**GEF-6 Request for project endorsement/approval**

**Project Type: full sized project**

**Type of Trust Fund: gef trust fund**

PART I: Project Information

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| --- | --- |
| Project Title: | Green-Ag: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes |
| Country(ies): | India | GEF Project ID:[[1]](#footnote-1) | 9243 |
| GEF Agency(ies): | FAO | GEF Agency Project ID: | 642325 |
| Other Executing Partner(s): | Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers’ Welfare (MoAFW);Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change (MoEFCC) | Submission Date:Resubmission Date: | 29 November 20172 April 2018 |
| GEF Focal Area(s): | Multi-focal Area (BD, LD, CC, SFM) | Project Duration (Months) | 84 |
| Integrated Approach Pilot | IAP-Cities [ ]  IAP-Commodities [ ]  IAP-Food Security [ ]  | Corporate Program: SGP [ ]  |
| Name of parent program: | N/A | Project Agency Fee ($) | 3,020,284 |

A. [Focal Area Strategy Framework and Other Program Strategies](https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/GEF6%20Results%20Framework%20for%20GEFTF%20and%20LDCF.SCCF_.pdf)[[2]](#footnote-2)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Focal AreasObjectives/Programs | Focal Area Outcomes | Trust Fund | ($) |
| GEF Project Financing | Co-financing |
| BD-3 Program 7 | Securing agriculture’s future: sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources | GEFTF | 8,652,922 | 10,200,000 |
| BD-4 Program 9 | Managing the human-biodiversity interface | GEFTF | 12,730,234 | 57,067,000 |
| LD-1 Program 1 | Agro-ecological intensification | GEFTF | 909,075 | 178,374,565 |
| LD-1 Program 2 | Sustainable land management for climate-smart agriculture | GEFTF | 1205053 | 203,846,154 |
| LD-3 Program 4 | Scaling-up sustainable land management through thelandscape approach | GEFTF | 2,114,128 | 97,500,000 |
| CCM-2 Program 4 | Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and other land-uses, and support climate-smart agriculture | GEFTF | 2,727,908 | 206,326,271 |
| SFM-1 | Maintained Forest Resources: Reduce the pressures on high-conservation-value forests by addressing the drivers of deforestation. | GEFTF | 5,219,396 | 115,076,010 |
| **Total Costs** |  |  | 33,558,716 | 868,390,000 |

B. Project description summary

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| 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 landscapes1. 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. A 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) (landscape level targets to be set at project’s year 1)
5. 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)
6. 49,906,455 tCO2eq 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)
 |
| **Project Components/ Programs** | Fin. Type[[3]](#footnote-3) | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | (in $) |
| GEF Project Financing | ConfirmedCo-financing |
| 1: Strengthening the enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream BD, SLM, CCM and SFM policies, priorities and practices into India’s agricultural sector | TA | *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 environmental benefits (GEB) across landscapes of highest conservation concern*1. At least 12 new policy recommendations (at least two per State and two at the national level) are expected to be developed and approved by multi-stakeholder platforms of policy makers to strengthen agroecological approach in agriculture and allied sectors at the national and State levels to achieve multiple global environmental benefits, as well as to achieve sustainable food production and resilient local livelihoods.
2. One national and five State plans (in Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand) are endorsed by multi- stakeholders (with committed finance, and institutional arrangements) to continue green landscape approach at five landscapes and expand beyond project targeted landscapes. These plans are meant to provide both the exit strategy for this project, as well as expansion/ scale up strategy of the Green Landscape approach.

*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* 1. Seven (Desert National Park, Corbett, Rajaji, Similipal, Chambal, Dampa and Thoratlang) protected areas in five target landscapes with threat landscape level reduction monitoring protocols and indicators (such as hunting, encroachment) integrated into protected area management and monitoring in five target landscapes
2. At least 30 including national and State level 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)
3. At least 20 local plans (including Gram Panchayat/ Village Council/ Community level) developed based on spatial decision support systems in five landscapes
4. At least 12lessons learnt reports published on different themes (environmental, economic, social)
 | 1.1.1 National and state level inter-sectoral (agricultural and allied sectors, forestry and natural resources management, and economic development) coordinating committees established and institutionalized to facilitate cross-sectoral support to mainstream environmental priorities in the agriculture sector (target: 1 national, 5 state level)1.1.2 ‘Policy Dialogues’ established to inform and facilitate discussion of priority issues related to agriculture, environment *including climate change*and development, including gender issues, at national and state levels, including options to shift current investments in agricultural development to support more environmentally sustainable practices (target: 1 national, 5 state dialogues)1.1.3 Policy briefs, advocacy and awareness-raising materials developed to inform discussions and decision making on priority issues related to agriculture, environment and development (target: 10 national policy briefs, 15 state briefs)1.1.4 “Green Landscape” mainstreaming strategies developed to promote environmental protection as part of broader sustainable agriculture and natural resource management, including strategic re-direction and prioritization of agricultural initiatives and investments to encourage agricultural practices that deliver GEBs at the landscapes of highest ecological value (target: 1 national and 5 state level)1.2.1 – Spatial decision support system and tools, and compilation of existing land use information from international, national and state level sources (satellite imageries and other existing GIS database), developed and institutionalized, and users trained in their use (target: 1 national level system)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 (e.g. farmer income, food security) established and implemented, with relevant individuals equipped and trained in its use (target: 1 national and 5 state programmes)1.2.3 –Communication strategy and plan designed and implemented (including development of an information management platform) to facilitate knowledge sharing, mainstreaming and replication of lessons learned and ‘best practices’ for Green Landscapes (target: 1 national and 5 state platforms and communication strategies/plans) Output | 6,953,484 | 230,845,385 |
| 2: Improved agricultural and conservation practices demonstrating sustainable production, resilient livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of tangible BD, LD, CCM, and SFM benefits | TA/INV | *2.1 – Institutional frameworks, mechanisms and capacities at District and Village levels to support decision-making and stakeholder participation in Green Landscape planning and management strengthened, with Green Landscape Management Plans developed and endorsed and under implementation by stakeholders*1. 5 plans covering at least 1,800,000 ha 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
2. 25 (at least five in each Landscape) district level agencies using Green Landscape plans to realign multi-sectoral investments in project areas
3. Amount of Government’s agriculture sector investment at district levels realigned to support objectives of green landscape plans in five landscapes per annum

*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* 1. At least 68352 households that have adopted sustainable agriculture practices on their farms, including agrobiodiversity conservation measures
2. At least 185000 households involved in community natural resources management plans development and implementation in line with overall Green Landscape management objective/s
3. At least 20 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
4. 46500 households implementing improved livestock management – including nutrition and fodder management (e.g. community fodder banks) –contributing to conservation of global environmental values
5. At least 40,000 women participating in and benefitting from female cohort specific Green-Ag (agro-ecological) Farmer Field Schools
 | 2.1.1 Inter-sectoral institutional framework and mechanisms at district, inter-district and sub-district (District and Gram Panchayat/ Village Council) levels established (target: 8 mechanisms)2.1.2 – Key local decision-makers from each target Gram Panchayat/Village Council trained in Green Landscape governance through Field schools to enable members to make collective, evidence-based and empowered in Green Landscape governance for areas within their responsibility (target: Madhya Pradesh – 60; Mizoram – 60; Odisha – 150; Rajasthan – 20; Uttarakhand – 200)2.1.3 – District level technical and extension staff from different government sectors trained in Green Landscape approaches and issues to enable them to support local communities and farmers to implement agro-ecological practices (target: at least 80 individuals)2.1.4 - Green Landscape Assessments undertaken, with social (including gender), economic (including valuation of key ecosystem services), institutional, biophysical aspects of target areas identified, priority locations and actions agreed, and sequence of activities programmed (target: 5 assessment reports2.1.5 - 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 (target: 8 convergence plans)2.2.1 – Farmers trained through FFS on sustainable agriculture, with modules adapted to the specific needs of farmers near PAs and other high ecological value areas, including on management of livestock 2.2.2 – Local stakeholders trained on accessing available incentives to adopt sustainable practices and livelihood options, including Green Value Chain development to promote market linkages for income generation 2.2.3 – Wider community level awareness-raising campaigns to ensure wider stakeholder support for Green Landscape management and other land users and to ensure inter-community learning (targets, for both eco-clubs and information platforms: Madhya Pradesh – 50; Mizoram – 50; Odisha – 50; Rajasthan – 50; Uttarakhand – 502.2.4 – Community based natural resources management plans designed and under implementation in target Green Landscapes, including community grassland/ ravines/forests/watershed management 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  | 25,034,408 | 596,192,710 |
| Subtotal | 31,987,892 | 827,038,095 |  |
| Project Management Costs | 1,570,824 | 41,351,905 |
| **Total Project Cost**  | **33,558,716** | **868,390,000** |

**C. CONFIRMED Sources of** [**Co-financing**](http://www.thegef.org/gef/policy/co-financing) **for the project by name and by type**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sources of Co-financing**  | **Name of Co-financier** | **Type of Co-financing** | **Amount ($)** |
| Recipient Government[[4]](#footnote-4) | State of Madhya Pradesh | Grant | 199360000[[5]](#footnote-5)  |
| Recipient Government | State of Mizoram | Grant  | 61630000  |
| Recipient Government | State of Odisha | Grant | 131160000  |
| Recipient Government | State of Rajasthan | Grant  | 193530000  |
| Recipient Government | State of Uttarakhand | Grant | 279210000  |
| GEF Agency | FAO | Grant  | 3000000  |
| GEF Agency | FAO | In-kind | 500000  |
| **Total Co-financing** |  |  | 868390000 |

D. Trust FUND RESOURCES Requested by AGENCY (ies), COUNTRY (ies), FOCAL AREA and the Programming of Funds a)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GEF Agency** | **Trust Fund** | **Country/****Regional/ Global** | **Focal Area** | **Programming****of Funds** | **(in $)** |
| **GEF Project Financing (a)** | **Agency Fee (b)** | **Total****(c)=a+b** |
| FAO | GEFTF | India  | Biodiversity  |  | 21,383,156 | 1,924,484 | 23,307,640 |
| FAO | GEFTF | India | Land Degradation |  | 4,228,256 | 380,543 | 4,608,799 |
| FAO | GEFTF | India | CCM |  | 2,727,908 | 245,511 | 2,973,419 |
| FAO | GEFTF | India | SFM |  | 5,219,396 | 469,746 | 5,689,142 |
| **Total Grant Resources** | **33,558,716** | **3,020284** | **36,579,000** |

1. Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/gef-fee-policy.pdf).

E. Project’s Target Contributions to Global Environmental Benefits[[6]](#footnote-6)

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Corporate Results** | **Replenishment Targets** | **Project Targets** |
| 1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society
 | Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares  | 1,800,000 hectares |
| 1. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)
 | 120 million hectares under sustainable land management | 750,000 hectares |
| 1. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water system and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investment contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services
 | Water-food-ecosystem security and conjunctive management of surface of groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins |  |
| 20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable level |  |
| 1. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path
 | 750 million tons of CO2e mitigated (include both direct and indirect) | 49,906,455 t Co2 eq Greenhouse gas emission reduction (t CO2e newly sequestered or avoided) |
| 1. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction and release of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern
 | Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides) |  |
| Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury |  |
| Phase out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC) |  |
| 1. Enhancing capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks
 | Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measureable targets drawn from MEAs in at least 10 countries |  |
| Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries |  |

F. does the project include a “non-grant” instrument? (Select)

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

PART II: Project Justification

1. **DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALLIGNMENT WITH TH EPROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF[[7]](#footnote-7)**

PART II: Project Justification

1. **DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALLIGNMENT WITH TH EPROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF[[8]](#footnote-8)**

A.1. *Project Description*. Elaborate on:

The project’s overall results framework is aligned to the approved PIF, and has been further refined/ strengthened based on comments received from STAP and GEF Council member.

