-10,000
2.2.5-12	Number of households that have adopted sustainable agriculture practices on their farms, including agrobiodiversity conservation measures	68,352 (Rj- 3,162; Od-37,500; Uk-14,700; Mz-5,490; MP-7,500)

Annexure 08: Green-Ag: Management Information System



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



Green-Ag Project

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

“MIS IS A PLANNED SYSTEM OF COLLECTING, STORING AND DISSEMINATING DATA IN THE FORM OF INFORMATION NEEDED TO CARRY OUT THE FUNCTIONS OF MANAGEMENT.”

PEOPLE

Illustration of two men in business suits shaking hands.

DATA

Illustration of a person standing next to a large screen displaying data charts and graphs.

SOFTWARE

Illustration of a computer monitor displaying a software interface with various icons and data points.

HARDWARE

Illustration of various IT hardware components like a laptop, server, and storage devices, with a person interacting with a laptop labeled 'IT SERVICE'.

In this presentation, we will be discussed on the following topics of MIS:

1. What is the MIS & Objective of MIS
2. Green-Ag MIS
3. Functional specification of Green-Ag MIS & Data Entry Methodology and Reporting

3

What is MIS ?

A Management Information System (MIS) is a planned structure or system of **collecting, storing and disseminating data in the form of information needed to carry out the functions of management** and programmed in such a way that it produces regular reports on operations for every level of management in the project. It is usually possible to obtain special reports from the system easily.

The system utilizes



A. Computer hardware & software



B. Manual procedures



C. Models for analysis, planning, control, and decision making, and



D. Database

4

MIS plays a very important role in any organization; it creates an impact on the organization's functions, performance and productivity.

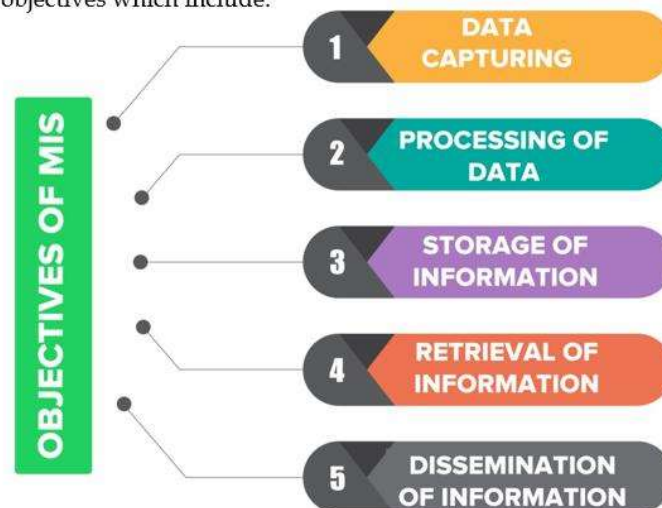
A well defined structured of MIS gives us :

- ✓ Right Information
- ✓ At right place
- ✓ In the right form
- ✓ To the right person
- ✓ At right time

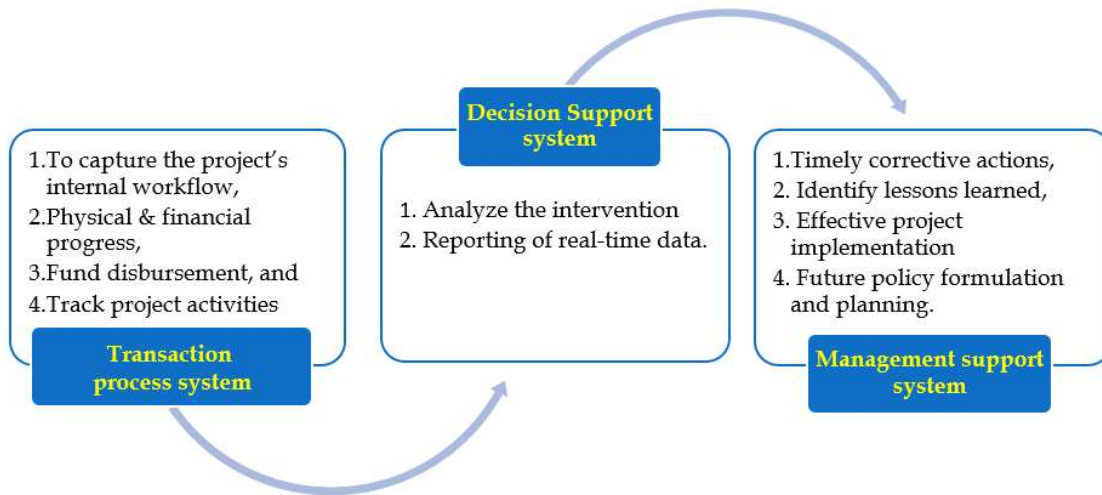
5

Objectives of MIS

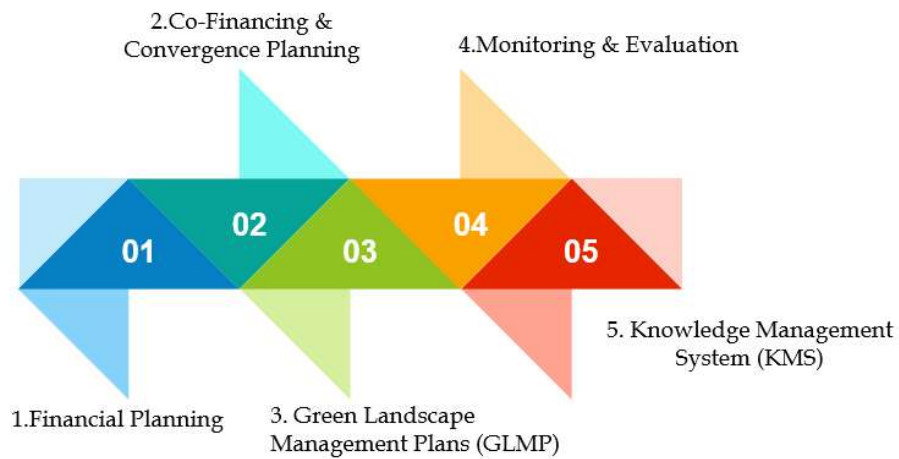
MIS has five major objectives which include:



6



7



8

Green-Ag MIS is a web based application which is being developed in NPMU level.

Green-Ag Web application cover the following activities like:

1. Data of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established and institutionalized.(NPSC, NPMC, SSC and Project Inception Workshop).
 2. Studies of Landscape assessment.
 3. Green Landscape Management strategies and action plan.
 4. Capacity developments, Trainings and Orientation programme.
 5. Convergence & Co-financing Plan.
-

9

6. Green Landscape Management Field School (FFS).
7. Decision support system.
8. Financial Management Information System (FMIS).

MIS users level.

1. National Project Management Unit (NPMU).
 2. State Project Management Unit (SPMU).
 3. Green Landscape Management Unit (GLIU).
-

10

Functional specification of Green-Ag MIS & Data Entry Methodology



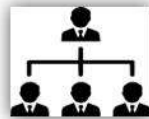


FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION OF MIS

The overall Green-AG MIS Portal functional requirements are broadly categorized into following modules namely



Dashboard



User Management



Procurement



Result Framework & Indicators



Household Information



Knowledge Management



Landscape Management documents



Capacity building & Training (FFS)



Landscape Management Plan in GLIU level

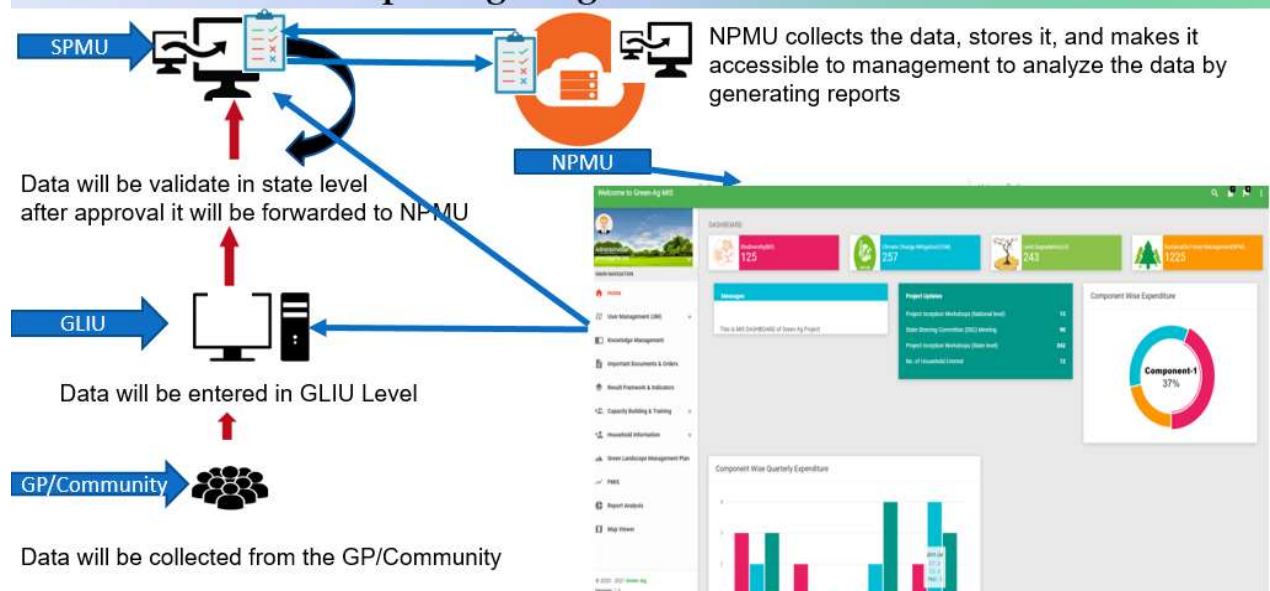


FMIS



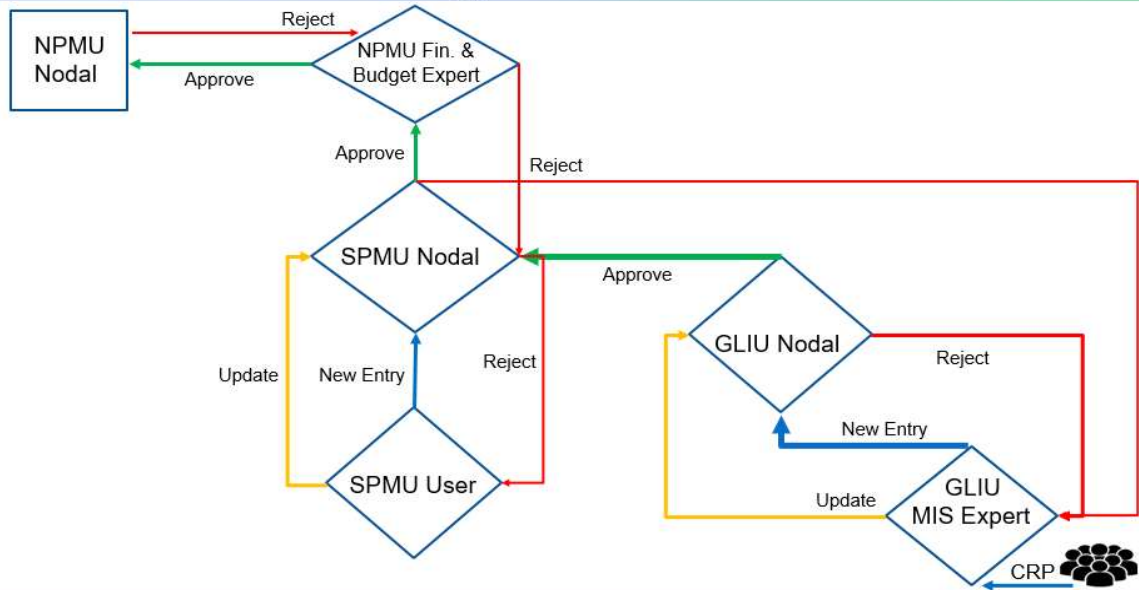
MIS Report Analysis

Data Collection & Reporting Diagram



MIS Data Collection Methodology

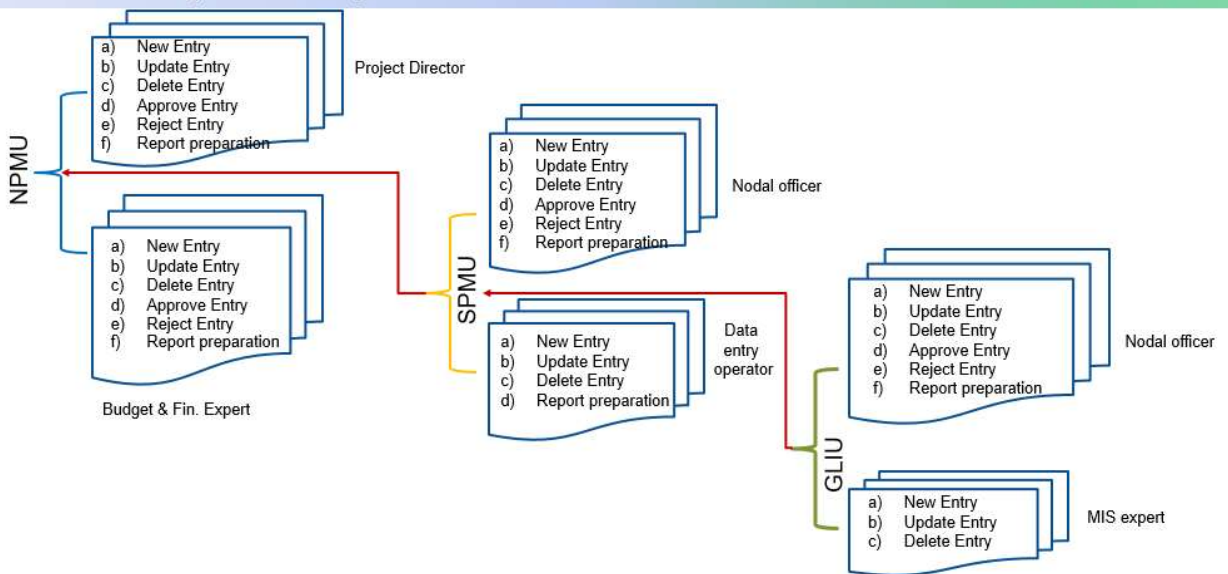
Green-Ag Project



17

Roles & Responsibility

Green-Ag Project



18

Data Entry Time Framework

Green-Ag Project

User level	User Level type	New Data Entry Date	Data Approval Limit	Entry Locked	Reject Entries
NPMU	Nodal officer	Upto 10 th of every month (day of 1 st - 10 th)	25 th of every month of SPMU/GLIU data	New data entry will be auto locked after 11 th of every month or After approval from Nodal officer (NPMU Level)	Project Director have the rights to reject any incorrect entries at NPMU, SPMU and GLIU level after reconciliation of data.
	User				
SPMU	Nodal officer	Upto 10 th of every month (day of 1 st - 10 th)	11 th -20 th of every month	After approval from Nodal officer (NPMU Level) then data locked automatically or New data entry will be auto locked after 11 th of every month	SPMU nodal officer have the rights to reject any incorrect entries at SPMU and GLIU level after reconciliation of data.
	User			New data entry will be auto locked after 11 th of every month or After approval from Nodal officer (SPMU/NPMU Level)	
GLIU	Nodal officer	Upto 10 th of every month (day of 1 st - 10 th)	Upto 10 th of every month	After approval from Nodal officer (SPMU Level) then data locked automatically or New data entry will be auto locked after 11 th of every month	GLIU nodal officer have the rights to reject any incorrect entries at GLIU level after reconciliation of data.
	User			New data entry will be auto locked after 11 th of every month or After approval from Nodal officer (GLIU/SPMU Level)	

Special Permission for Data Add / Edit

Green-Ag Project

Special permission will be allowed only some special cases i.e.

- Internet connection is interrupted
- Nodal officer or User may be on leave
- Some unexpected things may be happened

The request have to be generated form the user level and after approval from SPMU level, NPMU will give the access to user for add/edit records for limited time period.

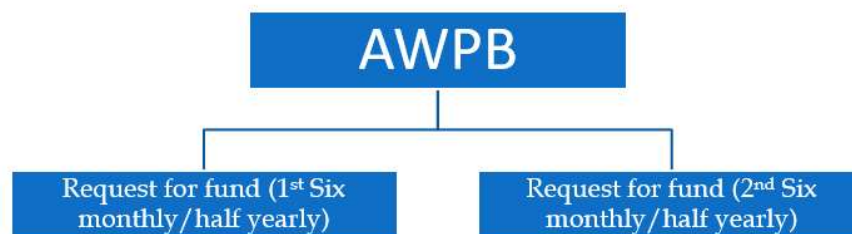
AWPB & Request for fund (Six-monthly)

Data Entry form

FMIS

21

Request for fund (Six monthly/half yearly)



22

Green-AG MIS Dashboard

Green-Ag Project

Welcome to Green-Ag MIS



MAIN NAVIGATION

- Home
- User Management (UM)
- Knowledge Management
- Important Documents & Orders
- Result Framework & Indicators
- Capacity Building & Training
- Household Information
- Green Landscape Management Plan
- FMS**
- Report Analysis
- Map Viewer

DASHBOARD

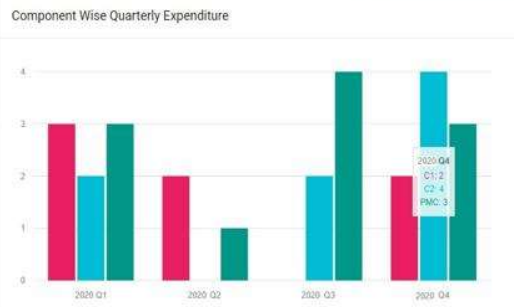
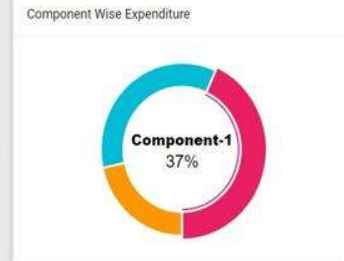


Messages

This is MIS DASHBOARD of Green Ag Project :

Project Updates

Project Inception Workshops (National level)	15
State Steering Committee (SSC) Meeting	90
Project Inception Workshops (State level)	342
No. of Household Entered	12



Green-Ag Project

Phone: +91 11-24652201 Email: greenag@nuatajlab.gov.in Logout

Home Master User Proposed Plan Reports

| Welcome - Admin User | User Level - National | State - NPMU | Dat

- Add Monthly Expenditure
- Add Annual Work Plan**
- Approve Annual Work Plan

Dear Admin User

After use please Logout Properly

Add Annual Work Plan Budget

User Level* State* Financial Year*

Training

Cost Norms*

S.No.	Activity No.	Activity Name	Unit	%	Target	Financial Target (Amount in RS.)	Remarks
1	1.1.1.4	State Steering Committee (SSC) Meetings	No.	100	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
2	1.1.2.1	National dialogue on agriculture environment and development	No.	100	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

HeadName	Outcome/Output	Activity Name	Unit	Target	Amount (INR)	Amount (USD)
5023 - Training	Component 1 - Strengthening the enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream BD, SLM, CCM and SFM policies, priorities and practices into India's agricultural sector					
	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1	Activity 1.1.1.4 - State Steering Committee (SSC) Meetings	No	6	24222 0
	Outcome 1.2	Output 1.2.2	Activity 1.2.2.2 - Develop State monitoring system and protocols (including grassland index and carrying capacity)	No	2	7800 0
	Component 2 - Improved agricultural and conservation practices demonstrating sustainable production, livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of tangible BD, LD, CCM, and SFM benefits					
	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1	Activity 2.1.1.5 - Technical Support Group (TSG) Meetings	No	1	23444 0
	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.4	Activity 2.2.4.1 - Green Landscape plans implementation support	No	3	45677 0
	Total Training				12	101143
5650 - Contracts	Component 1 - Strengthening the enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream BD, SLM, CCM and SFM policies, priorities and practices into India's agricultural sector					
	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.4	Activity 1.1.4.5 - Green Landscape Management Strategies and Action Plans	No	4	4800 0
	Outcome 1.2	Output 1.2.2	Activity 1.2.2.2 - Develop State monitoring system and protocols (including grassland index and carrying capacity)	No	5	5000 0
	Component 2 - Improved agricultural and conservation practices demonstrating sustainable production, livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of tangible BD, LD, CCM, and SFM benefits					
	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1	Activity 2.1.1.5 - Technical Support Group (TSG) Meetings	No	6	18222 0
	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.2	Activity 2.1.2.2 - Capacity development on FFS in Green Landscape Governance	No	7	7600 0
	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.4	Activity 2.2.4.1 - Green Landscape plans implementation support	No	8	8000 0
Total Contracts				30	42222	0
5570 - Consultants			GLIU - Animal Husbandry Expert	Month	5	5000 0
			GLIU - Community Institutions Expert	Month	3	3333 0
			GLIU - Community Resource Persons (CRPs)	Month	2	2222 0
Total Consultants				10	10555	0
5900 - Travel			Green Landscape site visits & local travel	Lumpsum	0	4600 0
			Inter-state travel	Lumpsum	0	6700 0
Total Travel				0	11300	0
6000 - Expendable procurement			Communication Products	Lumpsum	0	5666 0
			Miscellaneous	Lumpsum	0	12000 0
Total Expendable Procurement				0	68666	0
6100 - Non-expendable procurement			Computers/laptops	No	58	134678 0
			Office Furniture	Lumpsum	0	13456 0
Total Non-Expendable Procurement				58	148134	0
Grand Total				98	382020	0

Generate AWPB Report(Six monthly)

Green-Ag Project

Phone :+91 11-24652201 Email : greenag-india[at]jan3[dot]org Logout

Home Master User Proposed Plan Reports

Welcome Admin User | User Level : National | State : NPMU | Date : 29-Sep-2020

Registered User
Financial Report Annexure 1
 Action Trail

Generate AWPB Report(Six monthly)

User Level* State
 Financial Year* 2019-2020
 Period* Half Yearly 1

No Data

Request for fund (Six monthly/half yearly) Appendix-1

Green-Ag Project

Project symbol:
 Requesting funds for period: from to ...

OPA Annex 4 Request for Funds

Request for Funds: Appendix 1

Expenditure category ¹	Unspent Balance from previous reporting period (USD)	Estimated expenditures for next reporting period total (USD)	Net funds required for next reporting period	Comments. Short description of inputs and the outputs they will be contributing to
Total Outcome/Component 1				
Total Output 1				
Total Activity 1.1				
Total Activity 1.2				
Total Project Management				
Grand total				

¹ The structure, format and level of detail should follow the budget structure to facilitate monitoring of advances, expenditures and balance.

Appendix-2

Green-Ag Project

Project symbol:
Requesting funds for period: from to

OPA Annex 4 Request for Funds

Itemized Cost Estimate: Appendix 2

Item No.	Item Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit /cost price	Total Amount
Outcome/component 1					
Output 1					
	Activity 1.1				
	Sub-total				
TOTAL OUTPUT 1					
Output 2					
	Activity 2.1				
	Sub-total				
TOTAL OUTPUT 2					
Project Management					
	Sub-total				
Total Project management					
Grand total					

Page 3 of 5

Appendix-3

Green-Ag Project

Project symbol:
Requesting funds for period: from to

OPA Annex 4 Request for Funds

Updated Annual Work Plan: Appendix 3

Results	Activities	Year 1			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome/ component 1:					
<u>Output 1</u>	Activity 1.1				
	Activity 1.2				
	Activity 1.3				
	Activity 1.4				
<u>Output 2</u>	Activity 2.1				
	Activity 2.2				
	Activity 2.3				

Project symbol:
Requesting funds for period: from to ...

OPA Annex 4 Request for Funds

Procurement Plan: Appendix 4

PROCUREMENT PLAN FORM

No	Requirement	Unit	Estimated Quantities	Estimated Cost	Unit Price	Solicitation Method	Procurement Method	Buyer	Targeted Tender Launch Date	Targeted Contract Award Date	Targeted Delivery Date	Final Destination and Delivery Terms	Status	Other Constraints or Considerations

**Monthly
Physical & Financial Achievement
Data Entry Form**

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Home Master User Proposed Plan Reports

Add Monthly Expenditure

AWPB

| Welcome : Admin User | User Level : National | State : NPMU | Da

Monthly Expenditure Data Entry Form

Add Monthly Expenditure Activity wise

Details

User Level* State* Financial Year* Month*

State MIZORAM 2020-2021 September

HeadName	Outcome/Output	Activity Name	Unit	Target	Amount (INR)	
5023 - Training	Component 1 - Strengthening the enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream BD, SLM, CCM and SFM policies, priorities and practices into India's sector					
	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1	Activity 1.1.1.4 :- State Steering Committee (SSC) Meetings	No.		
	Outcome 1.2	Output 1.2.2	Activity 1.2.2.2 :- Develop State monitoring system and protocols (including grassland index and carrying capacity)	No.		
	Component 2 - Improved agricultural and conservation practices demonstrating sustainable production, livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of LD, CCM, and SFM benefits					
	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1	Activity 2.1.1.5 :- Technical Support Group (TSG) Meetings	No.		
	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.4	Activity 2.2.4.1 :- Green Landscape plans implementation support	No.		
Total Training						
5650 - Contracts	Component 1 - Strengthening the enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream BD, SLM, CCM and SFM policies, priorities and practices into India's sector					
	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.4	Activity 1.1.4.5 :- Green Landscape Management Strategies and Action Plans	No.		
	Outcome 1.2	Output 1.2.2	Activity 1.2.2.2 :- Develop State monitoring system and protocols (including grassland index and carrying capacity)	No.		
	Component 2 - Improved agricultural and conservation practices demonstrating sustainable production, livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of LD, CCM, and SFM benefits					
	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1	Activity 2.1.1.5 :- Technical Support Group (TSG) Meetings	No.		
	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.2	Activity 2.1.2.2 :- Capacity development on FFS in Green Landscape Governance	No.		
Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.4	Activity 2.2.4.1 :- Green Landscape plans implementation support	No.			
Total Contracts						
5570 - Consultants			GLIU - Animal Husbandry Expert	Month		
			GLIU - Community Institutions Expert	Month		
			GLIU - Community Resource Persons (CRPs)	Month		
Total Consultants						

Data Entry Report Format

Green-Ag Project

HeadName	Outcome	Output	Activity Name	Unit	Target	Amount (INR)	Amount (USD)
5023 - Training	Component 1 - Strengthening the enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream BD, SLM, CCM and SFM policies, priorities and practices into India's agricultural sector						
	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1	Activity 1.1.1.4 - State Steering Committee (SSC) Meetings	No.	6	24222	0
	Outcome 1.2	Output 1.2.2	Activity 1.2.2.2 - Develop State monitoring system and protocols (including grassland index and carrying capacity)	No.	2	7800	0
	Component 2 - Improved agricultural and conservation practices demonstrating sustainable production, livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of tangible BD, LD, CCM, and SFM benefits						
	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1	Activity 2.1.1.5 - Technical Support Group (TSG) Meetings	No.	1	23444	0
	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.4	Activity 2.2.4.1 - Green Landscape plans implementation support	No.	3	45677	0
Total Training					12	101143	0
5650 - Contracts	Component 1 - Strengthening the enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream BD, SLM, CCM and SFM policies, priorities and practices into India's agricultural sector						
	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.4	Activity 1.1.4.5 - Green Landscape Management Strategies and Action Plans	No.	4	4000	0
	Outcome 1.2	Output 1.2.2	Activity 1.2.2.2 - Develop State monitoring system and protocols (including grassland index and carrying capacity)	No.	5	5000	0
	Component 2 - Improved agricultural and conservation practices demonstrating sustainable production, livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of tangible BD, LD, CCM, and SFM benefits						
	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1	Activity 2.1.1.5 - Technical Support Group (TSG) Meetings	No.	6	18222	0
	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.2	Activity 2.1.2.2 - Capacity development on FFS in Green Landscape Governance	No.	7	7000	0
	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.4	Activity 2.2.4.1 - Green Landscape plans implementation support	No.	8	8000	0
	Total Contracts					30	42222
5570 - Consultants	GLIU - Animal Husbandry Expert			Month	5	5000	0
	GLIU - Community Institutions Expert			Month	3	3333	0
	GLIU - Community Resource Persons (CRPs)			Month	2	2222	0
	Total Consultants					10	10555
5900 - Travel	Green Landscape site visits & local travel			Lumpsum	0	4500	0
	Inter-state travel			Lumpsum	0	6700	0
	Total Travel					0	11300
6000 - Expendable procurement	Communication Products			Lumpsum	0	5666	0
	Miscellaneous			Lumpsum	0	12000	0
	Total Expendable Procurement					0	68666
6100 - Non-expendable procurement	Computers/laptops			No.	58	134678	0
	Office Furniture			Lumpsum	0	13456	0
	Total Non-Expendable Procurement					58	148134
Grand Total						382020	0

Generate Financial Report(Six monthly)

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Home Master User Proposed Plan Reports

Welcome : Admin User | User Level : National | State : NPMU | Date : 29-Sep-2020

Registered User
Financial Report Annexure 1
 Action Trail

Financial Report Annexure 1 (Half Yearly)

User Level* State
 Financial Year* 2019-2020
 Period* Half Yearly 1

No Data

The MIS report module will be generated various kinds of project component reports and used for Monitoring & evaluation.

- Report on Capacity building/training –National, State Level and Landscape level
- Report on Coordination and convergence planning meeting
- Report on Green Landscape Management Field schools
- Report on Green Landscape Management Plan
- Reports on NRM Activities
- Reports on Livestock Management
- Reports on Physical & Financial Achievement(MPR) of Landscape Intervention
- Reports on Expenditure of Project administrative components
- Other reports as per the requirement

Annexure 09: Green-Ag: Stakeholder Analyses



STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND THEIR RELEVANCE



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 appeal against the project in the court.



What do you think which family went to the court against the project and why?

Objectives of the Training

At the end of the training, the participants will:



- Build Understanding about importance of stakeholders in a project implementation
- Becoming Familiar with different stakeholders of their landscape
- Be familiar with basic concepts and how to carry out a stakeholder analysis
- Developing Understanding about different engagement strategies for engaging different key stakeholders

3

Who is A Stakeholder?

A stakeholder is a one **who can influence or get impacted** by the project implementation.



4

Influence and impact can be **positive** or **negative**

+ ve influence: support from village councils to implement the project smoothly,

+vely Impacted by project: Improved income of fishers due to access to better fishing nets



-ve influence: Religious leaders might stop inclusion of specific tribe in the village meeting

-vely Impacted by project : Increased workload of women



5

Group Activities

Can you please think about two positive and negative impact Green-Ag project could have?

Can you please think about two positive and negative influencers Green-Ag project could have?

6

Influence/ Impact can be Short Term or Long Term

Short Term Influence: A research institute conducted small training programme

Short-term Impact: Increased income from few goats received on subsidy

Long Term Influence: Sensitised Village council members promoting participatory decision making

Long-term Impact: Losing Access to land and forest resources

7

Key Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement Green-Ag Project

			
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

8

Let's Identify Key Project Stakeholders for Mizoram

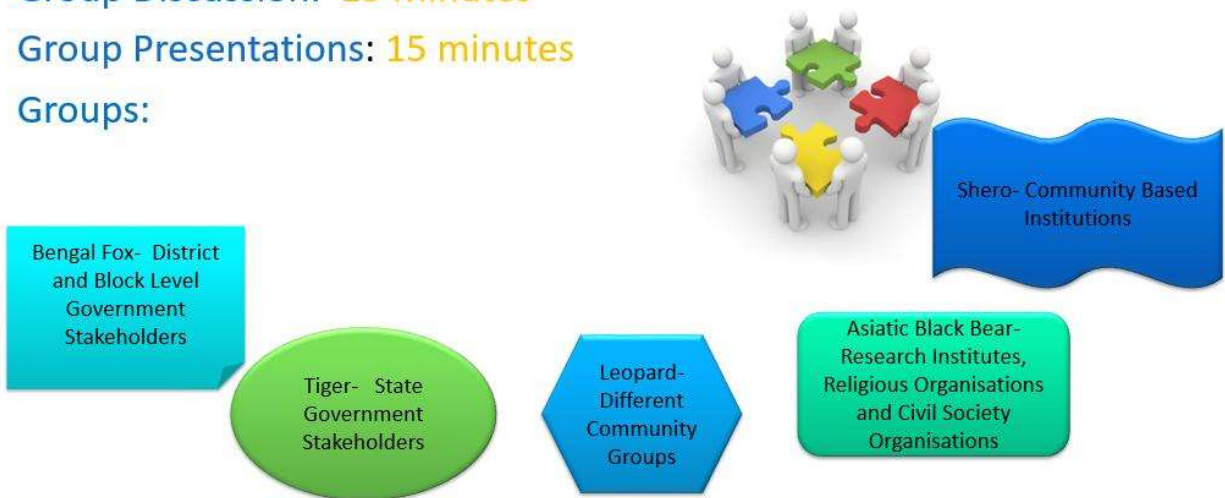
Green-Ag Project

Landscape for Green-Ag Project

Group Discussion: **15 Minutes**

Group Presentations: **15 minutes**

Groups:



9

Key Take Away 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 .
- ❑ 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 .



10



Stakeholder Analysis Frameworks and Tools

11

Why Stakeholder Analysis?

- To understand **impact of** different stakeholders in the project outcomes
- To understand **needs, interest and concerns** of different stakeholders so that project can address it effectively and efficiently through implementation mechanisms
- To Build Understanding about the **Influence and Interest** level of different stakeholders to design the effective Engagement Plan.

12

Stakeholder Analysis Framework

Green-Ag Project

	Influence	
Interest	High Influence High Interest	Low Influence High Interest
	High Influence Low Interest	Low Influence Low Interest

13

Climate Resilient Agriculture Project

Green-Ag Project

	Influence	
Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Progressive Male Farmer wanting to increase sustainable income <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture Department implementing NICRA <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Eco-Clubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Women Farmers worried about food security less power in decision making; <input type="checkbox"/> Tenant farmers without lease contract; <input type="checkbox"/> Local Research Institute and universities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Local Religious Leaders least interest in income enhancement <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society Organisations working on girl child education <input type="checkbox"/> Lagard Farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Local Media <input type="checkbox"/> Small Businesses

14

Stakeholder Analysis Framework

Green-Ag Project

		Influence			
Interest	High Influence, High Interest		Low Influence, High Interest		
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	
	High Influence, Low Interest		Low Influence, Low Interest		
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	

15

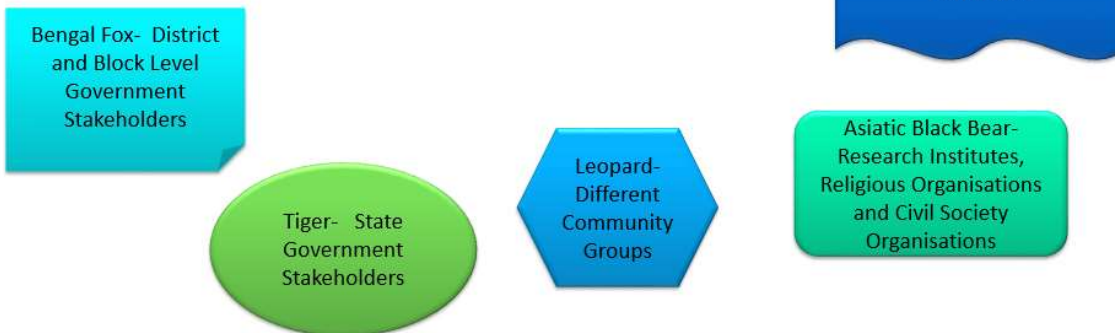
Let's Analyse Key Stakeholders for Mizoram Landscape

Green-Ag Project

Group Discussion: **Friday**

Group Presentations: **Monday**

Groups:



16

Let's Recollect What We Learnt Last Week

A Quiz

17



Group Work Presentation

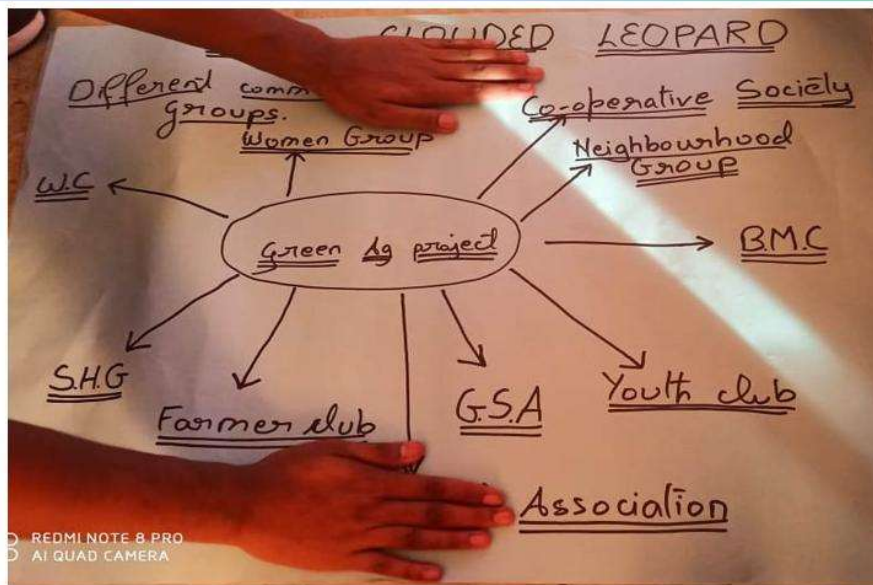
18

HIGH INTEREST HIGH INFLUENCE	LOW INFLUENCE HIGH INTEREST
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agri. Dept. 2. Forest Dept. 3. AH & VET Dept. 4. Rural Development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fisheries Dept. 2. Serai Dept. 3. Minor Irrigation
HIGH INFLUENCE LOW INTEREST	LOW INFLUENCE HIGH-LOW INTEREST
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Horti. Dept. 2. Soil and water Conservation 3. Social Welfare Dept. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. L.A.D 2. Tourism Dept. 3. Education Dept.
TEAM	TIGER

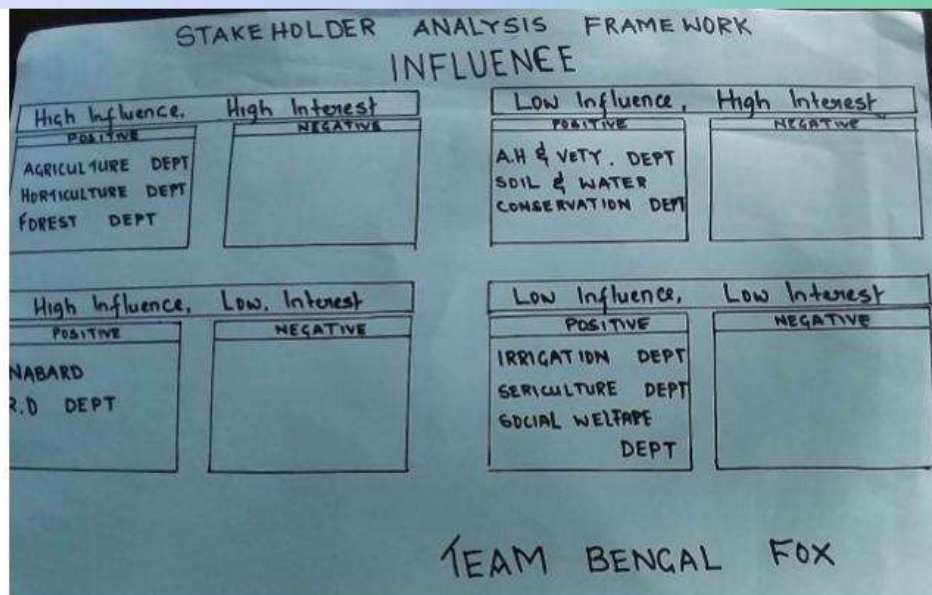
19

HIGH INTEREST HIGH INFLUENCE	LOW INFLUENCE HIGH INTEREST
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bio-diversity Management Committee. 2. Watershed Committee. 3. Farmers Association 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women Group 2. Self-help Group 3. Co-operative Society
HIGH INFLUENCE LOW INTEREST	LOW INFLUENCE LOW INTEREST
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers Association 2. Games & Sport Association 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Neighbourhood group. 2. Activity / Trade based Association. 3. Youth club.

