



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP)
Country (ies):	India
Project Title:	Green-Ag: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/IND/183/GFF
GEF ID:	9243
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi Focal Area
Project Executing Partners:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Madhya Pradesh Operational Partner: Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh 2. Mizoram Operational Partner: Department of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry), Government of Mizoram 3. Odisha Operational Partner: Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension (IMAGE), Government of Odisha 4. Rajasthan Operational Partner: Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan 5. Uttarakhand Operational Partner: Department of Watershed Development, Government of Uttarakhand
Project Duration:	7 years
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	Details submitted in 1 st PIR

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	May 18, 2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:	April 1, 2019
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	March 31, 2026
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	
Actual Implementation End Date³:	

¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 33 558 716
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	USD 868.39 million
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	3,563,930
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	US\$ 622 454.87

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	The last meeting of National Project Monitoring Committee (NPMC) was held on 16 June 2021. National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) was to be apprised with the record of proceedings.
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	September 2022
Actual Mid-term review date:	N/A
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	No
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	December 2025
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	No
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	No

⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

⁶ The MTR should take place about half point between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date.

⁷ Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date.

⁸ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also, projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	MS
Overall implementation progress rating:	MS
Overall risk rating:	Moderate

Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	2 nd PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Mr. R.B. Sinha, Project Director, Green-Ag Project	Rakesh.Sinha@fao.org
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Budget Holder	Mr. Tomio Shichiri, FAO Representative in India	Tomio.Shichiri@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officers	Mr. Sameer Karki, Technical Officer, CBC Mr. Chris Dirkmaat, Executive Officer, CBC	Sameer.Karki@fao.org Chris.Dirkmaat@fao.org

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s): <i>To catalyse transformative change of India's agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits (GEBs) and conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes</i>						
Outcome 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 Global	1. Number of new policy recommendations approved by multi-stakeholder platforms of policy makers to strengthen agroecological approach in agriculture and allied sectors at national and State levels	0	3	12 (at least 2 per State and 2 at the national level)	0	Satisfactory (S) (Planned from Project Year 3 (PY3) onwards. Considering the impact of COVID-19 on field-level interactions, Project Management strategically initiated Policy Dialogues with relevant national and state entities in PY2. And there are some tangible results)

⁹ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

¹⁰ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

Environmental Benefits (GEBs) across landscapes of highest conservation concern	2. Number of national and state plans to continue Green Landscape approach at five landscapes and expand beyond project targeted landscapes endorsed by multi-stakeholders and with financing committed	0	0	6 (1 national and 5 state)	0	N/A (Planned in PY6)
	3. Number of Protected Areas in five target landscapes with landscape level threat reduction monitoring protocols and indicators (such as hunting, encroachment) integrated into protected area management and monitoring in five target landscapes	0	3	7 (Desert National Park, Corbett, Rajaji, Similipal, Chambal, Dampa and Thorangtlang)	0	Satisfactory (S) (Planned from PY2 onwards. Project has initiated discussions for establishment of real-time threat reduction monitoring protocols with the State Forest Departments)

Outcome 1.2. Cross-sectoral knowledge management and decision-making systems at national and state levels to support development and implementation of agro-ecological approaches at landscape levels that deliver global environmental benefits as well as socioeconomic benefits enhanced	4. Number of stories published in newspapers and other media reports on Green Landscape approach, highlighting the importance of agroecological approaches in the agriculture sector for multiple benefits (within the 5 states and at the national level)	0	15	At least 30 including national and state level	31	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
	5. Number of local plans (including Gram Panchayat (GP)/Village Council (VC)/ Community level) developed based on spatial decision support systems in five landscapes	0	8	At least 20	0	Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU) (Planned from PY2 onwards) The progress on SDSS is as follows: - Framework for SDSS has been developed, mapping of data sources has been done, data has been partially procured from relevant sources and SDSS will be

						<p>functional by October 21.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussions are underway with Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) to host the SDSS on a government server for long-term sustainability. - ToR for hiring consultant to draft a concept note for development of DSS in all five project landscapes.
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	6.Number of lessons learnt reports published on different themes (environmental, economic, social) documenting relevant lessons learnt	0	3	12	0	N/A (Planned from PY2 onwards. Documentation of “best-practices” and lessons learnt will be undertaken after the implementation of Green Landscape Management Plans)
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	7.Number of Green Landscape management plans promoting agroecological 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 and under implementation by stakeholders	0	5 plans covering 350 000 Ha	5 plans covering at least 1 800 000 ha	0	Marginally Satisfactory (MS) (Planned from PY2 onwards. Work on landscape assessment - Geospatial Analysis, Biodiversity, Social, Value Chain Analysis has been initiated all the project sites)

Green Landscape Management Plans developed and under implementation for target landscapes	8. Number of district level agencies using Green Landscape plans to realign multi-sectoral investments in project areas	0	15	25 (at least 5 in each Landscape)	0	N/A (Planned from PY2 onwards. To be initiated immediately after completion of the landscape assessments. And, will be part of the package of Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs))
	9. Amount of Government's agriculture sector investment at district levels realigned to support objectives of Green Landscape plans in five landscapes per annum	0	To be determined up on completion of Landscape Assessment/ Approval of Green Landscape Management Plans.	To be determined up on approval of Green Landscape Management Plans.	0	N/A (Planned from PY2 onwards. Will be determined when the Green Landscape Management Plans are finalized)
Outcome 2.2: Households and communities able and incentivized to engage in agro-ecological practices that deliver	10. Number of households that have adopted sustainable agriculture practices on their farms, including agrobiodiversity conservation measures	0	10 500	Rajasthan: 3 162 Odisha: 37 500 Uttarakhand:14 700 Mizoram: 5 490 Madhya Pradesh: 7500 (Total – 68 352)	0	N/A (Planned from PY6 onwards)

meaningful GEBs at the landscape level in target high conservation priority landscapes	11. Number of households involved in community natural resources management plans development and implementation in line with overall Green Landscape management objective/s	0	30 000	185 000	0	Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU) (Planned from PY2 onwards. Community engagement has been delayed because of the surge in COVID-19 cases)
	12. 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	0	5	At least 20 value chains	0	Marginally Satisfactory (MS) (Planned from PY2 onwards) Work on Value Chain Analysis has been initiated in all the project landscapes. The details are follows: - The respective project States were supposed to undertake this activity as per Pro Doc. - However due to lack of requisite technical personnel in this area, the States have

						<p>requested the NPMU to take up this activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NPMU has identified two agencies for the value chain analysis. The finalization of their contracts is in progress. - The concerned agencies will undertake analysis of 5-6 value chains in each landscape, based on the criteria in the ToR, duly cleared by the LTO. - Findings from the study will be used to develop approximately four value chains in each project landscape.
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	13. Number of households implementing improved livestock management – including nutrition and fodder management (e.g., community fodder banks) –contributing to conservation of global environmental values	0	5 000	Madhya Pradesh: 8 000 Odisha: 22 500 Rajasthan: 6 000 Uttarakhand:10 000 (Total – 46 500)	0	N/A (Planned from PY2 onwards. Preparation of Green Landscape Management Plans is a pre-requisite for this activity)
	14. Number of women participating in and benefitting from female cohort specific Green-Ag (agro-ecological) Farmer Field Schools (FFS)	0	5 000	Rajasthan: 3 000 Odisha: 12 000 Uttarakhand: 19 000 Mizoram: 2 000 Madhya Pradesh: 4000 (Total - 40 000 females)	0	N/A (Planned from PY2 onwards. Field Schools will be organized after the completion of the Landscape Assessment)

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.2. Cross-sectoral knowledge management and decision-making systems at national and state levels to support development and implementation of	Local plans (Gram panchayat/Village Council): Framework for SDSS has been developed, mapping of data sources has been done, data has been partially procured from relevant sources and SDSS will be functional by October 21. Discussions are underway with Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	Project Director, Technical Experts related to SDSS in collaboration with State Project Management Unit (SPMU) & Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) Teams.	Green Landscape Management Plans, which will include local plans will be prepared by June 2022

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>agro-ecological approaches at landscape levels that deliver global environmental benefits as well as socioeconomic benefits enhanced</p>	<p>(DAC&FW) to host the SDSS on a government server for long-term sustainability.</p> <p>Landscape assessments, which are a precursor to the development of GLMPs, were originally to be undertaken by State Operational Partners. However, due to delayed recruitment in two states and COVID related restrictions, National Project Management Unit (NPMU) has taken a lead and has initiated the assessments in all five target landscapes. The local plans will be developed immediately after the assessment.</p> <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Follow up with DAC&FW for data and server space; (b) Follow up with Operational Partners (OPs) for inputs on SDSS and expedite recruitments; (c) Expedite landscape assessments. 	<p>Active participation of Technical Support Group (TSG) and Village Implementation Committee (VIC)</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.1 – Institutional frameworks, mechanisms and</p>	<p>Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs): Landscape assessments, which are a precursor to the development of GLMPs, were originally to be undertaken</p>	<p>Project Director and Technical Experts at NPMU, SPMU, GLIU</p>	<p>June 2022 (Timely execution of all these activities are subject to the improved COVID-19 situation)</p>

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>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</p>	<p>by state partners. However, various administrative challenges continue to hamper setting up SPMU & GLIU Teams in various states. Additionally, the onset of COVID-19, associated health and safety concerns, and its rural spread has impacted work of the Operational Partners. So, in response to the request of various State Operational Partners, NPMU has taken lead and initiated the assessments in all five target landscapes. The assessments include geospatial analysis, secondary literature review, value chain analysis, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and household surveys. Primary data collection has been temporarily put on hold, due to the second wave of COVID and its spread to rural areas in India.</p> <p>Action: Expedite landscape assessments and share findings with state partners and community stakeholders. The assessments will serve as the basis for engaging relevant local stakeholders to develop and implement GLMPs. Realigning multi-stakeholder investments will be part of</p>		<p>and ease in lockdown and travel restrictions.)</p>

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
	the package of Green Landscape Management plans.		
Outcome 2.2 - Households and communities able and incentivized to engage in agro-ecological practices that deliver meaningful GEB at the landscape level in target high conservation priority landscapes	<p>Community engagement in sustainable agriculture, livestock management, natural resource management and Farmer Field Schools will be initiated after the completion of the landscape assessments and preparation of the GLMPs. As mentioned earlier, administrative issues in various states and COVID-19 pandemic have impacted the progress of these activities.</p> <p>Action: Expedite programme implementation with COVID protocols once lockdown and other restrictions are removed.</p>	Project Director and Technical Experts at NPMU, SPMU, GLIU	Initiated in June 2022

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
	<p>Development of Value Chains: With the consent of various OPs, NPMU has initiated value chain analysis in all project landscapes. Based on the study findings, greening of existing value chains will be done and new value chains will be developed, with a focus on indigenous crop varieties/animal breeds/Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).</p> <p>Action: Facilitate inputs from state partners on the value chain analysis and provide guidance to them in developing and implementing value chain business plans</p>	Project Director and Technical Experts at NPMU, SPMU, GLIU	The value chain analysis is expected to be completed by PY3 (Q2). However, it will depend on the improved COVID-19 situation.