The table below summarizes some additions/ changes in the final results framework compared to the approved PIF.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PIF**  | **Project document** |
| **Objective: Catalyze transformative change for India’s agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes.** | No change |
| **Outcome 1: BD, LD, CCM, and SFM considerations mainstreamed into India’s policies and institutions related to agriculture and land-use.** | Outcome 1 has been separated into two Outcomes:* National and state level institutional, policy and programme frameworks strengthened to integrate environmental priorities into the agriculture sector to enhance delivery of global environmental benefits (GEB) across landscapes of highest conservation concern
* 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
 |
| Potential Indicators1. National agricultural policies fully incorporate measurable indicators to conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes (e.g. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture)
 | This is included as the following indicator at the Objective level: 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 YojanaIt is also linked to Output 1.3 National and state level agricultural policy frameworks mainstream and support achievement of global environment benefits |
| 1. MoAFW and MoEFCC coordinated in at least five states to track and report improved conservation status of globally significant species and critical forest ecosystems relevant to agricultural policy changes.
 | This is included as the following indicator at the Objective level:A 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) (landscape level targets for reduction will be done in year 1) |
| 1. 5 states adopt and operationalize conservation strategies for at least 1.5 million hectares of priority biodiversity and forest landscapes that fully incorporate biodiversity conservation indicators
 | This is included as the following indicator under Outcome 2.1* 5 plans covering at least 1,800,000 ha 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 under implementation
 |
| 1. US$ 250,000,000 of annual GoI agricultural programs, missions and related investments re-aligned to support conservation-oriented agriculture
 | This is included as the following indicator under Outcome 2.1* Amount of Government’s agriculture sector investment at district levels realigned to support objectives of green landscape plans in five landscapes per annum. The total cofinance committed for Component 2 is 606 965 643 USD. This equals to around 101 160 941USD per year.
 |
| 1. US$ 125,000,000 of annual state investments re-aligned to support conservation oriented agriculture
 | Same as above |
| 1. At least 10,000 uses of the Green-Ag electronic knowledge base and associated tool box annually
 | This has been replaced by an 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 |
| **Outcome 2. Agricultural and forest management practices on priority landscapes yield benefits for BD, LD, CCM, and SFM** | Outcome 2 has also been split into two Outcomes:* 2.1 – Institutional frameworks, mechanisms and capacities at District and Village levels to support decision-making and stakeholder participation in Green Landscape planning and management strengthened, with Green Landscape Management Plans developed and under implementation for target landscapes
* 2.2 - 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
 |
| 1. A total of 1.17 million hectares within 5 protected-area biospheres showing biodiversity conservation improvements as a result of more sustainable agricultural and SFM practices
 | This is included as the following indicator under Outcome 2.1• 5 plans covering at least 1,800,000 ha 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 under implementation |
| 1. Habitat improvements at five ecosystems evincing measurable reduction of agricultural and forest degradation threats and impacts to globally significant species (TBD at PPG, e.g., Great Indian bustard, Bengal tiger, Asian elephant, Gangetic dolphin, and Clouded leopard.)
 | Linked to above, as well as following indicator under Outcome 1.2 Seven (Desert National Park, Corbett, Rajaji, Similipal, Chambal, Dampa and Thoratlang) protected areas in five target landscapes with threat landscape level reduction monitoring protocols and indicators (such as hunting, encroachment) integrated into protected area management and monitoring in five target landscapes |
| 1. Farmers across 100,000 ha utilizing and conserving genetic diversity of at least 10 globally significant traditional and/or endemic plant and animal species or varieties. (TBD at PPG.)
 | This is reflected in Outcome 2.2 indicatorAt least 68,352 households that have adopted sustainable agriculture practices on their farms, including agrobiodiversity conservation measures and Outcome level indicator - 4. At least 104,070 Hectares of farms will be under sustainable land and water management (including organic farming and agrobiodiversity conservation) (Madhya Pradesh: 9,000; Mizoram: 13,725; Odisha: 34,200 Rajasthan: 34,145; Uttarakhand: 13,000) |
| 1. At least 400,000 hectares of currently degraded productive landscapes under SLM.
 |  |
| 1. At least 350,000 hectares of high conservation value forestlands under SFM.
 |  This is reflected in Objective level outcome indicators * A 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: 209,400 (grassland and orans); Mizoram: 8,100 (Jhum); Madhya Pradesh: 15000 ha (ravines) and the following areas of High Value Forests: Madhya Pradesh (35,000ha); Mizoram (50,000ha), Odisha (1,75,000ha), Uttarakhand (90,000ha) (landscape specific target to be set at year 1 of the project)
 |
| 1. At least 250,000 households adopting improved land management practices for BD, LD, CCM, and SFM benefits
 | This is reflected under Outcome 2.2 as following indicators:* 11. At least 185,000 households involved in community natural resources management plans development and implementation in line with overall Green Landscape management objective/s
* At least 68,352 households that have adopted sustainable agriculture practices on their farms, including agrobiodiversity conservation measures
* 46,500 households implementing improved livestock management – including nutrition and fodder management (e.g. community fodder banks) –contributing to conservation of global environmental values
 |
| 1. At least 150,000 agriculturalists (male and female) participating in Green-Ag Farmer Field Schools and applying Green-Ag and SFM practices
 | These will be achieved through following Outputs2.2.1 – Farmers trained through FFS on sustainable agriculture, with modules adapted to the specific needs of farmers near PAs and other high ecological value areas, including on management of livestock 2.2.2 – Local stakeholders trained on accessing available incentives to adopt sustainable practices and livelihood options, including Green Value Chain development to promote market linkages for income generation  |
| 1. Of which, at least 40,000 female agriculturalists participating in and benefitting from female cohort specific Green-Ag Farmer Field Schools
 | This is reflected in Outcome 2.2 indicatorAt least 40,000 women participating in and benefitting from female cohort specific Green-Ag (agro-ecological) Farmer Field Schools |
| 1. At least 500 forestry, agricultural, and wildlife officials and staff members at priority landscapes evincing improved, related capacities
 | This is reflected under following Outputs2.1.2 – Key local decision-makers from each target Gram Panchayat/Village Council trained in Green Landscape governance through Field schools to enable members to make collective, evidence-based and empowered in Green Landscape governance for areas within their responsibility (target: Madhya Pradesh – 60; Mizoram – 60; Odisha – 150; Rajasthan – 20; Uttarakhand – 200)2.1.3 – District level technical and extension staff from different government sectors trained in Green Landscape approaches and issues to enable them to support local communities and farmers to implement agro-ecological practices (target: at least 80 individuals) |
| 1. At least 26.9 Mt CO2e sequestered or avoided through improved agricultural practices (estimate excludes expected wider benefits from policy changes
 | This is included as an indicator under project Outcome |
| ***Project Outputs*** |  |
| *1.1 Multi-sectoral platforms for sustainable agriculture established and operational*  | 1.1.1 National and state level inter-sectoral (agricultural and allied sectors, forestry and natural resources management, and economic development) coordinating committees established and institutionalized to facilitate cross-sectoral support to mainstream environmental priorities in the agriculture sector (target: 1 national, 5 state level) |
| *1.2 Critical landscapes for conservation agriculture interventions identified and prioritized nationally*  | 1.1.4 “Green Landscape” mainstreaming strategies developed to promote environmental protection as part of broader sustainable agriculture and natural resource management, including strategic re-direction and prioritization of agricultural initiatives and investments to encourage agricultural practices that deliver GEBs at the landscapes of highest ecological value (target: 1 national and 5 state level) |
| *1.3 National and state level agricultural policy frameworks mainstream and support achievement of global environment benefits*  | The following are expected to contribute to mainstreaming, as well as other capacity building and field implementation activities of the project: 1.1.2 ‘Policy Dialogues’ established to inform and facilitate discussion of priority issues related to agriculture, environment *including climate change*and development, including gender issues, at national and state levels, including options to shift current investments in agricultural development to support more environmentally sustainable practices (target: 1 national, 5 state dialogues 1.1.3 Policy briefs, advocacy and awareness-raising materials developed to inform discussions and decision making on priority issues related to agriculture, environment and development (target: 10 national policy briefs, 15 state briefs) |
| *1.4 National Green Landscape Conservation Strategy and policy adopted and under implementation* | Reflected under:1.1.4 “Green Landscape” mainstreaming strategies developed to promote environmental protection as part of broader sustainable agriculture and natural resource management, including strategic re-direction and prioritization of agricultural initiatives and investments to encourage agricultural practices that deliver GEBs at the landscapes of highest ecological value (target: 1 national and 5 state level |
| *1.5 Conservation agriculture “best practices” captured and disseminated*  | Included under the following indictor for Outcome 1.2f. At least 12lessons learnt reports published on different themes (environmental, economic, social) |
| *1.6 National monitoring program established to inform decision-making for conservation agriculture* | 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 (e.g. farmer income, food security) established and implemented, with relevant individuals equipped and trained in its use (target: 1 national and 5 state programmes) |
| *2.1 Target green landscapes fully assessed and demarcated with support of State and District level multi-sectoral platforms* | 2.1.4 - Green Landscape Assessments undertaken, with social (including gender), economic (including valuation of key ecosystem services), institutional, biophysical aspects of target areas identified, priority locations and actions agreed, and sequence of activities programmed (target: 5 assessment reports |
| *2.2 Green-Ag Farmer Field Schools established*  | Output 2.2.1 – Farmers trained through FFS on sustainable agriculture, with modules adapted to the specific needs of farmers near PAs and other high ecological value areas, including on management of livestock |
| *2.3 State-level Green Landscape Conservation Strategies implemented, including:** *SFM realized by applying integrated, landscape conservation approaches*
* *CSA established using FFS systems*
* *BD benefits verified through conservation agriculture management*
 | The following indicator for Outcome 2.1 is related to the PIF Output 2.35 plans covering at least 1,800,000 ha 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 under implementation |
| *2.4 Lessons learned monitored, captured, up-scaled and mainstreamed within national, state, and district policy frameworks (* | This duplicates several outputs and indicators noted earlier. |

1. **the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed**

No major changes in global environmental problems, root causes or barriers from those presented in the PIF for this project. These have been elaborated further during full project design, and some specific examples have been included on concerned issues from the five landscapes where the project will be implemented.

The Barrier section has been updated with the following text:

Overall government investment provides a promising baseline for incremental GEF investment to catalyse mainstream global environmental concerns into the agriculture sector. As noted under section 1.5, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare invests significant resources in promoting modern intensive agriculture. It also, however, also invests resources through several missions, which have incorporated environmental concerns (such as National Mission Sustainable Agriculture, the Agroforestry Mission). However, the GoI investment in the agriculture sector is composed not only through the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, but it also includes direct investments in supporting subsidies through other ministries linked to provision/ supply of fertilizers. Therefore, transformation of the agriculture sector requires involvement of multiple ministries to consider their plans and programmes and to work strategically to bring about convergence among their plans and programmes that are conducive to environmental conservation, and to adapt or change those programmes that are contributing to global environmental values’ degradation and or loss. However, several barriers exist in achieving these.

***Barrier 1: Agriculture and environmental policies, institutions and investments are not strategically harmonized to maximize multiple environmental (particularly global environmental) and socioeconomic benefits***

1. Currently, there are no mechanisms for different government Ministries to work together to discuss alignment and harmonization of their priorities. The GoI does not have a specific programme in place to strategically align environmental and agricultural priorities and investments that consider environmental sensitivity or multiple global environmental concerns. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare’s programmes themselves are also not strategically aligned to directly complement each other in high priority ecological areas (such as near protected areas). Currently, there is no strategic vision for stronger alignment within the agriculture sector’s own investments or to align with other environmental or development investments to maximize environmental and socioeconomic benefits. Current agriculture programmes primarily focus at supporting changes at farm and community level – and they rarely consider wider landscape impacts of their investments.
2. Weak institutional coordination: There is no system in place to inform or allow dialogue, and coordinate agricultural and environmental decision-making at the landscape level. Agriculture and environment exist in largely separate silos in terms of programming and jurisdictional boundaries. India’s agricultural institutions, policies and investments are typically focused upon increasing short-term profitability and production with relatively little regard for issues related to environmental conservation (the agriculture sector doesn’t appreciate the importance of environment/biodiversity or value of ecosystem services). Conversely, environmental agencies and policies tend to not be concerned with agricultural issues or the importance of food security and nutrition needs for the country’s growing, increasingly urbanized population.
3. Poor policy and investment alignment promoting sustainable agriculture and landscape management practices: Current government policies, investments and subsidies still overwhelmingly favour agricultural production, with price supports and market demand driving selection and production of key agricultural commodities, and ultimately a narrow range of crops that require significant inputs. The existing policy and system of allocating investments does not prioritize those landscapes of highest ecological concern and/or incentivize the adoption of agricultural practices required to promote multiple global environmental benefits’ delivery across these landscapes. There is an absence of a land use designation that would support sustainable agriculture that integrates environmental, social and economic dimensions in practice, and there is a lack of formal common national-scale strategic vision or programme that integrates agriculture and environmental aspects in a consistent way within a wider framework of sustainable agriculture and natural resources management. Allied to this, there is little tangible strategic alignment or coordination of activities and investments between GoI’s agriculture and environmental sectors to deliver an integrated landscape approach, particularly for critical landscapes with high ecological values, e.g. PA management plans do not address agricultural improvements as a fundamental action priority despite unsustainable agriculture production being a primary threat to PA integrity
4. Limited mechanisms, tools, data-sharing systems and ‘best practice’ models for more informed decision-making: Currently, there are inadequate efforts to bring together existing mechanisms, tools and incentives available to decision-makers and practitioners to address more holistic landscape-level conservation and production priorities, e.g. agricultural agencies lack the tools to identify and prioritize where conservation-orientated agriculture is most needed, and there are no existing mechanisms to identify and implement opportunities to better align productive landscape resource use with the PAs conservation priorities[[9]](#footnote-9). Despite both agricultural and environmental authorities having extensive databases and data collection initiatives, relevant agricultural and environmental data/information is not linked effectively (reflecting ‘silos’) and there is no mechanism or programme to facilitate such sharing and exchange, e.g. data on wildlife use/movements are not considered by agricultural agencies, and agricultural data (such as soil health, production figures) are not used to inform conservation decision-making such as zoning. These also hinder the government’s ability to capture and upscale ‘best’ sustainable agricultural practices and embedding them within institutional frameworks (local good practices do not feed back into higher-level policy development)
5. At present, there are few and/or inadequate systems and mechanisms, tools and incentives available to decision-makers and practitioners to address more holistic landscape-level conservation, climate change mitigation, resilience and agricultural production priorities. For instance, agricultural agencies lack the tools to identify and prioritize where conservation-orientated agriculture is most needed, and there are no existing mechanisms to identify and implement opportunities to better align resource use in productive landscape with the PAs conservation priorities[[10]](#footnote-10). Despite both agricultural and environmental authorities having extensive databases, knowledge management systems and data collection initiatives, relevant agricultural and environmental data/information is not linked effectively (reflecting ‘silos’) and there is no mechanism or programme to facilitate such sharing and exchange, e.g. data on wildlife use/movements are not considered by agricultural agencies, and agricultural data (such as soil health, production figures) are not used to inform conservation decision-making such as zoning. These also hinder the government’s ability to capture and upscale ‘best’ sustainable agricultural practices and embed them within institutional frameworks. In other words, local good practices do not feed back into higher-level policy development.
6. Improved agricultural practices are crucial to reduce greenhouse gas emission and to promote resilience in agriculture sectors. In order to adapt agriculture to increasing effects of climate variability and change, there is a need to transform traditional agricultural practices to more climate resilient supported by knowledge development and learning regarding climate resilient agriculture best practices. The National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture under the National Action Plan on Climate Change aims to make Indian agriculture more resilient to climate change through developing new varieties of thermal resistant crops, new credit and insurance mechanisms and by improving productivity of rain-fed agriculture.
7. Similarly, National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) [[11]](#footnote-11) aims to enable farmers to cope with climate variability through land, water, crop, and livestock management in vulnerable districts of India. This initiative aims to achieve resilience through strategic research and technology demonstration through participatory evaluation of location specific interventions in vulnerable districts. However, this work is constrained by limited downscaled information on climate vulnerabilities that could inform and facilitate improved resilience planning at the local level.