20



21



22

COMMUNITY BASED INSTITUTION

<p>HIGH INFLUENCE HIGH INTEREST</p> <p><u>POSITIVE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YMA 2. MHIP 3. FIG 4. FCS. 5. VL. <p><u>NEGATIVE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YCA 2. YBA 3. BML. 	<p>LOW INFLUENCE HIGH INTEREST</p> <p><u>POSITIVE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SHG 2. SHGF. <p><u>NEGATIVE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MUP.
<p>HIGH INFLUENCE LOW INTEREST</p> <p><u>POSITIVE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WC. 	<p>LOW INFLUENCE LOW INTEREST</p> <p><u>POSITIVE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VLTF <p><u>NEGATIVE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VDP 2. GSA 3. MSU 4. MZF.

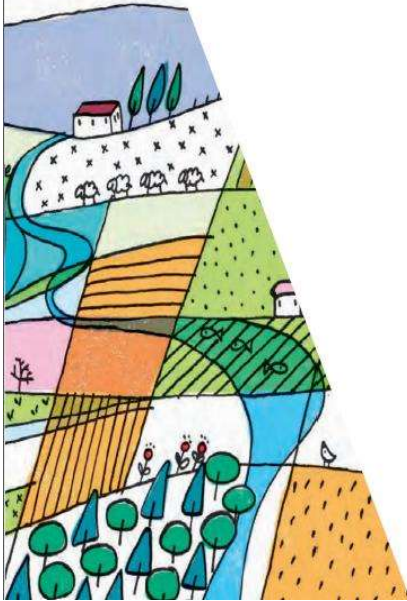
TEAM SEROW

ASIATIC BLACK BEAR.

<p>H</p> <p>LOW INFLUENCE/HIGH INFLUENCE</p> <p><u>POSITIVE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ATAD 2. KVR 3. SANETI <p><u>RELIGIOUS ORG</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CHRISTIAN <p><u>CIVIL ORG</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YMA 2. MHIP 	<p><u>NEGATIVE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CAU (AN&VET) 2. NZU 	<p>LOW INFLUENCE HIGH INTEREST</p> <p><u>POSITIVE</u></p> <p><u>RESEARCH INST</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TRI <p><u>RELIGIOUS ORG</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HINDU <p><u>CIVIL SOCIETY</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YCA 	<p><u>NEGATIVE</u></p> <p>NIL</p>
<p>HIGH INFLUENCE LOW INTEREST</p> <p>NIL</p>	<p>LOW INTEREST</p> <p><u>RESEARCH INST</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SIRRO (ETC) 2. RIFANS <p><u>RELIGIOUS ORG</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MUSLIM <p><u>CIVIL SOCIETY</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MSU 	<p>LOW INFLUENCE LOW INTEREST</p> <p>NIL</p>	<p><u>NEGATIVE</u></p> <p><u>RELIGIOUS ORG</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BUDDHISH <p><u>CIVIL SOCIETY</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VDP (village & off party)

Object of this presentation

Green-Ag Project
Training Workshop



- Introduce participants to FPIC
- Elaborate the elements of Free Prior Informed Consent
- To understand why FPIC is important
- Introduce that FPIC is a process and not a result.

Annexure 10: Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC): Introduction and Process

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE

Green-Ag Project
Training Workshop

Let us suppose...

The Government of India has notified that Manipur and Mizoram States are to be merged!



What is your reaction going to be?

WHY this reaction?



What should have been done by the government before issuing such a notification?

Who should have been consulted?



Chief Minister of the State /Political Leadership?



Church?



Representatives or Heads of Local Communities?



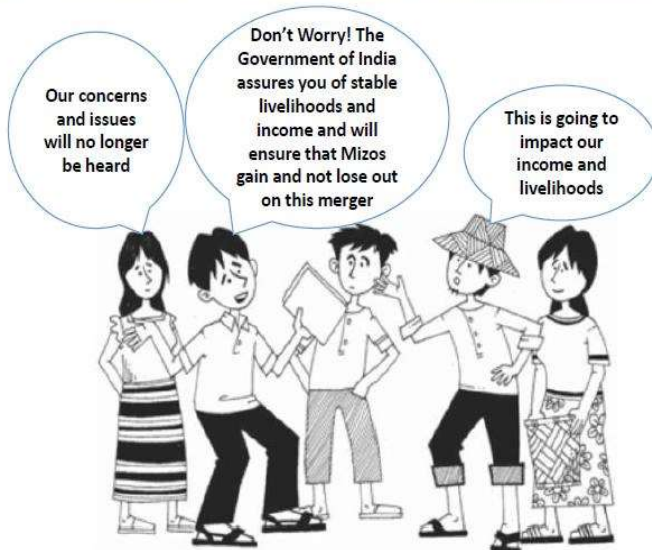
Youth groups (YMA, YCA, YBA)?



Women groups?

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE

Green-Ag Project
Training Workshop



Let us suppose for this merger, Government of India promises that Mizoram will be given a large economic package for development.

What are your reactions?

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE

Green-Ag Project
Training Workshop

Let us suppose that, ...
after many rounds of discussions with all the representatives of the stakeholders (in Mizoram), a consensus is reached and a written agreement is signed to allow the merger of the States.



HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE



*Sorry! No money for special economic package!
Our reserves are dried up. Maybe we can consider this sometime later*

The Govt. of India merges both the States and now says that there is no money for the promised economic package to the Mizos.

How can we ensure that promises are kept as per their agreement?

Green-Ag Project
Project Training Workshop

We were promised so many benefits for accepting the merger and formation of a new State. Now that merger has happened, no one cares to talk about the economic package that was promised to us.

We feel alienated in this new land. We are not treated properly. It is the responsibility of the Government to regularly oversee how we are doing and have frequent interactions with us to know the ground realities

The Govt. of India has merged both the States. But after the merger, it has never reached out to the Mizo communities to listen to our concerns or problems

All this happened against our wishes. We feel cheated! What about us? Our tribal communities are the most neglected always

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE

Green-Ag Project
Training Workshop

Now let us suppose
after merger, a new notification is issued to shift the
Capital to Imphal!

What are your reactions to this? Why?

If merger of the States is as per process and everyone
agreed to the merger. What is wrong with this new
proposal to shift the capital?

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE

Green-Ag Project
Training Workshop

If Gol goes ahead and shifts capital, what should
Mizoram do?

Do you think it is right for Mizoram to back out and
revoke its consent?

From the earlier hypothetical example, what do you think are prerequisite requirements before any interventions is undertaken in a project?



What should the project do during the project duration?

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

- FPIC is an **international human rights standard**
- It allows indigenous people to **give or withhold consent** to a project that may affect them or their territories;
- FPIC also enables indigenous peoples to **negotiate the conditions** under which the project will be designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated.

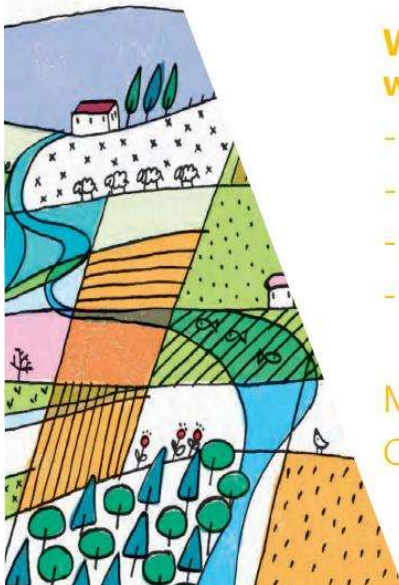
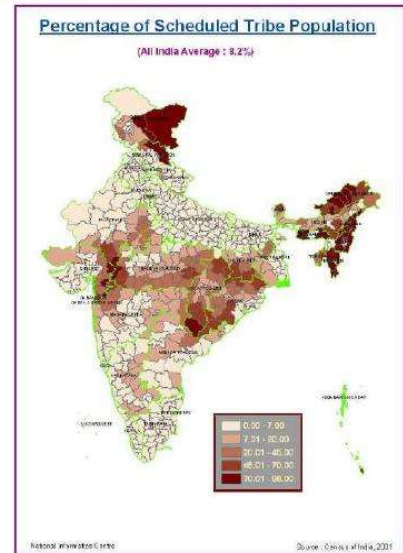


Indigenous People

In FAO, the following criteria is used

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

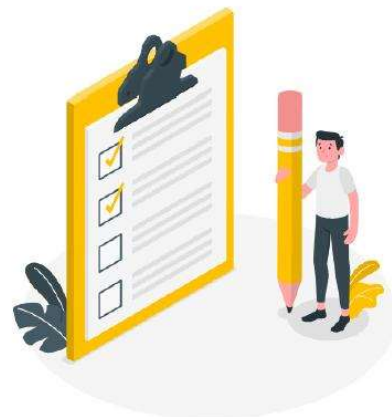
In India the term "Indigenous peoples" is not formally used in India. However, '**Scheduled tribes**' are recognized by the Constitution and the Supreme Court as IPs.

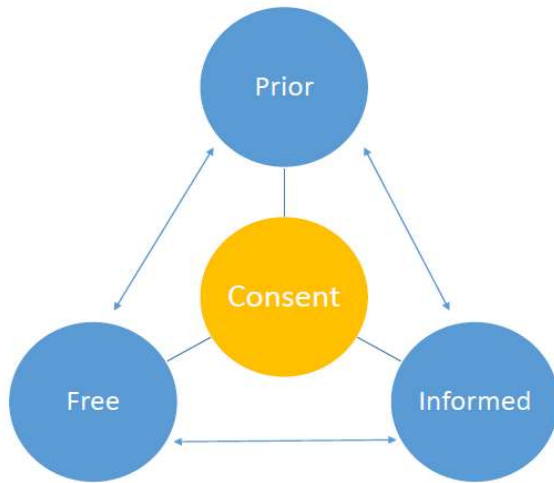


What do you understand from each of the words?

- **FREE**
- **PRIOR**
- **INFORMED**
- **CONSENT**

Menti.com question
CODE **94 97 83 0**



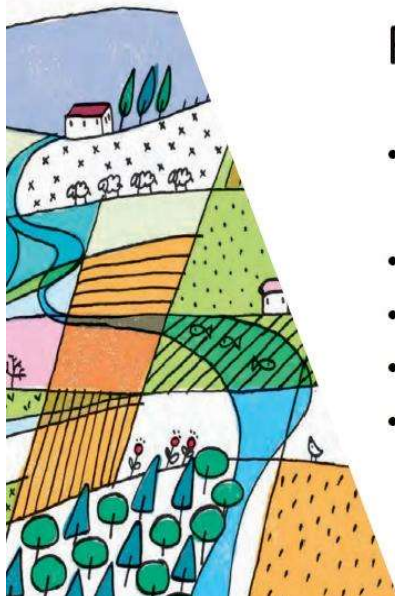


Free: independent process of decision making

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

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

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



FREE

- **independent** process of decision making
- Free from coercion
- Free from threat
- Free from divide and conquer
- Free from retaliation

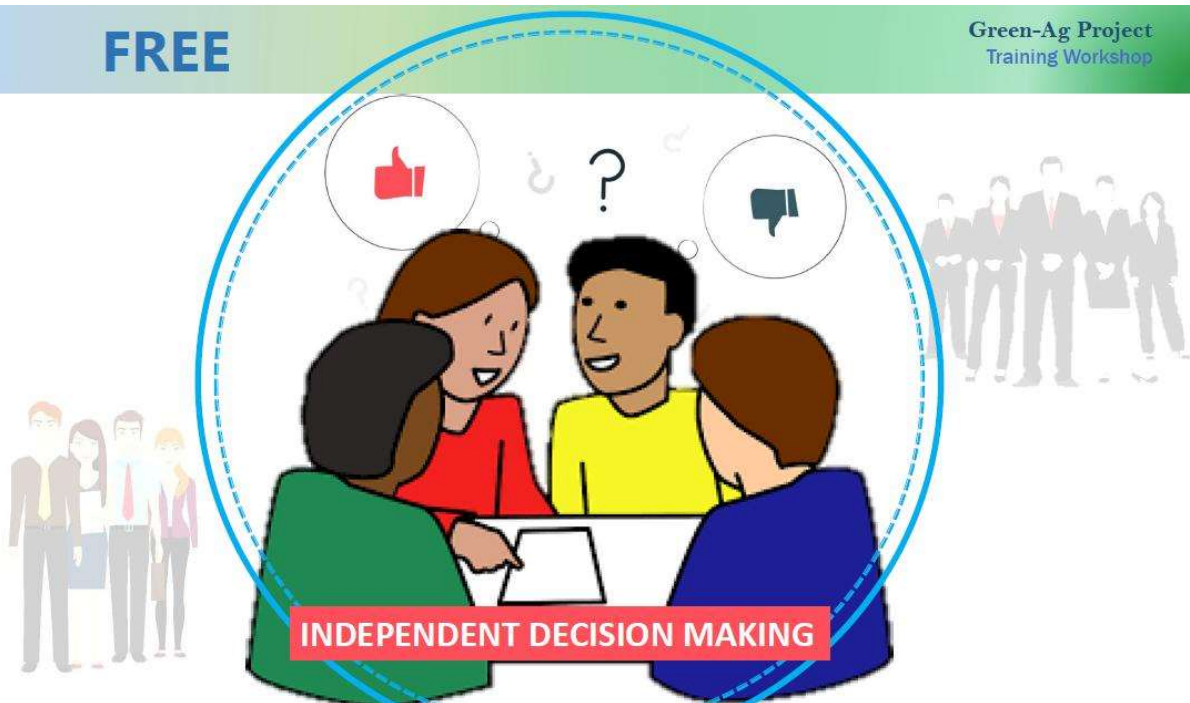
FREE

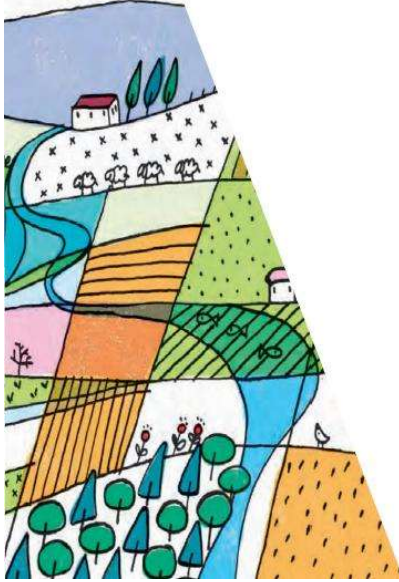
Green-Ag Project



FREE

Green-Ag Project
Training Workshop



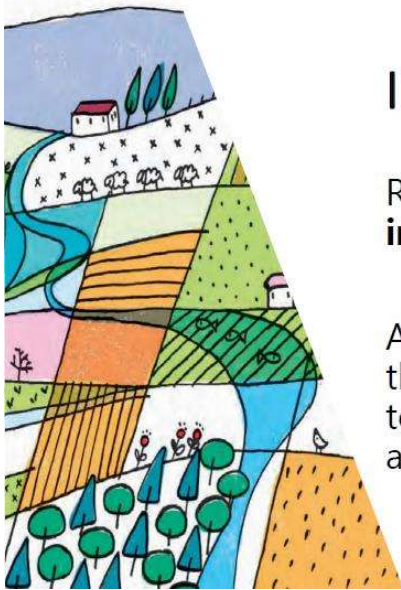


PRIOR

Prior to any part of project or plan proceeds; all necessary information is shared with the affected people to take decisions using their own decision making process.

PRIOR





INFORMED

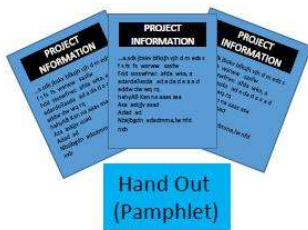
Right to be provided and to have **sufficient information** on matters for decision-making

All relevant information is made available to those affected, including the resources necessary to enable any further research required to adequately assess potential risks and benefits

INFORMED

Medium of communication

1. Accessible



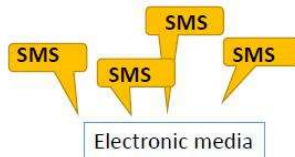
Hand Out
(Pamphlet)



Social media



Public Notice



Electronic media



Village meetings



Community
RADIO

INFORMED

Green-Ag Project
Training Workshop

Medium of communication

2. Local Languages

Mizo
Chakma
Bru

3. Simple messages



INFORMED

Green-Ag Project
Training Workshop

Include relevant information

Project details



- Scope of project and activities
- objectives, implementation plans, budget, outcomes and impacts, source of funding.
- Duration, locality (landscape) and scale
- Project office and staff details
- Nodal Dept details

Who are the stakeholders of the project?

Example:

- Farmers, Livestock Keepers, etc



What will project do



Example:

- Capacity building for sustainable agriculture
- Eco-club and other awareness raising activities

#The project will NOT do



Example:

- **Not** distribute inputs for agriculture and livestock to all general public in landscape.
- **No** cash or kind incentive for participation.



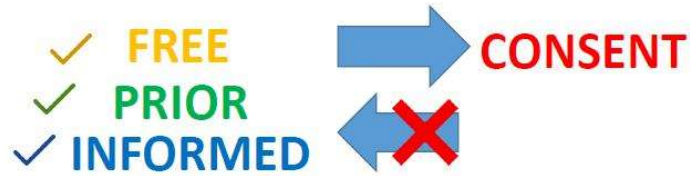
CONSENT

- **Collective and independent decision** of impacted communities after undergoing their own process of **decision making**
- The right to say a definitive “no” or “yes”, with or without conditions. The agreement process must be agreeable to and consistent with the decision-making process of the affected people.

CONSENT

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There is no "C" without "FPI"



Each element within **FPIC** is **interrelated** with every other.

CONSENT

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Collective and independent decision making

Collective : people acting as a group for a specific objective, eg. Collective of villagers, indigenous people groups, women, youth, etc.

CONSENT

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Using their own decision making processes, which include traditional bodies.



Representatives or Heads of Local Communities



Example from South America

Consent process must be in a form that agreeable and in line with **customary practices**, and can include traditional rituals.

Results of FPIC consultation

Consent may be

- **YES (unconditional)**
- **YES, BUT (conditional)**
- **NO**

Consent may be revoked at any point

NO ← YES

FPIC is not just a result of a process to get consent to a determined project; it is also the **process** itself.

The essential steps in FPIC process

- Identify the Indigenous Peoples' concerns and their representatives
- Document geographic and demographic information through participatory mapping
- Design a participatory communication plan and carry out iterative discussions through which project information will be disclosed in a transparent way
- Reach consent, document Indigenous Peoples' needs that are to be included into the project, and agree on a feedback and complaints mechanism
- Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation of the agreement
- Document lessons learned and disclose information about project achievements



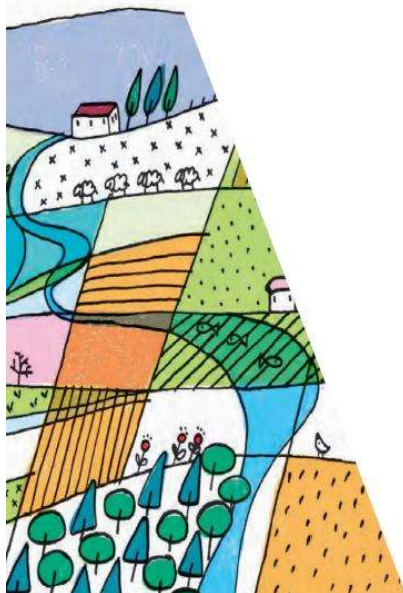
WEEK 2

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

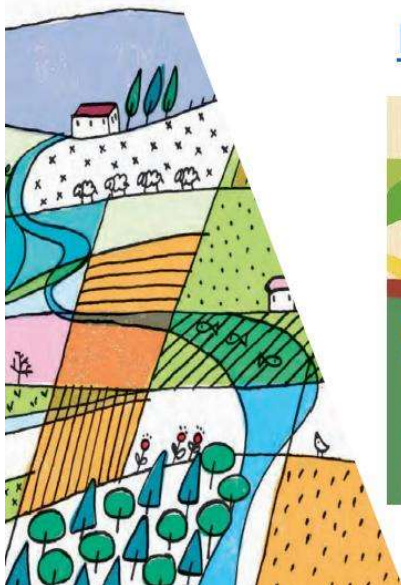


Flow of Presentation

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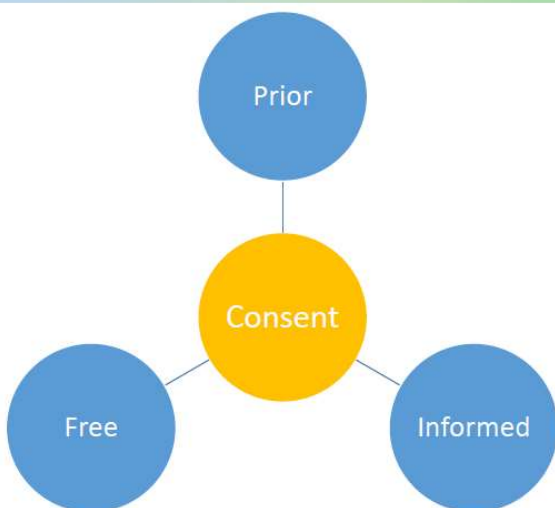
- FPIC Revision Quiz -
- FPIC Video
- Recap FPIC presentation
- Case study discussions
- FPIC in the Green-Ag Project
- Elements of the FPIC process
- FPIC Consultation Plan discussions.



FPIC Video

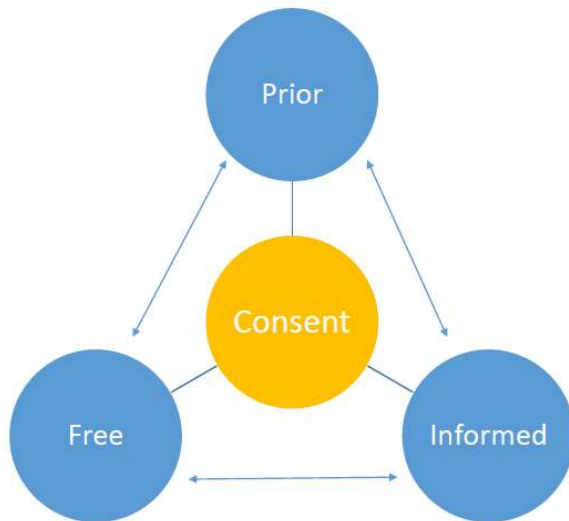


Recap: Elements of FPIC



- **Free: independent** process of decision making
- **Prior:** Right for IPs to undertake their own decision making process regarding any project that concerns them **before its implementation**
- **Informed:** Right to be provided and to have **sufficient information** on matters for decision-making
- **Consent: Collective and independent decision** of impacted communities after undergoing their own process of **decision making**

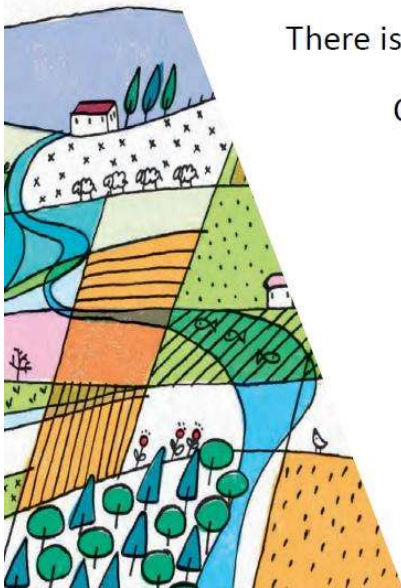
Recap: Key elements of FPIC



- Each element within **FPIC** is **interrelated** with every other.
- The first three elements (free, prior and informed) qualify and set the conditions of consent as an outcome of a **collective decision-making process**.
- FPIC is not just a result of a process to get consent to a determined project; it is also the **process** itself.

Recap:

What are the expected outcomes of the FPIC consultation ?



There is no “C” without “FPI”

Consent may be

- **YES (unconditional)**
- **YES, BUT (conditional)**
- **NO**

Consent may be revoked at any point

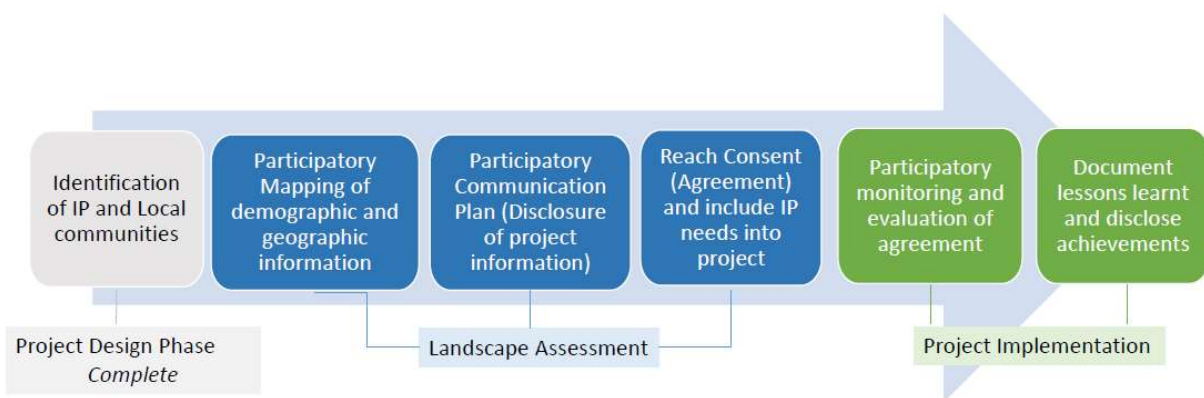
NO ← YES

FPIC is not just a result of a process to get consent to a determined project; it is also the **process** itself.

Recap: The essential steps in FPIC process

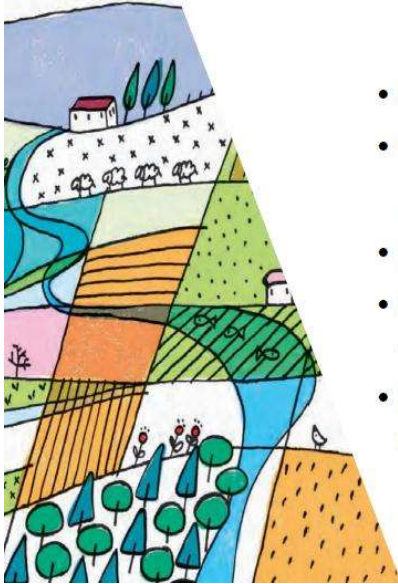
- i. Identify the Indigenous Peoples' concerns and their representatives
- ii. Document geographic and demographic information through participatory mapping
- iii. Design a participatory communication plan and carry out iterative discussions through which project information will be disclosed in a transparent way
- iv. Reach consent, document Indigenous Peoples' needs that are to be included into the project, and agree on a feedback and complaints mechanism
- v. Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation of the agreement
- vi. Document lessons learned and disclose information about project achievements

FPIC is a Process



Essential element of FPIC process

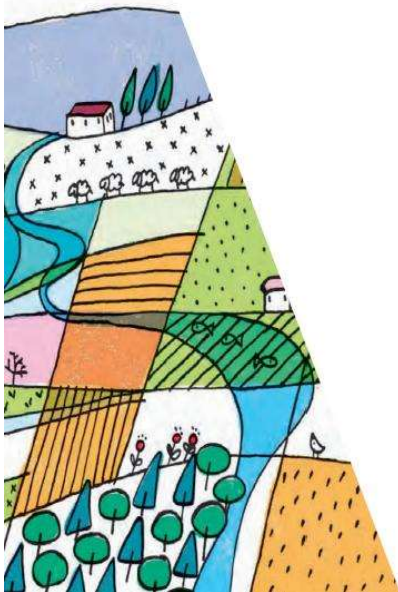
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- Equal representation of all groups
- Communication : Open disclosure from start & Iterative discussions
- Feedback and complaint mechanism
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation of agreement
- Documentation of lessons learned and disclosure of information

Equal representation

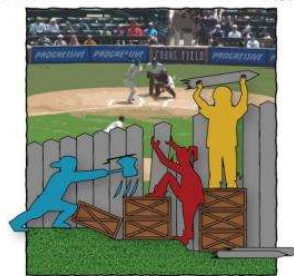
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EQUALITY



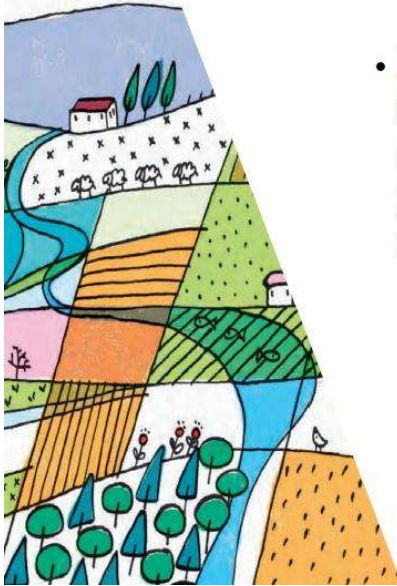
EQUITY



JUSTICE

Representation

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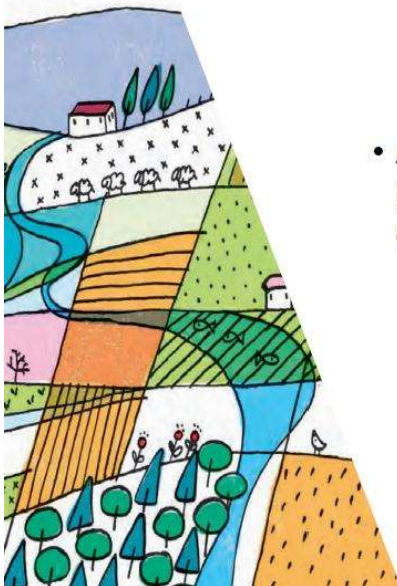


- Equal representation and through their own **freely chosen representatives**, while ensuring the participation of youth, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities as much as possible



Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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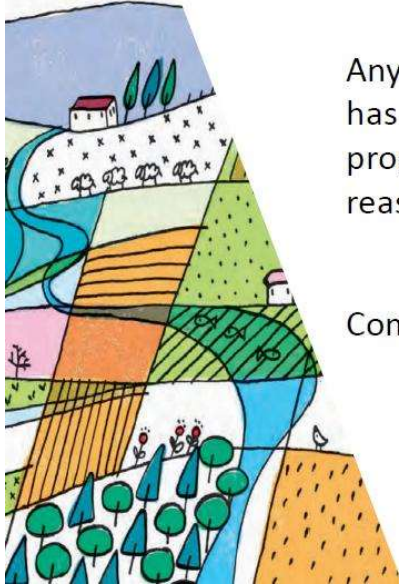


- A grievance mechanism is a process for project proponents to receive, review and address affected communities' concerns and complaints.



Essentials of a Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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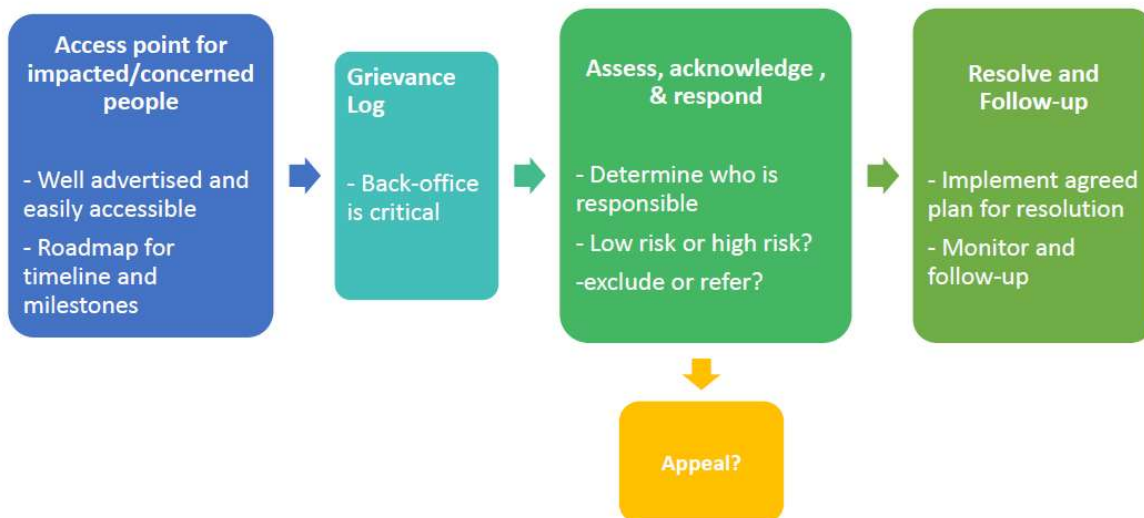


Any person or group who is affected by project activities has a right to raise a grievance and the project proponent has the responsibility to respond within a reasonable time period.

Complaint is any allegation, claim, concern or information

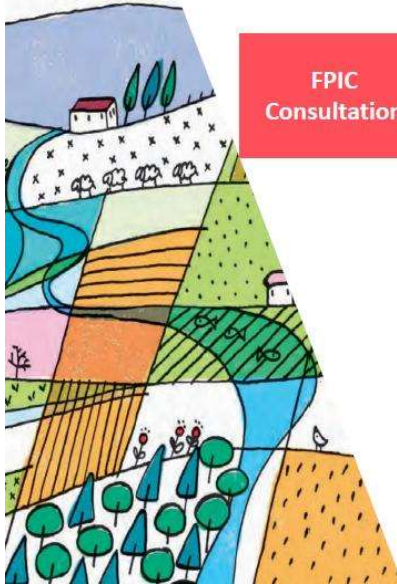
Essentials of a Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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What makes a successful Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanism?

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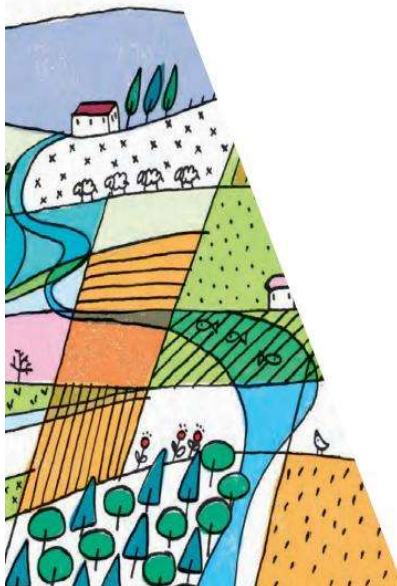


FPIC Consultation

- Feedback and Grievance redressal mechanism at the landscape level must be **agreed by the community before the FPIC consent.**
- A clear process for receiving feedback from communities and other stakeholders throughout the project lifetime and for handling unresolved conflicts and grievances that arise during project planning, implementation and evaluation.
- Clearly provide details of the feedback and grievance access points.
- Transparency
- Provide confidentiality, if requested

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of agreement

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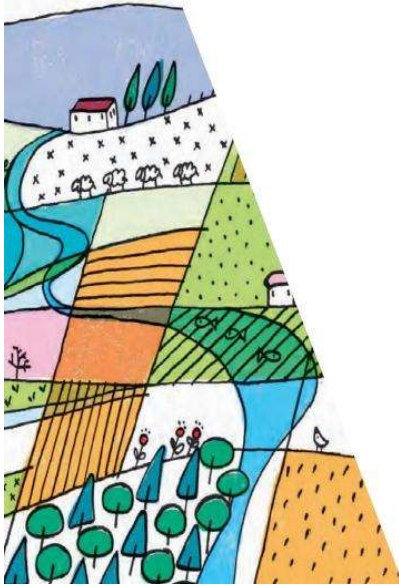


Do you think Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of Agreement important? Why?

There is a need to periodically review and monitor the project implementation and to ensure the concerns of the local communities are taken into consideration.

