

**GREEN-AG: TRANSFORMING INDIAN AGRICULTURE FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS
AND THE CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AND FOREST LANDSCAPES**

**DISTRICT LEVEL PROJECT INCEPTION REPORT
MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT**

 **ଗ୍ରୀନ୍-ଏଜି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା**
Green-Ag Project, Odisha

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ACRONYMS

AAE	<i>Assistant Agriculture Engineer</i>
ACF	<i>Assistant Conservator of Forest</i>
ADA	<i>Assistant Director of Agriculture</i>
ATMA	<i>Agricultural Technology Management Agency</i>
BD	<i>Bio-diversity</i>
CCM	<i>Climate Change Mitigation</i>
DPD	<i>Deputy Project Director</i>
DRDA	<i>District Rural Development Agency</i>
DSC & WD	<i>Directorate of Soil Conservation and Watershed Development</i>
DSS	<i>Decision Spatial System</i>
DSWO	<i>District Social Welfare Officer</i>
FAO	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization</i>
FFS	<i>Farmer Field School</i>
FGD	<i>Focal Group Discussion</i>
FPIC	<i>Free, Prior, Informed, Consent</i>
GEB	<i>Global Environmental Benefit</i>
GEF	<i>Global Environmental Facility</i>
GIS	<i>Geographical Information System</i>
GLIP	<i>Green Landscape Information Platform</i>
GLIU	<i>Green Landscape Implementation Unit</i>
GLMP	<i>Green Landscape Management Platform</i>
GOE	<i>General Operating Expense</i>
GOI	<i>Government of India</i>
GPSU	<i>Gram Panchayat Support System</i>
HH	<i>Household</i>
HR	<i>Human Resources</i>

<i>HYV</i>	<i>High Yielding Variety</i>
<i>ICT</i>	<i>Information and Communication Technology</i>
<i>IFS</i>	<i>Integrated Farming System</i>
<i>IMAGE</i>	<i>Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension</i>
<i>ITDA</i>	<i>Integrated Tribal Development Agency</i>
<i>KII</i>	<i>Key Informant Interview</i>
<i>KVK</i>	<i>Krishi Vigyan Kendra</i>
<i>LD</i>	<i>Land Degradation</i>
<i>LDM</i>	<i>Lead District Manager</i>
<i>MIS</i>	<i>Management Information System</i>
<i>MNREGA</i>	<i>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act</i>
<i>MoM</i>	<i>Minutes of meeting</i>
<i>MPR</i>	<i>Monthly Progress (Physical & Financial) Report</i>
<i>MUY</i>	<i>Matsyajivi Unnayan Yojna</i>
<i>NABARD</i>	<i>National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development</i>
<i>NFDB</i>	<i>National Fisheries Development Board</i>
<i>NIC</i>	<i>National Informatics Center</i>
<i>NMSA</i>	<i>National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture</i>
<i>NPMU</i>	<i>National Project Monitoring Unit</i>
<i>NPSC</i>	<i>National Project Steering Committee</i>
<i>NRM</i>	<i>Natural Resource Management</i>
<i>NTFP</i>	<i>Non-Timber Forest Product</i>
<i>OIIPCRA</i>	<i>Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture</i>
<i>OP</i>	<i>Operational Partner</i>
<i>PDS</i>	<i>Public Distribution System</i>
<i>PRA</i>	<i>Participatory Rural Appraisal</i>
<i>RIDF</i>	<i>Rural Infrastructure Development Fund</i>
<i>RKVY</i>	<i>Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojna</i>
<i>SFM</i>	<i>Sustainable Forest Management</i>
<i>SHG</i>	<i>Self Help Group</i>

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Project “Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes” is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India (GoI) is the GEF Operational Focal Point and the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare, GoI is the National Executing Agency. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is this project’s GEF Implementing Agency.

The project is implemented in five states of India :i) Madhya Pradesh, ii) Mizoram, iii) Odisha, iv) Rajasthan and v) Uttarakhand. These landscapes are a mix of conservation and production areas.

The Green-Ag project aims to mainstream biodiversity, climate change, and sustainable land management objectives and practices into the Indian agricultural sector. Its overall objective is to catalyze transformative change of India’s agricultural sector to support the achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes.

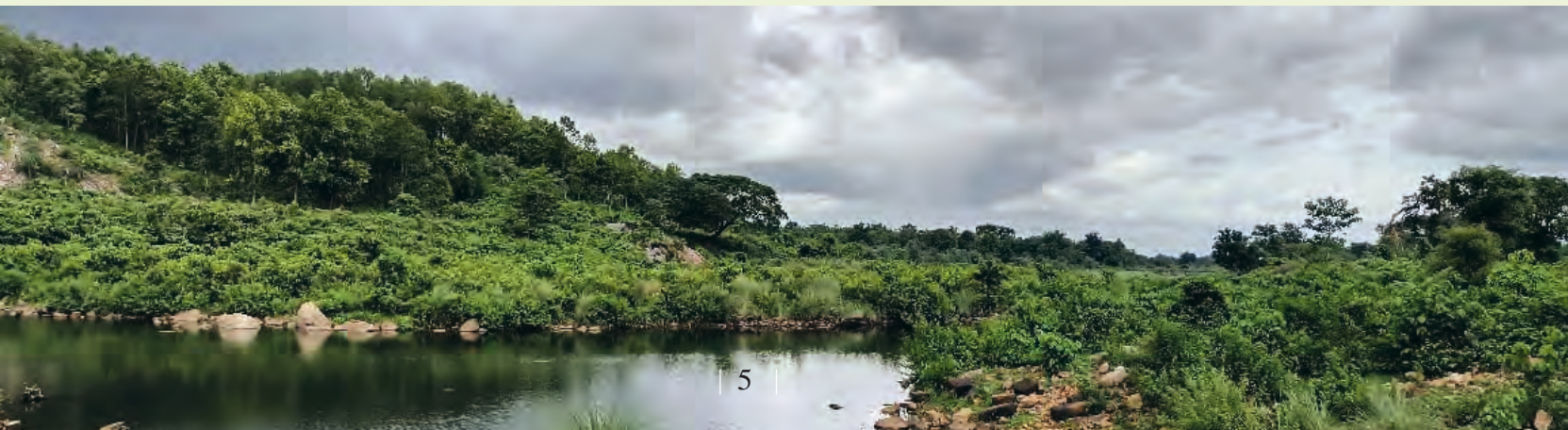
The project seeks to harmonize the priorities and investments between India’s agricultural and environmental sectors to achieve the global environmental benefits (GEBs)– Biodiversity (BD), Land Degradation (LD), Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). The project is innovative in its approach as it seeks to adopt multi-sectoral approaches, innovative tools and approaches to landscape management, which is embedded in the project design and builds on existing institutional arrangements in the landscape.

Similipal Landscape, Odisha

Similipal Landscape of Mayurbhanj District in Odisha is one of the project sites. The site includes 1,650 villages, covering 556, 900 ha including the UNESCO recognized Similipal Biosphere Reserve. The project landscape covers the entire Mayurbhanj District, including the Similipal Tiger Reserve, Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary and Satkosia Reserve Forests.

The landscape represents diverse tropical forests of India, and the Similipal Protected Area is one of the most intact forest complexes in the country. It also hosts a diversity of wildlife such as the Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) and the Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*). Similipal is the only home of the unique melanistic black tiger. Similipal forests are rich in flora and fauna with 94 species of orchids: two of which are endemic and 1286 species of flowering plants. The region also has notable diversity of indigenous rice varieties (e.g., Rupapatia, Kantakarpura, etc.)

Mayurbhanj District is one of the tribal dominated districts of Orissa, with 56.6% of the population comprising of ethnic groups, such as Birhors, Hill Khadias, Santhal, Kolha, etc. who are largely dependent on forests for their livelihoods. Given the ethnic diversity, Similipal is also an area of great repository of indigenous knowledge pertinent to conservation of biodiversity, ethno botanical study and traditional ecological knowledge.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

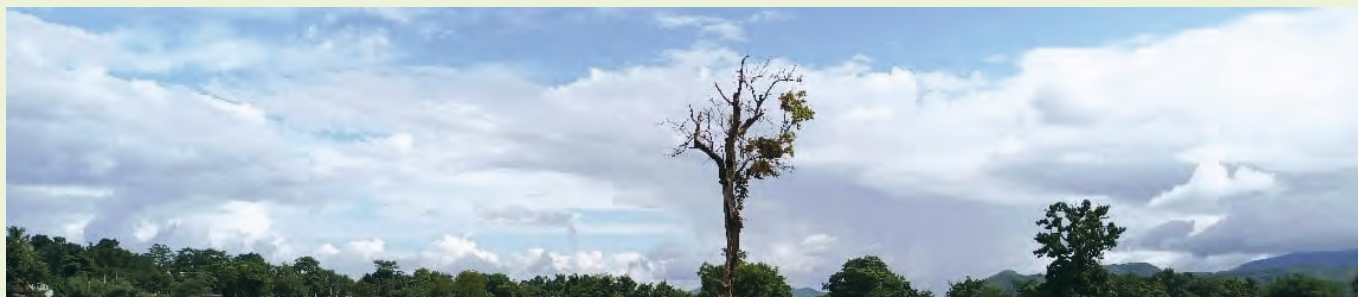
District Level Inception Workshop for Green-Ag Project, Odisha was held from 25th to 27th April 2022 at the Prayas Conference Hall, Baripada Block, Mayurbhanj District. The workshop was organized to orient the nodal officers of project relevant line departments and the landscape level implementation team, on the project aims, objectives, organizational structure, results framework, technical concepts, and its thematic areas. Along with this acquaint the participants with the project's implementation strategy, component wise outputs, outcomes and activities and provide a road map for its implementation and management.

Workshop was inaugurated by Shri Prasanta Kumar Swain, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India, as the Chief Guest for the event. The workshop was attended by 174 participants, including representatives from the line departments of Government of Odisha, namely, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Watershed, Horticulture, Mining, Forestry and Fisheries, Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo University, Baripada, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Shamakhunta and Jashipur, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Directorate of Soil Conservation and Watershed Development DSC&WD, and progressive farmers from the district. Representatives from National Project Management Unit (NPMU) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) led the workshop activities along with the members of the Odisha project team including State Project Management Unit (SPMU), Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) and Community Resource Persons (CRPs).

The workshop was chaired by Shri Vineet Bharadwaj, Collector & District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj. He is also the Chairperson of the Technical Support Group (TSG) established under the project for Mayurbhanj District. Many distinguished dignitaries, namely Shri Daniel Gustafson, Special Representative of the FAO Director-General; Smt. P Anvesha Reddy, Project Director, District Rural Development Agency, Mayurbhanj; Shri R. B Sinha, Senior Policy Adviser and National Project Director, NPMU, FAO; Dr Konda Chavva Reddy, Officer-in-charge FAO; Shri Hemanta Kumar Panda, Director, Soil Conservation & Watershed Development Cum State Nodal Officer, Green-Ag Project, Odisha; Shri Bhabani Sankar Kalo, Project Director, Watersheds cum District Nodal Officer, Green-Ag Project, Odisha shared their thoughts with the participants.

During the three day workshop, detailed presentations were made on project overview, institutional and implementation architecture, Landscape and Collaborative Planning, Landscape Assessment, Livestock Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Natural Resource Management, Gender Mainstreaming, Stakeholder analysis, Communications, Community engagement, MIS, Capacity Enhancement, VIC formation and FPIC process.

Day one saw active involvement by the participants during each feedback session of the technical presentations. Day two of the workshop saw participation from farmers who interacted with the project team on various agriculture issues faced by them. Day three of the workshop witnessed active participation of nodal officers from line departments and district line department heads who attended the valedictory session as well. Some progressive farmers also shared their experience of successful agriculture practices with the participants.



WORKSHOP DAY 1 : INAUGURAL SESSION

The Landscape-level Inception Workshop of Green-Ag project was inaugurated on 25 April 2022 at Baripada, Mayurbhanj District in the auspicious presence of more than 174 participants.

At the beginning of the inaugural session, Shri Bhabani Shankar Kalo, Project Director, Watersheds cum District Project Nodal Officer, Green-Ag Project extended a warm welcome to all the participants of the inception workshop.

This was followed by the remarks from Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, Officer-In-Charge (OIC), Assistant FAO Representative in India. He gave a detailed overview of the Green-Ag project and highlighted the project rationale, concepts, programme components, and institutional structure. Dr Konda stressed on the significance of the four focal areas of the project i.e., Biodiversity (BD), Land Degradation (LD), Climate Change Mitigation (CCM), and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). The presentation further emphasized on sustainable agro-ecological practices that includes promotion of indigenous agriculture produce, growing of local land races, community seed bank, nutrient & disease management of livestock and the promotion of indigenous breeds through the project activities.

Shri Hemanta Kumar Panda, Director, Soil Conservation & Watershed Development cum State Nodal Officer, Green-Ag Project shared his past experience of working as the Project Director, Watersheds Development at Mayurbhanj District in 2010. He highlighted that under his stewardship and through a successful convergence model in the district, Mayurbhanj has witnessed an excellence in Natural Resource Management. He requested all the line departments for the convergence plan, which is a key to success of the Green-Ag project implementation. He emphasized that the convergence is a collective effort and is essential in reducing the gap between the target and availability of funds.

Shri Vineet Bharadwaj, Collector & District Magistrate cum Chairperson- TSG, Green-Ag project was the Chairperson of the workshop and he extended the appreciation to FAO for selecting Similipal Landscape of Mayurbhanj District as one of the implementation sites for the Green-Ag Project. He informed the audience that the Mayurbhanj District Administration has always been dedicated for conservation of rich biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods for people in and around the forest in the area. He mentioned that the district has been implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in right perspective with the aim to achieve land and water conservation. Additionally, the district has always encouraged synergistic approach in planning of activities among various line departments. With collective efforts, forest fire issues have been reduced in comparison to earlier years. He informed the participants that the agriculture is the lifeline of Mayurbhanj and Green-Ag project will surely boost the livelihood of farmers. He pledged his office's support towards successful implementation of the Green-Ag Project in the Similipal Landscape.

Ms PAnvesha Reddy, Project Director, District Rural Development Agency, Mayurbhanj appreciated FAO & Green- Ag team for this initiative towards improvement of livelihood of rural people. She discussed about the threats, inputs, opportunities & baseline in reference to the project presentation by National Project Management Unit (NPMU). She highlighted the negative effects of green revolution like indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers, emission of greenhouse gases, etc. In her concluding remarks, she said that the forest and agriculture are the main sources of livelihood in Mayurbhanj, and the District Rural Development Agency will work to ensure necessary support for the success of the project.

Shri Prasanta Kumar Swain, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare MoA&FW in his opening remarks as the Chief Guest of the workshop mentioned that Mayurbhanj is a land of rich agrobiodiversity and is known for Simlipal Biosphere and the world-famous Chaudance. 60% of the people in this district are tribal and have affection for mother nature, hence this is the best place for Green-Ag Project. He advised Green-Ag team to include promotion of crafts, value addition of livestock products as possible project interventions. He requested all to take a collective step toward sending hunger and increase sustainability for “SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKASH” theme of the Government of India.

Dr Daniel Gustafson, Special Representative of the FAO Director-General in his opening remarks, appreciated the initiatives of Director Soil Conservation and Watershed Development and District Administration, Mayurbhanj and expressed his confidence on the selection of Similipal landscape as one of the sites for Green-Ag project. He also expressed gratitude to the Government of Odisha for cooperation and support for rolling out the project.

Inaugural session concluded with a vote of thanks to Chief Guest and other dignitaries by Dr Manoj Kumar Chand, Assistant Director Agriculture cum Deputy Project Director, Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Baripada.

The inaugural session was followed by technical sessions attended by representatives from line departments along with the officials of the Odisha project team including State Project Management Unit (SPMU), Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) and Community Resource Persons (CRPs)



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



Shri Rakesh Bhushan Sinha, National Project Director,
NPMU



Ms P Anvesha Reddy, Project Director, District Rural
Development Agency, Mayurbhanj



Collector cum District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj presenting locally made Sabai Cap to Honorable Guest Dr Daniel Gustafson,
Special Representative of the FAO Director-General

DISTRICT LEVEL PROJECT INCEPTION REPORT

Address by the dignitaries during the Inception Workshop



**Dr. Daniel Gustafson, Special Representative of the FAO
Director-General**



**Shri Prasanta Kumar Swain, Additional Secretary,
Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare MoA&FW**



**Shri Hemanta Kumar Panda, Director,
Soil Conservation & Watershed
Development cum State Nodal Officer,
Green-Ag Project**



**Shri Vineet Bharadwaj, Collector &
District Magistrate cum Chairperson-
TSG, Green-Ag project**



**Ms P Anvesha Reddy, Project Director,
District Rural Development Agency,
Mayurbhanj**



Release of Green- Ag Brochure

A brochure Green-Ag project in Odisha in Odia language was unveiled during the inaugural session of day-I in the presence of all dignitaries. The prototype is attached at Media Gallery.



Release of Green-Ag Brochure (L to R) Shri Bhabani Shankar Kalo,PD Watershed, Mayurbhanj cum DPNO, Green-Ag Project, Shri Rakesh Bhushan Sinha, National Project Director, NPMU, Dr Daniel Gustafson, Special Representative of the FAO-Director-General, Shri Hemanta Kumar Panda, Director SC&WD, Odisha and Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, Officer-In-Charge(OIC) FAO, India



TECHNICAL SESSION – DAY - 1 (25.04.2022)

Following the inaugural session the technical sessions were held where in all the presentations were explained in three languages - English, Hindi and Odia to facilitate better understanding of the audience including officials, GLIU team and CRPs. NPMU team presented the technical sessions in a mix of English and Hindi languages which were translated and explained in Odia language by the State Technical Coordinator and Communication Officer, SPMU, Odisha.

1. LANDSCAPE APPROACH and PLANNING:

(BY SHRI RAKESH BHUSHAN SINHA, NATIONAL PROJECT DIRECTOR, NPMU)

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

The landscape approach calls for the various stakeholders to accommodate each other's concerns. However, he reiterated that while doing so the stakeholder must not compromise on their core focus. Shri Sinha stressed the need to adopt landscape approach in designing interventions in participatory manner and through collective actions by integrating natural resource management with environment and livelihood.

Landscape approach involves planning, implementation and monitoring, while planning takes care of comprehensive village development plan, implementation focuses on execution of this annual action plan ensuring all physical, financial requirements and interdepartmental coordination and monitoring helps in tracking whether the activities are implemented in time or not, identify issues and challenges and taking corrective measures accordingly.

2. RESULT FRAMEWORK

(BY DR KONDA REDDY CHAVVA, OFFICER-IN-CHARGE (OIC), FAO REPRESENTATION IN INDIA)

Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, began the result framework presentation by giving its definition with examples and explained the concept of result chain. The elements of result chain sequence are inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact which were illustrated using a real-life scenario. Further, the project's results framework matrix was discussed in detail with reference to indicators, baseline, targets, and means of verification against various components of the project strategy. The presentation highlighted about the institutional framework, mechanism and capacities at district and village level that will help in landscape planning and management.



It was also explained during the presentation that Green-Ag approach will work from grass root level implementation to bring favorable policy recommendations as per project objectives. Additionally, various activities that are to be undertaken in the Green-Ag project at the state, national and landscape levels were discussed in detail.

3. CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT (BY DR KONDA REDDY CHAVVA)

Dr Chavva continued the session with the presentation on capacity building, defining it as a process for developing or strengthening the existing skills, instincts, and abilities of a farmer or community. He stated that it is very important and essential to acknowledge and respect the indigenous knowledge in regard to the project interventions. Capacity development was broadly categorized into technical capacities and functional capacities. Following this, he gave an outline of the three dimensions -individual, organizational and enabling environment - in capacity development. He also clarified that the technical capacity relates to subject matter knowledge like integrated pest management whereas functional capacity relates to the way or approach of management.

4. LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT (BY DR DIVYA SHAH, NRM & BIODIVERSITY SPECIALIST, NPMU)

Dr Divya Shah informed that the landscape assessment is the first activity of the project and is crucial for the project as it helps decipher the multiple interactions within a landscape. It helps to understand the strengths, issues, threats of the landscape and assist to plan evidence-based interventions. It was informed that the landscape assessment also includes issues related to livelihoods and the prevailing socio-economic issues. All stakeholders are supported to reach a common understanding of the landscape so as to develop a collaborative management plan and robust monitoring tools.



She also described the landscape assessment framework and its tools. The landscape assessment would help determine high priority areas.

5. LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT: (BY SHRI R.B. SINHA)

The presentation on livestock management by Shri Sinha, highlighted the current scenario of the livestock sector in Odisha and the landscape. He explained the concept of livestock management and its implications for project outputs and outcomes. Shri Sinha elaborated on the economic, environmental, and social factors affecting livelihoods and conservation priorities in the landscape. The ownership issues relating to livestock resources at a household level were discussed while acknowledging that women's ownership of such resources is limited in India. The presentation further elaborated on issues of availability and access to animal health care facilities at the village level and simultaneously stressed the need to promote indigenous livestock varieties. The presentation concluded highlighting the potential to develop both inland and marine fisheries in the state.



DAY -2 (26.04.2022):

Session of second day proceeded in presence of nodal officers from various line departments, NPMU, SPMU, GLIU teams, the Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and the farmers. On Day two, **Shri Kali Charan Behera (Deputy Director, IMAGE)** expressed his satisfaction over the ongoing program and as the official from the Project Operational Partner in Odisha for the project, on behalf of the institution, he extended all possible assistance and technical support to the project.

Shri R.B. Sinha (National Project Director, Green Ag) initiating the deliberations of the second day stressed on collective approach and open discussion at a common forum among all the line departments for identification of conflicts, preparation of work plan for successful landscape management. He described all the steps involved in planning, implementation & monitoring. During this discussion, officials from the line departments reconfirmed their departmental commitments for the project. This was followed by feedbacks of learning of Day 1 from the CRPs.

Commitment from Line Departments

Below are the snap shots from the beginning of the day 2, where different line department officials from agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and the Similipal Tiger Reserve informed the participants about their possible role and cooperation they will be extending under the project.



Shri Ramakanta Giri, Deputy Director, Horticulture, Mayurbhanj



Dr Arkendu Patra, Additional District Veterinary Officer, Mayurbhanj



Shri Samaresh Biswal, ACF and Deputy Director Similipal



Deliberations on Green-Ag project implementation by heads of District line Departments.

Learning feedbacks from CRPs

The Community Resource Person have a very crucial role in the project implementation as they have to coordinate all the project activities at the village level. The Community Resource Persons (CRPs) are instrumental to the project as they will serve as a link between the communities and the project and their understanding on field realities in the project context is highly important for the success of the project. Therefore, the CRPs were requested to share their views on the learnings from the discussions held on day one.

- **Ms Khyanaprava Maity (CRP)**, thanked everyone for interactive sessions. She liked *the capacity enhancement section the most.*
- **Shri Sanjeev Kumar Mahanta (CRP)**, informed that he learnt *about the meaning of landscape, importance of landscape approach in increasing sustainability without over exploiting natural resources.*
- **MsKabita Barik (CRP)**, *learnt the difference between technical and functional capacities, importance of improving individual capacity for development of organizational capacity. She also thanked of the SPMU for smooth deliberation of the topics in Odia language for their better understanding.*
- **Shri Sanjeet Mohanty (CRP)**, *emphasised on the preparation of annual action plan for the successful execution of activities, importance of convergence of various departmental program and schemes for benefits of landscape. As per him, forest security and development should be the first priority as it is the prime source of income for majority of people in the district.*

6. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (BY DR DIVYA SHAH, NPMU)

Dr Divya gave a detailed presentation on various aspects of agriculture in Odisha, contextualizing the project district's scenario to that of national scenario. Dr Shah elaborated on the elements of sustainable agriculture and agroecological practices during her presentation, including land degradation, climate change, sustainable forest management, agrobiodiversity, green value chain and management of natural resources. Further, the session explained in detail the relevance of agroecology to design and manage the food and agricultural systems. The presentation also included proposed interventions related to sustainable agriculture practices.