***Barrier 3: Agriculture and environmental sector support structures and services are not sufficient or enabled to build the farmer capacity required to jointly sustain production, enhance resilience, improve livelihoods and deliver wider GEBs across critical landscapes***

1. At present there are constraints to the delivery and promotion of conservation-oriented agriculture at the local level through the District-level authorities and the uptake and applicability by the farming communities themselves. There is particularly limited understanding and capacities of local decision makers to develop strategic partnerships, vision and capacity to support a landscape-level approach to sustainable agriculture and integrated natural resources management. Despite a very extensive and well-financed GoI framework to deliver conservation, development and agriculture extension services at the local level, it lacks a clear mandate and human capacity to promote the adoption of sustainable agriculture, and/or integrate global environmental benefit objectives at the farm and wider landscape level. Agricultural extension services focus almost exclusively on (and success is measured by) agricultural production with little consideration of climate change, environmental or long-term socio-economic resilience. Local government officials and other decision makers have limited understanding of the cumulative impact of their work on global environmental issues (including climate change and resilience) at wider landscape levels. Related to this, there is no strategic, landscape-level farmer capacity development programme in place to support more sustainable production, increased economic viability, and improved income generation underpinned by conservation of ecosystem services
2. Particular weaknesses are the low technical capacity of the rural extension services and absence of appropriate models to promote sustainable agriculture and integrated natural resources management to maximize global environmental benefits. The extension services are not equipped or lack trained individuals with the relevant knowledge and experience or the extension services are not structured to guide and incentivise farmers to access and adopt sustainable agro-ecological practices[[12]](#footnote-12) which would deliver landscape level GEB, particularly those associated with reducing threats to PAs. Agriculture extension services tend to focus at a very local level and not on generating integrated landscape-level impacts, or distinguish between landscapes of higher or lower ecological value. The situation is not helped by a shortage of transferable, replicable models of integrated landscape management that could be promoted by the extension services in India to deliver both productive value (for example food, employment) and multiple environmental benefits (biodiversity conservation, greenhouse gas emission reduction, sustainable land management and conservation of high conservation value forests) at a scale needed to deliver meaningful environmental benefits.
3. There is is limited understanding of the potential benefits for the integration of resilience into measures to achievesustainable agriculture and natural resources management. Information and capacities on integration are not readily available to local communities. The potential benefits are generally unrealised because of limited transfer of such knowledge and understanding to relevant decision-makers. This constrains technical capacity in both government institutions and local communities to design and implement a comprehensive, integrated approach to climate change risks.
4. Adoption of sustainable and climate-resilient livelihood activities is also hindered by weak linkages in value chains for commodities that are underpinned by ecosystem goods and services. There is often limited access to potential markets for many of these commodities, which also reduces the economic viability of such livelihoods.

***Barrier 4: Limited awareness among farmer communities of value of environment and opportunities connected with agro-ecological practices, and poor incentives and programmes to encourage and support farmers and local communities to adopt sustainable agriculture and integrated natural resources management at scale to ensure multiple benefits***

1. Although the strong link between farming and natural resources management is well recognized in India, the current system of capacity building and provision of agriculture-related incentives does not adequately stress and promote these inter-linkages, especially at the local level. Community and farmer level training tends to follow a more traditional “classroom” type model that does not promote experiential learning. Since these capacity building activities are not guided by any higher-level landscape management objectives, they do not provide tools and options for examining farm and landscape interactions that would deliver long term sustainability of agriculture and, resilience and maintenance of ecosystem services. This means communities and farmers have poor understanding of the ecological/ environmental value and critical importance of their surroundings, particularly the value of PAs or other areas of high conservation value. Farmers also have limited access to tools and models available to strengthen more cooperative approaches to bolster their ability to negotiate, agree on best practices, achieve economies of scale, or improve their collective capacity to conserve shared natural resources. Most private sector and government purchase programmes of agricultural products do not distinguish between ecologically sensitive products and those produced through environmentally unfriendly practices.

2) **The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects,**

Baseline information has been updated and elaborated. Please see sections 1.5 of the full project document. Annex 2 of the full project document also provides additional information on the baseline.

1. **The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[[13]](#footnote-13) strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project,**

No changes from PIF stage.

4) [**Incremental**](http://www.thegef.org/gef/policy/incremental_costs)**/**[**additional cost reasoning**](http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/1325) **and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and** [**co-financing**](http://www.thegef.org/gef/policy/co-financing)**;**

The project will greatly boost the momentum in India toward sustainable agriculture, by bringing together key government Ministries and State agencies working on agriculture, environment and development sectors to work together on critical landscapes: Although there is a strong baseline of work on environmental conservation by the GOI through its Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and also a strong commitment from Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to integrate environmental concerns into its work, this is the first time a wider inter-sectoral partnerships has been envisaged at National, State and district levels to focus on promoting sustainable agriculture through Green Landscape management approach. This will enable the project to leverage wide range of national investments, capacities and knowledge that exists within India, and other stakeholders (such as governments, academia, the private sector and the civil society) for long term global environmental and socioeconomic benefits. Without GEF support, such partnership to champion sustainable agriculture collectively under a common platform will most likely not exist. The partnership will enable effective sharing and learning between States working with the project under a common overall results framework, and thus will greatly aid national knowledge base and capacities on practical ways to promote sustainable agriculture. This will enable the agriculture sector to be viewed in a more holistic perspective, that incorporates several different priorities, approaches, actors, stakeholder engagement and investment sources, leading to more sustainable agriculture at the national, state and local levels at five priority landscapes, and will lead to national replication plan. This is expected to expedite mainstreaming of global environmental issue as a priority issue within a wide range of agriculture related policies and plan at local, district, province and national levels.

The incremental reasoning for the project is summarized in the table below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome** | **Baseline Scenario** | **GEF alternative scenario**  |
| **Outcome 1:**  | Under the baseline scenario, environmental policies of the Government of India and its significant investments in biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and greenhouse gases emission reduction will continue to be undermined by GOI’s parallel investments into agriculture sector that prioritizes increased agricultural production across all types of landscapes using intensive agriculture techniques, irrespective of their ecological nature or biodiversity importance.Environmental mainstreaming in the agriculture sector will continue to be done in un-strategic manner across the country, leading to scattered initiatives – such as some areas will be focus on agrobiodiversity, other areas for greenhouse gas emission etc. thereby not addressing environmental concerns holistically (i.e. not aiming to achieve multiple environmental benefits).Institutional and individual capacities to mainstream global environmental concerns into agriculture and land management will continue to be limited and ineffective.Lessons on effective mainstreaming of global environmental issues into agriculture and land management sectors will not be effectively captured nor disseminated. | The project will greatly boost the momentum in India toward sustainable agriculture, by bringing together key government Ministries and State agencies working on agriculture, environment and development to work together on critical landscapes: Although there is a strong baseline of work on environmental conservation by the GOI through its Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and also a strong commitment from Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to integrate environmental concerns into its work, this is the first time a significant inter-sectoral partnerships has been envisaged at National, State and district levels to focus on promoting sustainable agriculture through green landscapes management. This will enable the project to leverage wide range of national investments, capacities and knowledge that exists within India, and other stakeholders (such as governments, academia, the private sector and the civil society) for the long term global environmental and socioeconomic benefits. Without GEF support, such partnership to champion sustainable agriculture collectively under a common platform will most likely not exist. The partnership will enable effective sharing and learning between States working with the project under common overall results framework, and thus will greatly aid national knowledge base and capacities on practical ways to promote sustainable agriculture. This will ensure that holistic perspective of agroecosystems incorporating several different priorities, approaches, actors, stakeholder engagement and investment sources, leading to more sustainable agriculture at the national, state and local levels at five priority landscapes, and will lead to national replication plan. This is expected to expedite mainstreaming of global environmental issue as a priority issue within a wide range of policies and plan at local, district, province and national levels.The project supports harmonized approach that enables joint prioritization and actions between agriculture, environment and development sectors at landscapes of high global environmental values (called “Green Landscapes”) to re-orient investments (especially agriculture sector investments) to achieve multiple global environmental benefits.Institutional mechanisms and individual capacities will be in place to discuss, negotiate and promote joint actions at national, State, district and landscape levels to ensure maintenance and enhancement of global environmental values at five project supported Green Landscapes, and especially reduce threats from agriculture sector to global environmental values therein.Government strategies and financing plan will be put in place to replicate Green Landscape approach to other high priority conservation landscapes across the country; and especially in the five states where the project will operate.Appropriate monitoring, lessons capturing and dissemination will ensure that this project’s lessons are shared nationally and internationally. |
| **Outcome 2:**  | Under the baseline, strategic channelling of existing plans and programmes of the GOI on environmental management, agriculture and development will not be undertaken at scale to demonstrate how this can lead to more effective environmental, and socio-economic outcomes.Local decision makers, famers, herders and youths will not have capacities nor incentives to promote/ adopt agriculture and natural resources management practices that yield greater global environmental benefits and socio-economic benefits. Local entities entrusted with promoting biodiversity conservation (Biodiversity Management Committees- BMCs) do not play much role in mainstreaming biodiversity concerns or promoting other environmental concerns into agriculture and other landuse sectors effectively.Global environmental benefits at five landscapes will continue to be eroded or lost due to inappropriate practices. | The project will speed-up the process of mainstreaming global biodiversity considerations in agriculture and allied sectors at selected landscapes and influence districts and State policies and programmes to incentivize farmers to maintain and or adopt agriculture and landscape management practices that benefit global environment as well as bring socio-economic benefits.At five landscapes of high global environmental values, existing government investments will be working in synergy to ensure that they are harmonized to achieve common goals that prioritizes maintenance and enhancement of global environmental values - and especially in the agriculture sector. Capacities of local stakeholders will be strengthened to support Green Landscape conservation/ management. This will include their ability to plan and implement actions at farm level and at community level; as well as to access support from existing government programmes and technical agencies. Local entities such as BMCs will be actively engaged in mainstreaming biodiversity, sustainable land management, greenhouse gas emission and sustainable forest management at local levels. Global environmental benefits at five landscapes will be maintained and enhanced (see Section below for details). |

5) [**Global environmental benefits**](http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEB) **(GEFTF)**

The global environmental benefits to be delivered through this project are summarized below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Dimensions of global environmental benefits** |  **Project’s direct contributions to global environmental benefits** | **Project’s indirect contributions** |
| Global biodiversity conservation benefits | * Five Green Landscape management plans under implementation covering 1,800,000 ha of high value biodiversity conservation landscapes showing biodiversity conservation improvements resulting from more sustainable agricultural and SFM practices (in hectares)
* 350000 Hectares of high conservation value forestlands newly under SFM.
* In-situ agrobiodiversity conservation in all five landscapes-104,070 ha land where farmers are newly utilizing and conserving on-farm agro-diversity (five farmer varieties of wheat, at least nine rice, two millet etc.)
* Community based natural resources management of grasslands, forests, watersheds lead to maintenance of ecosystem connectivity and sustainable use of natural resources in at least three landscapes (Odisha, Uttarakhand and Mizoram) to allow animal movement
* Reduced threats to at least seven protected areas from agriculture and local livelihoods related activities (such as from hunting)
* Sustainable agricultural land management lead to reduced threats to biodiversity from agrochemicals
* Reduced human wildlife and natural resources conflicts: Increased community awareness and engagement leads to reduced incidences of wildlife poaching and retaliation against wildlife for crop depredation and no encroachment into protected areas
* Improved livestock management reduces wildlife -livestock competition and reduces disease spread from domestic animals to wildlife.Human-wildlife conflict is a serious problem in India. This includes both humans interfering with wildlife habitat, poaching, and wildlife harming farm production. There are a great number of tools that have been developed to help farmers alleviate conflicts with wildlife. These tools, including innovative production models, can help to increase profits and improve wildlife habitat. The project will capture these lessons, tailor them for the unique situation of each location, and help to build farmer capacity required to implement production approaches that lower the rate and impact of human/wildlife conflict. The issue of human wildlife conflict mitigation will be mainstreamed into the community based natural resources management plans, as well as in the promotion of appropriate crops on the farm (those that are less attractive to wildlife).
 | * Mainstreaming of global biodiversity concerns into agriculture plans and programmes at district level that will positively influence additional 8,760,103 ha.
* Long term institutional and individual capacities in place to mainstream global environmental concerns into agriculture and landscape management plans (at central, State, District and local levels
* Decreased antipathy towards protected areas by instituting human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures
* Replication of Green Landscape approach at multiple sites across the country for high global environment value landscapes
* The project’s work to maintain wildlife corridors between protected areas will also help in resilience of wildlife species by allowing better movement and promoting gene flow between sites.
 |
| Sustainable land management benefits | * Effective soil and water conservation management on farm covering 91,718 ha
* Restoration of degraded lands covering 750,000 ha hectares
* Increased land cover through sustainable management of forests, grasslands and other communal areas – leading to reduced soil erosion
* Improved soil quality and reduced erosion from agricultural lands through sustainable land and water management
* Reduced soil and water pollution from judicious agrochemical use or conversion to organic farming
* Removal of invasive plant species
 |
| Sustainable Forest Management | * Maintenance of high value conservation forests (no encroachment or conversion)
* Maintenance of indigenous species of plants

Restoration of forests through assisted natural regeneration |
| Greenhouse gas emission reduction benefits | * 49,906,455 tCO2eq Greenhouse gas emission reduction (tCO2eq newly sequestered or avoided) will be achieved through combined efforts of forest loss and degradation avoidance, grassland management, agriculture land and livestock management
 |

**Innovativeness**

The project is innovative in several ways, which are described below.