Communication Plan & Strategy

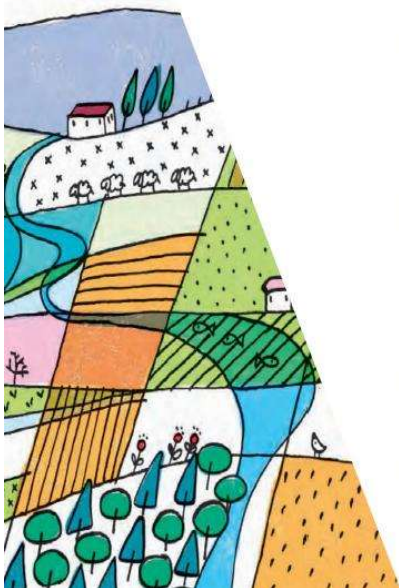
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- Communication : Open disclosure from start & Iterative discussions
 - Consent cannot be sought without open prior disclosure of project information
1. Identify and analyse your audiences
 2. Define your communication objectives
 3. Decide on the messages to convey to your audiences
 4. Select the channels to use
 5. Create a communication work plan
 6. Evaluate your communication activities

Information that project/proponent should provide

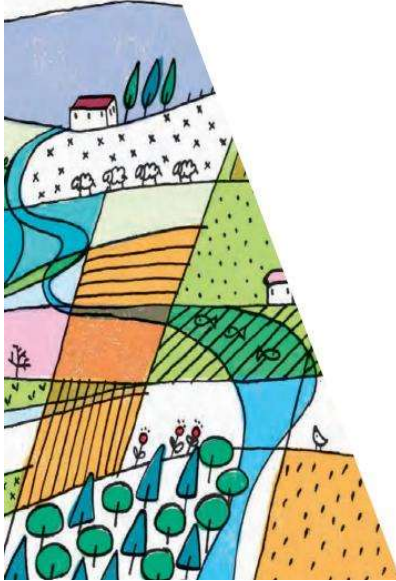
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- **Nature, size** and **scope** of the proposed project or activity.
- General and specific **objectives, implementation plans, budget, outcomes** and **impacts** of the project and/or activity, and also **source of funding** in some cases.
- **Duration, locality (landscape)** and **scale** of the project.
- **Assessment of** possible economic, social, cultural, and environmental **impacts**, including **potential risks** and **fair and equitable benefit sharing mechanisms**.
- **Full and clear disclosure** of the information based on levels of IPs' understanding.
- **Involvement of personnel in the execution** of the project (indigenous peoples, private sector staff, research institutions, government employees and others).

Documentation

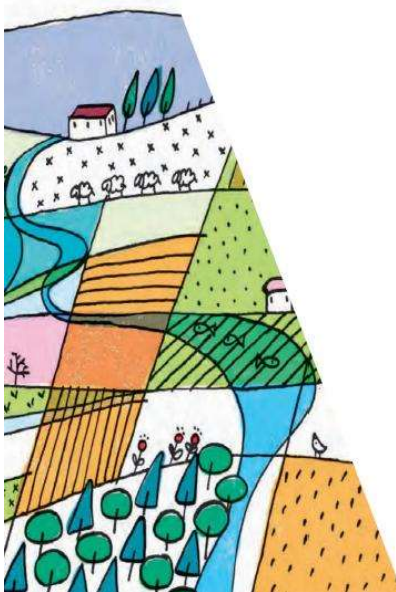
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- **Documentation** of **FPIC** processes is important but be mindful of sensitive issues.
- **Documenting** the whole **FPIC** process including ideas, questions and concerns raised makes it possible to review the process in the event that a grievance arises.

Documentation for FPIC Process

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- Documentation of FPIC process
- Documentation of lessons learned



Written
documentation



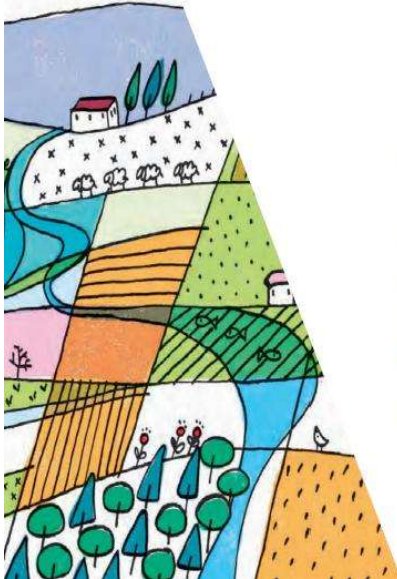
Photographs



Video



Audio

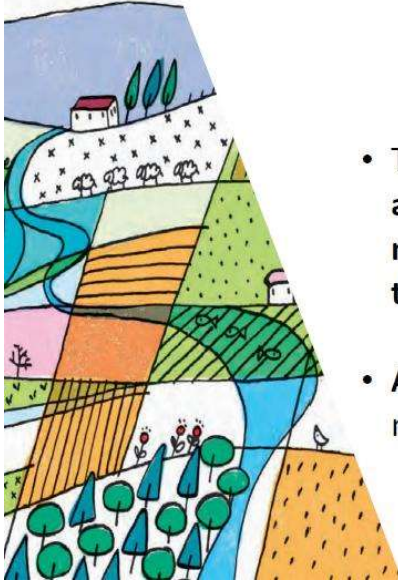


- Grievance Redressal Information to be shared:

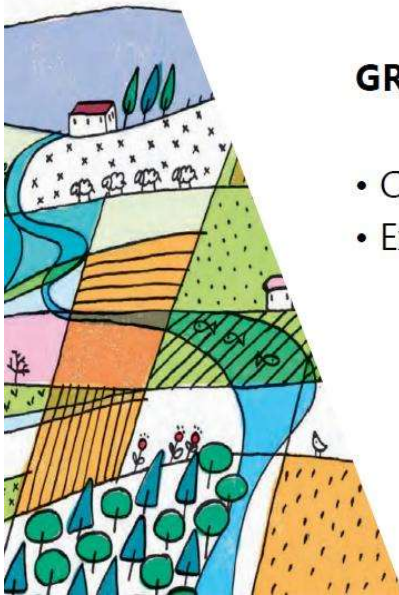
Contact information and information on the process to file a complaint will be disclosed in **all meetings, workshops and other related events throughout the life of the project.** In addition, it is expected that all awareness raising material to be distributed will include the necessary information regarding the contacts and the process for filing grievances.

All complaints should ideally provide, as a minimum, the following information:

- **What happened?** Describe the events with as much relevant detail as possible.
- **When** did it happen? Dates, time, how many times, etc.
- **Where** did it happen?
- **Who** do you think was involved? Who was implicated?
- The **complainant's name and contact information;**



- The project will also be responsible for **documenting and reporting** as part of the **safeguards performance monitoring on any grievances received and how they were addressed.**
- **All complaint** received, its response and resolutions, must be duly **registered**



GROUP EXERCISES

- CASE STUDY 1
- Exercise : FPIC Consultation Plan

CASE STUDY 1

(Each Team will do this exercise- Serow, Tiger, Clouded Leopard, Asiatic Black Bear and Bengal Fox- as a group. One team member will be asked to present any one or two questions asked below).

The World Bank Board of Executive Directors on March 1, 2019, approved an Inspection Panel recommendation to investigate the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States (RWSSP) in India.

RWSSP is a US\$1 billion project, US\$500 million equivalent of which is financed by the International Development Association and the rest by the government of India. The project's development objective is, in part, "to improve piped water supply and sanitation services for selected rural communities in the target states through decentralized delivery systems."

The Panel had received two Requests for Inspection of the project – the first on September 21, 2018, and the second on December 12, 2018. The first Request was filed 104 Santhal tribal community members from a village in the state of Jharkhand. The Requesters, who asked for confidentiality, are concerned about the construction of a water treatment plant (WTP) in their village as part of the Bagbera multi-village scheme financed under the RWSSP. They question the location of the WTP and allege the plant is constructed on their community land, which has historical and cultural significance to them. They claim a loss of access to community resources and economic impact, including charges for drinking water. The Requesters also allege a lack of analysis of alternatives, as well as inadequate environmental and social assessment, consultation and information disclosure. They additionally raise concerns about retaliation.

The second Request came from 130 Santhal and Ho tribal community members from another village in Jharkhand. They also asked for confidentiality. These Requesters are concerned about the construction of an elevated storage reservoir (ESR) as part of the Chhotagovindpur multi-village scheme funded by the project. They contend that the ESR is being built on community land and is adversely affecting their historical and physical cultural resources. They also claim they will be impoverished by having to pay for water that is currently free of charge. They raise concerns about environmental impact, as well as lack of consultation and disclosure of information, and also express fear of retaliation.

The Panel registered the first Request on November 5, 2018, and received the Management Response to this Request on December 11, 2018. On December 18, 2018, the Panel registered the second Request and received the Management Response to this Request on January 28, 2019. Since both Requests raise similar issues relating to the same project, the Panel is processing them jointly.

In both of its Responses, Bank management acknowledged shortcomings in compliance with Bank safeguard policy requirements, including weaknesses in project design and supervision, the conduct and documentation of consultations, disclosure of key scheme-specific documents, a non-objection to the initiation of works ahead of an approved Environmental Management Plan and failure to apply the Bank Policy on Cultural Physical Resources.

A Panel team visited India from December 13 to 19, 2018, and met in Delhi with representatives of the World Bank Country Office, as well as officials from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the National Project Management Unit (PMU). The Panel team traveled to Ranchi, Jharkhand, and met with officials from the State PMU, the State Drinking Water and Sanitation Department and the State Department of Social Welfare. In Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, the team held meetings with officials from the District PMU, as well as officials from the District administration. The team also visited the project sites of both Requests and met with community members affected by the Bagbera and Chhotagovindpur multi-village water schemes.

On February 12, 2019, the Panel submitted its eligibility report to the Board recommending an investigation of the project. In making this recommendation, the Panel stated it was cognizant of the importance of the project as well as its complexity and innovative nature. It also recognized the acknowledgment by Bank management of several non-compliance issues as well as its intention to identify and implement measures to address project-related impacts. While it welcomed these actions and management's intention to support consultations with the communities, the Panel stated it is not yet clear what specific remedial measures will be implemented to address the concerns of the communities. It was also not clear how management's proposed actions will achieve compliance at this late stage of implementation of the two multi-village water schemes, the Panel stated.

Following the Board approval of its recommendation, the Panel will start working on its investigation plan.

Please discuss the write –up and answer in 100 to 200 words, the questions asked below.

Questions

1. What do think are the issues? How do you think the project failed?
2. How could the problems be avoided? What should the project have done?

Can you identify any elements of the FPIC Process in the case? What are they?

FPIC : QUIZ

The International Development Agency (IDA) is implementing a project in the Amazon in Brazil. There are around 220 indigenous peoples living in Brazil, most of whom live in the Amazon. The project will work on Natural resources management and agriculture and livelihood development.

The project implementers held a meeting with the government and visited the villages in the landscape and held an inception workshop with the local government officials. The project information was published in all the **key English newspapers in the Landscape**. The project document envisaged that the project would have a participatory baseline survey to assess the needs and issues in the landscape and natural resource planning in the project. The consultation for the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) of the project will be held along with the baseline survey. The landscape has three indigenous people (tribal) communities. The Xixu are educated and majority community, who rely on agriculture as a secondary income source. The Diku are pastoralist who move from one area in the landscape to another each season, they rear goats and sheep and the Milu are a minority group of indigenous communities in the landscape mostly agriculturalist and literate only in Milu dialect. The project implementers visit the villages in the landscape by organizing a public meeting with all the villagers (women, IP leaders, youth, farmers, etc.) and their representatives. Pamphlets and posters..on project to introduce the project.

Throughout the baseline assessment period more community meetings were held to further explain what the project will do and not do, to document the needs and issues of the people.

The proceedings of all the meeting were documented. The issues and challenges that the community expressed were documented by the project team. After a few meetings formal and informal discussions the community representatives were called on to sign the FPIC consent document. The FPIC consent agreement was signed by representative of the Xixu and Diku

The Xixu expressed their issues and problem and considerations to the project team and were satisfied with what the project wanted to do. They nominated representatives at the village level to regularly attend the local government level meetings on their behalf. The Diku as they are pastoral and seasonally moving, they participated with the villages where they were during the meetings and sent representatives to attend meetings in other villages they stay at other seasons. They too agreed to the project and sent their representative to sign the Consent agreement.

However, the Milu community members did not agree, they could not attend the village level meetings. They did not sign the FPIC agreement document.

The project continued with its baseline assessment and started implementation, even without the Milu community's consent.

1. Which steps in the FPIC are highlighted in the text?
2. Mentions three problems in the FPIC process in the text.

Mention three correct steps in the FPIC process in the text

Annexure 11: Green-Ag: Natural Resource Management

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



QUESTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS

- What do you understand by the term natural resources ?
- Can you identify some of the critical natural resources around you?

NATURAL RESOURCES

LAND



SOIL



A
I
R



WATER



FLORA
AND
FAUNA

QUESTION TO PARTICIPANTS

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

What is the significance of natural resources in your lives?

IMPORTANCE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop



Air to Breathe



Water to Drink



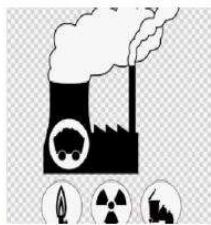
Soil to Grow Food



Minerals for various uses



Coal for Energy



Forests for Clean Air, Timber and
Minor Forest Produce



Natural Beauty for Cultural Uses
and
Aesthetic Satisfaction

Case Study – Chambal Landscape

Ravines of Chambal Landscape



Tableland in Chambal Landscape



Characteristics of Land and Soil in Chambal Landscape

- Extension of Indian Plateau which is dominated by Cuddapah rocks
- Formation of deeply eroded gullies (ravines) in the alluvium-derived soils through centuries of severe land degradation caused by indiscriminate land-use practices and surface run-off mismanagement.
- Deforestation, overgrazing and ill-considered tillage practices have contributed to wind and water erosion.
- This susceptibility is in part due to the intensity and concentration of rainfall during the monsoon and in part due to the erodibility of the deep, alluvial soils found in this region.
- The alluvial soils of the Chambal valley are highly fragile and susceptible to erosion as it has sandy loam texture and a very high dispersion coefficient
- Soils in the landscape are very poor in carbon content



Implication of Ravines in Chambal Landscape

- Renders the cultivated fertile land unsuitable for crop production, i.e., complete degradation of once very fertile agricultural land.
- Loss of nonrenewable land resource but leads to other processes destructive to national economy, such as floods in rivers, siltation of water reservoirs and consequent loss in their storage capacity
- Encroachment upon inhabited villages situated upon tableland
- Loss of arable land – loss in agriculture production – lesser livelihood options – emerging social conflicts



Question to Participants

Given the backdrop given on the land and soil characteristics in Chambal landscape, can you visualize on the same for Mizoram? What are the land and soil characteristics unique to Mizoram?

Characteristics of Land in Mizoram

- Undulating and steep hilly terrain - Rugged landscape consists of mountain ridges, interspersed valley and rivers flowing in North-South direction
- Total geographical area of Mizoram is 21,081sq. Km area
- Significant portion of the land is under forest cover and miniscule portion is under net sown area

THREAT TO LAND RESOURCES IN MIZORAM

Land Degradation – 8.89% of the total geographical area under desertification /land degradation

Major drivers of land degradation :

- Vegetation Degradation (increased to 7.92% in 2011-13 from 3.88% in 2003-05 due to unsustainable jhum cultivation)
- Water Erosion
- Settlement

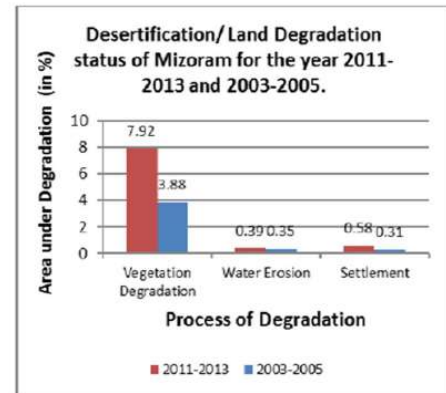


Figure 5.1: Status of Desertification/Land Degradation processes in Mizoram for the year 2011-2013 and 2003-2005¹

Characteristics of Soil in Mizoram

- Derived from siltstones, shales and sandstones of the Surma group and the Barail group.
- Quality of the soils is mainly influenced by micro climatic conditions in complex physiographic structures in the region
- Two main categories of soils in the state are :
 - **Alluvium soils** - rich fertile soils found at the foothills of the northern and western plains and valleys.
 - **Residual Soils** - occur on steep slopes in most parts of the state with soil being mostly shallow or underlain by weathered rock and are thin depth. Characterized with poor moisture supply and capable of supporting only scrubs and low trees
- Soils are porous with poor water holding capacity
- Rich in organic carbon but deficient in potassium and phosphorus, nitrogen and humus content.
- Soil is acidic ranging from 4.5 to 5.6 pH, due to heavy rainfall but sometimes reaches neutral due to excessive leaching

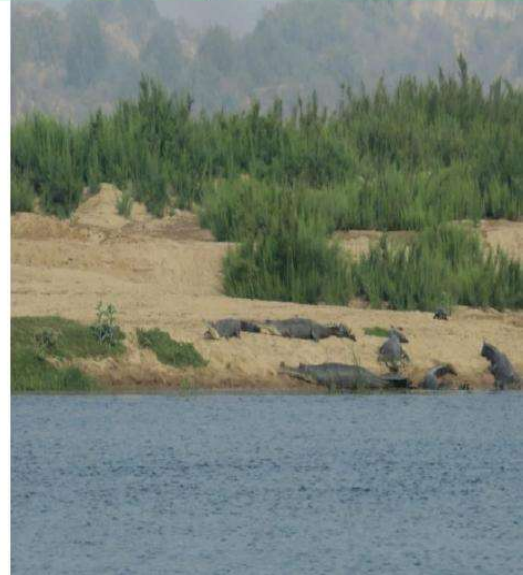


Water Resources in Chambal Landscape

Annual rainfall received

- Morena District – 753.7mm
- Sheopur District – 944.0 mm
- Maximum rainfall received during south west monsoon period i.e., June to September
- About 91.8% of the annual rainfall received during monsoon season.
- **Surface Water** – Chambal River – Chief source of water supply to three districts of Madhya Pradesh Sheopur, Morena and Bind in Madhya Pradesh
- **Ground Water** - Ground water is utilized for agriculture and non agriculture purposes.

Morena - the level of groundwater is decreasing and the block is under semi critical category



Questions to Participants

What is the amount of annual rainfall received in Mizoram and the duration of rainfall? What are the chief sources of water supply and the status of ground water resource in Mizoram?

Water Resources in Mizoram

- Rain water (average rainfall of about 2500 mm)–only source of water in the State and replenishes Ground water and Surface Water
- **Surface water**
 - Available in rivers, streams and drainage systems - Chief source of water for the people of Mizoram as underground water is not easily accessible due to hilly terrain
- **Ground Water**
 - Mainly restricted to weak zones such as fractures, lineaments and weathered residuum due to tectonically young and immature terrain and directly proportional to the amount of rainfall
 - **Sources of groundwater** – Rainfall (direct percolation) & Indirectly through seepage from waterbodies and artificial recharge by water conservation strategies.
 - Majorly utilised for domestic purposes and utilization for irrigation is negligible
 - Groundwater not being used for agricultural purposes
 - Potentiality of the ground water resources is yet to be harnessed

State Environment Report of Mizoram , 2016

Springs in Mizoram

Mizoram – Abode of Springs

- Main sources of water supply for drinking and other domestic needs tapped through gravity drainage
- Discharges of the springs are meager at high altitudes which progressively increase down the slope.
- Springs ensure widespread water availability in rivers and provide moisture to the soil
- Increasing evidence of drying up of springs due to erratic rainfall, seismic activity, anthropogenic interventions for infrastructural development are impacting mountain aquifer systems, resulting in acute water shortage



State Environment Report of Mizoram , 2016

Biodiversity in Chambal Landscape

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop



Biodiversity in Chambal Landscape

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop



Biodiversity in Mizoram

FAUNAL DIVERSITY

- More than 1440 species of fauna belonging to 891 genera under 295 families have been recorded from the State of Mizoram.
- Dampa Tiger Reserve and Thoratlang Wildlife Sanctuary both have critically endangered species - Leopard (*Panthera pardus*); Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*) Clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosi*); Fishing cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*) and the Gaur (*Bos gaurus*) etc.
- Reptiles include turtles and tortoises and snakes
- 60 amphibian species belonging to 8 families have been reported
- Rivers harbour a variety of fish fauna . 80 species belonging to 50 genera of freshwater fishes have been recorded in the state.
- Dampa has significant avian wealth and it has been designated as one of the Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in India - harbours some of the rarest species of birds. Out of all, Blue Pitta is one of the main attractions.
- 11 species of wild silk moths belonging to 8 genera reported



Agrobiodiversity in Mizoram

344 accessions of different agri-horticultural crop germplasm were collected. These, include

- cereals, pseudo-cereals and millet (81),
- grain legumes (30),
- vegetables (85), fruits (19),
- oilseeds (22),
- spices (09),
- medicinal and aromatic plants (32),
- ornamental plants (58), and others (8)

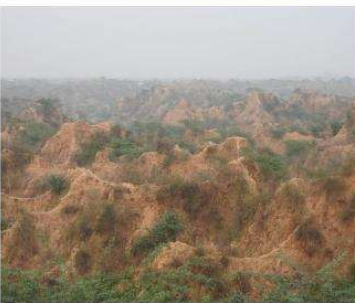


Threats to the Landscapes



Drivers of Unsustainable Use of Natural Resources in Chambal Landscape

- Illegal Sand Mining
- Intensive agriculture on river banks leading to water pollution
- Advancing Deeply Eroded Ravines
- Invasive Alien Species introduced that is meeting fuel wood demand but eliminating natural indigenous flora
- Intensive grazing by animals
- Unsustainable Agriculture Practices

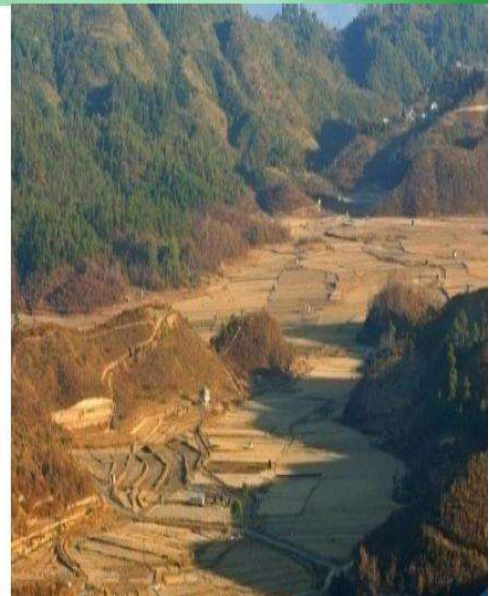


QUESTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS

Can you share your thoughts on the important drivers of natural resource degradation in the Dampa Landscape?

Drivers of Unsustainable Use of Natural Resources in Mizoram

- **Unsustainable shifting cultivation/jhum cultivation with shortened fallow cycles** (less than 5 years)
- **Unregulated felling of trees / Deforestation** due to jhum cultivation, and conversion to oil palm, other monocultures and cash crop plantations has resulted in removal of top soil, resulting in soil erosion, and loss of soil fertility.
- **Presence of steep slopes facilitates** easy run-off and increases incidence of soil-erosion
- **Increased temperature, erratic rainfall due to climate change, seismic activity**
- **Uncontrolled forest fires**
- **Change in land use pattern and land cover** due to developmental activities and other anthropogenic activities pose threat to critical wildlife corridors
- **Over exploitation of forest resources by people living close to forest areas**
- **Illegal wildlife trade due to porous international land borders**
- **Lack of proper water harvesting structures** and resultant drying up of springs during lean season



Conservation Measures in Chambal Landscape

- Construction of big earthen check bunds, retention wall, seed sowing on the bunds and planting trees to reduce the runoff, improve the infiltration rate and stabilize the bunds
- Creating appropriate conditions for conservation of local flora and enhanced livelihood security through sustainable exploitation of indigenous species of economic importance ex: Guggul, a medicinal plant which is of critical significance in the local ecosystem for its soil binding properties and checks ravines formation
- Improvement in ground water table due to percolation of water on account of construction of check dams – more intensive agriculture (monocrop to double crop) in table land – more livelihood opportunities



Guggul Seeds

Guggul Flower

QUESTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS

Can you identify some of the conservation measures to deter the process of natural resource degradation in the Dampa Landscape?

Soil and Water Conservation Measures in Mizoram

- **Changkham Practice (Traditional Practice)**

Farming community collects burned pieces of wood logs and bamboos and places them in burned jhum fields. This activity prevents breakdown or collapse of pegs, decreases soil run off, improves water holding capacity and soil moisture and acts as a barrier against soil erosion and promotes soil fertility



- **SALT – Sloping Land Agriculture Technology**

➤ To stabilize the slope and improve the terrace or the contours to control soil erosion along the slopes and improve fertility.

➤ Hill terrace farming, where in nitrogen fixing legumes as dense hedgerows along slope contours with a variety of crops cultivated in the interrow areas controls soil run off, retains soil moisture, enriches nutrients and increases productivity



Soil and Water Conservation Measures in Mizoram

- **Agroforestry** - Banana based agro-forestry, Silvihorticultural System, Coffee based agro-forestry, and Bamboo/Rattan based agro-forestry
- **In-situ moisture conservation** - Live mulching by using cover crops – rice bean, French bean, cowpea, forest bio mass and crop-plant residues to retain soil moisture
- **Liming** - Use of agricultural lime to increase soil pH will increase calcium and magnesium content and stimulate microbial growth
- **Utilisation of N fixers** - Use of legumes in any possible combinations as a catch crop, intercrop and fallow crop . Legumes are efficient in N fixation and improves soil health management through a symbiotic association with Rhizobium
- **In situ Soil & Water Conservation Measures** – contour bunding, contour trenching, vegetative contour barrier, half moon terraces, terrace farming, Gully Plugging, Stone Check Dams, Earthen Dams, Drop Structures, Brushwood check dams

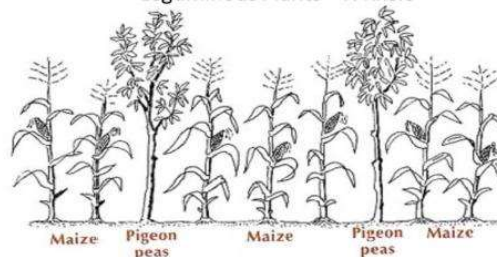
Mulching



Soil Liming



Leguminous Plants – N fixers



Conservation Measures in Mizoram

Forests

- Afforestation of abandoned jhum lands with bamboo as secondary vegetation
- Mitigation of forest fires by adopting different strategies such as controlled burning, creation and maintenance of fire lines, engagement of fire watchers, provision of assets for fire prevention (construction of water shortage structures), training and capacity building on firefighting methods
- Community based forest management – **Village Safety & Village Supply Reserves**
- Adoption of **Join Forest Management Programme** for involving local people in planning, implementation and monitoring of schemes for forest management
- Observance of Green Mizoram Programme – mass tree planting/ Sponsored Tree Planting programme
- Compensatory afforestation activities
- Plantation of fruit bearing trees for birds and wild animals
- Establishment and maintenance of anti-poaching squad with local helpers
- Fencing activities around the protected areas to stop infiltration of poachers



Conservation Measures for Mizoram

Biodiversity

In-situ Conservation

- Documentation of ethno medicinal plants based on traditional practices.
- Community participation in conservation efforts with their indigenous knowledge in preservation of medicinal forests in natural habitats
- Documentation of indigenous knowledge on ethno zoological diversity

Ex-situ Conservation

- Conservation of germplasm of medicinal plants and ornamental plants and agri-horticultural germplasm
- Plant diversity in Home gardens/kitchen gardens to conserve plant genetic resources by women households
- Mini orchid houses to conserve the indigenous orchid species



QUESTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS

Can natural resources be efficiently managed at the community level?

Community Based Natural Resource Management

People centric approach to the integration of conservation of natural resource base (land, water, soil, trees and local biodiversity) and development to overcome poverty, hunger and disease

Key Elements of the Approach :

- Public participation and mobilization
- Social capital and collaborative partnerships
- Resources and equity
- Communication and information dissemination
- Research and information development
- Devolution and empowerment
- Public trust and legitimacy
- Monitoring, feedback and accountability
- Adaptive leadership and co-management
- Participatory decision-making
- Enabling environment: optimal preconditions or early conditions
- Conflict resolution and cooperation



Community Based Natural Resources Management – Krishna Roka Department of Sociology,
Winona State University, Winona, MN, USA

Proposed Interventions on Community Based Natural Resource Management in Chambal Landscape

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Community-based Natural Resource Management

- Support **ravine management plan** development and implementation
- Participatory **assessment of existing natural resources** in the landscape and **drivers of degradation**
- Identification of **high priority areas** in need of urgent action
- Protect **critical habitat** for globally important biodiversity
- **Address Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC)**



QUESTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS

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Keeping in view of the alarming scenario of depleting natural resources, how can we manage the resources sustainably at the community level in the Dampa landscape?

Community Management of Resources in Mizoram

- Community based forest management – Village Safety & Village Supply Reserves
- Adoption of Joint Forest Management Programme for involving local people in planning, implementation and monitoring of schemes for forest management
- Community based fire management to curb the spread of forest fires.
- Customary community ownership of land
- Watershed approach for soil and water conservation
- Spring shed Management for revival of springs

Existing Schemes/ Programmes in Madhya Pradesh for Convergence with the Project Activities

Schemes /Programmes/Authorities	Objectives
Integrated Watershed Management Programme	Restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	Works taken up under NRM include check dam, ponds, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, embankment, field bunds, field channels, plantations, contour trenches etc.
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulated with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation 'Har Khet ko pani' and improving water use efficiency 'More crop per drop' in a focused manner with end to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities • Enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices
Sub-Mission of AgroForestry	To encourage and expand tree plantation in complementary and integrated manner with crops and livestock to improve productivity, employment opportunities, income generation and livelihoods of rural households, especially the small farmers.
Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-component of Soil Health Management(SHM) scheme - aims at development of sustainable models of organic farming through a mix of traditional wisdom and modern science to ensure long term soil fertility buildup, resource conservation and helps in climate change adaptation and mitigation. • aims to increase soil fertility and thereby helps in production of healthy food through organic practices without the use of agro-chemicals.

Existing Schemes/ Programmes in Madhya Pradesh for Convergence with the Project Activities

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Schemes /Programmes/Authorities	Objectives
National Horticulture Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide holistic growth of the horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies which include research, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management, processing and marketing, in consonance with comparative advantage of each State/region and its diverse agro-climatic feature;
National Bamboo Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address issues relating to the development of the bamboo industry in the country, provide a new impetus and direction and enable the realization of India's considerable potential in bamboo production. Multi-disciplinary and multi-dimensional in its approach, major interventions planned under it were to focus on research and development, plantation on forest and non-forest lands through Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) or Village Development Committee (VDCs) and to ensure the supply of quality planting materials by establishing centralized and kisan/mahila nurseries.
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Umbrella scheme for ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors by allowing states to choose their own agriculture and allied sector development activities as per the district/state agriculture plan. States have been provided flexibility and autonomy for selection, planning approval and execution of projects/programs under the scheme as per their need, priorities and agro-climate requirements.

Existing Schemes/ Programmes in Madhya Pradesh for Convergence with the Project Interventions

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Schemes/Programmes/Authorities	Objectives
National Afforestation Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ecological restoration of degraded forests and to develop the forest resources with peoples' participation, with focus on improvement in livelihoods of the forest-fringe communities, especially the poor. Aims to support and accelerate the on-going process of devolving forest conservation, protection, management and development functions to the Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level, which are registered societies. The scheme is implemented by three tier institutional setup through the State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the state level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division level and JFMCs at village level for
Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)	To promote afforestation and regeneration activities as a way of compensating for forest land diverted to non-forest uses.

QUESTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS

You have seen various existing programmes on sustainable management and conservation of natural resource in Madhya Pradesh for convergence. Can you come up with a convergence matrix outlining similar programmes or schemes in Mizoram?

CURRENT SCHEMES ON LAND, SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION IN MIZORAM

Schemes/ Programmes	Area of Focus /Scope of Work
RKVY - RAFTAAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented on watershed basis and in an integrated approach The main approach is control by stream bank to prevent erosion of paddy land or increase of rice production and construction of check dam across the stream to retain silt debris and to improve ground water recharging. Saisih Zau Micro Watershed - Mamit District (30.24 lakh) Sunhlu Zau Micro Watershed – Mamit (22.68 lakh)
Works under NABARD RIDF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting cash crops like rubber, coffee and broom can prevent soil erosion and supplement farmers' income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rubber Plantation & Rubber Nursery ➤ Coffee Processing House, Storage Godown & Drying Yard Watershed Development – aims to restore ecological balance by conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil vegetation, water etc. ➤ Bench Terrace, Individual Water tanks, Community water tanks, Gabionic Check Dam, Vegetative Check Dam, Log Wood Bunding
Anti – Erosion and Flood Management Programme	To control and manage erosion due to heavy rain and long monsoon season and to check further damage to the agricultural fields
Watershed Development Programme in Shifting Cultivation Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A special Central Assistance to State Plan Programme for the benefits of the jhumia families in the N.E. States who are living below poverty line Activities under this scheme include treatment of arable and non-arable land, drainage line, creation of water bodies, development of Agriculture/ horticulture/ plantation crops/ forestry and land based/ household production system as package of rehabilitation components.

CURRENT SCHEMES ON LAND, SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION IN MIZORAM

Schemes/ Programmes	Area of Focus /Scope of Work
Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water. 16 Projects covering an area of 62, 435 Ha amounting to Rs. 93.6525 crores. (2009-10)
Repair, Renovation and Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State sector scheme to restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies and also to recover and extend their lost irrigation potential. Targeted benefits under the project will include creation of additional irrigation potential, increase in agriculture/horticulture/pisciculture production and productivity, increase in recharge of groundwater, increase in availability of drinking water, impact on water quality, promotion of tourism and culture .
Integrated Nutrient Management	Strengthening & upgrading of existing soil laboratories, setting up of new static and mobile soil testing laboratories to cover every district under National Project on Soil Health and Fertility) Provision for online availability of Soil Health Card where details of soil with recommended dose of fertilisers will be recorded for all farmers
Oil Palm Development Programme in Mizoram	Aims to generate employment and mitigate environmental degradation
Integrated Wasteland Development Programme	Carried out on watershed approach with a theme of land and water resource management for sustainable development of natural resources, environment protection, and improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the resource poor sections on participatory approach. Non-forest wasteland in Mizoram which maybe classified as abandoned jhum land/current jhum land. (21.20 % of the total geographical area of 21,081 Sq.Kms, in Mizoram)

CURRENT SCHEMES ON FORESTRY, WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY IN MIZORAM

Schemes/ Programmes	Area of Focus /Scope of Work
National Afforestation Programme (NAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological restoration of degraded forests and to develop the forest resources with peoples' participation, with focus on improvement in livelihoods of the forest-fringe communities, especially the poor. "Joint Forest Management " - to encourage active involvement of the local people in enrichment, protection and sustainable management of the forests. 1 State Forest Development Agency (SFDA), 13 Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) and 637 Village Forest Development Committees (VFDCs) have been constituted in Mizoram. Plantations have been raised over more than 63,530 Ha through Village Forest Development Committee (VFDC) since the year of inception.
Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme	Main Components of the scheme (Rs.73.33 lakhs received and fully utilized during 2017 – 18) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Fire Control Management Strengthening of Infrastructure for Forest Protection. Working Plan Preparation/Survey & Demarcation Conservation and Restoration of Unique Vegetation and Eco-system
National Mission for Green India	Strengthening & upgrading of existing soil laboratories, setting up of new static and mobile soil testing laboratories to cover every district under National Project on Soil Health and Fertility) Provision for online availability of Soil Health Card where details of soil with recommended dose of fertilisers will be recorded for all farmers
Green Mizoram Programme	To create awareness and increase green cover in the State by planting suitable tree species at vacant lands and road sides by involving Government employees, students, NGOs and other interested individuals etc.
Project Tiger	For tiger conservation in designated tiger reserves. Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary was brought under Project Tiger known as "Dampa Tiger Reserve" in the year 1994
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat	The scheme has the following three components: a) Support to Protected Areas b)Protection of Wildlife outside Protected Areas c)Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats

QUESTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS

Can you come up with any institutional mechanisms that should be in place at the community level for sustainable management and conservation of natural resources in Mizoram?

Annexure 12: Green-Ag: Landscape Assessment



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



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



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Landscape Assessment

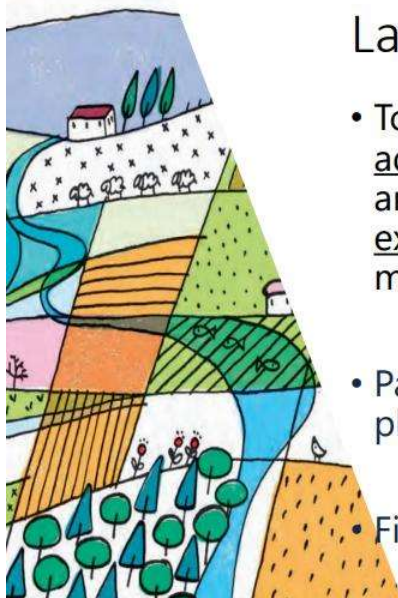
**Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for
Global Environmental Benefits and the
Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest
Landscapes**



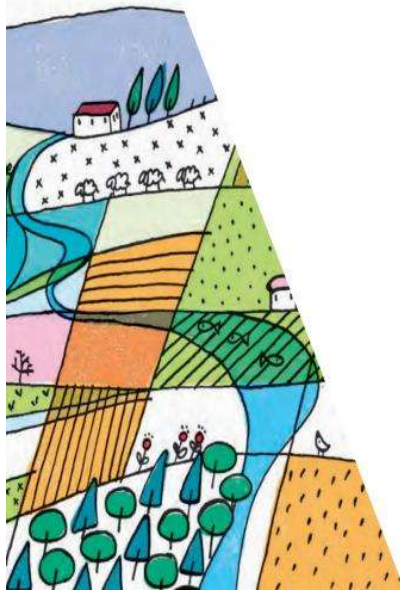
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Landscape Assessment

- To identify **priority areas** in an urgent need to address threats to global environmental values and/or areas where there are opportunities to expand/ build on the current baseline of work to maximize global environmental benefits.
- Participatory assessments for improved resource planning and informed decision-making
- First activity in project implementation.