During the interactions after the presentation, farmers shared their agriculture practices like mixed cropping, crop selection according to market demand and soil conditions, and integrated farming practices around the farm ponds.

Shri Hemanta Kumar Panda, Director, Soil Conservation and Watershed Development -cum-State Nodal officer, Green-Ag Project also shared his field experience on the integrated farming system which can mitigate the loss due to any unfavorable climate conditions.

A small video clip was shown on the successful integrated farming system undertaken by Shri Ravinder Bisht of Chontra Block, Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture by Dr Divya.

After the above discussions, farmers from Mayurbhanj District attending the workshop were requested to share their experiences on sale of their produce.

- I. Shri Sahadev Singh from Khunta Block, told that *he cultivates Bengal Gram in 4-5 ac area through natural farming where he only uses compost and vermin compost for nutrient management, and do the pest management through Neem oil, Karanj Oil, etc. He informed that this year, he sold the produce to a private company @ Rs.70/Kg for small grains and Rs. 120/Kg for large grains.*

II. Ms Malati Mahanta from Jashipur Block, told that *she cultivated Pumpkin from self-preserved seeds in 12 ac through indigenous method of cultivation, however, due to market distress, she was forced to sell the produce at a lower value of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6/ Kg.*

Shri Rabindra Kumar Khatua, Chief District Agriculture Officer, Mayurbhanj shared the departments intervention relating to promotion and preservation of 70 local varieties of paddy, out of which 20 have been disseminated all over India. Around 5000 tonnes of aromatic rice have also been exported from the district. Along with paddy, millet is also promoted, and 100% of the marketable surplus has been procured by the department through the Odisha Millet Mission scheme. Around 3500 quintals of millet have been sold through Public Distribution System (PDS).

**7. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND VILLAGE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE (VIC):
(BY SHRI R.B. SINHA)**

Shri R.B. Sinha explained the community engagement framework. The first element of the framework is community stakeholder mapping. He explained key aspects to keep in mind while identifying community stakeholders. Shri Sinha elaborated on the need to develop a community engagement plan and key aspects to cover while introducing the project. He outlined the importance of VICs. Different stages of project implementation and project's grievance redressal mechanism were also discussed during the presentation. Further, the session introduced the importance of seeking the consent of local communities in the project, through the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) approach. Shri Sinha informed the participants that a detailed presentation on FPIC will be made on the third day of the workshop.

**8. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRM)
(BY DR DIVYA SHAH)**

Dr Shah provided information on land availability, land use pattern and agrobiodiversity of the landscape. She mentioned about the major threats to the natural resources, biodiversity and agrobiodiversity in the project landscape ranging from sand mining and loss of agrobiodiversity. Further the presentation explained what community-based natural resource management practices are and the importance of the same for the minimization of the degradation process.

**9. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY
(BY SHRI KAUSTUV CHAKRABARTI, COMMUNICATIONS & GREEN VALUE CHAINS
SPECIALIST, NPMU)**



The presentation began with an interactive session with the CRPs to help them understand the importance of communication and result of communication gap. Through this session, a good message was conveyed to all that how the original message gets distorted while passing through various channels to the end user.

Shri Chakrabarti explained the approach of 4W & 1H for the project where, 4W refers to Why, What Who When and 1H refers to How. Shri Chakrabarti emphasized the importance of clear and effective communication to highlight and disseminate the best practices, learnings, outcomes, and ongoing status of project implementation among different stakeholders. He explained various communication objectives and stressed why it needs to be specific, measurable, and time bound.

10. PREPARATION OF GREEN LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

(BY DR DIVYA SHAH)

Dr Divya had already discussed about preparation of GLMP in her previous presentation on “Landscape Assessment”. To refresh the discussion, she began with a question to participants that how will the priority areas be identified. Responding to the question Shri Ashok Kumar Nayak, GLIU-Rural Livelihood Expert informed that the high priority areas will be selected in the Technical Support Group TSG meeting under the Chairpersonship of the Collector & District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj from the list of villages in the landscape finalized from Geo-spatial analysis and secondary literature review.

11. ONLINE ACCOUNTING AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS):

(BY SHRI SUMANTA SAHOO, FINANCE AND M&E SPECIALIST AND SHRI ABHISHEK SAINI, IT SPECIALIST, NPMU)

Shri Sumanta Kumar Sahoo and Shri Abhishek Saini gave the presentation on the on-line accounting and MIS. The presentation dealt with financial architecture, accounting system (Data entry), account records and Management Information system (MIS).

During the discussion, it was emphasized to follow financial rules and regulations of the Government of Odisha for securing and spending the fund provided by FAO. It was reiterated that while formulating the budget the amount should be allocated to each activity in accordance with the project’s overall budget. Additionally, the presentation reiterated that for online accounting, supporting documents such as approvals from the relevant authority, and the bill vouchers must be uploaded at the MIS system for each entry. The online accounting entry system was demonstrated in the real-time.



MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS) (SHRI ABHISHEK SAINI, IT SPECIALIST, NPMU)

Shri Saini introduced MIS as a system of collecting, storing, and disseminating data in the form of information needed to carry out the functions of management. Along with this, the MIS web portal and MIS data collection methodology were also discussed. The system is programmed in such a way that it generates regular reports on operations for every level of management in the project. This application can be used where data will be collected from the community level, entered at the GLIU level, validated at the SPMU level, and then forwarded to NPMU.

The technical Sessions of day 2 ended by the vote of thanks by Shri Bhabani Shankar Kalo, Project Director, Watersheds, Mayurbhanj.



TECHNICAL SESSIONS OF DAY -3 (27.04.2022)

On the third day, all the participants of previous two days continued their active participation with lots of enthusiasm and appreciation for the project and its team.

12. GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND SOCIAL INCLUSION (BY SHRI KAUSTUV CHAKRABARTI)

Initiating the discussion Mr Kaustuv explained gender in simpler terms asking audience to connect certain job roles with gender. After receiving feedback from the audience, he explained that society generally have perceptions based on specific tasks performed by male and female predominantly as a matter of practice. Further a game exercise was conducted by Ms Silla Pattanayak, Communication Officer involving both male and female participants to explain that gender stereotype is mindset that not only inhibits the determination power of women but also discourage mentally and physically to do a task. Taking the discussion forward, Shri Kaustuv gave an overview on the importance of gender mainstreaming and social inclusion in the project. The discussion also emphasized the role of gender analysis that will help in ensuring women participation especially indigenous people starting from programme implementation to policy level feedbacks and their access to income generating opportunities. The presentation also explained about addressing gender and social inclusion in project interventions in the areas of gender specific capacity building, community interventions and ensuring equitable representation in various institutional structures under the project.



13. FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT (SHRI R.B. SINHA, NPMU)

Shri Sinha presented few relevant examples on why conducting a Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) is crucial before implementing the project and how the process of FPIC will enable indigenous people to negotiate the conditions under which the project will be designed, implement, monitored and evaluated.

It was informed that as Mayurbhanj is dominated by tribal communities, the project must be accepted by the communities in all sense with a realization that they will be benefited from the project in many ways without any disturbance to their social structure and beliefs.

Further, he elaborated on careful and sensible approach towards execution of FPIC process in a systematic manner.

14. PURCHASE OF GOODS/ SERVICES; ACCOUNT KEEPING:

(SHRI SUMANTA SAHOO)

Shri Sahoo explained the procedures and documentation process required for purchase of various goods and services under this project. Besides he also focused on the monitoring of the project at various levels, reporting and staff management in details. The project monitoring will be done by various means like visit of experts from FAO, State officials, Audit teams including midterm and final review.



Project reporting is very essential to inform updates to various stakeholders in time in the form of narrative progress report, financial report, co-finance report and project implementation report. Staff management is a key factor in project management that requires proper systems in place for HR rules, leaves, official timings, holidays, etc. The project needs to follow proper record keeping and procurement procedures in adherence to approved procedures and guidelines under the project.



Concluding session

At the concluding session, Project Director, Watersheds Cum District Nodal Officer, Green-Ag Project, Mayurbhanj thanked everyone for their cooperation and active participation in the three day workshop. He appreciated the NPMU for their excellent presentations, SPMU team for their coordination and GLIU team for successfully managing the event. On behalf of the GLIU Team, he presented the NPMU and SPMU officials with mementos as a token of regards and appreciation.

AGENDA OF PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP

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

AGENDA

Day 1 : 25th April 2022

Time	Activity
08:00 AM- 10:00 AM	Registration of participants
Technical session- I	
08:30 AM- 09:30 AM	Landscape Approach and planning by Shri R,B, Sinha, Project Director, Green-Ag
09:30 AM – 10:30 AM	Results Framework by Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, Officer-in-charge (OIC), FAO Representation in India
Inaugural session	
10:30 AM	Arrival of Guests
10:35 AM	Lighting of Lamps
10:35 AM – 10:40 AM	Welcome Address by Shri B.S. Kalo Project Director, Watersheds Cum District Project Nodal Officer, Green AgProject
10:40 AM –11:20 AM	Project Overview by Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, Officer-in-charge (OIC), FAO Representation in India
11:20 AM – 11:25 AM	Address by ShriHemanta Kumar Panda, Director, Soil Conservation & Watershed Development Cum State Nodal Officer, Green-Ag Project
11:25 AM –11:35 AM	Address by Shri Vineet Bhardwaj, Collector & District Magistrate Cum Chairman-TSG, Green-Ag Project, Mayurbhanj
11:35 AM –11:45 AM	Address by Shri Prasanta Kumar Swain, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, GoI
11:55 AM – 12:00 AM	Vote of Thanks by Dr Manoj Kumar Chand, ADA-Cum- DPD, ATMA, Baripada
12:00 PM – 12:10 PM	Tea Break
Technical session- II	
12:10 PM- 01:10 PM	Capacity Enhancement by Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, Officer-in-charge (OIC), FAO Representation in India
01:10 PM – 02:00 PM	Lunch
02:00 PM – 03:00 PM	Landscape Assessment by Dr Divya Shah, NRM & Biodiversity specialist, NPMU
0300 PM – 0315 PM	Tea break
03:15 PM – 04:00 PM	Livestock Management by Shri R.B. Sinha, Project Director, Green-Ag

Day 2 : 12th April 2022

Time	Activity
Technical session- III	
09:30 AM - 10:15 AM	Sustainable Agriculture Dr Divya Shah, NRM & Biodiversity specialist, NPMU
10:15 AM -11:00 AM	Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) Shri R.B. Sinha, Project Director, Green-Ag Dr Divya Shah, NRM & Biodiversity specialist, NPMU
11:00 AM -11:45 AM	Natural Resource Management Dr Divya Shah, NRM & Biodiversity specialist, NPMU
11:45 AM -12:00 PM	Tea Break
12:00PM - 01:00 PM	Community engagement and Village Implementation Committee (VIC) Shri R.B. Sinha, Project Director, Green-Ag
01:00 PM - 02:00 PM	Lunch
02:00 PM - 03:00 PM	Preparation of Green Landscape Management Plan Dr Divya Shah, NRM & Biodiversity specialist, NPMU
03:00 PM - 03:15 PM	Tea Break
03:15 PM -04:00 PM	Gender mainstreaming Shri Kaustuv Chakrabarti, Communications & Green Value Chain specialist, NPMU
04:00 PM– 05:00 PM	Management Information Systems (MIS) and Monitoring Shri Abhishek Saini, IT specialist and Shri Sumanta Sahoo, Finance and M&E specialist, NPMU

Day 3 : 13th April 2022

Time	Activity
Technical session- IV	
09:30 AM - 10:30 AM	Communication Strategy Shri Kaustuv Chakrabarti, Communications & Green Value Chain specialist, NPMU
10:30 AM -11:10 AM	Purchase of goods/services; Account keeping Shri Sumanta Sahoo, Finance and M&E specialist
11:10 AM – 11:20 AM	Tea break
11:20 AM -12:00 PM	Open session and feedback
12:00 PM – 12:30 PM	Valedictory Session
12:30 PM onwards	Lunch

IEC GALLERY

(Brochure, Banner & Standee)

Brochure on Green Ag. Project

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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

Govt. Of Odisha

gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

ଗ୍ରୀନ-ଏଜି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା

“ବିଶ୍ୱ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାବରଣ ହିତସାଧନ, ମହତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା ଓ ବନ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଭାରତୀୟ କୃଷି ପକ୍ଷତଃ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ”

DISTRICT LEVEL PROJECT INCEPTION REPORT



ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଆଦିବାସୀ ପ୍ରାଧାନ୍ୟ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଅନ୍ୟତମ । ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟାର ୫୬.୬% ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜାତି ବର୍ଗର ଯେପରିକି ସାନ୍ତାଳ, କୋହ୍ଲ, ବିରହୋର, ହିଲ୍ ଖଡିଆସ୍ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଯେଉଁମାନେ ଜୀବିକା ନିର୍ବାହ ପାଇଁ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରନ୍ତି । ଜାତିଗତ ବିବିଧତାକୁ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ରଖି ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ, ଉଦ୍ଭିଦ ସଙ୍କ୍ରାନ୍ତୀୟ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ଏବଂ ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ପରିବେଶ ଜ୍ଞାନ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ସ୍ୱଦେଶୀ ଜ୍ଞାନର ଏକ ଭଣ୍ଡାର ଅଟେ ।

ଲ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡସ୍କେପର ପ୍ରମୁଖ ସମସ୍ୟା ଏବଂ ଆହ୍ୱାନ

- କୃଷି ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା ହରାଇବା, ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ‘ସ୍ୱଦେଶୀ’ କିମ୍ପା ବିଶେଷତଃ ଚାଉଳକୁ ହାଇବ୍ରିଡ ଅମଳକ୍ଷମ କିମ୍ପା ଦ୍ୱାରା ବଦଳାଇବା ।
- ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ମାତ୍ରାରେ ମାନବ-ପ୍ରଭୂତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ଯୋଗୁଁ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ନଷ୍ଟ ହେବା ଯଥା କୃଷି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଜମିର ରୂପାନ୍ତର, ତ୍ୟାମ ନିର୍ମୂଳ ଏବଂ ବେଆଇନ ଖଣିଜ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ।
- ଜଙ୍ଗଲରେ ନିଆଁ ଲାଗିବା ଏବଂ ଜଙ୍ଗଲଜାତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ (NTFP) ସଂଗ୍ରହକାରୀ, ଚୋରା ଚାଲାଣକାରୀ, ଅବୈଧ ପଶୁ ଶିକାରକାରୀ ଏବଂ ଚରାଳିକ ମାତ୍ରାଧିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ପୃଷ୍ଠିକାକ୍ଷୟ ଏବଂ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଅବକ୍ଷୟର କାରଣ ହେବା ।
- ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ଚାଲଗର ରିଜର୍ଭର ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ପଶୁପାଳନ ଏବଂ ଗୃହ ପାଳିତ ପଶୁଙ୍କ ଚରିବା ଦ୍ୱାରା ବନ୍ୟଜନ୍ତୁଙ୍କ ନିକଟକୁ ପାଳିତ ପଶୁଙ୍କ ନିକଟରୁ ରୋଗ ସଂକ୍ରମିତ ହେବାର ଆଶଙ୍କା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେବା ।
- ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସମ୍ପଦର ମାତ୍ରାଧିକ ଅସ୍ଥାୟୀ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଯେପରିକି ଗଛ କାଟିବା, ଶିକାର କରିବା ଏବଂ ଜଙ୍ଗଲରୁ ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଔଷଧୀୟ ଉଦ୍ଭିଦ ଏବଂ ଜାଳେଣି କାଠ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରିବା ।
- ମଣିଷ ଏବଂ ବନ ଜୀବଜନ୍ତୁଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବିବାଦ ବୃଦ୍ଧି, ବିଶେଷକରି ହାତୀ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ।

ଗ୍ରାମ-ଏକି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା

ଗ୍ରାମ-ଏକି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ନିରନ୍ତର କୃଷି ଏବଂ ଜମି ବ୍ୟବହାର ପରିଚାଳନା ଅଭ୍ୟାସକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହିତ କରିବାରେ ସହାୟକ ହେବ, ଯାହା ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ସମୟରେ ଏହି ଅବକ୍ଷୟ ହୋଇଥିବା ପରିବେଶକୁ ପୁନର୍ଜୀବିତ କରିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବ ଏବଂ ଏହାକୁ ସବୁଜ ବଳୟ “ଗ୍ରାମ୍ ଲ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡସ୍କେପ୍” ରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କରିବାରେ ସହଯୋଗ କରିବ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ମୃତ୍ତିକା ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ଏବଂ ଜଳ ବିଭାଜିକା ଉନ୍ନୟନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାଳୟ (DSC&WD) ନୋଡାଲ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଏବଂ କୃଷି ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ (IMAGE) କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା (Operational Partner) ଭାବରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଅଛି । ଏହି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସ୍ତରରେ, ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପରିଚାଳନା ଯୁନିଟ୍ (SPMU) ଏବଂ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସ୍ତରରେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ବିଶେଷଜ୍ଞଙ୍କ ସହ ଏକ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ ଲ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡସ୍କେପ୍ ନିୟୋଜନ ଯୁନିଟ୍ (GLIU) ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରାଯାଇଅଛି ।

Photos: © DSC&WD, Odisha/PD Watersheds, Mbj

ଗ୍ରାମ-ଏକ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା

“ବିଶ୍ୱ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାବରଣ ହିତସାଧନ, ମହତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା ଓ ବନ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଭାରତୀୟ କୃଷି ପକ୍ଷରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ”

ଗ୍ରାମ-ଏକ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଦେଶର ଖାଦ୍ୟ ନିରାପତ୍ତା ଏବଂ କୃଷକଙ୍କ ଆୟ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ସହିତ ଜାତୀୟ ତଥା ବିଶ୍ୱ ପରିବେଶର ହିତସାଧନ ପାଇଁ ଭାରତର କୃଷି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନକୁ ଅନୁକରଣ କରିବାକୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ରଖାଯାଇଅଛି ।

ଗ୍ରାମ-ଏକ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ: ବିଶ୍ୱ ପରିବେଶର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଭାରତୀୟ କୃଷିକୁ ରୂପାନ୍ତରଣ କରିବା, ଜଟିଳ ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା ଏବଂ ବିସ୍ତୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବନ୍ୟସଂପଦର ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ପାଇଁ ଗ୍ଲୋବାଲ ଏନଭାଇରମେଣ୍ଟାଲ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ (GEF) ଦ୍ୱାରା ଆର୍ଥିକ ଅନୁଦାନ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୋଇଅଛି ।

ଏହି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଞ୍ଚଟି ରାଜ୍ୟ ଯଥା- ମଧ୍ୟପ୍ରଦେଶ, ମିଜୋରାମ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା, ରାଜସ୍ଥାନ ଏବଂ ଉତ୍ତରାଖଣ୍ଡରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଅଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ଲ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡସ୍କେପ୍‌ରେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ହେଉଅଛି ।



ଗ୍ରାମ-ଏକ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ

- କୃଷକମାନଙ୍କୁ ପରିବେଶ ଅନୁକୂଳ କୃଷି ଏବଂ ଜମିର ସଠିକ୍ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଅଭ୍ୟାସକୁ ବଜାୟ ରଖିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହିତ କରିବା ।
- ସ୍ଥାୟୀ କୃଷି, ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା, ମୃତ୍ତିକା ଓ ଜଳ ଉତ୍ପାଦିକା ଶକ୍ତିରେ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ପରିବେଶର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ।
- ଦୀର୍ଘସ୍ଥାୟୀ କୃଷି ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିବା, ଗ୍ରାମୀଣ ଜୀବିକା ଉନ୍ନତି ପାଇଁ ସୁଯୋଗ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବା, କୃଷି ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ଏବଂ ଗ୍ରାମୀଣ ବିକାଶକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହିତ କରିବା ।

ଗ୍ରାମ-ଏକ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ଚାରୋଟି ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଉପାଦାନ

୧) ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା (BD), ୨) ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଭୂମି ପରିଚାଳନା (SLM), ୩) ଜଳବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହ୍ରାସ (CCM) ଏବଂ ୪) ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ପରିଚାଳନା (SFM) ।

ଫ୍ୟାକ୍ଟ୍ ଫାଇଲ୍

ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ	“ଜାତୀୟ ତଥା ବିଶ୍ୱ ପରିବେଶର ଲାଭ ତଥା ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା ଏବଂ ବନ୍ୟସଂପଦର ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଭାରତୀୟ କୃଷି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନକୁ ଅନୁକରଣ କରିବା”
ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପରେ ମୋଟ ଆର୍ଥିକ ବ୍ୟୟ	୯୦୨ କୋଟି
ଓଡ଼ିଶା ପାଇଁ ଆର୍ଥିକ ବ୍ୟୟ	୫୫.୪୫ କୋଟି
ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅବଧି	୨୦୧୯- ୨୦୨୬
ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ରାଜ୍ୟ	ମଧ୍ୟପ୍ରଦେଶ, ମିଜୋରାମ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା, ରାଜସ୍ଥାନ ଏବଂ ଉତ୍ତରାଖଣ୍ଡ
ଜାତୀୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା	କୃଷି ଓ କୃଷକ କଲ୍ୟାଣ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳୟ (MoAFW), ପରିବେଶ, ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଏବଂ ଜଳବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳୟ (MoEF&CC), ଭାରତ ସରକାର (GoI)
ଗ୍ଲୋବାଲ ଏନଭାଇରମେଣ୍ଟାଲ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ (GEF) କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା	ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଏବଂ କୃଷି ସଂଗଠନ (FAO), ମିଳିତ ଜାତିସଂଘ (UN)
ରାଜ୍ୟ ନୋଡାଲ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ	ମୃତ୍ତିକା ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ଏବଂ ଜଳ ବିଭାଜନା ଉନ୍ନୟନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାଳୟ, କୃଷି ଏବଂ କୃଷକ ସଶକ୍ତିକରଣ ବିଭାଗ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା
ରାଜ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ	କୃଷି ସମ୍ପ୍ରସାରଣ ପରିଚାଳନା ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ (IMAGE)



ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ହେବାର ମୂଳଆଧାର/ଯୌତ୍ତ୍ୱିକତା

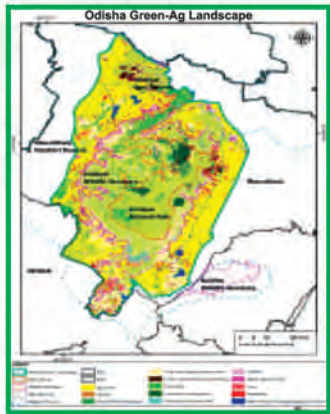
- ଜମି ଏବଂ ଜଳ ଉପରେ ନକାରାତ୍ମକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ।
- ଅସ୍ଥାୟୀ କୃଷି ଏବଂ କୃଷି ବିବିଧତା ହରାଇବା ।
- ଗ୍ରୀନ୍ ହାଉସ୍ ଗ୍ୟାସ୍ ନିର୍ଗମନ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ।
- ବିକାଶମୂଳକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ/ମାନବ-ପ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ସଙ୍କ୍ରାନ୍ତୀୟ ନକାରାତ୍ମକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ।
- ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ (PA) ପ୍ରତି ବିପଦ ।
- ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ପରିବେଶ (ଇକୋସିଷ୍ଟମ) ଏବଂ ବନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଜାତିର କ୍ଷତି ଏବଂ ଅବନତି ।
- ଜଙ୍ଗଲର ଅବନତି ଏବଂ କ୍ଷତି ।

ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ

- ଜାତୀୟ ଏବଂ ବିଶ୍ୱ ସ୍ତରରେ ପରିବେଶ ଲାଭ (GEBs) ର ସଫଳତାକୁ ସମର୍ଥନ କରିବା ।
- ଜଟିଳ ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା ଏବଂ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ସମ୍ପଦର ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ କରିବା ।
- ଗ୍ରାମୀଣ ଜୀବିକାର ସ୍ଥାୟୀତ୍ୱ ଏବଂ ନାମମାତ୍ର ଚାଷୀ / ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ଆୟକାରୀଙ୍କ ଆୟ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ।
- ମାନବ ଏବଂ ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା ସଙ୍କ୍ରାନ୍ତୀୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପର ପରିଚାଳନା ।

ଓଡ଼ିଶା : ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ଲ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡସ୍କେପ୍

ଭାରତର ପୂର୍ବ ଉପକୂଳରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ, ଖଣିଜ ସମ୍ପଦ ଏବଂ ସଂସ୍କୃତିରେ ଭରପୂର ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ଲ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡସ୍କେପ୍‌ରେ ଏହି ଗ୍ରୀନ-ଏଜ୍ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ହେଉଛି ଯେଉଁଠି ପାଖାପାଖି ୧,୪୧୬ ଗୋଟି ଗ୍ରାମ ରହିଅଛି । ୫୫୬,୯୦୦ ହେକ୍ଟର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଲ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡସ୍କେପ୍ ଯୁନେସ୍କୋ ସ୍ୱୀକୃତିପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ବାୟୋସ୍ପିୟର ରିଜର୍ଭ୍ ସହିତ ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ଏବଂ ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ବ୍ୟାଘ୍ର ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ (ଟାଇଗର ରିଜର୍ଭ୍), ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ବନ୍ୟ ଜୀବଜନ୍ତୁ (ଝାଉଳୁ ଲାଇଫ) ଅଭୟାରଣ୍ୟ, ନାଟୋ ଏବଂ ସାତକୋସିଆ ରିଜର୍ଭ୍ ଜଙ୍ଗଲକୁ ନେଇ ଗଠିତ ।



ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ଲ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡସ୍କେପ୍ ଭାରତର ବିଭିନ୍ନ କ୍ରାନ୍ତୀୟ (ଡ୍ରପିକାଲ) ଜଙ୍ଗଲକୁ ପ୍ରତିପାଦିତ କରେ । ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ଦେଶର ସବୁଠାରୁ ଅକ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ । ରୟାଲ ବେଙ୍ଗଲ ଟାଇଗର (ପାଲ୍ଲୁରା ଟାଇଗ୍ରିସ) ଏବଂ ଏସୀୟ ହାତୀ (ଏଲିଫାନ୍ସ ମ୍ୟାସିଫାସ୍) ପରି ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ବନ୍ୟ ଜୀବଜନ୍ତୁଙ୍କ ବାସସ୍ଥଳୀ । ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ହେଉଛି ଅନନ୍ୟ ମେଲାନିଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ବ୍ୟାଘ୍ରର ଏକମାତ୍ର ଘର । ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଉଦ୍ଭିଦ ଏବଂ ଜୀବଜନ୍ତୁରେ ଭରପୂର ଏବଂ ଏଠାରେ ୧,୨୮୬ ପ୍ରଜାତିର ଫୁଲ ଗଛ ଦେଖାଯାଏ । ଏହି ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସ୍ୱଦେଶୀ କିସମର ଚାଉଳର ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନୀୟ ବିବିଧତା ମଧ୍ୟ ରହିଛି (ଯଥା ରୁପାପାଟିଆ, କାନ୍ତକରପୁରା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି) ।





“Green-AG Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes

“ବିଶ୍ୱ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାବରଣ ହିତସାଧନ, ମହାଦ୍ରୁଷ୍ଟ ଲୈବ ବିବିଧତା ଓ ବନ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଭାରତୀୟ କୃଷି ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ”

**Green-AG Project, Odisha
PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP AT LANDSCAPE LEVEL**

**25th to 27th April 2022
Inaugural Session**

Chief Guest: Shri Prasanta Kumar Swain

Additional Secretary Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India

Organised by:

Project Director Watersheds- cum - District Project Nodal Officer Green-Ag Project, Mayurbhanj, Baripada

VENUE: PRAYAS CONFERENCE HALL, BARIPADA



**Green-Ag Project, Odisha
PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP**

25th to 27th APRIL 2022

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

ବିଶ୍ୱ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାବରଣ ହିତସାଧନ, ମହାଦ୍ରୁଷ୍ଟ ଲୈବ ବିବିଧତା ଓ ବନ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଭାରତୀୟ କୃଷି ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ

Biodiversity (BD)

Land Degradation (LD)

FOCAL AREA

Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

**VENUE: PRAYAS CONFERENCE HALL
BARIPADA**

PROJECT DIRECTOR WATERSHEDS- CUM - DISTRICT PROJECT NODAL OFFICER
GREEN-AG PROJECT, MAYURBHANJ, BARIPADA

**PARTICIPANT LIST OF DISTRICT LEVEL PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP,
Green- Ag Project, Odisha**

Sl No	Name of the Participant	Designation	Day - 1 (25.04.22)	Day - 2 (26.04.22)	Day - 3 (27.04.22)
1	Dr Daniel Gustafson	Special Representative of FAO, Director-General	√		
2	Dr Konda Reddy Chavva	Officer Incharge FAO Representative of India	√		
3	Shri R.B.Sinha	Project Director NPMU, New Delhi	√	√	√
4	Shri Hemanta Ku. Panda	Director, Soi Conservation, W.D, Odisha	√	√	
5	Shri Vineet Bhardwaj (IAS)	Collector & District Magistrate,MBJ,	√		
6	Ms P.Anvesha Reddy,IAS	PD,DRDA,MBJ	√		
7	Shri Samar Gowda,IFS	Deputy Director,Similipal south	√		
8	Chottray Singh	(A.F) C.F.T Samakhunta		√	
9	Dillip Kumar Barik	A.C.F, Baripada	√	√	√
10	Falguni Behera	A.C.F.Karanjia	√		
11	AratiSahu	A.S.C.O.GB Nagar	√		
12	Archana Nayak	A.S.C.O.Rairangpur	√		√
13	Nibedita Senapati	AAE	√	√	√
14	Nilamadhaba Das	AAO(HQ) CDAO, Mayurbhanj		√	√
15	Janmayee Mohanty	AAO,Baripada	√		
16	Madhusmita Jena	ADA.O/O-CDAO	√		
17	Shri Prasanta Kumar Swain	Add.Sec.Depart.OfAgril.GOI	√		
18	Chintamani Jena	ADSC W/S	√	√	√
19	Aruna Acharya	ADSC,Soil Conservation	√		√
20	Dr Arkendu Patra	ADVO(DC)	√	√	√
21	Himadri Nath Sahoo	AE. OIIPCRA		√	
22	Sabita Soren	AEE,DRDA	√		√
23	Nihar Ranjan Das	AFO,Samakhunta	√		
24	Radhashyam Behera	AHO			√
25	MadhusmitaBhuya	APD. Livelihood, DRDA	√		
26	Harekrushan Patra	Argus News	√		√
27	Manaswani Sahoo	ASCO	√	√	√
28	Arati Sethi	ASCO	√	√	√
29	Santosh Kumar Biswal	ASCO		√	
30	Jyotiranjana Jena	ASCO, Jashipur	√	√	√
31	Pradeep Ku Rout	Asst. Soil.Con Officer, Keonjhar		√	
32	SamreshKu.Biswal	Asst.Conservation of Forest	√	√	√
33	Sarada Hansda	Asst.Horticulture Office	√		
34	Satish Kumar Das	Asst.Tech,Mang,	√		

35	Puja Gupta	ATM,Baripada	√		
36	Bisnupriya Rout	ATM,BPD	√		
37	Rajib Kumar Dubeli	ATM,BPD	√		
38	Rajat Kumar Mahapatra	ATM,Suliapada	√		
39	Minaketan Mohanty	Care India	√		
40	Rabindra Kumar Khatua	CDAO, Mayurbhanj		√	√
41	Pravakar Sahu	CDRO	√		
42	Dhiraj Kumar Mohanta	CFT Marada		√	
43	Nishikanta Si	CFT Marada		√	
44	RadhasyamSahu	CFT Marada		√	
45	Dr Divya Shah	NRM & Biodiversity Specialist,NPMU	√	√	√
46	Kaustav Chakarborty	Communication & Value Chain Specialist, NPMU		√	√
47	SumantaK.Sahoo	Finance and M&E specialist, NPMU		√	√
48	Abhishek Sahini	IT Specialist, NPMU		√	√
49	Attihara R.S	Project Associate,NPMU	√	√	√
50	Sukanta Ku. Samal	STC, Green-Ag Project	√	√	√
51	Ms Silla Pattanayak	Communication Officer,SPMU	√	√	√
52	Ms Sonalina Jena	Office Assistant, SPMU	√	√	√
53	Amarjeet Mishra	TL & NRM Expert, GLIU	√	√	√
54	Sikta Panigrahi	Administration & Operation Officer, GLIU	√	√	√
55	Smruti Ranjan Dandpat	FFS Expert, GLIU	√	√	√
56	Sabyasachi Mishra	Budget & Finance Officer, GLIU	√	√	√
57	Ashok Kumar Nayak	RL & CI, GLIU	√	√	√
58	Satybrata Dey	MIS Expert			
59	S.K.Asik	GLIU,Office Assistant	√	√	√
60	Ajay Ku. Behera	CSC-VLE		√	
61	Kalicharan Behera	D.D IMAGE	√	√	
62	Ramakanta Giri	D.D.H Mayurbhanj	√	√	
63	Dillip Kumar Mohanta	DDM Office,Baripaada	√	√	√
64	Subratku. Dash	DFO,MBJ	√		
65	Rabindra Ku. Nayak	DIPRO,MBJ	√		
66	Harish Chandra Dhal	DPM, DSWO		√	√
67	Dr Manoj Ku. Chand	DPD	√	√	
68	Alpana Mohanta	CRP	√	√	√
69	Ashok Kumar Nayak	CRP	√	√	√
70	Babita Mohanta	CRP	√	√	√
71	Bhagabata Behera	CRP	√	√	√
72	Dashrathi Murmu	CRP	√	√	√
73	Deepak Kumar Mohanta	CRP	√	√	2
74	Geeta Jena	CRP	√	√	√
75	Haridara Mohanta	CRP	√	√	√
76	Jemamani Naik	CRP	√	√	√

77	Kabita Barik	CRP	√	√	√
78	Kalpana Mohanta	CRP	√	√	√
79	Kshanaprava Maity	CRP	√	√	√
80	Leelabati Mohanta	CRP	√	√	√
81	Malati Mohanta	CRP	√	√	√
82	Mamta Rani Patra	CRP	√	√	√
83	Meeta Rani Naik	CRP	√	√	√
84	Nakul Kumar Matia	CRP	√	√	√
85	Piyars Rout	CRP	√	√	√
86	Prabir Kumar Sahu	CRP	√	√	√
87	Rajani Mohanta	CRP	√	√	√
88	RashbihariMohanta	CRP	√	√	√
89	Sabita Mohanta	CRP	√	√	√
90	Samay Murmu	CRP	√	√	√
91	Sanjay Kumar Mohanta	CRP	√	√	√
92	Sanjeeb Kumar Mohanta	CRP	√	√	√
93	Sanjit Kumar Mohanty	CRP	√	√	√
94	Satya Ranjan Behera	CRP	√	√	√
95	Susmita Mohanta	CRP	√	√	√
96	Tapas Kumar Giri	CRP	√	√	√
97	Truptimayee Lenka	CRP	√	√	√
98	Yogendra Kumar Patra	CRP	√	√	√
99	Alokekar	Farmer		√	
100	ArabindaBhatul	Farmer		√	
101	Arati Soren	Farmer		√	
102	Babita Behera	Farmer		√	
103	Balaram Beshra	Farmer		√	
104	Bandhu Mohanta	Farmer		√	
105	Basudeb Singh	Farmer		√	
106	Bhabana Mohanta	Farmer		√	
107	Bhagaban Nayak	Farmer		√	
108	Bhagabata Jena	Farmer		√	
109	Bhatu Majhi	Farmer		√	
110	BhutaHansdah	Farmer		√	
111	Biranchi Naik	Farmer		√	
112	Chandra Sekhar Singh	Farmer		√	
113	Chhotray Majhi	Farmer		√	
114	Dhanjay Raj	Farmer		√	
115	Dillip Kumar Naik	Farmer		√	
116	Durga Singh	Farmer		√	
117	Ghanasyam Naik	Farmer		√	
118	Gopinath Das	Farmer		√	
119	Gouri Sankar Mohanta	Farmer		√	

120	Harekrushna Mohanta	Farmer		√	
121	Hari Hansdah	Farmer		√	
122	Harish Ch. Das	Farmer		√	
123	Hem Kumar Murmu	Farmer		√	
124	Hrushikesh Mohanta	Farmer		√	
125	Jagannath Hansdah	Farmer		√	
126	Kartik Ch. Mohanta	Farmer		√	
127	Karunakara Majhi	Farmer		√	
128	KarunkaraMohanta	Farmer		√	
129	Kashi Nath Si	Farmer		√	
130	KatichandraMohanta	Farmer		√	
131	KhageswarMohanta	Farmer		√	
132	Mahendra Singh	Farmer		√	
133	Mamata Singh	Farmer		√	
134	Mohan Hansdah	Farmer		√	
135	Muna Naik	Farmer		√	
136	Nirakar Kar	Farmer		√	
137	Nusin Ch. Mohanta	Farmer		√	
138	Paradhi Dhal	Farmer		√	
139	Paresh Chandra Mohanta	Farmer		√	
140	Pitha Majhi	Farmer		√	
141	Prafulla Mandal	Farmer		√	
142	Prafulla Tipiriya	Farmer		√	
143	Prasanna Ku. Naik	Farmer		√	
144	Radhanath Singh	Farmer		√	
145	Raghunath Hembram	Farmer		√	
146	Raghunath Sahu	Farmer		√	
147	Raghunath Soren	Farmer		√	
148	Rahet Murmu	Farmer		√	
149	Rajesh Kumar Behera	Farmer		√	
150	Ramahari Sing	Farmer		√	
151	Ramakanta Mohanta	Farmer		√	
152	Ranjit Kumar Patra	Farmer		√	
153	Rohidas Singh	Farmer		√	
154	Rohidas Hembram	Farmer		√	
155	RuihaTudu	Farmer		√	
156	Sahadev Singh	Farmer		√	
157	Sama Behera	Farmer		√	
158	Sanjay Ku Patra	Farmer		√	
159	Sanya Sashi Pattnaik	Farmer		√	
160	Sapan Kumar Hembram	Farmer		√	
161	Satrughana Majhi	Farmer		√	
162	SatrughanaMohanta	Farmer		√	

163	Satyajit Giri	Farmer		√	
164	Shiba Pr. Jena	Farmer		√	
165	Shiba Prasad Soren	Farmer		√	
166	Sishir Kumar Mohanta	Farmer		√	
167	Somnath Mohanta	Farmer		√	
168	Sri BiraballaMohanta	Farmer		√	
169	Suchitra Bera	Farmer		√	
170	Sudhir Ku Mohanta	Farmer		√	
171	Sukanta Singh	Farmer		√	
172	Surya Kisku	Farmer		√	
173	Dashrathi Dolei	Forest Guard	√		
174	Duryadhan Majhi	Journalist	√		√
175	Debendranath Das	Kaliga TV	√		
176	Satya S	Kaliga TV	√		
177	Subrat Pradhan	Kamyab TV	√		
178	Gobinda Ch. Naik	KVK, Jashipur		√	
179	Dularam Majhi	LDM		√	
180	Prabati Marandi	MBK		√	
181	Ganga Mohanty	MSCB University	√		
182	Pandu Singh	NAW,Hatikot	√	√	
183	Lalitendu Barik	News 7	√		√
184	Dillip Ku Mishra	o/o ADS, Baripada	√		
185	Sanjib Ku. Ranit	Odisha Sambad	√		√
186	Aslam Khan	OIIPCRA		√	
187	Janmejy Dey	OIIPCRA		√	√
188	Jatindra Marandi	OIIPCRA		√	
189	Kamal lenka	OIIPCRA		√	
190	Manaranjan Naik	OIIPCRA		√	√
191	Prafulla Kumar Raysingh	OIIPCRA		√	√
192	Ayushi Mohanty	OLM, DRDA	√		
193	Susantakumar Mallick	P.D W/S		√	
194	Pravakar Behera	Peon,PDW	√		
195	Amruta bag	Photographer PRESS	√		
196	DillipKumer Mishra	PO		√	
197	Abhishek Khuntia	Press	√		
198	Bhagaban Seth	Press	√		√
199	Dillip Ku Mohanta	Press	√		
200	Rajat ku Baitha	Press	√		
201	Rajat Panda	Press	√		√
202	Ranjan Muduli	Press	√		√
203	Shri Bhabani Shankar Kalo	Project Director Watersheds	√	√	√
204	Biswanath Mishra	Project Manager ITDA, Karanjia		√	
205	Bhakti Ranjan Panda	Reporter	√		

206	Radhashyam Pradhan	ReporterNandigosh News	√		
207	Ranjan Pattnaik	Sambad, News paper	√		
208	Kaibalya Hatei	SCD, Assistant	√	√	
209	Bijan Ku. Mohanta	SCEW		√	
210	Radhashyam Bal	SCEW			√
211	Bipin Ku.Mohanta	SCEW,RRP	√		√
212	Debasis Jeyporia	Scientist(KVK-MBJ-1)	√	√	√
213	Dr Jagannath patra	Scientist(KVK-MBJ-2)	√		
214	Tapan Kumar Mohanta	SE. OIIPCRA		√	√
215	Ghanashyam Patra	Section Officer	√		√
216	Dr Deepak Kumar Mohanty	Senior Scientist & Head KVK,MBJ			√
217	Dr Plabita Raj	SMS, Agronomist,KVK, MBJ-1		√	√
218	Plabita Ray	SMS, Agronomist,KVK, MBJ-1		√	
219	A. C Behera	SMS, ITDA	√	√	
220	Tapas Panigrahi	SMS,ITDA, Kaptipada	√	√	√
221	Rabindra Nath Giri	SMS,ITDA,Rairangpur	√		
222	Subrat Kumar Samal	STO,SPMU			√
223	Raju Handsdah	Student		√	
224	Pramod Kumar Nandi	TE,NRM	√		√
225	Seckra Singh	VAW		√	
226	Sekh Wasim	VAW		√	



POWER POINT PRESENTATION SLIDES

SESSION 01 : LANDSCAPE APPROACH & PLANNING



Landscape Approach & Planning

Inception Workshop- Odisha

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






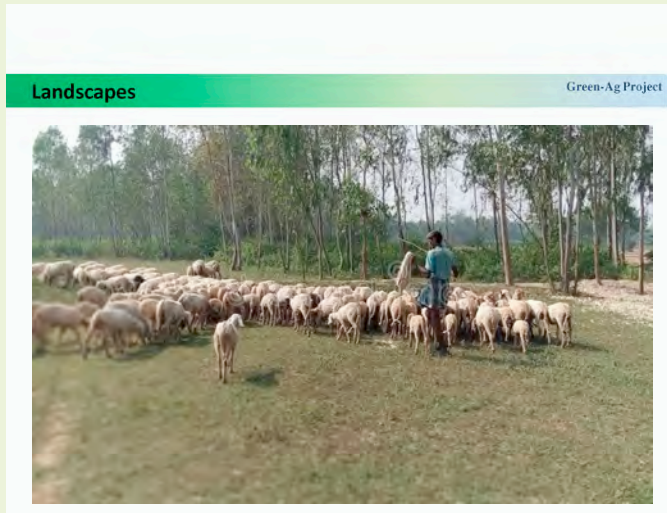
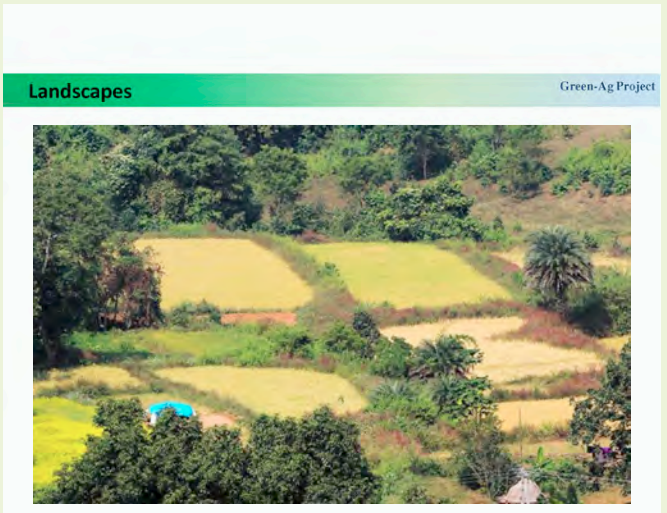
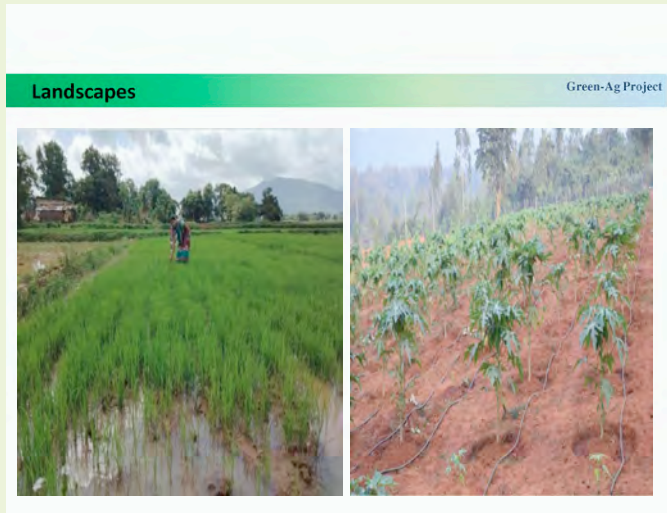
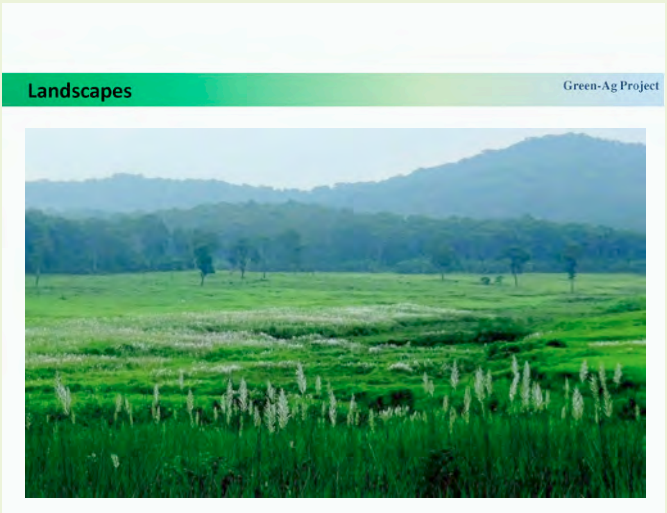




Flow of Presentation
Green-Ag Project



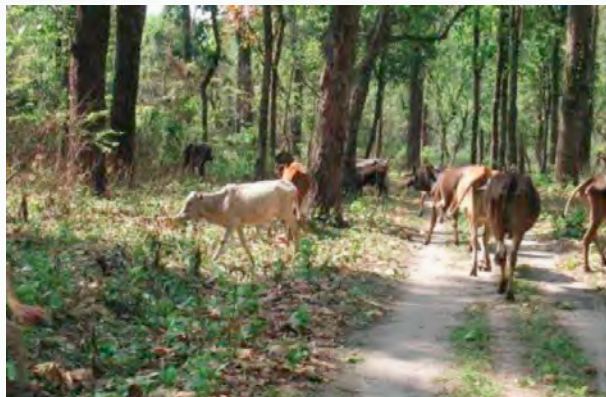
- What are landscapes?
- Landscape approach: what & why?
- Project landscapes
- Multiple benefits of landscape approach
- Landscape planning including convergence:
How to do it?