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs ¹²	Expected completion date ¹³	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁴					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance ¹⁵ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
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 agriculture sector	Q4 PY7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One National Project Steering Committee and one National Project Monitoring Committee established Two NPMC meetings completed. National Project Inception Workshop was held at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, from November 07-09, 2019. State Steering Committee (SSCs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One NPMC meeting held. Four SSC Meetings were held: Madhya Pradesh (1), Rajasthan (1) and Mizoram (2) 				40%	Onset of COVID-19 pandemic and preoccupation of Senior Govt. Officers with crisis response, particularly restoration of agricultural supply chains and functioning of agricultural markets across the country, impacted the meetings. Additionally, the National Ministry was preoccupied with

¹² Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹³ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁴ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁵ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

		<p>established in five states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSC meetings held in three states— Mizoram, Odisha, & Uttarakhand 						various rounds of negotiations with farmers' representatives to address long drawn agitation over the new farm laws
Output 1.1.2: Policy Dialogues established to inform and facilitate discussion of priority issues related to agriculture environment and development.	Q4 PY6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five State Policy Dialogues were organized with key stakeholders to integrate landscape approach into their planning, implementation and monitoring. • Discussions were held with DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW) to mainstream agrobiodiversity into the guidelines of two ongoing programs which are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) under National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET). - Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) 				35%	COVID-19 related restrictions necessitated virtual meetings and discussions with key stakeholders
Output 1.1.3: Policy briefs, advocacy and awareness-raising	Q1 PY5	One national level project inception workshop was organized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three virtual inception workshops were conducted to train state and district 				40%	Virtual workshops were intermittently

<p>materials developed to inform discussions and decision making on priority issues related to agriculture, environment and development</p>		<p>in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh from November 07 to 09, 2019.</p>	<p>teams in Mizoram, Uttarakhand and Odisha.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value Chain analysis has been initiated in all five-project landscapes. Additionally, three studies on 1) sustainable Jhum, 2) human-wildlife conflict and 3) natural resource management are underway in Mizoram 					<p>disrupted due to poor internet connectivity</p> <p>COVID-19 related restrictions delayed field data collection for the studies</p>
<p>Output 1.1.4: “Green Landscape” mainstreaming strategies developed to promote environmental protection as part of broader sustainable agriculture and natural resource management.</p>	<p>Q4 PY6</p>	<p>Not planned for this reporting period</p>	<p>Joint Review Meetings were held with all the five State Operational Partners to ensure compliance with Risk mitigation and assurance activities</p>				<p>10%</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>Q2 PY1</p>	<p>Baseline geospatial data collection on land use information at the landscape initiated in three states- Mizoram, Odisha and Rajasthan</p>	<p>An interactive Spatial Decision Support System is being currently developed in-house by Management Information System (MIS) experts at NPMU with a basic framework already in place</p>				<p>15%</p>	<p>SDSS is a collaborative process with continuous interactions with the SPMU and GLIU teams. COVID-19 has undermined active collaboration with the states</p>

Output 1.2.2: Green Landscape monitoring programme (monitoring system and protocols) to assess the health/status of the target Green Landscapes and evaluate progress towards delivery of GEBs and social and economic impacts established and implemented.	Q3 PY2	Not planned in PY1	<p>The threat reduction monitoring protocols for Protected Areas already exist in project landscapes. To further enhance them by developing real-time monitoring protocols, the project has initiated discussions with State Forest Departments in this regard.</p> <p>Similarly, monitoring system and protocols for overall landscape health will also be finalized after the landscape assessment.</p>				40%	
Output 1.2.3: Communication strategy and plan designed and implemented	Q4 PY7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication professionals in place at NPMU, Mizoram and Uttarakhand • National Inception Workshop had a good media coverage. • Project visibility in national media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication professionals are in place at NPMU, Mizoram, Odisha and Uttarakhand • A communication strategy has been developed for the project. • Project-specific website hosted on government domain, went live this year. Several communication products have been uploaded on the website for wider dissemination 				35%	COVID related restrictions impacted field implementation of the project, as a result, best practices couldn't be identified and documented.
Output 2.1.1: Institutional frameworks,	Q4 PY7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation on Project Implementation Structure, Roles and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Management Information System with separate modules for financial and 				30%	Constitution of inter-sectoral committees at sub-district levels

<p>mechanisms and capacities at district and village levels to support decision making and stakeholder participation in Green Landscape planning and management strengthened</p>		<p>Responsibilities, Reporting requirements undertaken in the National Project Inception Workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Support Groups (TSGs) constituted in all landscapes • Capacity development of NPMU staff on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) completed 	<p>document management has been developed and is used to monitor project progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff in Mizoram, Odisha and Uttarakhand were oriented on Project Implementation Structure, Roles and Responsibilities, Reporting requirements and MIS through two inception workshops and an orientation training. • Trainings on Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) and gender were organized for NPMU • Two Technical Support Group Meetings held. 					<p>like Gram Panchayat/ Village Council was affected by COVID pandemic</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2: Key local decision-makers from each target Gram Panchayat/Village Council trained in Green Landscape governance through Field schools.</p>	Q4 PY6	N/A	<p>Key decision-makers will be trained in Green Landscape governance through Field Schools after landscape assessments have been completed</p>				0%	<p>State partners could not initiate landscape assessments due to COVID-19 related restrictions. Therefore, in response to the request from OPs, NPMU took a lead and initiated the assessments through multiple sub-activities</p>
<p>Output 2.1.3: District level technical and extension staff from different</p>	Q2 PY5	N/A	<p>As part of the landscape assessments, NPMU has developed Key Informant Interview (KII) questionnaire</p>				0%	<p>Although preparatory work such as development of KII questionnaire and</p>

<p>government sectors trained in Green Landscape approaches.</p>			<p>and guide, to collect information on different thematic areas from government functionaries at state and district level. Information from the KIIs will also provide a better understanding of the training needs of district level staff, which will be used in curriculum development and training.</p>					<p>guide has been completed by NPMU, primary data collection couldn't be initiated due to COVID related concerns and restrictions. Additionally, Community Resource Persons (CRPs) are yet to be recruited in 4 of the 5 states.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.4: Green Landscape Assessments undertaken, with social, economic, institutional, biophysical aspects of target areas.</p>	<p>Q1 PY5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geospatial assessment, first step for social and Biodiversity assessment, has been initiated for three states – Mizoram, Rajasthan and Odisha. • Terms of Reference (ToR) has been finalized and a technical team was hired to conduct geospatial assessment in three states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape assessments have been initiated in all five project states • Geospatial analysis is completed in Mizoram and currently underway in Odisha and Rajasthan • Secondary Literature Review and Value Chain Analysis as part of landscape assessment have been initiated in all the five States. • The landscape assessment framework and instruments have been developed by NPMU. 				<p>20%</p>	<p>Delayed recruitments in the project States, coupled with COVID-19 related restrictions has delayed the landscape assessments. This delay was further exacerbated in the second wave of COVID-19 that spread to rural areas and impacted community engagement. Various sub-activities like groundtruthing, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with communities, KIIs with Govt. officials and household surveys</p>

								that involve physical interactions were impacted
Output 2.1.5: District level 'convergence plans' that align government programmes and investments with Green Landscape management objectives and which incentivize agro-ecological approaches at landscape levels produced.	Q3 PY1	Not initiated	District-level Technical Support Groups in all landscapes are committed to developing the convergence plans. Finalization of these will require completion of landscape assessments.				10%	Activities under this output require findings of the landscape assessment and functional teams at the landscape. Delay in signing of the Operational Partner Agreements (OPAs), administrative complexities in various state governments, and onset of COVID-19 delayed the setting up of SPMUs and GLIUs. Onset of COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent restrictions on mobility caused further delay.
Output 2.2.1: Farmers trained through FFS on sustainable agriculture, with modules adapted to the specific needs of farmers near PAs and	Q3 PY7	N/A	Farmer field schools will be organized after completion of landscape assessments that are currently underway				0%	Same as above

other high ecological value areas, including on management of livestock.								
Output 2.2.2: Local stakeholders trained in Green Value Chain development through FFS with Green Value Chains developed and promoted.	Q3 PY6	N/A	Value chain analysis has been initiated in all five landscapes. Findings from this analysis will be used to train local stakeholders and develop and promote green value chains				10%	COVID-19 related restrictions impacted the work of state partners. Up on the request of various OPs, NPMU took lead to initiate the value chain analysis in consultation with SPMU and GLIU
Output 2.2.3: Wider community level awareness-raising campaigns to ensure wider stakeholder support for Green Landscape management.	Q4 PY6	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the communication strategy, a plan for community awareness has been developed. NPMU is also currently developing SDSS which will be a key component of the Green Landscape Information Platforms that will be established for community level awareness raising. 				10%	Community engagement has been heavily impacted by the second COVID wave which has spread to rural areas
Output 2.2.4: Community based natural resources management plans designed and under implementation in	Q4 PY6	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resource management plans will be developed after the landscape assessments are completed. 				0%	Same as above

<p>target Green Landscapes, including community grassland/ravines/forests/watershed management.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study on natural resource management has been initiated in Mizoram, findings from which will be used in developing plans for Dampa landscape 					
<p>Output 2.2.5: On-farm agro-ecological management measures, including livestock management, to improve productivity and profits while reducing threats to GEBs identified, designed and promoted.</p>	<p>Q4 PY7</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Landscape assessments including value chain analysis initiated in PY2, will provide baseline data, which will be used in establishing Farmer Field Schools to promote on-farm agro-ecological measures</p>				<p>0%</p>	<p>Delay in completing the landscape assessments due to COVID restrictions, deferred follow-up activities such as Farmer Field Schools</p>

4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

The project implementation architecture has been established at the national level with NPSC, NPMC and NPMU. OPAs have been signed with all five state partners and State Steering Committees and Technical Steering Groups have been constituted in all states. In PY2, one NPMC, four SSC and two TSG meetings were held.

