Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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

Govt. Of Odisha

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

State Project Inception Workshop Report, Odisha

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

Photo: @ PD Watershed, Mbj, Odisha

Table Contents

Acronyms

GEF	-	Global Environment Facility
SBR	-	Similipal Biosphere Reserve
GOI	-	Govt of India
CCM	-	Climate Change Mitigation
FE	-	Farmers' Empowerment
ARD	-	Animal Resource Development
SPMU	-	State Project Management Unit
GLIU	-	Green Landscape Implementation Unit
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organisation
MoA&FW	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
SEDP	-	Socio-Economic Development Policy
IMAGE	-	Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension
NPMU	-	National Project Management Unit
OUAT	-	Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology
FPIC	-	Free Prior Informed Consent
CRPs	-	Community Resource Persons
OGFR	-	Odisha General Financial Rules
AESA	-	Agro - ecosystem Analysis
FFS	-	Farmers Field School
GeM	-	Government e-Marketplace
VIC	-	Village Implementation Committee
MIS	-	Management Information System

Executive Summary

The State inception workshop of Green-Ag project was held in Odisha from 26th to 28th October 2021. The inaugural session was held at Krushi Bhawan, Odisha. The workshop was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister, Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Fisheries & Animal Resource Development and Higher Education, Odisha. The inaugural session was attended by Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India along with 62 participants including administrators, policy makers and nodal officers of various departments of the State Government of Odisha along with members from State Project Management Unit (SPMU) and Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU), Green-Ag Project, Odisha along with officials from National Project Management Unit (NPMU) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), New Delhi. Second day onwards, the technical sessions were held at the Institute of Management of Agricultural Extension (IMAGE) Campus.

The aim of the three-day workshop was to orient different stakeholders about the project objectives, expected outcomes and outputs in the project landscape. The workshop included several technical sessions related to the organizational structure, results framework, technical concepts, thematic areas and implementation plans of the project.

The Green-Ag project is being implemented in Similipal Landscape of Mayurbhanj district, Odisha covering an area of 5,56,900 hectare, comprising 1,461 villages. Odisha is one of the global biodiversity hotspots and the project landscape is contiguous with the UNESCO recognized Similipal Biosphere Reserve comprising the Similipal Tiger Reserve, the Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary and Satkoshia Reserve Forests.

Similipal is only home of the unique melanistic tiger and has a rich floral and faunal diversity 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.).The project landscape is located in Mayurbhanj district which is one of the tribal dominated districts of Odisha having 56.6 percent of the population comprising of ethnic groups, such as Birhors, Hill Khadias, Santhal and Kolha etc. who are largely dependent on forests for their livelihoods.

The Green-Ag Project seeks to catalyze transformative change for India's agricultural sector to support achievement of National and Global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes. The project intends to mainstream Biodiversity (BD), Sustainable Land Management (SLM), Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) through various interventions. The project is innovative as it seeks to adopt multi-sectoral approaches, innovative tools for landscape management which is embedded in the project design and builds on existing institutional arrangements in the landscape.

Directorate of Soil Conservation and Watershed Development is implementing the project and has been designated as nodal agency while IMAGE, is the Operational Partner under Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Odisha.

State Project Inception workshop - Objectives

- Inform the stakeholders in the landscape about the project aims and objectives.
- Inform the nodal officers of various line departments, SPMU and GLIU members on the project's organizational structure, results framework, technical concepts and thematic areas.
- Acquaint the participants with the project's institutional structure, implementation strategy, components, outputs, outcomes and activities.

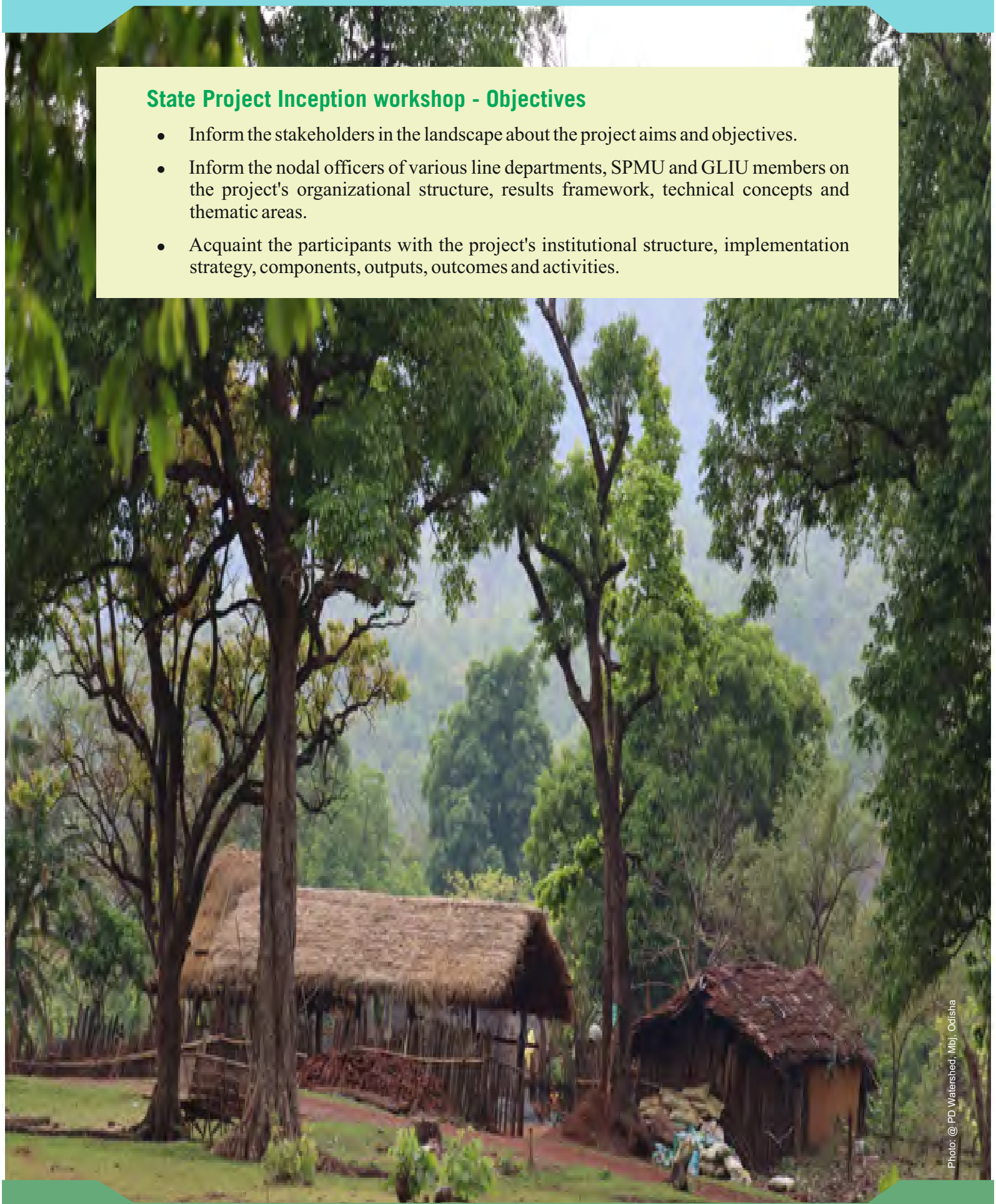
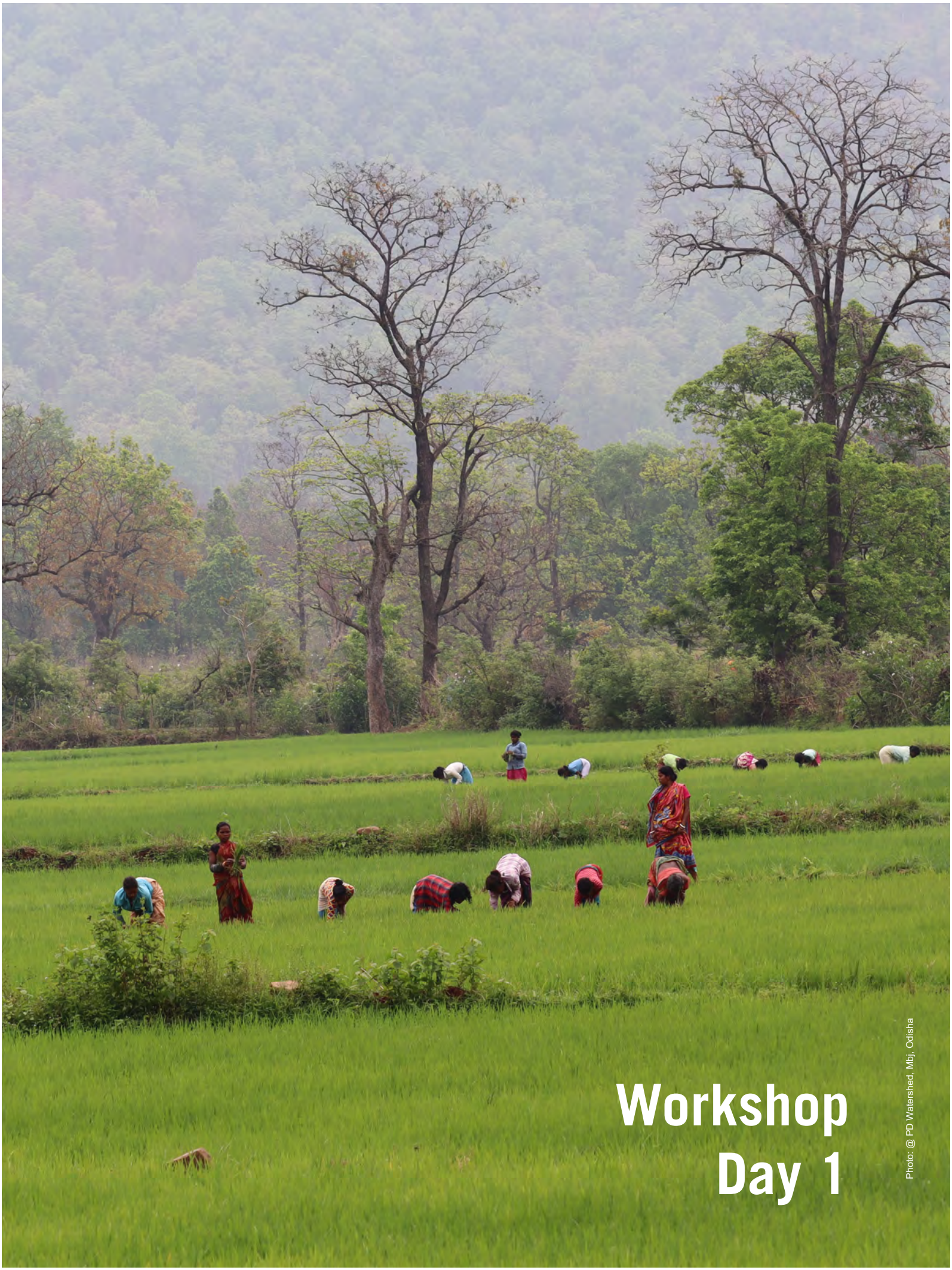


Photo: @ PD Watershed, Mbj, Odisha



Workshop Day 1

Photo: @ PD Watershed, Mbj, Odisha

Workshop Day 1- Inaugural Session

Welcome Address

Sri Hemanta Kumar Panda, Director, Soil Conservation and Watershed Development cum State Project Nodal Officer, Green-Ag Project, Odisha extended a warm welcome to all the participants.

Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva, Assistant FAO Representative in India gave a detailed overview of the Green-Ag project. His presentation highlighted the concepts, programme components and institutional structure of the project. He highlighted the GEF focus area in India and its funding mechanism related to key concerns of global environmental benefits and food security. Dr. Konda also elaborated on the four focal areas of the project i.e., Biodiversity (BD), Land Degradation (LD), Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). His presentation emphasized the significance of agro biodiversity, the proposed interventions to counter the threats to the Similipal landscape. He further elaborated on the implementation structure, expected outcomes, and impacts of the project in India and more particularly in Odisha.

Sri Tomio Shichiri, FAO Representative in India welcomed the participants and appreciated the initiatives of Director, Soil Conservation and Watershed Development for organizing the State inception workshop. Sri Shichiri informed about inception workshops held in other states for the Green-Ag project and expressed his happiness to be in Odisha. He highlighted the richness of Similipal Biosphere Reserve (SBR) in terms of floral and faunal biodiversity and the national tiger reserve and stressed that conservation of such natural resources can lead to global environmental benefits while ensuring resilient livelihoods. He also dwelt on the importance of sustainable forest management, conservation of agro biodiversity and restoration of ecosystem services in the context of the Green-Ag project. Mr. Shichiri encouraged the participants to share their views as the workshop provides a learning opportunity to be technically equipped for effective planning and management of this project.

Sri Suresh Kumar Vashisth, IAS, Commissioner Cum Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment, Odisha referred to the participatory approach of project management to achieve intended results. Community engagement with a complete understanding of various benefits relating to livelihoods, resources conservation and environmental benefits will ensure the smooth implementation of the project. He emphasized the gradual shift to agro ecology which includes the conservation and mainstreaming of traditional varieties and the promotion of environment-friendly agricultural practices. Additionally, he called for policy changes to integrate agro ecological practices to ensure greater national and global environmental benefits. Further, he encouraged that different departments across ministries should try to develop convergence to achieve the cumulative results of the project. While concluding he thanked the FAO team and the participants and assured all the necessary support for the effective implementation of the project.

Sri Prashant Kumar Swain, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, MoA&FW in his address highlighted that the farmers are the Annadata and are crucial to ensuring the food security of the country. He also mentioned in his address that out of 6000 food crops species only 9 food crops account for 66 percent of food in the world emphasizing the importance & potentialities of other than these 9 food crops. He reiterated that eco-friendly and sustainable

agriculture is the way forward. He further said that Indian culture and tradition attach high value to attaining such results. He also mentioned that bamboos have been identified as an important species for carbon sequestration and the conservation of bamboo forests and plantation in the biosphere can help in enhancing the carbon sink. This initiative can be promoted among the farmers either through bamboo mission or any other similar schemes. He also emphasized in his speech that bottom-up approach in planning and implementation with proper hand holding could help achieve better project deliverables.

At the outset, **Dr. Arun Kumar Sahoo, Hon'ble Minister, Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Fisheries & Animal Resource Development and Higher Education, Odisha,** highlighted that the need of the hour is to work towards CCM, Biodiversity Conservation and managing forest to protect the environment. He also emphasized the need to conserve endangered species. Hon'ble Minister highlighted that the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State has prioritized environmental protection and disaster management in the larger interest of the state. He further conveyed his sincere appreciation to the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India for selecting Odisha along with four other States as implementing partners for a globally relevant project relating to ecology and environmental benefits. He also mentioned that Odisha is the first state in the country to prepare a state action plan on climate change. He expressed serious concerns over global warming and changing climate that shave become important challenges for the world. As the project aims to address issues relating to climate change and biodiversity, Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar and North Odisha University may be roped in as knowledge partners for the project.

The inaugural session concluded with a vote of thanks to Chief Guest and other dignitaries by **Sri Madhusudan Mishra**, and Chief Director, IMAGE,Odisha.

Photo: @ PD Watershed, Mbj, Odisha

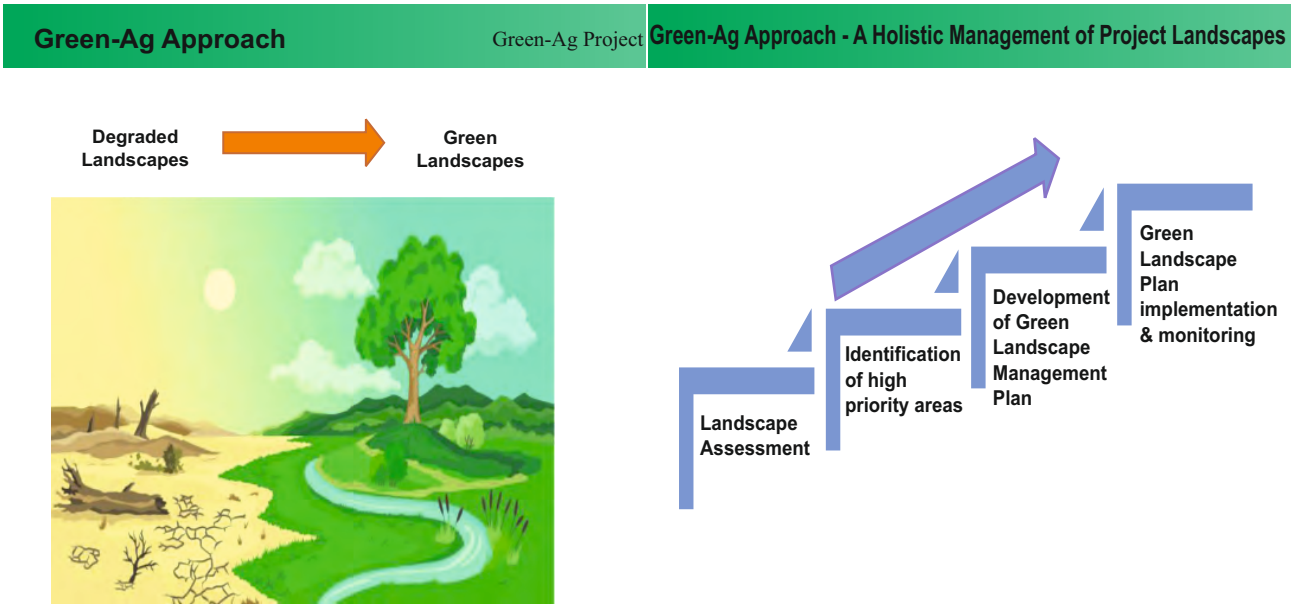
Workshop Day 1- Technical Session

Day - 1

Session I - Landscape, Landscape Approach & Planning

Resource Person : Sri Rakesh Bhushan Sinha, National Project Director, NPMU

The technical session started with the presentation on the Landscape Approach by National Project Director, NPMU, Green-Ag project. Sri Sinha defined the landscape and the rationale for using the landscape approach in the project. He mentioned 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 multi stakeholder approach. The landscape approach calls for collective working with each other as well as with all other stakeholders present in that landscape. This will enable everyone about the strengths as well as the areas of concerns within the domain of each and every department/stakeholder. The landscape approach calls for accommodating each other's concerns. However, while doing so they must not compromise their core focus. The session broadly explained the importance of adopting landscape approach in designing interventions through participation and collective actions.