DISTRICT LEVEL PROJECT INCEPTION REPORT

Landscapes

Green-Ag Project



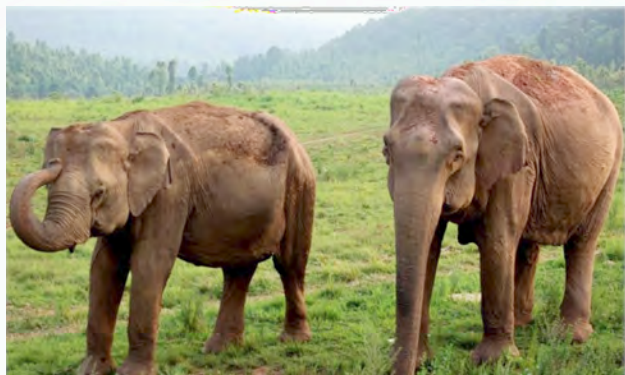
Landscapes

Green-Ag Project



Landscapes

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Landscapes

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Landscapes

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Landscapes

Green-Ag Project



Landscapes Green-Ag Project

Landscapes Green-Ag Project

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

What are Landscapes? (I) Green-Ag Project

Space delineated by **physical boundary** Space delineated by **administrative boundary**

What are landscapes? (II) Green-Ag Project

Space delineated by land use or activity

Natural landscape **Production landscape** **Rural landscape**

What is a landscape? Green-Ag Project

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

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

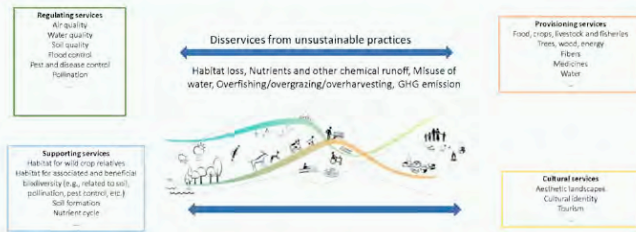
Landscape Components Green-Ag Project

```

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

Landscape approach: why is it important?

Green-Ag Project



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

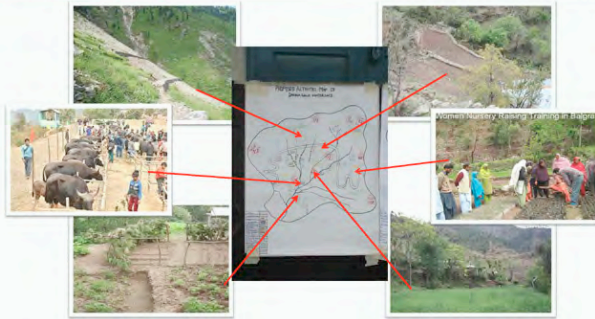
Key Elements in Landscape approach

Green-Ag Project

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

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

Green-Ag Project



Implementing the landscape approach (II)

Green-Ag Project

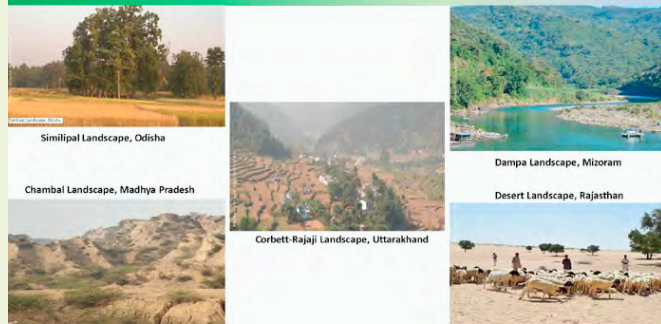
- Management of **production systems** and **natural resources** in an area large enough to **produce vital ecosystem services**;
- **Long-term collaboration** among **different groups** of land managers and stakeholders to **achieve their multiple objectives**

Multiple benefits of landscape approach



Project's Landscapes

Green-Ag Project



Landscape planning

Green-Ag Project

Current Scenario – Conflicting Mandates of Various Departments at Various Levels

Dept. of Forests and Environment: There is increasing evidence of soil erosion and degradation of natural resources due to unsustainable agricultural and livestock management practices.

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

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

Public Works Dept.: Development and maintenance of an extensive road network is a major pre-requisite for the economic development of the state.

Dept. of Mining: Development of mineral resources is important to build strong industrial base and attract investments into various sectors of the state.

Current scenario

Green-Ag Project

Departments working in silos

The cycle includes: Individual Mandate, Programmes/Schemes/Missions, Individual Guidelines, Resource allocation (No convergence), Specific Targets (Phy. & Fin.), Implementation, and Reporting.

Departments working in silos: Agriculture Dept., Animal husbandry Dept., Forest Dept., Mining Dept., Public works Dept.

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

Green-Ag Project

Compartmentalization
(concerned with one's own interests)

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

Landscape planning- How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

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

Amongst Departments

All Departments collectively with communities

Landscape planning- How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

Concerns: Listen to

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

Landscape planning- How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

Consensus:

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

Landscape planning- How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

Plan-

Agreed to promote-

Integrated Farming System

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

Convergence planning- How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

Activity	Programme	Department	Physical target	Resource allocation	Gap areas
Nutri-cereals and pulses	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	Agriculture Department			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeds older than 10 years cannot be utilized. Thus, seeds of indigenous varieties cannot be promoted for cultivation.
Water harvesting structures	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY-PDMC), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM),	Agriculture/ Horticulture/ Rural Department			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 percent of the cost is borne under these schemes. • Small and marginal farmers cannot bear the 50 percent cost.

Convergence planning- How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

Activity	Programme	Department	Physical target	Resource allocation	Gap areas
Vermicompost	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Agriculture/ Horticulture Department			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance provided for setting up of vermicompost unit in range of 50 to 60 percent.
Micro-irrigation	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY-PDMC)	Agriculture/ Horticulture Department			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 percent of the cost is borne under this scheme. • Small and marginal farmers cannot bear the 50 percent cost.

Convergence planning- How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

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

Planning- How to do it?

Green-Ag Project

- Prepare comprehensive **village development plan**
- Map **sector wise activities**- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forests, etc.
- Set **timelines** for these activities
- **Identify Departments** undertaking these activities
- **Identify activities** within Programmes/Schemes/Mission of each Department
- **Identify activities/ interventions not being covered** by any programme of any department- Make provision for that activity/intervention from Green-Ag Project's budget



Implementation-How to do it?

Green-Ag Project


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



Monitoring - How to do it? (I)

Green-Ag Project


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



Monitoring - How to do it? (II)

Green-Ag Project

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



Conclusion


Green-Ag Project

Landscape Planning is-

- **Long-term collaboration-**
 - Among different groups of land managers and
 - Stakeholders
 - To achieve their multiple objectives
 - For win-win situation for all.


Landscapes

Green-Ag Project



Landscapes

Green-Ag Project



MEDIATION के माध्यम से अपनी विवाद का समाधान करा सकते हैं- जगदीश शर्मा 8:35 AM

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=41NK87vMA0>

Changes required

Green-Ag Project

Mindset

NEW MINDSET
↓
NEW RESULT!



Planning (Icon: Hand holding pen over 'PLANNING' document)

Implementation (Icon: Hand placing puzzle piece)

Monitoring (Icon: Magnifying glass over wavy line)

Join Hands With Us!

Green-Ag Project

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

Join Hands With Us!


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



Thank You

Green-Ag Project

Email : 1991799379@rediffmail.com and india@joag.org
Project website: <https://www.depenag.org/>



SESSION 02 : RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Green-Ag Project Results Framework





Flow of Presentation

- What are Results?
- What is a Results Chain?
- What is a Results Framework?
- Results Framework and M&E
- Green-Ag Results Framework
- Interconnectedness between components in the project
- Decoding Results Framework
- Green-Ag Outcome & Outputs indicators
- Developing indicators for specific activities

What are Results- A Real-Life Illustration

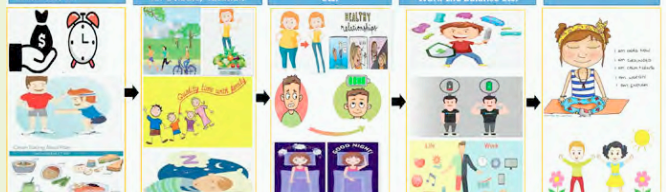
Green-Ag Project



Results Chain – A Real-Life Illustration

Green-Ag Project

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
Money, Time, Human Resources (Trainers/Coaches, Friends and Family), Plan, Material Resources, etc.	Exercising (gym or outdoors), Eating Healthy, Vacation, Quality Time with family & friends etc., Sleeping for 8 hours, Vacation	% of body fat reduced; Reduced anxiety and disorders; Sound sleep; Healthy relationships with family and friends etc.	Stronger Immune System; Longer Life; Energy, Strength and Endurance; Improved Appearance, Better Moods, Effective Work-Life Balance etc.	Holistic Lifestyle and well-being




Results Chain

Green-Ag Project

Resources/Inputs → Activities → Outputs → Outcomes → Impacts

Processes (under Inputs and Activities) | Results (under Outputs, Outcomes, and Impacts)

- Linear flow diagram that links activities to outputs, outcomes and impacts
- Depicts a logical relationship of
 - inputs leading to activities,
 - that produce outputs,
 - which result in a medium-term change (or outcomes), and
 - subsequently result in a long-term change (impact).



Results Chain – An Illustration of a Project Intervention

Green-Ag Project

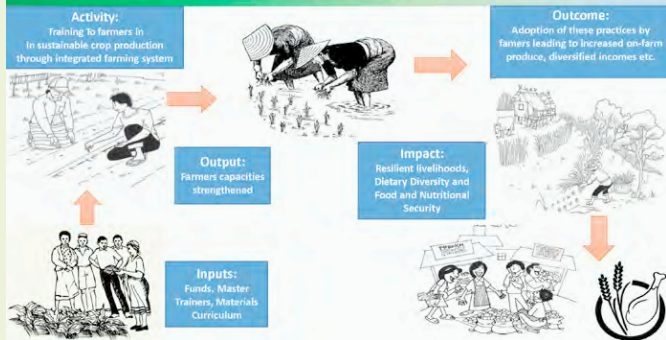
Activity: Training to farmers in sustainable crop production through integrated farming system

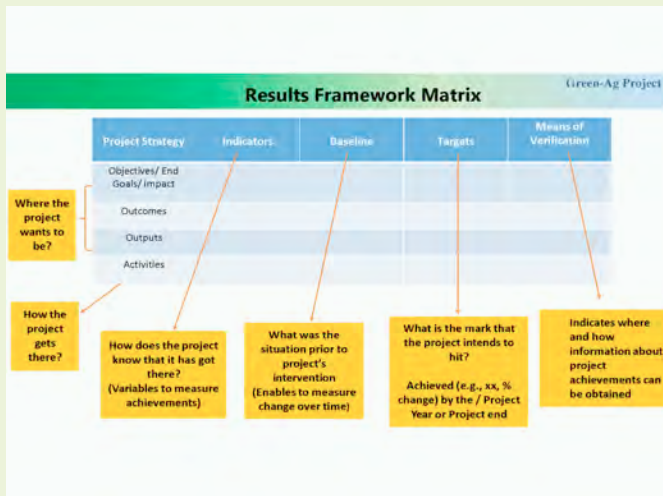
Output: Farmers capacities strengthened

Impact: Resilient livelihoods, Dietary Diversity and Food and Nutritional Security

Outcome: Adoption of these practices by farmers leading to increased on-farm produce, diversified incomes etc.

Inputs: Funds, Master Trainers, Materials Curriculum



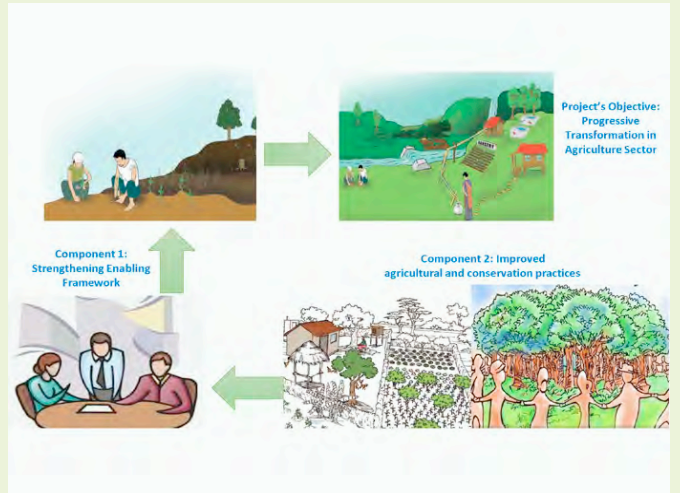
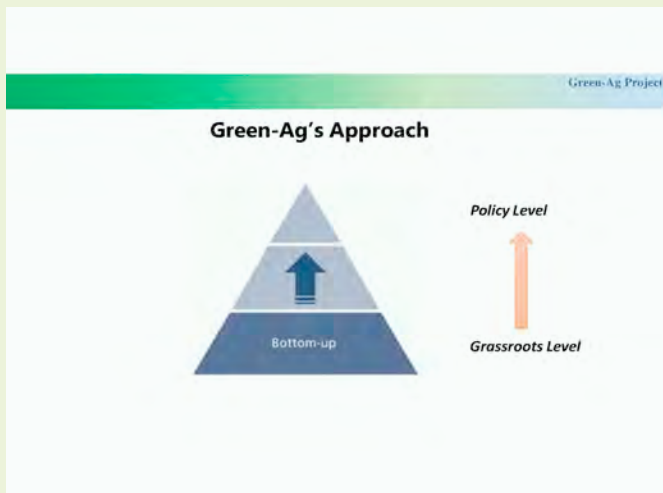


What is a Results Framework Green-Ag Project

- Organizes the expected results of a project into a series of "if-then" relationships
- Shows what the project wants to achieve and how it wants to achieve its overall objective.
- Serves both as **planning and management tool**
- Provides the basis for **monitoring & evaluation**

IF {THAT} THEN {THIS}

HOW ARE THEY DOING?
HOW ARE THE FUNDS?
HOW ARE WE DOING?
ARE WE ON TIME?
WE SEEM TO BE ON THE CORRECT ROUTE
THEY'RE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS



Outcome 2.2: Households and communities able and incentivized to engage in agroecological practices Green-Ag Project

Development of Community-Based Landscape Management Plans

Farmers trained on sustainable agriculture and livestock management practices

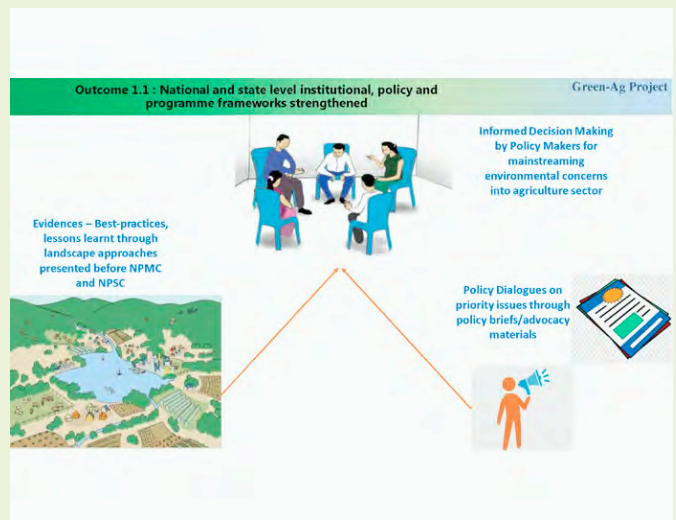
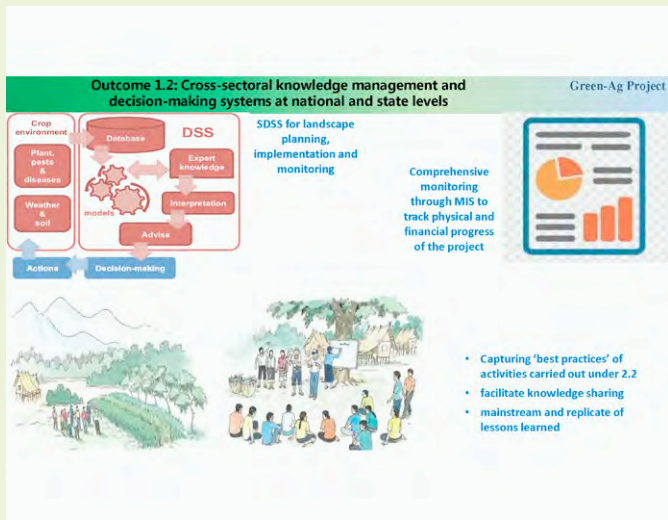
Adoption of sustainable farming practices and strengthening linkages to markets

Outcome 2.1: Institutional frameworks, mechanisms and capacities at District and Village levels in Landscape Planning and Management Green-Ag Project

Inter-sectoral mechanisms established at district and sub-district levels – TSG, GPSU/VCSU, VIC

District and sub-district level officials trained on Landscape Approaches and Governance

District level "convergence plan" that align government programmes and investments with Green Landscape management objectives



Decoding Green-Ag Results Framework

Green-Ag Project

CODE	OUTCOMES / RESULTS INDICATORS	TARGET
1.1	National and state level institutional, policy and programme frameworks developed to integrate environmental priorities and resilience into the agriculture sector to enhance delivery of GEBs across landscapes of highest conservation concern	12 (at least 2/State & 2 National)
1.1-11	Number of state policy coordination committees (similar new policies in different states will be counted separately) to mainstream agro-ecological approaches in agriculture and allied sectors	5 state plans
1.1-12	Number of State plans to continue Green Landscape approach with approved strategy in the landscapes and expand beyond project targeted landscapes	5 state plans
1.1.1	National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established and institutionalized to facilitate cross sectoral support to mainstream environmental priorities in the agriculture sector	8 (3 National, 5 State-level)
1.1.1-11	Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established	8 (3 National, 5 State-level)
1.1.1-12	Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees institutionalized	8 (3 National, 5 State-level)

1.1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1

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

1.1.1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1

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

Decoding Green-Ag Results Framework

Green-Ag Project

CODE	OUTCOMES / OUTPUTS/RESULTS INDICATORS	TARGET
1.1	National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established and institutionalized to facilitate cross-sectoral support to mainstream environmental priorities in the agriculture sector	12 (at least 2/State & 2 National)
1.1.1-11	Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established	6 (1 Natl, 5 State)
1.1.1-12	Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees institutionalized	6 (1 Natl, 5 State)
1.1.1.1	National Project Monitoring Committee Meetings (NPMC) Meetings	
1.1.1.1-11	Number of NPMC meetings conducted	28 (City)

1.1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1

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

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

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

Activity

Green-Ag Project

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

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

Thank you!

SESSION 03 : CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT

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

Green-Ag Project

Capacity Enhancement



TRAINING | LEARN | KNOWLEDGE | SKILLS | COACHING | SUPPORT | DEVELOPMENT



Green-Ag Project

Presentation Outline


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



Green-Ag Project

Few Questions to Ponder

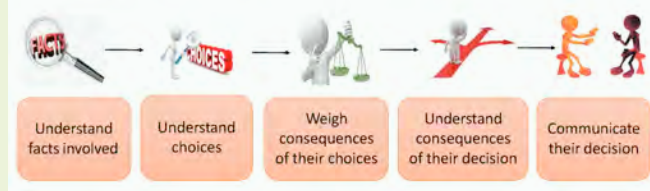
- Are you good at every task you undertake?
- Do you ever feel the need for additional information or skills that will help you perform your tasks more efficiently and effectively?
- What do you understand by the term capacity?



Green-Ag Project

What is capacity?

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




Green-Ag Project

Definition of Capacity

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

Individual | Organization | Society



Green-Ag Project

Question to Participants

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

Does it involve building on existing capacities?

What is Capacity Development?

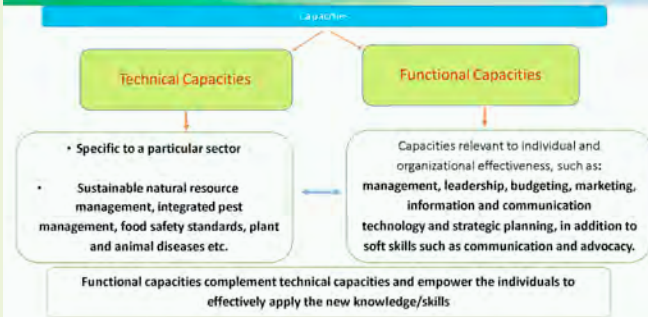
Green-Ag Project

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



Types of Capacities

Green-Ag Project



Question to Participants

Green-Ag Project

Is it enough if individual capacities are developed?

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

Three Dimensions to Capacity Development

Green-Ag Project

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



Main Objectives Of Capacity Building

Green-Ag Project

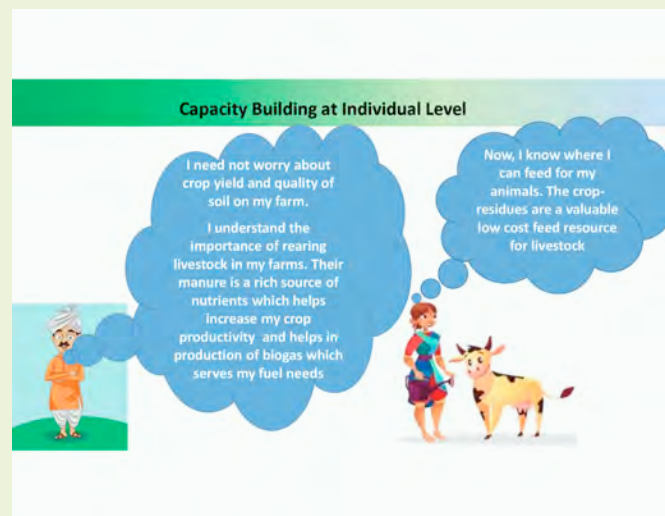
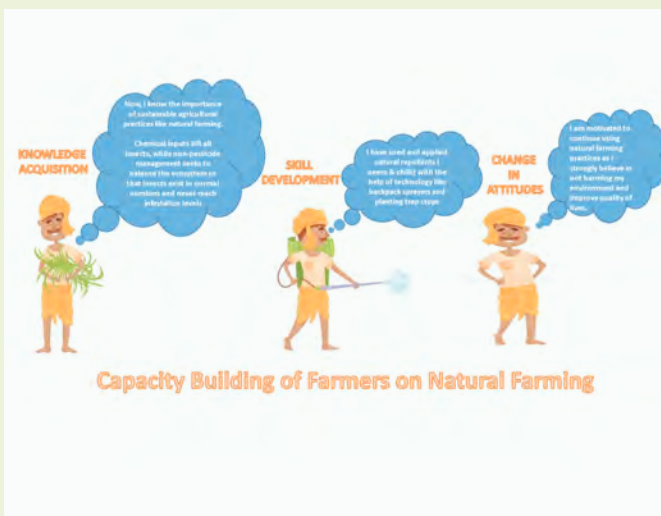


Individual Dimension

Green-Ag Project

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





Green-Ag Project

Organization Dimension

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



SESSION 04 : LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Landscape Assessment

Green-Ag Approach Green-Ag Project

Degraded Landscapes → Green Landscapes

Green-Ag Approach – A Holistic Management of Project Landscapes

1. Landscape assessment Green-Ag Project

- First activity in project implementation **first**
- Quantitative and qualitative assessment of landscape features/ characters **Qualitative Quantitative**
- Develop baseline for landscape **PROJECT BASELINE**

Key focus areas Green-Ag Project

- Biodiversity (BD)**
 - Sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources
 - Managing the human-biodiversity interface
- Land Degradation (LD)**
 - Agroecological intensification
 - Sustainable land management for climate-smart agriculture
 - Scaling-up sustainable land management through the landscape approach
- Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)**
 - Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and other land-uses, and support climate-smart agriculture
- Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)**
 - Reduce the pressure on HCVFs by addressing the drivers of deforestation.

Landscape assessment – Rationale (I) Green-Ag Project

Landscape assessment seeks to:

- Identify different **land-use** types
- Identify key **stakeholders**
- Collect key **socio-economic** data
- Study **policy** environment

Landscape assessment – Rationale (II)

Green-Ag Project

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



Landscape assessment- Develop understanding (I)

Green-Ag Project

Landscape assessment helps:

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



Landscape assessment- Develop understanding (II)

Green-Ag Project

Landscape assessment helps:

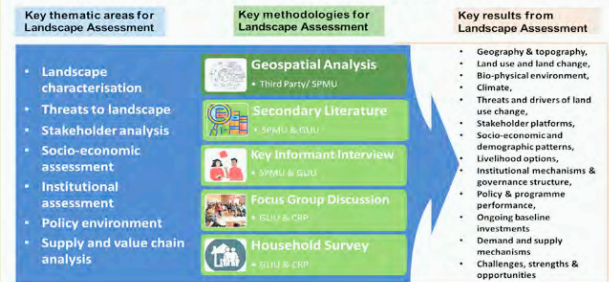
- assess various **threats** to the landscape particularly related to **BD, LD, CCM and SFM**
- determine **high priority areas**
- prepare **Green Landscape Management Plans and budget**
- **develop, implement and monitor GLMP**



1. Landscape Assessment Framework



A preliminary assessment undertaken by the project to understand key aspects of the project landscapes



Process Flow of Landscape Assessment

Green-Ag Project



Landscape Assessment Methods

Green-Ag Project

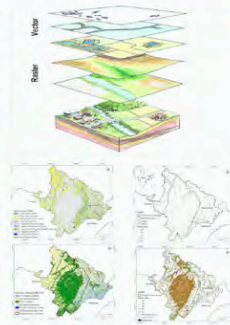


Geospatial Analysis

Green-Ag Project

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

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



Secondary literature review

Green-Ag Project

Secondary literature review includes collection and critical analysis of reports and statistics published by Government Departments on:



Key informant interviews (I)

Green-Ag Project



Key elements of Key Informant Interview (KI)

- Tools (Questionnaire and response matrix)
- Identification of key interviewees
- Selection and training of the interviewers
- Interview



Key informant interviews (I)

Green-Ag Project

KIIs would help:



- Interpret and validate secondary data
- Validate gaps and implementational challenges
- Provide recommendations to overcome challenges

Focus Group Discussion (I)

Green-Ag Project



Groups for FGD

Lead farmers	Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)
Livestock keepers	Youth clubs
Farmers interest group	Farmer clubs
Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)	Village forest development committees
Self Help Groups (SHGs)	Cooperative societies
Watershed management committees	Voluntary organization
Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs)	Women association
Eco-Development Committee (EDCs)	Local NGOs

Focus Group Discussion (II)

Green-Ag Project

Key elements of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

- Topics for Discussion
- Identification of participants of the groups
- Selection and training of the moderators
- Focus Group Discussion

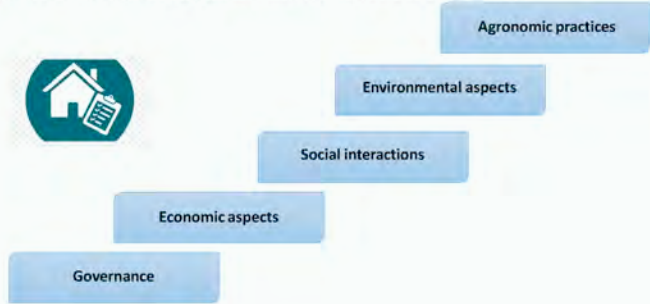


FGD

- can provide views and opinions of the communities on different interventions
- may reveal why the intended beneficiaries are not participating
- may help generate new ideas

Household/Practitioner survey Green-Ag Project

Household/Practitioner survey will help collect primary individual level data on:



Monitoring plan (I) Green-Ag Project

- Landscape assessment is implemented under the **Project Component 2 "Empowering and incentivizing households and communities to adopt agroecological practices across landscapes"**.
- Result indicators that will be used to monitor the progress on landscape assessment against the set targets, are as follows.

S.No.	Output/Activity	Result indicator	Target
1	2.1.4. Green Landscape Assessment reports/ findings available with social, economic, institutional, biophysical aspects of target areas	2.1.4-1 Number of Assessment reports	5
2	2.1.4.1 Social and BD Assessment to identify High Priority Areas – (MP, Mz, Od, Rj, & Uk)	2.1.4.1-1 Number of Social and BD Assessment reports on project landscapes	5 (1/landscape)

Monitoring plan (II) Green-Ag Project

- Monitoring framework with indicators to track the progress of different methods of landscape assessment is presented below.

S.No.	Methodologies	Monitoring indicators
1	Geospatial analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception report including work plan and methodology • Ground truthing plan • Preliminary data analysis report • Full draft report • Final report addressing feedback and recommendations
2	Secondary literature review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToR for hiring of consultant in all project landscapes. • Contract issued to consultant • Annotated outline • Research methodology and framework • Full draft report • Final report addressing feedback and recommendations

Monitoring plan (III) Green-Ag Project

S.No.	Methodologies	Monitoring Indicators
3	Key Informant Interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools (questionnaire, response sheet) for Key Informant Interview- Draft developed • Guiding documents- Draft developed • Communication products- Draft developed • Final tools, guiding document, communication products developed • Training report and list of participants trained from SPMU and GLIU • Feedback on Pre-testing of tools • Analysis report/ Response sheet for Key informant interview
4	Focus Group Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools (topics for discussion, response sheet etc.) for Focus Group Discussion-Draft developed • Guiding documents- Draft developed • Communication products- Draft developed • Final tools, guiding document, communication products developed • Training report and list of participants trained from SPMU and GLIU • Feedback on Pre-testing of tools • Analysis report/ Response sheet Focus group discussion

Monitoring plan (IV) Green-Ag Project

S.No.	Methodologies	Monitoring Indicators
5	Household/ practitioner's survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools (survey questionnaire, response sheet etc.) for survey- Draft developed • Guiding documents- Draft developed • Communication products- Draft developed • Final tools, guiding document, communication products developed • Training report and list of participants trained from SPMU and GLIU • Feedback on Pre-testing of tools • Analysis report/ Response sheet for household/ practitioner's survey

2. Identification of High Priority Areas Green-Ag Project



The areas prioritised will be based on local needs and in consultation with district officials (Technical Support Group-TSG)

3. Development of Green Landscape Management Plans

Green-Ag Project

Collaborative planning for management strategies and action plans

Mapping the Priority Zones based on the findings from landscape assessment through Village Implementation Committees (VICs)

- Participatory planning for priority zones (micro plans)
- Review management approaches and prioritize (e.g., Cost benefit analysis for proposed interventions)
- Convergence with ongoing govt. initiatives
- Finalize Action Plan for IY 1, which specify interventions and areas, clear timelines, resources, financial allocation and monitoring plan
- Rolling Plans: Review implementation of IY 1 and develop Action Plan for IY2



4. Implementation and Monitoring of Green Landscape Management Plans

Effective implementation of Green Landscape Management plans :

- Interventions on Value chains, Sustainable Agriculture, Livestock, Alternative livelihood options, soil and water conservation based on landscape assessment findings and Spatial Decision support system;
- Capacity enhancement through Farmer Field Schools;
- Engagement with Technical Support Group (TSG) and Gram Panchayat Support Unit (GPSU), Village Implementation Committees (VICs) in the Landscape
- Documentation of challenges and learning from implementation and Identification of feasible remedial/alternate measures





Monitoring for adaptive management and accountability

- Regular review and feedback by communities in VIC meetings
- Periodic monitoring of landscape health through landscape monitoring indicators, Threat Reduction Monitoring Protocols and Spatial Decision Support System

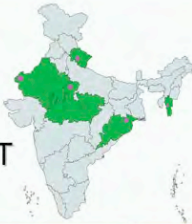


Thank you


SESSION 05 : LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT PRESENTATION