* *Multi-sectoral approach to mainstreaming:* Firstly, this is the first GEF funded project in India that will work from the national to local levels to mainstream environmental concerns into the agriculture sector. To ensure that the sector has access to necessary technical support, as well as continuous strong cross sectoral advocacy to integrate environmental concerns into its policies, plans and actions, strong inter-sectoral approach has been embedded in its implementation arrangements at all levels. The environment and other development sectors will also play crucial roles to support strengthening and implementation of the agriculture sector’s environmental commitments. The involvement of the development sector is considered critical in this project, as the agriculture sector responds strongly to demands and incentives from these sectors. Therefore, although the primary focus of the project is to mainstream environmental concerns in the agriculture sector, it will also help mainstream environmental concerns and priorities in other development sectors by mobilizing their incentives (such as the rural employment guarantee scheme) that are linked to the agriculture sector. Therefore, the project is supporting the development of “convergence plans” at local levels to ensure strong coherence between different sector’s plans and investments – so that they are aligned to landscape management objectives. The project will mobilize incentives and programmes from all relevant sectors to incentivize sustainable agriculture and natural resources practices.
* The project *builds on/ mobilizes both agriculture and environment sector’s institutional arrangements* – for example, it proposes to use TSG and BMCs as some key institutional approach for environmental mainstreaming into the agriculture sector. These institutional arrangements derive from India’s Biodiversity Act, 2002.
* The project’s approach of promoting environmental considerations into the agriculture sector at *landscape level* also add an innovative dimension to the project. Many projects have focused on farm-level “greening” but it is critical for the agriculture planners, promoters, and farmers to understand and take on- board farm and wider landscape interactions. Whilst pollution from agriculture, and encroachment of farming into natural ecosystems are well understood threats to the environment, there are also additional impacts of agriculture that are related to its placement in landscape. For example, an organic farm or a farm conserving agrobiodiversity on its own may be considered more environmentally friendly. However, if its location interferes with connectivity between protected areas and is preventing wildlife movement between protected areas, then its impact will still not be positive in the perspective of ensuring global environmental benefits. Therefore, landscape level approach is a critical additional dimension for the agriculture sector to consider ensuring that its impacts are overall positive to global environmental values, ecosystem services, livelihoods and long-term resilience of these to climate change.
* The project aims to enhance *multiple global environmental benefits* at critical landscapes through mainstreaming activities in the agriculture sector. This focus on working at critical landscapes to maximize GEBs through the agriculture sector –especially to ensure that investments in environmental sector in such landscapes are not negated by the agriculture sector- adds a strong economic perspective to this project. The project aims to build economic case for this to be scaled up – and thus is an innovative approach to this mainstreaming effort.
* The project’s work in *five different States and five agroecologically distinct landscapes* is expected to generate some common lessons that can provide stronger framework for national replication of the idea.
* Use of innovative tools and approaches – such as Collect Earth, promotion of dialogue platforms at National and State levels to discuss and prioritise issues on agriculture, environment and development to promote sustainable agriculture policies and practices; and embedding outcome based planning over input based planning in agriculture are some additional innovative aspects of this project.

In summary, the proposed project will be designed to be highly innovative in its focus on integrated approach to mainstream global environmental concerns into agriculture policies, programmes, capacity building and critical landscape management. This will include creating an improved management regime designed for maintaining ecosystem services at scale. The project will work to achieve multiple environmental benefits in more unified way to deliver greater cumulative impact. This will be a “first” in regard to the strategic convergence within the agricultural sector to achieve BD, LD, SFM, and CCM benefits while simultaneously improving livelihoods and food security. This will be done through community-based approach designed to address past challenges related to disconnect between “good policy” and “poor implementation”.

**Sustainability**

The project will aim to achieve sustainability at all levels. The project will be designed to remove the key barriers to degradation vulnerabilities. Rehabilitation and agricultural improvements will rely on conserving biodiversity and natural ecological functionality. The persistence of these improvements will be enhanced through a hand-over strategy to be carried out as a phased transition that will be completed well prior to project close and endorsed by the project’s steering committee. Institutional sustainability will be integral to the project’s success. One of the fundamental aspects of this project’s design is that it will positively affect institutions at national, state, district, and local levels. Direct capacity-building will take place through training programmes designed to be launched during project implementation and carried forward post-project by strengthened institutions.

Institutional sustainability is being addressed through various project activities and outputs. National and State level inter-sectoral coordinating committees (created under Output 1.1.1) are expected to be formally integrated into existing government institutional structures. Towards the final years of the project, their possible institutional homes and operational modalities will be assessed and finalized. Project institutional structures at the district, and village levels under Output 2.1.1 are already envisaged under India’s Biodiversity Act (2000) (such as Technical Support Group and Biodiversity Management Committee) and are thus will be sustained beyond project end. The Gram Panchayat or Village Council Support Units are also building on existing local governance structures and will continue beyond project end.

In terms of financial sustainability, the GOI’s significant investments are expected to continue in agriculture, environment and development at local levels. The successful demonstration of Green Landscape management through convergence planning between different streams and sources of government finance to achieve socioeconomic and environmental goals (Output 2.1.5) is expected to create and sustain local demand, and impetus to continue coordinated approach to local planning and implementation. The project will support ’sustainability and exit strategies’ (combined with a ’replication strategies’ to promote the results and pilots to other states, and tied with the project’s communication plan under Output 1.2.3), which will be developed in the final 18 months of the project. These would be endorsed by the national and State PSCs to ensure ownership and buy-in and thus ensure sustainability of project support institutional structures and actions.

The project’s strong focus on gender equity and on ensuring free prior informed consent are also expected to strengthen social sustainability. Successful delivery of the project activities at the local level through activities under Outcome 2.2, particularly through the capacity building aimed at farmers to support them in adopting and implementing sustainable agriculture (Output 2.2.1), improving their on-farm agro-ecological farming practices (Output 2.2.5), and developing connections with existing and new markets to improve income generation (Output 2.2.2) are all expected to contribute to embedding  project results at the local community level and thus increasing the likelihood of socio-economic sustainability. However, this assumes that there is a continued and stable market and premium/incentives for the farmers' agro-ecological products (this risk to sustainability is identified in the project’s Theory of Change). Sustainability would be further enhanced through the adoption and successful implementation of the community based natural resource management plans (Output 2.2.4), which would be agreed and endorsed by local institutions and communities.

 **Potential for scaling up**

The project will support the development of One National and five State Level Green Landscape Replication Strategies. These strategies are partly project exit strategy and are primarily about scaling up the Green Landscape idea in the five States and nationally. This idea for Green Landscape replication has been included as one of the indicators in the project’s results framework under Outcome 1.1 “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”. Replication and catalysis will also be promoted through the project's communication, outreach and awareness-raising activities under Outputs 1.2.3 and 2.2.3. There will be formal, structured lesson learning undertaken as part of the project, particularly in the final year, the results from which will feed into the replication plan/activities.

The project will support the development of Green Landscape scale up plans in all five States it will operate. These States have several national level protected areas, around which the Green Landscape idea could be replicated. In the five States where the project will be working, there are 122 protected areas as noted in the table below, and there are at least 764 protected areas nationally, including the 122 in the five States.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Protected area designation | **Madhya Pradesh** | **Mizoram** |  | **Odisha** | **Rajasthan** | **Uttarakhand** | **Total** |
| National Parks | 9 | 2 |  | 2 | 5 | 6 | 24 |
| Wildlife Sanctuaries | 25 | 8 |  | 19 | 25 | 7 | 84 |
| Conservation Reserves |  |  |  |  | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Community reserves |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Total | 34 | 10 |  | 21 | 40 | 17 | 122 |

In addition, they have several RAMSAR sites/ MAB where the idea could be further replicated. Similarly, the idea of “Green Landscape” could also be easily replicated as “”Blue Seascapes” around to marine protected areas and other ecologically important coastal/ marine areas of India. There will be formal, structured lesson learning undertaken as part of the project, particularly in the final year, the results from which will feed into the replication plan/activities.

***A.2.* *Child Project?* If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact**.

*Not applicable.*

***A.3.*** [***Stakeholders***](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/Public_Involvement_Policy.Dec_1_2011_rev_PB.pdf)**. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes** **[x]  /no****[ ] )? and indigenous peoples (yes [x]  /no[ ] )? [[14]](#footnote-14)**

Several formal and informal stakeholder consultations were conducted during the preparation of the full project document. These have been summarized as Annex 6 of the full project document.

For the implementation of the project, strong stakeholder roles are envisaged. They are outlined in the project Outcome and Output descriptions; in institutional arrangements for project implementation and under section *1.7.5 Stakeholder consultation and engagement* in the project document that details key stakeholders at the Central level as well as in the five states where the project will operate.

Furthermore, stakeholders roles in project implementation are detailed under the project’s Implementation Arrangements.

***A.4.*** [***Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.***](http://www.thegef.org/gef/policy/gender) **Elaborate on how gender equality and women’s empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes [x]  /no[ ] )?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes [x]  /no[ ] )?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women X%, men X%)?** [[15]](#footnote-15)

Annex 7 of the fill project document presents a summary of gender issues and an outline of gender strategy that will be used to develop a full strategy during project implementation for all States and for the national level work.

The FAO and the GoI at all levels are dedicated to ensuring that issues of gender are fully incorporated within project design and implementation. The Government of India and FAO are both fully dedicated to improving the status of women and through their involvement in decision making and participating in project activities. The project integrates gender related issues consistently throughout the proposed approach.

Women in rural India face several challenges. 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. Under-representation of women in decision-making at the household and community levels

Women often have added responsibilities in farming communities. The work load for women in rural India is frequently very physically demanding and difficult. Women have multiple responsibilities in the household, including collection and maintenance of fuel, fodder and water. Women too often face low levels of literacy/education, poor health and nutritional levels. They have few options for gainful employment and few options of livelihood beyond agriculture. The responsibility and work load on rural women often increases due to large scale out-migration of men due seeking employment and livelihood opportunities in the region.

Although women face many challenges, there is not a meaningful and directed investment in improving their quality of life. There are very few extension services organized around women’s needs and even fewer female agriculture extension workers.

The project will work to address these issues. This project is designed and will be implemented with gender related issues consistently embedded and reflected throughout the proposed approach. This will include, but not be limited to, following steps.

All project related, and relevant government policies, programmes and schemes will formally recognize and embed objectives related to improving the quality of life for rural women. All Green Landscape Conservation Strategies and other policy improvements under Component 1 will fully incorporate gender empowerment objectives.

Data collection and monitoring programmes under all project components will include gender disaggregated data. All project monitoring information will seek gender disaggregates data. As project will also espouse the principles of free prior informed consent in its implementation, the project will ensure that women are also involved in making decisions related to project activities planning and implementation,

Communications and knowledge management tools will have specific materials that will be relevant to women’s empowerment. The project will use the knowledge management tool to facilitate the development of networks of women contributing to project objectives organized across all five target landscapes. The project will support this through a network of female cohorts established unit through GLLC and Farmer Field Schools.

The guidelines for the establishment and operations of GLLC will require minimum female representation. The project will also be implemented in such a way to make certain GoI mandated two female membership requirements for BMC is upheld and meaningfully implemented.

As noted under Component 2, the Farmer Field Schools and other ground-level interventions will be designed with gender specific functions and cohorts. These will serve as a tool to make certain women are full participants in developed strategies and investments. This will include establishment of gender specific capacity building and female cohorts throughout all of Component 2 activities.

Training and extension programmes will be tailored specifically to women’s needs as defined and supported by women. This will likely include enhanced income of women in agriculture; participation in higher links of the green value chain; and, identification of gender specific production improvements. This will be augmented by funding and support for women exclusive sustainable agriculture initiatives under Component 2 of this project.

Women are expected to be major beneficiaries of this project. As indicated in the project’s results framework, the project aims to involve at least 40,000 females participating in and benefitting from female cohort specific Green-Ag (agro-ecological) Farmer Field Schools.

To ensure these, the project supported plans and policies will include strong gender analysis and women’s empowerment aspects. In particular, landscape management plans will ensure that these issues are incorporated. All project related and relevant government policies, programmes and schemes will formally recognize and embed objectives related to improving the quality of life for rural women. This includes all activities related to Outputs 1.1 and 1.2. All Green Landscape Conservation Strategies and other policy improvements under Component 2 will formally recognize gender-based objectives.

Data collection and monitoring programmes will include gender analysis. This will be modelled through relevant project monitoring that disaggregates indicators based upon gender. These indicators will make certain positive project impacts and benefits accrue to women and women headed households. This will include creation of gender objectives, collection of gender-disaggregated data and analysis of gender issues in reporting and monitoring materials with all Output 1.2.