Key Elements of Landscape Approach

- 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;
- This also includes identification of all relevant stakeholders and ecosystem users and building a shared understanding;
- Requires multi-stakeholder intervention for assessment of the landscape, landscape-level planning and effective implementation.

The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure - I.

Session - II - Landscape Assessment

Resource Person: Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva, AFAOR, FAO-India

In the second session Dr. Konda, Assistant Representative, FAO, India presented the Landscape Assessment. 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 to better understand the strengths, issues, threats and identify evidence-based interventions. It also includes issues related to livelihoods and the prevailing socio-economic issues. Following this, all stakeholders reach a common understanding of the landscape to develop a collaborative management plan and robust monitoring tools, collectively implement and monitor and identify learning and good practices for further improvement of these plans for its sustainable management in the long run. He also described the landscape assessment framework. Further, Dr. Konda elaborated on the various tools proposed for landscape assessment. The landscape assessment would help in determining high priority areas and to develop, implement and monitor the Green Landscape Management Plans.

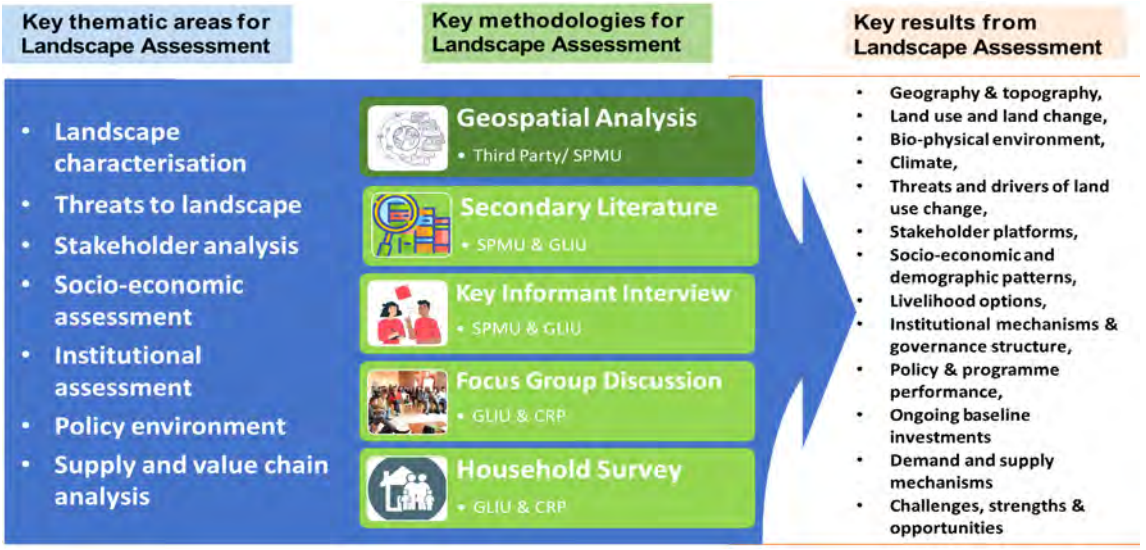
The rationale for Landscape Assessment

- Identify different land-use types
- Identify key stakeholders
- Collect key socio-economic data
- Study policy environment
- Identify strengths/challenges, opportunities and threats
- Identify institutions and platforms
- Identify existing and potential value chains
- Support development of preliminary Green Landscape Management Plans

The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-II.

1. Landscape Assessment Framework

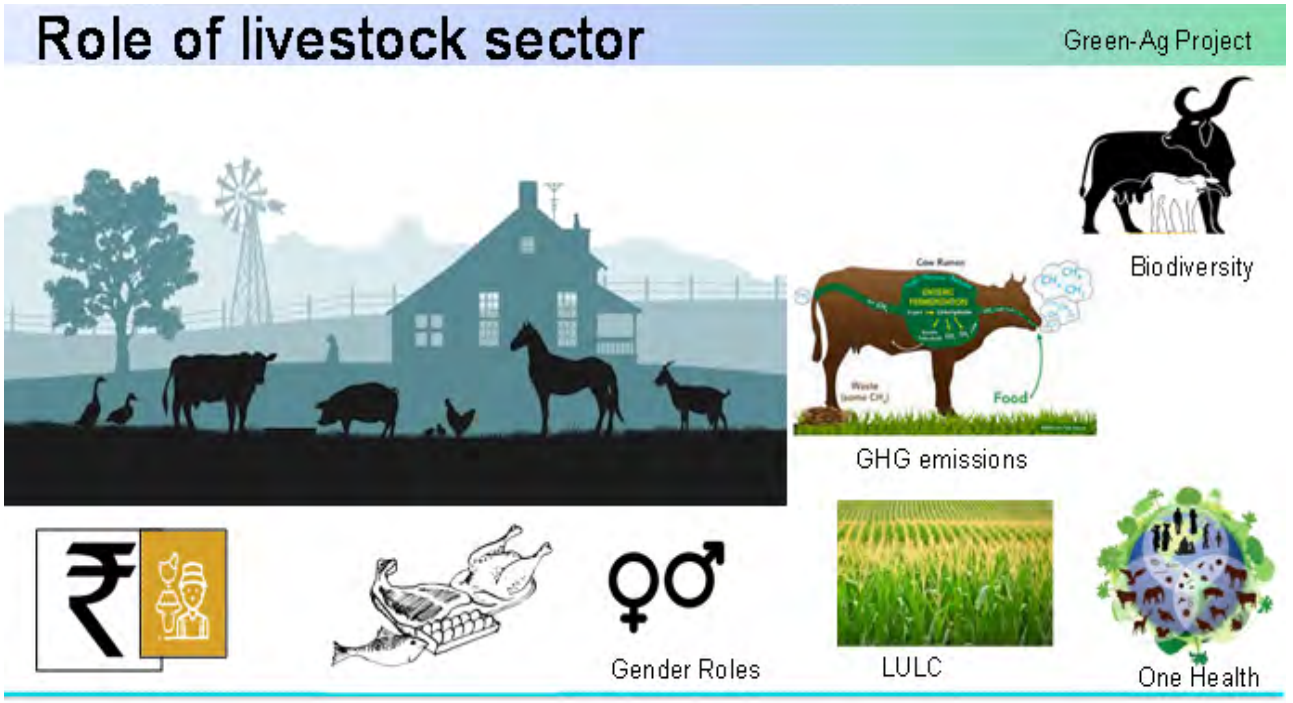
A preliminary assessment undertaken by the project to understand key aspects of the project landscapes



Session - III- Livestock Management

Resource Person: Sri R.B Sinha, National Project Director, NPMU

The presentation on Livestock Management highlighted the current scenario of the livestock sector in Odisha which was followed by a discussion on the demand and supply gap in various animal produce. He further elaborated on the concept of livestock management and the major focus area of the project and its implications in project outputs and outcomes. The presentation underlined the role of the livestock sector in Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and its effect on biodiversity conservation. Further, Sri Sinha elaborated on the economic, environmental and social factors affecting livelihoods and conservation priorities in the landscape. The importance of traditional breed management and the promotion of appropriate value chains of animal products would be adding to the incomes of cattle rearers as. 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 discussion also included the potential to develop fisheries in the state particularly marine, inland and brackish water pisciculture. As the demand for consumption of fish in Odisha is increasing, pisciculture particularly to increase the production of local fish varieties, which may fetch high prices can be promoted. The discussion was participatory in nature with feedback from the Joint Director Fisheries and Joint Director Animal husbandry, Odisha who attended as Nodal officers. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-III.



Session - IV-Sustainable Agriculture

Resource Person : Dr. Divya Shah, NRM & Biodiversity Specialist, NPMU

Dr. Shah elaborated on the elements of sustainable agriculture and agro-ecological practices during her presentation. The session dealt with salient features of agriculture in Odisha and highlighted the agriculture profile of the target district. The session began with an overview of the agricultural scenario at the national level highlighting the fact that India is the leading producer of pulses and is the second-largest producer of wheat and rice globally. Additionally, the session discussed the land use pattern and major agricultural crops grown in Odisha and their productivity in comparison to the national average. Land use patterns and major crops grown in the target district of Mayurbhanj were also discussed during the presentation. Further, the session explained in detail the relevance of agroecology as an integrated approach that simultaneously applies ecological and social concepts and principles to the design and management of food and agricultural systems. The presentation also included proposed interventions related to sustainable agriculture practices. Various interventions of sustainable agriculture as indicated in the results framework and existing programmes / schemes of government implemented in the district in the cofinancing mode were also discussed in detail. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-IV.

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

Lighting of Lamp by Chief Guest (Hon'ble Minister & Guests)

Dignitaries at the Inaugural Session

(L to R) Sri Madhusudan Mishra, Chief Director, IMAGE, Odisha, Sri Tomio Shichiri, FAO Representative in India, Sri Suresh Kumar Vashishth, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Secretary,A&FE, Dr. Arun Kumar Sahoo, Hon'ble Minister, Agriculture & FE, Fisheries &ARD and Higher Education, Sri Prasanta Kumar Swain, Additional Secretary , Dept. of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, MoA&FW, GOI

FAOR, presenting a commemorative coin to Hon'ble Minister

Release of Green-Ag. Brochure
(L to R) Sri Tomio Shichiri, FAO Representative in India, Sri Suresh Kumar Vashishth, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Dr. Arun Kumar Sahoo, Hon'ble Minister, Agriculture & FE, Fisheries & ARD and Higher Education, Odisha, Sri Prasanta Kumar Swain, Additional Secretary , Dept. of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, MoA&FW, GoI, Sri Hemanta Kumar Panda, Director SC&WD, Odisha

Message by dignitaries during the Inception Workshop

Dr. Arun Kumar Sahoo, Hon'ble Minister, Agriculture & FE, Fisheries &ARD and Higher Education, Odisha

Sri Prasanta Kumar Swain, Additional Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, MoA&FW, GOI

Sri Suresh Kumar Vashishth, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Dept of A&FE

Sri Tomio Shichiri, FAO Representative in India

Dr Konda Reddy Chavva, AFAOR, India

Sri R.B Sinha, Senior Policy Advisor cum National Project Director, NPMU

Sri Hemanta Kumar Panda, Director SC&WD, Odisha

Sri Madhusudan Mishra, Chief Director, IMAGE, Odisha

Workshop Day 2

Photo:@ PD Watershed, Mbj, Odisha

Workshop Day 2

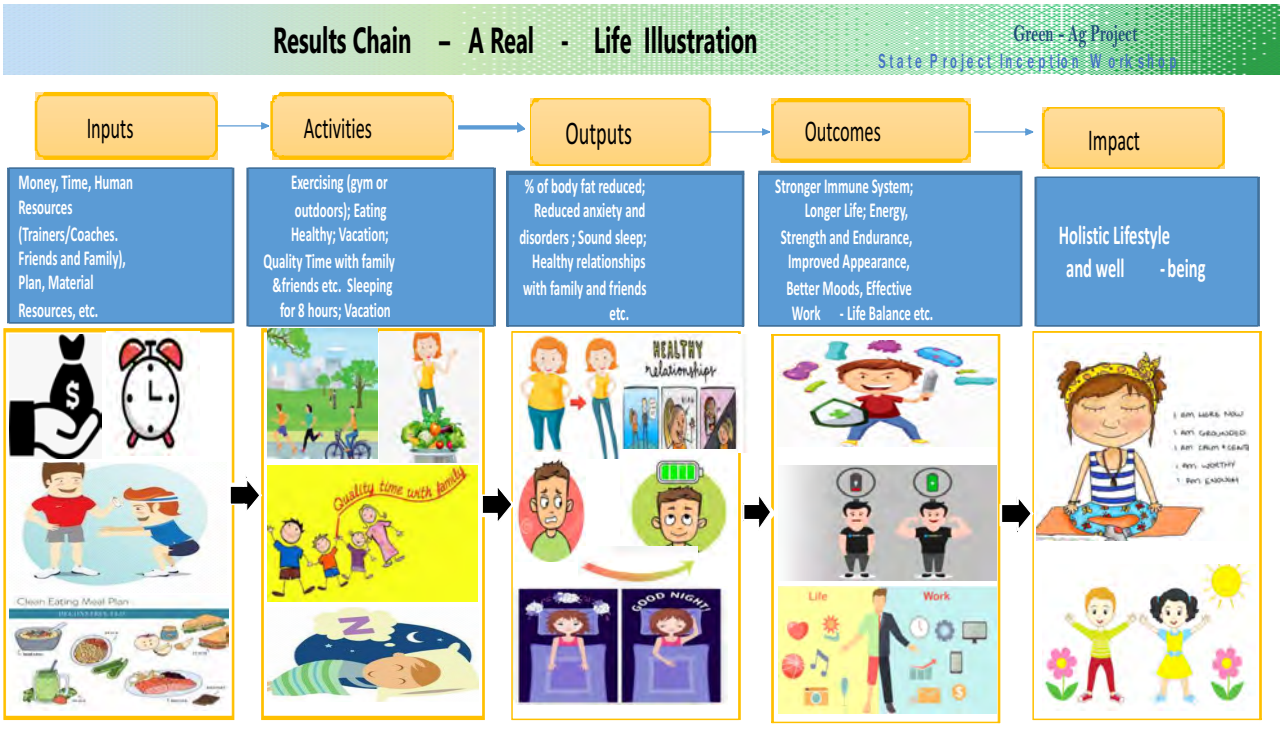
Technical Session

The first technical session of the second day started with a discussion on lessons learnt from the previous day. The participants were segregated into groups of two, following which they presented their views about the learnings and sought clarifications on the issues that were discussed in the previous day.

Session - I-Result Framework

Resource Person: Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva, Assistant FAO Representative, India

In this session Dr. Konda presented the Green-Ag results framework and the results framework matrix. Dr. Konda unpacked the various components, outputs and activities under Green-Ag Project to build an understanding to ensure better monitoring and tracking of progress. He initiated the presentation with a real-life illustration of the results chain outlining inputs-activities- outputs - outcomes and impact. The results framework matrix was discussed in detail with reference to indicators, baseline, targets and means of verification against various components of the project strategy. Additionally, various activities that are to be undertaken in two components of the Green-Ag project at the State, National and landscape levels were discussed. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-V.



Session - II-Natural Resource Management

Resource Person: Dr. Ajay Kumar Saxena, Landscape Assessment Specialist, NPMU

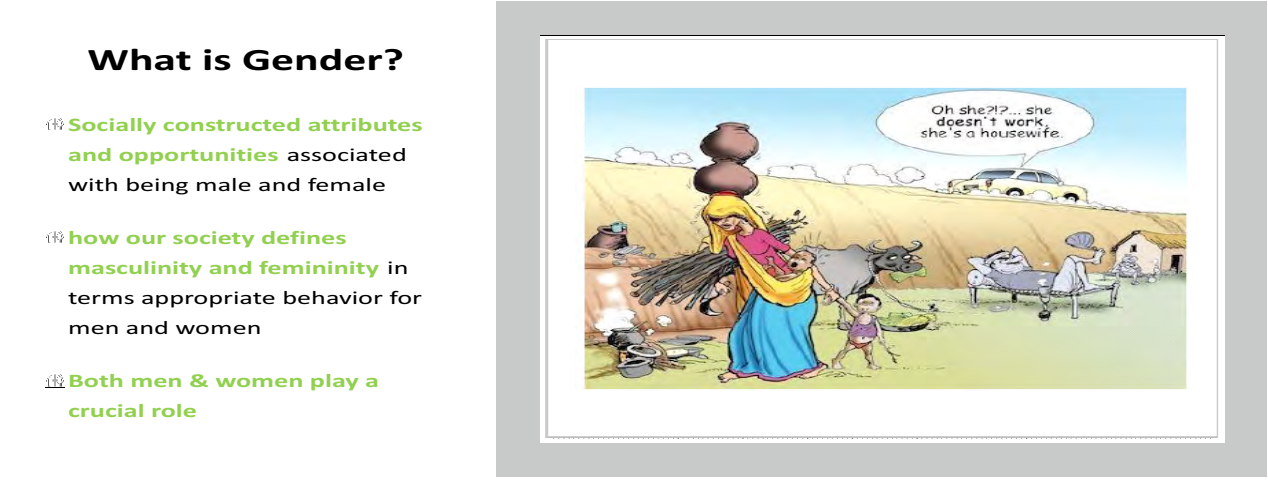
Dr. Saxena's presentation on Natural Resource Management highlighted the Natural resources of the landscape. It further provided information on land availability and use pattern, existing agro biodiversity in the landscape and the need for management of natural resources. The presentation

highlighted the various natural resources, rich faunal and floral diversity including topographical factors, the existence of various rivers and natural streams of the landscape. Additionally, his presentation underscored the need for community-based natural resource management practices for the reversal/minimization of the degradation process. The presentation also mentioned the alarming scenario where depletion of natural resources is on the fast track and the measures required for reversal of same through appropriate project interventions. During the presentation, the participants were encouraged to briefly deliberate on the convergence of existing government schemes and programmes of the Odisha Government to ensure better management of natural resources. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure - VI.