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



LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT



Green-Ag Project

Contents

1. Livestock scenario in Mayurbhanj
2. Fisheries sector
3. Major focus areas under Livestock sector
4. Odisha Livestock sector and its Challenges
5. Livestock related Activities and Targets in Results Framework

Comparative Livestock Population in Odisha

Green-Ag Project

Species	19th Livestock Census - 2012 (Population In Lakh)	20th Livestock Census - 2019 (Population In Lakh)	% Change
Cattle	11621272	9903970	-14%
Buffalo	726306	458324	-36%
Sheep	1581129	1279149	-19%
Goat	6513087	6393452	-1.83%
Pig	280316	137007	-51.12%
Poultry	12254289	16617050	35.6%

Source : Livestock Census – 2019 and 2012

Number of Households Engaged in rearing of different types of Livestock in Mayurbhanj

Green-Ag Project

District	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	Pig	Backyard Poultry	Poultry Farm
Mayurbhanj	272256	4032	212710	23140	9882	304988	2

Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

Comparative Livestock Population in Mayurbhanj

Green-Ag Project

Species	19th Livestock Census - 2012 (Population In Lakh)	20th Livestock Census - 2019 (Population In Lakh)	% Change
Cattle	831267	673442	-18.99
Buffalo	14185	8569	-39.59
Sheep	126199	98574	-21.89
Goat	1017317	1039852	2.22
Pig	24695	18324	-25.80
Poultry	2641076	2641078	0.00

Source : Animal Husbandry Department, Odisha

Change in Livestock Population in Odisha & Mayurbhanj

Green-Ag Project

Species	% Change in Population in Odisha ¹	% Change in Population in Mayurbhanj ²
Cattle	-14%	-18.99
Buffalo	-36%	-39.59
Pig	-51.12%	-25.80
Sheep	-19%	-21.89
Goat	-1.83%	2.22
Poultry	35.6%	0.00

Source : ¹ Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project, ² Animal Husbandry Department, Odisha

Livestock Units across different blocks of Mayurbhanj							Green-Ag Project
Blocks	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Total Animal Unit #	
Bahada	30166	574	4147	18114	198	15232	
Bangripoli	30581	134	3374	59054	536	43308	
Baripada	15650	799	5336	35332	1128	24808	
Ransahi	33939	626	3260	41528	702	43663	
Bisoi	20406	157	4158	42546	208	29945	
Jashpur	33289	334	3577	61230	165	46617	
Kaotipada	23638	37	250	35834	590	31030	
Karanja	31231	131	4794	50531	203	42468	
Khunta	33358	841	2305	51854	1081	45247	
Kollana	12274	56	4452	25453	420	18395	
Thakumunda	20656	77	1210	39339	270	28897	
Udala	40456	531	972	48251	861	51008	
Landscape	305644	4297	37835	509166	6362	420614	
Mayurbhanj	665491	8533	98256	1039852	18027	905251	

1 livestock unit = 1 cow = 1 buffalo = unit 5 sheep, & goat = 5 pigs

Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

Odisha & Mayurbhanj Livestock Scenario				Green-Ag Project
Details	Population (2012) (Lacs)	Population (2019) (Lacs)	% Change	
Horse & Ponies	3397	143	-95.7%	
Mules	5633	18	-99.6%	
Donkeys	240	83	-65.4%	

Details	Population (2012)
Horse & Ponies	1077
Mules	2149
Donkeys	3

Source : Livestock Census – 2019 and 2012

Odisha - Indigenous and Exotic Livestock Population						Green-Ag Project
Species	Indigenous		% Change	Exotic/Crossbred		% Change
	2012	2019		2012	2019	
Cattle	10315499	8323590	-19.3%	1305773	1580380	21.03%
Sheep	1570523	1272660	-18.96%	10606	6489	-38.8%
Pig	276052	133767	-51.54%	4264	1395	-67.28%

Source : Livestock Census – 2019 and 2012

Mayurbhanj - Indigenous and Exotic Livestock Population							Green-Ag Project
Species	Indigenous		% Change	Exotic/Crossbred		% Change	
	2012	2019		2012	2019		
Cattle	791637	644809	-19%	39630	28633	-28%	
Buffalo	14137	NA	-	48	NA	-	
Pig	23791	18215	-23%	904	109	-88%	
Sheep	290532	98668	-66%	621	6	-99%	
Goat	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	
Poultry	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	



Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

Cattle Breeds of Odisha			Green-Ag Project
S.NO	Name	Districts	
1.	Binjharपुरी	Primarily in Jajapur district and adjoining areas of Bhadrak and Kendrapara districts of Odisha	
2.	Ghumusari	Bhanjanagar area of Ganjam and parts of Kandhamal districts of Odisha	
3.	Khariar	Mostly in Nuapada district of Odisha	
4.	Motu	Southern part of Malkangiri district, <i>Mayurbhanj</i>	
5.	Red Sindhi	Bhadrak, Ganjam, <i>Mayurbhanj</i>	
6.	Jersey Crossbred	Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, <i>Mayurbhanj</i> , Rayagada, Sambalpur	
7.	Holstein Friesian Crossbred	Bhadrak, Debagarh, Koraput, Rayagada, Sambalpur	

Source : Dairying in Odisha, A Statistical Profile, National Dairy Development Board

Comparison of change in population in indigenous and exotic breeds in Odisha & Mayurbhanj					Green-Ag Project
Species	% Change in indigenous between 2012-19 in Odisha	% Change in exotic/crossbred between 2012-19 in Odisha	% Change in indigenous between 2012-19 in Mayurbhanj	% Change in Exotic/Crossbred between 2012-19 in Mayurbhanj	
Cattle	-19.3%	21.03%	-19%	-28%	
Buffalo			-	-	
Pig	-51.54%	-67.28%	-23%	-88%	
Sheep	-18.96%	-38.8%	-66%	-99%	
Goat			-	-	
Poultry			-	-	

Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

Breed-wise population of Cattle & Buffalo in Mayurbhanj		Green-Ag Project
Names of breeds	Numbers	
Binjarpuri Pure	2981	
Binjarpuri -Graded	9760	
Cross breed Holstein Friesian	1111	
Crossbreed Jersey	38519	
Hariana Pure	135	
Hariana graded	8369	
Non-descript	764786	
Red Sindhi -Pure	503	
Red Sindhi -Graded	5103	
Total Cattle	831267	
Murrah Pure	48	
Non-descript	14137	
Total Buffalo	14185	

Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

Vaccination of all livestock across Block of Similpal Landscape (2017-18)		Green-Ag Project
Blocks	Inoculation/ Vaccination	
Bangriposi	97960	
Baripada	84760	
Badasahi	186590	
Bijetola	119035	
Bisoi	100050	
G.B. Nagar	102885	
Jashipur	106750	
Kaptipada	160555	
Karanjia	103130	
Khunta	118370	
Kulana	115885	
Kusumi	101590	
Samkhunta	91935	
Saraskana	87460	
Thakurmunda	127430	
Udala	103655	
Landscape Mayurbhanj	1808040	
	2805905	



Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

Goat Breeds of Odisha			Green-Ag Project
S.NO	Name	Area	
1.	Black Bengal	Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Baleshwar, Kendujhar, Cuttack	
2.	Ganjam	Gajapati, Rayagada, Koraput, Mayurbhanj	
3.	Malkangiri	Seven blocks of Malkangiri district viz. Mathili, Khariput, Chitrakunda, Korukunda, Kalimela and Podla block	
4.	Koraput	Koraput & Rayagada districts	
5.	Raighar	Nabarangapur, Kalahandi and Nuapada	
6.	Narayanapatnam	Narayanapatnam block of Koraput district	
7.	Phulbani	Kandhamal and Boudh districts	

Source : Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Govt. of Odisha

Sheep Breeds of Odisha			Green-Ag Project
S.NO	Name	Area	
1.	Ganjam	Ganjam, Koraput, Phulbani and Puri districts	
2.	Bolangir	North-Western districts of Balangir, Sambalpur, and Sundargarh	
3.	Kendrapada	Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara districts	
4.	Chottanagpuri	Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts	

Source : Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Govt. of Odisha

Chicken, Goat and Sheep Breeds of Mayurbhanj		Green-Ag Project
Name of Chicken breed¹	Kansli Fawls	
Name of Goat breeds²	Black Bengal Ganjam	
Name of Sheep breed³	Chottanagpuri	

Source : ¹ Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project; ² Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Govt. of Odisha

Estimated Livestock Production in Odisha				Green-Ag Project
Year (2019-20)	Milk Production	Eggs Production	Meat Production (000 Tonnes)	
		2370 thousand MT	23,814 lakhs	205.18 thousand MT

Source : Odisha Economic Survey, 2020-21, Govt. of Odisha

Annual Productions of Milk, Meat and Egg in Mayurbhanj (2017-18)

Green-Ag Project

Type	Details	Amount
Milk Production (In 000' MT)	Crossbreed	28.05
	Indigenous Cow	2.17
	Non-descriptive Cow	67.75
	Buffalo Milk	4.01
	Goat	0
	Total Milk	101.98
Meat Production (In 000' MT)	Sheep	0.42
	Goat	2.47
	Pig	0.54
	Poultry	2.28
		Total Meat
Egg Production (In Lakh)	Desi	325.49
	Improved	60.86
	Duck	17.29
	Commercial Farms	1366.66
	Total Egg	1770.3

Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

Annual productions of Milk, Meat and Egg in Mayurbhanj

Green-Ag Project

Type	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2020-21
Milk (TMT)	85.2	85.54	94.05	104.01	109.9
Meat (TMT)	7.19	9.1	7.31	7.62	10.61
Egg (Million)	163.42	157.51	158.51	164.31	178.6



Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

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1. Livestock scenario in Mayurbhanj
2. Fisheries sector
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5. Livestock related Activities and Targets in Results Framework

Fisheries in Odisha

Green-Ag Project

- Rich potential of inland, brackish water and marine fishery resources.
- Fish Production
 - Significant rise in total fish production in Odisha from 388.19 thousand MT (2010-11) to 616.46 thousand MT (2019-20).
 - Of the total fish production, freshwater fish constitutes 67%, brackish water 14% and marine fish 19%.
 - Major source of freshwater fish is tanks/ponds followed by reservoirs, dams/canals and swamps/lakes.
- Crab Production
 - Significant rise in crab production from 3.37 thousand MT (2010-11) to 4.53 thousand MT (2019-20).
- Shrimp Production
 - Significant growth in shrimp production from brackish water.
 - Growth is significantly high in 2018-19 and 2019-20 over the previous year i.e., 21.75% and 26.5%.

Source : Odisha Economic Survey, 2020-21, Govt. of Odisha

Fisheries in Mayurbhanj

Green-Ag Project

- Mayurbhanj-land locked district
- Thus, fisheries (both capture and culture)- undertaken in ponds/tanks, reservoir, swamps/bheel and rivers.
- During last few years, the project blocks recorded steadily increasing share of total fish production of the district (i.e., 58.9% in 2015-16 to 61.3% in 2019-20).
- During 2019-20, Kaptipada, Badsahi and Karmajia blocks have shown relatively higher fish production.



Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project; District statistical hand book Mayurbhanj 2018 and 2015

Fisheries in Mayurbhanj

Green-Ag Project

- Schemes & Programmes:
 - Blue Revolution (central)
 - State Plan
 - RIDE – Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
 - NFDB – National Fisheries Development Board
 - Others: MGNREGS–Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme, RKVY- Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, MUY – Matsyajibi Uन्नयन Yojana
- Freshwater Aquaculture:
 - Water Area Development
 - Matsya Pokhari Yojana (Mo Machiha Pokhari)
- As part of Aanganwadi program, state Government has allowed to include fish products in various women and children nutritional support programs.

Most common nutritional deficiencies in India are related to protein.

Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

Freshwater fish production (in MT) across the project Blocks in Mayurbhanj					
Blocks	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Badsahi	1020.99	1030.3	1149.03	1519.39	1860.1
Bangriposi	514.24	577.5	741.67	899.82	1020.1
Baripada	612.32	678.26	861.53	1060.08	1060.1
Bijatala	581.75	593.34	766.33	966.44	1060.0
Bisoi	612.44	578.52	759.25	932.32	1040.0
G.B.Nagar	441.85	547.57	694.96	852.57	965.0
Jashipur	678.67	560.76	702.02	844.2	950.0
Kaptipada	1089.05	1719.04	1889.79	1956.96	2211.1
Karanja	1230.46	1032.21	1097.68	1127.63	1230.0
Khunta	417.2	540.95	704.52	945.71	1039.0
Kuliana	567.06	701.17	870.08	1040.12	1130.0
Kusumi	460.25	656.09	817.9	918.05	1020.0
Saraskana	523.33	586	761.24	925.59	1025.1
Shyamakhunta	571.06	688.86	834.34	966.94	1070.1
Thakurmunda	314.37	412.79	573.28	754.91	860.0
Udala	428.57	635.12	792.81	921.18	1035.0
Landscape	10063.61	11538.48	14016.43	16631.91	18575.6
% of Total District	58.9	58.6	59.2	61.1	61.3
Mayurbhanj District	17098.73	19704.2	23660	27202	30320.7

Source : Secondary Literature Report, Green-Ag Project

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Role of Livestock sector

The infographic illustrates the role of the livestock sector through several interconnected elements: Biodiversity (represented by a cow), GHG emissions (represented by a cow with a green leaf), Gender Roles (represented by male and female symbols), LULC (Land Use, Land-Change, and Land-Use Configuration, represented by a field of crops), and One Health (represented by a group of people). The background features a rural landscape with a house, a windmill, and various farm animals.

Major Challenges to Livestock Sector

- Livestock hunting / raids by wild animals especially leopards
- Disease transmission – Food and Mouth Disease
- Lack of progeny bull, mineral deficiency, shortage of green fodder and sterility affecting the bovine in realizing potential yield.
- Indiscriminate/mbreeding due to unavailability of true to breed bucks and rams and lack of fodder/feed – common constraints for goat and sheep farming.
- Dermatitis, parasitic infections, and pox in Odisha – economically important constraint for goat and sheep farming
- Limited access to markets for milk and dairy products

Role of Livestock Sector

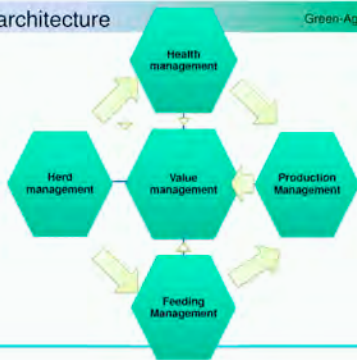
Economic factors	₹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm incomes • Livelihoods • Value chains
Environmental Factors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional breeds improvement, promotion through value chain, Sustainable livestock management • Disease management, monitoring and reporting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

Livestock intervention architecture

Green-Ag Project

5 components of the framework (HHFPV)

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



Economic Factors

Green-Ag Project



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Green-Ag Project

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Green-Ag Project



Result Framework and targets

Green-Ag Project

Outcome:

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

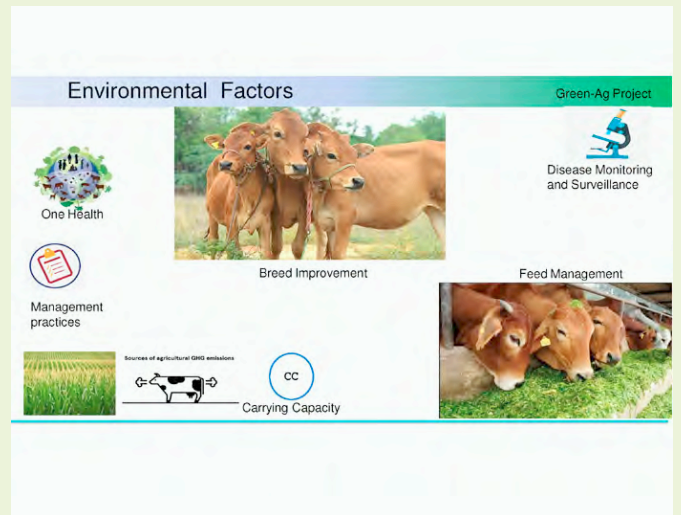
Number of households implementing improved livestock management – including nutrition and fodder management (e.g. community fodder banks) –contributing to conservation of global environmental values.	Madhya Pradesh 8,000 Mizoram : TBC Odisha: 22,500 Rajasthan 6,000 Uttarakhand 10,000
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Environmental Factors

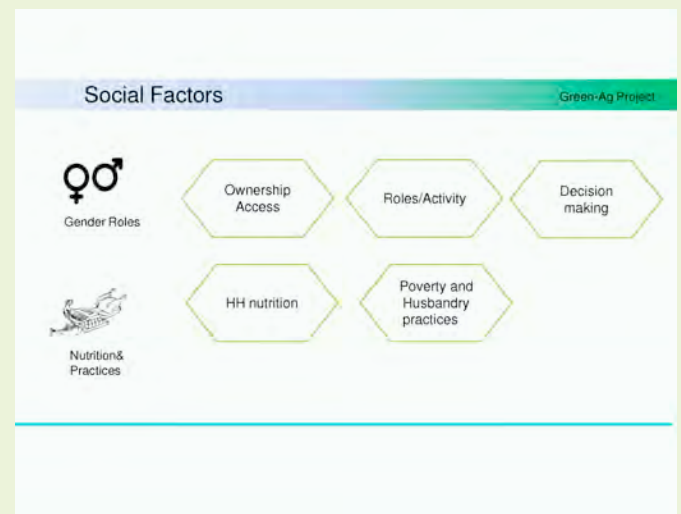
Green-Ag Project



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



Green-Ag Project
Activity 2.2.4.1: Green Landscape plans implementation Activity 2.2.4.2: Strengthen/establish Green value chains support
Output 2.2.5 On-farm agro-ecological management measures livestock management to improve productivity and profits (while reducing threats to GEBs) identified, designed and promoted
Activity 2.2.5.1: Provide technical backstopping for implementation of Green Landscape plans in project states Activity 2.2.5.3: Implement Field Schools on Livestock Management



SESSION 06 : SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

United Nations
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

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

gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

सतत कृषि Sustainable Agriculture

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




Odisha Agriculture – Salient features


Green-Ag Project

- 61.8% of total workforce employed in agriculture
- Agriculture contributes about 18% to State's GDP

Land Use Statistics

- Total geographical area of State is 155.71 lakh ha.

Land use	Area (lakh ha)
Net sown	56.32
Forest area	58.13
Barren & unculturable land	8.40
Land under non-agricultural use	12.98
Fallow lands other than current	2.29
Current fallow land	8.18
Culturable waste land	3.75
Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	4.94
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net sown area	3.42




Source: <http://www.odisha.gov.in/odisha-agriculture-2018.pdf>

Odisha Agriculture – Salient features

Green-Ag Project

Operational land holding size (2015-2016)

Operational land holding	Area (lakh ha)
Marginal (<1.0 ha)	20.57
Small (1-2 ha)	14.04
Semi-medium and medium (2-4 ha)	7.88
Medium (4-10 ha)	2.84
Large (>10 ha)	0.86




Source: <http://www.odisha.gov.in/odisha-agriculture-2018.pdf>

Odisha Agriculture – Salient features

Green-Ag Project

Area (percentage) under each crop to gross cropped area



Crop	Percentage
Cereals	53%
Pulses	20%
Oilseeds	7%
Fibres	2%
Others	18%

Source: <http://www.odisha.gov.in/odisha-agriculture-2018.pdf>

Odisha Agriculture – Salient features


Green-Ag Project

Irrigation ससर्गई

- Net irrigated area: 25.92 lakh hectare
- Gross irrigated area: 38.99 lakh hectare

Area under Micro-irrigation
(Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Per Drop More Crop, PMKSY-PDMC)


- Drip irrigation: 9,478 hectare (2015-16 to 2020-21)
- Sprinkler irrigation: 33,248 hectare (2015-16 to 2020-21)



Land use pattern- Mayurbhanj, Project blocks (2017-18)

Green-Ag Project

Land use	Area (lakh ha)
Net area sown	2.08
Forest area	0.56
Barren & unculturable land	0.083
Land under nonagricultural use	0.57
Old Fallows	0.32
Current fallow land	0.45
Culturable waste land	0.27
Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	0.22
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net sown area	0.15

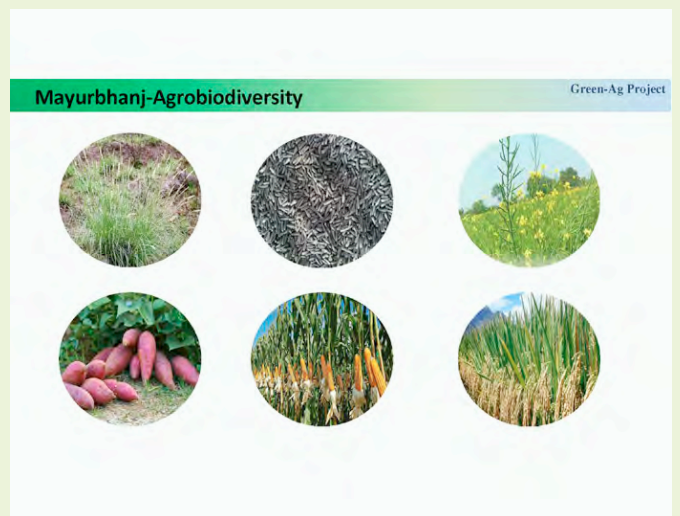


Source: <http://www.districtso.nic.in/pdf/dshb-mayurbhanj-2018.pdf>

District land holding pattern Green-Ag Project

Land holding class	Mayurbhanj district (percentage of total area)	
	2005-06	2015-16
सीमान्त Marginal	26.90	54.07
लघु Small	35.19	27.89
अर्ध मध्यम Semi Medium	24.51	13.34
मध्यम Medium	11.72	4.03
Large	1.68	0.67

Includes data for the project blocks only Source: Secondary literature review report



Major crops- Mayurbhanj Green-Ag Project

- Cereals- Rice, Wheat, Maize
- Pulses- Mung, Urad
- Oilseeds- Sesame, Groundnut, Mustard
- Millets- Ragi
- Potato
- Sugarcane

Key issues in the Landscape Green-Ag Project

- Decreasing land holding size
- Falling number of cultivators and growing landless
- Increase use of chemical fertilizers, mostly in High Yielding varieties
- Increased dependency on weather and climate
- Land degradation and soil erosion

Sustainable Agriculture Green-Ag Project

What is sustainable agriculture?

It is the **farming** method to meet the society's **current needs** **without compromising** the ability for the **current or future generations** to meet their **needs**.

Sustainable Agriculture Practices Green-Ag Project

- Crop diversification
फसल विविधीकरण

Sustainable Agriculture Practices

Green-Ag Project

- Micro-irrigation
सूक्ष्म सिंचि
आई



Sustainable Agriculture Practices

Green-Ag Project

- Agroforestry कृषि विनियमन



Sustainable Agriculture Practices

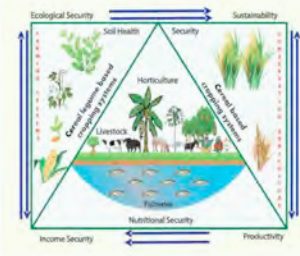
Green-Ag Project

- Organic farming जपिक खे
- No-till farming बिना जुआई की खेती

Sustainable Agriculture Practices

Green-Ag Project

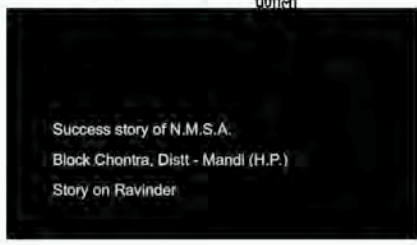
- Integrated farming system
एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली



Sustainable Agriculture Practices

Green-Ag Project

- Integrated farming system एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली



Proposed Interventions – Sustainable Agriculture

- Identifying **indigenous agriculture produce** for sustainable value chains ;
- Incentivize farmers to **grow local land-races** ;
- Support **community seed banks** for identified agriculture produce;
- Promote **sustainable agricultural practices**, including sustainable soil and water management;
- Strengthen/establish **green value chains** ;
- Facilitate **linkages for local procurement** by social safety net programmes



Thank you

SESSION 07 : COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND VIC

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

Community Engagement Framework

Green-Ag Project

- Community Stakeholder Mapping
- Community Engagement and
- Consent seeking: Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for indigenous communities

- Prepare Village Level Plans/Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs)
 - Activities (what to do)?
 - Budget (how much it will cost)
 - Time schedule with milestones (When to do it)

- Implement and Monitor project activities
 - Landscape Governance
 - Sustainable Agriculture
 - Improved Livestock Management
 - Secondary Agriculture, etc.

Project Design & Planning
(in landscapes with indigenous people)

Project Implementation,
Including Project Monitoring

Stage 1: Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

Green-Ag Project

Identifying various community groups in the target villages within the project landscape

Key Aspects to Consider in Stakeholder Mapping

Green-Ag Project

Various social groups within the communities – religious groups, marginalized groups, ethnicity/caste etc.

Geographical locations in which communities live in within a particular village/GP

Local systems of natural resource management and use

Key Aspects to Consider in Stakeholder Mapping

Green-Ag Project

Current livelihoods and interplay of different livelihoods

Demographic characteristics of communities – age groups, gender ratios etc.

Status and role of women within communities

Key Aspects to Consider in Stakeholder Mapping

Green-Ag Project

Nature of relations between different community groups

Decision-making structures within the communities

Stage 2: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

Green-Ag Project



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

A) Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Green-Ag Project

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

B) Project Sensitization

Green-Ag Project

Phase 1: Sarpanch/ Village President and other members of the GP/VC and community representatives



Phase 2: Gram Sabha



Key aspects to be covered while introducing the project

Green-Ag Project

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

Current Status of Community Institutions in the Project Landscapes

Green-Ag Project

Existing Community Institutions in the project landscapes focus on furthering their own mandates



Green-Ag Project

What the Green-Ag project aims to do?

Create Multistakeholder platforms to discuss: core concerns of different stakeholders, existing problems in the landscape, their causes and solutions



Enables different stakeholders to work collaboratively to create sustainable landscapes



Green-Ag Project

Village Implementation Committees (VICs)

- Multisectoral committees at the community level in villages within the landscape
- Lead/coordinate planning, implementing and monitoring of Village level plans, part of Green Landscape Management Plans




Gram Panchayat Support Unit (GPSU) at GP level

- With functionaries of Gram Panchayat

Green-Ag Project


C) Community Deliberations – A prerequisite to collective decision making

- Give communities the time and space to deliberate and discuss among themselves until they have gained confidence to undertake their collective decision.
- Be ready to provide clarifications and address any of their key questions, opinions, concerns of the communities.
- Ensure that decision-making process is inclusive with active participation of women and other socially marginalized groups.
- The collective decision must be free from any coercion, manipulation or pressure from anyone.



Green-Ag Project

D) Document the Proceedings of Meetings



- Record the proceedings of the meeting
- Take photographs, audio, and video recording of the meeting
- Distribute attendance sheet and get it duly signed by the participants.

Green-Ag Project

Project Implementation

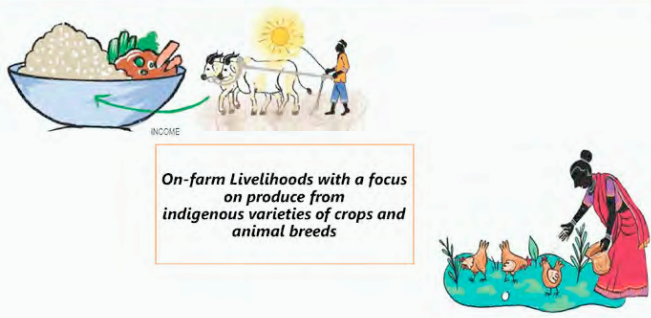
Stage 3- Sharing the Findings of Landscape Assessment and Value Chain Analysis with communities

Stage 4 – Community members discuss and deliberate on livelihood activities and conservation measures in the landscape



Green-Ag Project

Livelihood Interventions



On-farm Livelihoods with a focus on produce from indigenous varieties of crops and animal breeds

Alternative Livelihood Interventions Green-Ag Project

Minor Forest Produce **Bee-Keeping** **Sericulture**

Community Based Ecotourism

Project Implementation Green-Ag Project

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

Stage 6 – Plan Implementation

Project Implementation Green-Ag Project

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

Project's Grievance Redressal Mechanism Green-Ag Project