In addition, the project supported information/awareness materials under Output 1.2 and information platforms supported under Output 2.2 will highlight the importance of women’s empowerment for achievement of global environmental values and sustainable development goals; and showcase the project’s work on women’s empowerment. Communications and knowledge management tools under Output 1.2 will have gender specific materials and sections. The project will use the knowledge management tool to facilitate the development of networks of women contributing to project objectives organized across all five target landscapes.

In addition, all capacity building work planned under Outcome 2 will ensure equitable participation of women. For example, under Output 2.2 community level technical experts on livestock will ensure at least half of the trainees are women. The project will also ensure that other activities such as Eco Clubs have women/ girl involvement. As the Indian law requires that at least 2 of Gram Panchayat members are women, it is expected that proportionate number of members of the Gram Panchayat/ Village Council Support Unit will be female members. The project will also ensure that other outputs such as formation of groups to promote value chains and participate in ecotourism promotion activities include women in decision making roles and as beneficiaries. The project will also ensure that all project related consultants and staff include significant proportion of women experts. As noted under Component 2, the Farmer Field Schools and other ground-level interventions will be designed with gender specific functions and cohorts. These will serve as a tool to make certain women are full participants in developed strategies and investments. The project will support this through a network of female cohorts established unit through Output 2.2.

***A.5 Risk.* Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):**

| **Description of Risk** | **Impact/Probability Rating (Low: 1 to High: 5)** | **Mitigation and Contingency Measures** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The current level of commitment and interest to work on multi-sectoral approach to sustainable agriculture diminishes. | Impact: 3Probability: 3 | This project is designed with the full support of both primary Ministries (MoAFW and MoEFCC). During project design, extensive meetings were held at both the national and state levels with responsible representatives. At the national level, there has been highlevel of commitment to this project and general project design, and is expected to continue throughout implementation. This will be delivered through an approach that continues to be highly inclusive and facilitates full engagement by multi-sectoral stakeholders, particularly through the link to local institutional structures developed under Output 2.1.1. At the district level, the District Collectors have the primary task to ensure that all development work is implemented in multi-sectoral way, so the risk is considered low at local levels. The project will support district level agencies to work together to develop “convergence plans” under Outcome 2.1, that will tie together resources from different government agencies to achieve landscape management objectives.Multi-sectoral approach to sustainable agriculture will be further aided by the project facilitated/ supported dialogues on agriculture, environment and development at the national and State levels. These dialogues are expected to generate and sustain long term interest to continue multi-sectoral approach to sustainable agriculture. |
| Unsettled land-use and land-tenure issues in or near protected areas may reduce the legitimacy of policy initiatives or enforcement in those areas. | Impact: 3Probability: 3 | The project will set in place a high degree of community engagement in planning, notably under Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2; focus on incentives for win-win solutions, minimizing reliance on enforcement, and exclusion; and, help to clarify transitional (medium-term) land-use and land-tenure arrangements, including dispute-resolution mechanisms, even as long-term aims are negotiated. |
| Human-Wildlife Conflict, as well as (Competing demands for resources between between communities) | Impact: 2Probability: 4 | Human-wildlife conflict is an issue at all the of the target locations. This includes poaching, livestock (and in rare cases human) predation by carnivores, crop raiding by herbivores, and property damage by species such as elephants. The project is designed with these conflicts in mind. The project will work with wildlife conservation staff, agricultural agencies, extension services, national and international experts, and local farmers to generate innovative practices designed to alleviate these issues. The Green Landscape strategies (Output 1.1.4) and Community based natural resources management plans (Output 2.2.4) will highlight the challenges and solutions. Capacity building and subsequent target implementation pilots will help demonstrate to farmers that it is possible to have a profitable, productive agricultural operation, whilst lowering the risks of wildlife conflict, and delivering for long-term GEB benefits.The Green Landscape approach will ensure that inter and intra-community resource use conflicts are also addressed through landscape level planning. The BMCs, GPSU/VCSU, and TSGs will all play roles in mediating and mitigating any resource use conflicts between communities and within communities. |
| Government financial support for continuing programming will be insufficient | Impact: 3Probability: 2 | The Government of India has substantial resources. The risk is associated with the need to re-direct this financing towards support for more sustainable agricultural practices. Again, the level of risk is low based upon existing government’s strong willingness and desire to redirect financing based upon project-demonstrated improvements. However, execution will depend upon sustained political support. This will be addressed by fully engaging key decision-makers throughout the project’s design and implementation fabric, and supported by the national and state level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established through Output 1.1.1  |
| Land users return to unsustainable practices due to collapse or volatility of prices for agricultural commodities produced under agro-ecological farming systems | Impact: 4Probability: 3 | The project will be structured to support income diversification to reduce the influence of commodity price fluctuations; increase incentives for sustainable land management (e.g., linking to government programmes such as rural employment guarantee scheme); and, community and government engagement for improved clarity on limitations on appropriate/ permissible land uses, particularly within protected areas and surrounding buffer zones. |
| Community-level inertia or resistance to change (e.g., perception that changes in subsidies or payment methods will result in reduced benefits, harms, risks) | Impact: 4Probability: 2 | At local levels, this project will use a highly participatory process that strengthens or establishes local institutions to ensure that local initiatives are locally driven and reflect good governance (e.g., inclusion, representation, transparency, consistency, effectiveness, accountability, and dispute resolution), delivered through Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. In recognition of the short time-horizons in which many intended beneficiaries need to see benefits, special efforts will be made for each initiative to identify market and other financial opportunities for short-term benefits that transition to medium- and long-term benefits, along with identification and promotion of incentives to encourage farmers and land users to adopt new more sustainable practices. Extensive, proactive community wide communications will increase awareness and attempt to address concerns before and during the programme’s initiatives under Output 2.2.3. The project has also emphasized free prior informed consent of local communities and development and implementation of a grievance mechanism. These are also expected to ensure that project implements actions that benefit communities. These are expected to ensure strong community buy-in into proposed project actions. |
| Resistance from private-sector interests that potentially stand to lose revenues | Impact: 2Probability: 2 | As with other constituent-based risks, the first line of mitigation is inclusion (promoted through Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2). Identified private sector stakeholders will be included when possible and appropriate (at different levels) to lessen such risks and identify opportunities for growth. Identification and development of value chains have been identified as one of the main crosscutting issues of this project, such that proactive efforts are being made to identify opportunities to build and strengthen the full length of affected value chains (and even creating additional value chains). Local institutions will provide a basis for private-sector stakeholders to interact and negotiate directly with communities (which comprise the programme’s primary constituency). |
| Climate Variability and Change | Impact: 4Probability: 5 (over longer-term) | Climate change and projected impacts are one of the primary motivations for this project. The project directs significant resources toward greenhouse gas emission reduction, and several actions promoted by the project are expected to help facilitate adaptation and increase resilience of local populations and natural and agricultural resources to climate variability and the expected longer-term impacts of climate change, resulting in substantial co-benefits for mitigation and adaptation. For example, in-situ conservation of agrobiodiversity could provide genetic resources for more climate-adapted crops in the future. In addition, the project’s work to maintain wildlife corridors between protected areas will also help in the adaptation and resilience of wildlife species by facilitating movement and promoting gene flow between sites. Identification and prioritization of practices and technologies will take into consideration of the future impacts of climate change so as to achieve sustainability and resilience in the longer term perspective.  |

***A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination.* Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

The full project document’s “SECTION 3 – INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS” presents the full project institutional. The diagram below presents a summary of the project’s institutional arrangements.



This project is planned to be implemented in the five project States using FAO’s Operational Partners Implementation Modality (OPIM), based on fiduciary assessments and development of appropriate risk mitigation plans. OPIM modality is “implementation of projects/programmes involving the transfer of funds to Operational Partners for implementation of program/project components on the basis jointly defined and shared program/project goals where FAO retains overall accountability to the Resource Partner[[16]](#footnote-16) and the Government for proper management of funds, technical quality and results achieved.” Prior to confirmation of the use of this modality, an independent assessment by a qualified audit firm will assess the proposed partners’ processes and mechanisms for Funds Flow, Organizational Structure and Staffing, Accounting Policies and Procedures, Internal Audit, Financial Audit, Reporting and Monitoring, and information Systems and Procurement. Based on the assessment, the partner’s capacity will be classified into one of the following categories: high risk, significant risk, medium risk and low risk. Appropriate mitigation plan for fiduciary risks will have to be developed for partners based on risk assessment, which will need to be included as part of project implementation plan.

About 85 percent of the GEF funds will be routed to State Partners through the OPIM mechanism to implement project activities as outlined in the full project document. As discussed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, FAO will help recruit and manage the national project implementation unit to provide technical support to the Ministry to implement the project. In either case- whether the execution is through OPIM or direct execution – the approval of National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) will be compulsory for each and every expenditure item. This will be ensured through the approval process of Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB). Similarly, the CAAA will be provided with full set of expenditure statements made under the project.

* 1. Central-level: FAO India will sign a Grant Agreement with the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, which is the Government of India (GoI) Political Focal Point and a Government Cooperative Programme (GCP) agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW). This will be an umbrella agreement that includes all the five agreements that FAO will sign with the Operational Partner (OP) in each state.
	2. State-level: FAO will sign an agreement with the Operational Partner (OP) in each State using the OPIM modality, following a capacity assessment of the potential OP. Disbursement of funds to the OPs will be in accordance with the Rules 237 (ii) and 238 (3) of the Government of India’s General Financial Rules (GFR), Chapter 10, Budgeting and Accounting of Externally Aided Projects. The OP may enter into a sub-contract with an agency for setting up the Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) for project implementation at site level or establish a GLIU Team at the site level.

The National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) will provide overall guidance and strategic leadership to create synergies for multi-sectoral coordination during project implementation; and facilitate ‘mainstreaming’ of relevant project findings and recommendations into national policies, strategies and action plans. The Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers’ Welfare (DACFW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW) will chair the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC). The Secretary, DACFW, MoAFW will be the Convener and the Joint Secretary (NRM&RFS), DACFW will act as Secretary to this Committee. The National Project Monitoring Committee (NPMC) will monitor project implementation and provide general oversight in the project execution. It will be chaired by the Joint Secretary (NRM&RFS), DACFW, MoAFW. The Joint Secretary (NRM&RFS), MoAFW will be the Convener and the Additional Commissioner (NRM), DACFW will act as Secretary. The National Project Management Unit will be set up by the Natural Resources Management (NRM) Division of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers’ Welfare (DACFW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW).

Five (5) State Steering Committees (SSC) will be established at the 5 project States to guide project implementation. Each SSC will be chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State or his/ her designate. Chief Secretary of the nodal department will be the Convener and the Project Nodal Officer will act as Member Secretary. The Operational Partner (OP) in each state will set up the State Project Management Unit (SPMU). The SPMU will be responsible for the day-to-day project management in the state. The project will be supported by 8 District Project Monitoring Unit (DPMUs) —one per project district. It will be established in the District Collectorate under the leadership of the District Collector. This Unit will monitor project implementation at the field-level and will be responsible for providing general oversight in the project execution. The State Steering Committee (SSC) will be responsible for providing oversight of the project at the state-level and will ensure that all inputs and processes required for the implementation of project activities agreed upon under the GEF project document are adequately prepared and carried out. The SSC will facilitate inter-sectoral coordination, ensure the mobilization of co-finance, and support any conflict resolution as necessary.

This committee will provide overall guidance to the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) in project implementation; and facilitate mainstreaming of relevant project findings and recommendations into state policy. At the landscape level, The Operational Partner (i.e. The SPMU) will establish Green Landscape Implementation Units (GLIU). These GLIUs will be responsible for the day-to-day project implementation in the landscape. The primary responsibility of the GLIU will be to implement the project activities as per the project components detailed out in the project document and the State Annual Work Plan and Budget (S-AWP/B). Technical Support Group (TSG) at District-level will provide multi-sectoral and strategic leadership towards the management of green landscapes within each of the project districts. They will facilitate the creation of synergies for a multi-sectoral coordination in managing green landscapes. This will include dovetailing existing resources (line departments, KVKs, Universities/ Academic Institutions, CSOs/NGOs, PRIs, government and donor funded programs) with project resources; ensuring synergy between different districts within the landscape; and coordinating with local self-governing bodies and BMCs to facilitate landscape planning and management. The District Collector will chair the TSG. The Gram Panchayat (GP) / or Village Council (VC) Support Unit will play a critical role in project implementation. A Gram Panchayat (Village Council) Support Unit (GPSU) will be established to facilitate synergy between GP development plans and project activities. The GPSU will be chaired by the GP Sarpanch/Pradhan/Mukhiya or Village head. In terms of community institutions, Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) within the green landscape will be supported by the TSG established in the district. The BMCs will support, monitor and evaluate the Green Landscape Management Plan (GLMP) in their areas.

Coordination with GEF-financed and other relevant initiatives will be promoted through different mechanisms, including:

* + - The project team’s representation in meetings coordinated by the GEF OFP’s Office in India annually between all GEF projects
		- FAO’s internal coordination mechanism to ensure coordination with FAO-GEF projects
		- Special events and meetings organized by this GEF project to share lessons – especially targeting ongoing GEF projects

The proposed project is designed to enhance and generate synergies with India’s current portfolio of GEF investments. This will include the creation of bi-annual meetings between managers of all relevant GEF projects facilitated through the proposed project management and implementation team. The project will also organize formal, annual progress reporting seminars. These seminars will be used as a tool to inform stakeholders of project progress and intended future activities. This will serve as a mechanism to enhance replication and further galvanize cooperation.

