

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	9243
Project Name:	Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes
Countr(ies):	India
Implementing Agency:	FAO

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

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

Country

India

GEF ID

9243

Implementing Agency

FAO

Executing Entity

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA); Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change (MoE&CC)

Trust Fund

GET

Project Type

FSP

PIR Submission

9/12/2025

Fiscal Year , PIR Number

FY 2025 , 6th PIR

Objective

Project Objective: To catalyse transformative change of India's agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes

1. Institutionalization of intersectoral mechanisms (agricultural and allied sectors, forestry and natural resources management, and economic development) at the national and five States to facilitate continued mainstreaming of environmental concerns and priorities related to resilience into the agriculture sector beyond project end. This will include one national platform and one platforms each in Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttarakhand. 2. At least six key national and state level agricultural programmes (missions) will have been strengthened with results based environmental indicators integrated in their policy and planning frameworks (or through revised guidelines and other tools based on project support). Key missions that will be targeted for strengthening include the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture; National Livestock Mission; National Food Security Mission; National Initiative on Climate-resilient Agriculture, National Mission for Horticulture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana 3. At least 10 community led initiatives to support conservation of globally important species such as the tigers, elephants and the Great Indian Bustard. Such initiatives could include community led actions such as community anti-poaching patrolling, community led communication/ awareness activities, habitat and species monitoring activities. These will be strongly linked to Tiger Reserve and Elephant reserve management plans in at four landscapes that the project will be working. 4. 5. Ten percent reduction in the threat index from baseline (as measured through Green Landscape monitoring programme) at key sites of high biodiversity importance will be demonstrated at five target Green Landscapes (Rajasthan: 277,930 (grassland and orans); Mizoram: 13,725 (Jhum); Madhya Pradesh: 18000 ha (ravines) and the following areas of High Value Forests: Madhya Pradesh (35,000ha); Mizoram (50,000ha), Odisha (1,75,000ha), Uttarakhand (90,000ha) 6. At least 104,070 Hectares of farms will be under sustainable land and water management (including organic farming and agrobiodiversity conservation) (Madhya Pradesh: 9000; Mizoram: 13725; Odisha: 34200 Rajasthan:

34145; Uttarakhand: 13000) 7. 49,906,455 tCO₂e Greenhouse gas emission reduction (Mt CO₂e newly sequestered or avoided) will be achieved through improved agroecosystems management, including climate resilience issues (Annex 5 of full project document)

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress Moderately Unsatisfactory	Development Objective Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall risk Moderate Risk	
Project Financing 36,579,000.00	Cumulative Disbursement 13,274,322.74

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval 5/18/2018	Agency Approval 11/22/2017
Implementation Start 4/1/2019	First Disbursement 5/5/2020
Expected MTR	Actual MTR 1/31/2024
Expected Completion 6/30/2028	Actual Completion

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities

Outcome and output based summary on Project Implementation Progress:

1.1 Institutional and Policy Outputs

1.1.1 Coordinating committees: Five State Steering Committees are functional, and Technical Support Groups formed in four landscapes (except Rajasthan), though cross-sectoral alignment and the national committee remain pending.

1.1.2 & 1.1.3: Policy dialogues and policy briefs: Mizoram finalized ToRs for three studies, while Odisha held two dialogues and initiated two new themes.

1.1.4 Mainstreaming strategies: GLMPs have been endorsed in four states, with revisions underway to better align activities with GEBs.

1.2 Cross-sectoral knowledge management and decision-making systems

1.2.1 Spatial DSS tools: A composite Threat Index tracking key environmental pressures has been initiated to guide GLMP prioritization, resource allocation, and threat-reduction targets, while linking local conditions to broader indicators.

1.2.2 Monitoring systems and protocols: The Green-Ag MIS, developed under GEF-6, enables real-time, geo-tagged monitoring with unique beneficiary codes linking local data to national reporting. It is now being re-engineered into a decision-support system aligned with GEB indicators

1.2.3 Communication: The strategy defines content workflows for NPMU and SPMUs, ensures FAO standards and branding, and has produced 138 media stories alongside cross-state knowledge sharing.

2.1 Institutional Framework: District and village level and stakeholder participation

2.1.1 Frameworks: Seven TSG meetings held, 495 VICs established, and 2,872 community interfaces conducted, strengthening alignment with community priorities.