Project Work Plan



The Landscape Assessment is planned and budgeted under Output 2.1.4 of Outcome 2 of the Project Results Framework

Output	2.1.4 - Green Landscape Assessments undertaken, with social (including gender), economic (including valuation of key ecosystem services), institutional, biophysical aspects of target areas identified, priority locations and actions agreed, and sequence of activities programmed (target: 5 assessment reports)
Activity	Activity 2.1.4.1 Social and BD assessment to identify high priority areas
Work Plan	Initiated within 1 st six months of project implementation

Overview of Landscape Assessment

Key thematic areas for Landscape Assessment

Key methodologies for Landscape Assessment

Key learnings from Landscape Assessment



**Key thematic areas for
Landscape Assessment**

**Key learnings from
Landscape Assessment**

Biophysical

Natural Resources

Biodiversity

Socio-economic

Social

Cultural

Economic

Institutional

Bodies

Platforms

Threats,

Strengths,

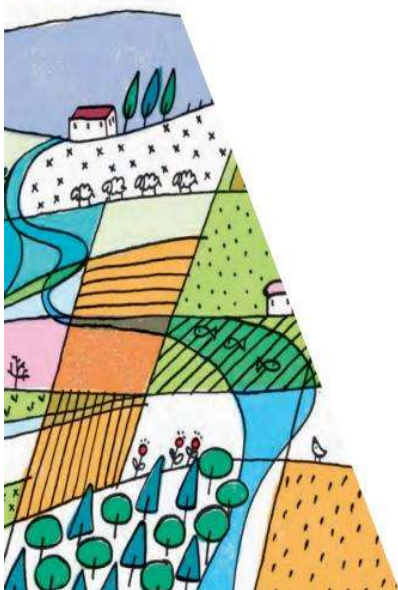
Challenges,

Opportunities,

Demand and supply
mechanisms, and

Ongoing Baseline
investments

KEY themes



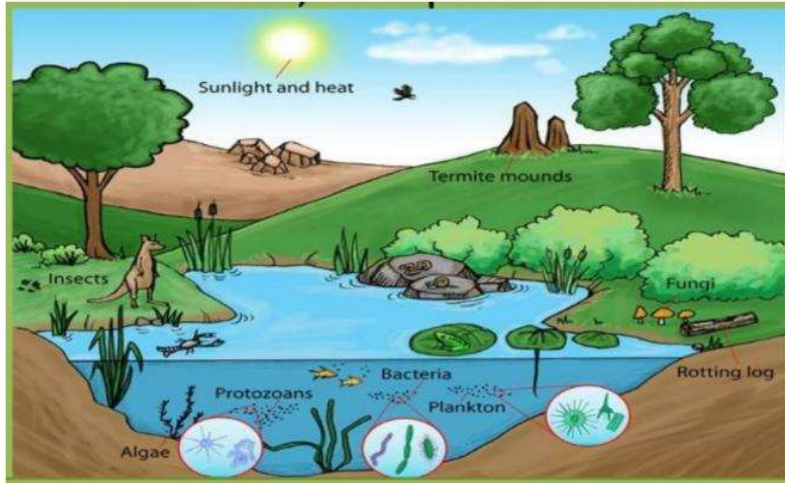
The key thematic areas that the Landscape Assessment will examine are the

- 1. Biophysical environment** such as the natural resources, (including topography, and meteorological conditions) and biodiversity,
- 2. Socio-economic environment** such as the social, cultural (including gender) and economic characters, and
- 3. Institutional environment** (institutions and platforms both formal and informal, and relevant sectoral policies).

BIOSPHERICAL ENVIRONMENT

Biophysical factors/ conditions

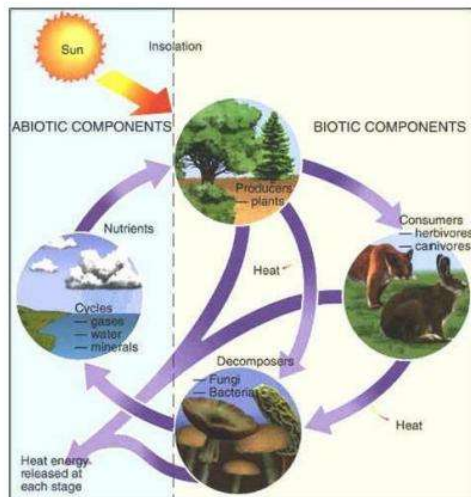
Natural Resources, Biodiversity, Soil, Mineral, sunlight (heat), water, etc.



A **biophysical environment** is a biotic and abiotic surrounding of an organism or population, and consequently includes the **factors** that have an influence in their survival, development, and evolution.

A **biophysical environment** can vary in scale from microscopic to global in extent.

Biophysical environment



Interactions that influence each other



Dependence on Natural Resources, biodiversity and the services they provide.

Biophysical

Str

- Biodiversity (Including Agrobiodiversity) Assessment
- Threat Reduction Assessment - develop a threat reduction index – for Global Environmental Benefits
- Land use change and drivers analysis
- Landscape carrying capacity assessment – livestock and ecotourism

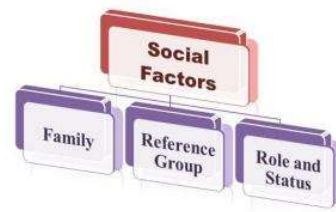


Socio-economic environment

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Cultural factors

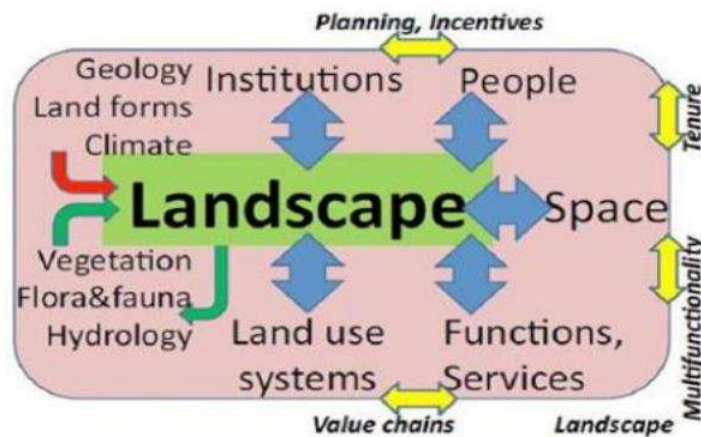


Analysis of Institutional capacity

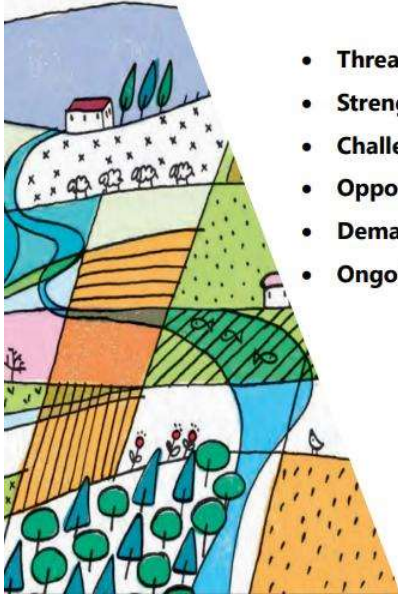
- What kind of institutions exist in the landscape?
- What kind of mandate does it have?
- What kind of membership? Is it Gender inclusive? Is it socially inclusive?
- How often do they meet?
- What kind of external handholding support do they receive?



Landscape interactions

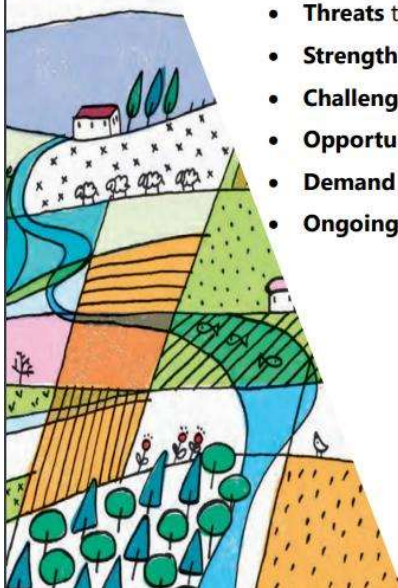


Key Learnings



- **Threats** to environmental benefits and their drivers
- **Strengths** or positive benefits to environment
- **Challenges** in achievement environmental benefits
- **Opportunities** unrealised or hampered by the barriers
- **Demand supply mechanisms** - Carrying capacity
- **Ongoing baseline investments** and work

Group Exercise: Discuss and present an example of each learning area



- **Threats** to environmental benefits and their drivers – Eg. activities
- **Strengths** or positive benefits to environment – Eg. large forest areas
- **Challenges** in achievement environmental benefits – Eg. poor livelihood options
- **Opportunities** unrealised or hampered by the barriers – Eg. Rattan Bamboo
- **Demand supply mechanisms** :resource balance(carrying capacity) – Eg. Fodder vs food crop
- **Ongoing baseline investments** and work – Eg. MGNREGA



- **Threats** to environmental benefits and their drivers. For example



Deforestation



Unsustainable Palm Oil Plantations



Wildlife hunting

- **Strengths** or positive benefits to environment. For example



Rich Forests



Rich agrobiodiversity

- **Challenges** in achievement environmental benefits – Eg. poor livelihood options

56,584 families living below poverty line in Mizoram: Survey

Topics
Social Issues

Press Trust of India | Aizawl
Last Updated at June 20, 2018 15:25 IST

Poverty



Prone to landslide and inaccessibility to interior parts

- **Opportunities** unrealised or hampered by the barriers
– Eg. Rattan Bamboo, Bird eye chilli



- **Demand supply mechanisms** :resource balance(carrying capacity) – Eg. Fodder vs food crop

“According to the 19th Livestock Census, there are 46,579 nos. of Bovines, 22,079 nos. of goats and 2,66,646 nos. of pigs in the State. Livestock sector alone **contributed 5.67% to GSVA during 2018-19.**

Problems and challenges present in this sector is emerging issue of **the competition of food by human and animals**, the question of productivity i.e., production yield per animal, the frequent outbreak of diseases such as Foot and Mouth disease, Classical Swine Fever, PRRS and other economically important diseases. “

Government of Mizoram, Economic Survey 2019-2020

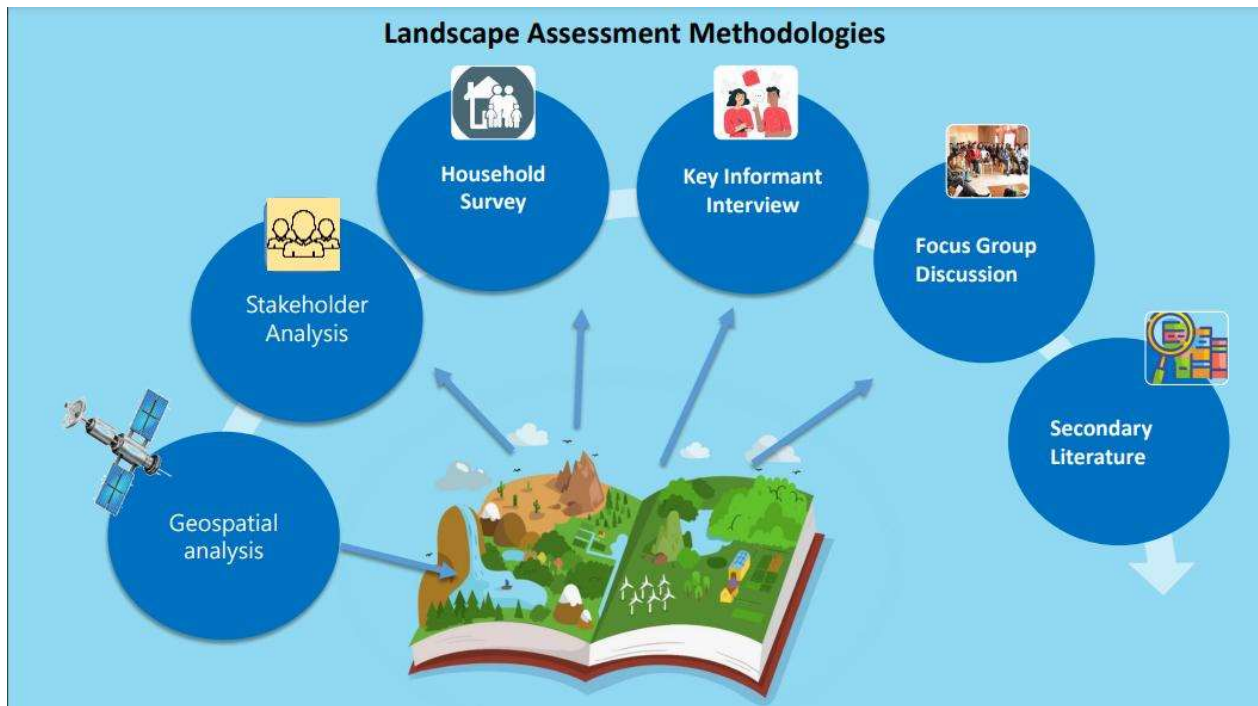
- **Ongoing baseline investments** and work – Eg. MGNREGA

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005

Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

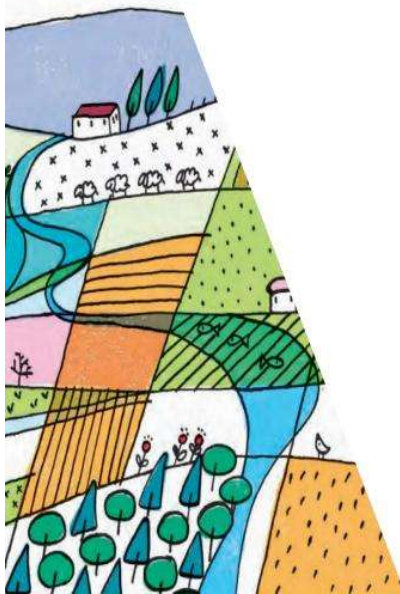


National Bamboo Mission
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Government of India



Methodologies for Landscape Assessment

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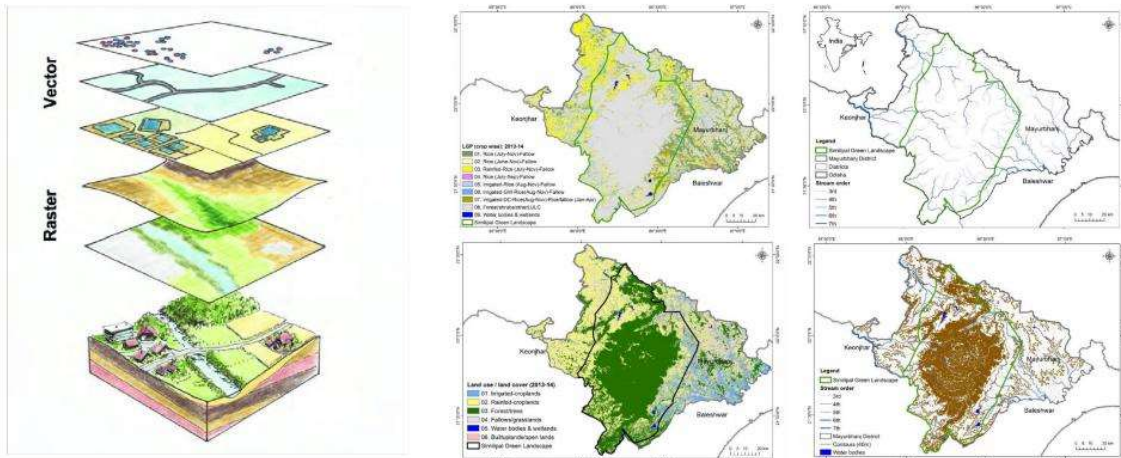


Methodologies for Landscape Assessment

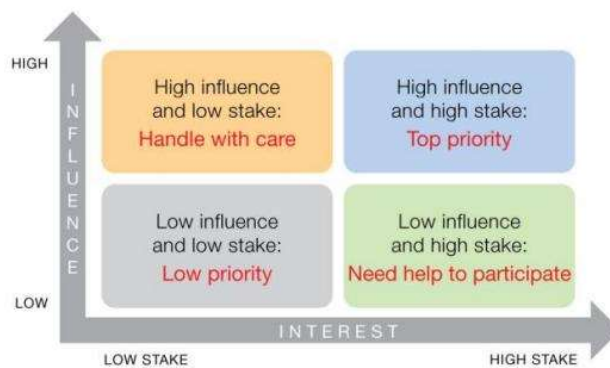
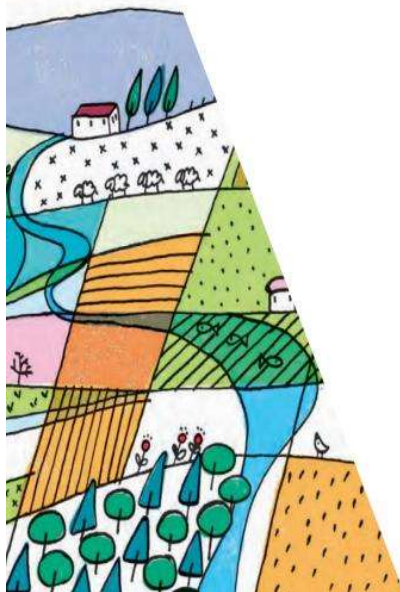
1. Geospatial analysis
2. Stakeholder Analysis
3. Key Informant Interview
4. Focus Group Discussions
5. Household Survey
6. Secondary Literatures

Geo-Spatial Mapping and Analysis

Geo-spatial mapping - Physical feature: **Terrain characteristics, LULC, Irrigation Coverage, villages and village boundaries, PAs, croplands, Plantation, Water harvesting structure, grassland and grazing land, slope, Soil erosion, tree cover, deforestation, etc.** Including landscape characteristics from **Land cover and Land-use changes and social economic data such as – Population (disaggregated), income, etc.**



Stakeholder Analysis

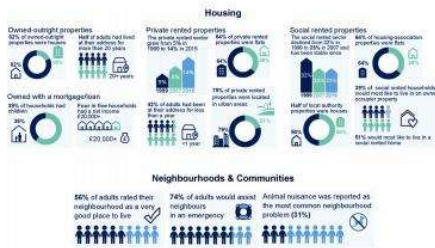


Stakeholder analysis in project management begins with the process of identifying the individuals or groups that are likely to affect or be affected by the project. This information is used to assess how groups should be identified for Focus group discussions or Key Informant Interviews.

Household surveys



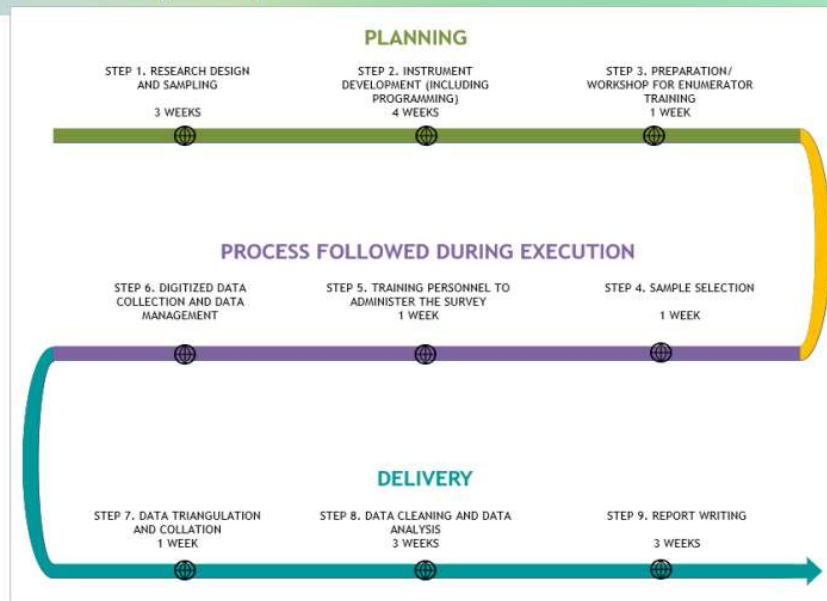
- Household surveys are questionnaires that are used to collect information from a sample of households in a population using a structured interview.



- The Green-Ag project will use household surveys methodology to collect household level data of a sample population, which can correctly represent the whole population.

Example of Result from HH

Household Survey Steps



Key Informant Interview

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- Key Informant interviews are in-depth interviews with informants at district or community members at village level that have specialised knowledge.



- These are usually conducted using semi-structured or structured interviews that consist of questions presented to all key informants in the same way.

Focus Group Discussions

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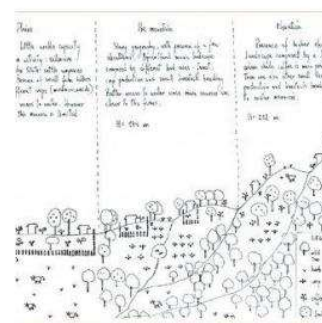


- Focus group discussion is frequently used as a qualitative approach to gain an in-depth understanding of social issues.
- The method aims to obtain data from a purposely selected group of individuals rather than from a statistically representative sample of a broader population.
- FGDs is also an effective tool in conservation management and natural resources use.

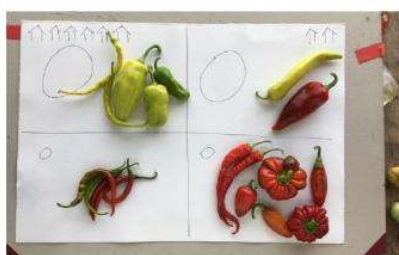
Other PRA tools



Transect Walk



Community Resource Mapping



Four Cell analysis

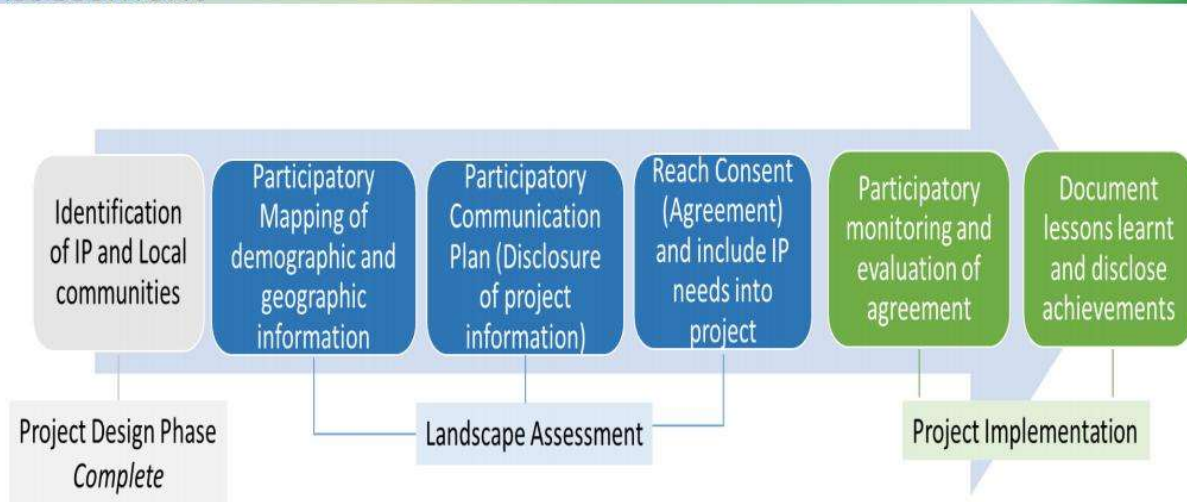
Secondary Literatures



- Secondary literature and data will be an important source for validation of the information in the landscape assessment.
- Such sources may include **research papers, village or district level records, government reports and documents, such as**

District gazetteers, Census of India, Government published socio-economic survey data, Protected Area management plans, and sources from the National Bureau for Plant Genetic Resources, National Bureau for Animal Genetic Resources, National Bureau for Fish Genetic Resources, BSI, ZSI, GSI, etc.

FPIC is complementary to Landscape Assessment



Work Plan (Tentative)

Output	Activity	M1	M2	M3	M4
Output 2.1.4	Activity 2.1.4.1: Social and BD Assessment to identify High Priority Areas				
Geospatial Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest priority areas with threat to GEBs Map areas of intervention opportunities and current baseline of work 				
Assessment	Stakeholder Analysis				
	KII				
	FGD				
	HH Survey				
	Secondary Literature				
	Free Prior Informed Consent (Consultation Plan)				
Output Result	Final Landscape Assessment Report				

Broadly, the landscape assessment will:

- Identify the **different land-use types** within the landscape--including key biodiversity areas as well as agrobiodiversity hotspots, community conserved areas, key watersheds, and wildlife corridors, degraded areas, etc.
- Identify **the stakeholders** including the Indigenous Peoples and any special **concerns and their representatives**; document geographic and demographic information through **participatory mapping**; and their current **livelihoods and natural resources dependency**.
- **Issues, challenges, strengthens, and threats** to the landscape
- The assessment and local community consultations (for shared understanding) will support **development of the preliminary Green Landscape Management Plans**, i.e. roadmap with shared strategies for collaborative planning, implementation and adaptive monitoring.

Annexure 13: Green-Ag: Agro-ecological practices



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



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



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Sustainable Agriculture

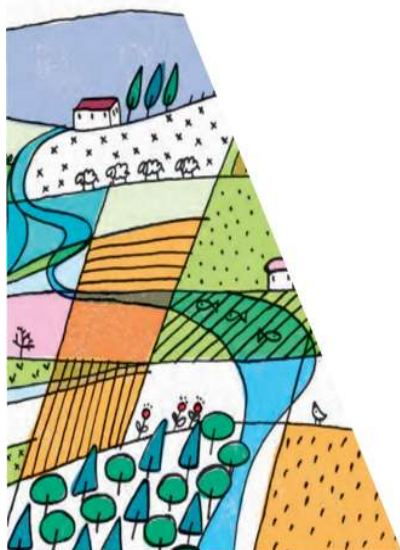
Mizoram State Inception

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



Flow of the presentation

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop



- Indian Agriculture – at a glance
- Mizoram Agriculture – salient features
- District Agriculture Profile – Mamit & Lunglei
- Strength & Challenges of Agriculture in Mizoram
- Sustainable Agriculture in GreenAg project
- Agro-ecological practices & 10 elements
- Baseline Information (different schemes & projects in Mizoram)
- Co-finance commitments
- Proposed Intervention in Sustainable Agriculture
- Livelihoods enhancement through Secondary Agriculture

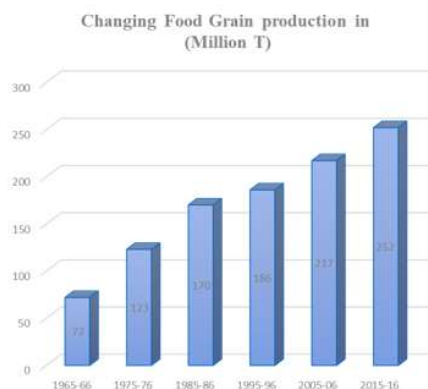
2

- What do you think – how Indian Agriculture has performed over the years?
- Can you name a commodity where India is the largest producer in the world?

3

Indian Agriculture – at a glance

Green-Ag Project



- Agriculture engages 50% of Indian workforce and contribute 18% of GDP
- Food grain production 72.03 million tons (1965-66) to **281.37** million tons (2018-19)
- Horticulture production has reached 306 million tons (2017-18) – around 25 M ha
- Area under irrigation – 64.7 million ha (around **47.2%** of arable area)
- Productivity of all major crops increased manifold, compared to pre green revolution period, but much lower compared to world average (e.g. – Rice: World average 4.25 T/Ha vs India average 2.5 T/ Ha)
- Largest producers of Milk, Cashew nuts, Coconuts, Tea, Ginger, Turmeric, Black Pepper, Cotton
- North-east India contributes to 47% of crop diversity

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2018

4

- Can you identify some challenges Indian farmers face today?
- Is there any linkage between Agriculture and environmental pollution?

5

Key Challenges of Agriculture to environmental values



- Loss of agrobiodiversity (*through crop intensification*)
- Negative impacts on land and water (*due to erosion & chemical contamination due to overuse of synthetic fertilizers & agro-chemicals*)
- Loss and degradation of natural ecosystems for beneficial insects
- Forest degradation (*due to change in land-use*)
- Green house gas (GHG) emission (*sub-merged paddy cultivation, N-fertilizer application & denitrification loss*)

N.B. – Agriculture, Forestry & other land use contributes to around 24% of global GHG emissions

6

How can we reduce GHG emissions from Agriculture?

- Efficient use of fertilizers (NUE – 30%)
- Adoption of zero tillage
- Management of water use in rice

7

Mizoram Agriculture – *salient features*

Green-Ag Project

- Only **7%** area is under cultivation (Total geographical area – 2108,000 Ha; *Net cultivation area – 1,45,000 Ha*); Jhum Area – around 20,000 Ha
 - Scarcity of water in midst of plenty (average annual rainfall – 2445 mm); irrigated land around – 10%
 - Productivity of all major crops under Jhum has been **declined** over last 17 years (2000 – 2017), economic sustainability is challenging due to poor productivity (*average jhum area 1-5 acre*)
 - More than **50%** of total agriculture cropped area under *paddy*; but able to cater only **40%** of state demand
 - Area under ginger & turmeric is increasing through New Economic Development Policy (**NEDP**)
 - Area under horticulture increasing; important fruit crops -passion fruit, M orange, dragon fruit, grapes, avocado
- 2016-17: Fruits** - 351 MT (decadal growth – 229%), **Vegetables** – 272 MT (260%), **Spices** – 100 MT (44%)

Major Challenges

1. Rate of soil erosion very high and *land degradation* alarming (up to 20.64%, estimated by State RS Agency)
2. Shortened Jhum cycles (4-5 years) – declined soil fertility and low productivity of crops
3. Significant area coming under oil palm and rubber plantation, leading to monoculture
4. Poor market and road network are major bottle neck for value chain development

Source: Mizoram Economic Survey 2017-18

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District Agriculture Profile – Mamit

Green-Ag Project

- Gross cropped area – 27,127 ha; Irrigated area – 720 ha
- Major crops – (i) Rice – 3931 ha (*more than 95% is grown on upland under Jhum*)
(ii) Maize – 380 ha; (iii) Pulses (Cowpea, Arhar); (iv) Oilseeds (Soybean, Sesamum)
- Productivity is very low, half of farming family doesn't produce enough to support family demand
- Area under horticulture – more than **10,000 ha** (fruits > plantations > vegetables); Major crops - Mandarin orange, followed by **Hatkora** (wild orange), Arecanut
- Intensive cultivation of **turmeric** promoted through Mission Organic Value Chain Development (**MOVCD**)
- *Changkham* method is followed to reduce excessive run-off

Priorities identified by department –

- Soil health improvement
- Integrated farming
- Establishing rural market & processing units of fruits

Source: Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan – Mamit District

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District Agriculture Profile – Lunglei

Green-Ag Project



Multi cob-bearing popcorn (*Puaka*)
e landrace of Mizoram ²⁶

- Cereals occupy 70% of total cropped area
- This district falls in biodiversity hotspot
- Major crop – (i) Rice – 8611 ha (*more than 95% is grown on upland under Jhum*); (ii) Maize – 1263 ha; (iii) Pulses (Ricebean, Arhar)
- Productivity is very low, around 35-40% produced grain is lost (major pest – rat during bamboo flowering)
- Mizoram organic Farming Act, 2004 (*several case studies in this district*); *Model organic farm in Bualte*; Notified organic crops – glutinous rice, sticky maize, pop corn, rice bean, field pea, sesameum

Priorities identified by department

- Management of water resources
- Soil health improvement and reclamation of degraded lands
- Encouraging maize as alternate crop
- Establishing rural market

Source: Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan – Lunglei District

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Strength

- Good amount of rainfall
- High agrobiodiversity (*67% of remaining biodiversity found in north-east India*)
- Crop diversification & integrated farming system common across farms
- Soil high in organic matter
- Less per Hectare use of synthetic fertilizers & agrochemicals
- Good scope for diversification to horticulture & plantation crops
- Scope of off-season vegetable production

Challenges

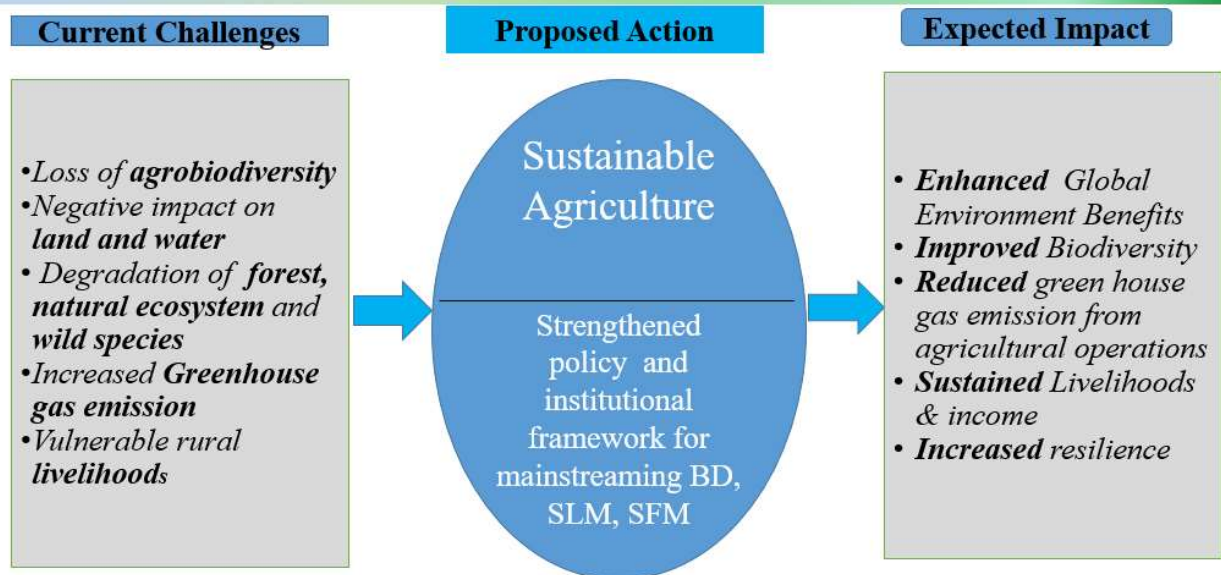
- Water scarcity during rabi season
- Poor soil health (P), acidic soils
- Land degradation at alarming rate
- Poor availability of seeds & extension (*standardization of IPM packages*)
- Negative consequences of climate variability (as most area rainfed)
- Significant area under unsustainable jhum
- Poor marketing infrastructure & network roads (bottleneck in VC)
- Lack of processing infrastructure & agribusiness entrepreneurship

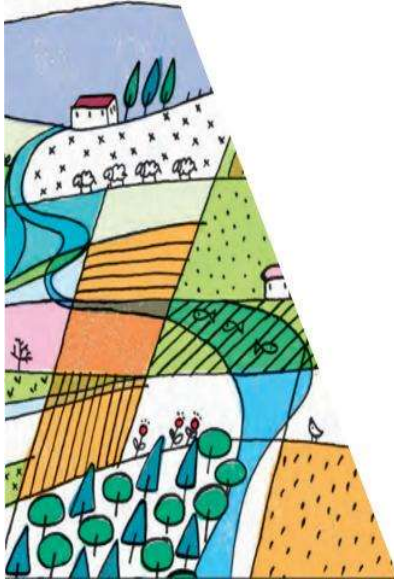
Source: State Action Plan for Climate Change

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Importance of Sustainable Agriculture in GreenAg project

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop





Sustainable Agriculture

and

Agro-ecological Practices

What do you mean by Sustainable Agriculture?

Do you know the three pillars of Sustainability?

Some important points on Sustainable Agriculture

Green-Ag Project

- Have minimum effect on the environment (release of non-toxic substances to atmosphere, soil, ground water)
- Preserve & rebuild soil fertility, prevent soil erosion
- Optimum use of water, aquifers should be recharged
- Rely mainly on resources within agro-ecosystems, replace external input with nutrient recycling, better understanding of ecology
- Conserve biodiversity (both in wild and domesticated landscapes)

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Agro-ecological Practices

Green-Ag Project

Agro-ecology

*It is an integrated approach that simultaneously applies **ecological** & **social** concept and principles to the design & management of food and agricultural systems*

- minimum disturbance of natural ecosystem
- plant nutrition from organic sources primarily
- agrobiodiversity, habitat biodiversity of predators, beneficial insects, etc.
- Sustaining ecosystems services

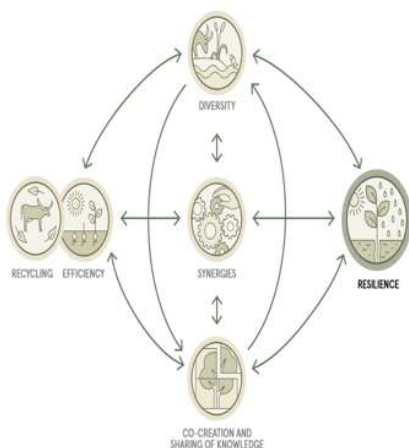
There are 10 elements of Agro-ecology

Source: Pro-doc, FAO Agro-ecological Practices doc

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Agro-ecological Elements

Green-Ag Project



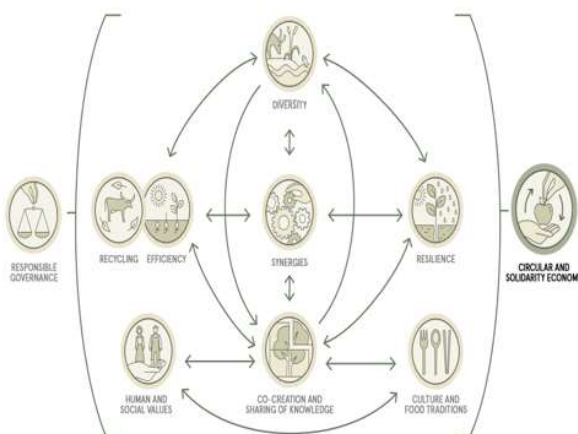
Foundational Practices

- **Diversity** (e.g.- agroforestry, intercropping, crop rotation, diet-diversity)
- **Synergies** (annual & perennial crops, livestock, soil & water conservation, integrated farming)
- **Efficiency** (improved resource use efficiency)
- **Resilience** (agro-ecological systems are resilient)
- **Recycling** (organic waste into compost, nutrient cycling, lower economic & environmental cost)
- **Co-creation & sharing of knowledge** (context specific, blend of traditional & scientific knowledge)

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Agro-ecological Elements...contd.