The project will work particularly closely with the following GEF projects:

| ***Project Title*** | ***Project Objectives and Activities*** |
| --- | --- |
| Mainstreaming Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plant Diversity in Three Indian StatesGEF 4GEF: US$ 4,935,000 UNDP | This project strengthened the long-term conservation and sustainable use of India’s medicinal plant diversity, particularly of its globally significant species. The project mainstreamed conservation and sustainable use objectives into forest management policy and practice at the national, state, and local level in three Indian states: Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand. The project worked with at least 400 medicinal plant species, including at least 80 globally significant species, several of which are critically endangered. |
| Integrated Management of Wetland Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Water and Food SecurityGEF 5GEF: US$ 4,246,575UNEP | Enhanced management effectiveness of wetlands of national and global importance through strengthening their management partnership, economic case and mainstreaming at landscape level |
| Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity Conservation and Utilization in Agricultural Sector to Ensure Ecosystem Services and Reduce VulnerabilityGEF 5GEF: US$ 3,196,347UNEP | The project aims to mainstream the conservation and use of agricultural biodiversity for resilient agriculture and sustainable production to improve livelihoods, access, and benefit-sharing. The project’s primary components include: (i) adaptive management for conservation and use of crop agrobiodiversity fore resilient agriculture and sustainable production, (ii) strategies and policies for sustainable conservation and use of crop diversity, and (iii) institutional frameworks and capacity development. The project will operate in four agro-ecoregions: (i) the western Himalayas, (ii) the Northeast and the eastern Himalayas, (iii) the western arid and semi-arid region (Rajasthan and Gujarat), and (iv) the central region (Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra). The GEF6 Green Ag project will ensure strong coordination with this project on conservation/ promotion of agrobiodiversity in all five Green Landscapes. |
| Developing an Effective Multiple Use Management Framework for Conserving Biodiversity in the Mountain Landscape of the High Ranges, Western GhatsGEF 5GEF: US$ 6,363,600UNDP | This project is working to protect biodiversity of the high-range mountainous landscape of the southern portion of the Western Ghats from existing and emerging threats by building a collaborative governance framework for multiple-use management. |
| Integrated SLEM Approaches for Reducing Land Degradation and DesertificationGEF 5GEF: US$4, 900,000World Bank | To scale up sustainable land and ecosystem management practices in selected semi-arid areas and to improve the monitoring of land degradation and desertification. Land users adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of the project; Streamlining of reporting on national indicators on land use/land use change. At least five States start using the online database/MIS built through the project; Establishing a national knowledge exchange platform (community of practice) with at least 10 SLEM best practices disseminated using the knowledge platform  |
| India Ecosystems Service Improvement ProjectGEF 5GEF: US$ 24,000,000World Bank | To strengthen the institutional capacity of the Department of Forestry and community organizations. Components and activities include: to enhance forest ecosystem services and improve the livelihoods of forest dependent communities in Central Indian Highlands; Strengthening capacity and skills of government institutions for effective delivery of forestry and land management programmes; Improving forest quality and productivity; and, scaling up of integrated sustainable land and ecosystem management (SLEM) approaches for reducing land degradation and desertification. |
| Developing an Effective Multiple Use Management Framework for Conserving Biodiversity in the Mountain Landscape of the High Ranges, Western GhatsGEF5 GEF: US$ 6,275,000UNDP | The project will put in place a cross-sectoral land use management framework, and compliance monitoring and enforcement system to ensure that development in production sectors such as tea, cardamom and tourism is congruent with biodiversity conservation needs – to achieve the long-term goal of conserving globally significant biological diversity in the High Ranges of the Western Ghats. |
| Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystems (SECURE)HimalayasGEF6GEF$ 11,544,192UNDP | The project’s objective is “To promote the sustainable management of alpine pastures and forests in the high range Himalayan ecosystems that secures conservation of globally significant wildlife, including endangered snow leopard and their habitats, ensure sustainable livelihoods and community socio-economic benefits” |

**Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:**

**A.7 *Benefits.* Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**

One of the key assumptions of this project is that the farmers at local levels will adopt environment friendly agriculture and livestock management practices because they also offer socioeconomic benefits. Some examples of direct socio-economic benefits that this project is expected to deliver include:

1. Improved livestock health through access to community level animal health experts – thereby improving their qualities and reducing costs by preventing diseases
2. Employment for some community members who have been trained as grassroots livestock health workers
3. Improved farm productivity – through effective soil and water conservation practices; promotion of agro ecological practices that promote natural predators of pests/ diseases; multi-cropping practices that lead to overall increase in productivity compared to monocrops
4. Multi-cropping may also contribute to more balanced nutrition for local people
5. Increased incomes for some farmers directly through their access to market linkages (value chains development/ ecotourism) for their environment friendly produce/ agrobiodiversity products
6. Improved ecosystem services and goods from sustainable management of communal grasslands, forests, etc.
7. Mitigation actions to address human-wildlife conflict at all sites will also benefit households and communities

There are also several indirect socio-economic benefits expected from the project. These include:

1. Increased social capital for communities by working within communities and with other stakeholders outside communities (including other communities, markets, government offices)
2. The strong women’s empowerment focus is expected to lead to long term changes in women’s status and access to benefits for them (please refer to the section on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in this document).

**A.8 *Knowledge Management.* Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and  plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.**

Knowledge management is at the core of this project and is considered a cross-cutting issue throughout the project’s outputs and outcomes. However, Output 1.2 is specifically focused on knowledge management. A major focus of this Output will be on knowledge sharing within the State, between States involved in this project and with other stakeholders nationally and internationally. Information will be shared through existing government portals, as well as through organization of special seminars, workshops, events, and audio-visual materials. Publication of relevant posters, articles and reports will be supported – including publications in relevant State languages.

The project’s communications team, working closely with the NRM Division of DACFW, will be responsible for the initial design and operationalization of a communication strategy. This includes identifying key stakeholders and target audiences. This team will make certain that the information generated is being professionally delivered to target audiences. The communications programme will be designed to assist decision-makers access and utilize knowledge generated. This will help facilitate the mainstreaming of best-practices with national, state, district and village level policies and investments. The communications programme will also support capacity building efforts. This will cover training for district officials, extension officers, farmer field school participants and others who will be critical to successful farm-level advances. The team will work very closely with the extension systems in respective states coordinated by the State Nodal Agencies. The communications team will work with project technical staff to develop knowledge management approach that is relevant, appealing to useful for Green Landscape stakeholders. The strategy will be discussed with the five project supported States and finalized. The team will work very closely with extension services. The team will be tasked with assisting extension services to support relevant portions of Green Landscape programme implementation, particularly those related to knowledge management. By project close, the extension system will have mainstreamed the project initiated communications and capacity building programme. This will include making certain that it is adequately financed, staffed, and equipped.

 At the local level, under Output 2.2, proposed Green Landscape Information Platforms will also serve as knowledge management hubs for local farmers, communities and local decision makers. These will be supported in each Gram Panchayat level. Existing government infrastructure such as the Panchayat Bhawan will be used. These will be used for information sharing of for showcasing project work (particularly highlighting community/ farm level achievements) to highlight local innovations and successful actions. It could also potentially be a hub for communities to meet and discuss matters of common interest and develop plans. These will be linked to Gram Panchayat Support Units and will involve youth clubs, local NGOs etc. as well in their establishment and use.

Furthermore, under Component 1, Output 1.1 the proposed National and State level dialogues on agriculture, environment and development will also contribute significantly to knowledge management. The policy briefs that will be produced will aim to consolidate issues, ideas, learning and recommendations on several high priority issues that will be identified by these dialogue’s participants.

**B. Description of the consistency of the project with**:

**B.1 *Consistency with National Priorities.* Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:**

In addition to information provided at PIF stage, the full project document also shows alignment of the project to State’s development visions/ priorities as follows:

The five project supported States have also articulated several development priorities that are relevant to this project. They are summarized below.

**Madhya Pradesh:** This project will support several priorities identified in Madhya Pradesh’s Vision 2018 Document (2013-2018), which sets out State’s priorities for development and good governance. It is mainly aligned with the following key missions:

Mission 1: Expand the outreach of agriculture technology and irrigation to the remotest farms and consolidate the gains in the sector by promoting farm-level diversification and value addition, which has identified several activities that are in line with this project’s objectives, including:

* Production and productivity shall be enhanced through better soil health management, strengthening the network for timely availability of inputs, modernizing the extension services and by widespread small farm mechanization.
* The Agriculture Marketing Board shall play a bigger role in facilitating the linkage of farmers directly and through Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).
* Conservation and propagation of indigenous breeds will be encouraged through induction of quality indigenous bulls to expand coverage under natural service.

Mission 17 Strive for a balance between developmental priorities and sustainable use of natural resources, which has identified several activities that are in line with this project’s objective, including

* Protection of all major rivers and water bodies in the state shall be taken up.
* Rivers and water bodies to have zoning laws, by creating core and buffer zones to ensure protection from encroachments and water pollution.
* The nascent agro forestry initiative to promote production of timber, fuel wood and fodder on farmers’ land shall be expanded.
* The social forestry initiative shall be strengthened to reclaim and protect fallow lands and open spaces.
* Expand tree cover and protect wildlife.
* Focus on increasing tree density of degraded forest areas.
* Increase tree cover in non-forest areas, including wastelands, ravines, canal sides and abandoned mining sites.

Mission 5 – Empower women to become equal partner in the socio-economic development of the state.

The project is also aligned with the tristate management plan for the National Chambal Sanctuary, particularly these key objectives under the plan:

* To look into the entire gamut of issues related to the conservation of gharials in the National Chambal Sanctuary
* To devise an institutional framework covering the action at the Centre-State level with the objective of ensuring proper coordination among all stakeholders in implanting the conservation programmes and actions for gharials
* To achieve better coordination between the three states and the centre for more concerted conservation initiatives.

**Mizoram:** This project’s objective and planned Outcomes and Outputs are in line with Mizoram’s New Economic Development Policy. The policy identifies the need to promote sustainable agriculture practices such as organic farming – and has proposed implementing Organic and Traceable certification system in the State to give the State a market advantage.[[17]](#footnote-17) It also proposes promotion of integrated farming systems that can enhance agricultural productivity and land use efficiency. The Policy also highlights the State’s flagship programme of New Land Use Policy (NLUP) that aims to change current methods of unsustainable cultivation practices to new approaches to lead to economic development of the people, and to ameliorating the problem of environmental threats. The policy has also noted the need to promote sustainable resources management – for example, it has highlighted the need to address indiscriminate harvesting of bamboo that can cause environmental damage by supporting guided harvesting regime.

**Odisha:** Odisha’s 12th Plan Approach paper states that the state aims at broad-based and inclusive overall growth above 9% and above 4% growth in the agriculture sector. Agriculture, infrastructure and human development sectors (i.e., health, education, clean drinking water, sanitation, food security, tribal and women development) are priority sectors.

Greater efforts directed to improve agriculture and allied sectors are planned. This will include raising farm productivity through site-specific interventions, new technologies, affordable credit and other measures. Remunerative prices to farmers through appropriate market interventions will be focused on. Facilities for better storage and post-harvesting will be promoted. Irrigation will be augmented through check dams, deep bore wells, mega lift projects and revival of traditional water bodies will be promoted on over 2 lakh ha land in first 3 years. More than 22% outlay for agriculture and allied sectors including irrigation and flood control is expected.

There will be continued efforts to reduce regional, social and gender disparities with special attention to enhance welfare of ST, SC and women. Greater focus will be on depressed tribal dominated districts. District specific will be strengthened through decentralised planning at district and sub-district levels.

The [Vision Document-2036](http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/topic/Vision-Document-2036) in the centenary year of the birth of Odisha is aimed at ensuring the holistic development of Odisha. The document is being prepared according to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) set by the [United Nations](http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/topic/United-Nations). Poverty eradication, infrastructure boost, providing quality healthcare services and education for all are some of the thrust sectors of the document.

A management plan for the Similipal Tiger Reserve has been prepared for the period of 10 years from 2013-14 to 2022-23. The plan addresses issues relating to the protection of the tiger reserve; provision of site-specific habitat inputs for a viable population of the tigers, co-predators and prey animals without distorting the natural prey- predator ecological cycle in the habitat; delineation of dispersal pathways and corridors and ensuring that adjoining forest divisions have forestry operations compatible to tiger conservation. In addition, the plan also ensures the agricultural, livelihood, development and other interests of the people living in tiger bearing forests or tiger reserve.

**Rajasthan:** Rajasthan’s overall development priorities are being presented in “Rajasthan Vision 2020- the way forward”. The current State five-year plan ends in 2017. This project is well aligned with several priorities identified in the current State Plan, including:

* Conservation of natural and cultural heritage & handicrafts and promotion of tourism;
* Expansion of people’s capabilities and enable them to access opportunities;
* Enhancing farm productivity and income through crop - livestock integrated production system

 The project is also aligned with several “thrust areas” identified in the Plan, particularly:

* Developing indigenous safeguards in agriculture for scanty, uncertain and fluctuating rainfall affecting agriculture in particular and economy in general;
* encouragement to Animal Husbandry through conservation of indigenous breed, shift from veterinary health care to breed improvement, livestock extension services and promotion of livestock based industry
* Improving quality of land and water;
* Value addition to the agriculture through structural, financial, marketing and technological interventions; Enhancing participatory planning by empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions;

The project is also well aligned with the Desert National Park management plan. The project is well aligned with all key objectives of the management plans, which include the following:

* To maintain and improve the fragile and unique desert ecosystem in its natural form for times to come.
* To protect the rare, threatened and endangered elements of flora and fauna of the desert.
* To increase the population of Great Indian Bustard by securing the breeding areas and enriching its habitat.
* To promote eco-development and ecotourism to achieve the overall development of the villagers.