Session - III - Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion

Resource Person: Ms. Vardhani Ratnala, Communication and M&E Specialist, NPMU

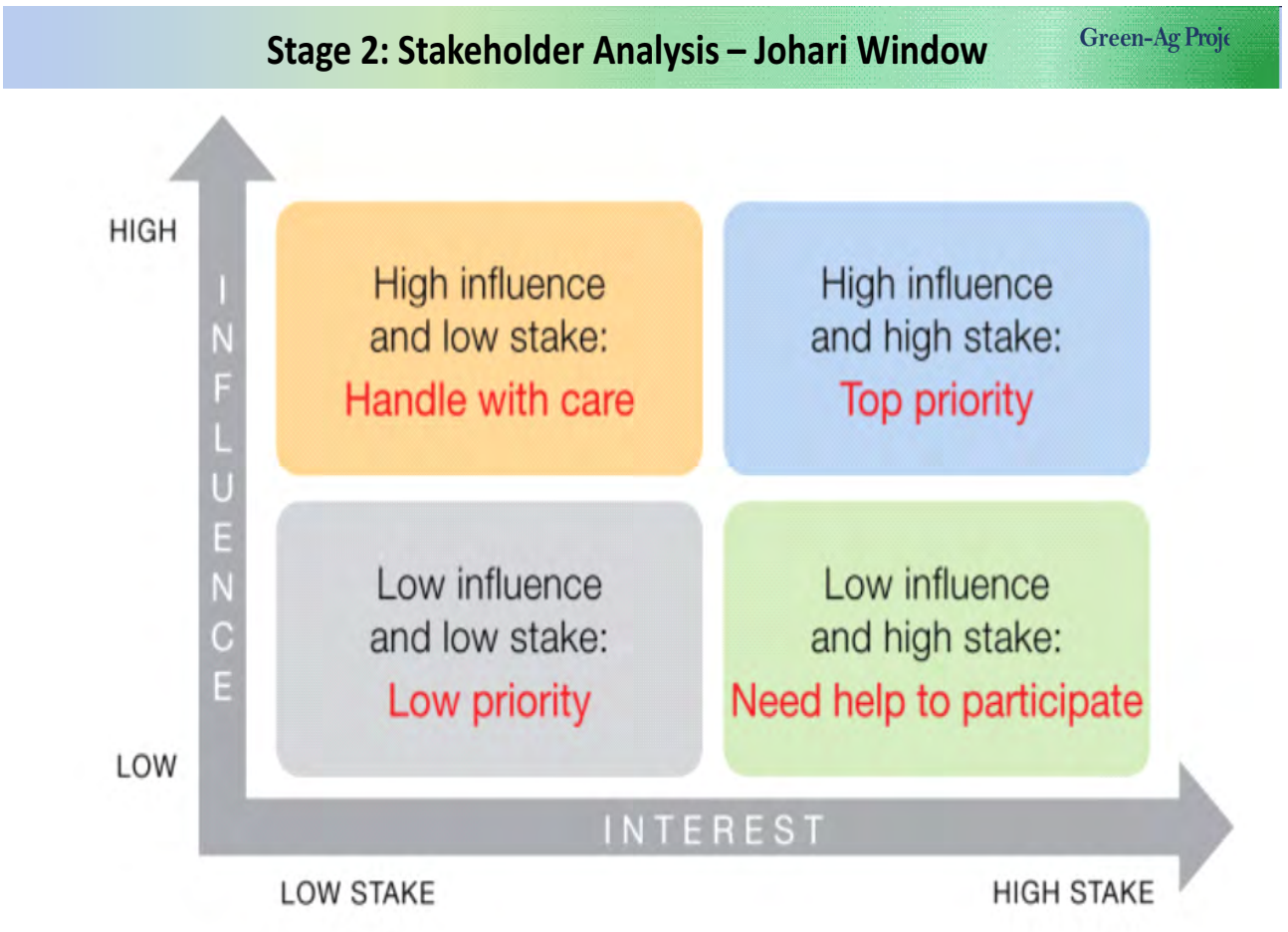
During the session, Ms. Ratnala presented the importance of gender mainstreaming and social inclusion in the project. The participants were engaged in group activities to facilitate the understanding of the concepts of gender. It was also emphasized that in rural areas women play a proactive role in contributing to various economic and social activities. However, this is not captured or accounted for or recognized adequately. The discussion also elaborated the need for equitable representation, participation and decision-making of women. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-VII.



Session - IV-Stakeholder Analysis & Engagement Plan

Resource Person: Ms. Sravani Avula, Assistant Project Officer, NPMU

Ms. Avula in her presentation adopted stories and visuals to explain the concept of stakeholders. The session elaborated on the key objectives of stakeholder engagement and processes of identifying stakeholders in the landscape. The session ended with developing a stakeholder engagement plan in the project landscape detailing the appropriate time for engagement, the method and tools of engaging various stakeholders. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-VIII.



Session - V-Communication Strategy

Resource Person: Ms. Vardhani Ratnala, Communication and M&E Specialist, NPMU

Ms. Ratnala in her presentation underlined the importance of clear and effective communication to highlight and disseminate the best practices, learning, outcomes and ongoing status of project implementation among different stakeholders. The presentation elaborated on the media of communication, steps to be followed, the target audience, messages and the timing of communication were discussed in detail. Additionally, the presentation discussed the activities, indicators and targets of communication and Dos & Don't Publication Workflow and State communication plan. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-IX.

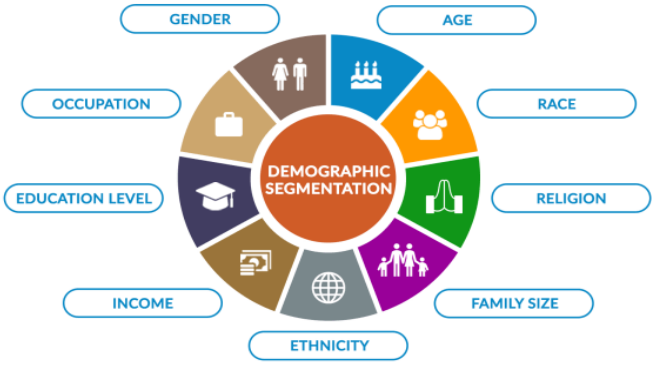
Remarks by the participants

- Development of appropriate communication strategy plan after prioritization of key issues and target audience through landscape assessment.
- Use of conventional media for generating awareness at the landscape level.
- Priority mode of communication - should be in local languages in places of gathering (local hat), during observation of different national and international days of relevance with respect to environment & agriculture.
- Processes to be followed for developing communication materials at the State level.

Audience

Whom to communicate with?

- **MoA&FW , MoEFCC , GEF, FAO**
- **Govt. officials** : National, state and district
- **Community members:** GP members, community groups, farmers, women, Scheduled Tribes
- **Media** : Print and broadcast
- **Others:** Civil society, academic/research institutions, Green -Ag project staff



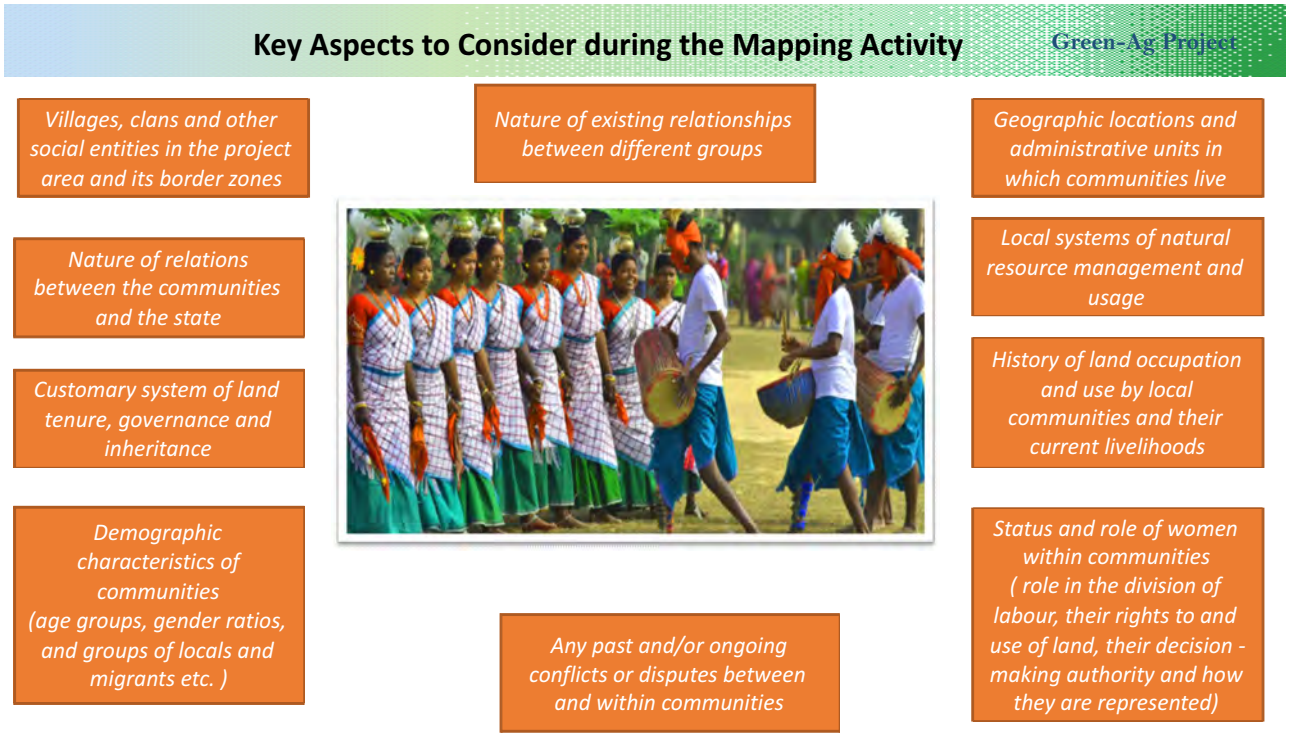
Session-VI - Community engagement strategy and Village Implementation Committees (VICs)

Resource Person: Ms. Sravani Avula, Assistant Project Officer, NPMU

The session dealt with the importance of seeking the consent of local communities in the project. The concept and relevance of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) especially in the context of the indigenous population in Mayurbhanj district was discussed. The presentation highlighted the different indigenous communities in Mayurbhanj district and explained the values attached by the indigenous people to nature, natural resources, habitation, traditional knowledge and values. The session highlighted the benefits of FPIC and the process of conducting FPIC in the State. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-X.

Remarks by the participants

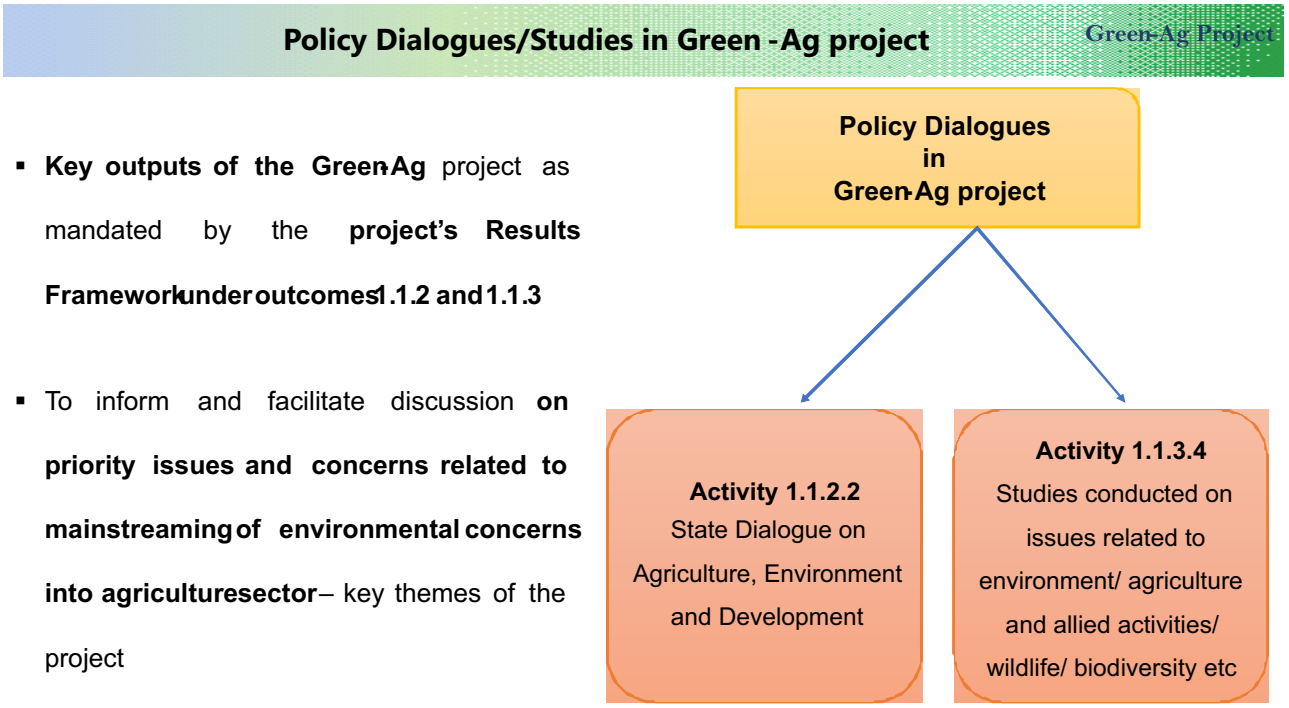
- How to make the community aware and sensible to project actions through universal acceptance of the project concepts and benefits?
- Approaches and institutional platforms to achieve free and prior consent at the community level for their better understanding and acceptance.
- The tools to be used in FPIC processes.
- Capacity building of CRPs to undertake the assignment in a more efficient manner.



Session - VII- Policy Dialogues

Resource Person: Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva, AFAOR, FAO-India

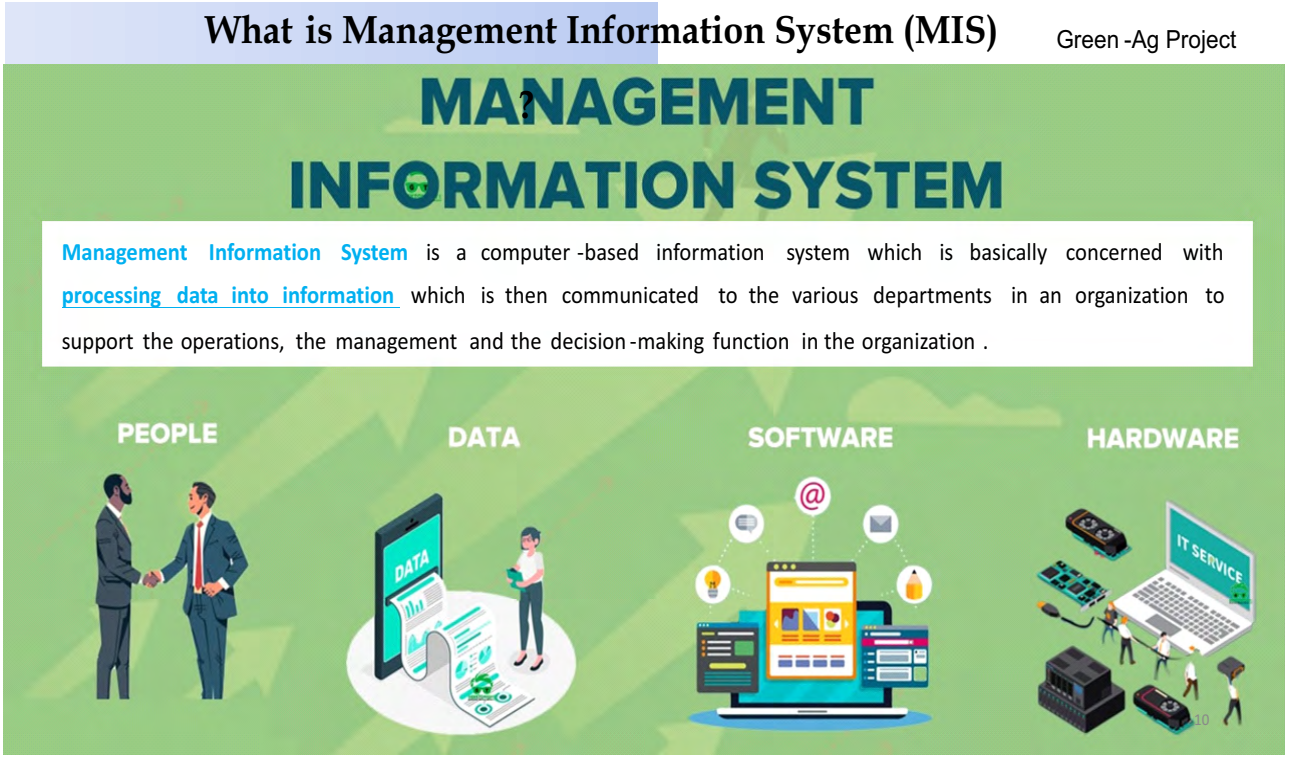
Dr. Konda elaborated on the importance of understanding the impact of existing policies and programmes applicable to the project landscape. The presentation dealt with the concept of Policy dialogues, the process of undertaking studies to identify policy gaps, evidence-based interactions, the participatory consultative process and the expected outcomes of policy dialogues. The presentation also discussed the selection of topics for State Policy Dialogues. Dr. Konda in his presentation reiterated the need to pay close attention to thematic areas relevant to project focal areas i.e. Biodiversity, Land Degradation, Climate Change Mitigation, Sustainable Forest Management and cross-cutting themes - Gender, Social Inclusion and technical Knowledge. The presentation outlined the specific steps to be adopted to finalise policy dialogues in a systematic manner. Initial desk analysis may be done at the team level or through internal discussions with subject specialists and once the topic is identified then experts/ resource persons/ or agencies may be roped in to develop the dialogue background note with rigorous analysis and research. The studies must be undertaken at the landscape level and various steps to select and execute the studies were also discussed. Further, the outcomes of the dialogue may be finalized through a formal workshop with policymakers and other stakeholders, policy experts while advocating for evidence-based policy inputs at the state and the national level relevant to the project goals. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure- XI.