Green-Ag Project



Context features

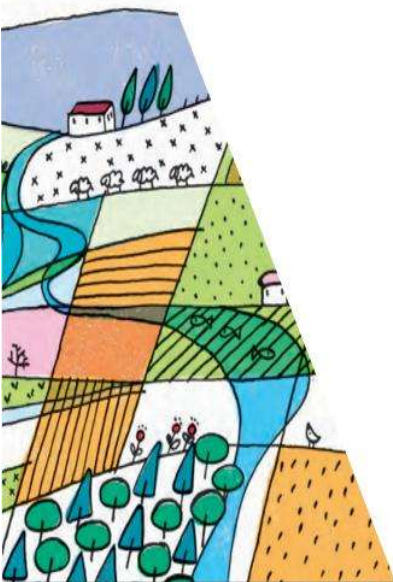
- **Human & social values** (equity, inclusion & justice, gender equality)
- **Culture & food traditions** (culturally appropriate diets & respect for local culinary traditions)

Enabling Environment

- **Responsible Governance** (effective & accountable) – land, natural resources & common property governance
- **Circular & solidarity economy** (reconnect producers & consumers through equitable & sustainable markets)

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Do you think present Agriculture practices in Mizoram are sustainable?



PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Can you mention some flagship agriculture schemes in your state?

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Different Agriculture mission/ programme in Mizoram

Green-Ag Project

RKVY - RAFTAAR	State specific comprehensive agriculture development plan Implemented by multiple departments, component – production & growth (<i>better rice cultivation</i>), infrastructure & assets (<i>link roads</i>), flexi-funds
National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	Focusing on improving productivity in rainfed area through integrated farming, WUE , nutrient management, livestock diversification, etc. For rainfed area development –focus soil health management & soil health card (judicious use of resources through community based approach)
National Food Security Mission(NFSM)	Increasing productivity of rice, pulses & coarse cereals Restoring soil fertility & productivity
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchay Yojana: 3 ministries (AIBP, IWMP, On-farm Water Management)	Per Drop More crop (<i>implemented by Dept. of Agri</i>) to improve water use efficiency; drip irrigation for M Orange, Kiwi, Dragon fruit in Mamit & Lunglei
National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm	3 mini missions – Soybean, Oil Palm & Olive/ Jatropha
National Mission on Ag Extension & Technology	4 sub-missions: extension, seed & planting materials, mechanization, plant quarantine
Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	Area expansion – 1770 Ha, Rejuvenation of orchards – 1600 Ha, Protection cultivation – 17,00,000 sq m.
Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (MOVCD)	Presently implemented in 34 clusters (off-season cabbage & turmeric)

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Some important projects/ programmes in Mizoram

Green-Ag Project



- **New Economic Development Policy**– (i) self sufficiency in rice production, (ii) improving shifting cultivation, (iii) improving agriculture link roads & **irrigation infrastructure** (iv) fruit & **food processing**, (v) market infrastructure & price support, (vi) processing & marketing of **ginger & turmeric**, (vii) **off-season cabbage** value chain development
- Project under *National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change* (in Mamit district) – Sustainable Agriculture development through expansion, enhancement and modeling
- Watershed projects – Saisih Zau (Sabaul) and Sunhlu Zau (West Phaileng) in Mamit district and other NABARD funded projects

Source: Mizoram Economic Survey 2017-18

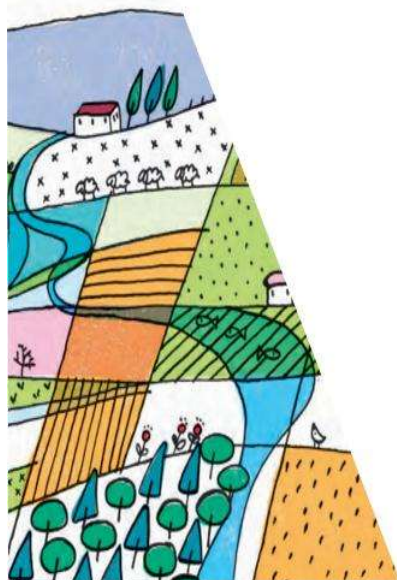
23

Co-finance commitments by Mizoram State

Green-Ag Project

Name of the scheme/ mission		Co-finance amount (in crores)
National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	DAC&FW, MOAFW	10.983
National Food Security Mission	DAC&FW, MOAFW	1.869
Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	DAC&FW, MOAFW	7.206
Mission on Integrated Development on Horticulture	DAC&FW, MOAFW	40.405
MGNREGS	DoRD, MoRD	247.533
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)	DAC&FW, MOAFW	24.570
Minor Irrigation (RIDF)	MoWR	3.676
National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change	MOEF&CC	0.890
PMKSY - Watershed	DoRD, MoLR	58.246
New Economic Development Programme	State Government	7.195
TOTAL		402.572

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PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (proposed interventions)

Proposed Intervention in Mizoram related to Sustainable Agri. Green-Ag Project

Threats/ Challenges	Proposed Intervention
Unsustainable Jhum	Conducting research to understand sustainable jhum practices in other north-eastern states/ similar geographies Scaling-up Sloping Agriculture Land Technologies Promoting Agro-ecological production practices
Increased area under monoculture	Conserving local cultivars & land races (500 ha) Maintaining crop diversity and crop rotation
Lack of alternate livelihoods options	Promoting farm based secondary livelihoods opportunity Training and capacity enhancement through hands-on learning Establishing marketing network for the products of secondary agriculture
Better market linkage through value addition	Capturing value at farm level through primary processing Moving-up the value chain for better price realization Aggregating for better market outreach and price realization

Mizoram targets – 13,725 ha under sustainable land & water management
- 5490 farmers trained on agro-ecological practices (minimum 30% adoption)

Have you heard about secondary agriculture?

Can you identify some secondary agriculture activities relevant to Mizoram condition?

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Livelihoods enhancement through secondary agriculture Green-Ag Project

- The avenues of secondary income may be categorized as – (i) value addition of primary agricultural production system; (ii) alternative enterprises; (iii) enterprises that uses crop residues/ waste of primary agriculture
- Value addition – primary agricultural production system

Input centric	Harvest/ post-harvest centric
Nursery of field crops, horticultural & forest crops	Pro-conditioning produce for markets (assaying, pre-cooling, packaging, etc.)
Vermicompost and other composts	Small & micro enterprises for basic value addition – ginger-garlic paste, turmeric powder, pickles, etc.
Biofertilizers production	Custom hiring centres
Biopesticides production	Agro-tourism and eco-tourism
Water/ soil/ leaf testing labs	Organic dyes, flavours
Animal feed/ fodder production	Ayush medicines
	Weaving

Source: Report of the Committee of DFI (Vol- IX)

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Livelihoods enhancement through secondary agriculture Green-Ag Project

- Alternative enterprises – can be taken along with primary crop production, without overlapping of time requirement
- Enterprises with crop residues/ wastes – from locally available resources/ materials

Alternative Enterprises	Enterprises with crop residues/ wastes
Bee keeping	Dung logs, bio-gas, leather extracts, etc.
Broom making	Fibre boards from rice straws
Aloe Vera & other medicinal plant cultivation	Urea enriched fodder blocks from rice straws
Hydroponics	Banana fibre extraction & products
Bamboo (6116 sq Km of dense & 2757 sq Km of scattered bamboo)	Cutlery plates from arecanut leaves
Sericulture (Muga & Eri)	
Oil extraction from oil palm	

Source: Report of the Committee of DFI (Vol- IX)

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Annexure14: Green-Ag: Green-Ag: Livestock Approach



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

Livestock Approaches



Defined broadly, agriculture includes farming both animals (animal husbandry) and plants (agronomy, horticulture and forestry in part). Similarly, aquaculture covers the farming of both animals (including crustaceans, finfish and molluscs) and plants (including seaweeds and freshwater macrophytes). While agriculture is predominantly based on use of freshwater, aquaculture occurs in both inland (freshwater) and coastal (brackishwater, seawater) areas.

Green-Ag Project

Contents



1. Livestock sector and its importance
2. Major focus areas under livestock sector
3. Mizoram livestock Sector and its challenges
4. Task and Group activity

Pop Up Quiz

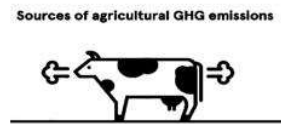
- What are the major livestock in the landscape ?
- Why are livestock important? What do they provide ?

- Each group discuss for 2 minute
- Present for 1 minute

Role of livestock sector



Biodiversity




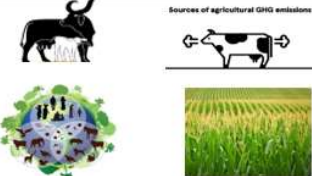

Gender Roles



One Health



LULC

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

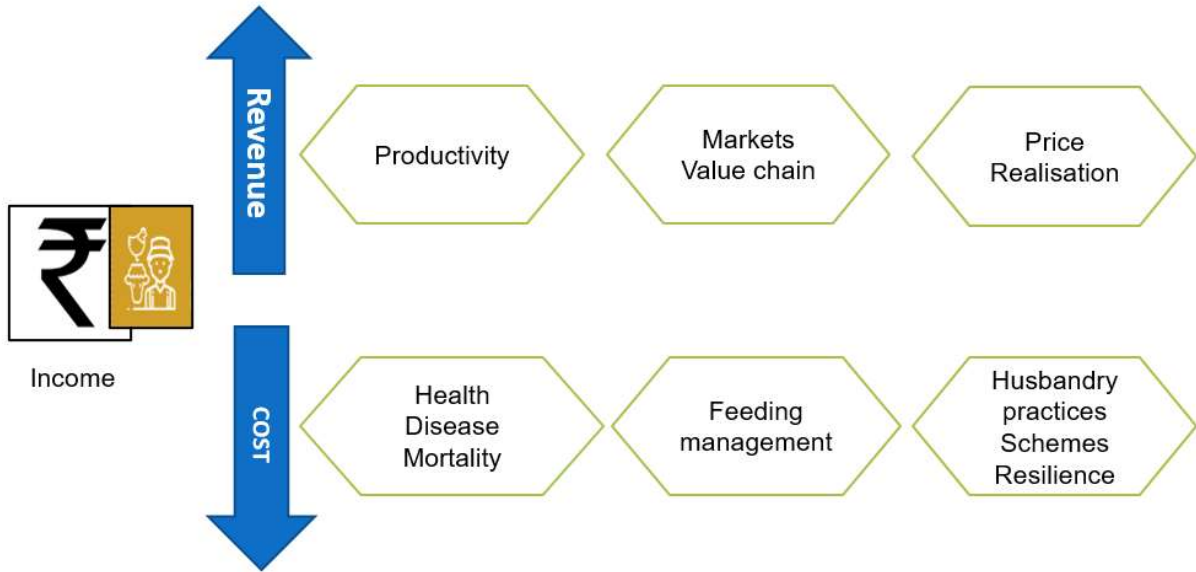
Pop Up Quiz

- Do anyone of you/ your family do animal rearing, if so is the income generated from livestock adequate
- If not, what are the major issues for reduced income
- If yes, what are major factors leading to better income from livestock

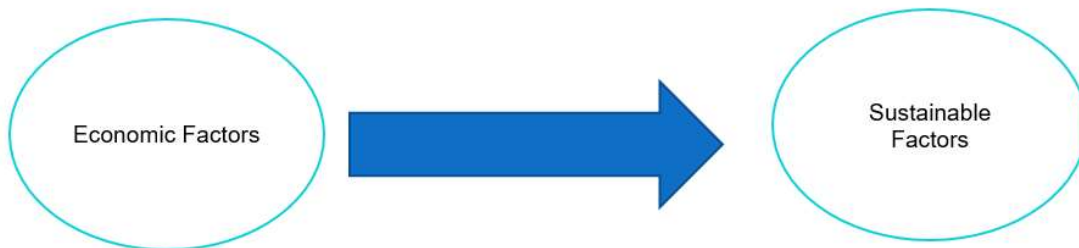
- Each group discuss for 5 minute
- Present for 1 minute/ per group

Economic Factors

Green-Ag Project



Green-Ag Project

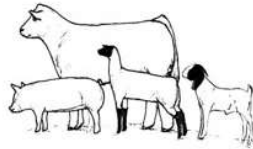


Environmental Factors

Green-Ag Project



Biodiversity



Species Diversity – Integrated farming



Breed Diversity – Traditional breeds



One Health



Management practices



Monitoring and diagnosis



Sources of agricultural GHG emissions



Carrying Capacity



Feeding Management

Social Factors

Green-Ag Project



Gender Roles

Ownership Access

Roles/Activity

Decision making



Nutrition & Practices

HH nutrition's

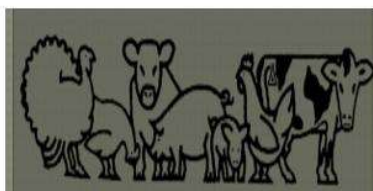
Poverty and Husbandry practices

Contents



1. Livestock sector and its importance
2. Major focus areas
- 3. Mizoram livestock Sector and its challenges**
4. Task and Group activity

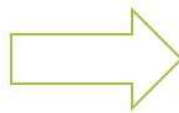
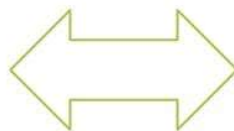
Mizoram livestock scenario



Total Livestock : 3,57,931



Total Poultry : 20,47,810



LIVESTOCK PROFILE



- Steep rise in last 5 years
- 98% is backyard Poultry
- 50 % improved variety

Source : livestock census data 2019

Major challenges and Opportunity

- Demand – Supply mismatch

Economic Survey Mizoram 2017-18

Economic Services - AH & Vety

Demand Gap of Major Livestock Products for 2016-17				
Sl. No.	Item	Requirement According to ICMR* Recommendation	Availability	Demand Gap
1	Meat	15205.92 Tonnes	14788.93 Tonnes	416.99 Tonnes
2	Milk	107336 Tonnes	24159 Tonnes	83177 Tonnes
3	Eggs	2205.533 Lakh nos	397.908 Lakh nos	1807.625 kh nos

Outside state market

Contents



1. Livestock sector and its importance
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Group Activity

10 minute discussion time

Bengal Fox

Major challenges at farmer level in rearing

Leopard

Major challenges at market level and consumer level

Serrow

Negative environmental impacts of livestock rearing in the production landscape

Tiger

Livestock challenges/impacts with respect to Protected Areas (PA)/Forest

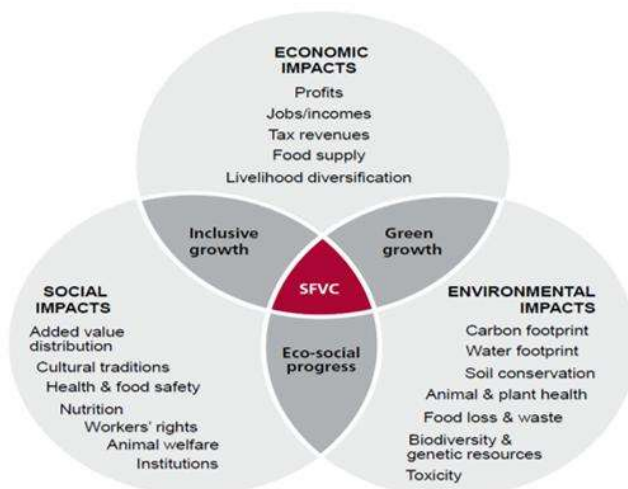
Bear

major social issues

- which are addressed
- Which are enhanced by livestock sector

Task summary

The three dimensions of sustainability in food value chain development



The challenge of the project is not to identify the **environmental and social determinates**, but how do we engage with them to ensure **sustainable economic growth** for the farmers through developing food value chains

Green Ag strives to achieve this through converging the existing schemes and programmes

Livestock sector schemes

National livestock Mission	Import of high quality germplasm of pigs from UK. Feed and Fodder Development programmes
RKVY RAFTAAR	Purchase of Veterinary ambulance .Door step delivery of veterinary services.
Rastriya Gokul Mission	Genetic upgradation of cattle through Artificial insemination (AI).
National programme on Dairy Development	Procurement, processing of milk and improvement of marketing channel. Infrastructure Development of Dairy Plant
National Biogas and Organic Manure Management	Production of Biogas from organic manure. Saving
NADCP-Foot and Mouth (FMD & Brucellosis)	Control of FMD & Brucellosis by 2025 and eradication by 2030

Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPRCP)	Vaccination for disease control
Classical Swine fever Control Programme (CSF-CP)	Vaccination for disease control
Assistance to State for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD)	Routine monitoring and surveillance of outbreaks of disease.
Professional Efficiency Development (PED)	Continuing veterinary education and enhancing efficiency through in service training.
NABARD RIDF XXIV	Construction of District Veterinary Hospitals at Lunglei, Lawngtlai, Mamit and Serchhip
Socio Economic Development Programme	Rural Backyard Poultry Development and Piggery Development

Other Livestock supportive institutions

- PIGFED :Mizoram Pig Producers' Cooperative Federation
- MULCO : Mizoram Milk Producers' Co-operative Union Ltd
- Zoram Poultry Development Society (ZPDS) – Indbro poultry

Co-finance commitments by Mizoram State

Green-Ag Project

Name of the scheme/ mission		Co-finance amount (in crores)
National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	DAC&FW, MOAFW	10.983
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National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change	MOEF&CC	0.890
PMKSY - Watershed	DoRD, MoLR	58.246
New Economic Development Programme	State Government	7.195
TOTAL		402.572

6

Result Frame work and targets

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: 8,000 Mizoram : TBC Odisha: 22,500 Rajasthan 6,000 Uttarakhand 10,000
---	---

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

Output 2.2.4**Community based natural resources management plans designed and implemented in target Green Landscapes**

Activity 2.2.4.1: Green Landscape plans implementation support

Activity 2.2.4.2: Strengthen/establish Green value chains

Output 2.2.5**On-farm agro-ecological management measures livestock management to improve productivity and profits (while reducing threats to GEBs) identified, designed and promoted**

Activity 2.2.5.1: Provide technical backstopping for implementation of Green Landscape plans in project states

Activity 2.2.5.3: Implement Field Schools on Livestock Management

Stakeholder analysis : Livestock sector

Landscape Assessment

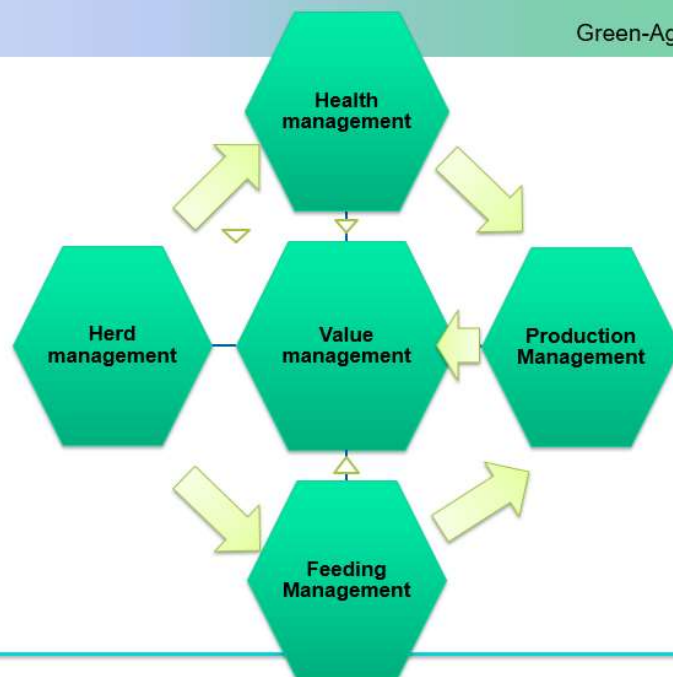
FPIC: Livestock rearers

Gender assessment

Livestock intervention architecture

5 components of the framework (HHFPV)

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



Annexure 15: Green-Ag: Gender Mainstreaming



Gender Mainstreaming in Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change Projects

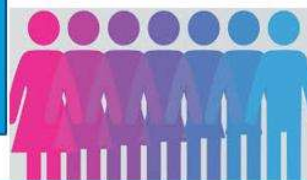


Objectives of the Training

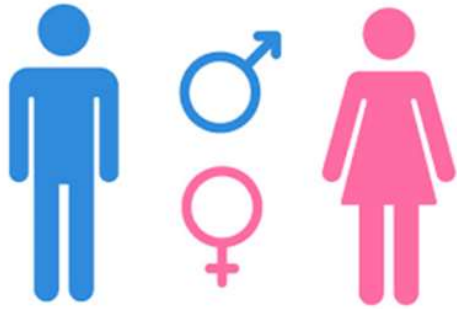
Green-Ag Project

At the end of the training, participants will:

- Be familiar with basic gender concepts and how to carry out a gender analysis
- Know how to better integrate gender equality in the environment, climate change and agriculture project in Mizoram context



2



Basic Gender Concepts

3

Let's Warm Up! Let's Have Some Fun



4



5

What is Gender?

- ❑ Gender refers to **socially constructed attributes and opportunities** associated with being male and female
- ❑ Gender has to do with **how our society defines masculinity and femininity** in terms of what is appropriate behavior for men and women
- ❑ **Both men and women play a crucial role** in the social construction of gender



6

Let's Share Some Gendered Experience from Our Own Personal/ Professional Life

7

Some Key Learning

- ❑ Gender is socially constructed and hence, is not static.
- ❑ We all live in a Gendered Society. So, it is crucial to access our own gendered perceptions.
- ❑ Many things we do everyday is governed by social & cultural norms- only increased awareness will help to rectify our own behaviour.



8

Identify Gender and Sex Statements

Mentimeter Test

9

Why Understanding Gender is Important for A

Environment and Sustainable Agriculture Project

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4viXOGvvu0Y>

10

The Female Face of Agriculture

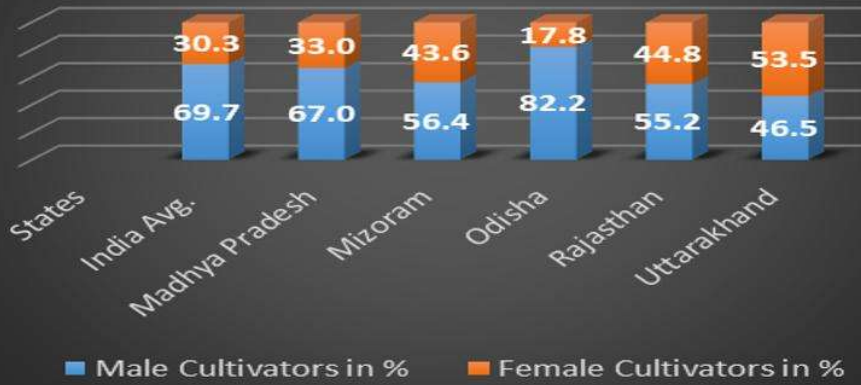


THE SHARE OF WOMEN WORKING IN AGRICULTURE BY REGION



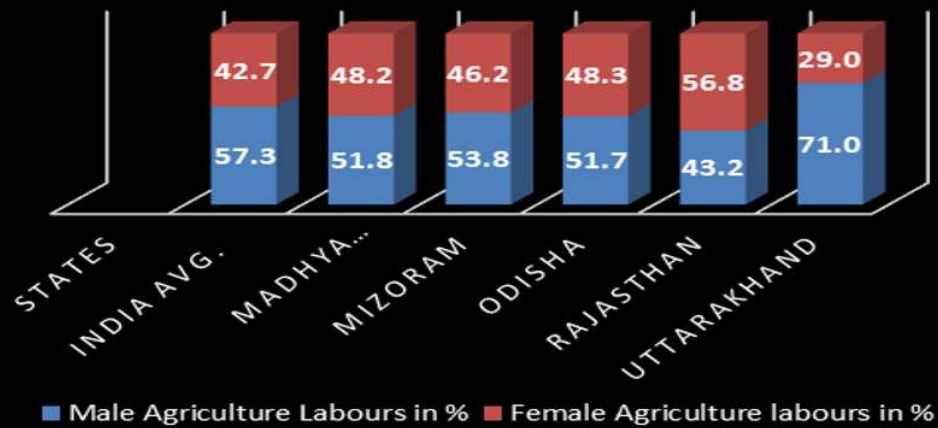
* Data as of 2017
Agriculture remains the most important employment sector for women in developing countries and rural areas, a sector that largely falls within the informal economy with little or no social protection and labour rights.

Male and female cultivators in India



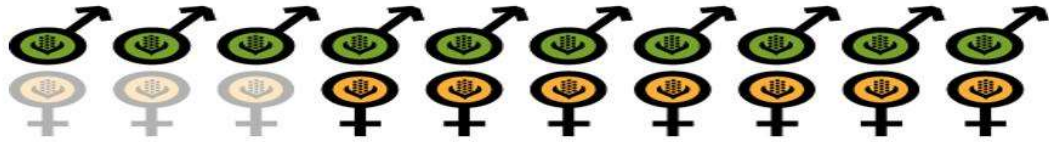
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MALE AND FEMALE AGRICULTURE LABOURS IN PROJECT STATES



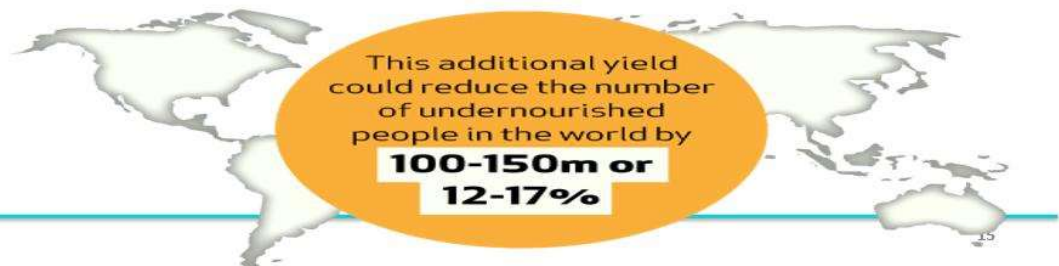
14

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%



Female farmers receive only **5%** of all agricultural extension services from 97 countries

Only 15% of the world's extension agents are women



Only 10% of total aid for agriculture, forestry and fishing goes to women.

Gender in Climate Change

Green-Ag Project

- Although environmental change affects everybody, **it is not gender-neutral.**
- It **magnifies existing inequalities** in vulnerabilities and adaptive capacity.
- It is crucial to recognize the important potential roles of women as **agents of change and contributors** to climate resilience building

Rationale:

The degradation of natural resources and climate change **DOES NOT** affect men and women in the same way

17



Gender in Agriculture: Let's See What We Learnt and What We Know

19



Gender Mainstreaming

20

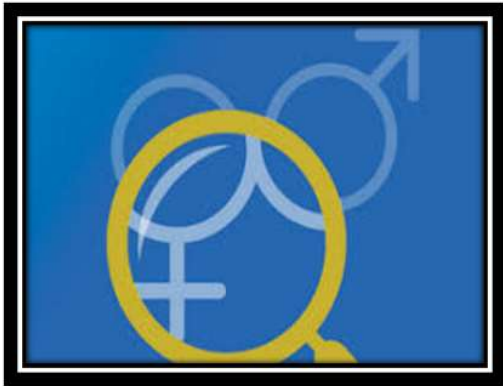
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uDM828TpVpY>

21

Gender Mainstreaming is a Strategy for Incorporating Women's & Men's Concerns , Needs & Interests in the Development Project, so that Women & Men can Benefit Equally from Development Interventions & Inequalities are not Perpetuated



22



Gender Assessment

First Step for Gender Mainstreaming

23

Gender Assessment: First Step for Gender Mainstreaming

Green-Ag Project

- Identifying needs of men and women, their access to and control over productive resources, services, decision-making power, and how they allocate their time.
 - How does the project influence the role and/or status of rural women and men, especially those most vulnerable to risk?

24

A Framework for Gender Assessment

Green-Ag Project

Access and Control over Land and other Natural Resources

Who is the land owner? Who own what kinds of land?
Do women have access to use of resources like land and water?
How much land women headed households own?

Access to Technology, Knowledge and Information

Do Women attend the agriculture training provided by KVKs?
How many women are aware of new agriculture techniques?
How many women have mobile? How do they access info?

Participation and Decision Making at Household and Society level

Identify male and female stakeholders or institutions to be involved in planning and decision-making process; constraints to participate in the institutions.

25

Livelihood Analysis Using Gender Lens

Green-Ag Project

Who Controls
What ?

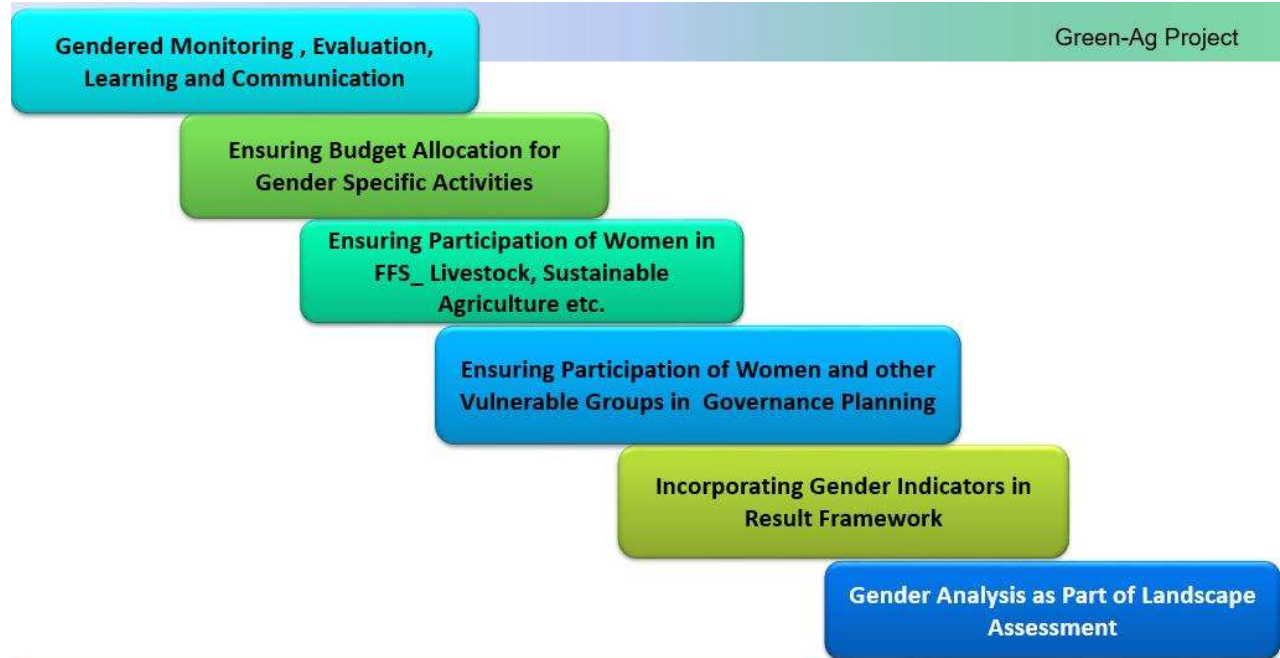
Who Does
What ?

Who Access
What?

- Allows us to learn about the activities of different people and their access to resources, both for basic needs and income.
- Shows gender and socio-economic group differences with respect to labour and decision-making patterns.
- What are the main sources of income and expenditure of men and women.

26

Mainstreaming Gender in Green-Ag Project: Certain Basic Steps



28

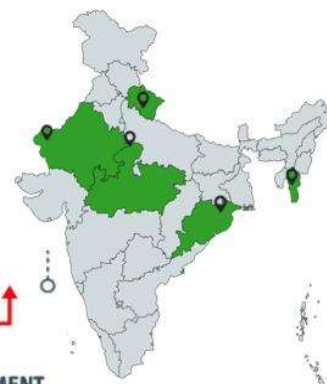
GROUP QUIZ

29

Annexure 16: Capacity Enhancement Strategy



Green-Ag Project Capacity Enhancement



Presentation Outline

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

- What is Capacity?
- What is Capacity Development?
- Types of Capacities
- Capacity Development: Three Dimensions
 - Individual Dimension
 - Organizational Dimension
 - Enabling Environment
- Farmer Field Schools: Structure & Characteristics
- Landscape Governance Schools
- Field schools on Green Value Chains



Few Questions to Ponder

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

- 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?



What is capacity?

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

When a person has capacity to make a particular decision, they can do the following:



Understand
facts involved

Understand
choices

Weigh
consequences
of their choices

Understand
consequences
of their decision

Communicate
their decision

Definition of Capacity

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

- Ability of people, organizations, and society as a whole to manage their affairs successfully.
- Ability to:
 - understand,
 - analyze,
 - make choices,
 - develop plan,
 - achieve set targets,
 - reflect on outcomes of actions,
 - move towards a vision,
 - change and transform.

Individual



Organization



Society

Question to Participants

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Does capacity development involve starting at a point zero to create something new with the use of external expertise?

Does it involve building on existing capacities?

What is Capacity Development?

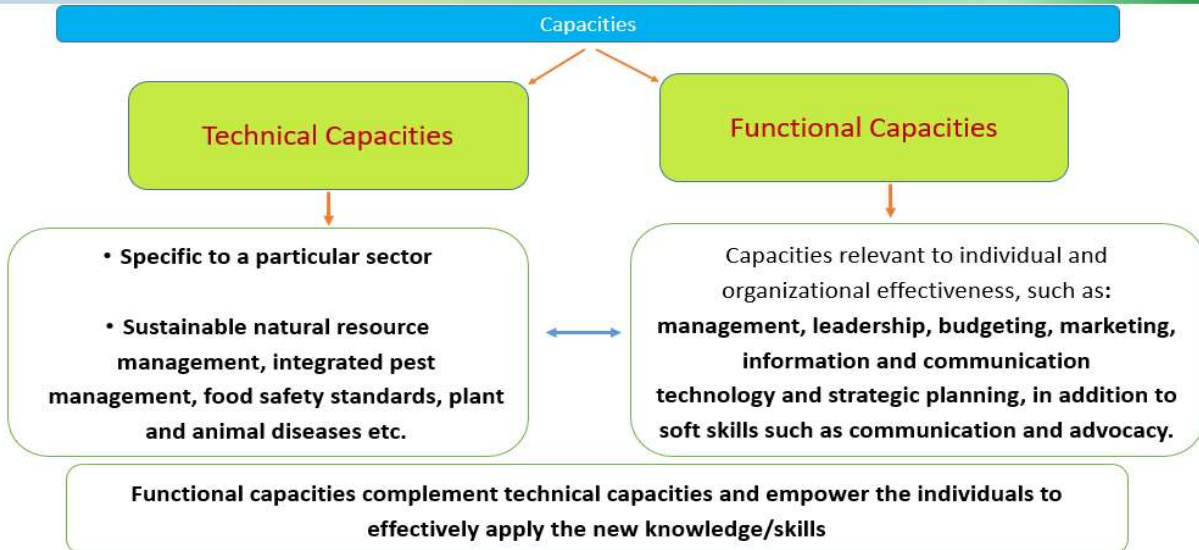
Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

- 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



Types of Capacities

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop



Question to Participants

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

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
State Project Inception Workshop

- 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



Main Objectives Of Capacity Building

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop



Individual Dimension

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

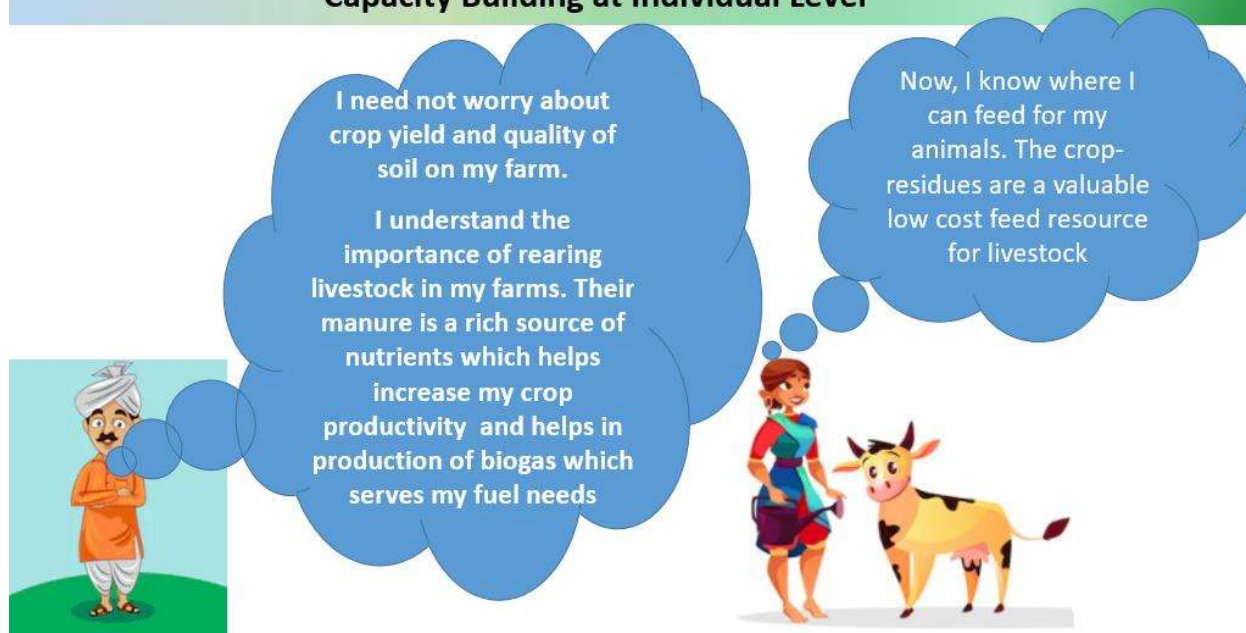
- Capacities developed at the individual dimension lead to changes in skills, behaviors and attitudes
- **includes strengthening of knowledge, skills, motivation and values.**
- Reinforce acquired knowledge through application; develop new skills through practice and experimentation; develop new attitudes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





Capacity Building of Farmers on Natural Farming

Capacity Building at Individual Level



Organization Dimension

- 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



Strengthening Performance within (Intra) an Organization

Illustration: Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU), Green-Ag Project

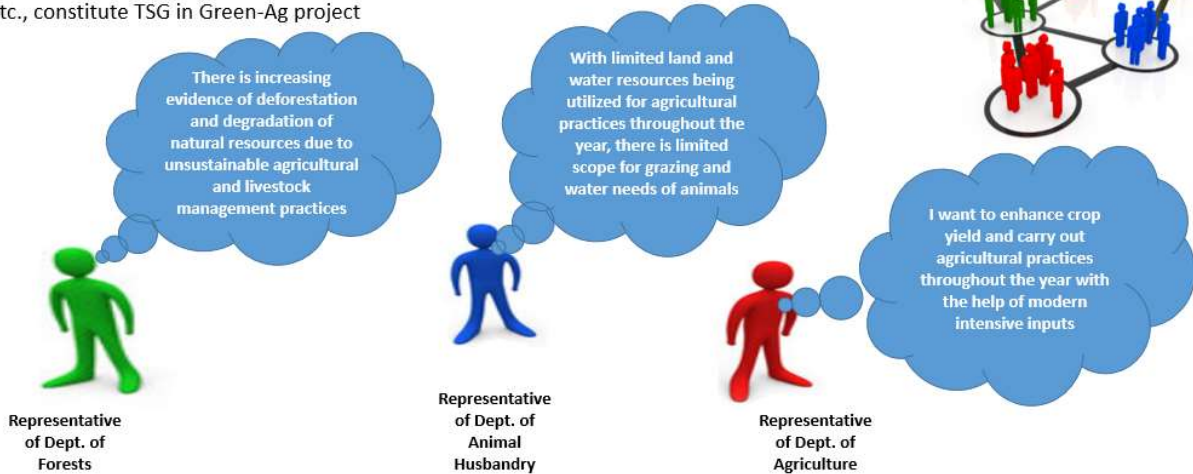


Inter Organizational and Institutional Strengthening Illustration: Technical Support Group (TSG), Green-Ag Project

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

The State departments may have mandates which are conflicting to each other's objectives.