The project is at different stages of recruitment for management units at State and district levels in each of the project States. In Mizoram, the recruitment for SPMU and GLIU including CRPs has been completed in PY1 and the teams are operational. In Uttarakhand, the SPMU team is in place. With respect to GLIU, the technical experts are in place, while the CRPs are yet to be recruited. In Odisha, recruitment has been completed for SPMU. In GLIU, while some technical positions have been filled, few remain vacant. In addition, the recruitment of CRPs is to be undertaken. The NPMU has shared recruitment protocols and Terms of Reference (ToR) with the other two states to expedite recruitments.

A two-week virtual inception workshop was held for the SPMU and GLIU teams in Mizoram and Odisha. In Odisha, further orientations on various thematic aspects to be undertaken after the recruitment of CRPs in the State. Similarly, an inception workshop took place for SPMU and GLIU in Uttarakhand. Additionally, NPMU staff were also trained on Gender and FPIC by FAO.

To overcome the delay in field-level implementation of activities due to COVID-19 pandemic, the project chose to strategically focus on Policy Dialogues with relevant stakeholders. The details are explained below:

- Five state policy dialogues were organized with the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for Project Tiger Reserves in Mizoram, Odisha and Uttarakhand, the State Forest Departments and Operational Partners of the project States, to integrate landscape approach into the Tiger Conservation Plans. There was representation from other Government departments like the Agriculture Department and Watershed Department, whose activities have direct bearing on the conservation efforts of NTCA and State Forest Departments. Following these discussions, formal written concurrence was received from Assistant Inspector General of Forests, (NTCA) and Chief Wild Life Warden cum Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wild Life), Madhya Pradesh, for continuous collaboration with the project in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project activities in the Tiger Reserve Areas of project landscapes. The same is yet to be received from Rajasthan. Additionally, discussions were held with the State Forest Departments to establish real-time threat reduction monitoring protocols. Through this collaboration, the project seeks to address the following:

- a) A targeted approach to threat reduction to biodiversity in the Tiger Reserves;
 - b) Identification and conservation of areas having Wild races of crop plants and relatives (CWR) within the Tiger Reserves;
 - c) Address Human-wildlife conflict in the fringe and buffer areas;
 - d) Community based natural resource management plans made in line with and in consultation with the Tiger Reserve management;
 - e) Replication of the Green Landscape Approach and best practices in the wider landscapes.
- Engagement with key stakeholders such as Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPVFRA) and the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare on mainstreaming agrobiodiversity into national level programmes and schemes has led to the following two successes:
 - a) Components on developing a complete value chain for indigenous seed varieties has been proposed in the draft guidelines of Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) under National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. Further, this needs approval from Union Cabinet for implementation.
 - b) The officials in the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare have agreed on incorporating indigenous varieties of crops as an eligible activity for Govt. support under organic farming component, into the guidelines of the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. Further, this needs approval from Union Cabinet for implementation.

NPMU has initiated Landscape assessments in all five-project states to collect baseline data. These assessments are being conducted through multiple sub-activities:

- (i) Geospatial analysis: The analysis includes use of remote sensing technology and Geographical Information System (GIS) to generate temporal data on meteorological conditions, land cover and land use change, terrain characteristics, water bodies, forest cover, cropping patterns, population characteristics, etc. within a geographical area. This analysis has been completed in Mizoram. In States of Odisha and Rajasthan, groundtruthing exercise was delayed due to pandemic associated restriction on mobility and meetings, despite the efforts by the Project personnel in terms of follow-up and receipt of necessary approvals from State Forest Departments.
- (ii) Secondary Literature Review: The review includes a comprehensive analysis of reports and statistics published by the Government Departments, at national and state level to identify project relevant data. The review is in progress.

(iii) Value Chain Analysis: A comprehensive market assessment and value chain analysis has been initiated across the project landscapes. The analysis will shed light on the status and economic viability of existing and potential value chains of sustainably produced agriculture, livestock and NTFPs. Following detailed discussions on methodology, sampling and field data collection (following COVID protocols); the analysis has been initiated in two states: Odisha and Uttarakhand.

In addition to the above-mentioned sub-activities, as part of the landscape assessment, data collection instruments and guides have also been developed for (iv) Key Informant Interviews, (v) Household Surveys and (vi) Focus Group Discussions. Primary data collection for these three sub-activities was planned to be undertaken by SPMU and GLIU staff but was suspended due to the current COVID related lockdown in all the five project states.

Anticipating an ease in COVID restrictions, and field implementation from PY3 onwards, NPMU has developed thematic strategy papers on Landscape Assessment, FPIC, Communication, and Village Implementation Committees. These papers will serve as guiding documents, which along with the trainings provided to staff in PY2, will help expedite project implementation.

NPMU initiated the development of a Spatial Decision Support System in collaboration with experts and state partners. The basic framework for SDSS has been developed and relevant data sources have been mapped and partially procured. Discussions are underway with DAC&FW to secure a domain space to host the SDSS that will ensure its sustainability beyond the project period.

A communication strategy was developed for the project to guide staff on various communication and awareness generation activities under Green-Ag. Some of the communication successes in PY2 were:

- The project website (<https://greenag.nmsa.gov.in/>) is fully functional on domain space provided by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India (GoI). This is a rare triumph that ensures sustainability of the platform beyond the project duration. Through this knowledge platform, project summaries, inception reports and information on key project events has been disseminated.
- SPMU Mizoram too has been successful in securing server space from the state's Information Communication Technology Department and is currently developing a state-specific webpage which will be hosted on the server.
- The state and district inception workshops in Mizoram were widely covered in national, state and district media.
- Studies on human-wildlife conflict, sustainable Jhum practices and natural resources management in Mizoram have been initiated in PY2. These will be packaged into research briefs to create awareness among policy makers and key stakeholders.

To address the delay in project implementation, NPMU engaged with all key project stakeholders to assess project risks, particularly those arising from COVID-19 pandemic. Based on this assessment, a comprehensive risk management strategy and plan were developed with reprioritized activities to expedite project implementation in the remaining five years. Annual targets and timelines were revisited and adjusted in the project work plans. NPMU also conducted joint review meetings with all five states to assess the progress of activities, understand the impact of COVID pandemic at the state and district levels, and discussed the risk management strategy and plan.

To monitor project progress and track expenditure, an MIS system with financial and document management modules has been developed by NPMU, and SPMU & GLIU staff were trained on it. The system is hosted on the project website and is accessible to all staff. Additionally, to facilitate project implementation, an Operations Manual has been developed on key processes and implementation procedures.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

The project has faced substantial operational challenges on several counts, partially induced by various stakeholders, coupled with few unforeseen circumstances in the current reporting period. Please find below, a detailed description of these challenges.

1. COVID-19 pandemic

The onset of COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions on travel and meetings took a heavy toll on the project's delivery. The first wave was marked by a nation-wide lockdown in the month of March 2020, which extended till June 2020. Subsequently, the country transitioned into Unlock mode with gradual ease on restrictions on travel and movement.

However, the second wave of COVID-19, which saw an upsurge in April 2021, remains unabated, with clear evidence of transmission to rural areas, severely affecting community engagement activities of the project. Currently, all the project States are under complete lockdown due to state-imposed restrictions. The pandemic has become a serious cause of concern in terms of health and safety of all our project stakeholders. The resurgence of second wave has resulted in unfavorable implications to the project that was slowly regaining its momentum, lost due to the first wave.

2. Challenges in the Project States

- **Frequent Changes of Key Officials (in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan):**
The officials at the State and Central Governments are subject to frequent transfers in their positions, which delays the approval process and thus hampers the project implementation. During the current reporting period, many senior officials and few designated nodal persons for the project were transferred during the reporting period. This has resulted in delayed approvals related to conduct of recruitments for SPMU and GLIU in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- **Lack of consensus in OP over the mode of staffing of project personnel at SPMU and GLIU (in Rajasthan):**
In Rajasthan, there was a lack of decisiveness and consensus in the OP with regards to recruitments to SPMU and GLIU positions. Initially, it was decided by the OP to depute existing State Government officials, drawn from various Departments to the positions at SPMU and GLIU. However, given the work constraints of various Government Departments, this could not materialize. Subsequently, it was decided to hire project personnel for GLIU through external hiring agency after much of the delay caused due to certain reservations raised by the Finance Department. However, deputation of officials for SPMU still remains a challenge to the OP.
- **Ambiguity among personnel in the OP regarding the project (in Madhya Pradesh):**
In Madhya Pradesh, frequent changes of officials has resulted in lack of clarity among the personnel working in the OP regarding the project, its current status and various approvals to be sought in the State. The Project Director, NPMU and other FAO officials have undertaken frequent missions to the State, to orient the new staff regarding the project and apprise them regarding the latest developments in the project. Despite their repeated visits and multiple follow-ups, there has been an inordinate delay in expediting the necessary approvals and initiating recruitment process for SPMU and GLIU teams in the State.
- **Lack of Coordination between the Operational Partner and Implementing Agency (in Odisha):**
Odisha is one such State which has two different agencies designated as Operational Partner and Implementing Partner. Due to lack of coordination, both the agencies started working at cross purposes with each other pertaining to recruitments for SPMU and GLIU positions which as caused unwarranted delay in project implementation. Also, few positions for GLIU could not be filled because the proposed pay packages were not commensurate with desired qualifications.
- **Delay in Conduct of Inception Workshops due to political turmoil and time constraints of the Chief Guest (in Uttarakhand):**
In Uttarakhand, the political situation was in a complete state of disorder. This has led to turmoil and resulted in change of the Chief Minister and subsequent changes to the Cabinet of Ministers, hampering the project's progress in the State. However, after much of delay, the inception workshop finally materialized on June 15, 2020. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Watershed Management, Govt. of Uttarakhand.
- **Inadequate attention to the project by the State OP**

Many State programmes with huge budgetary allocations warrant major chunk of officials' and take precedence over the project, affecting its progress.