Session - VIII- MIS and Online Accounting

Resource Person: Sri Sumanta Sahoo, Finance, M&E Specialist & Sri Abhishek Saini, Junior MIS Expert, NPMU

The presentation dealt with financial architecture, accounting system (Data entry), accounts records, uses and benefits of the Management Information System (MIS). Along with this, the MIS web portal and MIS data collection methodology were also discussed. During the discussion, it was emphasized to follow various circulars and orders of the Government of Odisha relating to financial rules for necessary financial procedures of the project. The formulation of the Annual Work Plan and Budget for the project were also elaborated on during the presentation. It was reiterated that each component-wise estimate along with proper justification for each head of the budget was to be prepared while formulating the budget. Additionally, the presentation reiterated that for online accounting supporting documents must be uploaded for each entry. The session ended with a demonstration of the online accounting entry involving SPMU and GLIU personnel. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-XII.



Remarks by the participants

- For all financial transactions, Odisha Government Financial Rules (OGFR) are to be followed.
- The interest accrued on project funds shall be reported to FAO and may be used for project activities after approval from FAO.
- Cash basis accounting is to be followed for incurring expenditures related to the project.
- An external auditor will be appointed for auditing purposes.

Workshop Day 3

Photo: @ PD Watershed, Mbj, Odisha

Workshop Day 3

The technical session of the third day began with the groups presenting their takeaways from the sessions of the second day.

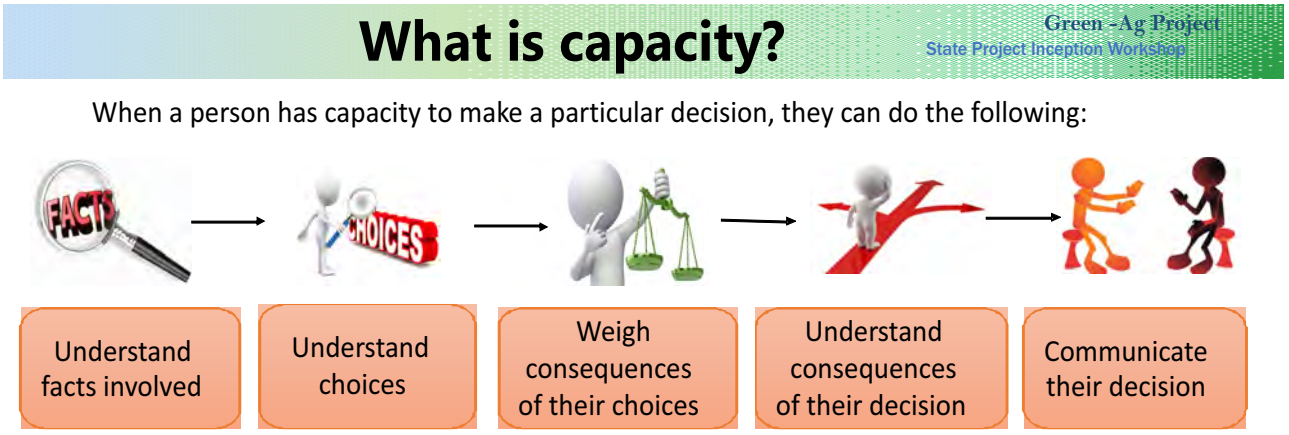
Remarks by the participants

- Process of identifying priority areas in the landscape.
- Creating public awareness and sensitization of various stakeholders about the project perspective through wall painting at prominent places in the landscape.
- Dissemination of project perspective and purpose through various communication strategies.
- Managing accounts under the project and coding vendors in the MIS portal.

Session - I-Capacity Enhancement

Resource Person : Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva, AFAOR, FAO-India

The presentation introduced capacity building 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 as well as wise to acknowledge and respect the indigenous knowledge in regards to the project interventions. Capacity development was broadly categorized into technical capacities and functional capacities. Following this, he gave an outline of each of the three dimensions (individual, organizational and enabling environment) in capacity development. The concept of Farmer Field School (FFS) and its importance in the project were discussed thoroughly. He also highlighted the FFS principles and Agro-ecosystem Analysis (AESA) in relation to crops and livestock. He then discussed the field schools on landscape governance, green value chains and its linkage to interventions around sustainable agriculture and livestock management. The importance of green value chains was also discussed as part of FFS for a better price realization of specific products that may be promoted in the landscape as part of the project. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-XIII.



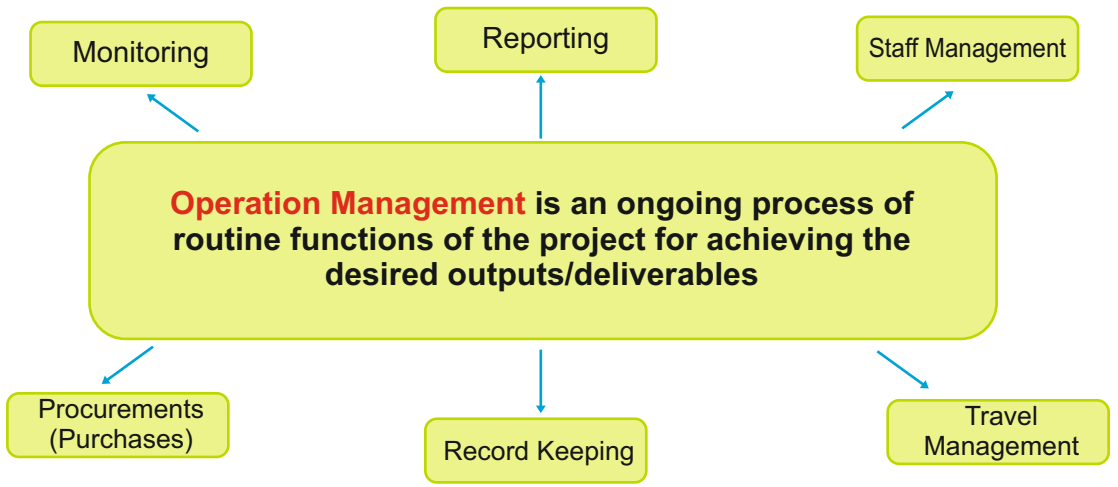
Remarks by the participants

- Soil testing is an important activity.
- Special interventions like promoting indigenous crops can be finalized after value chain assessment.

Session - II-Operations Management

Resource Person : Ms. Uma Balaji, Admin and Operations Officer, NPMU

This session impressed the participants with the importance of operation management for achieving desired deliverables in time-bound project operations. This session explained various elements relating to project operations like the execution of operational partner agreement, proper staff management, travel management, working as per the Annual Work Plan Budget, Procurement, Monitoring, and Reporting. The role of the Operational Partner in devising various travel rules, procurement processes for smooth execution of the project was discussed in detail. Procurement is a very important aspect of project management. Broadly, apart from expendable and non-expendable procurements, the project team will need to recruit Human Resource as well. All such procurements and its book keeping are to in accordance with the State Government rules/regulations/ instructions. Stock management post procurement was also explained. Process of preparing Annual Work Plan & Budget and approval at various levels like SSC and NPMC and fund transfer mechanism from FAO to operational partner were discussed in detail during the session. Ms. Balaji reiterated that major deviations in the budget will need to be approved by SSC and NPMC. The project monitoring mechanism which includes field visits by FAO/OP, midterm evaluation and periodical audits were touched upon during the presentation. The detailed presentation is enclosed as Annexure-XIV.



Remarks by the participants

- If the state requires additional procurement of items then it should be placed before the State Steering Committee for approval.
- Deviation of any budget head within a 10% margin may be approved as permissible in the case of special cases.
- All the procurement may be made as per the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) portal guideline & Odisha General Financial Rules (OGFR) confirming government procurement policy and norms.

Valedictory Session

The State Inception workshop concluded with a message from Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva, AFAOR, FAO-India, Sri. R.B Sinha, National Project Director, NPMU and Sri. Hemanta Kumar Panda, Director, Soil Conservation and Watershed Development. It was suggested to the participating Nodal Officers and the project team to work closely on various issues to spearhead the project in an effective manner. The participating Nodal Officers from various departments also expressed their appreciation for the learnings they had from various thematic discussions during the three days workshop. There was a suggestion to meet frequently in the future to work in a collective approach to accomplish the convergence approach through proper interdepartmental coordination. Sri. Sailendra Narayan Naik, Joint Director, Soil Conservation and Watershed Development while delivering the vote of thanks expressed his sincere gratitude to NPMU/FAO team, Director SC&WD and SPMU/GLIU teams for organising the inception workshop.

Exposure Visit

After concluding the third-day technical session of the State Inception Workshop the National Project Management Unit (NPMU) led by the Director of Soil Conservation and Watershed Development and the Odisha project team visited the Dhenkanal District for exposure to various soil and water conservation activities. The team visited Harekrishnapur Village of Dhenkanal District where they had direct the on-field experience of farm ponds and integrated agricultural activities to improve the livelihood of people.The farming system includes vegetable cultivation, livestock rearing, pisciculture, and apiculture is an integrated approach where one system is complementing the other. The field visit was very much interactive and was an excellent learning opportunity for the participants.

Snapshots of field visit to Dhenkanal District

Annexure XV

Participant list of State Inception Workshop, Green-Ag Project, Odisha

Day-1: 26th October 2021 **Venue: Auditorium, Krushi Bhawan**

Sl	Name	Designation	Department/Address
1	Dr. Arun Kumar Sahoo	Hon'ble Minister	Agriculture & FE, Fisheries &ARD and Higher Education, Odisha
2	Mr. Prashant Kumar Swain	Additional Secretary	Dept. of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, MoA&FW, GOI
3	Mr. Suresh Kumar Vashishth, IAS	Commissioner-cum-Secretary	Dept. of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Odisha
4	Mr. Madhusudan Mishra	Chief Director, IAMGE, Odisha	IMAGE, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
5	Mr. Hemanta Kumar Panda	Director,SC&WD cum State Nodal Officer, Green Ag. Project	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
6	Mr. Rajini Kumar	Chairman	State Biodiversity Board, Odisha
7	Smt. Lily Kumari Kundu,	Addl. Secretary OAS (SAG)	Women & Child Development Department, Govt. of Odisha
8	Mr. Pabitra Kumar Behera	Joint Director	Department of Fisheries & ARD, Govt. of Odisha
9	Mr. Sukant Kumar Subudhi	Dy. Director	Directorate of Horticulture, Govt. of Odisha
10	Mr. Trilochan Mohanty	Deputy Secretary	Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, Govt. of Odisha
11	Mr.Satchidananda Swain	ADSC	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
12	Mr. Jyotiranjan Mishra	ADSC	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
13	Mr. JatirajSamantaray	Asst. Executive Engineer	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
14	Mr. S.N Naik	Joint Director	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
15	Mr. S.K Khatua	Joint Director	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
16	Dr. M. Muthukumar, IAS	Director, Agriculture	Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Odisha
17	Dr. G.K Tripathy	Joint Director, VOTI	Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services
18	Mr. Ambika Prasad Dash	Dy. Secretary, OLM	Department of Mission Shakti, Govt. of Odisha
19	Ms. Ankita Mishra	ASCO	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha

Sl	Name	Designation	Department/Address
20	Dr. K.K Rout	Dean, Agriculture, OUAT	OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
21	Mr. Brajabandhu Panda	Dy. Director	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
22	Mr. Bhabani Shankar Bhuyan	PRO to Minister	Office of the Hon'ble Minister, Agriculture
23	Mr. Tirjak Mohanty	Asst. Executive Engineer	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
24	Mr. Rama Chandra Jena	Addl. Secretary	Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Govt. of Odisha
25	Mr. Biswa Mohan Ray	Special Secretary	Department of Fisheries & ARD, Govt. of Odisha
26	Mr. Gangadhar Nayak	Addl. Secretary	Department of Fisheries & ARD, Govt. of Odisha
27	Mr. Chakradhar Mishra	A.D.S.C	Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Govt. of Odisha
28	Mr. Braja Kishore Lenka	Joint Director of Agriculture (F&S)	Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Govt. of Odisha
29	Dr. PritaginiArukha	Manager, Livestock	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
30	Mr. Shankarshan Mallik	Asst. Executive Engineer	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
31	Mr. Pradeepraj Kart	Forest Official	Department of Forest Environment and Climate Change, Govt. of Odisha
32	Mr. S.K Bohidar	Assistant Director, Horticulture	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
33	Mr. Nagendra Kumar Mohanta	ADA	Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Govt. of Odisha
34	Mr. Siba Narayan Singh	BAO	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
35	Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sahu	AHO, Member, Research Wing	Office of the Hon'ble Minister, Agriculture
36	Ms. Manisha Rout	ASCO	Minister's Research Wing Cell
37	Mr. KanhuCharan Mallick	Joint Secretary	Department of Steel & Mines, Govt. of Odisha
38	Mr. Sridhar Nayak	Addl. Secretary	Rural Development Department, Govt. of Odisha
39	Dr. Sangram Keshari Pattanaik	Asst. Director, Agriculture	Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Govt. of Odisha
40	Mr. Niranjan Sahu	Asst. Executive Engineer	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
41	Mr. Prakash Chandra Mohanty	Executive Engineer	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
42	Dr. Basant Kumar Sahu	Director, IMAGE	IMAGE, Odisha

Sl	Name	Designation	Department/Address
43	Mr. Kalicharan Behera	Dy. Director, IMAGE	IMAGE, Odisha
44	Mr. Bhabani Shankar Kalo	PD, Watersheds, Mayurbhanj	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
45	Mr. Tomio Shichiri	FAO Representative in India	FAO India
46	Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva	Assistant FAO Representative	FAO India
47	Mr. R.B Sinha	National Project Director	FAO India
48	Ms. Sravani Avula	Assistant Project Officer	FAO India
49	Mr. Sumanta Kumar Sahoo	Finance, M&E Specialist	FAO India
50	Dr. Ajay Kumar Saxena	Landscape Assessment Specialist	FAO India
51	Ms. Vardhani Ratnala	Communication Specialist	FAO India
52	Dr. Divya Shah	NRM & Biodiversity Specialist	FAO India
53	Mr. Abhishek Saini	Junior MIS Expert	FAO India
54	Mr. Ashok Kumar Nayak	Rural Livelihood & Community Institution Expert	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
55	Mr. Suvendu Sekhar Patra	Gender & Social Inclusion Expert	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
56	Mr. Satyabrata Dey	MIS Expert	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
57	Mr. Sabyasachi Mishra	Budget & Finance Officer	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
58	Mr. S.K Ashik	Office Assistant	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
59	Mr. Sukant Kumar Samal	State Technical Coordinator	SPMU, Bhubaneswar
60	Ms. Silla Pattanayak	Communication Officer	SPMU, Bhubaneswar
61	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Satpathy	Admin & Operations Officer	SPMU, Bhubaneswar
62	Ms. Sonalina Jena	Office Assistant	SPMU, Bhubaneswar

DAY-2: 27th October 2021 **Venue: IMAGE, Bhubaneswar**

Sl	Name of the Participant	Designation	Department/Address
1	Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva	Assistant FAO Representative	FAO India
2	Mr. R. B. Sinha	National Project Director	FAO India
3	Ms. Sravani Avula	Assistant Project Officer	FAO India
4	Mr. Sumanta Kumar Sahoo	Finance, M&E Specialist	FAO India
5	Dr. Ajay Kumar Saxena	Landscape Assessment Specialist	FAO India
6	Ms. Vardhani Ratnala	Communication and M&E Specialist	FAO India
7	Ms. Divya Shah	NRM & Biodiversity Specialist	FAO India
8	Mr. Abhishek Saini	Junior MIS Expert	FAO India
9	Ms. Uma Balaji	Admin & Operations Officer	FAO India
10	Mr. Hemanta Kumar Panda	Director cum State Nodal Officer, Green Ag. Project	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
11	Mr. Braja Kishore Lenka	Joint Director of Agriculture (F&S)	Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Govt. of Odisha
12	Mr. Pabitra Kumar Behera	Joint Director	Department of Fisheries & ARD, Govt. of Odisha
13	Mr. Brajabandhu Panda	Dy. Director	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
14	Mr. Shankarshan Mallik	Asst. Executive Engineer	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
15	Smt. Lily Kumari Kundu, OAS (SAG)	Addl. Secretary	Women & Child Development Department, Govt. of Odisha
16	Mr. Sukant Kumar Subudhi	Dy. Director	Directorate of Horticulture, Govt. of Odisha
17	Mr. Sailendra Narayan Naik	Joint Director	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
18	Mr. Manoj Kumar Pani	VAS, VOTI	Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services
19	Mr. Niranjan Sahu	Asst. Executive Engineer	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
20	Mr. Prakash Chandra Mohanty	Executive Engineer	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
21	Mr. NabakishoreParida	Livelihood Expert, Mission Shakti	Department of Mission Shakti, Govt. of Odisha
22	Mr. KanhuCharan Mallick	Joint Secretary	Department of Steel & Mines, Govt. of Odisha