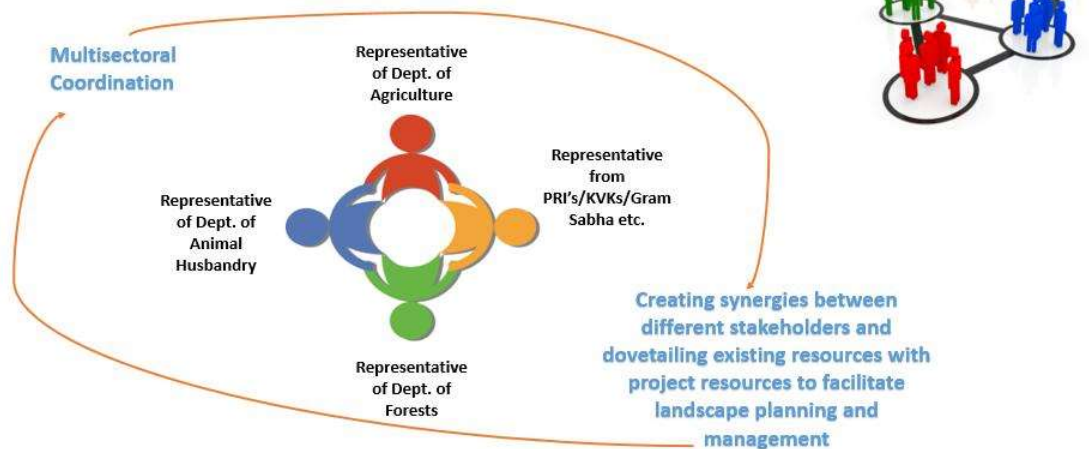
Representatives of state departments, civil society, community institutions, extension bodies etc., constitute TSG in Green-Ag project

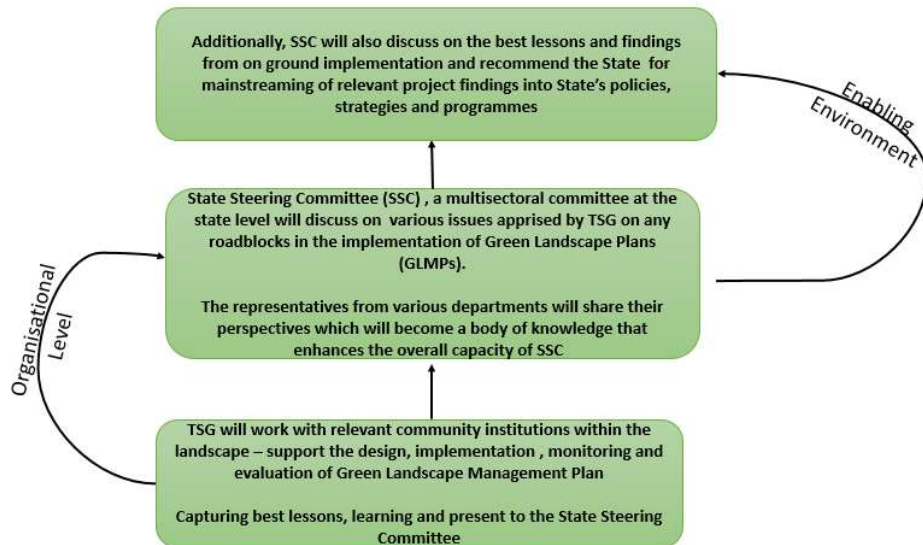


Inter Organizational and Institutional Training – Technical Support Group

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

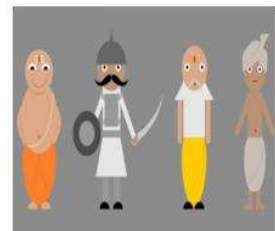
A multisectoral platform at district level engaging with different stakeholders and building consensus among them and underscores the importance of a collaborative approach to achieve the project's overall objective





Enabling Environment

- Context in which individuals and organizations put their capabilities into action
- Includes the institutional set-up of a country, its implicit and explicit rules, its power structures and the policy and legal environment in which individuals and organizations function
- Addresses the systemic impediments regarding
 - political commitment and vision
 - policy, legal and economic frameworks
 - national public sector budget allocations and processes
 - governance
 - power structures
 - social norms
 - incentive-systems
 - institutional linkages





Individual Capacities

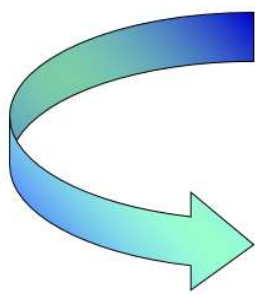
	VCSU	TSG	SSC	NPSC	Interventions
1. Green landscape management approach: assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring	x	x	x	x	GLMP Strategy Papers; Field Schools for VCSU & TSG
2. Effective management of the common property resources (CPRs)	x	x			Field Schools
3. Green Value Chains	x	x			Field Schools
4. Sustainable agriculture, improved livestock management and biodiversity conservation	x				Field Schools
5. Collaborative processes to engage local communities		x	x	x	GLMP Strategy Papers; Orientation for TSG
6. Conceptual framework on Field Schools on sustainable agriculture and livestock		x			Orientation for TSG
7. Project monitoring and reporting mechanisms		x			Green-Ag Results Framework; GLMP, monitoring tools & protocols
8. Integrating critical aspects of knowledge management into programming and strengthening policy-related linkages between relevant sectors			x	x	Study reports; Case Studies; Exposure Visits; etc.
9. Document/ disseminate learning from GLMP implementation	x	x	x	x	Case Studies; Exposure Visits; etc.

Organizational Capacities

	VCSU	TSG	SSC	NPSC	Interventions
1. Assess natural resources and existing livelihood options in their landscape and inter-relationship between the two	x				Baseline Assessments
2. Design Green Landscape Management Plan (GLMP) and suitable monitoring mechanisms and tools	x				GLMP, monitoring tools & protocols
3. Collect, analyze and disseminate data on landscape management	x				
4. Review outcomes vis-à-vis landscape plan, identify areas for improvement, and improve the existing plan to address them	x				
5. Identify factors hindering delivery of GEBs in ongoing Government programs		x	x	x	TSG, SSC, & NPSC meetings
6. Provide critical funds and policy inputs to facilitate convergence with ongoing programs (in the landscape)		x	x	x	
7. Establish coordination mechanisms to facilitate fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between different departments/ ministries engaged in project implementation		x		x	
8. Supportive mechanisms required for effective implementation of GLMP		x			TSG meetings
9. Identify policy options to support alignment /build synergies amongst sectoral policies to achieve GEBs, mainstream agrobiodiversity, & enhance farmers' incomes			x	x	Policy dialogues

Enabling Environment

	VCSU	TSG	SSC	NPSC	Interventions
1. Enhance capacities of existing local bodies / establish new ones, if not present in the VCs of the project Green Landscapes	x				VCSU meetings
2. Establish Green Landscape Information Centers in each VC to provide a range of services for effective landscape management	x				
3. Improve networking among GPs within the landscape	x				
4. Support the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the GLMP		x			TSG meetings
5. Prepare a 'Convergence' Plan		x			Orientation on GLMP; Departmental Orders
6. Establish landscape management mechanisms		x			GLMP, monitoring tools & protocols
7. Provide overall guidance and strategic leadership to create synergies for multi-sectoral coordination in project implementation			x	x	SSC meetings
8. Facilitate 'mainstreaming' of relevant project findings and recommendations into state/ national policies, strategies, and programs to integrate GEVs into ongoing programs for future sustainability of agriculture and enhancing farmers' incomes			x	x	Departmental Orders, and Programmatic Guidelines



Sending Farmers Back to School

An introduction

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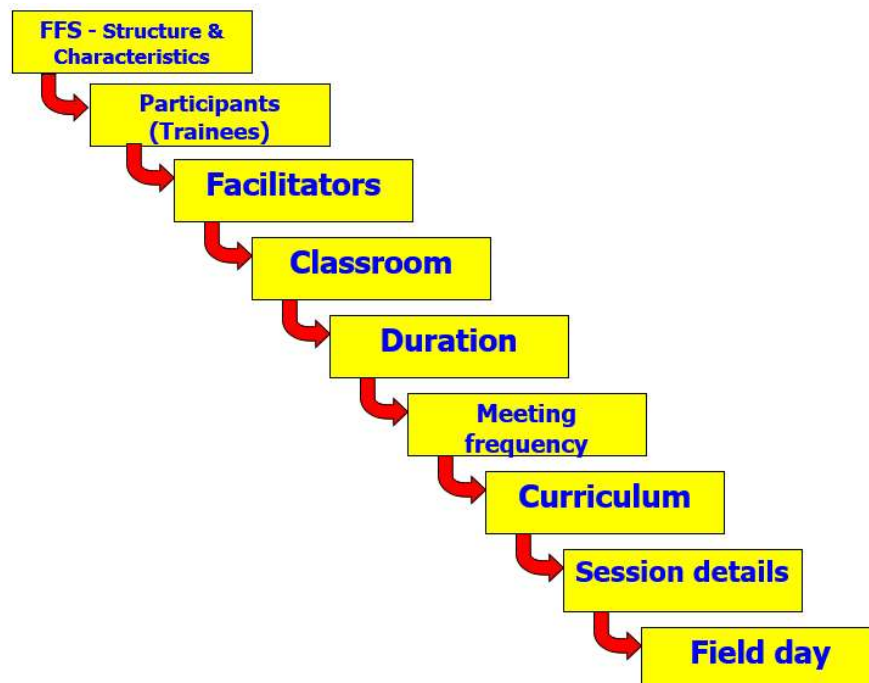
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Farmer Field School (FFS): What?

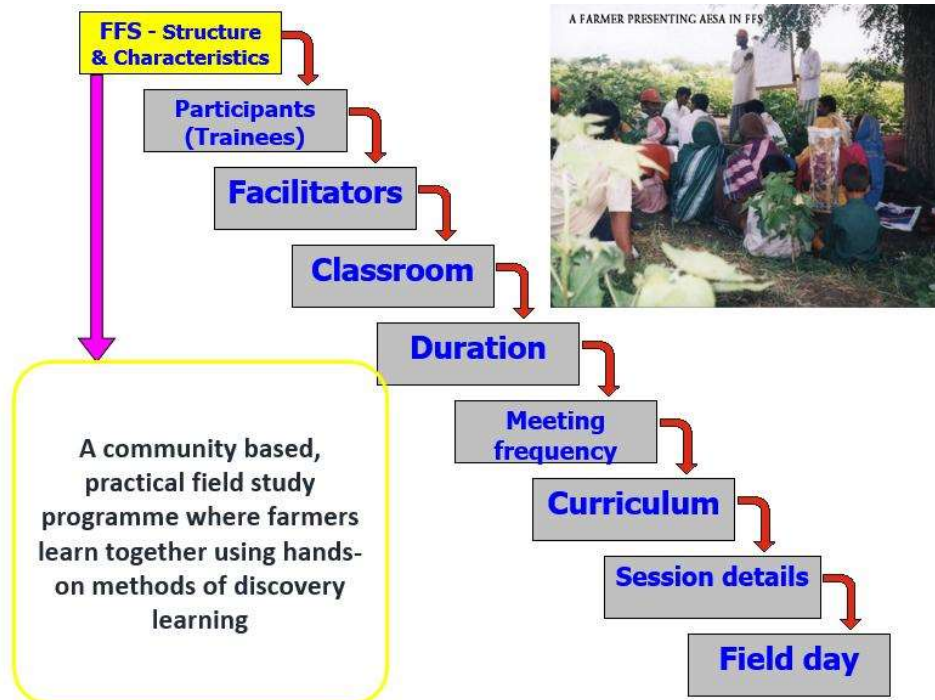
- A school without walls
- Group of farmers gets together
 - around a field, herd, fishpond or other setting
 - to learn about their crops, herds, fish, etc. and other ecosystem factors that impact their livelihood
 - using hands-on methods of discovery learning
- FFS is about people, their development and their empowerment.

FFS: Why?

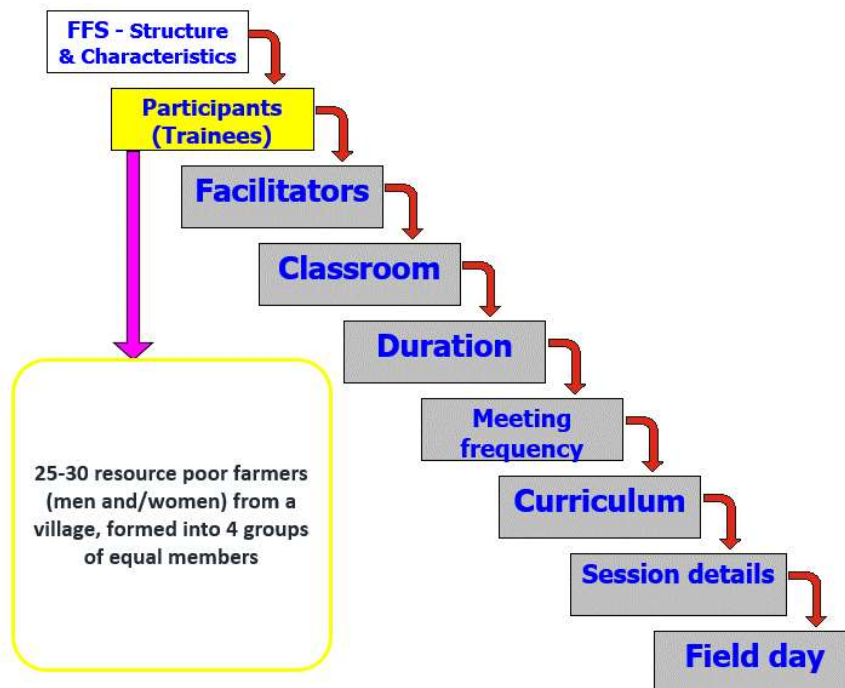
- Helps rural folks develop skills required for informed decision-making thru:
 - accurate problem analysis in local contexts,
 - deeper understanding of the local agro-ecology/agro-ecosystem,
 - rational assessment of existing capacities, and
 - local/indigenous knowledge and practices.
- FFS encourages communities to
 - make evidence based decisions and
 - take collective action on issues affecting them.



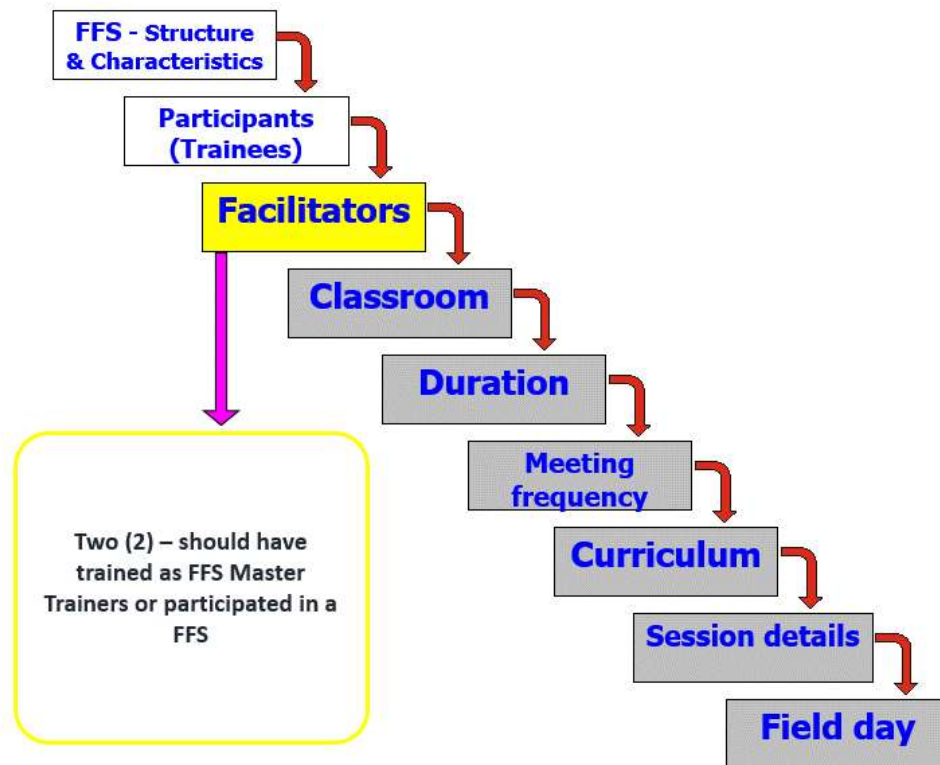
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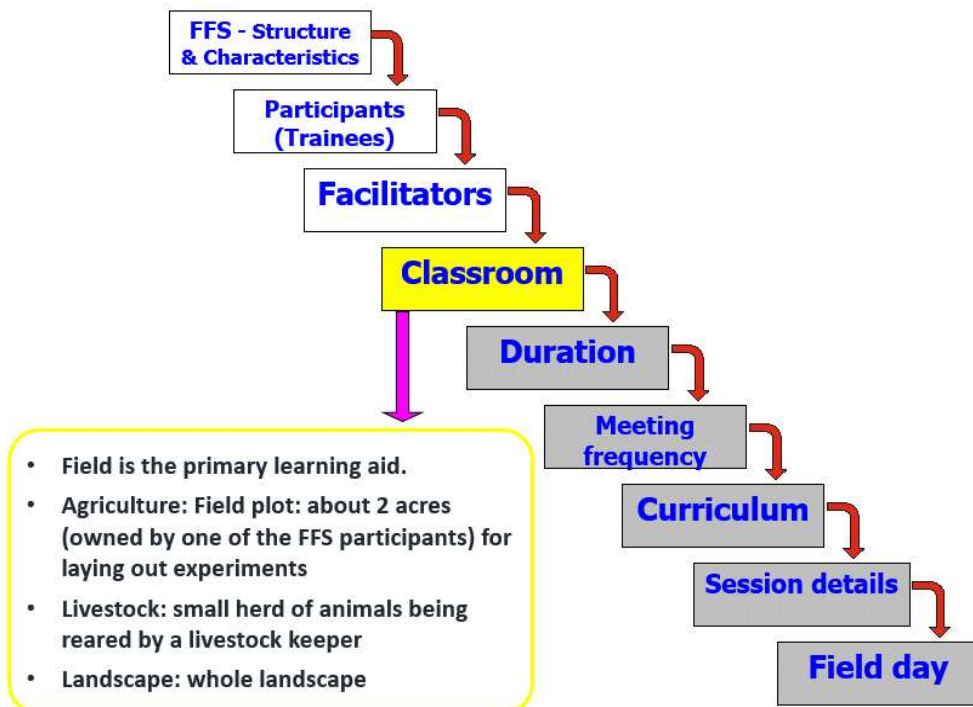
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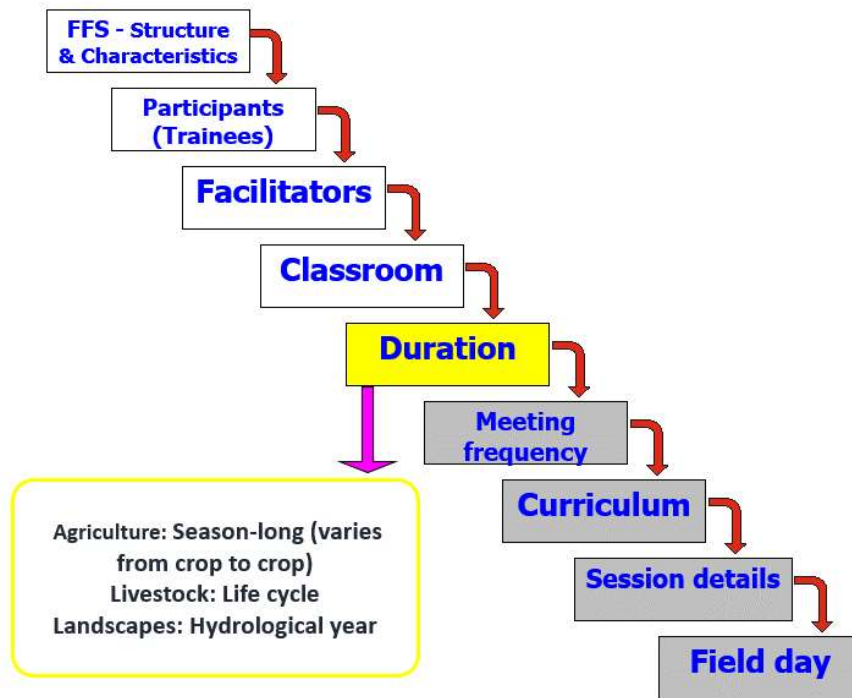
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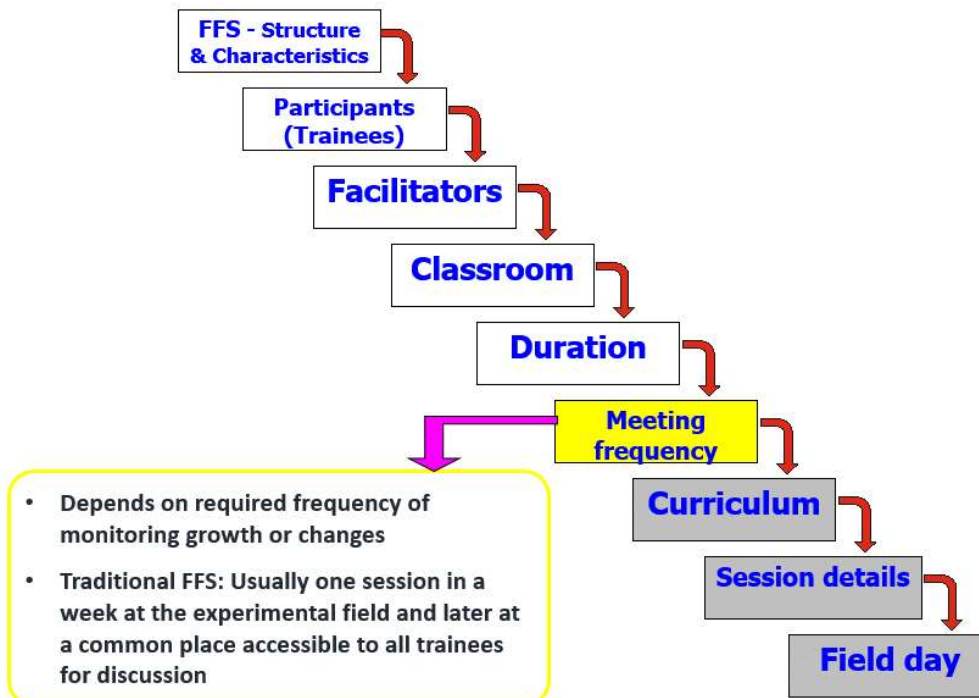
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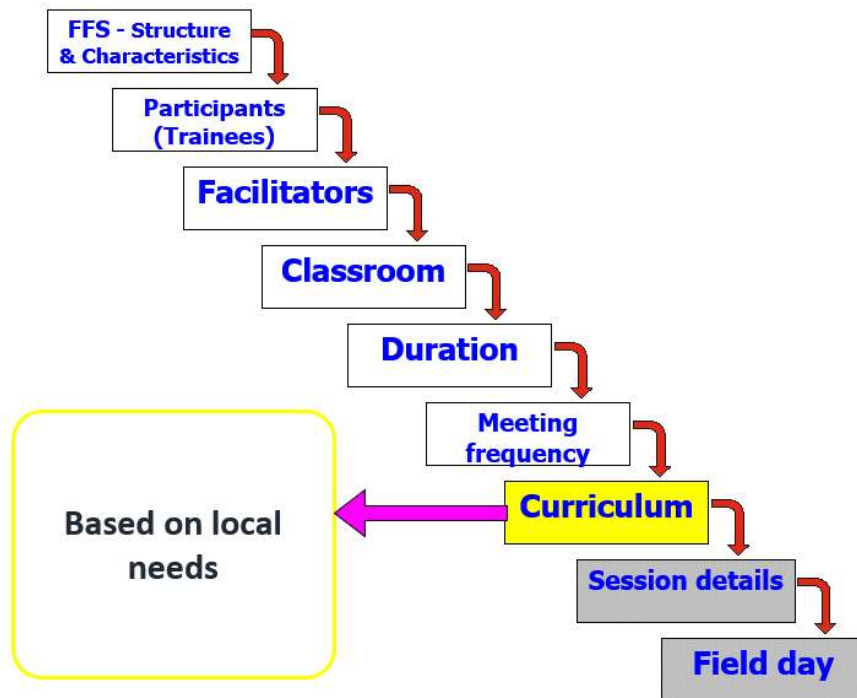
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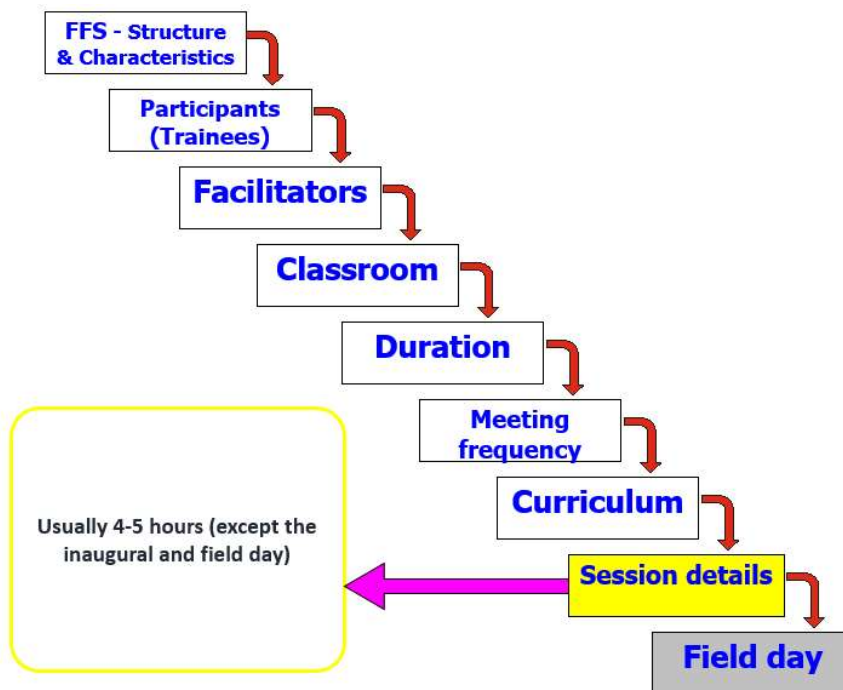
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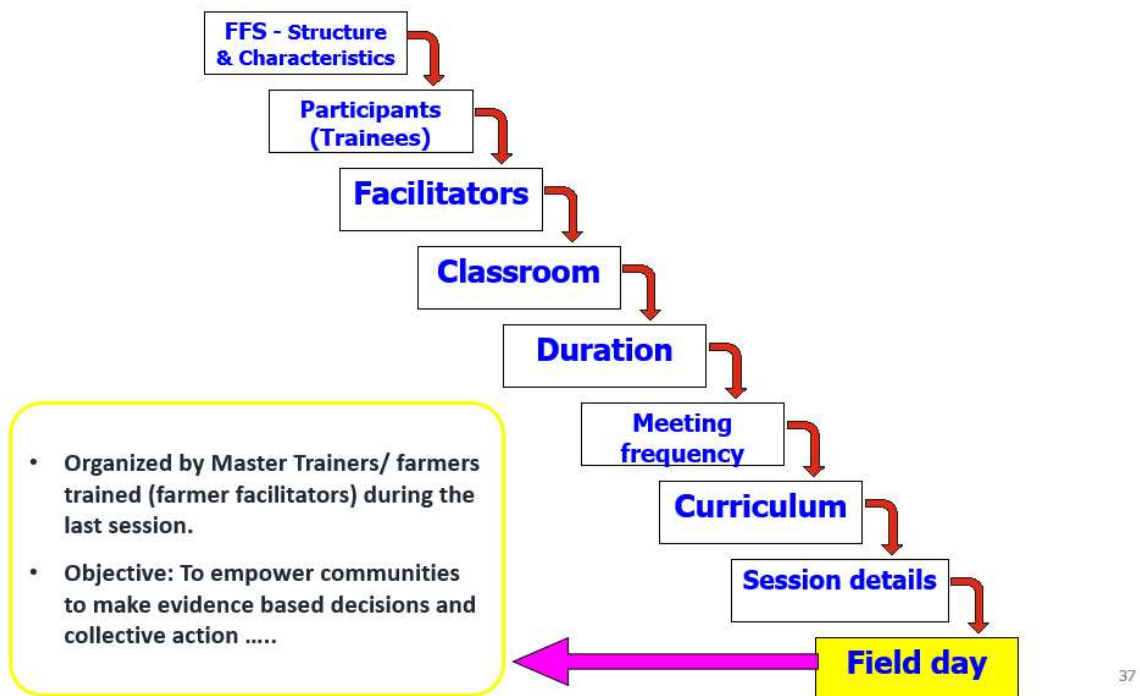
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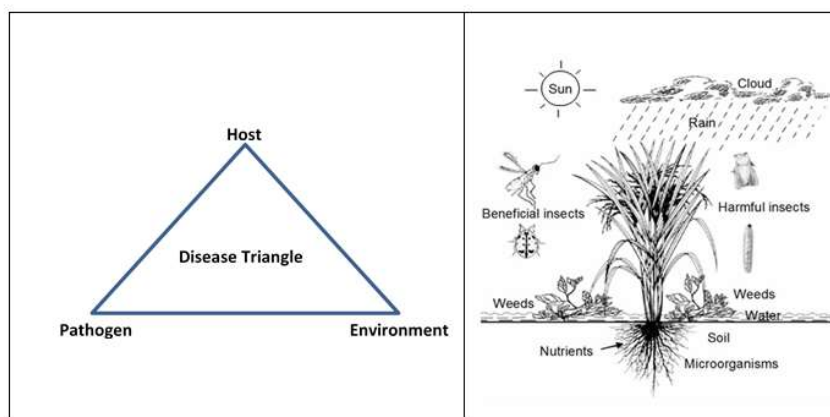


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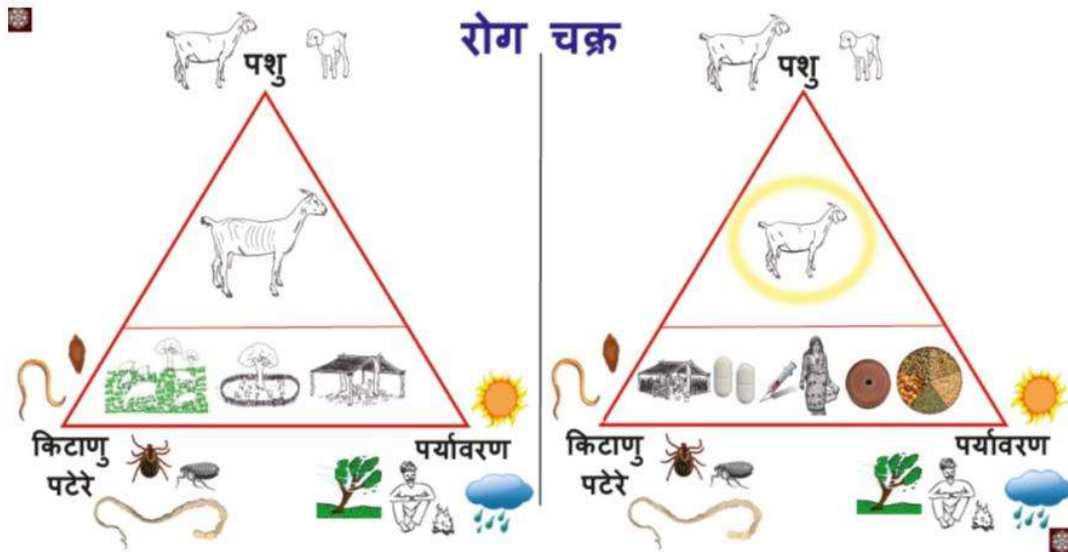


FFS Principles & Agro-ecosystem Analysis (AESA)

- Observation
- Discussion & Analysis
- Decision Making
- Collective Action



Agro-ecosystem Analysis (AESA)



Additional Principles

- **Gender Sensitivity:** Ensure
 - women's involvement and participation in every step of the process
 - women are equally involved in the process
 - women's priorities are not compromised by the priorities of men;
- **Community Institutions**
 - Engaged in every step of the process and FFS is led by them
 - Farmers/ Community Representatives are encouraged to make their own decisions, undertake collective actions, monitor achievement, and evaluate their actions
- **Form Strategic Alliances**
 - Collaborate with other organizations to improve livelihood/ enterprise/ landscape

Landscape Governance Schools

- Field Schools on Landscape Governance will
 - involve a sequential set of hands-on activities, spread over the hydrological year.
 - enable participants to develop a holistic understanding of the Landscape natural resources, flora and fauna, and livelihoods
- VCs will:
 - develop a realistic landscape management plan engaging key stakeholders;
 - design supportive mechanisms for implementation of the plan; and
 - implement, monitor, and evaluate achievement on various aspects of the landscape management plan.

Landscape Governance Schools

- Representation from all Village Councils in the landscape
- Participants/ Representatives meet regularly through the year to engage in a discovery learning process to develop deeper understanding of their landscape and its functions
 - delineation of boundaries,
 - characteristics of the ecosystem,
 - identify and estimate various resources available in the landscape,
 - assess demands, threats and carrying capacity of the landscape,
 - prepare a landscape management plan,
 - implement, monitor, and evaluate effectiveness of plans.

Landscape Governance Schools: Curricula

- Landscape delineation and characterisation: boundaries and physical features
- Landscape ecosystem: flora and fauna, livelihoods, interaction between different species and interplay between livelihoods and landscape
- Estimate resources available: forest types & area, soil types & quality, water resources, water harvesting structures, CPRs, etc.
- Estimate demands on the landscape: population of humans, livestock, wildlife, etc. within the landscape; and livelihood activities in the landscape such as agriculture, tourism, mining, industries, etc.

Landscape Governance Schools: Curricula

- Assess landscape carrying capacity: weigh demands on the landscape (population & livelihoods) against estimated natural resources available to support different competing demands
- Prepare Landscape Management Plan (LMP): include mapping resource requirement and possible convergence with existing schemes
- Implement and monitor: identify challenges, review and recognize deviations if needed, & design strategies to overcome challenges
- Review implementation and update landscape data, and
- Prepare revised LMP: based on the findings and learning from implementation

Why Green Value Chains?