3. Challenges at National Level

- **Frequent Changes of Chairman, National Project Monitoring Committee**

Recently, there have been frequent changes in officials chairing NPMC in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, Govt. of India. This has undermined regular coordination between the National committee and the Operational Partners and derailed the process of periodic review of OPs.

- **At National Project Management Unit**

Below are few pertinent challenges faced at NPMU during this reporting period:

- **High Employee Turnover:**

The current reporting period was marked by high employee turnover, which could be attributed to lack of their adaptability and ineptitude to such a multipronged project.

- **Transmission of COVID 19 to Project Personnel:**

In spite of necessary safety and precautionary measures, the Project Director and few personnel at NPMU were affected with COVID-19, which impaired their timely discharge of duties.

4. Rigid Rules and Procedures of Operational Partners Implementation Modality (OPIM) and FAO rules/regulations:

It is observed that no one-size-fits-all approach works for a diverse country like India. The OPIM modality is rigid and does not give flexibility to Budget Holder/ Project Manager, for instance, to make necessary changes between budgetary heads to reflect local needs/ circumstances. Apart from that, for minor changes in the OP agreement, like change in banking details of OP, one needs to take permission of FAO Headquarters, Rome. Additionally, for entering into any partnerships and signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or any agreement, all the powers are centralized. This not only delays the process but also undermines the trust.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating¹⁶	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating¹⁷	Comments/reasons¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	The COVID-19 pandemic has tested the project's ability to effectively deliver the project's outputs and outcomes. National lockdown in the first wave of COVID-19 and the resurgence of highly infective second wave has disrupted the project implementation. Despite the lag in progress, the project adapted to the dynamic scenario and realigned its strategies based on the local needs and requirements in terms of a risk mitigation strategy with revised project workplan and active engagement with key stakeholders instrumental in policy level planning, which was otherwise planned to be undertaken towards the end of project. With such renewed strategies, we are hopeful that the project will gain the required momentum for expeditious implementation to achieve the overall project's objectives.
Budget Holder	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Like all GEF projects, the Green-Ag project builds on existing initiatives at the national and state levels. For this, it is important to build strong relations with the Government Counterparts. The Project Manager has worked hard to build these relationships both with the national and state partners. This is the most important factor in such large and complex projects, wherein the goal is to enable greater ownership of the project by the Govt. Counterparts. The project has developed a Risk Mitigation Strategy to overcome COVID-19 and associated challenges. I am hopeful that the project will get more implementation boost going forward.

¹⁶ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

	FY2021 Development Objective rating¹⁶	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating¹⁷	Comments/reasons¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
GEF Operational Focal Point			<i>Optional Ratings/comments</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Project implementation during the reporting period was impacted by two key factors: the COVID-19 pandemic and the complex institutional mechanisms of the Indian administration including frequent turnover of Government staff. While the COVID-19 related challenges are hopefully time bound, the more institutional and systemic challenges will continue to affect the project throughout its life. I express my high appreciation to the entire project team for the hard work and commitment under the difficult prevailing conditions. The team demonstrated great flexibility to adjust the project workplan and the approaches for the implementation of the project activities to the evolving circumstances. I very much hope that the COVID-related restrictions will decrease in the near future in order to allow the project to have visible impact on the ground as soon as possible.
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	The project's execution set up at national level and some of the States has been properly established, which would have greatly accelerated project progress, if COVID-19 pandemic had not impacted the country so badly. The project team has shown great initiative in building positive working relations with all States and some key national programmes. I welcome the work the project is doing to partner with agencies and national programmes (missions). With the COVID-19 pandemic, hopefully under control by next PIR, I am hopeful that the project will be able to show more impacts on the ground through its activities.

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
Proximity of project locations to protected areas	The project envisages to reduce threats to protected areas, and this is noted in the results framework indicator “3 under Outcome 1.2.	1. Meetings were held with the representatives of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, State Forest Departments, and Operational Partners of project States. In addition, representatives of other Government Departments like Agriculture and Watershed Depts. on a potential collaboration in landscape-level planning, implementation, and monitoring of project activities through a landscape-based approach. Formal written	1. Preparation of Green Landscape Management Plans, with due consideration to persistent threats to Protected Areas, in collaboration with Park Directors, State Forest Departments and other line Depts., whose activities have an adverse	Technical Experts at NPMU, with the support of Project Director in close coordination with technical Experts SPMU, GLIU and CRPs

		<p>concurrence for the same has been received from NTCA and State Forest Department, Madhya Pradesh. The same is to be received from Rajasthan.</p> <p>2. Policy advocacy efforts undertaken with key stakeholders such as Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority and the concerned divisions under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, MoA&FW, to mainstream agrobiodiversity into national level agricultural programme architecture.</p> <p>Note: The related details pertaining to the expected outcomes of the aforementioned actions are</p>	<p>impact on these critical habitats. In addition, these plans would be in consonance with the tenets of the Tiger Conservation Plans and Protected Area Management Plans.</p> <p>A concept note detailing various threats to GEBs in the project landscapes, monitoring protocols for their mitigation and the frequency of monitoring to be developed.</p>	<p>Technical Experts at NPMU, with the support of Project Director</p>
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		<p>explained in Section 4, under sub-section: Information on Progress and Outcomes</p> <p>3. Discussions were held with the State Forest Departments to establish real-time threat reduction monitoring protocols in the project landscapes.</p>	<p>An online real-time portal including spatial and temporal data with respect to threat reduction in the project landscapes to be designed for regular monitoring.</p>	<p>MIS experts, technical Experts at NPMU, with the support of Project Director in close coordination with technical experts SPMU, GLIU of project States</p>
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				

Presence of indigenous peoples in the project area	1. National PMU will include a dedicated staff on Gender and FPIC.	Gender and social inclusion expert rendered her services till April 2021. She has taken up another opportunity. Currently, the component is being overseen by the Project Director with support from the IP Focal Person from the Country Office.	The hiring of gender and social inclusion expert is currently underway.	Project Director
	2. The budget for FPIC and gender orientation from NMPU to State PMUs has been included to ensure continuous support and backstopping from the national expert. This has been included under training budget entitled "Capacity building of State level project implementation units on incorporating gender and FPIC issues"	Orientation workshops on Gender and FPIC for NPMU and Mizoram state team have been completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation workshops on Gender and FPIC for Uttarakhand. Odisha state teams will be undertaken. • Similar orientation workshops on Gender and FPIC for Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh will be undertaken once the SPMU and GLIU teams are in place. 	Project Director and NPMU Experts

<p>3. The Project design (refer to Section 2.3.3 of Pro Doc) embeds FPIC to integrate the voices, choices and concerns of Scheduled Tribes and local communities into the project activities, implementation and monitoring.</p> <p>4. FPIC will be embedded in all aspects of project implementation throughout the life of the project. Local communities will be made aware on the requirement for the project to obtain FPIC for planned activities, and if they feel this is not being sought, they will be made aware on the project’s grievance mechanism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPIC consultation process will be undertaken as part of the landscape assessment. NPMU is finalizing the training modules that will guide the FPIC consultation process. • Secondary literature review has been initiated in all five landscapes, which will capture socio-economic data on ethnicity, gender etc. • Value chain analysis has also been initiated in all five landscapes which will identify /develop socially and inclusive value chains in the project landscapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPMU and GLIU will complete mapping of indigenous people • Train project staff on implementing FPIC • Implement FPIC • Independent assessment of FPIC process to be done by project 	<p>State teams with technical backstopping of NPMU</p>
<p>5. The project shall inform all the communities, including indigenous communities in the target landscapes, about the grievance mechanism as outlined under the project’s 1.7.7 Grievance Mechanisms.</p>	<p>A project-level Grievance mechanism is in place that has been developed by NPMU. It is a hybrid model with the government officials and FAO staff as the key actors in receiving and handling grievances, throughout the project cycle.</p>	<p>Dissemination of the mechanism in the communities together with FPIC consultation process.</p>	<p>Gender and Social inclusion expert from FAO as well designated officials from the government.</p>

<p>6. Government agencies related to indigenous communities' development and empowerment have been included in State Steering Committees of the project to ensure that all government agencies take this concern as an important issue.</p>	<p>At the district and state level, Tribal and Social Welfare Department is represented in the TSG and SSC to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribe. Further, persons residing in the landscapes are being recruited as Community Resource Persons (CRPs) to ensure sensitivity to local concerns, identification of issues and their resolution in consonance with local cultural ethos. communities and women in the SSC meetings.</p>	<p>The project will ensure the continuous participation of officials from these government agencies in future meetings, putting forth the concerns and issues related to indigenous communities and women.</p>	<p>State Operational Partners as well designated officials from the government</p>
<p>7. Role of project personnel clearly notes their leadership to ensure FPIC (see Table 30: Key NPMU personnel and their responsibilities, which includes Gender and FPIC expert and Table 32: Key GLIU personnel and their responsibilities)</p>	<p>FPIC specific roles and responsibilities have been included in the job descriptions of Gender and Social Inclusion experts at NPMU and GLIU.</p>	<p>Gender and Social Inclusion experts at GLIUs in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan will be recruited as per the job descriptions</p>	<p>NPMU, State Teams</p>
<p>8. Inclusion of FAO's Indigenous Peoples team in the Project Task Force (PTF)</p>	<p>Mr. Guido Agostinucci, FPIC Coordinator, FAO IP Unit, Rome is a member of the PTF.</p>		<p>Budget Holder, and Lead Technical Officer</p>

	9. Independent assessment of how the project is using FPIC will also be commissioned in year 3 of the project	N/A (Planned in PY3)	N/A (Planned in PY3)	N/A (Planned in PY3)
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	Still valid

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<p>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</p>

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
Project Start-Up					
a)	Delay in securing Government Approvals amid stringent protocols for direct receipt of funds due to change in fund transfer mechanism	Moderate	FAOIN to undertake frequent and multiple follow ups with top bureaucrats at state and national levels to expedite project start-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO/NPMU is working in close coordination with MoA&FW to sensitize senior government officials of respective state Government to support streamlining process for smooth project implementation. However, frequent change of officials at the MoA&FW in PY2 has undermined the coordination. Regular follow-up by the Project Director, NPMU with designated officials of the OP on the project progress, issues, if any for timely redressal 	