2.1.2 Training on Green Landscape governance through Field schools (to make collective, evidence-based decisions for effective Green Landscape governance: Mizoram trained 447 VIC members, Odisha engaged 3,400 villagers, and Uttarakhand trained 96 trainers, collectively fostering inclusive, community-driven landscape governance.

2.1.3 District level technical and extension staff from different government sectors trained in Green Landscape approaches: Operational partners have given limited attention across the four project landscapes.

2.1.4 Green Landscape Assessment reports: Baseline reports completed in four states; household surveys to finish by October 2025 and be integrated into the MIS for tracking benefits.

2.1.5 Convergence plans: GLMPs endorsed with interventions like water harvesting, chain link fencing, native crops, and value chain development, aligned with 51 district agencies across four landscapes.

2.2 Households and communities engaged and incentivized to adopt agro-ecological practices that deliver GEBs in priority landscapes.

2.2.1 & 2.2.2: Farmers trained through FFS on sustainable agriculture, livestock, and Green Value Chains: 33,049 farmers adopted sustainable agriculture, 28,600 households improved livestock practices, and value chain support provided for dairy (MP), piggery (Mizoram), and grain aggregation (Odisha).

2.2.3 Community awareness campaigns to build broader support for Green Landscape management: A total of 249 school eco-clubs were established (62 in MP, 72 in Mizoram, 50 in Odisha, 23 in Uttarakhand), with communication materials developed in Odisha and brochures underway in other states.

2.2.4 & 2.2.5: Community NRM plans and On-farm agro-ecological management measures: Four landscapes prepared GLMPs with community plans and on-farm measures like water harvesting, soil conservation, fencing, and seed support. Livestock FFS engaged 995 farmers in MP, 125 in Mizoram, 6,750 in Odisha, and 3,300 in Uttarakhand, with strong women's participation.

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Despite notable progress in convening stakeholders and initiating policy dialogues on sustainable agriculture, livestock, land use and other issues across the project landscape, the project continues to face systemic challenges that limit the translation of dialogue outcomes into actionable state programmes. A central issue is the disconnect between policy discussions and their alignment with Project Institutional frameworks, which hampers the integration into government planning and investment cycles. While dialogue provides a platform for consensus-building, they have yet to be fully embedded within state-level strategies, leaving outcomes vulnerable to fragmentation and inconsistency.

The project also grapples with limited capacity among field personnel, who often struggle to link complex local issues with project interventions and to demonstrate how these actions contribute to Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). This gap is compounded by the absence of standardized technical packages, which reduces the ability to replicate and scale interventions across communities in a consistent and cost-effective manner. Without clear tools and frameworks, frontline staff face challenges in moving from pilot initiatives to broader adoption.

Weak cross-sectoral coordination among agriculture, environment, forestry, and livestock departments remains another persistent barrier. The lack of convergence across line departments undermines the effectiveness of Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs), which are meant to serve as integrated planning instruments. Adding to this, an inconsistent understanding of GLMP concepts and protocols among implementers leads to divergent approaches, further limiting the impact of landscape-level interventions.

Monitoring systems also require strengthening. While the project's MIS provides real-time data capture, field-level monitoring protocols are not yet robust enough to fully demonstrate delivery of community benefits or track progress against GEB targets. This reduces accountability and constrains evidence-based decision-making, making it difficult to link local actions to national and global environmental reporting frameworks. Risks associated with the project need to be understood well and appropriate mitigation measures need to be devised.

Finally, procedural delays at the state level continue to slow project progress. Lengthy approval processes, administrative bottlenecks, and uneven decision-making create significant lags between planning and implementation, affecting community confidence and delaying tangible results.

Collectively, these challenges underscore the need for deeper institutional integration, improved technical capacity, streamlined protocols, and stronger monitoring systems. Unless these structural and operational barriers are addressed, the momentum generated through policy dialogues and community engagement risks being diluted, limiting the project's ability to deliver on its promise of linking local action with meaningful Global Environmental Benefits.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