- Support communities improve their livelihoods through sustainable NRM
- Connect NRM and conservation activities directly with income-generating opportunities
- Develop capacity of local people to become Green Entrepreneurs
- Potential entrepreneurs are fully involved in enterprise planning and design
- Considers env, social, legal and institutional, technological and commercial aspects of enterprise development
- Emphasis is on institutional development for sustainability

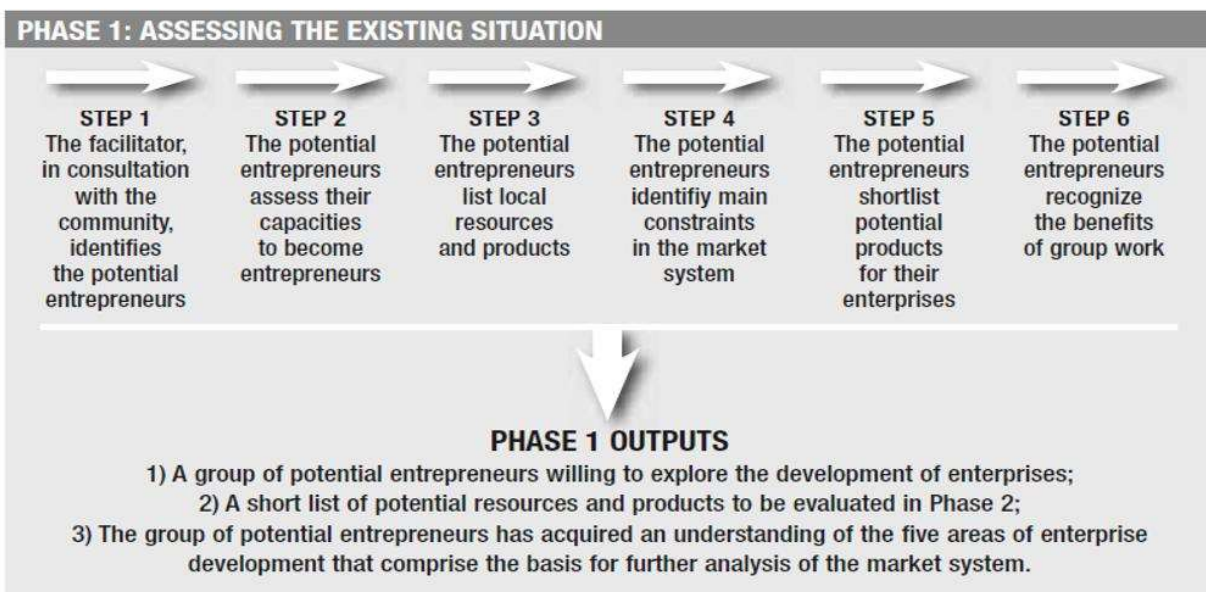
Enterprise Development & Sustainability Principles

- **Market sustainability**
- **Resource sustainability:** natural resource should be used sustainably
- **Social sustainability:** should not create social disharmony
- **Legal and institutional sustainability:** align with the legal and institutional realities.
- **Technological sustainability:** access to equipment suitable to local conditions

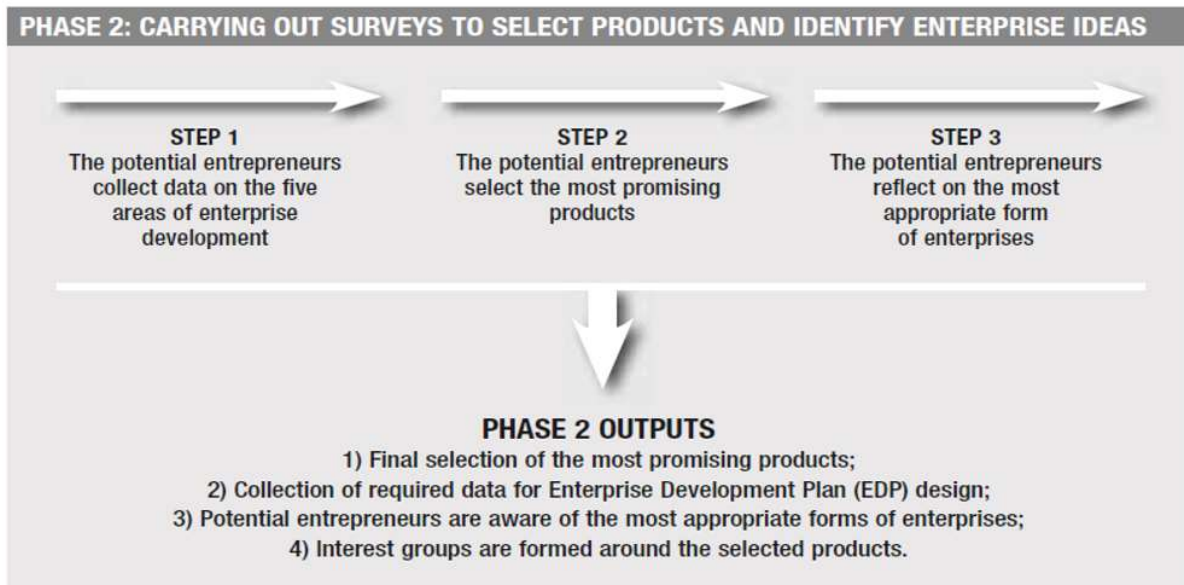
Additional Principles

- **Gender Sensitivity:** Ensure
 - women's involvement and participation in every step of the process
 - women are equally involved in the process
 - women's priorities are not compromised by the priorities of men;
- **Central role of the entrepreneurs**
 - Entrepreneurs are encouraged to make their own decisions and plans for their future enterprise activities.
 - Enterprises emerging from this process need to be sustainable after the departure of the facilitator.
- **Form Strategic Alliances**
 - Collaborate with organizations to improve entrepreneurs market, social and resource management.

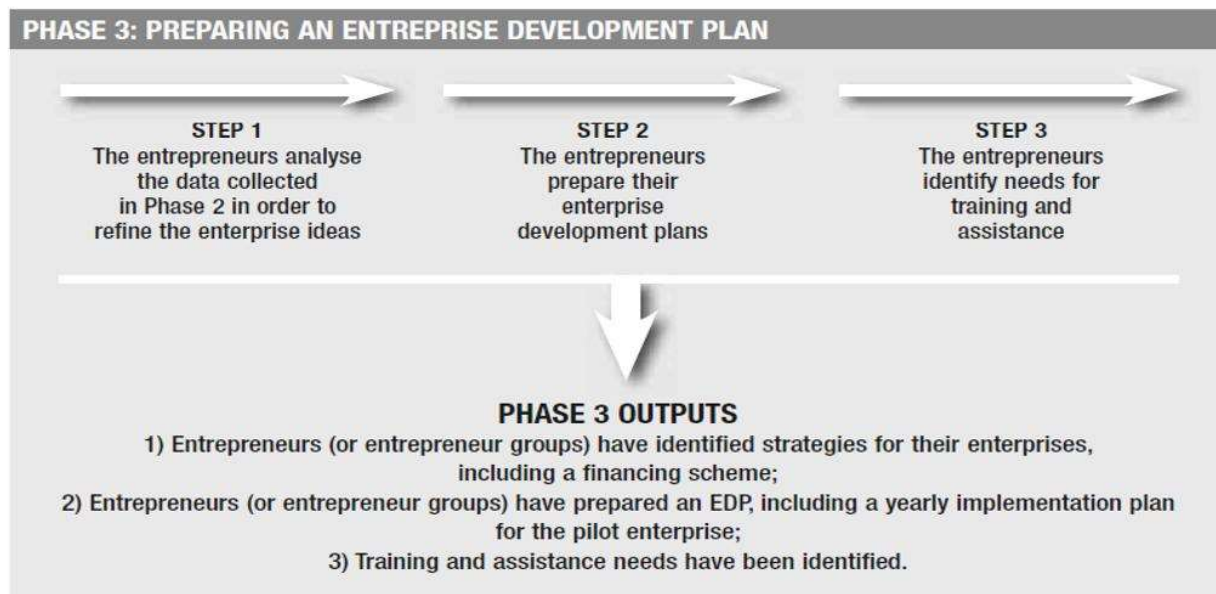
PHASE 1: ASSESSING EXISTING SITUATION & IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



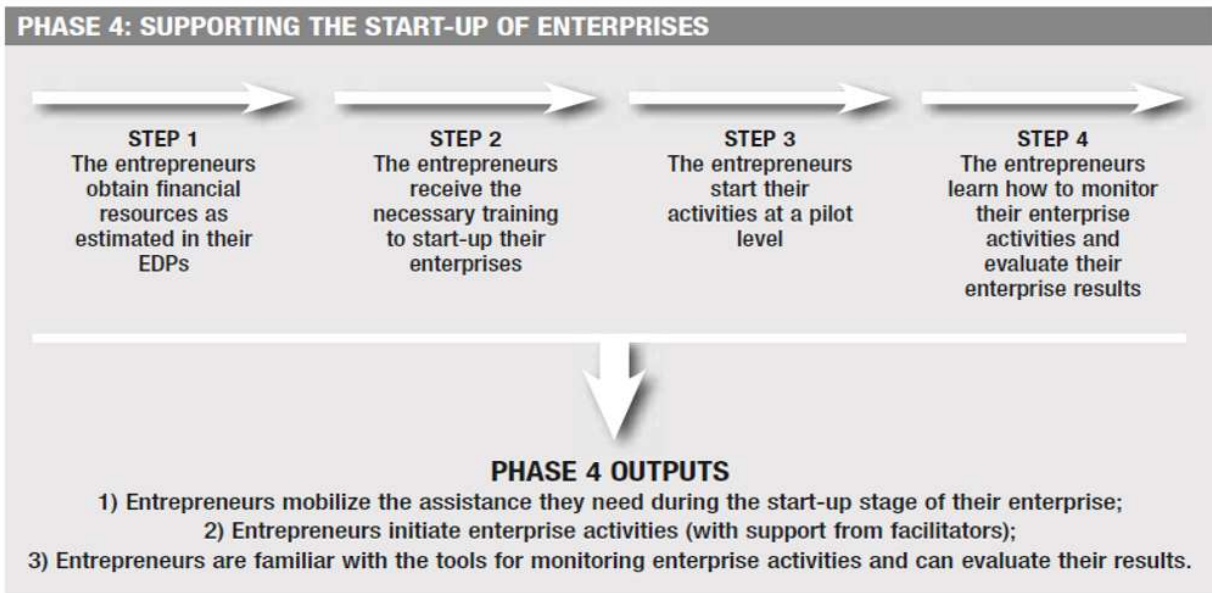
PHASE 2: CARRYING OUT SURVEYS TO SELECT PRODUCTS AND IDENTIFY ENTERPRISE IDEAS



PHASE 3: PREPARE THE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (EDP)



PHASE 4: SUPPORTING THE START-UP PHASE OF THE ENTERPRISES



PHASE 4: TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR IMPROVING PRODUCTION PROCESSES

- Improved Livestock Management
- Sustainable Agriculture

Annexure 17: Green-Ag: Communication Strategy



Communication Strategy

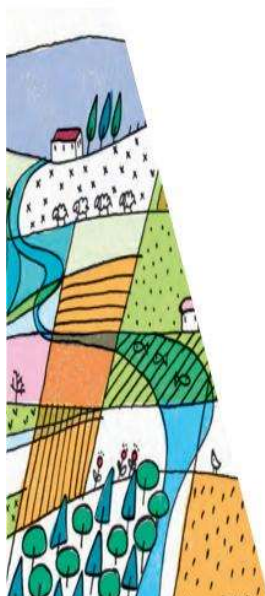
Mizoram workshop

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



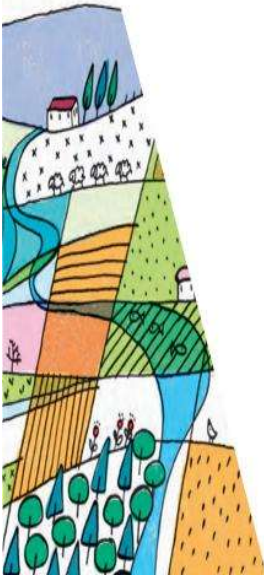
Flow of the Presentation

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop



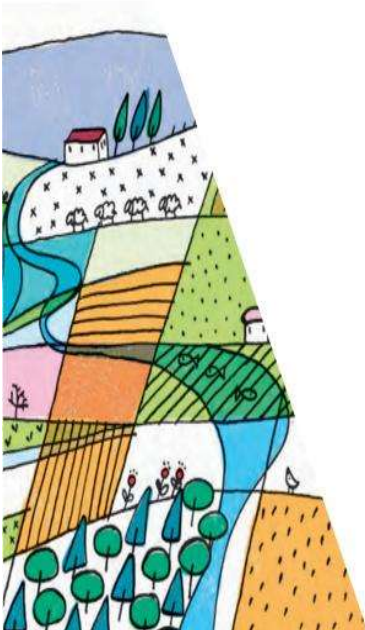
- Introduction to Communication
- Requirement of communication strategy
- Components of communication strategy
 - Analysis of audiences
 - Objectives and Approach to the communications
 - Development of key messages
 - Communication tools
 - Evaluations
 - Work plan

After this Presentation, you will able to:

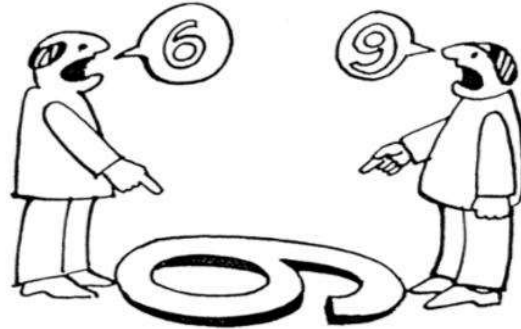


- **Understand** communication strategy for Green-Ag project;
- **Prepare** strategic communication for State/landscape;
- **Know** your audience;
- **Describe** communication objectives and approaches;
- **Draft** message for audiences;
- **Choose** the best channels for the communication; and
- **Measure** effectiveness of communication strategy.

What is communication?



Miscommunication is when two people have a conversation but come out with different understanding.



A Conversation between a Couple





**Conversations
between Boss-
Employees at
Work-Place**

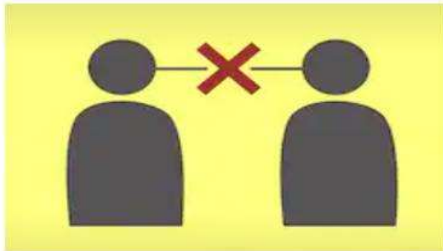


**Transferring of
message between
Employees at
Work-Place**

Our Observations

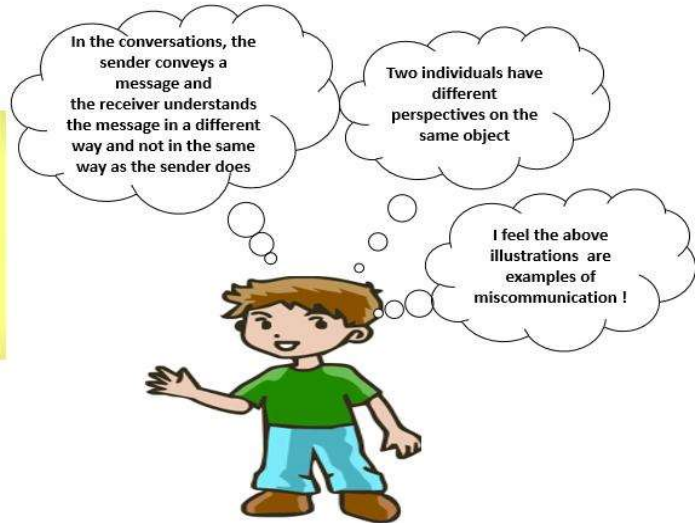
Green-Ag Project
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Failure to convey the message adequately, failure to understand it properly, and failure to use proper tools



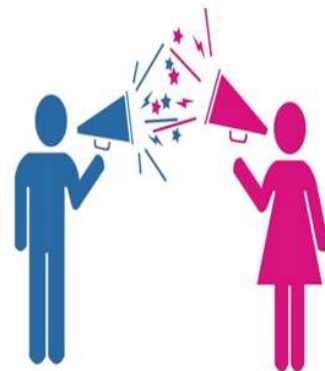
Sender

Receiver



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Before we start wondering how to get our intended message conveyed across, let's first understand what communication is all about !



What is Communication?

Green-Ag Project
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- Sharing of intended information between different individuals or group of individuals by speaking, writing, or using some other medium.

Need of Communication Strategy

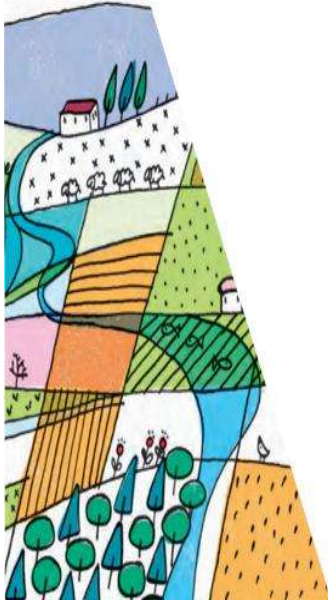
Green-Ag Project
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- How best the Green-Ag project can communicate, coordinate, and implement to its diverse stakeholders to achieve project goals.
- To create maximum impact.
- It also helps clarify what staff, time and resources are needed, and how to use them



Components of communication strategy

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop



- Audiences
- Objective and its approach
- Key messages
- Communication channels
- Effectiveness
- Work plan

Group Activity

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Key Activities	Priority stakeholder/ audience	Audience characteristic (Role, location, education, source of Information)	Communication objective	Message	Tools/channels
FPIC					
Landscape Assessment					
Value chain					
TSG meeting					
Village Council Support Unit					

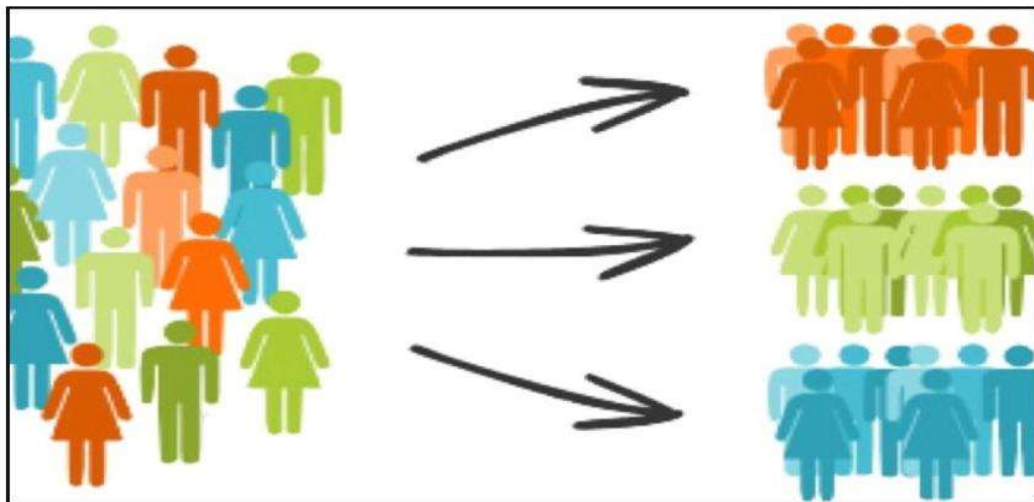
Analysis of Audiences

In our Project's Context, who is our Audiences?



Whom to talk to?

We need to segment our target audiences in different categories



Prioritize your audiences with the help of the below matrix

Top priority (Must communicate)	Second priority (Advisable to communicate)
Third priority (Nice to communicate)	Bottom priority (Not necessary to communicate)

GROUP WORK (10 MINUTES)

Who is our top audiences?

Make a list



Who is our audiences?

- State: Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Forest, Dept. of Animal Husbandry;
- Dept. of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj etc.
- District: District Collector, TSG members, KVK, Representative of the National park/wildlife sanctuary etc.
- Landscape level: Panchayat/VC, Farmers, women farmers, Livestock keepers, Tribal, Indigenous people, Community Institutions like Biodiversity management committee; Community Resource Persons (CRP); SHGs; Women Groups; Intermediaries etc.



Prioritizations of audience

Top Priority: Must communicate (Ex. Donor, FAO-India, MoAFW, State Govt., District collector, Landscape community, Media etc.)

Second Priority: Advisable to communicate (Civil Society, Academic institutions, Intermediaries etc.)

Third Priority: Nice to communicate (Local activists, Groups interested in project subject, Teachers etc.)

Bottom Priority: Not necessary to communicate (People not concerned about issues or subject)

Define the audience's characteristics

Role in the Project

Education

Role in the post-project

Language

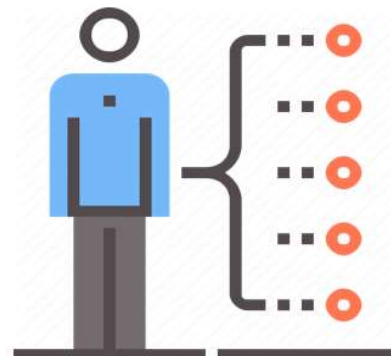
Existing Knowledge and Current Practices

Current source of information



GROUP WORK (15 MINUTES)

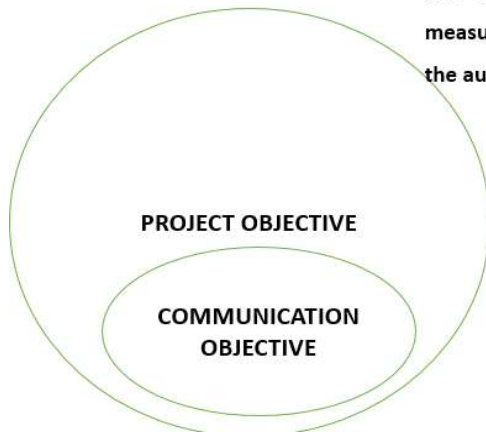
Characteristics of your Audience
(Role, location, education, language,
Source of Information, need of
information)



Communication Objective

We need to decide on our communication objectives

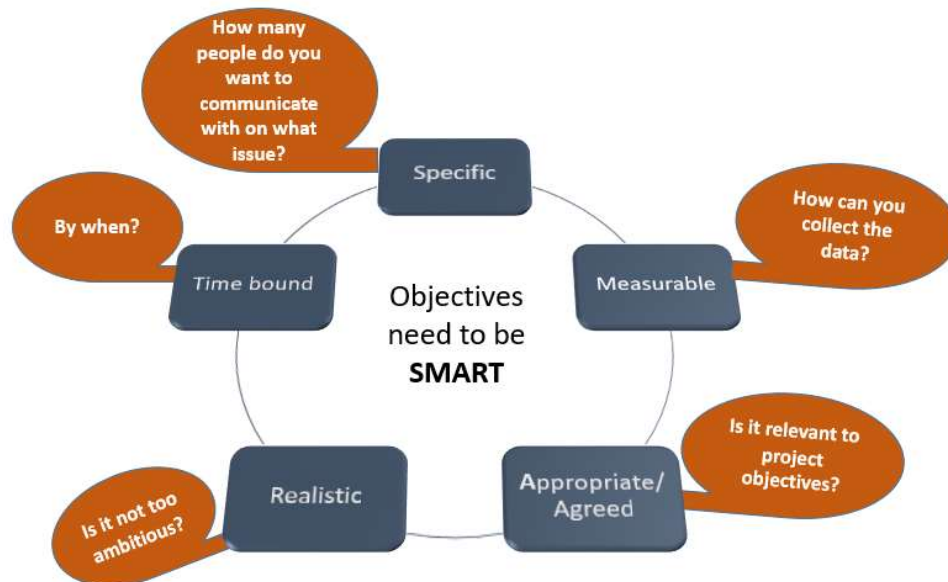
- Not necessarily all the audiences will be interested in knowing the overall project objective
- The communication objective should be more specific, measurable and time bound in line with the interests of the audience



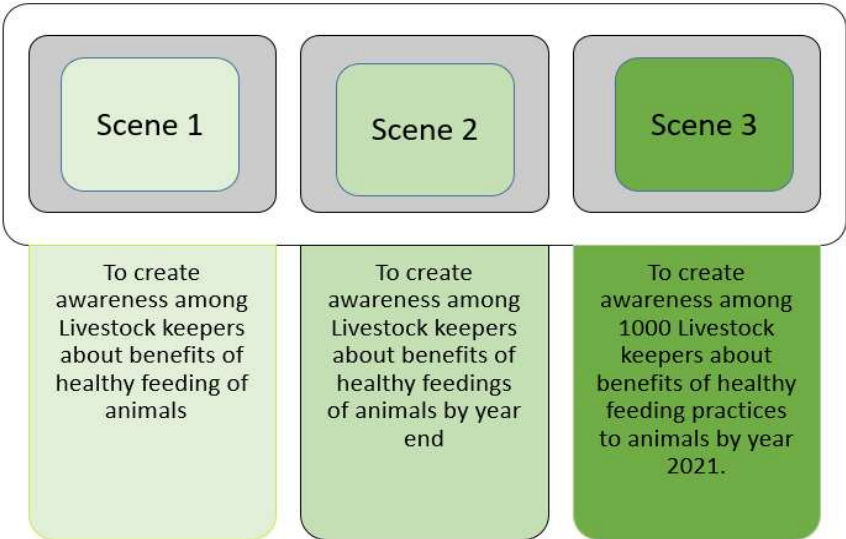
I don't understand by what is this sustainable agriculture all about. How does this concern me in anyway?

These people say that my current practices are not good and will not fetch me continuous income in the long run. Why can't they talk about how can I improve my crop yield and increase my income

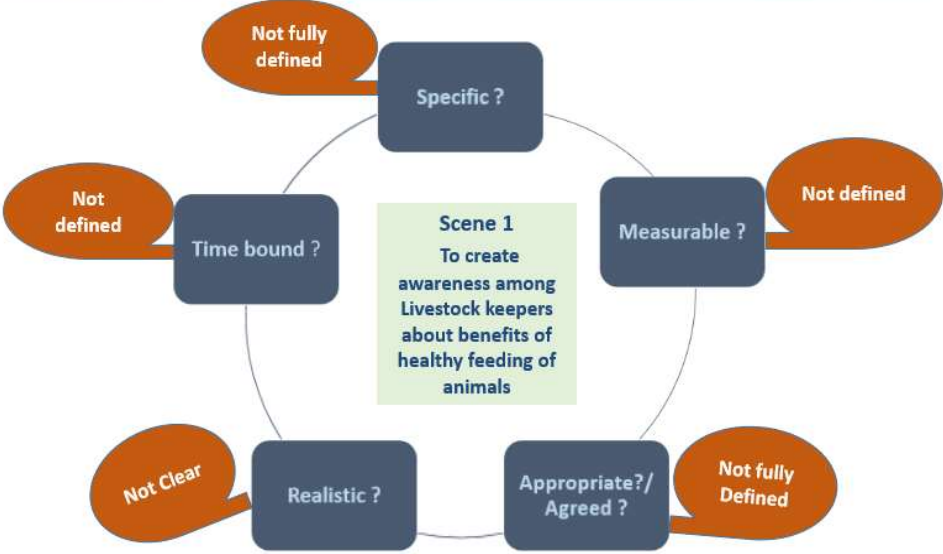
Tips to formulate Objectives



Examples of Objectives

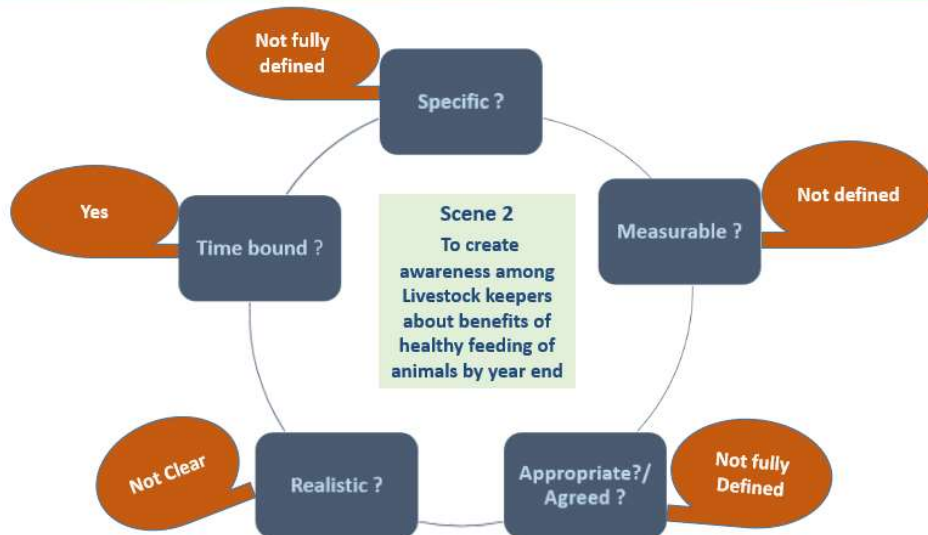


Is the Objective Smart ?



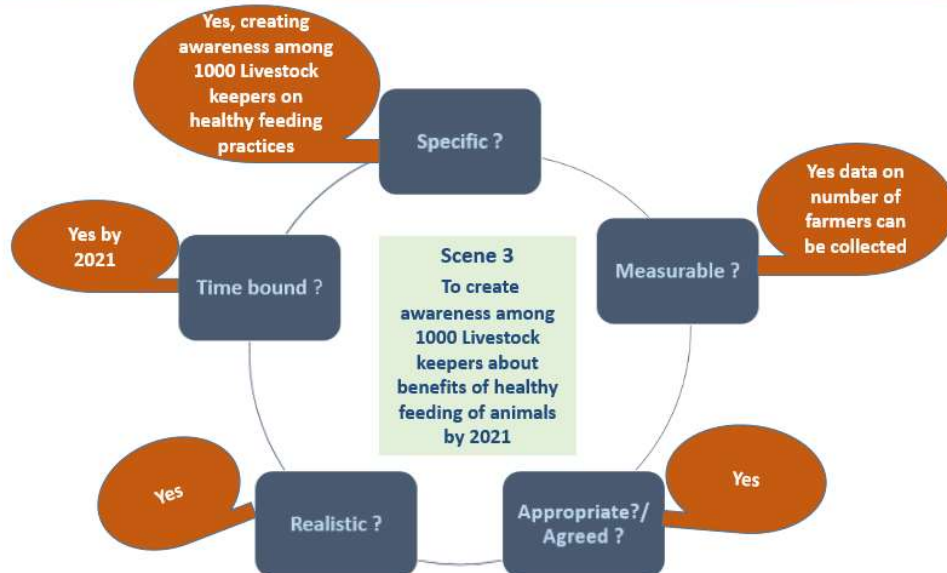
Is the Objective Smart ?

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Is the Objective Smart ?

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Converting a SMART Objective to Message

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Example: Converting an objective to a set of messages for a specific audience
(livestock keepers in this case)

To create awareness among 1000 Livestock keepers about benefit of healthy feeding of animals by 2021

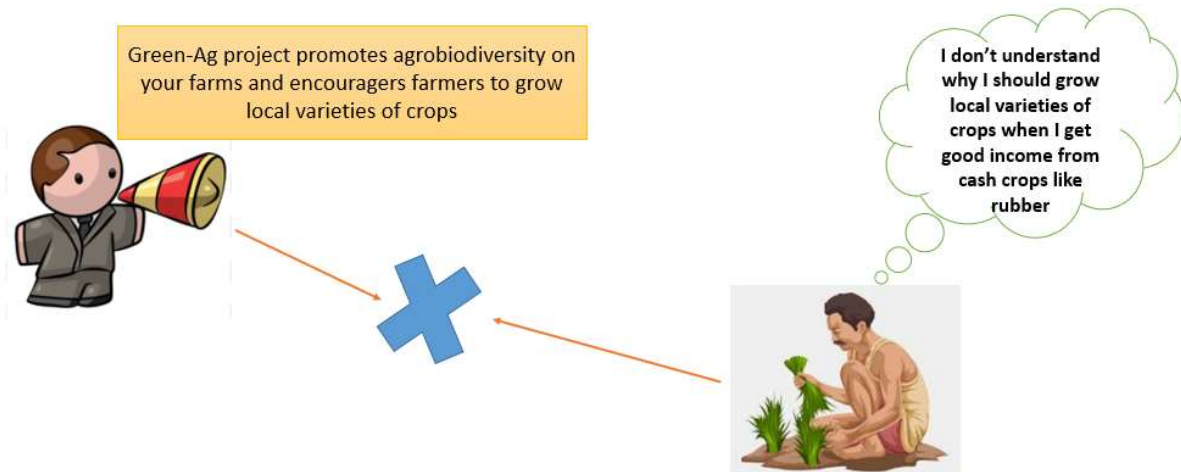
Weak animals are not worthy enough !

Healthy animals means a wealthy family !

Development of messages

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

A typical scenario of a message which fails to catch the interests of the farmers



Development of Key messages

Message should match your audience interest and your objectives:

- Match the language and style to your audience
- Give the audience information they can use
- Identify good/successful stories
- Reinforce positive messages which audience already know
- Create a snappy slogan (make it memorable)
- Use of good presentations (good visual design, good audio-visuals)
- Tie your message with something which people can relate to
- Give audience some task to do



GROUP WORK (15 MINUTES)

Objective and Message for your Audience



Communication channels

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State Project Inception Workshop



Mass Media

TV, Newspaper, Magazine,
Radio



Print Media

Books, brochures, pamphlets,
calendars, diaries, newsletters



Outdoor Media

Banner, Billboard, signboard,
roadside advertisements



Online Media

Website updates; e-mail alert;
SMS; e-newsletters; Multimedia



Social Media

Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn,
Messaging App



One to one channel

Training, meeting,
demonstrations

Group Activity

Green-Ag Project
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ACTIVITIES (10 MINUTES)

Make a list of media of your region
and state. Which media you choose
to disseminate message you
prepared?



Taking a message to target audience to achieve objective depends on following factors:

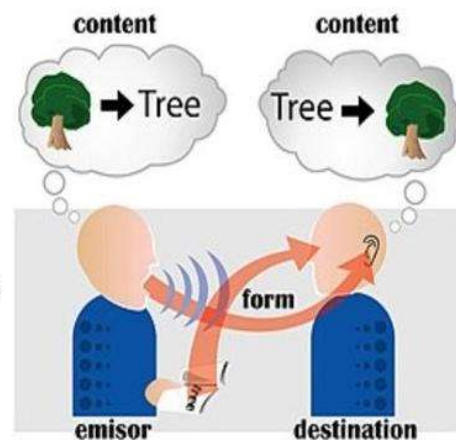
- **Audience** (Different channels can be used to reach different audiences. Well-educated audiences need printed, technical information they can refer to, audio-visual for semi-illiterate/illiterate etc.)
- **Message** (A technical message cannot be suitable for Radio medium. A written manual with visual elements would be better)
- **Cost-effectiveness** (depends on expected reach out, options available)
- **Repeating a message and using mix of several channels**



Effectiveness

Communication effectiveness can also be measured on following:

- Number of media coverage in local media, State media, National media in a quarter/half a year;
- Number of households adopting good practices in & outside landscape area;
- Number of participation and activities of Eco clubs;
- Number of success stories;
- Number of regular publications like 4-8 pages magazines, brochures, Human-interest stories, training manuals etc.



Annual/periodic work plan at different stages of the implementation of the project:

- The channels you will use for each audience

For example: Press releases, video, annual report, newsletter, website...

- The number of outputs planned for the year

How many press releases, how many videos...

- A calendar of activities


When each output should be ready, and a timetable for producing each item

- Who is responsible for producing each item:


Existing staff, part-timers, or contractors




Annexure 18: Green Landscape Approach



gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



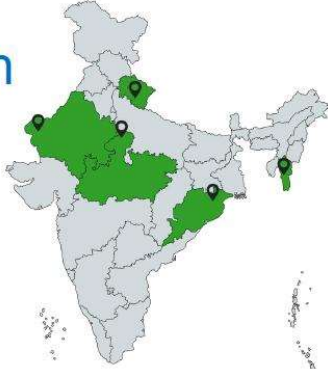
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government Of India








Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

The GREEN Landscape Approach

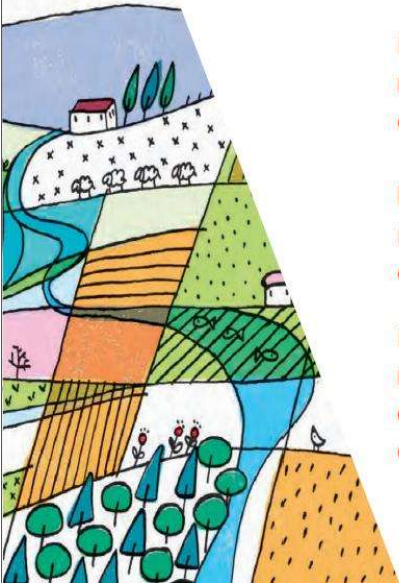
**Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for
Global Environmental Benefits and the
Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest
Landscapes**





Implementing the Landscape Approach means

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop



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 approach enhances the **productivity** and **resilience** of natural, production and social systems **to climate change and other drivers of change** and **diversifies options**.

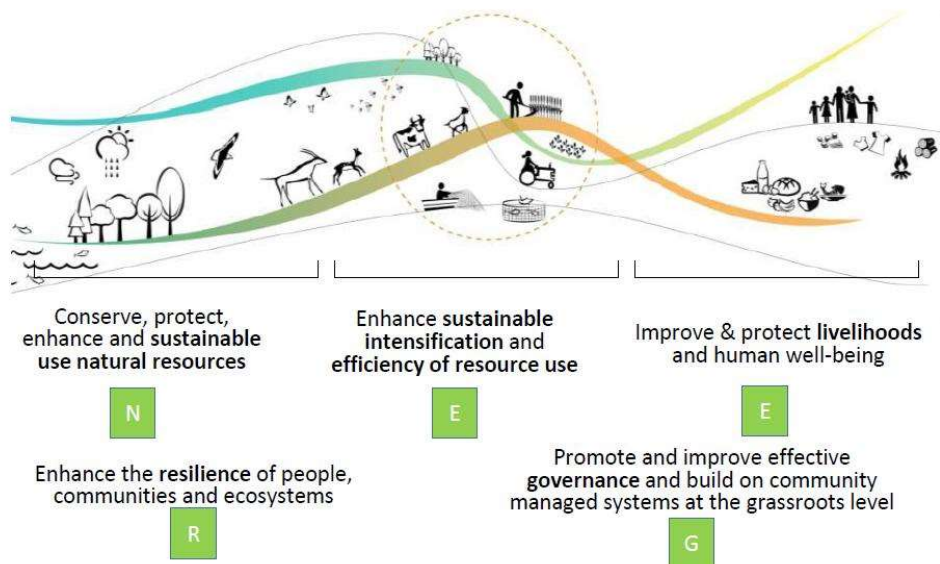
Fundamentals of the Green Landscape Approach

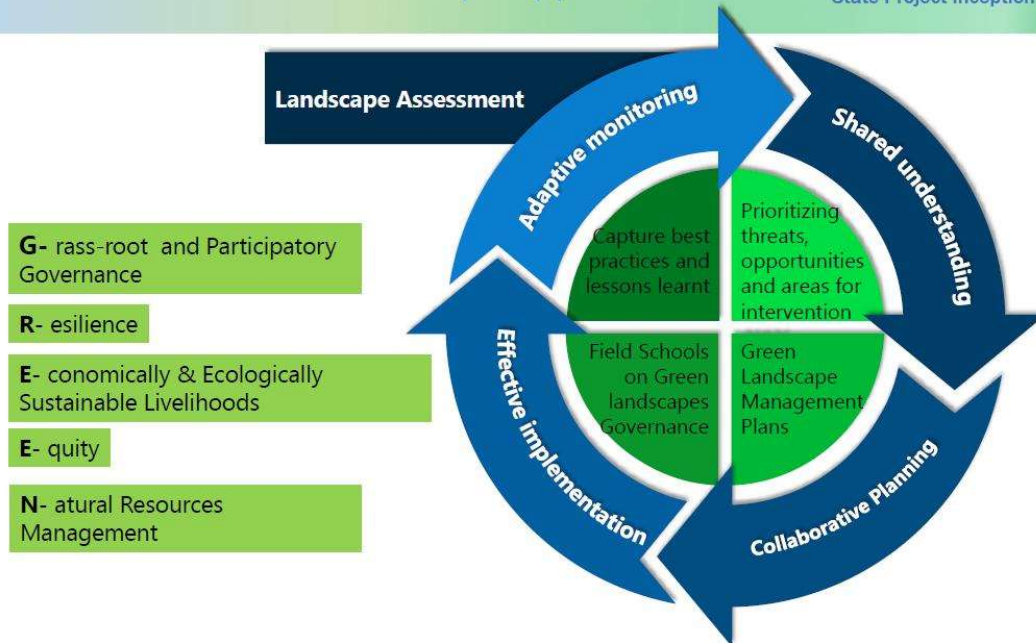
Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop



Implementing the landscape approach: components

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop





Landscape Assessment

What is Landscape Assessment?