Sl	Name of the Participant	Designation	Department/Address
23	Mr. Jatiraj Samantaray	Asst. Executive Engineer	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
24	Dr. Basant Kumar Sahu	Director, IMAGE	IMAGE, Odisha
25	Mr. Kalicharan Behera	Dy. Director, IMAGE, Bhubaneswar	IMAGE, Odisha
26	Ms. Amrita Priyambada	Asst. Director, IMAGE	IMAGE, Odisha
27	Mr. Bhabani Shankar Kalo	PD, Watersheds, Mayurbhanj	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
28	Mr. TrilochanParida	Resident Coordinator	FAO, GEF-7, Odisha
29	Mr. Ashok Kumar Nayak	Rural Livelihood & Community Institution Expert	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
30	Mr. Suvendu Sekhar Patra	Gender & Social Inclusion Expert	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
31	Mr. Satyabrata Dey	MIS Expert	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
32	Mr. Sabyasachi Mishra	Budget & Finance Officer	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
33	Mr. S.K Ashik	Office Assistant	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
34	Mr. Sukant Kumar Samal	State Technical Coordinator	SPMU, Bhubaneswar
35	Ms. Silla Pattanayak	Communication Officer	SPMU, Bhubaneswar
36	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Satpathy	Admin & Operations Officer	SPMU, Bhubaneswar
37	Ms. Sonalina Jena	Office Assistant	SPMU, Bhubaneswar

DAY-3: 28th October 2021 **Venue: IMAGE, Bhubaneswar**

Sl	Name of the Participant	Designation	Department/Address
1	Dr. Konda Reddy Chavva	Assistant FAO Representative	FAO India
2	Mr. R.B Sinha	National Project Director	FAO India
3	Ms. Sravani Avula	Assistant Project Officer	FAO India
4	Mr. Sumanta Kumar Sahoo	Finance, M&E Specialist	FAO India
5	Dr. Ajay Kumar Saxena	Landscape Assessment Specialist	FAO India
6	Ms. Vardhani Ratnala	Communication and M&E Specialist	FAO India
7	Ms. Divya Shah	NRM & Biodiversity Specialist	FAO India
8	Mr. Abhishek Saini	Junior MIS Expert	FAO India
9	Ms. Uma Balaji	Admin & Operations Officer	FAO India
10	Mr. Hemanta Kumar Panda	Director cum State Nodal Officer, Green Ag. Project	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
11	Mr. Braja Kishore Lenka	Joint Director of Agriculture (F&S)	Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Govt. of Odisha
12	Mr. Pabitra Kumar Behera	Joint Director	Department of Fisheries & ARD, Govt. of Odisha
13	Mr. Brajabandhu Panda	Dy. Director	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
14	Mr. Shankarshan Mallik	Asst. Executive Engineer	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
15	Smt. Lily Kumari Kundu, OAS (SAG)	Addl. Secretary	Women & Child Development Department, Govt. of Odisha
16	Mr. Sukant Kumar Subudhi	Dy. Director	Directorate of Horticulture, Govt. of Odisha
17	Mr. Sailendra Narayan Naik	Joint Director	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
18	Mr. G.K Tripathy	Joint Director, VOTI	Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services
19	Mr. Niranjan Sahu	Asst. Executive Engineer	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
20	Mr. Prakash Chandra Mohanty	Executive Engineer	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
21	Mr. KanhuCharan Mallick	Joint Secretary	Department of Steel & Mines, Govt. of Odisha
22	Mr. Jatiraj Samantaray	Asst. Executive Engineer	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha

Sl	Name of the Participant	Designation	Department/Address
23	Mr. Kalicharan Behera	Dy. Director, IMAGE, Bhubaneswar	IMAGE, Odisha
24	Mr. Bhabani Shankar Kalo	PD, Watersheds, Mayurbhanj	Directorate of Soil Conservation & WD, Govt. of Odisha
25	Mr. TrilochanParida	Resident Coordinator	FAO, GEF-7, Odisha
26	Mr. Ashok Kumar Nayak	Rural Livelihood & Community Institution Expert	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
27	Mr. Suvendu Sekhar Patra	Gender & Social Inclusion Expert	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
28	Mr. Satyabrata Dey	MIS Expert	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
29	Mr. Sabyasachi Mishra	Budget & Finance Officer	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
30	Mr. S.K Ashik	Office Assistant	GLIU, Mayurbhanj
31	Mr. Sukant Kumar Samal	State Technical Coordinator	SPMU, Bhubaneswar
32	Ms. Silla Pattanayak	Communication Officer	SPMU, Bhubaneswar
33	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Satpathy	Admin & Operations Officer	SPMU, Bhubaneswar
34	Ms. Sonalina Jena	Office Assistant	SPMU, Bhubaneswar

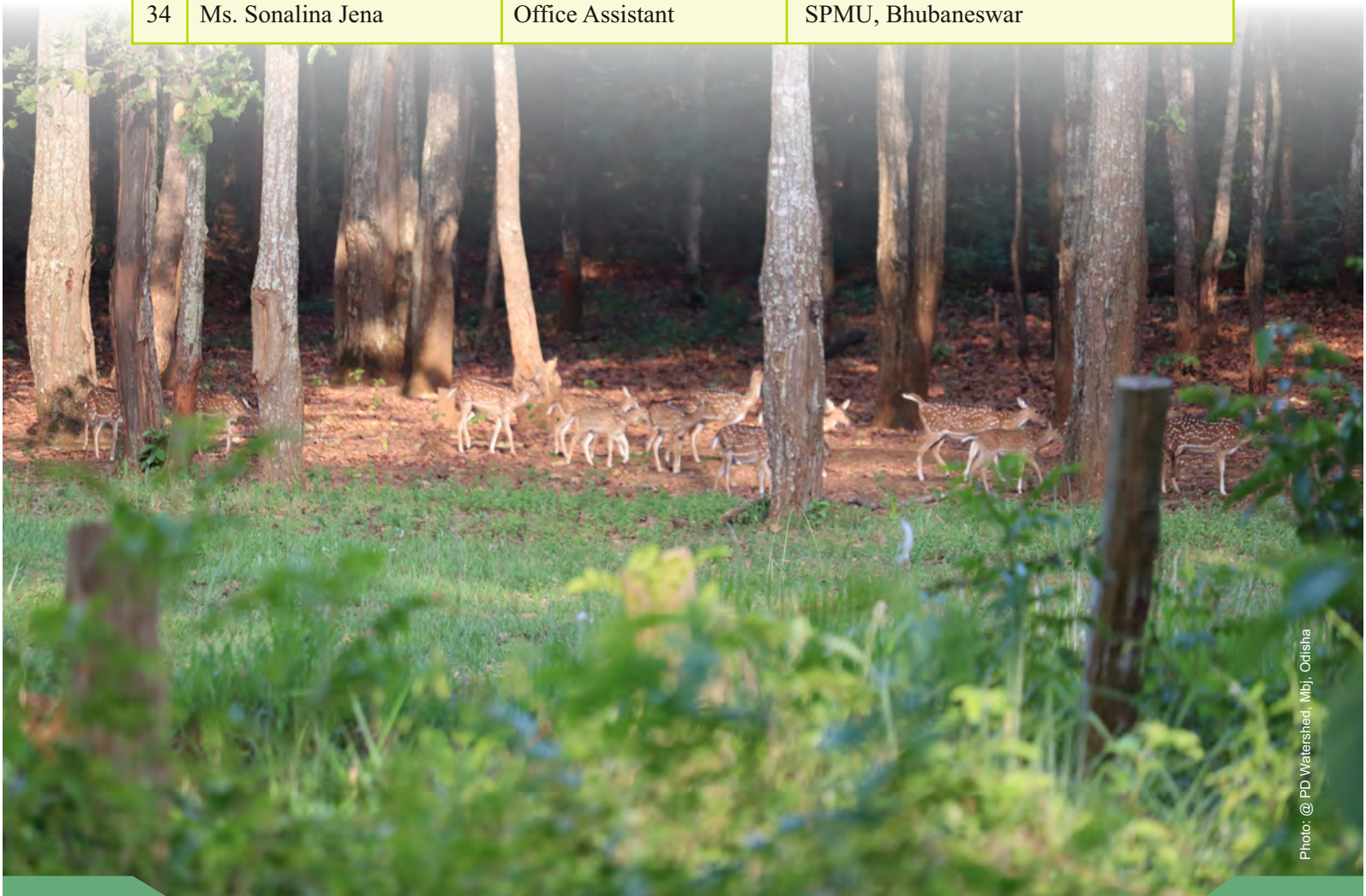


Photo: @ PD Watershed, Mbj, Odisha

Annexure XVI

State Inception Workshop Programme Schedule
"Green-Ag: Transforming Indian

Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes"

Date: 26th October 2021
Venue: Krushi Bhawan Auditorium, Bhubaneswar

Inaugural Session

Time	Programme
9.30 - 10.15 hrs	Registration of Participants.
10.15 hrs	Arrival of Chief Guest, Dr Arun Ku Sahoo, Hon'ble Minister, Agriculture & FE, Fisheries & ARD and Higher Education, Odisha
10.15 -10.20 hrs	Lighting of Lamps
10.20 -10.25 hrs	Welcome of guests by State Directorate
10.25 -10.30 hrs	Welcome address by Sri H K Panda, Director, Soil Conservation and Watershed Development Cum Nodal Officer Green Ag. Project, Odisha
10.30 -11.00 hrs	Project Overview including implementation Architecture : By Sri Konda Chavva Reddy, Asst FAO Representative in India
11.00 -11.10 hrs	Address by Sri TomioShichiri, FAO Representative in India,
11.10 - 11.15 hrs	Address By Sri Suresh Ku Vashisth, IAS Commissioner Cum Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment, Odisha
11.15 -11.20 hrs	Address By Sri Prashant Ku Swain, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, MoA&FW, GoI,
11.20 -11.25 hrs	Launching of Brochure on Green Ag. Project, Odisha By Hon'ble Chief Guest
11.25 -11.35 hrs	Inaugural Address By Hon'ble Chief Guest, Dr Arun Ku Sahoo, Honbl'e Minister, Agriculture & FE, Fisheries & ARD and Higher Education, Odisha
11.35 -11.40 hrs	Vote of Thanks by Sri Madhusudan Mishra, Chief Director, IMAGE, Odisha

Workshop Day-1

Technical Session
Programme Schedule

Time	Programme
9.30 - 12.00 hrs	Inaugural Session
12.00 - 12.30 hrs	Tea break
12.30 - 13.30 hrs	Landscape and collaborative Planning by Mr. R.B. Sinha (Project Director), NPMU
13.30 -14.15 hrs	Lunch Break
14.15 -15.00 hrs	Landscape Assessment by Mr. Konda Reddy, AFAOR
15.00 - 15.45 hrs	Livestock Management by Mr. R.B. Sinha (Project Director), NPMU
15.45- 16.00 hrs	Tea Break
16.00 - 16.45 hrs	Sustainable Agriculture by Ms. Divya Shah, NPMU
16.45 - 17.00 hrs	Q&A Session

Workshop Day-2

27th October 2021

Venue : IMAGE, Bhubaneswar

Time	Activity
09.30 -10.00 hrs	Most important lessons learnt yesterday and clarifications
10.00 - 10.45 hrs	Policy Dialogues by Mr. Konda Reddy, AFAOR
10.45 - 11.30 hrs	Natural Resource Management by Mr. Ajay Kumar Saxena, NPMU
11.30 - 11.45 hrs	Tea break
11.45 - 12.15 hrs	Gender Mainstreaming by Ms. VardhaniRatnala, NPMU
12.15 -13.15 hrs	Stakeholder Analysis by Ms. SravaniAvula, NPMU
13.15 -14.00 hrs	Lunch break
14.00 -14.30 hrs	Communication strategy by Ms. VardhaniRatnala, NPMU
14.30 -15.15 hrs	Community engagement strategy and VICs by Ms. SravaniAvula, NPMU
15.15 -16.30 hrs	Results Framework by Mr. Konda Reddy, AFAOR
16.30 -16.45 hrs	Tea break
16.45 -17.30 hrs	MIS and on-line Accounting by Mr. Sumanto Sahoo and Mr. Abhishek Saini, NPMU

Workshop Day – 3

Day-3- 28th October 2021

Venue : IMAGE, Bhubaneswar

Time	Activity
09.30 - 10.00 hrs	Most important lessons learnt yesterday and clarifications
10.00 - 11.00 hrs	Capacity Enhancement by Mr. Konda Reddy, AFAOR
11.00 -11.15 hrs	Tea break
11.15 -12.00 hrs	Procurement plan, monitoring and record management by Mr. Sumanto Sahoo and Ms. Uma Balaji, NPMU
12.00 -12.30 hrs	Valedictory session
12.30 - 13.15 hrs	Lunch break
13.15 - 18.30 hrs	Field Visit

Annexure XVII

Media Coverage Gallery

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THE PRAMEYA

Newspaper Name	Prameya	Page No.	14
Edition	Bhubaneswar	Date	27.10.2021

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Newspaper Name	Dharitri	Page No.	14
Edition	Bhubaneswar	Date	27.10.2021

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Swadhikar

Newspaper Name	Swadhikar	Page No.	08
Edition	Bhubaneswar	Date	27.10.2021

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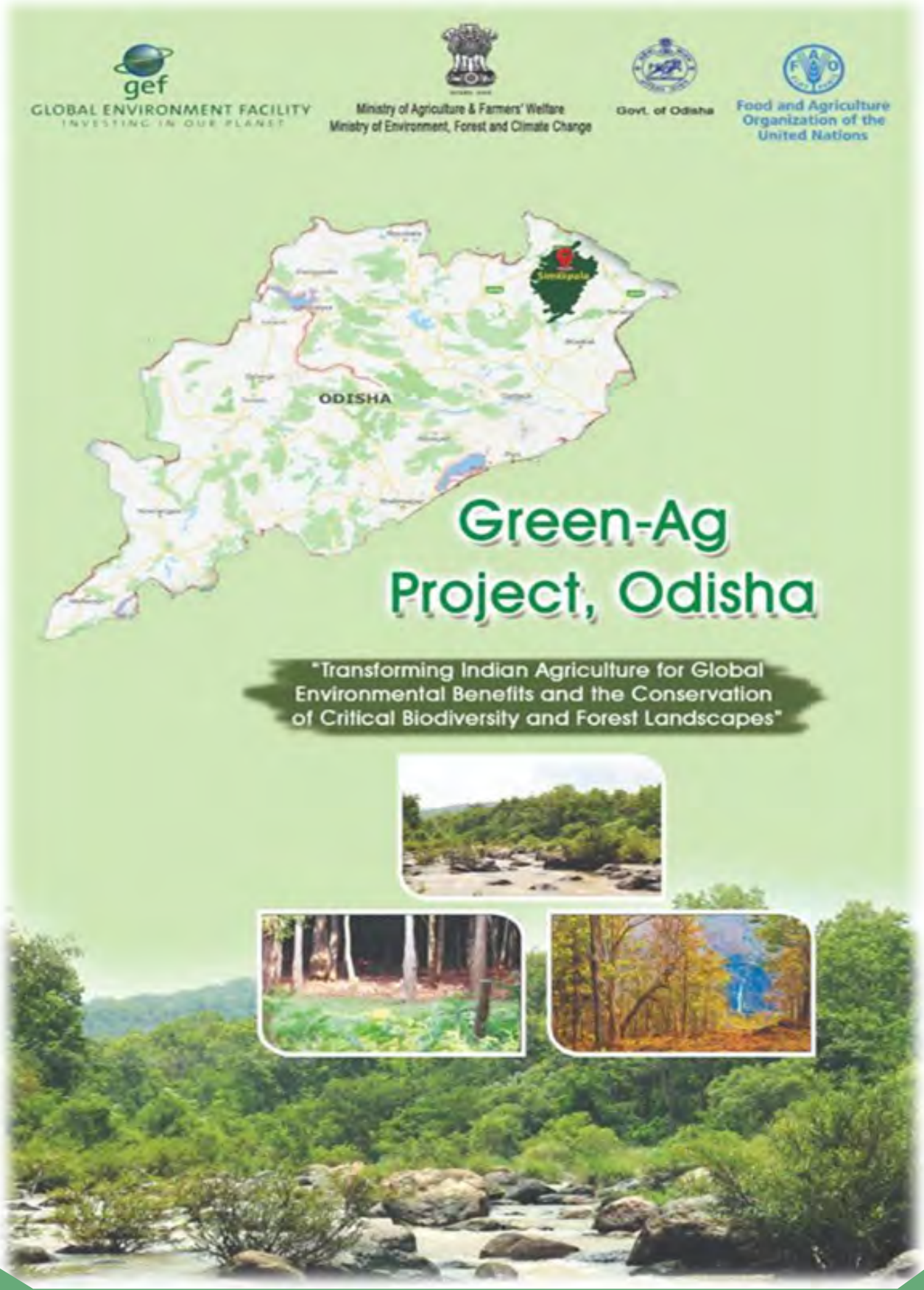
ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ହେବ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ

Annexure XVIII

IEC Gallery (Brochure, Banner & Standee)
Brochure on Green Ag. Project



Green-Ag Project, Odisha

Background

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) is the GEF Operational Focal Point and The Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, is the National Executing Agency. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is implementing the project under an agreement with DA&FW and is the designated GEF Implementing Agency for this project.

The project is being implemented in five landscapes that are a mix of conservation and production areas. In Odisha, the project is being implemented in Similipal Landscape.

Project Objective

Green-Ag's objective is to

- Ensure that farmers have the capacities and incentives tomaintain and/or adopt ecologically friendly agriculture and land use practices.
- Sustain agrobiodiversity and soil and water productivity and other ecosystem services
- Ensure sustainability of agricultural production and improve opportunities for rural livelihoods development

FACT FILE

FOCAL AREA: Multi-focal-Biodiversity (BD), Climate Change Mitigation (CCM), Land Degradation (LD) and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

GEF PROJECT GRANT:
USD 33.5 million

CO-FINANCING:
USD 868 million

TOTAL FINANCING:
USD 902 million

DURATION:
2019-2026

LOCATIONS: Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand

NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCIES: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare (MoA&FW), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and Five State Governments.