²¹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

²² If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

b)	Recruitment of quality personnel due to limited experience of OPs in hiring interdisciplinary teams at State and District levels	Moderate	<p>1. FAOIN to share Terms of References (ToRs) for various positions with OPs.</p> <p>2. Support required from RAP/ HQ – Lead Technical Officer (LTO) to expedite clearance of ToRs for various technical positions in the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard ToRs developed which have been duly approved by LTO. Subsequently, these have been shared with all the OPs. • Support to OPs in preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for recruitment, evaluating written assessments and participating in candidate interviews. 	
Project Implementation					
a)	Recovery of unwarranted expenditure due to advance transfer of funds to the OPs	Low	<p>1. FAOIN to build capacities of state OPs on Annual Work Plans & Budget (AWPB) and Standard Operating Procedures; Design an real time Financial Management System for monitoring project expenditures</p> <p>2. Support required from RAP/ HQ – Relevant experts at RAP and HQ to review the MIS system and provide their inputs on the same</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A robust real-time financial MIS structure has been operationalized with state-specific modules incorporated in it. The staff at SPMU and GLIU can enter the data pertaining to financial transactions, along with the vouchers in the system. This provides timely, reliable and comprehensive reports for informed decision-making, controlling, monitoring and execution of the budget at the National and State levels. • Training on FMIS was imparted to the teams in Mizoram and Uttarakhand • Monitoring Visit to Mizoram undertaken by the Budget and 	

			3. FAOIN to develop a project operations manual that provides implementation guidance to State partners	<p>Finance Officer at NPMU in April 2021 in the current reporting period.</p> <p>The operations manual has been developed and shared chapter-by-chapter with all the State partners for their perusal and necessary action. It has seven chapters with details on project background, institutional and implementation arrangements, monitoring, reporting and evaluation, knowledge management and communication strategy, procurement, management of environmental and social risks</p>	
b)	Establishing interdepartmental institutional mechanisms at State and district levels.	Low	<p>FAOIN to work in close collaboration with MoA&FW to sensitize senior government officials of respective state governments for their active participation in project implementation.</p> <p>FAOIN to undertake frequent and multiple follow-ups with the OPs to conduct SSC and TSG meetings at regular intervals to discuss project's progress and how each of these Govt. Depts. can contribute to the project in a collaborative manner, overcoming their sectoral silos</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four SSC Meetings - Madhya Pradesh (1), Rajasthan (1), Mizoram (2) • Two TSG meetings in Mizoram held for the current reporting period • Multiple follow-ups with Operational Partners and visits to the States. 	

c)	Inadequate attention to the project by Govt. officials due to their preoccupation with the implementation of Govt. programmes/ schemes, with higher budgets when compared to the project's funds	Moderate	<p>1. FAOIN to work in close collaboration with MoA&FW to sensitize senior government officials of respective state Government for their active participation in project implementation</p> <p>2. Support required from RAP/ HQ – Important to sensitize GEF Secretariat on the challenges and level of effort required from FAO Country Office to increase Country ownership, particularly in diverse and large countries like India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up by the Chairperson, NPMC and issuance of circular to the nodal officers for their participation in the project activities. • Regular follow-up by the Project Director, NPMU with designated officials of the OP on the project progress, issues, if any for timely redressal 	
d)	Frequent transfers of Govt. officials	Moderate	<p>1. The Project Director and other officials from FAOIN to undertake frequent missions to orient the new staff regarding the project and apprise them regarding the latest developments in the project.</p> <p>2. Support required from RAP/ HQ – LTO and FLO to sensitize GEF about the level of efforts required by Project Director and Country Office to address this challenge</p>	Multiple visits undertaken to MP and Rajasthan to give project's orientation to the State officials and follow-up with them on project's progress in the respective States	

e)	Rigid Rules and Procedures of Operational Partners Implementation Modality and FAO rules/regulations	Moderate	<p>1. FAOIN to have regular follow-ups with Headquarters to expedite the approval process to avoid delay in initiation of project activities</p> <p>2. Support required from RAP/ HQ – The concerned officials within RAP and HQ to sensitise OPIM unit on need for greater flexibility in project implementation and increase delegation of authority to FAO Representative</p>	<p>The Administration and Operations Officer has closely followed up with counter parts at FAO Headquarters to expedite the approval process and seek operational guidance on amendments to OP Agreement and changes in project's budget to reflect local needs/requirements</p>	
COVID-19 Pandemic					
	<p>First wave of COVID-19 pandemic and associated concerns about health and safety in PY1 affecting project start up activities</p> <p>Second wave of COVID-19 and its high rate of transmission within the country especially in rural areas affecting project personnel</p>	Substantial	<p>In terms of project activities</p> <p>1. FAOIN to develop revised project implementation strategies with revised intervention timelines and targets</p> <p>2. FAOIN to hold alternate interactions within and amongst various stakeholder groups</p> <p>3. Support required from RAP/ HQ – LTO and PTF to expedite the review and approval of Risk Mitigation Strategy</p>	<p>In terms of project activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk mitigation strategy developed with an assessment of current risks, revised work plan and suggestive measures to expedite project implementation. This has been shared with OPs for their inputs/suggestions. This would be a living document and continually updated based on the periodic assessment of COVID-19 impacts or any other challenges in project implementation. • Joint Review Meetings held with the 5 OPs to discuss about the risk mitigation measures to be adopted in the wake of pandemic and also 	

	<p>and community engagement Third wave of COVID-19 anticipated in PY3</p>		<p>In terms of health and safety concerns of project personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper safety and sanitation measures in the office premises for project personnel • Teleworking during restrictions on internal travel and lockdown • Peer Support Group Meetings to discuss about COVID-19 scenario and any other support, if required 	<p>about the project’s progress in the States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual meetings and conferences being conducted among and between various stakeholders to discuss project activities and resolution of issues, if any. • Also, capacity enhancement of various stakeholders being held through virtual media <p>In terms of health and safety concerns of project personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project office is sanitized at regular intervals and COVID-19 appropriate behavior followed in the office • Currently, the project personnel are working from home owing to State induced lockdowns. Continuous IT support is available in case of any technical glitches during meetings or workshops • Weekly Peer Support Group meetings held with project personnel to discuss about their well-being and offer support, if required 	
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Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	Medium	No change from previous rating.

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation 4:	

Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs		
Project Indicators/Targets		

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change	
Project extension	Original NTE:	Revised NTE:
	Justification:	

8. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

The project has a detailed stakeholder engagement plan with a list of key stakeholders at National, State and district levels, and engagement strategies, included at CEO endorsement stage. This guides the project in stakeholder engagement for effective and efficient implementation, sustainability and replicability of outcomes and results. Inclusive and meaningful consultation; forging stronger partnerships, particularly with civil society, indigenous people, communities and the private sector; and harnessing the knowledge and expertise of stakeholders are key guiding principles of the stakeholder engagement strategy. Some of the key methods outlined in the stakeholder engagement plan include:

- *Engagement with community:* Direct consultation with community institutions and members through consultations—individually/with their representatives and focus group discussions as part of landscape assessment. Use of FFS for gender specific cohorts, as needed, and implementation of FPIC.
- *Engagement with other key stakeholders:* Inter-sectoral working groups have been established at different levels to facilitate convergence with ongoing initiatives, provide guidance on implementation and policy support, monitor and review implementation, evaluate project learning and incorporate into policies for mainstreaming into programs for enhanced delivery of global environmental benefits.

Besides the stakeholders identified in the reporting period and those identified during project formulation, the project has engaged with National Tiger Conservation Authority in planning, implementation and management of project activities in the project landscapes through preparation of Green Landscape Management Plans. Engagement with NTCA, being at the helm of affairs in Tiger Reserve management of the country, will not only help the project in planning and interventions in tiger landscapes in the project (Similipal, Corbett-Rajaji and Dampa), but can also facilitate achievement of project outcomes in other landscapes of the project. It is envisaged that the experiences and best practices through the on-ground project experiments will help integrate the landscape approach into the guidelines of the Tiger Conservation Plans (TCPs), which have huge potential for scaling-up in other tiger landscapes and PAs in the country.

Challenges the project encountered in engaging stakeholders during the current reporting period are:

- The onset of COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent restrictions on mobility undermined engagement with all stakeholders, particularly the local communities and grassroots level institutions. The pandemic has also caused delays in the setting up of SPMUs and GLIUs in the project states. As a result, the project was not able to organise any significant dialogues with community stakeholders.

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- **list all stakeholders engaged in the project**
- **please indicate if the project works with Civil Society Organizations and/or NGOs**
- **briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.**

As mentioned above, the project has a detailed stakeholder engagement plan with a list of key stakeholders and engagement strategies, included at CEO endorsement stage.

Please also indicate if the private sector has been involved in your project and provide the nature of the private sector actors, their role in the project and the way they were involved

Private sector involvement is an integral part of the project design. Within the identified ecologically important landscapes, Green-Ag project investments intend to catalyse the alignment of much larger government, donor and private sector investments to promote and incentivize wide adoption of new agroecological practices. This will help reverse the negative impacts of current unsustainable agriculture and land-use policies, plans and practices, to maximize multiple GEBs (biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, climate change mitigation and adaptation by local communities, maintenance of high conservation value forests, etc.) without compromising farmers' incomes.

The private sector will be engaged in policy dialogues and various other multi-stakeholder platforms at the state and national level to influence policies and investments. Specific project activities such as development of green value chains and eco-tourism, particularly, will engage private sector actors for branding, marketing, and infrastructure support, taking care of equitable benefit sharing by the local farmers and communities. During the landscape assessment, a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan specific to each landscape, will be prepared and implemented.

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.

A detailed gender analysis was undertaken during project formulation, and gender issues were identified and incorporated into Green-Ag's design. A summary of these issues and gender strategies that will be used in Green-Ag at national level and in the States is given in Annex-9 of the Pro Doc (Outline of Strategies for Gender and Social Inclusion). Some of the existing gender differences found during the gender analysis at project formulation stage are as follows:

- Despite significant economic growth, India lags most of its neighboring countries in achieving gender equality. According to the Gender Inequality Index (GII, 2016) of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India is ranked 125 out of 159 countries.
- In India, over 65.5 per cent of economically active women are engaged in agriculture; they constitute about 37 per cent of the total agricultural work force. But, only 12.69 per cent of the operational landholders are women (Census 2011) who are legally recognised as farmers and have access to government schemes, programmes, trainings and information.
- Unbalanced participation and decision making in environmental planning and governance at all levels: Women, and particularly women headed households often lack equitable access to decision-making, and capacity building opportunities. They are not equitably represented in the institutions and processes of knowledge generation and dissemination in relation to agriculture, biodiversity, land development and forest management. Women are often excluded from financial decision making in the household, community and in the other local bodies. Women are the custodian of indigenous knowledge but are not part of knowledge management system. According to research, women are under-represented in decision-making at the household and community levels.
- Uneven access to socio-economic benefits and services: Rural women also have limited access to other productive resources and services, including water, agricultural extension services, technological inputs, knowledge of value addition techniques, training and finance, including formal sources of credit. Due to lack of collaterals, women own only 11 per cent of total deposit accounts and 19 per cent of borrowing accounts in scheduled banks. Women are often subsumed within the household and thus excluded from social benefits under major government interventions.