```

    graph TD
      T1[Tier 1: Gender & Social Inclusion Expert (GLIU)  
Focal Point at District Level to resolve grievances of the complainants.  
Time period to resolve – 15 working days] --> T2[Tier 2: District Project Director  
In case of non-redressal by the Gender & Social Inclusion Expert within the stipulated, time period.  
Time period to resolve – 7 working days]
      T2 --> T3[Tier 3: State Technical Coordinator (STC)  
In case of non-redressal by the District Project Director within the stipulated, time period.  
Time period to resolve: 7 working days]
      T3 --> T4[Tier 4: State Project Director  
In case of non-redressal by the STC.  
Time period to resolve: 7 working days]
      T4 --> T5a[Tier 5a: Principal Secretary (Agriculture)  
/Nodal Official designated by State Government for public grievances.  
In case of non-redressal by the State Project Director within the stipulated time period.]
      T4 --> T5b[Tier 5b: Project Director (NPMU)  
FAO Country Office  
In case of non-redressal by the State Project Director  
Time Period to resolve: 7 working days]
      T5a --> T6[Tier 6a: Ministry of Agriculture - Public Grievance Officer  
In case of non-redressal by the Principal Secretary  
Time to Resolve: 15 working days]
      T5b --> T7[Tier 7: Office of the Inspector General (OIG)  
In case of non-redressal by the RAO unit of the FAO within stipulated time period.]
  
```

Project's Grievance Redressal Mechanism Green-Ag Project