Profile	Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress, results & Challenges on Stakeholder's Engagement
Government Institutions	Directorate of Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh	Operational Partner	During this reporting period, six State Steering Committee (SSC) meetings were conducted -one each in Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttarakhand, and two in Odisha Seven Technical Support Group (TSG) meetings were held during the reporting period. 4 in Mizoram, 3 in Odisha
Government Institutions	Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram	Operational Partner	Challenges: Rajasthan: There is limited engagement of state officials in the project. To address this, FAO India, in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare (National executing agency) and the Government of Rajasthan (Operational partner in Rajasthan), developed a detailed restructuring proposal to address implementation challenges in the state. The revised model introduces a hybrid execution modality wherein FAO recruits technical personnel and engages third-party agencies for field-level activities, while the State Government retains policy oversight through the State Steering Committee. This restructuring was endorsed in the Rajasthan SSC meeting held in January 2025. The updated implementation and budget arrangements are designed to fast-track delivery and ensure alignment with national guidelines and Mid-Term Review recommendations. The Green-Ag NPMU is currently working on the necessary arrangements to revise the OP agreement and initiate the identification and onboarding of implementation agencies.
Government Institutions	Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension (IMAGE), Government of Odisha	Operational Partner	
Government Institutions	Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan	Operational Partner	
Government Institutions	Watershed Management Directorate, Government of Uttarakhand	Operational Partner	
Government Institutions	Department of Agriculture, and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) in Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare (MoA&FW), Government of India	The National Executing Agency. It monitors project implementation and is responsible for providing general oversight in the project execution	Engagement with DA&FW has been facilitated as follows: Through National Project Monitoring Committee (NPMC) meetings - In the current reporting period, one NPMC meetings have been conducted. Through National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) meetings – No meetings conducted.
Government Institutions	Wildlife Institute of India (WII)	Conducting a study on Human-Wildlife Conflict in Uttarakhand.	The Operational partner approached the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) to undertake this study in the field and the institute completed the study in August 2023. The Operational Partner engaged the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) to conduct a field-based study on human-wildlife conflict, which was completed in August 2023. Based on WII's findings, priority villages for implementing mitigation measures were identified. The recommended interventions have been incorporated into the Green Landscape Management Plan (GLMP), and relevant activities are now being implemented in alignment with the study's suggestions.
Government Institutions	Indian Institute of Forest Management	Partner for Human-Wildlife Conflict study in Chambal landscape-Madhya Pradesh	The Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM) was engaged as the technical partner to conduct a study on human-wildlife conflict in the Chambal landscape, Madhya Pradesh. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the Directorate of Farmers' Welfare and Agriculture Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh, on 16 April 2024. The study was completed and the final report submitted to the NPMU in April 2025. The report is comprehensive and addresses all aspects outlined in the scope of the study. It is currently under review by the Lead Technical Officer (LTO) for further integration into project planning and decision-making.
Government Institutions	Indian Institute of Soil Science	Conducting Ravine management study in Chambal landscape-Madhya Pradesh	The Indian Institute of Soil Science (IISS) was engaged to conduct a study on ravine management in the Chambal landscape, Madhya Pradesh. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the Directorate of Farmers' Welfare and Agriculture Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh, on 9 May 2024. IISS submitted the draft report to the NPMU in March 2025. The report has been reviewed by the NPMU and is currently under review by the Lead Technical Officer (LTO) for further integration into project planning and decision-making.
Government Institutions	ISRO Regional Remote Sensing Centre	Geospatial analysis of the project landscape-chambal have been done	The geospatial data generated by ISRO's Regional Remote Sensing Centre has not only supported the identification of high-priority villages for project implementation and targeted restoration activities in ravine ecosystems but is also being utilized to support other ongoing and completed studies in the Chambal landscape. Specifically, this data