GEF AGENCY: FAO

FAO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

SO 2: Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive & sustainable

SO 3: Reduce Rural poverty

SO 4: Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) LINKAGES:
Goal 2 – Zero Hunger, Goal 5 – Gender equality, Goal 12-Sustainable Consumption and Production, Goal 13 – Climate Action and Goal 15 – Life on Land

Project Approach

Universal adoption of intensive agricultural practices are reducing ecosystem services across India and resulting in loss of agricultural biodiversity. Additionally, overgrazing by livestock is reducing available habitat for wild species and increasing rates of desertification and land degradation.

Green-Ag project primarily seeks to harmonize the priorities and investments between India's agricultural and environmental sectors to achieve Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) under four GEF focal areas – Biodiversity (BD), Land Degradation (LD), Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM).

The project adopts a **"bottom-up approach"** or **"grassroots to policy"** approach in its implementation.

- **At the field level**, the project's major thrust areas are promotion of :
  - agroecological approaches
  - sustainable land management practices
  - alternative climate-resilient livelihood options

- **At the policy and programme level**, Green-Ag project will:
  - establish multi-sectoral committees at district, State and National levels that would aid in planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities
  - facilitate dialogue and convergence between different departments and relevant stakeholders, including communities

The project is innovative, as it seeks to adopt multi-sectoral, innovative tools and approaches to landscape management, which is embedded in the project design and builds on existing institutional arrangements in the landscape.

ODISHA: Similipal Landscape

Odisha, on the eastern coast of India, is a state rich in mineral resources and culture. Green-Ag project is being implemented in Similipal Landscape of Mayurbhanj district in Odisha which has around 1,461 villages. The landscape covering 556 900 ha., is contiguous with the UNESCO recognized Simlipal Biosphere Reserve, and comprises of the Similipal Tiger Reserve, the Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary, and the Nato and Satkoshia Reserve Forests.

The landscape represents diverse tropical forests of India and the 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 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 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 and traditional ecological knowledge.

Key Issues and Threats in the Landscape

- Loss of agricultural biodiversity, viz. local 'indigenous' varieties, especially of rice, are being replaced by high yielding varieties.
- Deforestation due to human-induced activities like conversion of forestland for agriculture, construction of dams and mining activities.
- Forest fires by Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) collectors, smugglers, poachers and grazers are a major cause of soil erosion and degraded ground flora and fauna.

- Grazing by livestock in the protected area of Similipal Tiger Reserve has the potential to spread communicable livestock diseases to wildlife.
- Unsustainable use of natural resources by local communities, such as chopping of trees, hunting, poaching, overharvesting of medicinal plants and firewood from forests
- Increasing human wildlife conflict, especially between elephants and local communities.

Green-Ag project, Odisha

To address the above threats, Green-Ag project will work towards catalysing transformative change in India's agricultural sector by:

- managing human-biodiversity interface
- agro-ecological intensification
- sustainable land management through landscape approach and
- reducing pressures on high-conservation-value forests by addressing the drivers of deforestation.

In Odisha, the project is being implemented by the Directorate of Soil Conservation and Watershed Development, through the Operational Partner, IMAGE (Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension), Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment. To carry out the project interventions, at the state level, a State Project Management Unit (SPMU) and at the district level, a Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) have been established with sectoral experts.

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

For Information:

Website : www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in
Phone : 0674-2397522 (SPMU, Odisha)
06792-295083 (GLIU, Odisha)

Annexure: XIX

gef
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

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

Govt. of Odisha

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Green-Ag Project, Odisha

STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP

26th to 28th October 2021

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

"ବିଶ୍ୱ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାବରଣ ହିତସାଧନ, ମହତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା ଓ ବନ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଭାରତୀୟ କୃଷି ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ"

Venue: Krushi Bhawan, Bhubaneswar
Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Govt. Of Odisha

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

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

Govt. of Odisha

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Green-Ag Project, Odisha

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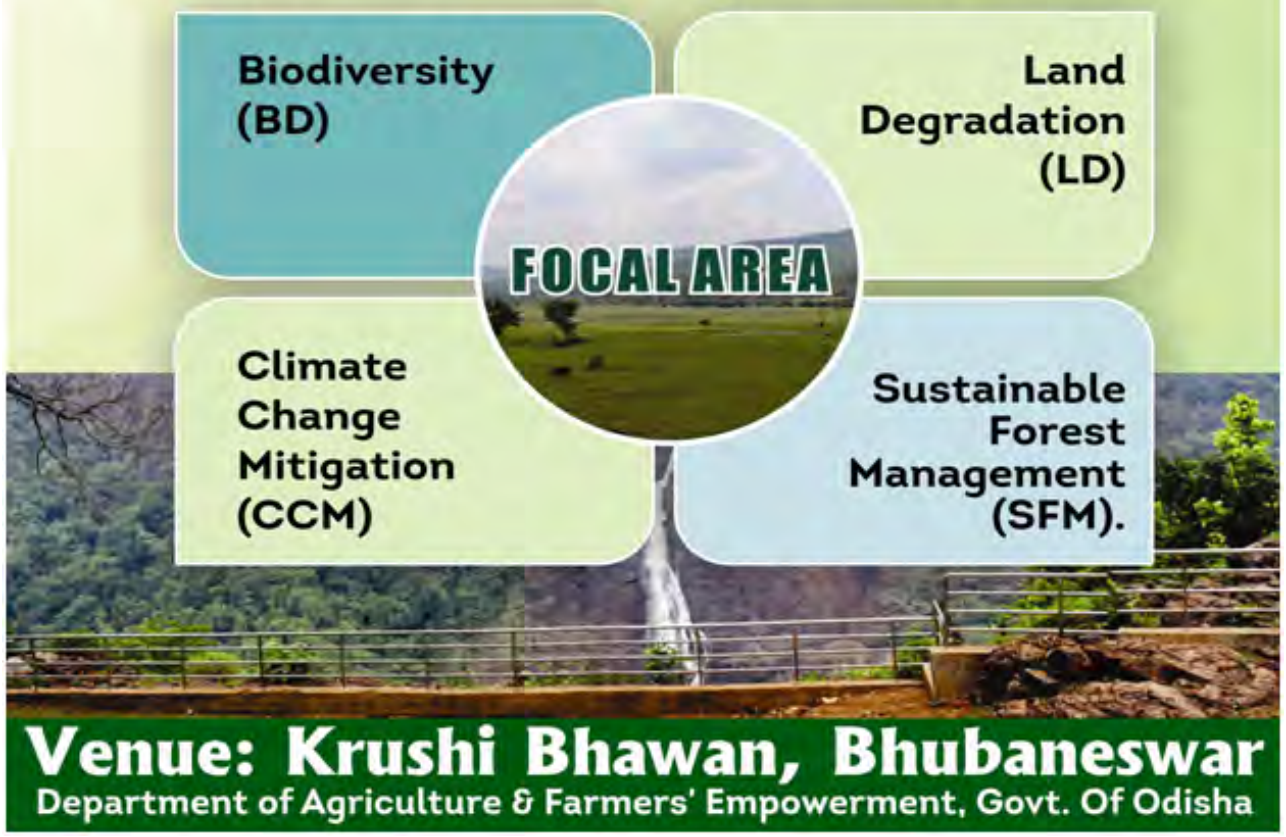


Venue: Krushi Bhawan, Bhubaneswar

Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Govt. Of Odisha

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

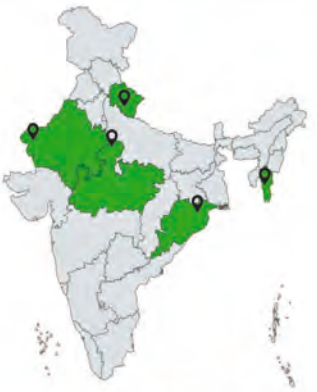
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government Of India

gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Annexure - I

Landscape, Landscape Approach & Planning

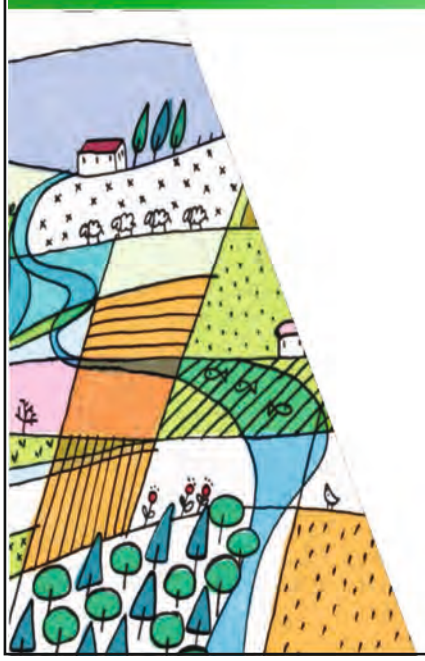
Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes



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?



Landscape Approach

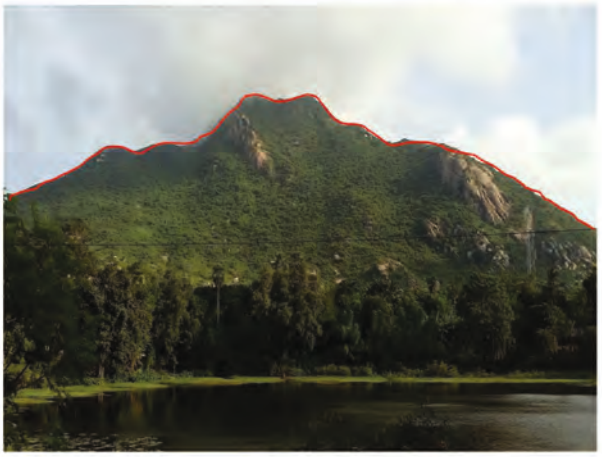
Landscapes

*All the **visible** features of an **area of land**, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal*

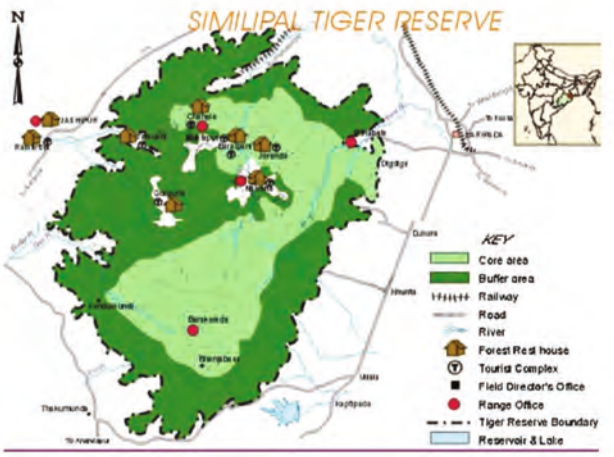
or

Everything you can see when you look across a large area of land

What are Landscapes? (I)



Space delineated by **physical boundary**



Space delineated by **administrative boundary**

What are landscapes? (II)

Natural landscape

Space delineated by land use or activity

Production landscape

Rural landscape

What is a landscape?

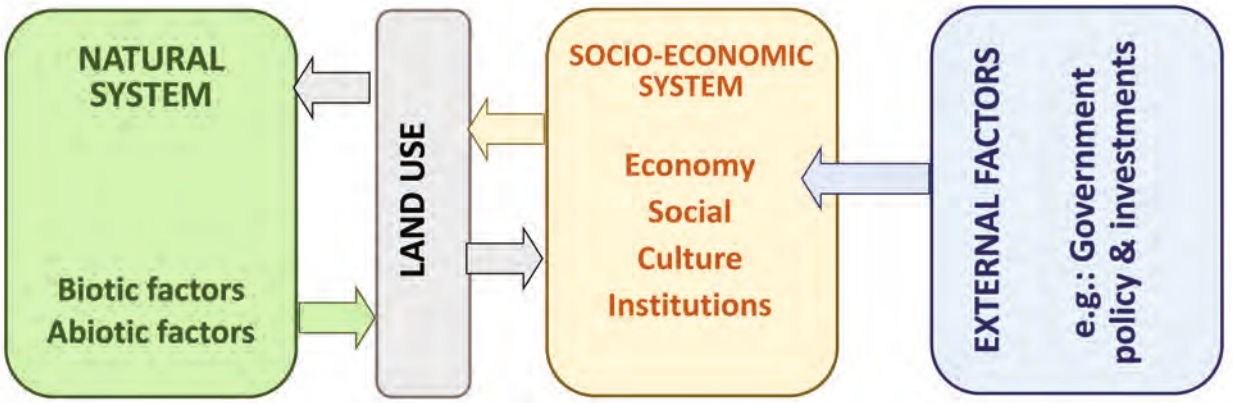
Green-Ag Project

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



Landscape approach: why is it important?

Green-Ag Project

Regulating services
Air quality
Water quality
Soil quality
Flood control
Pest and disease control
Pollination
...

Disservices from unsustainable practices

Habitat loss, Nutrients and other chemical runoff, Misuse of water, Overfishing/overgrazing/overharvesting, GHG emission

Provisioning services
Food, crops, livestock and fisheries
Trees, wood, energy
Fibers
Medicines
Water
...

Supporting services
Habitat for wild crop relatives
Habitat for associated and beneficial biodiversity (e.g., related to soil, pollination, pest control, etc.)
Soil formation
Nutrient cycle
...

Cultural services
Aesthetic landscapes
Cultural identity
Tourism
...

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.**

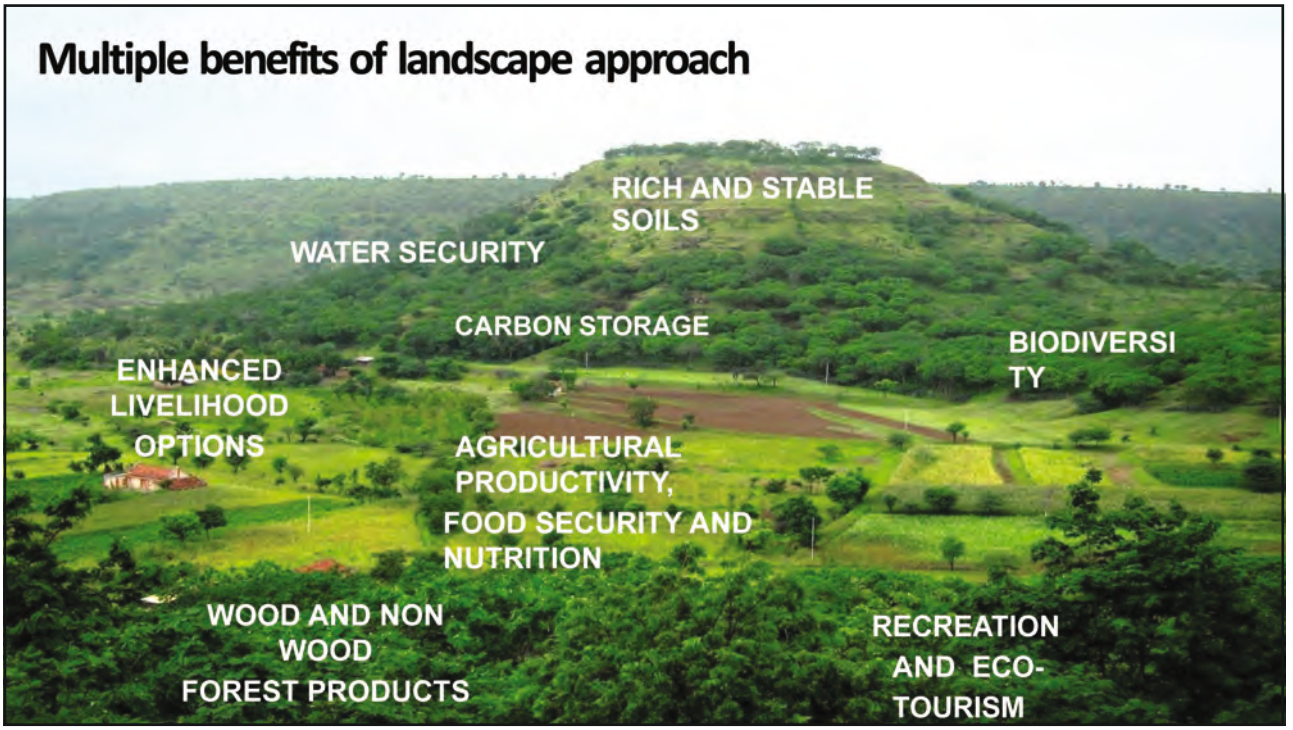
Implementing the landscape approach (I): integration and overcoming institutional boundaries