```

    graph TD
      T5b[Tier 5b: Project Director (NPMU)  
FAO Country Office  
In case of non-redressal by the State Project Director  
Time Period to resolve: 7 working days] --> T5a[Tier 5a: Principal Secretary (Agriculture)  
/Nodal Official designated by State Government for public grievances  
In case of non-redressal by the State Project Director within the stipulated time-period.]
      T5a --> T6a[Tier 6a: Ministry of Agriculture - Public Grievance Officer  
In case of non-redressal by the Principal Secretary  
Time to Resolve: 15 working days]
      T5b --> T7[Tier 7: Office of the Inspector General (OIG)  
In case of non-redressal by the RAO unit of the FAO within stipulated time period.]
  
```

Village Implementation Committees (VICs) Green-Ag Project

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

Indicative List of VIC Members Green-Ag Project

- **Chairman:**
 - Sarpanch or Panch; Chairman, Village Council or
 - Any member of GP/VC who is resident of a particular village and acceptable to Sarpanch/Chairman, Village Council;
- **Representatives from:**
 - Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)
 - Eco development committee
 - Joint Forest Management Committee
 - SHG groups and Federations
 - Farmers Collectives and Co-operatives
 - Field level functionaries of different line departments
 - Indigenous communities and landless people living in the village
 - Community Resource Person - Member Secretary

Note: This list is only indicative and may vary as per local conditions and circumstances

Provisional Membership of VIC Green-Ag Project

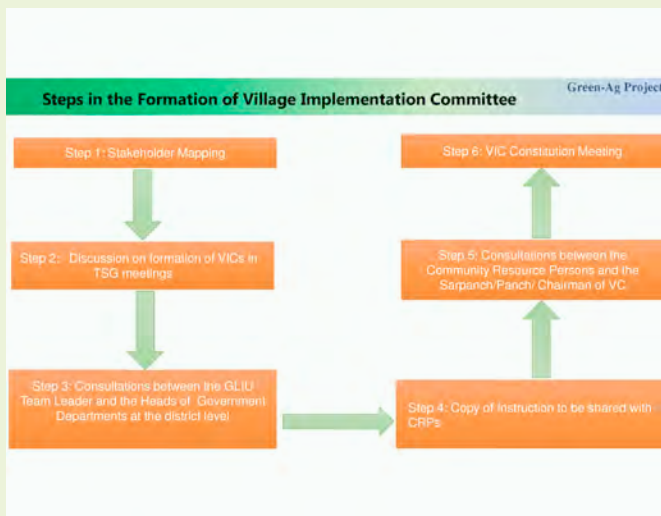
Chairman of VIC
(Sarpanch or Panch/ Chairman, Village Council)

Government Officials from different Line Departments – (Ex-officio members of a VIC)

At least One-third of the members will be women

At least two members from indigenous communities and one member from the landless class

Community Resource Person (CRP) – Member Secretary



Step 1: Stakeholder Mapping Green-Ag Project

Stakeholders to be Mapped in the Target Village	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Community Institutions • Various Social Groups including indigenous communities • Relevant Government Departments operating in the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) to undertake the mapping exercise and present the findings to the Technical Support Group (TSG) • GLIU to request TSG to add to their meeting agenda a "discussion on the constitution of VICs"

Step 2: Discussion on formation of VICs in TSG meetings Green-Ag Project

- Relevance and Usefulness of the VICs in planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.
- Institutions, government departments and other stakeholders working in the priority villages
- Steps in the formation of VICs
- Decision on formation of new VICs or continuation of existing bodies,

Expected Outcomes
Issuance of official circulars with specific instructions from the Chairman of TSG to all the District Heads of the Government and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Step 3: Consultations between the GLIU Team Leader and District Heads of Govt. Depts & PRIs Green-Ag Project

Brief orientation to the District Heads by the GLIU team leader on the following:

- About Green-Ag project and its aim
- Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs) and process of their preparation
- Role of VIC in planning, implementation, and monitoring of GLMPs
- Indicative list of members of VIC
- Provisional structure of VIC

Expected Outcomes
Issuance of official circulars with specific instructions from the District Heads to the field functionaries and Sarpanch or Panch/ Chairman, VC

Step 4: Copy of Instructions to be shared with the CRPs Green-Ag Project

GLIU Team leader to provide CRPs with the following documents

- Copy of circular issued by the TSG Chairman to District Heads of all concerned Government departments and PRIs.
- Copy of circular issued by the District Heads to their respective field functionaries and Sarpanch or Panch/ Chairman, VC

Step 5: Consultations between the CRPs and Sarpanch/Panch/Chairman Green-Ag Project

Brief orientation to Sarpanch/Panch/Chairman of VC by the CRPs on the following:

- About Green-Ag project and its aim
- Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs) and process of their preparation
- Role of VIC in planning, implementation, and monitoring of GLMPs
- Indicative list of members of VIC
- Provisional structure of VIC

Expected Outcomes:

- Sarpanch/Panch/ Chairman of VC to call the for a meeting to constitute VIC.
- Approval of meeting agenda and meeting notice
- Meeting invites sent to concerned individuals for participation in the VIC constitution meeting

Step 6: VIC Constitution Meeting Green-Ag Project

The CRPs will take lead in convening the meeting at a time and place selected by the Sarpanch/Panch/ Chairman of VC. In this meeting, the CRPs will share:

- About Green-Ag project and its aim
- Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs) and the process of their preparation
- Role of VIC in planning, implementation, and monitoring of GLMPs
- Indicative list of members in VIC (Please note that the Sarpanch/Panch/ Chairman of VC may add anyone deemed relevant or modify the list based on the local circumstances)
- Provisional structure of VIC

Further, Sarpanch/Panch/ Chairman, VC will take over and inform the villagers about the potential benefits of the Green-Ag project and request their support for constitution and effective functioning of VICs.

Expected Outcomes:

- Constitution of Village Implementation Committee

Role of Field Functionaries from different Line Departments in VICs Green-Ag Project

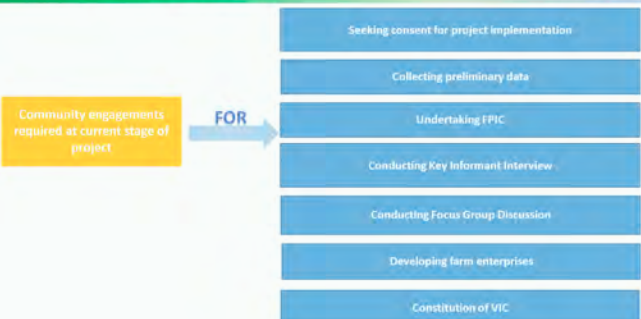
Review the choice of commodities (crops/livestock) to be produced as a part of livelihood interventions and provide their technical inputs and advisories.

Provide inputs on convergence for the planned activities with ongoing Government Programmes in their respective Departments

What are Green Landscape Management Plans Green-Ag Project

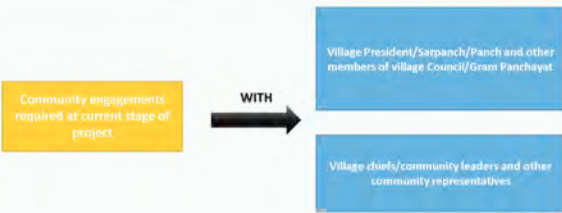


Preliminary Community Engagements Green-Ag Project



Preliminary Community Engagements

Green-Ag Project



Steps for Preliminary Community Engagements

Green-Ag Project

Step 1: Consultations with Village President/Sarpanch/Panch and other members of the Village Council/Gram Panchayat will help in:

- Consent for project implementation
- Consent for preliminary data collection
- Qualitative data collection through Key Informant Interview



Steps for Preliminary Community Engagements

Green-Ag Project

Step 2: Consultations with Village Chiefs/Community leaders and Other Community Representatives will help in:

- Consent for project implementation from different communities in the landscape
- FPIC with indigenous communities and marginalized groups
- Qualitative data collection through Focus Group Discussion
- Taking views of the communities on farm enterprises or business models



Steps for Preliminary Community Engagements

Green-Ag Project

Step 3: Consultations with the Sarpanch/Panch/ Chairman of Gram Panchayat /Village Council will help in:

- Identify potential members of the VIC
- Constitution of VIC

Thank You



SESSION 08 : NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्धन
Natural Resource Management

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

Green-Ag Project

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Before we start.... Green-Ag Project

What do you understand by the term natural resources?

Can you identify some natural resources around you?

Natural Resources Green-Ag Project

What is Natural Resource Management (NRM)? Green-Ag Project

NRM refers to the management of:

- Land
- Water
- Soil
- Bio-resources

Sustainability
for both present and future generations

• Brings together- land use planning, water management, biodiversity conservation, etc.

• Recognizes-

- people and their livelihoods,
- their dependence on these natural resources, and
- community action in enhancing quantity and quality of these resources.

Conserve
Protect
Enhance

Why is management of Natural resources necessary? Green-Ag Project

- Maintain ecological balance
- Avoid over consumption of resources
- Prevent further degradation of resources
- Improve quality of resources
- Ensure sustainable supply and growth of natural resources

Green-Ag Project

Natural Resources in Project Landscape

Green-Ag Project

Soil Characteristics



- **Low Nitrogen and phosphorous** contents
- **Medium level of Potassium**
- **Acid** content exceeds 70%
- **Soil erosion**- Major problem in several parts, and sabai grass is used to arrest soil erosion
- **Thakurmunda, Kaptipada** blocks in landscape - maximum area under erosion




Green-Ag Project

Water Resources



- Average annual rainfall- **1,648.2 mm**
- Major source of irrigations- **well and tube-wells**
- **Ground water** - through dug wells and hand pumps
- **Medium irrigation** projects (with canal system), **More than 600** minor irrigation projects, and hundreds of tanks and ponds in the district.
- Concerns- Water quality and diminishing water resources





Green-Ag Project

Biodiversity in landscape

- **Diversity of wildlife –**
 - Royal Bengal Tiger, the Asian elephant, Gaur Chousingha , Muger crocodile and Malabar Trogon
 - Simlipal is the only home of the unique melanistic tiger ("black tiger").
- **Plant Diversity –**
 - 1286 flowering plant species including 94 orchid species, including two species endemic to Simlipal











Green-Ag Project

Agrobiodiversity in Landscape

- Area has **high agrobiodiversity** – including diversity of cereals, millets, legumes, cucurbits, fruits, tubers, spices, wild relatives and endemic species.
- Some notable agrobiodiversity in the area include: Sweet potato, Niger seed, Mustard, Maize, Paddy
- **Nutrition gardens** by Tribal Women in the district.

Green-Ag Project

Timber and NTFPs

- Sal
- Teak (Sagwan)
- Bamboo
- Sabai grass
- Hill broom
- Kendu leaves

Biodiversity in Landscape

Green-Ag Project

- The district is known for **small animal farming**, such as goatery, sheep rearing, piggery and poultry.
- Numerous ponds, tanks and reservoirs facilitate pisciculture.
- More than **four-fifths of rural households** own some livestock and dairy farming is practiced in general.
- **Tassar** culture has been practiced in district.
- **Captured fishery** is also practiced in rivers and streams.



Chottanaguri (ind)
© iStockphoto.com/John_Graham



© iStockphoto.com/John_Graham

Threats to the Landscape

Green-Ag Project



Questions To Participants

Green-Ag Project

Can you identify some of the threats in the Similipal Landscape?

Threats And Drivers Of Natural Resources Degradation In Landscape

Green-Ag Project

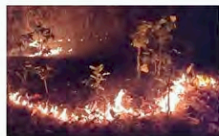
- Decreasing land holding size
- Increase use of chemical fertilizers, mostly in High Yielding varieties
- High livestock population and Over grazing
- Artificial insemination- Loss of pure breeds
- Land degradation and soil erosion



Threats And Drivers Of Natural Resources Degradation In Landscape

Green-Ag Project

- Human-Wildlife Conflict
- Forest Fires
- Over exploitation of forest resources
- Invasive alien species



Proposed Interventions – Community based Natural Resource Management

- Support community-based management **plans** and their implementation
- Participatory **assessment of existing natural resources** in the landscape
- Protect **critical habitat** for globally important biodiversity
- **Address Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC)**



Proposed Interventions – Community based Natural Resource Management

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



SESSION 09 : COMMUNICATION STRATEGY



Communication

**Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU)
Inception workshop
Mayurbhanj, Odisha**

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



Communication. 4Ws & 1H approach


Project Objective
Catalyze **transformative change** for India's agricultural sector to support **achievement of national and global environmental benefits**, and **conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes**

- > Why?.....purpose
- > Who should we communicate to?.....audience
- > What should be communicated?.....message
- > When?.....timing is crucial
- > How should we communicate?...tools and methods



Purpose

Why do we need to communicate?



- To create **awareness** and promote **adoption** of sustainable agricultural practices within community
- Promote **collective planning** among different stakeholders
- Facilitate **convergence** across agriculture, environment and development
- Highlight the **innovations, best practices, lessons** learnt for upscaling
- To **aid project implementation**

Message

What to communicate?



- Green Landscape approach
- Project innovations, best practices, lessons, project progress and results achieved
- Keep it simple, short and straightforward (3s)
- Must encourage community voices, especially women & IPs

Audience


Whom to communicate with?



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

Tools & Channels

How to communicate?



- **Products:** Brochures, Leaflets, Pamphlets, Fact sheets, Best practices and Human-interest stories etc.
- **Formal channels:** Newspaper articles, presentations, website
- **Events:** FGDs, Reports
- **Awareness generation activities:** Eco clubs at schools, Information platforms at GP level
- **Audience** (Different channels for different audiences. Well-educated audiences need printed, technical information they can refer to, audio-visual for semi-illiterate/illiterate etc.)
- **Message** (Technical messages are better presented in a document)
- **Cost-effectiveness** (reach out, options available)
- **Repeat the message and using mix of several channels**

Visual/Brand Identity



Logo guidelines (sample above)

- Top left – FAO,
- Middle – Govt of India,
- Top right – GEF logo
- Additionally, use shades of green and blue in all Green-Ag collaterals

Communication Indicators & Targets

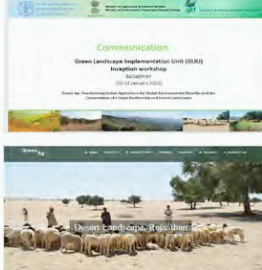
2.2.3.1-11 best practices related to sustainable agriculture documented and disseminated	1 Doc per landscape
2.2.3.1-12 best practices related to women's initiatives in sustainable agriculture documented and disseminated	1 Doc per landscape
2.2.3.2-11 lessons and strategies for mainstreaming documented from the field school approach	1 Doc per landscape
2.2.3.7-11 Number of knowledge sharing initiatives within states	2 per landscape
2.2.1.10-11 Number of lessons documented at local level through project monitoring and review (best practices/barriers)	2 per landscape
2.2.4.3-11 Number of FPIC assessments undertaken and documented	1 per landscape
2.1.4.2 - Document local indigenous knowledge (co-finance)	1 per landscape
2.2.3.1 - Raising awareness through Eco-clubs (EC) and volunteers	50 ECS
2.2.3.2 - Establishment of Green Landscape Information Platforms	50 - GLIPs
2.1.3.4 - Studies conducted on issues related to environment/ agriculture and allied activities/ wildlife/biodiversity, etc.	5 (to be anchored by SPMRU)
2.1.3-12 Number of knowledge products developed	7 (inputs to be provided by GLIP)

Visual/Brand Identity

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

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

Don't use "Green Agriculture"



www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in

Success Story

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



Brochure

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

Eco Clubs

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



Green Landscape Information Platform (GLIP)



• Community awareness & information centre

• Internet, computer, audio-visual equipment, Community Organizer

1. Hub for communities to discuss issues, showcase project innovations.

2. Maintains GL database on protected areas, biodiversity, hydrological and meteorological data, local knowledge, including soils and livestock;

3. Access to extension services, weather forecasts, prices, data etc.

4. Farmers learn to use ICT tools - mobile-based info & advice systems

5. Farmers make decisions - crop selection,

Publication Work Flow

GLU to capacitate CRPs to capture positive and negative socio-economic and environmental impacts of the project

CRPs to provide these inputs to GLU technical person

Technical person at GLU should ascertain the facts at the field level

Draft lessons learnt and the challenges faced

Share it with SPMAU communications officer

State Communication Plan to be developed by SPMAU communication officers

GLU to support in developing this plan

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

Outcome



SESSION 10 : GREEN LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLATFORM

Green Landscape Management Plan

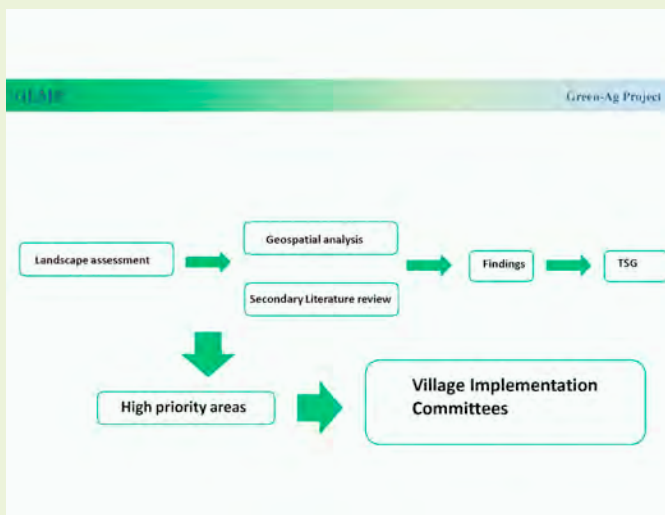
Inception Workshop- Odisha

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

GLMP Green-Ag Project

Before we start.....

? How we will identify our high priority areas



What is GLMP???? Green-Ag Project

Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs) are

A combination of village level plans for the high priority area which show various land-use activities /sustainable livelihood interventions for villages

GLMP Green-Ag Project

Develop a basic overall village plan for five years

Based on the findings of the landscape assessment and value chain shared by the CRPs, the VIC members will develop an overall village level developmental plan for five years in the VIC meeting

This plan includes broad set of interventions/ land-use activities that may be undertaken during the project years. They are as follows

Agriculture Livestock Agroforestry Soil & Water conservation Other Livelihoods Forest & Wildlife conservation

GLMP Green-Ag Project

Develop annual plans based on the basic plan

Based on this plan, the VIC members then develop action plans which will be in sync with hydrological year/cropping seasons for one year. Interventions to be implemented are

- Different crops/livestock products to be produced,
- Types of NTFPs to be collected
- Different soil and water conservation structures to be built;
- Any other off-farm livelihoods to be taken up in the year
- Area/place of intervention in the village
- Implementation timeline for each of the activities;
- Monitoring and tracking progress along key indicators linked to these actions.

Green-Ag Project


GLMP

Review of Plans by Gram Panchayat Support Unit (GPSU)

- The CRPs will seek time of the Chair of GPSU – Sarpanch/Pradhan/Mukhya or Village head and present the plans of various villages in a particular GP to the members of GPSU.
- The GPSU members will review the respective village level plans developed by VIC under their GP and facilitate synergy between GP development plans and project activities.

Consolidation of Village level plans into a Landscape level Plan

- The CRPs will collect the village level plans and provide it to GLIU team leader for further action.
- The GLIU team leader will closely work with other members of the unit along with CRPs and consolidate the individual village level plans into a landscape level plan.
- The consolidated landscape management plan will be presented in the TSG meeting for approval.



Green-Ag Project

GLMP

Approval of Landscape Plans by Technical Support Group (TSG)

- The GLIU will include an agenda item "Discussion and Approval of Landscape Management Plan" to facilitate discussion and approval of the consolidated plan.
- The consolidated plan will be discussed in a regular TSG meeting, or a special meeting may be arranged for this activity.
- In the TSG meeting, the Chairman along with members will review the overall landscape plan, discuss, and deliberate on the feasibility and viability of the activities planned to be undertaken.
- Once a consensus is arrived amongst them, the TSG chairman will issue directives to the representatives of various Government Departments to channelize their Departmental resources for effective implementation of the plan and realization of its objectives.



Green-Ag Project

GLMP


Capacity Building of Communities

→

Through Farmer Field Schools

↓

Cropping Practices, Livestock Management, Natural Resource Management.....



Green-Ag Project

GLMP

Monitoring & Documentation

→

Village Level

→

Gram Panchayat Level

→

At the TSG




Green-Ag Project



GLMP

At the Village Level...

- The VIC members will undertake fortnightly assessments of crops and livestock breeds throughout the cropping season/lifecycle of the livestock to assess the growth, identify deficiencies, and take remedial actions.



- The CRP will prepare a progress report on the observations made during every assessment and share it with the GLIU team leader.

Green-Ag Project

GLMP

At the Village Level...

- Apart from the above-mentioned fortnightly assessments, the VIC members will meet every month for the VIC meeting. During the meeting.....
- The members will monitor the overall implementation of the activities included in the plan, identify, and analyze any challenges for implementation and suggest remedial measures for effective implementation of the plan.
- The CRP will document the learning, best-practices, lessons learnt and share it with the GLIU team leader.



GLMP Green-Ag Project

At the Gram Panchayat Level

- The members of Gram Panchayat Support Unit (GPSU) will undertake quarterly review of the landscape management plan.
- During the evaluation, the members of GPSU will mediate and mitigate any resource use conflicts between villages and within villages in the GP.
- The CRP will document the learning, best-practices, lessons learnt and share it with the GLIU team leader.

GLMP Green-Ag Project

At the TSG Level

- The members of the Technical Support Group (TSG) will undertake quarterly review of the GLMP.
- The members will review the progress of convergence by providing feedback, guidance, and necessary other inputs
- Solve the issues / problems, if any arises between different departments with regard to implementation of the convergence plans
- In case of inadequate financial resources in any of the sectors, the TSG may approach SSC. The SSC will direct the Operational Partner to reach out to the concerned Department and request for transfer of necessary resources.
- The GLIU team leader will document the learning, best-practices, lessons learnt and share it with the SPMU team leader.



SESSION 11 : ACCOUNTING & MIS

Online Accounting & Management Information Systems (MIS)

Project Inception workshop
Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU)
25th – 27th April 2022

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

Financial Architecture

Component 1 (\$0.8Mn)	Component 2 (\$6.9Mn)	PMC (\$0.2Mn)
Outcome (2)	Outcome (2)	SPMU/GLIU Staff cost
Output (6)	Output (7)	
Activity (16)	Activity (21)	

Accounts & Related Records

- Cash Book
- Bank Book
- Salary register – Professional Tax
- TDS/TCS records – Income tax act 1961
- Voucher
- Ledgers
- Bank Reconciliation Statement
- Trail balance
- Receipt & Payment account
- Income & Expenditure account
- Balance Sheet (Indian Accounting Standards)
- Contract copies
- Audit files
- Audit Reports
- Compliances
- Financial reports
- Fund request
- Approved Budgets
- Approved minutes of meeting
- Attendance & Leave record
- Asset register
- Technical reports
- Tender and procurement documents

Heads of Expenses

5023 – Training - Meetings, Workshops, Trainings to be charged to this head and important requirements are Attendance, MoM, Pictures, Original Invoices, pre-approval and post approvals Budget for the activity should be recorded and posted ((Followed by a Practical Session)

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଉପ-ପ୍ରାନ୍ତ - ୨୦୧୯-୨୦୨୦ ମସିହା ପାଇଁ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକାରର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବାରୁ ଏହାକୁ ଏକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଉପ-ପ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଭାବରେ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏହା ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକାରର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ହେବାରୁ ଏହାକୁ ଏକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଉପ-ପ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଭାବରେ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ଏହି ଉପ-ପ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଦ୍ୱାରା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ହେବାରୁ ଏହାକୁ ଏକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଉପ-ପ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଭାବରେ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ଏ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଉପ-ପ୍ରାନ୍ତ ପାଇଁ ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ବ୍ୟୟ ବିବରଣୀ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ଉପ-ପ୍ରାନ୍ତ ନାମ	ଉପ-ପ୍ରାନ୍ତ କୋଡ୍	ଉପ-ପ୍ରାନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟୟ
୧	୨	୩
୪	୫	୬
୭	୮	୯
୧୦	୧୧	୧୨

DISTRICT LEVEL PROJECT INCEPTION REPORT

Heads of Expenses

5570 – Consultants - SPMU/GLIU consultants' honorarium to be charged to the project as per the official letter from the State/District authorities. Online entries to be made against appropriate heads. (Followed by a Practical Session)

5650 – Contract – various studies and activities of the project to be undertaken using external agencies or consultants these type of expenses to be charged to the head of contract.

5900 – Travel – Experts/CRPs need to visit field, State HQ or District HQs for project activities. Travels should be pre-approved and should be supported by a travel report, trips to be reimbursed as per State finance policy and cost of the same to be charged to expenses code 5900 (followed by a practical session)

Heads of Expenses

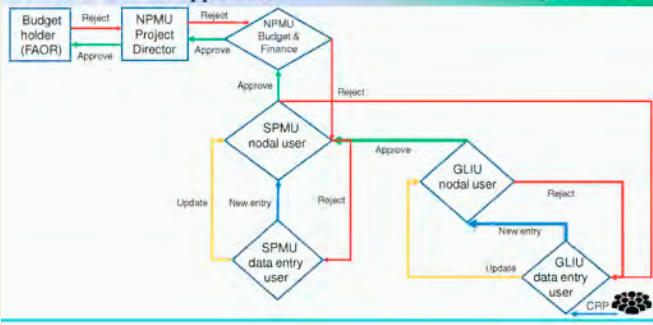
6000 – Expendable Procurement – Referring to the financial rule of the State consumable items to be purchased as per the exact requirement, resources should not be used for any other purpose and there should be no mis-use of project resources. (Stock book, certification stock verification etc)

6100 Non – Expendable Procurement - Purchase of all long-term usages' items e.g. Vehicle, communication equipment, computer, Electrical equipment, furniture etc. (Asset register, asset verification, certification etc)

6300 – GOE Budget – Rent, Electricity, Water bill, Telephone Bills, Municipal Taxes, Insurance, Communication expenses, internet charges etc. general operating expenses other than budgeted in the Expendable and non-expendable categories to be charged to this category.

Data flow in Web-Application

Green-Ag Project



Data Entry (Accounting)

Green-Ag Project

- All the payments to be recorded and entered in www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in website with due approvals.

Narration – should be self explanatory



Add Receipt Vouchers

Green-Ag Project

User Level: State: District:

Financial Year:

Date:

Cost Description:

Sub Invoice of:

Date of Receipt:

Amount (INR):

Remarks:

Upload File:

Add Payment Vouchers

Green-Ag Project

User Level: Financial Year: State: District: Head:

Date:

Cost Description:

Financial Head:

Vendor:

Payment Mode:

Amount (INR):

Remarks:

Upload File:

Add Journal Vouchers

Green-Ag Project

User Level: Financial Year: State: District: Head:

Date:

Cost Description:

Financial Head:

Vendor:

Invoice No.:

Payment Date:

Amount (INR):

Remarks:

Upload File:

Add Contra Vouchers

Green-Ag Project

User Level: State: District:

Financial Year:

Date:

Cost Description:

Type:

Amount (INR):

Remarks:

Upload File:

Green-Ag Project

Cheque Clearance

State: District: From: To:

No.	Date	Description	Amount (₹)	Clearance Date	Approved
1	04-12-2021	Being the amount paid to Saurabh Kumar Senani, SIC towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	34020		
2	04-12-2021	Being the amount paid to Siba Pradyumn, CO towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	20000		
3	04-12-2021	Being the amount paid to Sanjay Kumar Sengupta, ACO towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	30000		
4	04-12-2021	Being the amount paid to Gopinath Jena, Office Assistant towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	19875		
5	04-12-2021	Being the amount paid to Bipin Kumar Swain, Office Attendant towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	10000		
6	04-12-2021	Being the amount paid to Anshu Kumar Nayak, RJE towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	30000		
7	04-12-2021	Being the amount paid to Surendra Nath Prata, OIE towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	30000		
8	04-12-2021	Being the amount paid to Santoshkanta Das, MEO Expert towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	36000		
9	04-12-2021	Being the amount paid to Subhanshu Mishra, SFO-GLU towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	20000		
10	04-12-2021	Being the amount paid to SK Achik, Office Assistant GLU towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	19875		
11	25-12-2021	Being the amount paid to Bharat Sanjay Tyagi Limited towards telephone and internet bill of 12464 units for the month of November 2021 for the FY 2021-22	1932		

13

Green-Ag Project

Voucher Status Report

State: District: From: To:

Sr No.	Date	Vendor Details	Invoice Details	Amount	Period	Actual	Submitted (₹/%)
1	04-12-2021	Vendor 01101 Annapurna Das	Being the amount paid to Annapurna Das towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	1,03,000.00	2021-22	2,000.00	Pending
2	04-12-2021	Vendor 0120 Anshu Kumar Nayak (RJE)	Being the amount paid to Anshu Kumar Nayak, RJE towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	30,000.00	2021-22	900.00	Pending
3	04-12-2021	Vendor 0123 Bipin Kumar Swain (Office Attendant)	Being the amount paid to Bipin Kumar Swain, Office Attendant towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	10,000.00	2021-22	140.87	Pending