**Uttarakhand:** This project is well aligned with several priorities identified in Uttarakhand Vision 2022 Towards Robust Growth & Inclusive Development. For example, the project fits well under its focus on promoting a green economy by focusing on sectors where the state has a competitive advantage – where agriculture and tourism have been highlighted. The Vision has also emphasised the need to promote mixed forestry and for the State to position itself as a national leader in organic farming. The target for the State is to have 50% of the area under cultivation under organic production by 2022 and to institute an organic certification scheme. · The Vision also notes the need to foster agriculture research suited to local conditions and to upscale watershed development programme in the State.

A comprehensive management plan has been developed for the Corbett Tiger Reserve Core, Buffer and connecting Corridor. A management plan for Rajaji National Park also exists.

1. **Describe the budgeted m &e plan:**

A summary of budgeted M&E plan for the project is presented in the Table below.

| Type of M&E Activity | Responsible Parties | Time-frame | Budgeted costs USD | Corresponding budget Item number (see section 4.8) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Inception Workshops: At national, State and pilot sites level | PMU, FAO Project Task Manager (PTM) supported by the FAO LTO, BH, and the GEF Coordination Unit | Within two months of project start up | 36,923 |  33 |
| Project Inception Report | PMU, FAO PTM cleared by FAO LTO, and the GEF Coordination Unit | Immediately after workshop | Covered under PMU responsibilities. Estimated at 2000 USD | Included in 33 |
| Field based impact monitoring | PMU and relevant line agencies. | Continually | Total= 538,462 USD. This includes the following:* LoA /Develop Monitoring System & Protocols = 288,462
* LoA /Establish (includes training/capacity building) Green Landscape monitoring system at GP, district, and landscape levels = 250,000

Monitoring budget will also include field visit budget noted below. | 79, 80 |
| Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PIRs | PMU, FAO LTO and GEF Coordination Unit  | Annual or as required | The visits of the FAO and the GEF Coordination Unit will be paid by GEF agency fee. The visits of the PMU will be paid from the project travel budget At least 30% of Green Landscape site visits & local travel budget =443,077 | 30% of 99 |
| Project Progress Reports | PMU, with inputs from project partners | Six-monthly | Covered under PMU responsibilities, valued at 12000 USD | 52 to 62, 68, 69 |
| Project Implementation Review report | PMU supported by FAO PTM, LTO, and project partners and cleared and submitted by the GEF Coordination Unit to the GEF Secretariat | Annual | Covered under PMU/PTM responsibilities. Estimated at 6000 USD | 52 to 62, 68, 69 |
| Co-financing Reports | PMU  | Annual | Covered under PMU responsibilities, estimated at 6000 USD |
| Technical reports | PMU | As appropriate | Studies on various technical subjectsTotal USD 175,000 | 75, 84 to 97  |
| Mid-term Review | External Consultant, FAO independent evaluation unit in consultation with the project team including the GEF Coordination Unit and other partners | Conducted and completed during project months 23 and 24 | Total USD 109,231 composed of two budget itemsIncluding:* Mid-term evaluation USD 100,000
* Mid-term review workshop meeting USD 9,231
 | 29 and 81 |
| Final evaluation | External Consultant, FAO independent evaluation unit in consultation with the project team including the GEF Coordination Unit and other partners | Conducted and completed during project months 45 and 46 | Total 111,231 composed of two budget items* End term evaluation USD 100,000
* Final evaluation workshops 11,231
 | 18 and 76 |
| Terminal Report | PMU, TCSR (formatting) | Completed by project month 47 | Total = 16,615* To be covered by staff cost. Estimated at 12,000 USD.
* Final dissemination workshop = USD 4,615
 | 17, 52 to 62, 68, 69 |
| Total Budget |  |  | 1,429,388 |  |

**PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY (IES)**

**A. GEF Agency (ies) certification**

|  |
| --- |
| **This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[[18]](#footnote-18) and procedures and meet the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.**  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Agency Coordinator, Agency Name** | **Signature** | **Date (MM/DD/YYYY)** | **Project Contact Person** | **Telephone** | **Email Address** |
| Alexander JonesDirector, Climate and Environment DivisionAlexander.jones@fao.org |  | 2 April 2018 | Shyam KhadkaFAO Representative, FAO India |  | Shyam.Khadka@fao.org |
| Jeffrey Griffin Senior Coordinator, FAO GEF Coordination UnitEmail: jeffrey.griffin@fao.org |  |  | Sameer Karki,Funding Liaison Officer, GEF Coordination Unit, FAO Headquarters, Rome |  | Sameer.karki@fao.org |

**annex a: project results framework** (Either copy and paste here the framework from agency document, or provide reference to the page in project document where the framework could be found).

| Project strategy | Indicators | Baseline | End of project | Means of Verification | Assumptions |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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* | O1. Institutionalization of intersectoral mechanisms (agricultural and allied sectors, forestry and natural resources management, and economic development) at national and five States to facilitate mainstreaming of environmental concerns into the agriculture sector beyond project end | 0 | One NationalFive States | Government notifications | GOI will continue to prioritize environmental concerns along with increased productivity in the agriculture sectorDifferent government agencies understand and prioritize the need to be involved in cross-sectoral approach to promote environmental mainstreaming in the agriculture sectorCurrent missions will continue throughout the lifetime of the project  |
| O2. Number of key national and state level agricultural programmes (missions) with results based environmental indicators integrated in their policy and planning frameworks (or through revised guidelines and other tools based on project support) | 0 | At least six national missions:1. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
2. National Livestock Mission
3. National Food Security Mission
4. National Mission for Horticulture
5. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
6. National Initiative on Climate-resilient Agriculture
 | Government reports |
| O3. Number of community initiatives to support conservation of globally important species such as the tigers, elephants and the Great Indian Bustard | To be determined at inception phase | At least 10 community led initiatives  |  |
| O4. Reduction in threat index (as measured through Green Landscape monitoring programme) at key sites of high biodiversity importance within five target Green Landscapes’ Production landscape Areas• Rajasthan: 277,930 ha (grassland and orans)• Mizoram: 13,725 ha (Jhum)• Madhya Pradesh: 18,000 ha (ravines)*High Value Forests:*Madhya Pradesh 35,000Mizoram 50,000Odisha 175,000Uttarakhand 90,000 | Site specific composite threat reduction index to be developed at year 1 of the project and baseline determined. | Site specific target to be set at project’s year 1 | Project reports |
| O5. Hectares of farms under sustainable land and water management (including organic farming and agrobiodiversity conservation) in target landscapes  | 6693 ha | 104,070 ha* Madhya Pradesh: 9000 ha
* Mizoram: 13725 ha
* Odisha: 34200 ha
* Rajasthan: 34145 ha
* Uttarakhand: 13,000 ha
 | Community records |
| O6. Greenhouse gas emission reduction (Mt CO2e newly sequestered or avoided) through improved agroecosystems management in five Green Landscapes | 2,91,02,502 tCO2 eq  |  -49,038,187 tCO2 eq | Project report/ (EX-ACT calculations) |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Baseline | End of project |  |  |
| 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 environmental benefits (GEB) across landscapes of highest conservation concern | 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 | 12 (at least 2 per State and two at the national level) | Project report |  |
| 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 | Six (one national and five State) | Government notifications |
| 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 | 3. Number of protected areas in five target landscapes with threat landscape level reduction monitoring protocols and indicators (such as hunting, encroachment) integrated into protected area management and monitoring in five target landscapes  | 0 | Seven (Desert National Park, Corbett, Rajaji, Similipal, Chambal, Dampa and Thorangtlang) | Protected areas management plans |  |
| 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 | At least 30 including national and State level | Project reports documenting stories |
| 5. Number of local plans (including Gram Panchayat/ Village Council/ Community level) developed based on spatial decision support systems in five landscapes | 0 | At least 20 | Government / community/ NGO plans |
| 6.Number of lessons learnt reports published on different themes (environmental, economic, social) documenting relevant lessons learnt | 0 | 12 |  |
| Outcome 2.1 – Institutional frameworks, mechanisms and capacities at District and Village levels to support decision-making and stakeholder participation in Green Landscape planning and management strengthened, with Green Landscape Management Plans developed and under implementation for target landscapes | 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 | 0 | 5 plans covering at least 1,800,000 ha | Project report |  |
| 1. Number of district level agencies using Green Landscape plans to realign multi-sectoral investments in project areas
 | 0 | 25 (at least five in each Landscape) | TSG minutes |  |
| 1. 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 decided at project start | TSG minutes |  |
| 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 | 1. Number of households that have adopted sustainable agriculture practices on their farms, including agrobiodiversity conservation measures
 | 0 | * Rajasthan: 3,162
* Odisha:37,500
* Uttarakhand: 14,700
* Mizoram: 5,490
* Madhya Pradesh: 7,s500
 | Project report |  |
| 1. Number of community natural resources management plans developed and under implementation in line with overall Green Landscape management objective/s
 | 0 |  | Project report |  |
| 1. 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 | At least 20 value chains,  | Project reports/ FPO registration reports |  |
| 1. 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 | Madhya Pradesh: 8,000Odisha: 22,500 Rajasthan 6,000 Uttarakhand 10,000 | Project reports |  |
| 1. Number of women participating in and benefitting from female cohort specific Green-Ag (agro-ecological) Farmer Field Schools
 | 0 | 40,000 females:* Rajasthan: 3,000
* Odisha: 12,000
* Uttarakhand: 19,000
* Mizoram: 2,000
* Madhya Pradesh: 4,000
 | Project reports |  |
| Project Outputs1.1.1 National and state level inter-sectoral (agricultural and allied sectors, forestry and natural resources management, and economic development) coordinating committees established and institutionalized to facilitate cross-sectoral support to mainstream environmental priorities in the agriculture sector (target: 1 national, 5 state level)1.1.2 ‘Policy Dialogues’ established to inform and facilitate discussion of priority issues related to agriculture, environment *including climate change*and development, including gender issues, at national and state levels, including options to shift current investments in agricultural development to support more environmentally sustainable practices (target: 1 national, 5 state dialogues)1.1.3 Policy briefs, advocacy and awareness-raising materials developed to inform discussions and decision making on priority issues related to agriculture, environment and development (target: 10 national policy briefs, 15 state briefs)1.1.4 “Green Landscape” mainstreaming strategies developed to promote environmental protection as part of broader sustainable agriculture and natural resource management, including strategic re-direction and prioritization of agricultural initiatives and investments to encourage agricultural practices that deliver GEBs at the landscapes of highest ecological value (target: 1 national and 5 state level)1.2.1 – Spatial decision support system and tools, and compilation of existing land use information from international, national and state level sources (satellite imageries and other existing GIS database), developed and institutionalized, and users trained in their use (target: 1 national level system)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 (e.g. farmer income, food security) established and implemented, with relevant individuals equipped and trained in its use (target: 1 national and 5 state programmes)1.2.3 –Communication strategy and plan designed and implemented (including development of an information management platform) to facilitate knowledge sharing, mainstreaming and replication of lessons learned and ‘best practices’ for Green Landscapes (target: 1 national and 5 state platforms and communication strategies/plans) Output 2.1.1 Inter-sectoral institutional framework and mechanisms at district, inter-district and sub-district (District and Gram Panchayat/ Village Council) levels established (target: 8 mechanisms)2.1.2 – Key local decision-makers from each target Gram Panchayat/Village Council trained in Green Landscape governance through Field schools to enable members to make collective, evidence-based and empowered in Green Landscape governance for areas within their responsibility (target: Madhya Pradesh – 60; Mizoram – 60; Odisha – 150; Rajasthan – 20; Uttarakhand – 200)2.1.3 – District level technical and extension staff from different government sectors trained in Green Landscape approaches and issues to enable them to support local communities and farmers to implement agro-ecological practices (target: at least 80 individuals)2.1.4 - Green Landscape Assessments undertaken, with social (including gender), economic (including valuation of key ecosystem services), institutional, biophysical aspects of target areas identified, priority locations and actions agreed, and sequence of activities programmed (target: 5 assessment reports2.1.5 - 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 (target: 8 convergence plans)Output 2.2.1 – Farmers trained through FFS on sustainable agriculture, with modules adapted to the specific needs of farmers near PAs and other high ecological value areas, including on management of livestock Output 2.2.2 – Local stakeholders trained on accessing available incentives to adopt sustainable practices and livelihood options, including Green Value Chain development to promote market linkages for income generation (target: to be determined)Output 2.2.3 – Wider community level awareness-raising campaigns to ensure wider stakeholder support for Green Landscape management and other land users and to ensure inter-community learning (targets, for both eco-clubs and information platforms: Madhya Pradesh – 50; Mizoram – 50; Odisha – 50; Rajasthan – 50; Uttarakhand – 50Output 2.2.4 – Community based natural resources management plans designed and under implementation in target Green Landscapes, including community grassland/ ravines/forests/watershed management 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 (target: various but to be determined) |

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS** (for GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at Work Program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