Green-Ag project has initiated a detailed landscape assessment, including a socio-economic assessment of the situation of women, indigenous people and other marginalised groups, which will serve as a baseline, and help identify and address their concerns in the early stages of project

implementation. The assessment includes geospatial analysis, secondary literature review, value chain analysis, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and household surveys.

The framework for secondary literature review includes a special focus on reviewing agroecological policies and schemes from a gender lens, to gauge the extent to which they include women and marginalised groups and identify major policy gaps. The information from secondary literature review will be further validated and supplemented through key informant interviews with stakeholders, focus group discussions and household surveys at the community level.

The value chain analysis is guided by FAO's Developing Gender Sensitive Value Chains – A guiding framework (2016). The study includes a gender-specific analysis of select value chains that will help Green-Ag plan and implement effective green value chain interventions from PY3.

The gender and socio-economic assessment in the target communities, planned in PY2, is delayed because of the COVID pandemic in the country. NPMU and GLIU Gender Experts with support from the TSG and OPs will initiate the assessment in PY3.

Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts?

In line with GEF's Policy on Gender Equality (2018), the project's results framework includes gender indicators and sex-disaggregated targets. Gender data, results and impacts are collected and tracked through the following:

- Green-Ag's results framework has indicators at outcome, output and activity level to capture gender data. The framework includes gender-specific indicators such as 2.2-I9. Number of women participating in and benefitting from female cohort specific Green-Ag Farmer Field Schools; as well as integrated indicators with sex disaggregation such as 2.1.2.5-I2. Number of key local decision-makers (Gram Panchayat Support Unit—GPSU) trained on Green Landscape Governance (gender disaggregated; ethnicity). Additionally, the results framework has process indicators that track staff capacity building on gender and FPIC issues.
- A gender-sensitive monitoring system with protocols will be designed to monitor aspects such as participant selection processes, engagement of men and women in capacity building activities, and in policy guidance, coordination and community institutions. Additionally, the FPIC monitoring protocol will also generate results on participation and inclusion of women from indigenous communities in project activities, and how the project incorporates their feedback and redresses their grievances.
- Gender results and impact will be tracked through annual reviews and mid- & end-term evaluations as per UNEG's guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations (2014) and The GEF Evaluation Policy (2019). The evaluations will provide information on how project interventions have benefitted women and men, their level of engagement in

project activities, as well as identify any unintended results such as exacerbation of existing gender-related inequalities.

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

Gender and Social Inclusion Experts at NPMU and five GLIUs are responsible for gender analysis and mainstreaming in the project. They ensure inclusion of gender in all aspects of project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. At NPMU, gender activities are led by a Gender and Social Inclusion Expert, and in the target landscapes, three Gender Experts have been recruited in Mizoram, Odisha and Uttarakhand, while the recruitment process has been delayed in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

A training on Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture projects was conducted by FAO for 52 NPMU and SPMU staff along with state government officials from Mizoram, Odisha and Uttarakhand. Additionally, a training on Gender Mainstreaming was conducted for 46 staff from Mizoram (SPMU, GLIU and CRPs) as part of the state inception workshop.

NPMU is currently developing strategy papers on various thematic areas, including gender mainstreaming, which serve as guiding documents for project implementation, and build staff knowledge on integrating gender-specific considerations into project activities. Internal discussions on these strategy papers have also contributed to building staff capacity on gender issues.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- **closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources.**
- **improving women’s participation and decision making; and or**
- **generating socio-economic benefits or services for women**

As per the project design and FAO’s Corporate Policy on Gender Equality (2012), the project will contribute to gender equality in the following areas:

- Improving women’s participation and decision making; and
- Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Some of the key objectives of FAO’s Corporate Policy on Gender Equality that directly align with the above-mentioned areas are:

- Women participate equally with men as decision-makers in rural institutions and in shaping laws, policies and programmes.
- Women and men have equal access to goods and services for agricultural development, and to markets.
- Women’s work burden is reduced by 20 percent through improved technologies, services and infrastructure.

FAO and the GoI, under this project, are committed to improving status of women by increasing their participation and decision-making at the household and community level by increasing their access to knowledge, information and technology through Farmer Field Schools. Voice of women and indigenous communities will be incorporated in the project implementation through the FPIC process. Their participation and decision-making in the Village Implementation Committees and Gram Panchayat Support Units will be ensured by reserving certain percentage for women and other marginalised communities. The project through TSG meetings will improve access of local community, specifically women and indigenous community, to existing government programmes, schemes and services on forest management, sustainable agriculture production and marketing, livestock management etc.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.

In alignment with GEF's Knowledge Management Approach Paper 2015, Green-Ag has a knowledge management (KM) strategy that details a focused approach towards generation and use of knowledge under the project.

As per the strategy, the project focuses on systematic generation of knowledge through targeted research, and documentation of good practices, lessons learnt and innovations.

The project will collect and document good practices at regular intervals from PY3 onwards. Based on activities undertaken so far, some potential good practices could be: Promoting convergence through inter-sectoral bodies, Usage of Spatial Decision Support System for green landscape planning and management, Inclusion of indigenous communities through FPIC. These and other emerging good practices will be identified and documented by SPMU and GLIU staff with guidance from NPMU.

Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.

A communication strategy was developed for the project to guide staff on various communication and awareness generation activities and provide guidance and templates to undertake these. The strategy is based on an assessment of target audiences, their information needs and communication channels.

Some of the communication successes this year were:

- Five policy dialogues were organised this year, in the project states on landscape level planning, implementation and monitoring for representatives from the National Tiger Conservation Authority, State Forest Departments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, and other departments like Agriculture and Watershed. Detailed concept notes on areas of collaboration between Green-Ag, NTCA and the State Forest Departments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have been developed.
- Green-Ag website, designed by in-house MIS experts, went live in PY2 and can be accessed at www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in. The website is hosted on domain space provided by MoA&FW, Government of India, which ensures long-term sustainability of the platform. Through the website,

project findings, learnings and good practices are being disseminated to key stakeholders including government departments. Additionally, the website has a robust, centralized MIS system with different modules that helps in collection, management and dissemination of project information across the five landscapes.

- The inaugural of the State Inception Workshops in Mizoram and Uttarakhand and the Technical Support Group meetings at Lunglei and Mamit districts of Mizoram, received wide coverage in local and national media. As part of the State Inception Workshop, detailed training on project concepts was organized for Mizoram staff in October. Reports on the State Inception Workshop Training and Lunglei GLIU inaugural, have been prepared and disseminated through the website.
- In-house MIS experts of Green-Ag initiated development of a Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS) in PY2. It is a computerized, interactive, information system that serves as a tool for landscape management, project monitoring, and knowledge management. SDSS will utilise existing data and georeferenced information on meteorological conditions, land use, topography, soil, water, forest cover, cropping patterns etc. This system will eventually help farmers and local communities to explore their land use options and take informed decisions.
- To aid project implementation, many communication products are being developed such as thematic leaflets on gender, natural resources management, biodiversity, livestock, landscape assessment, FPIC banner and poster. Additionally, various studies have been initiated in PY2, such as value chain analysis; human wildlife conflict, sustainable Jhum practices and natural resource management in Mizoram, which are expected to be completed in PY3. Findings from these studies will be packaged into research or policy briefs for awareness raising and advocacy. A state-specific fact sheet has been developed for Mizoram.
- SPMU Mizoram is currently developing a state-specific webpage, which is hosted on the server of the state's Information Communication Technology Department and disseminates information specific to Green-Ag project in Mizoram.

Delayed recruitment of communication officers in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan; combined with the COVID pandemic, affected community engagement and project activities; as a result, documentation of good practices and learnings couldn't be undertaken. This also impacted the conduct of studies and policy dialogues.

Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.

Community interactions were affected by COVID-19 pandemic in the country, as a result, human-interest stories were not captured.

Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.

- Mizoram Fact sheet - https://www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in/pdfDoc/Reports/Mz_Factsheet.pdf
- State Inception Training Workshop report for Mizoram: A detailed report documenting the workshop proceedings - https://www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in/pdfDoc/Reports/Mz_Inception_Workshop.pdf
- GLIU Inception Inaugural report for Lunglei district, Mizoram: A short report on the inaugural session - https://www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in/pdfDoc/Reports/Mz_GLIU_Inception_inaugural.pdf
- Media coverage at national, state and district level of Mizoram and Uttarakhand inception workshops and inaugural sessions, including Technical Support Group meetings in Lunglei and Mamit districts of Mizoram – Annexure 1.
- Webpage for Green-Ag Mizoram (currently under development) - faogreenag.mizoram.gov.in
- Green-Ag project website for sharing good practices and learnings - www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in/

Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses.

Green-Ag has communication and knowledge management focal points at NPMU and SPMUs in Mizoram, Odisha and Uttarakhand. As mentioned earlier, recruitments have been delayed in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The communication focal points are:

- Ms. Vardhani Ratnala, Communications and M&E Specialist - NPMU, Delhi, Email: vardhani.ratnala@fao.org
- Mr. Jerry Vanlalremruata, Communication Officer – SPMU, Mizoram, Email: coms.green.ag.spmu@gmail.com
- Ms. Silla Pattanayak, Communication Officer – SPMU, Odisha, Email: silla.pattanayak@gmail.com
- Dr. J. C. Pandey, State Technical Coordinator – SPMU, Uttarakhand, Email: dr.jagdishpandey@gmail.com

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

India is a diverse country with a multitude of cultures. The phrase “indigenous peoples” is not formally used in India. The Constitution of India has recognized special groups of people as “Scheduled Tribes” and a 2011 Supreme Court ruling has equated these as Indigenous Peoples of India. The Fifth²³ and Sixth Schedules²⁴ of the Indian Constitution provide for special legal and administrative mechanisms to govern tribal majority areas in the country. Green-Ag project districts Sheopur in Madhya Pradesh and Mayurbhanj in Odisha are Fifth Schedule areas; while Mizoram, a tribal majority state with 94.5% of its population belonging to Scheduled tribes, is a Sixth Schedule area.