4	04-12-2021	Vendor 0126 K. Pratik Chandra Nayak (GLU)	Being the amount paid to K. Pratik Chandra Nayak towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	18,000.00	2021-22	275.38	Pending
5	04-12-2021	Vendor 0134 Subhanshu Mishra (SFO-GLU)	Being the amount paid to Subhanshu Mishra, SFO-GLU towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	20,000.00	2021-22	410.89	Pending
6	04-12-2021	Vendor 0138 Sanjay Kumar Sengupta (ACO)	Being the amount paid to Sanjay Kumar Sengupta towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	30,000.00	2021-22	500.46	Pending
7	04-12-2021	Vendor 0147 Santoshkanta Das (MEO Expert)	Being the amount paid to Santoshkanta Das towards staff salary for the month of Nov-2021 for the FY 2021-22	36,000.00	2021-22	500.48	Pending

14

Green-Ag Project

Cash Book Report

State: From: To:

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
02-10-2021	Open in led			0.00
25-10-2021	Advance Settlement	4,000.00		4,000.00
				0.00
25-10-2021	By Advance		2,000.00	2,000.00
				0.00
25-10-2021	By Consultants		2,560.00	2,560.00
				0.00
25-10-2021	Balance c/d			46,424.00
	Total	4,000.00	4,560.00	46,424.00
25-10-2021	Balance b/d	46,424.00		0.00

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Green-Ag Project

Bank Reconciliation Statement Report

State: District: From: To:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Balance as per cash book	11,46,424.00
ADD:	
Cheque issued but not presented for payment / Cheque No. 02145 Date: 16-10-2021	2,200.00
Cheque issued but not presented for payment / Cheque No. 10105 Date: 20-10-2021	46,150.00
Cheque issued but not presented for payment / Cheque No. 19807 Date: 20-10-2021	15,000.00
Cheque issued but not presented for payment / Cheque No. 78002 Date: 16-10-2021	7,800.00
Cheque issued but not presented for payment / Cheque No. 14408 Date: 16-10-2021	18,276.00
Cheque issued but not presented for payment / Cheque No. 14408 Date: 16-10-2021	18,276.00
Less:	
Cheque received but not credited by the bank	11,46,424.00
Balance as per passbook	11,46,424.00

16

Green-Ag Project

Print Voucher

State: District: From: To:

Vendor	Amount	Cost Description	Voucher No.
Select Vendor	Select Amount	Select Cost Description	2024-04-01

17

Green-Ag Project

PAYMENT VOUCHER

Authorised by: Amount:

Address: State:

District: Account No.:

Amount: Date:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Being the amount paid to Subhanshu Mishra towards printing of this report for the month of November 2021 for the FY 2021-22	1,000.00
Total	1,000.00

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MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Management Information System is a computer-based information system which is basically concerned with processing data into information which is then communicated to the various departments in an organization to support the operations, the management and the decision-making function in the organization.



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

A well defined structured of MIS gives us :

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



MIS has five major objectives which include:



- ❖ Data can easily be accessed and analyzed without time consuming manipulation and processing.
- ❖ Decisions can be made more quickly and with confidence that the data are both time-relevant and accurate.
- ❖ Integrated information can be also kept in categories that are meaningful to profitable operation.
- ❖ Significant cost benefits, time savings, productivity gains and process re-engineering opportunities are associated with the use of data warehouse for information processing.



Green-Ag MIS is a web-based application which is being developed at NPMU level. Website hosted under the domain space provided by National Informatics Centre, Govt of India.

- Green-Ag Web application cover the following activities like:
- ❖ Financial Management Information System (FMIS)
 - ❖ Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) and Request for Funds
 - ❖ Policy dialogues
 - ❖ Studies
 - ❖ Procurement Plans, Inventory and Document management
 - ❖ Capacity developments, Trainings and Orientation programme
 - ❖ Green Landscape Management Plan (GLMP) and Convergence planning-Physical interventions
 - ❖ Farmers Field School (FFS)



User Level

Green-Ag Project

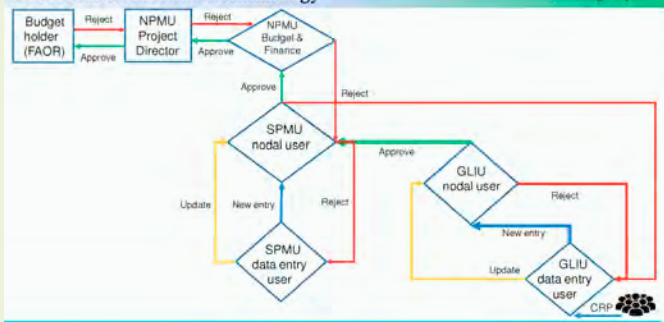
- 1** National Project Management Unit (NPMU)
- 2** State Project Management Unit (SPMU)
- 3** Green Landscape Management Unit (GLIU)



25

MIS Data Collection Methodology

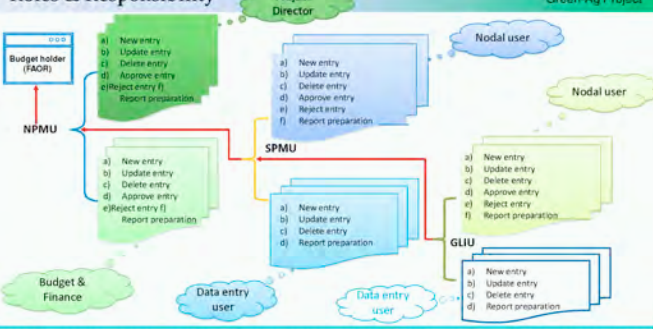
Green-Ag Project



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Roles & Responsibility

Green-Ag Project



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Data Entry Time Framework

Green-Ag Project

User level	User level type	New data entry timeline	Data approval timeline	Entry locked	Reject entries
NPMU	Project Director	Upto 10 th of every month (day of 1 st - 10 th)	22 nd of every month of SPMU/GLIU data		Project Director have the rights to reject any incorrect entries at NPMU, SPMU and GLIU level after reconciliation of data.
	Budget & Finance			New data entry will be auto locked after 11 th of every month or After approval from Nodal officer (NPMU Level)	
SPMU	Nodal User	Upto 10 th of every month (day of 1 st - 10 th)	11 th -20 th of every month	After approval from Nodal officer (NPMU Level) then data locked automatically or New data entry will be auto locked after 11 th of every month	SPMU nodal officer have the rights to reject any incorrect entries at SPMU and GLIU level after reconciliation of data.
	Entry User			New data entry will be auto locked after 11 th of every month or After approval from Nodal officer (SPMU/NPMU Level)	
GLIU	Nodal User	Upto 10 th of every month (day of 1 st - 10 th)	Upto 10 th of every month	After approval from Nodal officer (SPMU Level) then data locked automatically or New data entry will be auto locked after 11 th of every month	GLIU nodal officer have the rights to reject any incorrect entries at GLIU level after reconciliation of data.
	Entry User			New data entry will be auto locked after 11 th of every month or After approval from Nodal officer (GLIU/SPMU Level)	

Data Entry Forms

Green-Ag Project

Data Entry

- ❖ Annual Work Plan Budget (AWPB)
- ❖ Request for Fund (RFF) - Six Monthly basis
- ❖ Monthly Expenditure / Vouchers
 - ❖ Receipts
 - ❖ Payments
 - ❖ Journals
 - ❖ Contra
 - ❖ Cheque clearance
- ❖ Procurement plans
- ❖ Inventory forms
- ❖ Trainings & Meetings
- ❖ Vendors
- ❖ Document Management
- ❖ Studies
- ❖ Policy Dialogues

Green-Ag Project



Reports

Green-Ag Project

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

- ❖ Physical & Financial Achievement (MPR) of Landscape Intervention
- ❖ Expenditure of Project administrative components (Request for Fund, Financial)
- ❖ Capacity building/training - National, State Level and Landscape level
- ❖ Co-finance and convergence plans
- ❖ Farmers Field schools
- ❖ Green Landscape Management Plan
- ❖ NRM Activities
- ❖ Livestock Management
- ❖ Other reports as per the requirement

Green-Ag Project

URL: www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in

Thank You

SESSION 12 : GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND SI

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Gender Mainstreaming & Social Inclusion (Green-Ag project)

Odisha inception workshop






Woman/Man?

Profession	Words
Cook	Dancing
Farmer	Guns
Plumber	Cleaning
Nurse	Office
Builder/Construction worker	Pink and blue

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

What is Gender?

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

What is Social Inclusion?

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

- Poor
- Landless
- Women
- Indigenous/STs

Women constitute **30%** of agri labour and all workers – **79%**
Landowners - **13.96%**

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


Extension services and Credit
Only **11%** have deposit a/cs and **5%** receive extn services
10% of the aid (agri, forest, fishing) to women

Women in Agriculture (Current Status)

Feminisation of Agriculture
Additional burden, access to credit/trainings, machinery

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

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



Women in Odisha


Mayurbhanj – Predominantly tribal (58%)
Tribal women enjoy relatively better position

Agriculture


- 80% engaged in agriculture (sowing, harvesting, marketing, etc.)
- Stick to traditional methods of cultivation

Engaged in other activities

Kitchen/Nutritional gardens




Dairy Goatsery Poultry




Women in Odisha

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)




- Collection of Sal, Kendu, Siali leaves (no restrictions)

42%




Tribal Women

26%




Tribal Men

29%



Tribal Men & Women



Issues:

- Lack of recognition of collective rights of tribals to lands/resources
- Limited access to forests/resources
- Loss of traditional knowledge
- Time spent in collection
- Carry NTFPs on head
- Lack of transport (walk 10-15km, few have bicycles)
- Low incomes - sale to traders nearby at low prices to avoid transport cost, fines from forest dept., no marketing skills

Women in Odisha






Sabai grass - 'Money Plant'

- Rope making a part-time activity
- Ladies and Children are primarily involved
- Work done in morning or evening or night
- Whole day is consumed in the Twisting work ('Entha')
- Engaged in rope making for supplemental income (even when it is less)
- Community has not developed other skills, so they lack eagerness to work on other opportunities, even if they exist.




Why Mainstream?

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


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

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




This additional yield could reduce the number of undernourished people in the world by **100-150m or 12-17%**


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




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



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



Girls and women spend **85%** of their **earned income on their families**, while men spend only **30-40%**.




Mainstreaming Gender & Social Inclusion in Green-Ag project

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


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

0




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

1



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

2




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

Green-Ag project will focus on

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

Gender Analysis



LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT TOOLS	GENDER ANALYSIS
<p>Secondary literature review (Review of govt. publications, reports and relevant documents using a gender lens)</p>	<p>Findings will help understand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of inclusion of women and indigenous people in govt. policies, programmes, schemes Budgetary allocation for women farmers and other socially excluded groups
<p>Value Chain Analysis (see facts Gender Sensible Value Chains - A Guiding Framework)</p>	<p>Findings will help</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess women's role, income, participation and decision-making in value chains Identify opportunities for value addition which will enhance income and livelihood options for women and socially excluded groups Identify intervention points for women
<p>Primary data collection (through Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions and Household Surveys, led by Gender and Social Inclusion experts and Community Resource Persons (CRPs)) (At least 20% of the respondents will be women and indigenous people)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of key stakeholders (including women and indigenous groups, their representatives and concerns) Document geographic and demographic information, livelihoods of women and indigenous groups Assess women's and indigenous groups' access to and control over natural resources, access to agricultural tools, technologies, training, services and markets, their asset ownership, participation in decision-making Map institutions and programmes that support women Assess capacity and skill gaps in women Assess their access to govt. schemes and programmes

Gender & Social Inclusion - Project Interventions

Capacity building

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

Community interventions

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

Gender & Social Inclusion - Project Interventions

Multi-sectoral Committees

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

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

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

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

Gender & Social Inclusion - Project Interventions



Training programme for women on 'Designing Nutrition Gardens'

Farmer Field Schools

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

Gender in Communication



1

Policy Dialogue & Studies

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

2

Awareness raising

- Communication channels and tools preferred by women and indigenous groups



Communication products

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



SESSION 13 : FREE, PRIOR, INFORMED, CONSENT PRESENTATION

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET


Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)



Green-Ag Project
Training Workshop

Let us look at a day-to-day example...



- What do we do before entering someone else's room? Do we knock on the door, or do we simply barge into the room?
- Why do we knock on the door? Is it merely to be polite?
- Although knocking involves politeness, it is related to a much deeper, more fundamental concept of territory.
- Knocking before you enter **allows others to maintain control over their territory.**
- Entering someone else's territory without permission threatens that control - often leads to conflict and hostility



Green-Ag Project
Training Workshop

Similarly, do you think it is important for a project like Green-Ag to take consent of local communities (predominantly indigenous) residing in the project landscapes, before the start of project activities in their areas of inhabitation?

If yes, then why do you think it is important?

How can the project take consent of these local communities?



Green-Ag Project

Why FPIC in Green-Ag project?

- Diversity of ethnic and caste communities in Green-Ag project's districts and landscapes
- As per the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the number of tribal communities recognized as Scheduled Tribes in each of the project states are -- Madhya Pradesh (46), Mizoram (15), Odisha (62), Rajasthan (12) and Uttarakhand (5).


Why particularly in Odisha?

- Odisha – A homeland of the tribals constituting 22.21% of the State's population.
- The State has the **third highest tribal population in the entire country** and accounts for 11% (approx.) of the total tribal population of India.

Indigenous Peoples in Mayurbhanj, Odisha

- Mayurbhanj District** – Tribal dominated districts of Odisha
- Tribes constitute **56.67%** of the **total population of this district**
- Major tribes in Mayurbhanj** – Santal, Kolha, Bathudi, Bhumija, Mankdia, Munda, Gond, Saunti, Hill Kharia, Mahali etc.



UNPACKING FPIC



What is not FREE?

Coercion



Do you think any of these pictures represent the element "FREE" in FPIC?

Manipulation



Intimidation



What is FREE?

- "Free" from any kind of coercion, bias, conditions, bribery or rewards;
- Absence of any threats or retaliation if the result of the decision is a "No"
- Indigenous communities have the right to decide for themselves
 - Method of consultation
 - Decision-making structures
 - Final decision itself
- Meetings and decisions take place at locations and times and in languages and formats determined by the communities;
- Free and inclusive participation by all the members of community irrespective of age, gender or standing.



Unpacking F – "FREE" from What?

Important Note:

- Often coercion, manipulation, and intimidation may not always be obvious, and do not always originate with the project proponent.
- Specific individuals within the community may also put pressure on others to comply



Unpacking "Prior"

Decision - Making Scenario 1:

A father want to admit his child in a particular school.

When will the husband seek consent of his wife?

1. On the day before going to school for completing the admission process.
2. One month or 15 days prior going to school for completing the admission process.
3. Just after reaching the school and asking her to come to school to complete the formalities
4. Will not seek consent and will just inform after completing the admission process.

Unpacking "Prior"

Decision- Making Scenario 2:

Two CRPs are working together and one of them has a motorcycle. The CRP who owns the motorcycle has gone away and left his vehicle parked in the house of the second CRP. The first CRP has gone out for few days for some other work and during that time the other CRP wants to use the motorcycle.

He would like to borrow the motorcycle, Should he;

1. Call him and ask his permission to use the motorcycle
2. Tell him after using the motorcycle
3. Tell him after he has returned from his trip
4. Use the motorcycle and say nothing

What is "Prior"?


Green-Ag Project

- Information must be provided before project activities are initiated, **at the beginning or initiation of the activity**
- Allows the communities sufficient time to understand, analyze and discuss the information they receive collectively.
- Respects the duration of time for Indigenous peoples to undertake their decision-making process according to their pace and circumstances.



Unpacking "INFORMED"


Green-Ag Project



What is "Informed"

Green-Ag Project

- Who to be informed** – Indigenous communities in the landscape whose livelihoods and well-being could be influenced or affected by the project.
- How to be informed** –
 - Information delivered in local languages in face-to-face meetings
 - using participatory approaches in culturally appropriate formats (radio, traditional/local media, video, graphics, documentaries, photos, oral presentations, or new media)
 - Information should be as per common understanding
- What is to be informed** – Share information about Green-Ag Project and seek consensus
- When to be informed** – At project start, during implementation and throughout the project duration.



Unpacking "CONSENT"

Green-Ag Project

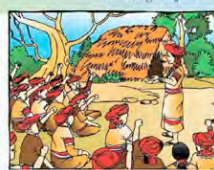

To whom should we seek consent –

- Few influential people of village
- Community leaders or traditional leaders (*Majhi*)
- Any sarpanch or big landlord

What is Consent?

Green-Ag Project

- Collective decision made by indigenous communities according to the decision-making process of their own choice.
- Decision can be either of the following:
 - Yes
 - Yes, with conditions
- Communities may not always say Yes. Ask them what the reasons for their denial.
- Proper documentation of consent seeking process must be done both in form of photographs and record/register maintenance

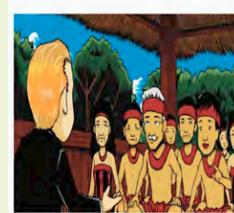




Are Consultations and Consent one and the same?

CONSULTATIONS

≠

CONSENT

Food for Thought



- Do you think that principles of FPIC are interrelated or disconnected from each other?
- Is to have all the principles met?
- What would be the implication if one of the principles is missed?

How to Engage Effectively?

Green-Ag Project

- Understand cultural, social and political contexts of the place and the people
- Identify local groups and individuals – Key Individuals in the community (elders, indigenous leaders)
- Test your engagement approach
- Communicate Effectively
- Provide enough time and a flexible time frame
- Culturally Appropriate Behaviour



Different Stages of Project Cycle

FPIC-related activities

I. Project Design	A preliminary stakeholder, socio-economic and natural resource base mapping of indigenous communities has been undertaken
II. Project Implementation	
a) Landscape Assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary Research; Key Information Interviews (Govt. Officials); Focus Group Discussions with local NGOs and other community representatives 	Step 1 – Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussions with local communities 	Step 2 – Participatory Communication (Disclosure of Project Implementation) Step 3 – Collective Decision Making and Consent of Indigenous Communities
b) Project Interventions	Step 2 – Participatory Communication (Disclosure of Project Implementation) Step 3 – Collective Decision Making and Consent of Indigenous Communities
III. Project Monitoring	Step 4 – Monitoring of FPIC process Step 5 – Documentation of information, best practices and lessons learnt

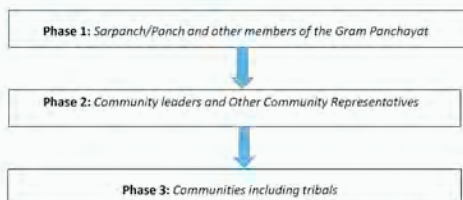
Module III: Participatory Communication and Documentation

Green-Ag Project



Project Sensitization with Key Stakeholders in Simlipal Landscape

Green-Ag Project



Requirements for Consultations

- Register, pen, board (for illustration)
- Communication Products – Project Handout/Brochure, Banner and FPIC posters
- Seating Arrangements
- Refreshments



Green-Ag Project


Which among these two pictures reflects inclusive and equal participation in meetings?



A



B




Ensure Inclusive and Equal Participation

Green-Ag Project

IV. Venue of the Meeting

- Mutually decide upon the venue of the meeting in consultation with stakeholders prior to consultations
- Venue for consultations can be following:
 - Office premises for State, district and sub-district officials;
 - Common place in the village accessible by everyone including marginalized groups(women, elderly, people with disabilities etc.)



Green-Ag Project

Protocols for Consultations with Key Stakeholders




Give a warm welcome to all the participants



Introduce Yourself – Tell you name and designation in the project

Green-Ag Project

Protocols for Consultations with Key Stakeholders




What to be communicated to the representatives of communities, especially tribals?

Green-Ag Project

Undertake participatory mapping exercise (during consultations with communities)

- Actively engage with the indigenous communities to know more about where they live, what their land and natural resources are and their usage patterns, and what are their customary rights in order to undertake informed decisions for a successful FPIC process.
 - **What to Map** – Geographic information, socio-economic and demographic information
 - **How to Map** – Use PRA tools like Village Resource Maps; Transect Mapping; Village Resource Maps
- Acknowledge the support of the communities in undertaking participatory mapping exercise
- Communicate the findings of the mapping exercise with larger groups of communities' members.





Distribute Handouts/Brochures to participants to further enhance their awareness about the project



Thank the participants for their time and efforts



Document the Proceedings of Meetings

- Record the proceedings of the of the meeting
- Take photographs, audio, and video recording of the meeting
- Distribute attendance sheet and get it duly signed by the participants.



Module IV

Collective Decision Making



Reaching Consent



II. Community Deliberations – A prerequisite to collective decision making

- Give communities the **time and space to deliberate and discuss among themselves** until they have gained confidence to undertake their collective decision.
- Be ready to provide clarifications and address any of their key questions, opinions, concerns of the communities.
- Clearly state that communities **may reject, partially accept or choose not to give an opinion** on this proposal and that
- Tell them that **decision can be withdrawn at any stage** after giving consent



Food for Thought

- Whose responsibility is to ensure inclusive and representative decision-making at community level in a process to seek FPIC?
- Why should the project representative care about the level of participation at community level?
- What support can the project representative provide?



Ensure participation of women and disadvantaged groups

- Women/elderly/youth-only interviews
- Gender or age specific focus groups and group consultations
- Separate meetings with women's cooperatives or youth associations
- Choose timings to accommodate needs of stakeholders
- Provide information in easily understandable and accessible formats
- Choose convenient locations for women – closer to their homes
- Ensure to have women facilitators during the meetings
- For vulnerable and excluded groups – Avoid places that are restricted to them and not in the presence of higher ranked groups




III. Communities to decide freely if they want to enter negotiations Green-Ag Project

- The negotiations can be on the terms and conditions under which the project will be planned, implemented, monitored and evaluated.
- Give them ample time to discuss and decide. If they decide that they do not want to enter any further consultations and negotiations, stop further consultations with them and withdraw from their villages.
- Otherwise, enter negotiations with the communities, if they have expressed their willingness to participate further in the engagement process of the project
- During negotiations, ask the communities what activities are **acceptable and the non-negotiables**. This will help the project plan its activities accordingly and stay away from "off-limits".



IV. Allow communities to undertake collective-decision making process Green-Ag Project

- Allow communities, especially tribals to decide their own mechanisms and processes of decision-making
- Agree with them on how agreement will be reached within the communities. Pay attention to any customary modes of seeking consensus and decision-making.
- Ensure that decision-making process is inclusive with active participation of women and other socially marginalized groups



V. Outcomes of Collective- Decision Making Green-Ag Project

YES

- Consent from Communities on proposed activities, without any conditions
- Consent from communities upon certain amendments or changes

NO



No consent, the project cannot be implemented

Signing of a legally binding agreement

Be flexible and approach negotiations cooperatively and give communities ample time discuss on the renegotiated proposal

- Respect their right as communities to reject the project proposal.
- Do not try to immediately renegotiate with them.
- Ascertain the reasons for rejecting the proposal
- Thank communities for their time
- Address/resolve their concerns and reach out to them again

Document the Proceedings of Meetings Green-Ag Project

- Record the proceedings of the meeting
- Take photographs, audio, and video recording of the meeting
- Distribute attendance sheet and get it duly signed by the participants.

Module V Budget Provision For FPIC Activities Green-Ag Project



Budget Heads for FPIC Activities Green-Ag Project

Components	GEF Budget Line	Cost Description (budgetary sub-head)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recording equipment like tape recorder/ camera/video camera Stationery items like pens, markers, A3, A4 and A5 papers etc. Refreshments (tea and snacks) 	5650 Contracts	Social/Gender, RD & Capacity Assessment to identify High Priority Areas
Time of the team leader and other members of GLIU	5570 Consultant	GL Team Leader/NRM Expert: GLIU-Gender and Social Inclusion Expert' and GLIU - Community Resource Persons (CRPs)
Time of the team leader and Communications Officer in SPMU		SPMU - State Technical Coordinator and SPMU Communications Officer
Time of Gender and Social Inclusion Expert		NPMU Gender and Social Inclusion Expert
Designing and printing of communication products		Design and Printing of publications & awareness materials

Budget Heads for FPIC Activities Green-Ag Project

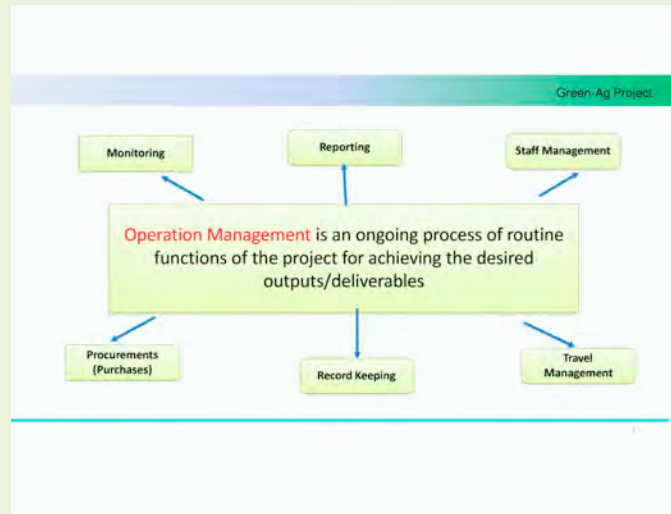
Components	GEF Budget Line	Cost Description (budgetary sub-head)
Travel of project representatives	5900 Travel	Local travel
Assessment of FPIC process in five landscapes	5570 Consultants	Independent assessment FPIC by project
Capacity development of NPMU	5023 Training	Capacity development of NPMU on gender and FPIC issues'
International consultants		International Consultant on FPIC/Gender issues
Time of Village Chiefs, indigenous Communities, State and District Officials		Charged to co-financing committed by the State

Thank You



SESSION 14 : PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Operation Management: Staff Management Procurement, Record Keeping, Monitoring and Reporting



Green-Ag Project

Operational Partner Agreement (OPA)

For implementation of project activities, we require a formal agreement to be signed. So FAO has entered into an Operational Partner Agreement (OPA) with Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan

Green-Ag Project

Staff Management

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

Leave approval process	
Leave Register	Attendance register

Green-Ag Project

Travel Management

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

Green-Ag Project

Record Keeping

- SPMU/GLIU **maintains books and records** that are accurate, complete and up-to-date
- For procurements and recruitments all documents related to **approvals** and the **process** followed to be documented and recorded in their respective files

Procurements	Recruitments	Trainings
Contracts	Trainings	Others as required

Procurement (Purchases)



- There are three types of purchases

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

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

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

Monitoring



Reporting



Questions Please

Photo: @ PW Watershed, Odisha