D. Gender Equality

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
a. Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	Summary: All four categories of the Gender Action Plan have been addressed during the reporting period. Significant participation of women was noted across landscapes, including 72% women in agriculture FFS, active engagement in value chains (e.g., milk in Madhya Pradesh), and one-third representation in governance bodies in Mizoram. Sex-disaggregated data is systematically collected across FFS and capacity-building activities to ensure compliance with FAO and GEF gender policies. The participants signed attendance is verified and validated by the GLIU Experts before its upload on the MIS portal. Across landscapes, project teams are actively promoting the participation of both women and men to reduce gender disparities in access to and control over natural resources. Madhya Pradesh: Under the GLMP initiative "One Home One Plant", fruit and medicinal plants were distributed exclusively to 500 women farmers for backyard planting. In the ravine management activities, at least 15% of participants in plantation and fodder-growing efforts are women, ensuring their involvement in land restoration. Mizoram: Training on the Improved Management of Village Safety and Supply Reserves was conducted in 28 landscape villages, targeting representatives from community institutions. Women representatives were especially encouraged to participate in the management of community reserve forests. While men typically manage these reserves, the Green Ag intervention ensured that at least one-third of the trained participants were women in each selected village. A total of 280 women took part in the training, which was conducted practically within their respective Village Safety and Supply Reserves. Odisha: In plantation efforts under GLMP involving custard apple and pineapple, 47% were women beneficiaries, who played an active role in decision-making processes related to site selection, planting, and post-planting care. Uttarakhand: Women beneficiaries are actively engaged in soil, water, and land conservation efforts under GLMP's ridge-to-valley approach. Their participation spans across multiple interventions including 26% in trenching, recharge pits, drainage line treatments (e.g., dry stone and crate wire check dams, retaining walls) and water harvesting (e.g., geo-line and LDPE tanks), 75% in orchard development on fallow lands, 75% in sustainable rainfed farming through FFS, and 71% in chain-link fencing.
b. Improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Across all landscapes, efforts are being made to enhance women's engagement and leadership in community-based and value chain activities. The participation of women in agroecological trainings is linked with RF Indicator 14, refer Tab 2: Odisha, Uttarakhand, and Mizoram: The project ensures over 40% participation of women in all community-based activities under the GLMP, promoting inclusive development at the grassroots level. Madhya Pradesh Landscape: - Focus group discussions with men and youth are held to raise awareness about the benefits of women's participation in the milk value chain. - Collaborations with the State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) support enhanced involvement of women in the milk value chain and other project activities. - 20 Farmer Field School (FFS) groups with only women participants have been formed—alongside 30 mixed groups—focused on sustainable farming of pearl millet and mustard, in alignment with local social norms. Each FFS group have 20 members with overall 69% women participation in FFS on sustainable agriculture (refer Tab 3, 2.2.5-12) - 5 Women livestock keepers and existing Livestock Friends under NRLM (Pashu Sakhis) are trained as Livestock Trainers for conducting the FFS Livestock Management. There was 46% women participation in the FFS on Livestock Management (Refer Tab 3, 2.2.5-11) Mizoram Landscape: - Preference is given to women-headed households with prior experience in piggery as part of the beneficiary selection criteria for the piggery value chain, promoting their leadership and economic empowerment. - Women participation is as per the project norms, (refer section a) Odisha Landscape: - Women constitute 30% of the Village Implementation Committee (VIC), contributing actively to local decision-making. - Two value chain committees have been formed with 28 members, including 13 women. The Green Gram Value Chain Cluster Committee demonstrates strong female leadership, with both the president and secretary being women. Uttarakhand Landscape:

E. Knowledge Management

Knowledge management and Learning (KML): Does the project have a KML strategy?	Yes
If YES, what is the implementation progress? In your answer, please describe how the project is fostering knowledge sharing and learning among stakeholders at national and sub-national level.	The Green-Ag project has a Knowledge Management (KM) strategy aligned with the GEF's Knowledge Management Approach Paper (2015). The strategy emphasizes the generation, documentation, and sharing of knowledge through targeted research, field-level innovations, and best practices. It focuses on capturing lessons learned and promoting scalable solutions across landscapes. Implementation of this KM strategy is underway. The Green Landscape Implementation Units (GLIUs) have begun systematically observing and documenting good practices and lessons from field activities. These insights are being used to foster learning and inform adaptive management. To facilitate knowledge sharing, the project promotes multi-level engagement—organizing capacity-building workshops and exchange visits at both national and sub-national levels. This participatory approach ensures that experiences and innovations are not only captured but also disseminated across landscapes and among key stakeholders.
If NO, how does the project identify, collect and document good practices?	NA
Please list good practices, including key-technical and/or institutional innovations, from the project thus far.	1. Farmer Capacity Building and Training Farmer Field Schools (FFS): Community-based training approach to build farmers' capacity in sustainable agriculture, integrated pest management, organic practices (e.g., Jeevamrit, Neemastra), and indigenous crop revival (e.g., finger millet, turmeric, indigenous maize). Community Resource Persons (CRPs): Trained local facilitators who lead field demonstrations, track adoption, and support peer-to-peer learning. Demo Plots for Visibility and Replication: Landscape-based demonstration plots showcasing agroecology, biodiversity conservation, and land restoration for farmer exposure and replication. 2. Sustainable Land and Natural Resources Management Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT) with Indigenous Adaptation (MiSALT): Integrates traditional 'changkham' with SALT to prevent erosion and restore fertility using native "Very Important Plants" (VIPs). 10% Drought Mitigation and Watershed Models (Odisha): Water harvesting structures (12x12x3 m³), bunding, contour trenching, and grass patching to recharge groundwater and irrigate uplands. Water Resource Management: Includes construction of contour trenches, rejuvenation of harvesting structures, and desilting of ponds as replicable water models. Soil Conservation and Fodder Development: Demonstrations with IGFR, Avikanagar on tree planting and fodder grass cultivation on degraded lands and bunds, serving as live learning sites. 3. Livelihood and Value Chain Development Sustainable Pig Rearing Systems (Mizoram): Establishes decentralized breeding units, improved pigsties, local breed promotion, disease and biosecurity management, and feed regulation supported by FFS training. Agroecological Intercropping Models: Maize-soybean intercropping using organic inputs and CRP facilitation. 4. Institutional Strengthening and Governance Village Institution Committees (VICs) and User Groups: Community-led groups monitoring NRM and forest conservation. Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) Integration – Uttarakhand: Participatory rural planning using tools like social mapping, stakeholder consultations, and issue prioritization. Convergence Platforms at District and State Level: Multi-stakeholder platforms enabling coordination among government departments and community institutions. 5. Knowledge Sharing and Documentation Documentation and Dissemination: Capturing best practices, lessons learned, and success stories through case studies, field manuals, and community videos for scaling and policy influence.
Communication strategy: Does the project have a communication strategy?	Yes
Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this fiscal year.	NPMU has developed a communication strategy for the project to guide staff on various communication and outreach activities. The strategy is based on an assessment of target audiences, their information needs, and communication channels. The standard templates shared by the NPMU to design these knowledge products are being used by the State teams. Green-Ag project website is regularly updated with the project activities, meetings, review visits, and reports. A Knowledge platform has been created on the project website for wider dissemination of the communication products. The platform contains landscape wise communication material, FPIC reports, activity reports, and strategy papers. All the state teams are advised to prepare the communication material in English before translating them into the local language so that wider stakeholders can be reached out once the documents are posted on the project website.

III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	
Components and Cost	
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	To address implementation challenges in Rajasthan, one of the CGAIR institutions will be selected to execute the field activity in Rajasthan. This change aligns with MTR recommendations, while maintaining the State Government's leadership and co-financing role.
Financial Management	The delivery model in Rajasthan has been revised and accordingly the financial allocations will be presented to the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) for approval. There is no change in the state allocations. The composition of the State Steering Committee. Endorsements are being pursued from the FAO India Budget Holder, the Rajasthan State Steering Committee, the GEF Senior Coordinator, OCB.
Implementation Schedule	Following MTR recommendation, the project implementation schedule was revised to address startup delays and align remaining activities with the new project timeline. The Not-to-Exceed (NTE) date was extended from 31 March 2026 to 30 June 2028.
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	
Risk Analysis	
Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	
Location of Project Activity	
others	

IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chambal Landscape, Madhya Pradesh, India	26.6667	78.95	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
District Morena, MadhyaPradesh	26.16667	77.5	1262772

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
District Sheopur ,MadhyaPradesh	25.8	77	7627240

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dampa -Thorangtlang Landscape, Mizoram	23.50438	92.41804	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
District Mamit Mizoram	23.78492	92.46939	7909838

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
District Lunglei, Mizoram	22.9	92.75	7626589

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Simlipal Landscape, Odisha	21.80387	86.272	1256232

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Distt Mayurbhanj, Odisha	21.75	86.5	1263245

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Desert National Park Landscape, Rajasthan	27.0396	70.8838	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
District Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	26.99382	71.00889	1269508

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
District Barmer, Rajasthan	25.75	71.5	1276902

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand	30.0581	78.1728	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand	29.53333	78.93528	6941979

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
District Pauri Garhwal Uttarakhand	29.96366	78.92853	1271535

Location Description:

Activity Description:

V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category	Title
M and E Document	GEFID9243_2025PIR_FAO_India