The project landscapes are inhabited by diverse ethnic minority communities. As per the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the number of recognized Scheduled Tribes in each project state are: Madhya Pradesh - 46, Mizoram - 15, Odisha - 62, Rajasthan - 12 and Uttarakhand - 5.

The project design embeds the key principle of FPIC to integrate the voices, choices, and concerns of Scheduled Tribes and local communities into the project activities, implementation, and monitoring, as per FAO’s Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 2010 and FAO’s Manual on FPIC (2017).

A preliminary stakeholder, socio-economic and natural resource base mapping of indigenous people and local communities was undertaken in the design phase. The five target landscapes were identified in a participatory and inclusive manner through a series of discussions and interactions with various stakeholders including key representatives from indigenous communities. These interactions helped the project take cognizance of their concerns and ensure their representation in project platforms.

If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities

The Free Prior and Informed Consent is an iterative process with a series of consultations and consent seeking at different phases of project implementation. As one of the preliminary activities that paves way for project interventions, a comprehensive assessment of project landscapes has been initiated in the project States. FPIC is an integral component of landscape assessment.

The onset of COVID-19 pandemic and associated health and safety concerns have undermined the FPIC process, since it typically entails face-to-face discussions in physical meetings, to be conducted in culturally

²³ <https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/S5.pdf>

²⁴ <http://mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/S6.pdf>

appropriate ways and at common places in villages accessible by different social groups within these indigenous communities. The community engagement will be reinitiated after the restrictions are eased. Despite these unforeseen circumstances, the project has made considerable progress in PY2 using alternate ways to take the FPIC process forward. These details are as follows:

a) Landscape Assessment:

- As part of the landscape assessment, a Secondary Literature Review has been initiated in five project landscapes that includes mapping relevant socio-economic data pertaining to indigenous peoples.
- Mapping of various indigenous communities in the project landscapes, one of the foremost activities in the FPIC process is underway in Mizoram and has been recently assigned to local teams in Odisha. The SPMUs at state level, GLIUs at district level and CRPs at the village level (functional in Mizoram and to be hired in Odisha) have been entrusted with this exercise and are regularly backstopped by the NPMU in various related technical aspects.
- Considering COVID-19 situation, initial consultations with key stakeholders and community leaders and other representatives are being planned to be held remotely, for example via telephones, internet channels, etc.

b) Knowledge Management and Communication:

- A detailed FPIC strategy paper has been developed for the project. This provides necessary operational guidance to the facilitators to undertake iterative consultations with the communities and obtain their consent for the proposed project activities. Also, this document includes guidance on COVID-19 appropriate behavior to be followed in case of physical meetings and community interactions.
- Various communication products are being developed on the concept of FPIC, its relevance in the project and overall process, with an intent to sensitize and create awareness among indigenous communities and various stakeholders at the district, State levels. These products will highlight the project's commitment to respecting the rights of indigenous peoples through seeking their consent, prior to implementation of project's activities.

c) Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

- To deal with complaints and grievances of various stakeholders that arise throughout the course of the project, a uniquely designed project-level grievance redressal mechanism has been developed by NPMU. It is a hybrid model with the government officials and FAO officials as the key actors in receiving and handling of grievances, throughout the project cycle. This mechanism is specifically designed with a focus on local communities and disadvantaged groups affected by the project. It provides a readily accessible means for the community members' to voice their grievances at no cost and ensures confidentiality of complaints. A concept note on the same was prepared and shared with State partners for their inputs/suggestions. This mechanism will be widely publicized among the indigenous communities and consent obtained on the same during the consultations in the FPIC exercise.

d) Capacity Enhancement on FPIC

Capacity enhancement workshops were organized for project staff — NPMU, SPMU and GLIU on FPIC to create awareness on Indigenous people and local community issues. The details of these are mentioned below:

- A virtual training was organized on FPIC for project personnel at NPMU and FAO Country Office, with the support of the Indigenous Peoples' Unit, FAO Rome. Since FPIC is integral to Landscape Assessment, and with the process underway in Mizoram, the SPMU and GLIU teams of the State were invited to participate in the training to get a broad overview of FPIC and its relevance in the Green-Ag project. The concept of FPIC, its key elements, the process involved were lucidly detailed by the facilitator to the participants. A total of 30 people (22 males and 08 females) from the FAO Country Office and NPMU along with 03 representatives from the SPMU and GLIU of Mizoram attended the training.
- A fully dedicated interactive virtual session on FPIC was organized as a part of inception workshop for the State of Mizoram, which was held from October 06 – 16, 2020. This workshop was attended by project personnel at SPMU, GLIU, along with CRPs.

Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How?

Green-Ag project actively seeks participation of indigenous people in project planning, implementation, and monitoring. The project includes several mechanisms, at various levels, to ensure representation of ethnic minority communities, specifically Scheduled Tribes in project oversight and monitoring mechanisms at various levels. At the district and state level, Tribal and Social Welfare Department is represented in the TSG and SSC to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes. In Village Implementation Committees to be constituted in PY3, adequate representation of indigenous communities will be ensured. Further, persons residing in the landscapes have been recruited as CRPs to ensure sensitivity to local concerns, identification of issues and their resolution in consonance with local cultural ethos.

One such instance of engagement with indigenous people in project activities is reflected in how value chains will be developed in the project landscapes. As part of the landscape assessments, value chain analysis has been initiated in all the five project landscapes. These assessments engage local communities including indigenous people, women and other marginalized groups to identify potential value chains, which are gender and socially inclusive. Green-Ag will develop the identified value chains into sustainable green value chains, preferably of indigenous varieties of crops/livestock breeds/ NTFPs, drawing up on indigenous traditional knowledge, through continuous collaboration with local and indigenous communities. This will enhance the incomes of small and marginal farmers and provide alternate resilient livelihood opportunities to vulnerable social groups, particularly women from indigenous communities in the project landscapes.

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²⁵ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

Green-Ag project is innovative in several ways, which are described below.

- **Multi-sectoral approach to mainstreaming:**

It is the first GEF funded project in India that will work from the national to local levels to synergize investments in agriculture and environment and mainstream environmental concerns into the agriculture sector approach with strong inter-sectoral approach embedded in its implementation arrangements at all levels for enhanced cross-sectoral advocacy. To this effect, the project has constituted one National Project Steering Committee, five SSCs and five district-level TSGs, which is certainly an institutional innovation. These platforms are a novel way of bringing together representatives from different Govt. Depts. Like agriculture and allied sectors, forestry, natural resources management and economic development and encourages dialogue in place of existing sectoral silos. Further, these platforms provide an opportunity to put forth concerns of each other and work jointly on how to improve synergies to bring about optimal results for the investments being made in the process of planning, implementation and monitoring of not only this project but subsequently in all their programs.

- **Landscape Approach to Project Interventions:**

At the landscape level, the project's approach of promoting environmental considerations into the agriculture sector and other development sectors like infrastructural activities, mining etc. through preparation of Green Landscape Management Plans, one of the critical project interventions also adds an innovative dimension to the project. Due consideration will be given to understand and take on-board farm and wider landscape interactions in an attempt to minimize tradeoffs between conservation and development and improvise synergies.

- **Development of a robust Spatial Decision Support System:**

In PY2, the project has initiated development of a spatial decision support system (SDSS) for the five target landscapes. SDSS is a technological innovation that generate thematic maps, reports, advisories etc. effectively used for landscape planning, implementation and monitoring by farmers, local communities, district and state authorities.

The system has three components – landscape management, monitoring tool and knowledge management. It utilizes existing data and georeferenced information on meteorological conditions, land use, topography, soil, water, forest cover, cropping patterns etc. which help farmers and local communities understand their land characteristics, opportunities, and threats, use patterns, and make informed decisions. It also aids state and district authorities to better understand the nuances

²⁵ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

of landscape planning and implementation and extend their support for implementation of Green Landscape Management Plans. Additionally, SPMUs will use SDSS data to promote synergies among the different state departments through the State steering committees. The committee members' attention will be drawn towards landscape convergence, and funds will be requested to support alignment and thus, build synergies among the sectoral policies.

- **Development of Green, Sustainable and Inclusive Value Chains:**

Green-Ag promotes green value chains that follow a unique business model which integrates environmental, livelihood and gender considerations. In this regard, a comprehensive Value Chain Assessment has been initiated in PY2. In each target landscape, the project works with women and men, to green existing value chains and promote alternative value chains with a focus on indigenous crops varieties/ livestock breeds and NTFPs. These value chains will not only enhance incomes but also provide alternative livelihood options like NTFP collection and contribute to global environmental benefits, while emphasizing on gender equality. Currently, there are no developmental programmes and schemes in India which promote major value chains of indigenous crop varieties/livestock breeds. Thus, the project promoted landscape level, gender-sensitive, green value chains with emphasis on indigenous crop varieties, animal breeds and NTFPs, which will be a one-of-a-kind innovation.

- **Strategic Engagement with Key Policy Decision Makers in the formative years of project implementation:**

In PY2, as part of renewed strategies to expedite project implementation, which was otherwise adversely affected due to initial startup delays and COVID19 pandemic, the project has taken strategic steps to deepen federal government involvement in terms of ownership, cross-sectoral advocacy and policy level transformation for shared understanding and improved synergies among various stakeholders. Though, the project document talks about achieving these towards the end of the project implementation, the pandemic time was an opportune moment to initiate collaborations with State and National stakeholders, which will help in timely realization of the overall objective of the project.

- Some of the activities undertaken in this aspect are as follows:

- An exclusive project website has been developed and hosted on the server of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW), Government of India (GoI). It could be accessed at <https://greenag.nmsa.gov.in/>. This web-based platform will be instrumental in dissemination of project information, learning and good practices with all the stakeholders and could be even accessed after the completion of the project
- Collaborations with NTCA and the State Forest Departments, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change in planning, implementation and management of project activities in the landscapes through preparation of Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPS), one of the critical project interventions. The experiences and best practices

through the on-ground experiments will help integrate landscape approach into the guidelines of the Tiger Conservation Plans and Protected Area Management Plans.