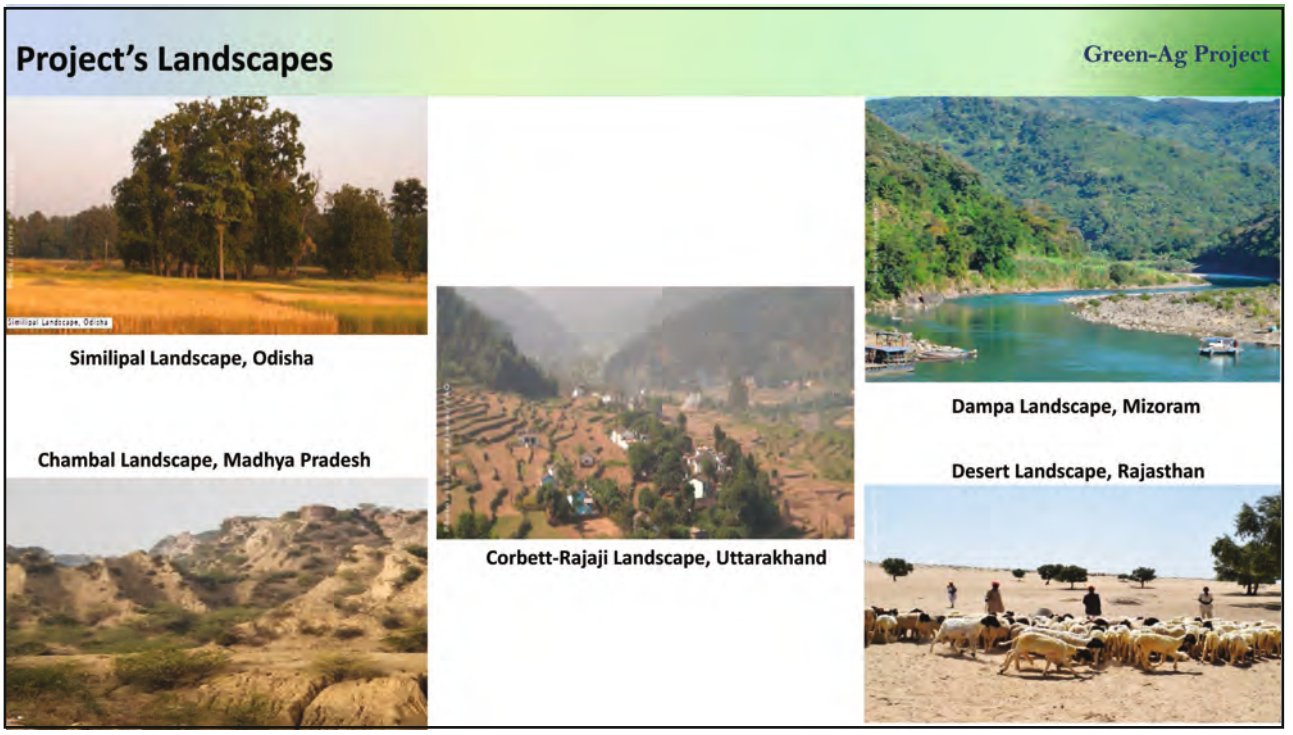
Green-Ag Project

Implementing the landscape approach (II)

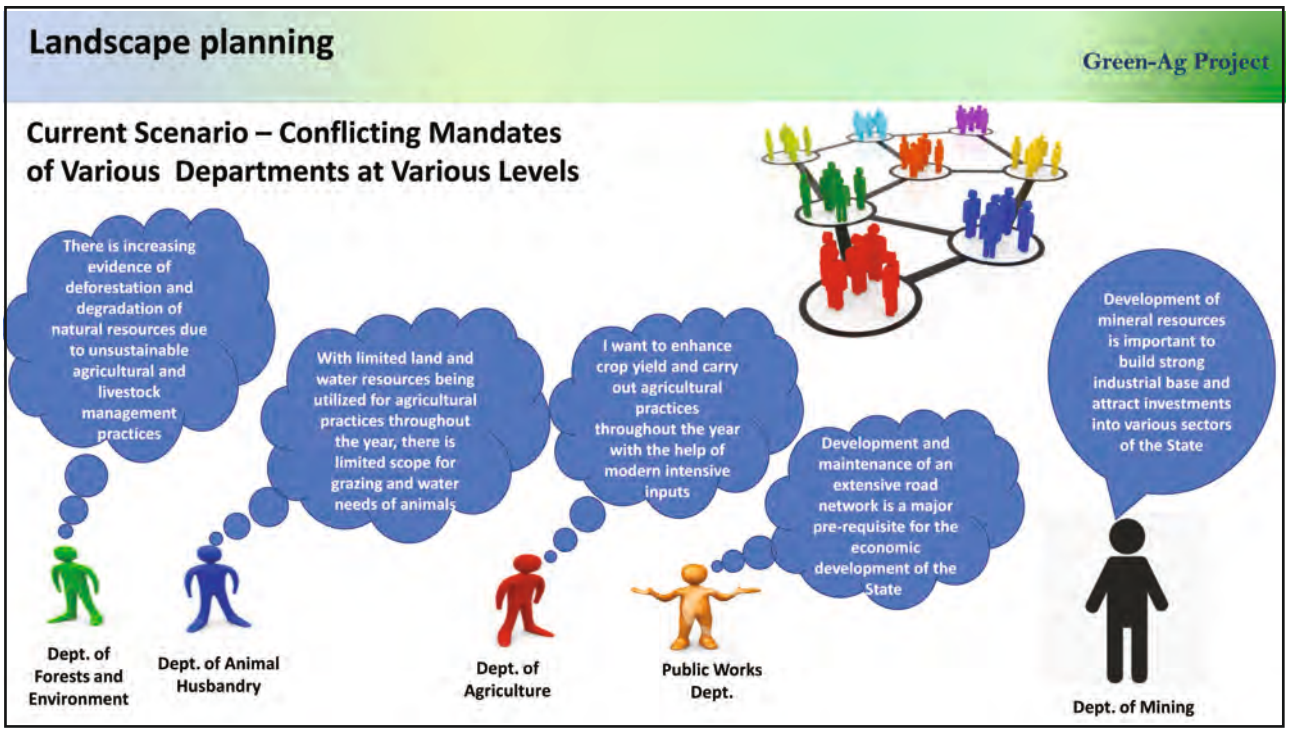
Green-Ag Project

- 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**

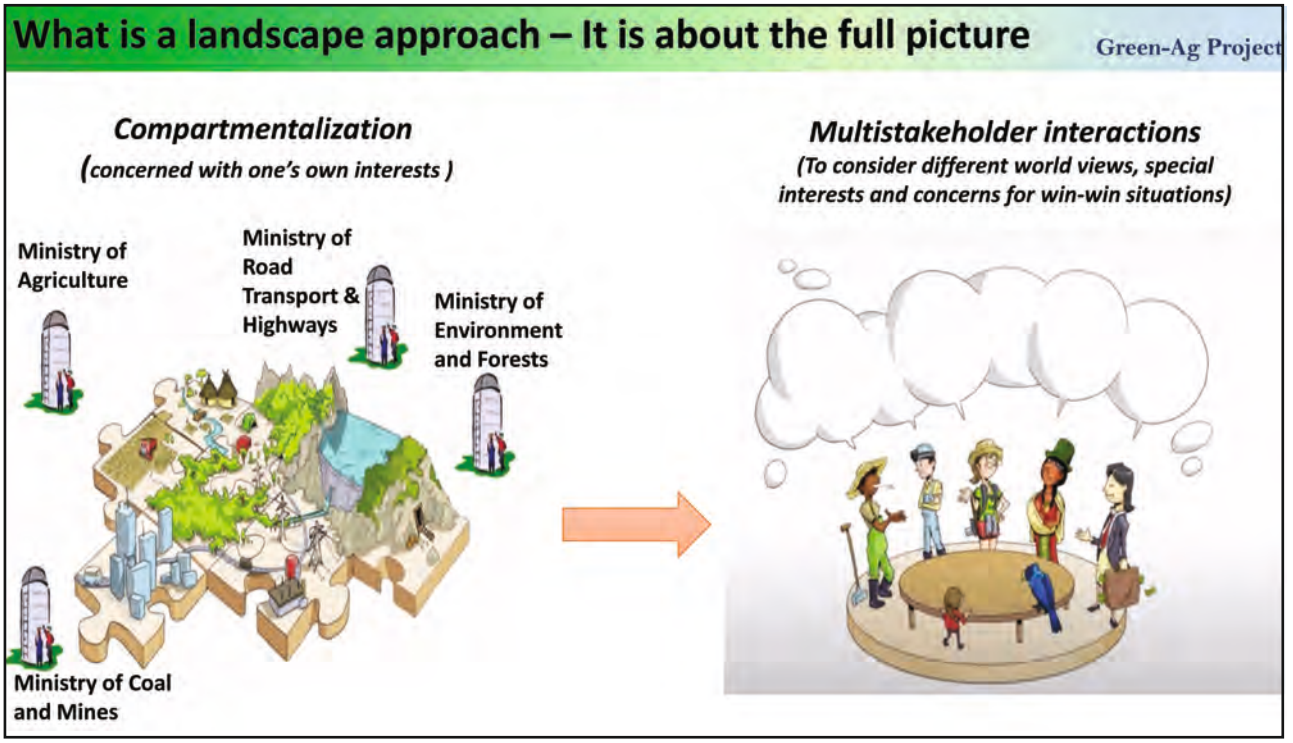

Multiple benefits of landscape approach
RICH AND STABLE SOILS
WATER SECURITY
CARBON STORAGE
BIODIVERSITY
ENHANCED LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY,
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
WOOD AND NON WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS
RECREATION AND ECO-TOURISM


Project's Landscapes
Green-Ag Project
Similipal Landscape, Odisha
Dampa Landscape, Mizoram
Chambal Landscape, Madhya Pradesh
Desert Landscape, Rajasthan
Corbett-Rajaji Landscape, Uttarakhand


Green-Ag Project
Landscape Planning


Landscape planning
Green-Ag Project
Current Scenario – Conflicting Mandates of Various Departments at Various Levels
There is increasing evidence of deforestation and degradation of natural resources due to unsustainable agricultural and livestock management practices
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
I want to enhance crop yield and carry out agricultural practices throughout the year with the help of modern intensive inputs
Development and maintenance of an extensive road network is a major pre-requisite for the economic development of the State
Development of mineral resources is important to build strong industrial base and attract investments into various sectors of the State
Dept. of Forests and Environment
Dept. of Animal Husbandry
Dept. of Agriculture
Public Works Dept.
Dept. of Mining


Current scenario
Green-Ag Project
Individual Mandate
Programmes/ Schemes/ Missions
Individual Guidelines
Resource allocation (No convergence)
Specific Targets (Phy. & Fin.)
Implementation
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)
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
Ministry of Environment and Forests
Ministry of Coal and Mines
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

- **h 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 prioritasation 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

Group Activity-

Prepare a Developmental plan for implementation in a village. Activities should be related to

- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Agroforestry
- Water harvesting, Soil and water conservation, Water-use efficiency
- Other livelihoods
- Forest and wildlife conservation
- Promotion of local agricultural crops/ breeds
- Equitable opportunities in participation and decision making for women and weaker sections

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 structuctres, 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			• 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			• 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			• 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			• 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-

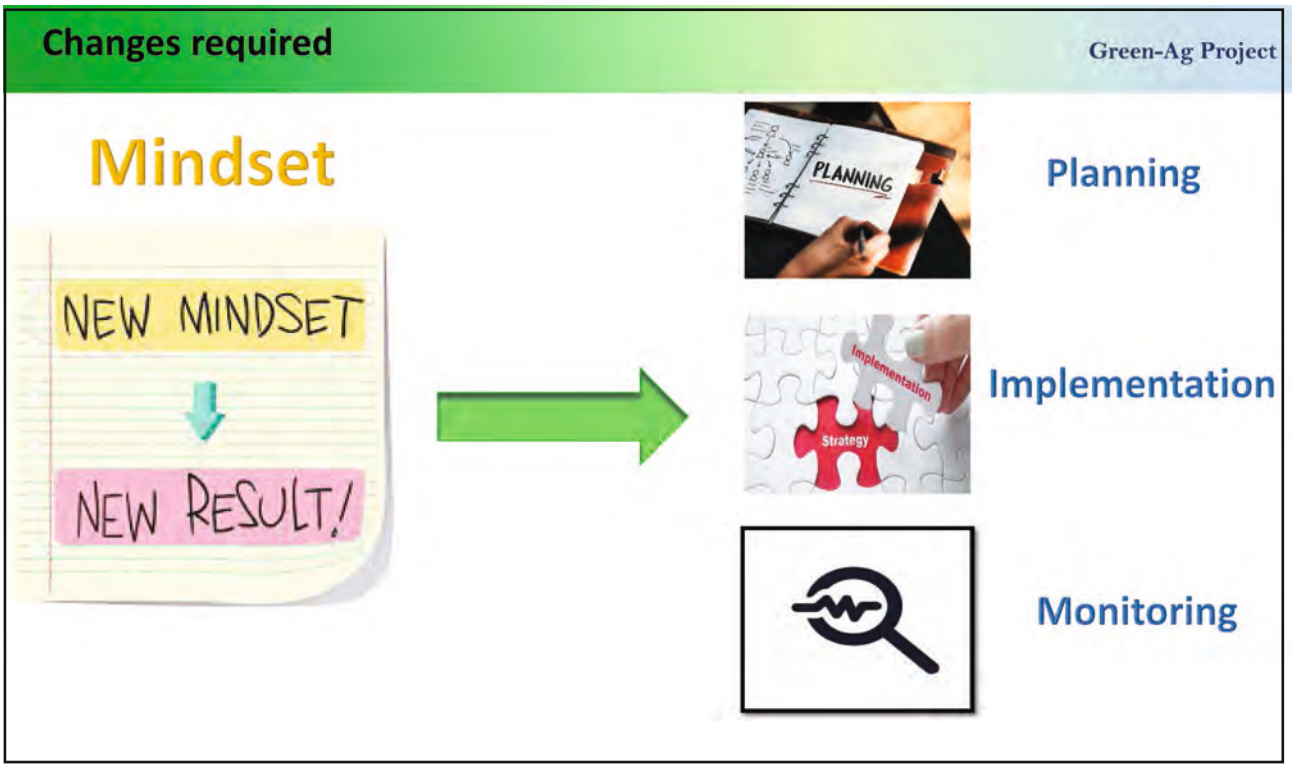
- **Long-term collaboration-**

i. Among different groups of land managers and

ii. Stakeholders

iii. To achieve their multiple objectives

iv. For win-win situation for all.


Changes required
Green-Ag Project
Mindset
NEW MINDSET
NEW RESULT!
PLANNING
Planning
Implementation
Strategy
Implementation
Monitoring


Thank You
Email : FAO-IN@fao.org

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

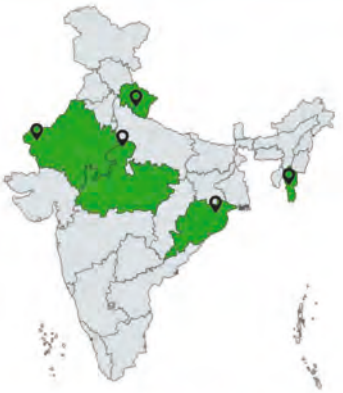
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Annexure - II

Landscape Assessment

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



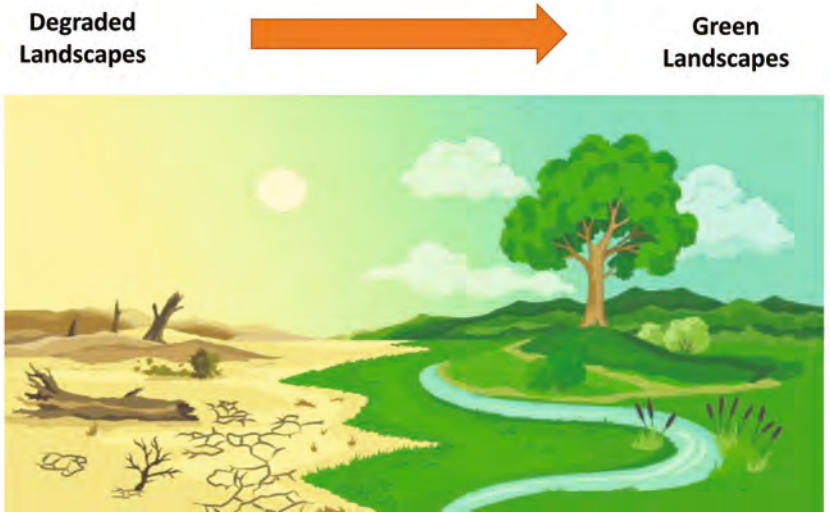
Flow of Presentation

Green-Ag Project

- Green-Ag approach- Holistic Project Landscapes
- Landscape assessment
- Key focus areas
- Rationale
- Develop understanding
- Landscape assessment framework
- Methods of Landscape assessment
- Budget
- Monitoring plan
- Identification of high priority areas
- Development of Green landscape management plan
- Implementation and Monitoring of Green landscape management plan

Green-Ag Approach

Green-Ag Project



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

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

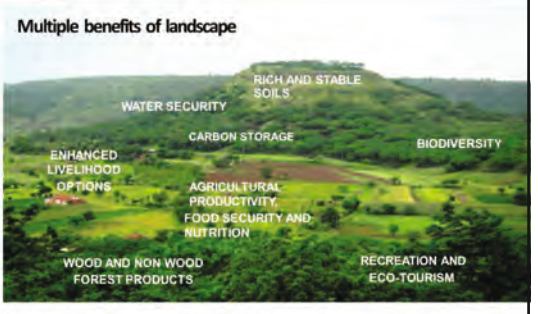
Landscape assessment seeks to:

- 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

Key thematic areas for Landscape Assessment

- Landscape characterisation
- Threats to landscape
- Stakeholder analysis
- Socio-economic assessment
- Institutional assessment
- Policy environment
- Supply and value chain analysis