**GEF Secretariat Comments for CEO Endorsement Stage**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Comments  | Responses |
| Please clarify the risk associated with lack of commitment and interest to work on multi-sectoral approach on sustainable agriculture, which seems to be one of the risk in the country | Included in the risk matrix. This risk is low at the national level, where there is already strong interest from central Ministries to promote multi-sectoral approach, and also low at district levels, where the District Collectors are responsible for delivery of development work through multi-sectoral approach. The project will work to build strong multi-sectoral approach and partnership at all levels, but especially at the State level. |
| Please clarify "how" and on "what" the project will coordinate with the identified projects. In addition, please also include the WB/GEF mainstreaming BD/SLM project in the western ghats that is relevant to this project. |  Addressed. |
| Please also clarify other partners that are expected for implementation of the project, particularly at the state level. | Please refer to Implementation Arrangements. The project will be implemented using FAO’s OPIM modality, based on outcomes of fiduciary assessments of State nodal agencies. FAO will enter into agreements with five agencies for them to execute the project (Operational Partners’ Agreements, or OPA). |
| No, please provide necessary information on the budget. Indicators and targets. | Please refer to project document results framework and budget |
| Knowledge management - Yes, sufficient information at this point, but require further detail under the child projects. | Please see section on knowledge management in this document and full project document |

**India Green-Ag STAP Comments and Responses**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Comment** | **Agency Response** |
| 1. Due to the scale of the project, concrete interventions have yet to be identified for the project, and this can muddle the real objectives. A well-considered multi-focal area (MFA) project should be able to effectively demonstrate the fundamental linkages and complementarities between two or more focal areas, while supporting a common objective (i.e. the project objective would not be achievable through a single focal area project). In this PIF, the objective(s) are confused. For instance, in some sections of the document, the agricultural sector is identified as the key focus, and is supported by ecosystem services from forests and land. However, in other parts, forested landscapes and endemic biodiversity represent the key focus of the project, as they face "threats from agricultural practices". While there are key interactions between all areas, and both "views" are correct by themselves, the way the PIF is presented lacks the necessary integration and in particular the necessary coherence which makes a good MFA. | The project’s objective is to catalyze transformative change for India’s agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes.The GoI recognizes that this transformation is most urgently needed across critical “high conservation value” landscapes. These are locations where conservation and production exist side by side. India has established over seven-hundred protected areas. This vast system houses some of the world’s most important global biodiversity. The system and surrounding environs are critically important in terms of key global environmental concerns such as SLM, CCM, and SFM. However, India’s entire national protected area system is almost universally negatively impacted by unsustainable agricultural activities. Agriculture occurs either within and/or surrounds each PA. Current agricultural practices in these areas tend to degrade ecosystem services and/or directly harm GEB’s. The nature of the challenges faced requires that this project take an integrated, ecosystem-based approach. The project is not concerned with only one aspect of conservation. This is a landscape level project that will integrate productive and protected lands. The project will cover forested areas where SFM will be a critical element to the maintenance of ecosystem services. This includes areas where communities rely upon forest products for fodder and fuelwood as well as areas that are dominated by shifting agriculture. Likewise, the project will cover highly degraded landscapes. These are areas where grazing and intensive agriculture have taken their toll and resulted in the loss of soil, fertility, and even extensive degradation of aquatic wildlife habitat. Climate change mitigation will be an important element of the project approach and the Green Landscape program. Current agricultural practices too often contribute to CC through the over-use of fertilizers, emphasis upon high emission crops, livestock management techniques, and of course forest management approaches. Finally, biodiversity is essential to this project. India is a centre for agro-biodiversity and these crops are vitally important particularly for the extremely rural, small holder farmers often associated with these marginally productive landscapes. Agro-biodiversity is also an often overlooked – but quickly emerging – economic opportunity for rural families. These crops are generally well-adapted to local conditions and they are now sought after by high-end retailers in metropolitan areas. Each of the project areas is selected because of its association with globally significant wildlife. This includes tigers, elephants, freshwater dolphins, clouded leopards, Indian bustard, etc. These are some of the world’s finest examples of conservation areas and they are under threat from agriculture. At the same time, as climate change and other factors impact protected area integrity, it is increasingly important that wildlife have access to areas beyond the protected area boundaries. This includes buffer and corridor habitat. This creates an increasing opportunity for human-wildlife conflict. This project will assist policy makers, extension officers, private stakeholders and farmers to identify, incorporate, and address these issues in an integrated, ecosystem based manner.The project’s concrete intervention is to set in place a management system that changes how agriculture is regulated, incentivized and supported. This includes changes to policies, funding, institutions, extension service, informed decision-making, etc. This comprehensive system will provide the GoI with the tools to transform how it directs hundreds of millions of dollars every year in conservation and agriculture programming. This will shift the current system which supports unsustainable agriculture within or next to protected areas, to a system where investments support and incentivize agricultural practices designed to deliver integrated GEB’s where sustainable practices are most needed. |
| 2. Implementation of "Green Landscape Conservation Strategies" at state level are indicated as central to the success of this effort. Indeed, much of the project hinges on the development of "Green-Ag" policies and frameworks and successful adoption along with adoption of a "Common Vision for Sustainable Agriculture". However, there is very little information provided in this lengthy PIF on what precisely will be implemented on the ground under these policies and strategies. In addition, despite the lengthy and thorough baseline description of complimentary initiatives underway or completed, little evidence (or a plausible theory of change) is provided which would credibly support the notion that the approach of preparing the strategies and policy frameworks proposed will actually achieve the project targets identified (1.5 million ha of direct and 5.0 million ha of indirect biodiversity conservation; 750,000 ha of SLM; 26.9 Mt of CO2 mitigated). | The Green Landscape Conservation Strategies are now called “Green Landscape Strategies”. These Strategies will include a sub-strategies that will:* support farmers adoption of sustainable agriculture practices on their farmlands and their management of livestock
* support communities to implement sustainable natural resources management around their farms, and villages
* allow inter- and intra-community planning for resource management

In addition, these will also include issues such as ongoing capacity building (institutional, technical and individual); sustainable financing etc. The development of such strategies is considered an iterative process. The project will undertake landscape assessments to prioritize particular geographic locations within Green Landscapes to achieve global environment values. Thereafter, participatory and bottom-up planning will be supported to develop detailed local plans. These plans will be supported by project and government funds (government agencies will work jointly to develop “convergence plans” between different streams of government funding). Development of final landscape strategies will be done towards the end of the project, which will also serve as the project’s exit strategy. The preliminary plan will be considered initial strategy, which will be refined, based on need. |
| 3. Under Output 1.5, the project seeks to use a digital knowledge base to enhance farmer-to-farmer interaction and learning. Are there specific examples in India where this approach has been implemented successfully? Is the infrastructure already in place to ensure access to all, or will this also be funded through the project? | The project will attempt to build on existing work such as Digital green on sharing knowledge and information between farmers using digital platforms. The government has also been documenting and sharing farmers’ innovations through its websites. |
| 4. Biodiversity conservation is a key component of the project. Competing demands for resources between humans and wildlife, and between communities, can also result in conflict. This risk factor should be addressed explicitly in design, and recognised as an overall risk to the project.Management of the trade-offs between biodiversity conservation and agricultural productivity should be explicitly addressed. | Wildlife – Human Conflict Risks was an issue raised during extensive stakeholder engagements at all target sites. This risk already exists, with stakeholders at all locations facing conflicts between agriculture and wildlife. The project will assess several ways to mitigate such conflicts and will support studies on current approaches and ways to strengthen existing approaches and develop new approaches based on national and international best practices. This is reflected under Component 1 of the project under Output 1.1. (on policy briefs for addressing conflicts); 1.2.2 (monitoring conflicts); Output 2.1.1’s institutional arrangements will also play crucial role in addressing conflicts – especially intra-community conflicts.On the ground, natural resources management plans and on-farm work will also ensure that human-wildlife; and inter and intra-community natural resources conflicts are addressed through activities under Outcome 2.2.One of the main purposes of the Green Landscape plans in that they will have multiple land uses/other planning systems considered and embedded in them, bringing together multiple sectors and actors in the landscape to address the issues of competing interests and to agree on acceptable trade-offs. At the State and national level, the proposed dialogues will also address policy and incentive issues related to competing land uses and the best way to reconcile these.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 (e.g. farmer income, food security) established and implemented, with relevant individuals equipped and trained in its use (target: 1 national and 5 state programmes) will also help monitor any conflicts / competition in land use. |
| 5. There is a heavy reliance on Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to implement Green-Ag. While capacity-building through FFS will encourage adoption of sustainable practices that are cost-neutral, it is not clear what incentives (financial or otherwise) will be available to enable impoverished farmers to implement Green-Ag practices that entail investment or incur a yield penalty.  | Farmers will be incentivized to adopt sustainable agriculture practices on their farms through a number of incentives:* Reduce costs through avoiding un-necessary use of agrochemicals (fertilizers/ pesticides) through sustainable land and resource management practices
* Increase incomes through development 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 to increase farmers’ incomes
* Access whole suite of government programmes and incentives through alignment of existing government programmes (“convergence plans”), including links to government’s commodity purchase programmes (“mid-day meals”) and rural employment guarantee schemes (for example)
 |

**Comments from USA and Responses**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Comments from USA | Comments from USA |
| 1) This very ambitious proposal seeks to generate substantial changes to India’s agricultural system. While we are supportive of the overall objectives and think this proposal could make very important contributions, we believe the proposal would benefit from further refinement of the interventions planned. We underscore the STAP’s concern that the broad nature of this proposal has come at the expense of clearly defined objectives and interventions.  |  The full project document outlines key interventions in more detail than the PIF. |
| 2) We also share the STAP’s concern that there is a lot of discussion of the “Green Landscape Conservation Strategies” and the “Common Vision for Sustainable Agriculture,” but there is not much information on what will happen on the ground as a result.  |  Please see Component 2 of the project. |
| 3) The description of the alignment with the Conventions needs to be strengthened. | Please see the section on alignment in project document. |
| 4) Many of the stated goals are vague and difficult to implement, let alone to measure progress on (e.g. “out-sized catalytic change,” shifting to an “outcome focus from an output focus,” guaranteeing with seemingly absolute certainty major changes in nation, regional and local policies). | Addressed in the updated results framework |
| 5) In our experience, it will be very difficult for India to reduce its use of groundwater and other sources of water as farmers currently have no incentive to use alternate irrigation methods. | This project does not directly deal with the issue of groundwater over-abstraction as the sites selected are primarily rain-fed areas. The national and State level policy dialogues on agriculture, environment and development have the option to discuss this issue as one of the key issues. |

**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT STATUS ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS[[19]](#footnote-19)**

1. Provide detailed funding amount to the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

|  |
| --- |
| PPF Grant Approved At PIF |
| ***Project Preparation And Activities Implemented*** | ***getf/ldcf/sccf/cbit amount ($)*** |
| ***Budgeted Amount*** | ***Amount Spent To Date*** | ***Amount Committed*** |
| Activity 1: PPG Inception Workshop and Stakeholder Consultations | 55000 | 44611 | 10389 |
| Activity 2.  Collection and synthesis of national and state level information to (including various research/studies that may be necessary) elaborate Component 1: “India’s agricultural sector mainstreaming BD, SLM, CCM and SFM across landscapes of highest conservation concern” | 110000 | 97232.5 | 12767.5 |
| Activity 3.  Collection and synthesis of District and project sites/landscape level information to (including various research/studies that may be necessary) elaborate Component 2: “Improved agricultural practices demonstrating the delivery of tangible BD, LD, CCM, and SFM benefits” | 110000 | 97232.5 | 12767.5 |
| Activity 4: Detailed design of theory of change, project components, result frameworks, environmental and social impact assessment, financial plan and budget | 10714 | 2112 | 8602 |
| PPG Management and Coordination | 14286 | 14110 | 176 |
| **Total** | 300000 | 255298 | 44702 |

1. Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [*GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*](https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/GEF6%20Results%20Framework%20for%20GEFTF%20and%20LDCF.SCCF_.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The State governments confirmed budget is known only a year in advance, thus the co-finance is presented as tentative meaning the actual amounts will be only confirmed on year to year basis. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The currency conversion rate used to convert Indian Rupees to USD is 65 INR to 1 USD [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Result Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions,* will be aggregated and reported during mid-term andat the conclusion of the replenishment period. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. For questions A1-A7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF, no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. For questions A1-A7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF, no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. This includes safeguarding corridor and buffer habitats for critically endangered wide-ranging species, helping to reduce wildlife-people conflict, coordinating sustainable use of shared resources, generating economies of scale through cooperative management of interdependent landscapes, and/or maintaining the ecosystem services upon which both the productive and protected landscapes rely. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. This includes: safeguarding corridor and buffer habitats for critically endangered wide-ranging species; helping to reduce human-wildlife conflict; coordinating sustainable use of shared resources; generating economies of scale through cooperative management of interdependent landscapes; and/or maintaining the ecosystem services upon which both the productive and protected landscapes rely. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. http://www.nicra-icar.in/nicrarevised/images/Books/NICRA%20Climate%20Resilient%20Agriculture%20Brochure.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Such as integrated pest management or diversified production based on local agro-biodiversity, monitor GEB impacts, measure soil organic matter, or assess land erosion rates relevant to on-going agricultural practices [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target(s)](http://www.thegef.org/gef/content/did-you-know-%E2%80%A6-convention-biological-diversity-has-agreed-20-targets-aka-aichi-targets-achie) the project will directly contribute to achieving. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. *As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.* [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Same as footnote 8 above. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. A funding entity which provides funding to FAO for projects/programmes. For this project, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the resource partner. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. https://planning.mizoram.gov.in/uploads/attachments/288b1038294e96de117e720b57ebc742/new-economic-development-policy-nedp-.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely, GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. If at CEO Endorsement PPG activities have not been completed and there is balance of unspent fund. Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year form the start of the project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF secretariat, on the completion of PPG activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)