- Collaborations with key stakeholders like Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority and the concerned Divisions under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, MoA&FW have resulted in mainstreaming agrobiodiversity into the National level programme framework of the agriculture sector. The following outcomes have been achieved:

- A component on developing a complete value chain from production of nucleus seed to supply of seeds for indigenous varieties has been integrated into the guidelines of schemes of MoA&FW
- Indigenous crop varieties to be integrated under the guidelines of the scheme that promotes organic farming under MoA&FW

- **Animal Health Card for Livestock Management:**

With respect to sustainable livestock practices, it is observed that paucity of data at the farmer level on the breeds and the management practices adopted in rearing the animals' impacts the development and adoption of scientific practices, farmer-friendly policies and programmes that has bearing on farmers' income. With due consideration to data recording practices and its impact on livestock management at farmers' levels, a draft livestock health card uniquely tailored to specific species with relevant scientific management practices has been developed in PY2. Apart from improved management practices in the sector, it also enhances the traceability of the product and improves its marketability that in turn enhances farmers' returns.

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptive measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period?

Considerable delays have been experienced in PY1 due to changes in fund transfer mechanism, delays in the establishment of SPMU and GLIU teams, and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. In PY2, frequent changes in Govt. officials in the project States, rigid rules and procedures of FAO and OPIM, and the resurgence of the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic in 2021 have further derailed the project's progress. Currently, all the project States are under State-imposed lockdown with stringent restrictions on mobility and physical meetings.

The project is periodically assessing risks and adjusting its operations to ensure project continuity in the face of COVID-19. The project has identified and is implementing various mitigation measures, in close coordination with its partners, to ramp up project implementation, while being conscious of health and safety issues of project staff and stakeholders.

With its renewed strategies, the project is optimistic about achieving its outcomes/outputs within the project period.

Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?

Keeping in view the current delays in project implementation and COVID-19 related risks and uncertainties, it is highly likely that the project's MTR and TE may be deferred to ensuing years, from the originally planned timelines.

What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.?

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have deleterious impacts on project's beneficiaries and personnel across the project States

- **COVID-19 Impact on Project Beneficiaries**

With nation-wide lockdown in PY1 marked by restrictions on intra and inter-state movement of goods and services, livelihood activities of project's beneficiaries, especially the small and marginal farmers were in extreme jeopardy. The PY2 was marked by the unprecedented second wave of COVID-19 and higher rates of transmission in rural areas, where the majority of the project's beneficiaries reside. Further, inadequate medical infrastructure and lack of proper and timely access to health care services have added to their existing woes.

- **COVID-19 Impact on Project Personnel**

On the personal front, a substantial number of project personnel were affected by COVID-19, undermining their physical and mental health, in spite of necessary safety and precautionary measures. Unfortunately, certain family members of a few project personnel have succumbed to the virus, leaving an indelible void in their lives.

On the professional front, the pandemic has resulted in changes to the working arrangements of project personnel, who are currently teleworking, thus limiting physical interactions among colleagues.

At times, it also results in blurring of boundaries between work and private life due to extended working hours and limited social life. These factors have further exacerbated preexisting mental and physical stress induced by the pandemic, affecting their well-being and hampering their work productivity.

Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?

The COVID-19 pandemic has tested the project's ability to effectively deliver the project's outputs and outcomes. The project's implementation has certainly been disrupted due to stringent Govt. protocols in place, to contain the transmission of the virus. Despite the lag in progress, the project quickly adapted to the dynamic scenario and realigned its strategies based on the local needs and requirements.

The pandemic has offered valuable lessons in making project management more adaptable. To address this unprecedented outbreak and to continue programme implementation under the current circumstances, several measures have been adopted by the Green-Ag project which are worthy of dissemination. They are as follows:

- A comprehensive risk mitigation strategy was developed in consultation with relevant national and state stakeholders, acting swiftly upon the advice of the Project Task Force. The strategy includes a comprehensive assessment of the risks, particularly COVID-19 induced risks to project implementation, and a revised work plan for a more feasible implementation. This work plan is a dynamic document that would be continually updated based on the periodic assessment of COVID-19 impacts or any other challenges in project implementation and shared with the project's partners.
- Active engagement with the key stakeholders instrumental in policy level planning at State and National levels, for shared understanding on critical focus areas of the project in the formative years of project implementation. This was originally envisaged to take place towards the end of the project implementation. However, such a timely collaboration will be helpful in effectively mainstreaming the best practices of the project into guidelines of policy and programme framework and saves time, cost, and efforts on advocacy at a later stage.
- Re-scheduling the order of project activities, where desk and research work have been pushed forward, while field activities requiring travel and in-person presence have been moved to later stages.
- Continuing to support capacity-building of local project teams through online tools
- Virtual meetings and electronic exchange of information with project partners, in place of face-to-face meetings

- Data collection as a part of landscape assessment to be complemented by virtual consultations with stakeholders

Carrying out preparatory work for future activities – The project has planned to lay the groundwork for the design of curriculum for Farmer Field Schools on Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock practices and Green Landscape Governance based on the findings of the landscape assessment. These activities though originally planned from PY3, may be undertaken depending on the local conditions since the pandemic has adversely impacted community engagement.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁶	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National and State Government	Government of Madhya Pradesh and Government of India (Gol):	i) Government Schemes ii) State Project Director/Deputy Project Director's time	US\$ 199.36 million	US\$ 23 846.91		
National and State Government	Government of Mizoram and Gol:	i) Government Schemes ii) State Project Director/Deputy Project Director's time	US\$ 61.93 million	US\$ 38 783.19		
National and State Government	Government of Odisha and Gol:	i) Government Schemes ii) State Project Director/Deputy Project Director's time	US\$ 131.16 million	US\$ 78,387.31		
National and State Government	Government of Rajasthan and Gol:	i) Government Schemes	US\$ 193.53 million	US\$ 16,996.25		

²⁶ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

		ii) State Project Director/Deputy Project Director's time				
National and State Government	Government of Uttarakhand and Gol	i) Government Schemes ii) State Project Director/Deputy Project Director's time	US\$ 279.21 million	US\$ 153 949.25		
UN Agency	FAO		US\$ 3.5 million	US\$ 310 492		
		TOTAL	US\$ 868.39 million	US\$ 622 454.87		

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement.

The co-financing figures are based on written communication from respective state Governments. This is initial stage of project implementation. Therefore, it will be premature to comment on this aspect.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Annexure 1:**A. Media Coverage of Mizoram State Inception Inaugural Workshop**

1. Coverage in English print media (national and state)
<https://www.outlookindia.com/newscroll/greenag-project-launched-in-mizoram/1904514>
<https://nenow.in/north-east-news/mizoram/green-ag-project-launches-in-mizoram.html>
2. FAO India website - News section - <http://www.fao.org/india/news/detail-events/en/c/1316462/>
3. Coverage in state TV in Mizo language
 - *DD News, Mizoram (Youtube Video): 28 July, 2020 -*
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9A_MrwMTOx0 (Timeline: 00:00 - 01:11)
 - *Zonet Cable News (Youtube Video): 28 July, 2020 -*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OpbNy1hGXJo> (Timeline: 09:18 - 10:49)
4. Coverage in state newspaper in Mizo language
 - *Lenkawl Daily Local Newspaper: 29 July, 2020 -*
https://lenkawl.khampat.com/2020/07/chanchin-thar-thenkhat_29.html#comments
 - *Virthli Daily Local Newspaper: 29 July, 2020 - clipping can be shared on request*
 - *Vanglaini Daily Local Newspaper: 29 July, 2020 - clipping can be provided on request*
5. Post on Mizoram State's Directorate of Information and Public Relations website: 28 July 2020 –
Clipping can be provided on request

B. Media coverage of State Inception Training Workshop

Zonet Cable news (Youtube): 17 October 2020 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a6CVEeYf6lk>
 (Timeline: 22:42 - 23:20)

C. Media Coverage of Lunglei GLIU Inception Inauguration

1. *Vanglaini, Daily Newspaper: 1 August, 2020 -* <https://www.vanglaini.org/tualchhung/?id=8767>
2. *Zothlifim, Daily Local Newspaper: 1 August, 2020 – clipping can be shared on request*
3. *Lunglei Times, Daily Local Newspaper: 1 August, 2020 – clipping can be shared on request*

4. LPS Cable News: 31 July, 2020 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xGh6lYWnx6A> (Timeline: 09:25 - 11:07)

D. Media Coverage of TSG meetings in Mizoram

Mamit, TSG Meeting

Post on Department of Information and Publication Relations website: 4 August 2020 - clipping can be shared on request

Lunglei, TSG Meeting

1. Post on Department of Information and Publication Relations website: 12 August 2020 - clipping can be shared on request
2. DD news, Mizoram (Youtube): 12 August 2020 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8mMCuixD50M> (Timeline: 10:20 - 11:30)
3. Zochhiar Daily Local Newspaper: 13 August 2020 – clipping can be shared on request

E. Media Coverage of Uttarakhand Project Inception Workshop

Coverage in print media in Hindi language

1. DD News18: 16 June 2021 - <https://DDNews18.com/watershed-minister-satpal-maharaj-launched-the-40-crore-jeff-6-project/>
2. Apnu Uttarakhand: 16 June 2021 - <https://apnuuttarakhand.com/tigreme-minister-launched-the-jeff-6-project-of-40-crore-the-revenue-will-benefit/>
3. News1 Today: 16 June 2021 - <https://news1today.in/2021/06/watershed-minister-launches-jaf-6-project-worth-40-crores/>
4. DD Prime News: 16 June 2021 - <http://www.ddprimenews.com/?p=13058>
5. Navprakash: 16 June 2021 - <http://navprakash.in/?p=1934>
6. The Soul of India: 16 June 2021 - <https://thesoulofindia.in/जलागम-मंत्री-ने-40-करोड़-की-जैफ-6-परियोजना-का-किया-शुभारंभ>
7. Dainik Jayant News: 16 June 2021 - <https://dainikjayantnews.com/jawallam-minister-satpal-maharaj-launches-40-crore-jaff-6-project/>
8. Postman India: 16 June 2021 - <https://postmanindia.in/watershed-minister-satpal-maharaj-launched-40-crore-project/>