Participatory assessments for improved resource planning and informed decision-making

First activity in project implementation.



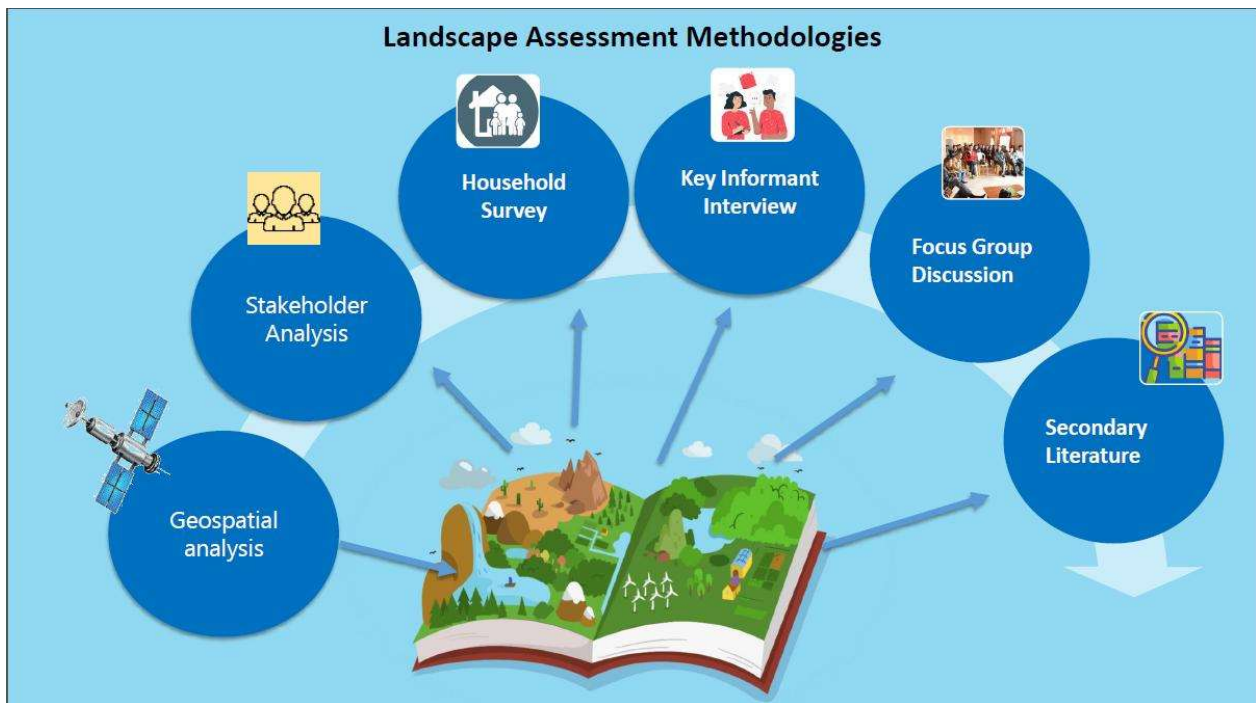
Overview of Landscape Assessment

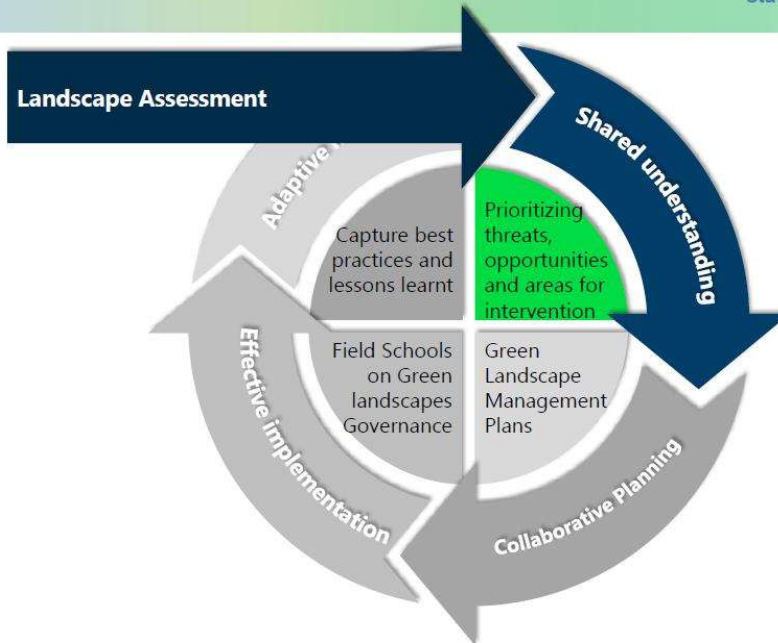
Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Key thematic areas for Landscape Assessment

Key methodologies for Landscape Assessment

Key learnings from Landscape Assessment

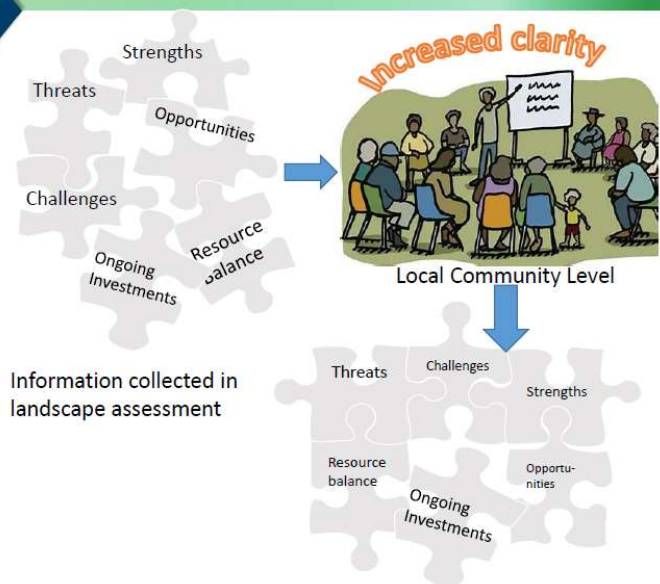


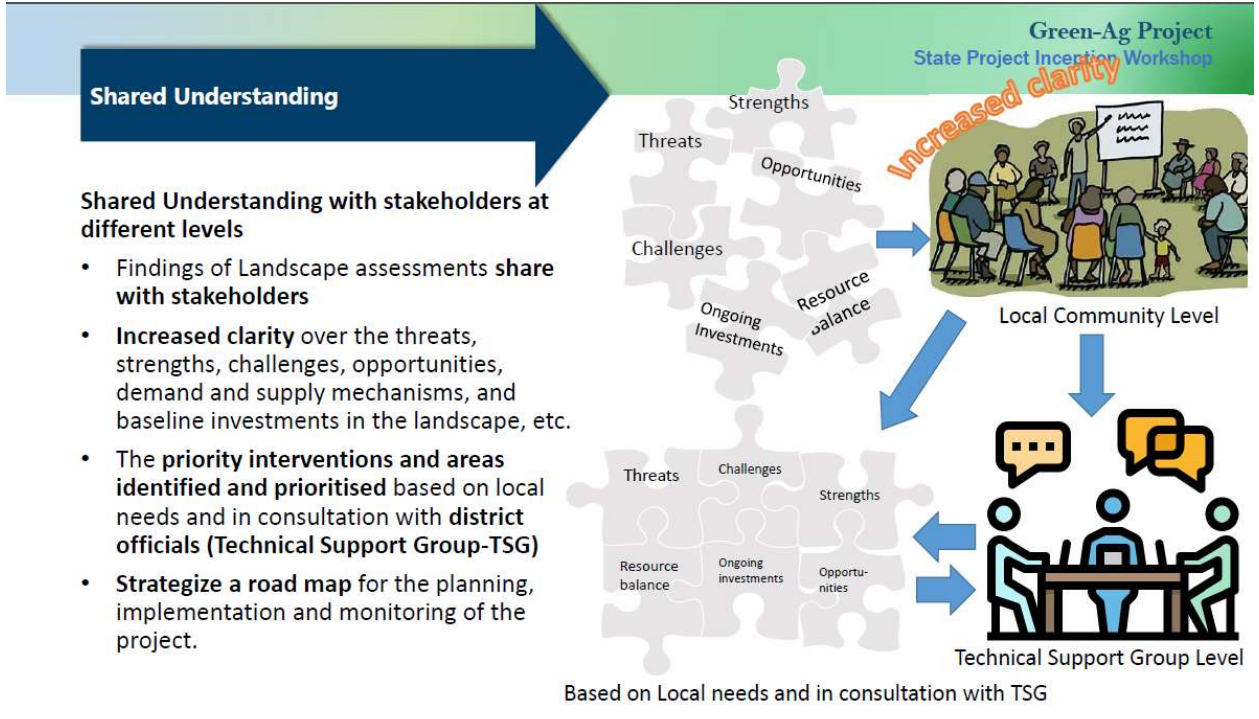
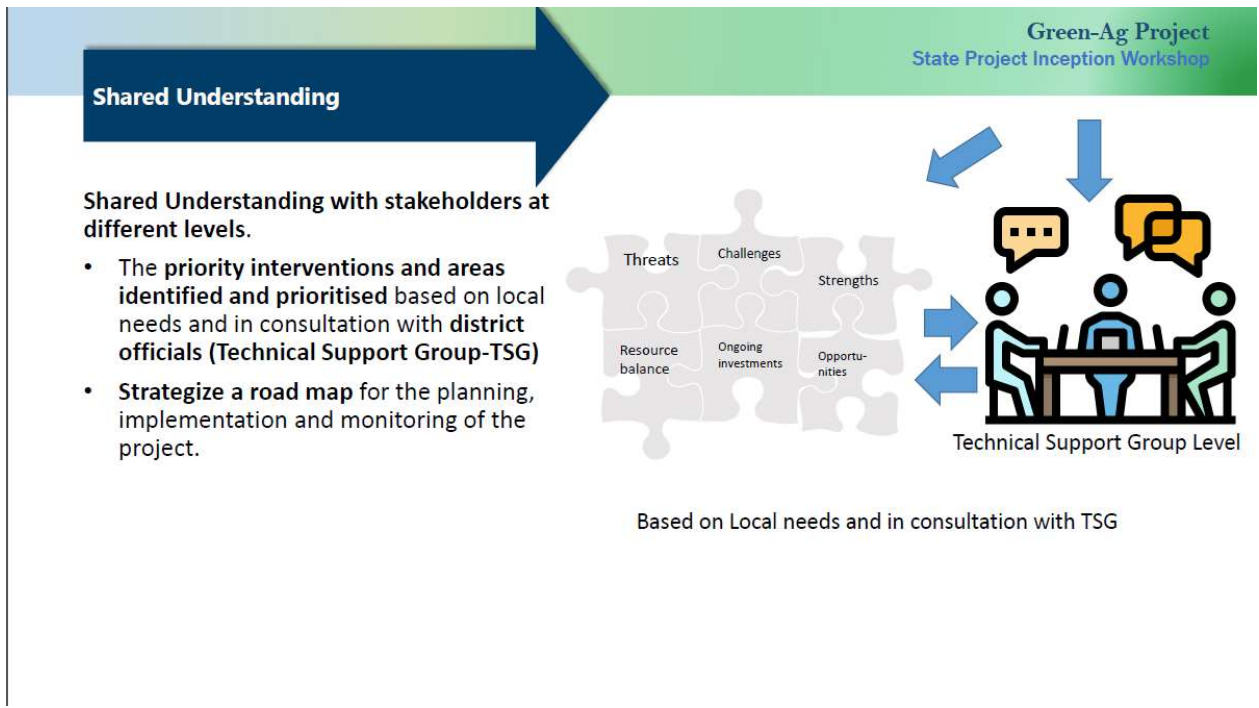


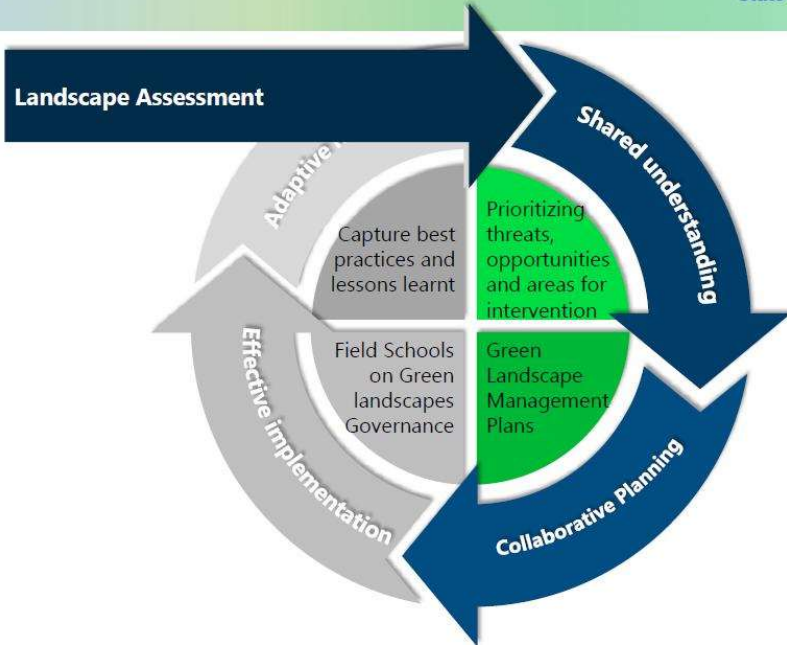
Shared Understanding

Shared Understanding with stakeholders at different levels

- Findings of Landscape assessments share with stakeholders
- **Increased clarity** over the threats, strengths, challenges, opportunities, demand and supply mechanisms, and **baseline investments** in the landscape, etc.



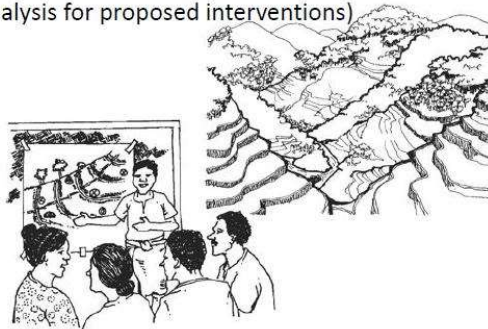




Collaborative Planning

C. Collaborative planning for management strategies and action plans

- Participatory planning and incorporating of community interest in for priority zones (micro plans)
- Review and prioritize management approaches and (Eg. Cost benefit analysis for proposed interventions)



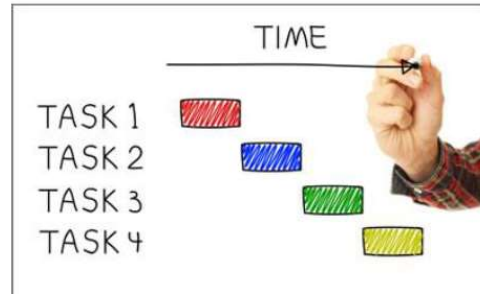
Intervention / Area	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7
1. Agroforestry								
Agroforestry on terraced land	●	●				●	●	
Agroforestry on non-terraced land	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Farmer-managed natural regeneration	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2. Woodlots for biomass production								
New large / commercial (>2ha) woodlots	?		●	●	●			
New domestic (>2ha) woodlots	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Improved management of small woodlots	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Improved charcoal production	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Improved cook stoves	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Priority ● first-level priority ● second-level priority ● third-level priority ? to be confirmed

Collaborative Planning

C. Collaborative planning for management strategies and action plans

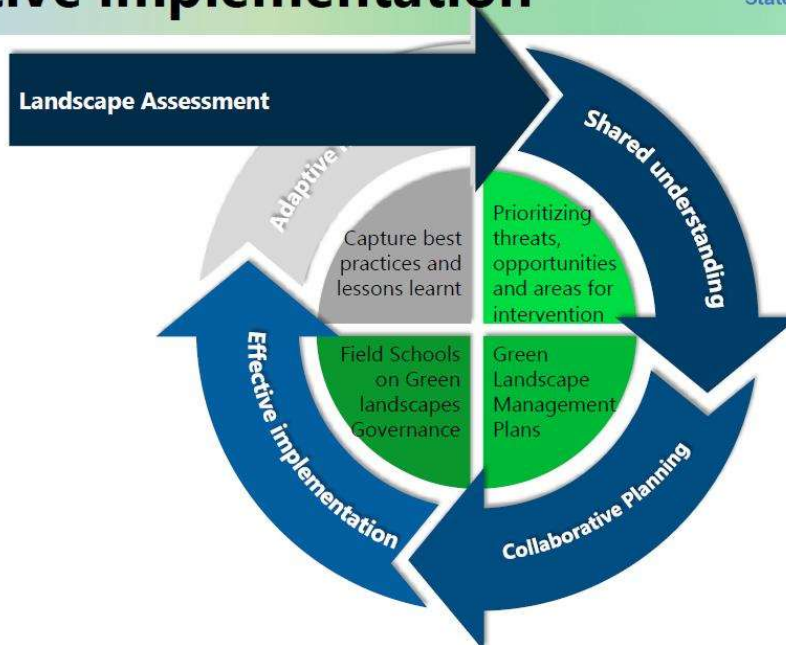
- Converge with **ongoing government initiatives**
- Finalize management strategies and action plans, which includes the convergence plan, intervention work plan with timelines



Example Convergence plan

Activity	Government Initiatives	Co-finance
Example 1.: Mizo Chilli value chain	MoVCD	xxxxxx INR
Example 2.: Watershed management in Village1	Watershed Development Component (PMKSY)	xxxxxx INR
Example 3.: Watershed management in village 2	MGNREGS	xxxxxx INR

Effective implementation



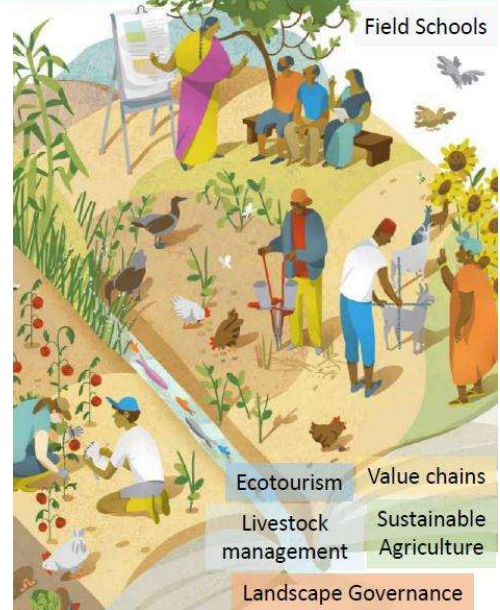
Effective implementation

D. Effective implementation

- Capacity enhancement through **Farmer Field Schools**
- **Establish a monitoring system** at VC level and landscape levels,



Set up monitoring system at VC and Landscape levels



Effective implementation

D. Effective implementation

- **Project implementation in convergence with existing schemes**
- **Engagement with Technical Support Group (TSG) and Village Council Support Unit (VCSU) in the Landscape**



1. Name of project & PIA
2. Activity & Date of Photograph : Farm Pond (9 June 2017)
3. Location
4. Amount
5. GPS

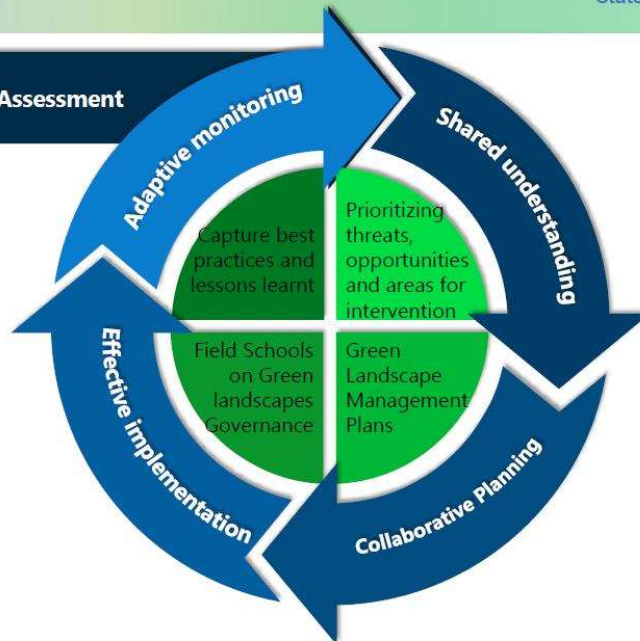


Example: farm pond from PMKSY in organic farm (Green-Ag project)

Example of convergence with MGNREGS in Green-Ag activities

Engage with VCSU & TSG for effective implementation

Landscape Assessment



Adaptive Monitoring

E. Monitoring for adaptive management and accountability

- Ensure regular **feedback and effective grievance redressal mechanism**
- Ensure **monitoring** of Green Landscape Plan **Implementation & convergence with Government scheme** is in place.
- In a community platform- **Share progress** of implementation challenges, good practices and learnings and subsequent plan.



Feedback and Grievance Redressal Mechanism

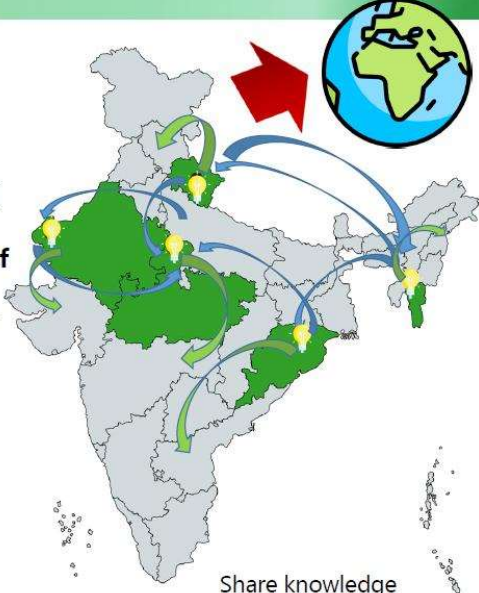



Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Adaptive Monitoring

E. Monitoring for adaptive management and accountability


- **Establish a Knowledge exchange platform** for project agencies and personnel and information platform for local community.
- National and State level project **monitoring and review of lessons learnt.**
- **Share knowledge** – at the landscape level, between other project landscapes, nationally and internationally





KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM

Knowledge exchange platform



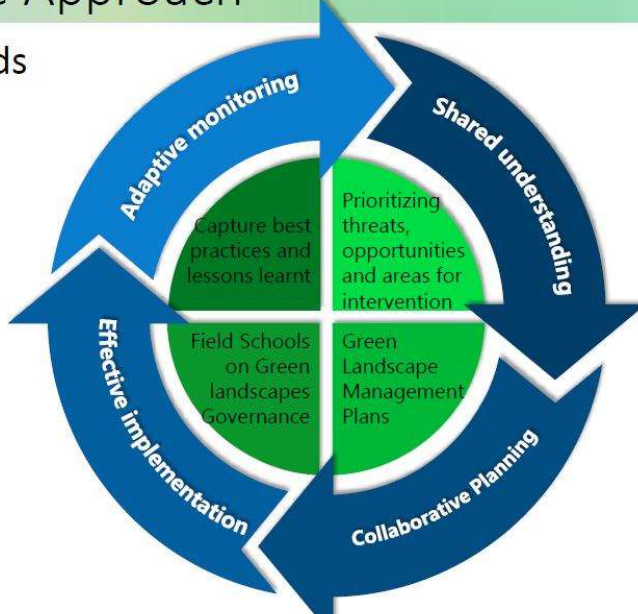
Monitoring and review lessons learnt

Share knowledge

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Landscape Approach

Year 2 onwards



Adaptive monitoring

Capture best practices and lessons learnt

Shared understanding

Prioritizing threats, opportunities and areas for intervention

Effective implementation

Field Schools on Green landscapes Governance

Collaborative Planning

Green Landscape Management Plans

Annexure 19: Green-Ag Operation Management: Procurement, Reports and Monitoring



Green-Ag: GCP/IND/183/GFF Operation Management : Procurement, Record Keeping, Monitoring and Reporting



Project Inception Workshop

Green-Ag Project

Question for participants

To start with

Imagine you have moved to a new city and would like to setup your own house.

What all has to be done to start with and manage a house?

Operation Management

Similarly for implementing and managing projects certain necessary functions have to be performed that is operation management. So what are the necessary functions?

3



4

Operational Partner Agreement (OPA)

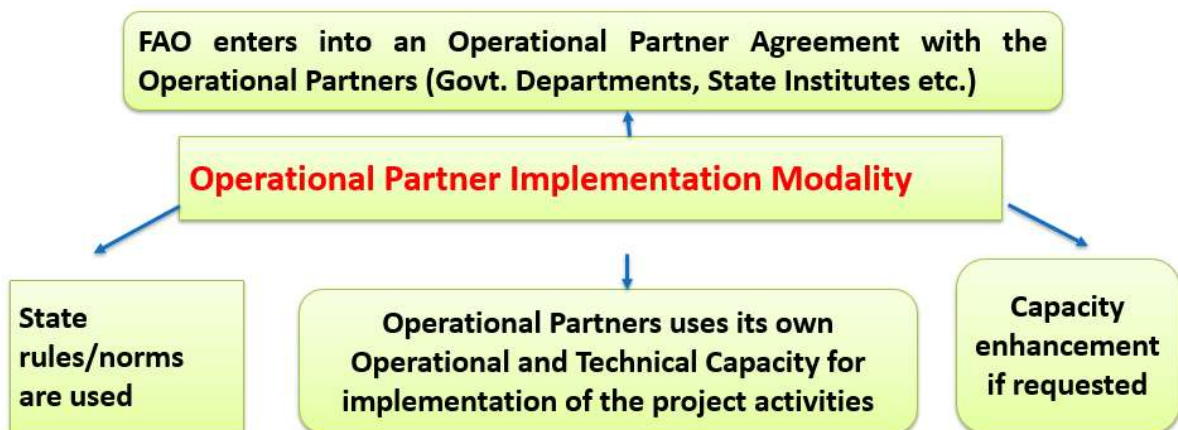
For implementation of project activities, we require a formal agreement to be signed.

So FAO has entered into an agreement with the Department of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry). That is the OPA.



5

What is special about OPA/OPIM?



6

Operational Partners' responsibilities

Manages funds
day-to-day

Applies own rules and procedures
for implementation of agreed
project components

Uses its own capacity for
implementation of agreed
project components

Delivers agreed results and
provides timely reporting for
agreed project components

7

Staff Management

- All the recruitments have been completed under SPMU/GLIU.
- Regarding other HR rules like leaves, office holidays, office timings the Operational Partner may decide based on STATE HR rules/policies

Attendance register

Leave approval process

Leave Register



8

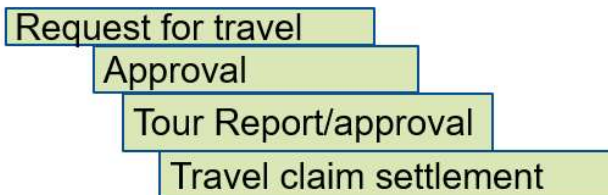
Do you have the state government rules/norms regarding leaves, travel entitlements, holidays, office timings, etc? at SPMU and GLIU office? If not available, please start collecting these informations and upload these in the MIS system that is being developed.

9

Travel Management

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

Process could be



10

Please tell me what all files you have created so far?

Are you maintaining soft copies of all documents? If not please start scanning all the documents, including approvals, letters, agreements and maintain the scanned copies as well

11

Record Keeping

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

Procurements	Recruitments	Trainings
Contracts	Trainings	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

12

PROCUREMENT

WHAT STEPS YOU WILL FOLLOW IF YOU HAVE TO PURCHASE A TELEVISION FOR YOUR HOUSE?

13

- Plan the amount within which we have to buy.
 - We look for latest models? Specifications
 - Survey the prices in online, offline mode
 - Finalize the model based on the price, quality, guarantee etc.
- Similarly it is done in projects but following Government rules, best value for money etc.
-

14

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

15

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.



16

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.



17

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



18

Please request the Department to share the
State Government Procurement
rules/norms/process if not available with you

Why do we need reports?

Reporting

Instrument for tracking project progress and expenditures towards achieving results in accordance with Annual Work Plan & Budget

21

Reporting



22

Progress and Financial Reporting

SPMU/GLIU will generate reports from MIS system in the format shared, adding details as required and finalise the reports in coordination with the OP

Progress and financial reports	Due Date
1 August to 31 January	10 February
1 February to 31 July	10 August



23

Project Implementation and Cofinancing Reporting

SPMU/GLIU will generate reports from MIS system in the format shared, adding details as required and finalise the reports in coordination with the OP

PIR and Cofinancing reports	Due Date
1 July to 31 May	10 June



24

Other Reports to be prepared

- Annual Workplan Budget to be prepared by the Operational Partner/SPMU & GLIU which has to be approved by SSC
- Advance payment request for release of 6 monthly payments by FAO [OPA Annex 4](#)
- Procurement plan for six months

All formats have been shared along with the Operational Partner Agreement

25

Monitoring



26

Annexure 20: Green-Ag: Financial Management

gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

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


Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



FINANCE BUDGETING AND REPORTING

Green-Ag Project

GREEN AG-PROJECT BUDGET HEADS



```
graph TD; TRAINING --> STAFF_COST[STAFF COST]; CONTRACT --> TRAVEL; EXPANDEBLE_PRO[EXPANDEBLE PROCUREMENT] --> NON_EXPANDEBLE_PRO[NON-EXPANDEBLE PROCUREMENT]; GOE[GOE-GENERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE]; TRAINING --> CONTRACT; CONTRACT --> EXPANDEBLE_PRO; EXPANDEBLE_PRO --> GOE; STAFF_COST --> TRAVEL; TRAVEL --> NON_EXPANDEBLE_PRO; NON_EXPANDEBLE_PRO --> GOE;
```

The diagram illustrates the budget heads for a Green Ag-Project. It features a flowchart on the left and a piggy bank illustration on the right. The flowchart shows a hierarchy of budget categories: TRAINING leads to STAFF COST; CONTRACT leads to TRAVEL; EXPANDEBLE PROCUREMENT leads to NON-EXPANDEBLE PROCUREMENT; and GOE-GENERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE is the final category. Arrows indicate the flow from left to right and top to bottom. The piggy bank illustration shows a hand placing puzzle pieces (representing budget items) into it, with various icons like a tractor, a house, and a microphone floating above it.

WHAT IS THE...



EXPANDEBLE ITEMS

Purchase of all consumable items e.g. Office Stationery, Printing, Maintenance supplies, etc.



NON-EXPANDEBLE ITEMS

Purchase of all long-term usages' items e.g. Vehicle, communication equipment, computer, Electrical equipment and furniture etc



GOE

All administrative or project support expenditure e.g. Office Rent, Office maintenance, Utility bills (Electricity & Water), Communication, Internet charges etc.

ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET



The operational partner must have to develop an annual work plan at the beginning of the year in line with the approved activities and in consultation with all project staff working at different levels in SPMU and GLIU.

The allocation for resources (budget) for the year must align with original budget. it should not increase with total budget.

ESSENTIAL PART OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT



ACCOUNTING
RECORDS



FINANCIAL
PLANNING



INTERNAL
CONTROL



FINANCIAL
MONITORING

ACCOUNTING RECORD



Accounting records are all the documentation and books involved in the preparation of financial statements e.g. Payment voucher, Bills etc.



FINANCIAL PLANNING

Financial planning is the task of determining how a project will afford to achieve its strategic goals and objectives. The **Financial Plan** describes each of the activities, resources, equipment and materials that are needed to achieve these objectives, as well as the timeframes involved.

INTERNAL CONTROL

Internal controls are the mechanisms, rules, and procedures implemented by a organization to ensure the integrity of financial and accounting information.

Program Strategy

Transaction Process

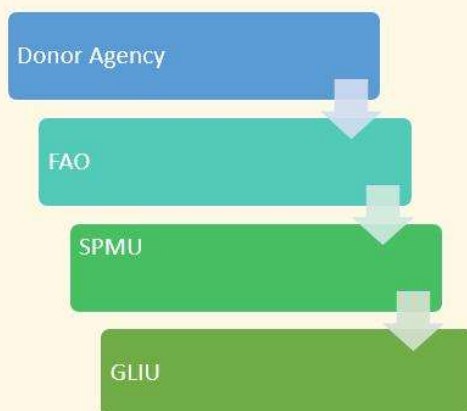
Financial Reporting

FINANCIAL MONITORING



Financial monitoring of the project concerns comparing the actual costs to the planned costs in the project budget

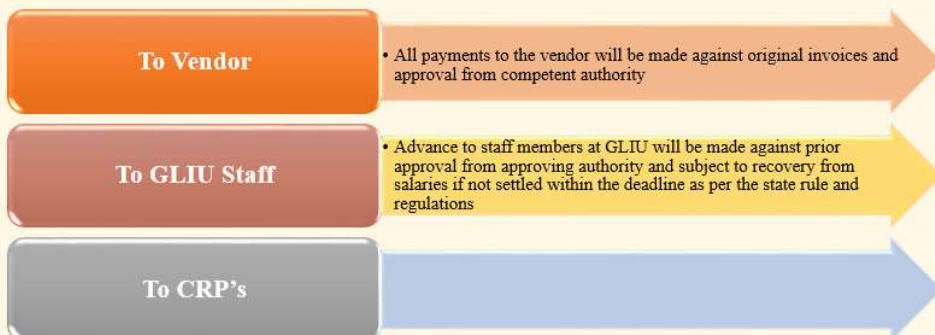
DISBURSEMENT



PAYMENT BY SPMU



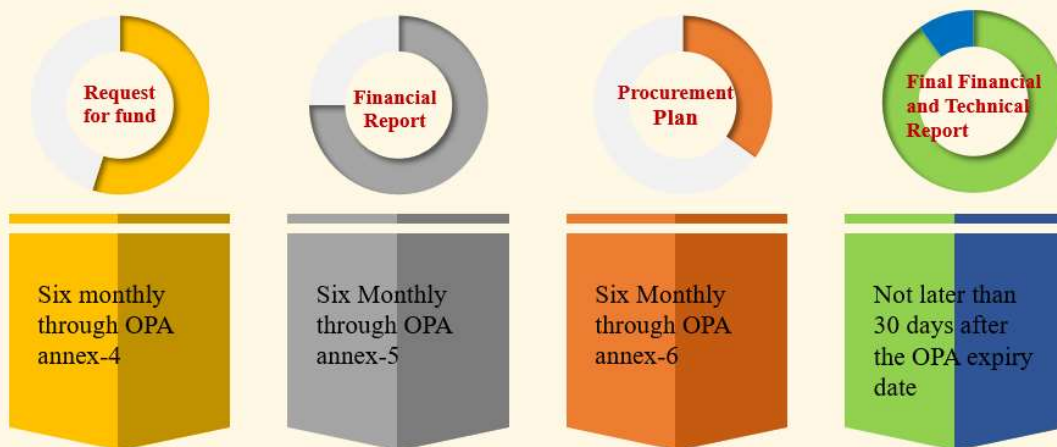
DISBURSEMENT BY GLIU:



Continue

Store Management:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per State Government Rules • All the assets/non expandable procurement should be assigned a unique code • Physical verification of goods procured as per State Government Rules at least once in a year.
Bank Account:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank reconciliation to be done on a monthly basis and records kept • Cash book and other related registers to be maintained as per State Government Rules
Petty Cash:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash disbursement should be avoided and not beyond the limit prescribed by State Government
Record Keeping:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All records of the projects are to be maintained separately for such period as required by law. • The SMPU/GLIU finance staff should prepare a stamp stating "Project Code" and affix it on all the original bills, vouchers etc. • The Original vouchers with supporting documents shall be kept at SPMU only • The SPMU and GLIU shall keep accurate and up to date records and documents in respect of all expenditure incurred with the funds provided by FAO.

REPORTING



AUDIT



→ The operational partner's will be audited every year by the independent third party audit firms

→ The auditor will determine if funds transferred to the OP are used for intended purpose, in accordance with the approved work plan and signed OPA

→ The Auditor will provide independent opinion on the financial statement, reviews the effectiveness of internal control



MAMIT TEAM

District Agriculture Office, Mamit District, Mizoram



LUNGLEI TEAM

District Agriculture Office, Lunglei District, Mizoram



CRP giving feedback



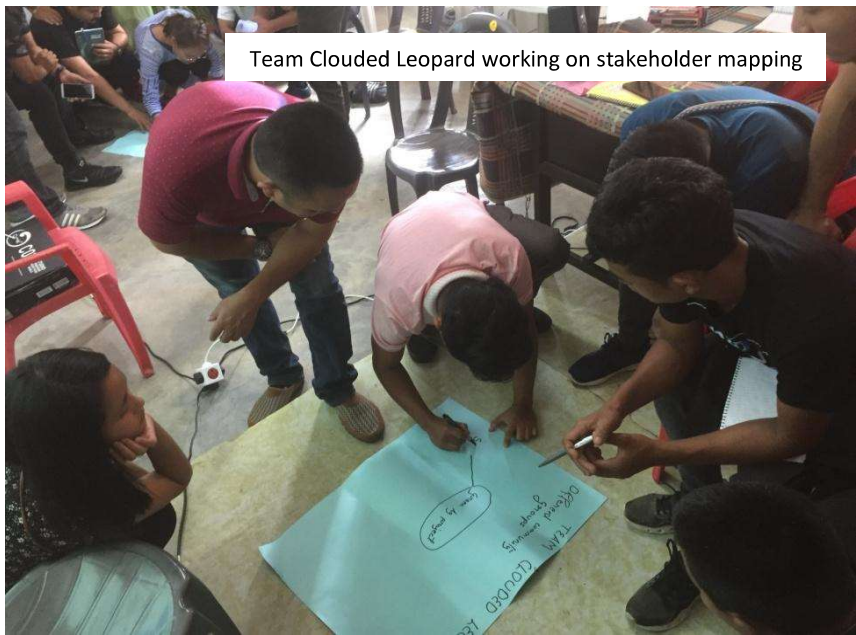
Lunglei team observing presentation



DSO, Mamit awarding the quiz winner (Team Clouded Leopard)



Team Tiger brainstorming



Team Clouded Leopard working on stakeholder mapping



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
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www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in*