Key methodologies for Landscape Assessment

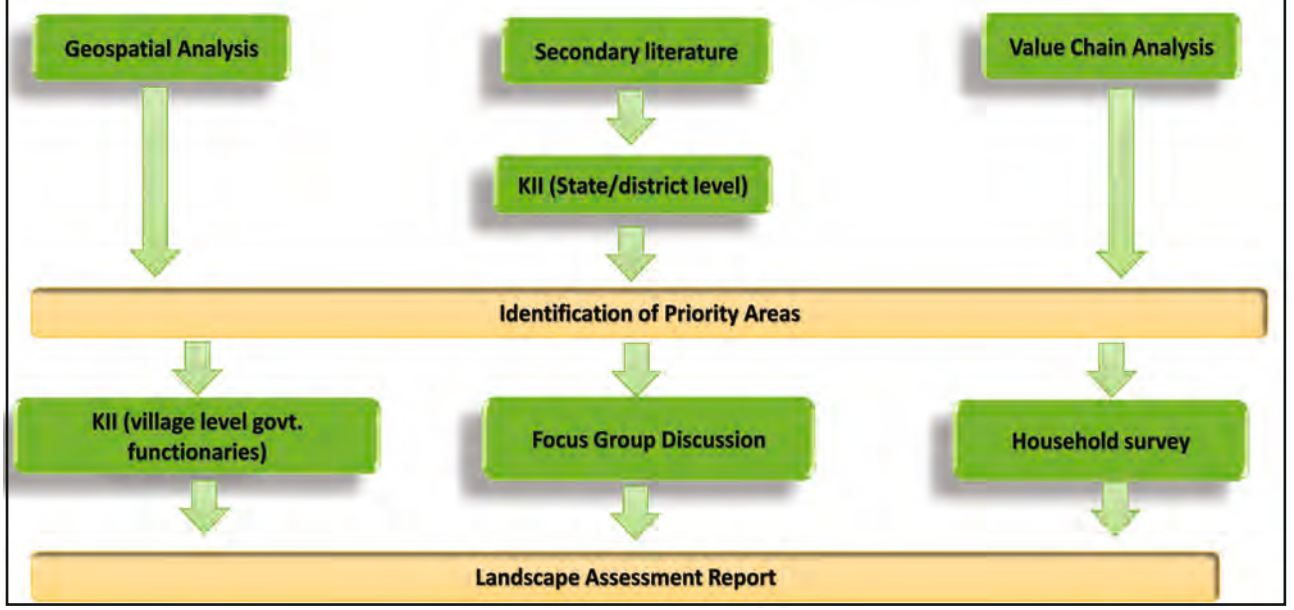
- **Geospatial Analysis** – Third Party/ SPMU
- **Secondary Literature** – SPMU & GLIU
- **Key Informant Interview** – SPMU & GLIU
- **Focus Group Discussion** – GLIU & CRP
- **Household Survey** – GLIU & CRP

Key results from Landscape Assessment

- Geography & topography,
- Land use and land change,
- Bio-physical environment,
- Climate,
- Threats and drivers of land use change,
- Stakeholder platforms,
- Socio-economic and demographic patterns,
- Livelihood options,
- Institutional mechanisms & governance structure,
- Policy & programme performance,
- Ongoing baseline investments
- Demand and supply mechanisms
- Challenges, strengths & opportunities

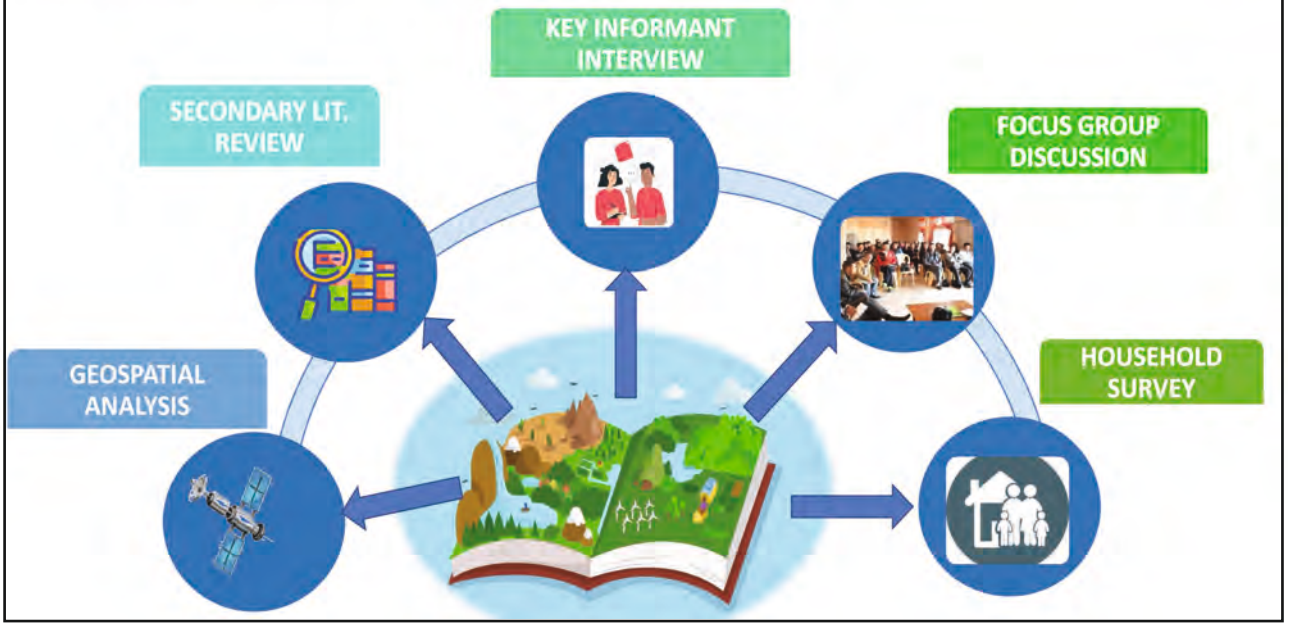
Process Flow of Landscape Assessment

Green-Ag Project



Landscape Assessment Methods

Green-Ag Project

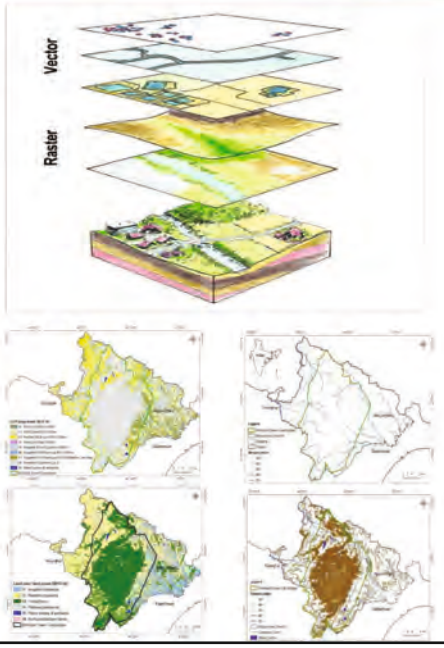


Geospatial Analysis

Green-Ag Project

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

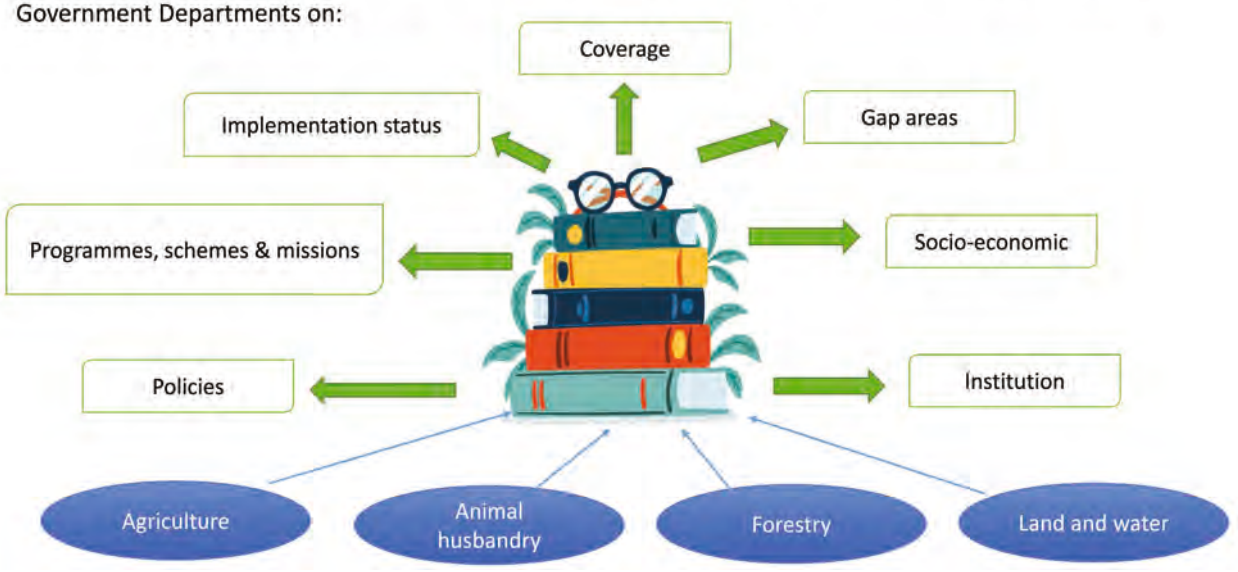
- **meteorological** conditions
- **land cover** and **land use change**
- **terrain** characteristics
- **water** bodies
- **forest** cover
- **cropping** patterns
- **population** density



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 Informants

- State level officials
- District level officials
- Village level functionaries

Key elements of Key Informant Interview (KII)

- 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:

- **Agronomic practices**
- **Environmental aspects**
- **Social interactions**
- **Economic aspects**
- **Governance**

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-I1 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-I1 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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

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

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Annexure - III

LIVESTOCK PRESENTATION

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

Green-Ag Project

Contents

Odisha Livestock Scenario

Green-Ag Project

Details	Population (2012) (Lacs)	Population (2019) (Lacs)	% 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

Odisha 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%

Source : Livestock Census – 2019 and 2012

Odisha Livestock Scenario

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

Cattle Breeds of Odisha

Green-Ag Project

S.NO	Name	Districts
1.	Binjharpuri	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, Mayurbhanj
5.	Red Sindhi	Bhadrak, Ganjam, Mayurbhanj
6.	Jersey Crossbred	Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj, Rayagada, Sambalpur
7.	Holstein Friesian Crossbred	Bhadrak, Debagarh, Koraput, Rayagada, Sambalpur

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

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 Malkanagiri district viz. Mathili, Khariput, Chitrakunda, Korukunda, Kalimela and Podia 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

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

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 **386.19 thousand MT in 2010-11** to **816.46 thousand MT in 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, rivers/canals and swamps/lakes.
- **Crab Production**
  - Significant rise in crab production from **3.37 thousand MT in 2010-11** to **4.93 thousand MT in 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., **21.7% and 26.5%.**

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

Green-Ag Project

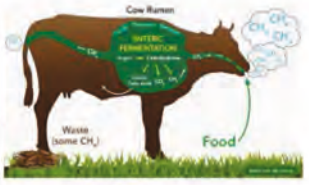
Contents

1. Livestock scenario in Odisha
2. **Major focus areas under livestock sector**
3. Odisha Livestock Sector and its challenges
4. Livestock related Activities and Targets in Results Framework

Role of livestock sector

Green-Ag Project

Biodiversity



GHG emissions

Gender Roles

LULC

One Health

Role of Livestock Sector

Green-Ag Project

Economic factors		• Farm incomes • Livelihoods • Value chains
Environmental Factors		• Traditional breeds improvement, promotion through value chain, Sustainable livestock management • Disease management, monitoring and reporting • Land use and land conversions
Social factors		• **Gender roles** • **Household nutrition** • **Resource ownership and access** • **Support institutions**

Economic Factors

Green-Ag Project

Green-Ag Project

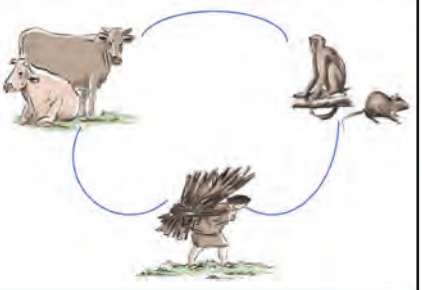
Contents

1. Livestock sector and its importance
2. Major focus areas
3. Challenges and Intervention Architecture in livestock Sector in Odisha
4. Livestock related Activities and Targets in Results Framework

Major Challenges to Livestock Sector

Green-Ag Project

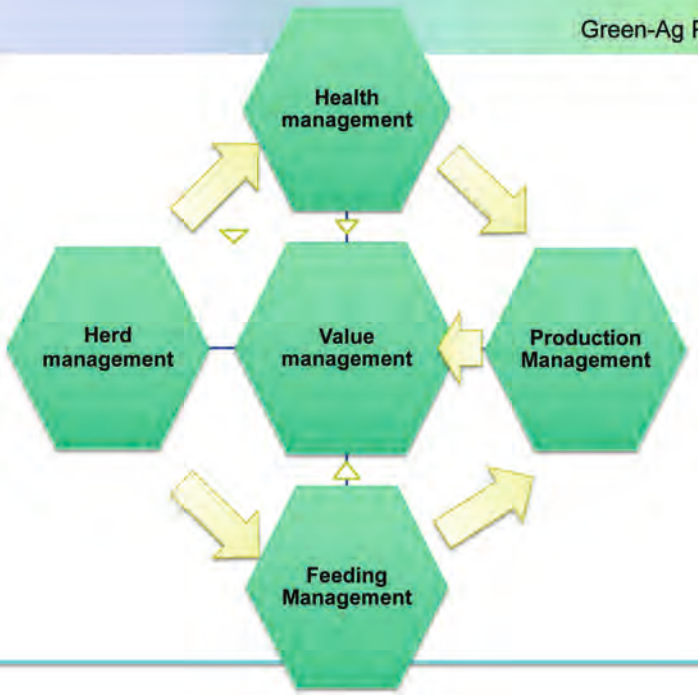
- Livestock hunting / raids by wild animals especially leopards
- Disease transmission – Food and Mouth Disease
- Lack of progeny bull, mineral deficiency, shortage of green fodder and sterility affecting the bovine in realizing potential yield.
- Indiscriminate/inbreeding due to unavailability of true 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 diary products



Livestock intervention architecture

5 components of the framework (HHFPV)

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



Contents

Result Framework and targets

Outcome:

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

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

Output 2.2.1:

Capacities for implementation of FFS on Livestock Management built/ enhanced

Activity 2.2.1.1: Orientation in FFS on livestock management

Activity 2.2.1.3: Curriculum development workshops on Livestock Management

Activity 2.2.1.5: Capacity development on FFS in Livestock Management

Output 2.2.2

Local stakeholders trained in Green Value Chain development and Ecotourism-

Activity 2.2.2.2: Curriculum development support for Green Value Chains linked to agro-biodiversity

Output 2.2.3

Raise community awareness-raising for wider stakeholder support for in Green Landscape management

Activity 2.2.3.2: Establishment of Green Landscape Information Platforms

Activity 2.2.3.3: Capacity development on Green Value Chains

Green-Ag Project

Output 2.2.4

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

Activity 2.2.4.1: Green Landscape plans implementation support

Activity 2.2.4.2: Strengthen/establish Green value chains

Output 2.2.5

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

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

Activity 2.2.5.3: Implement Field Schools on Livestock Management

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Annexure - IV

Sustainable Agriculture

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

Flow of Presentation

Green-Ag Project

- Indian Agriculture – At a glance
- Odisha Agriculture – Salient features
- Mayurbhanj- Agriculture Profile
- Sustainable Agriculture in Green-Ag project
- Proposed Interventions in Sustainable Agriculture
- Green-Ag Results Framework related to Sustainable Agriculture
- Co-finance commitments

Indian Agriculture- At a glance

Green-Ag Project

- **Net Sown area** is 139.5 million ha; 42.4% of total geographical area
- **Gross Cropped Area** 200.2 million ha;
- **Cropping intensity** 143.6%

•**Net Irrigated area** 68.60 million ha (48.72%);
•**Area under rainfed conditions** 72.20 million ha(51.28%)

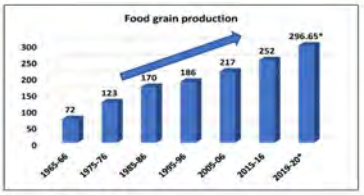
Source: Saha et.al. 2017

- **Agriculture** engages **54.6%** of total workforce
- Agriculture accounts for **17.8%** of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) for the year 2019-20 (at current prices).

Source: Agricultural Statistics, Ministry of Statistics

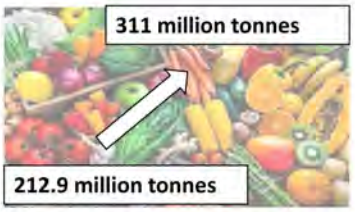
Indian Agriculture- At a glance

Green-Ag Project



*Fourth advance estimate

Food grain production has increased from **72.03 million tonnes** in the year 1965-66 to **296.65 million tonnes** in the year 2019-20



Horticulture production has increased from **212.9 million tonnes (2001-02)** to **311 million tonnes (2018-19)**

Globally, country ranks **first** in **pulse** production and **second** in **wheat** and **rice**

Source: Agricultural Statistics At A Glance 2019

Odisha Agriculture – Salient features

Green-Ag Project

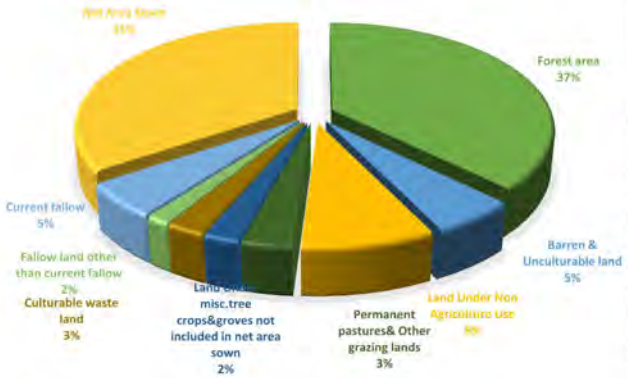
- **61.8%** of total workforce employed in agriculture
- Agriculture contributes about **18%** to State's GDP

Source: Samrudhi- Agriculture Policy 2020

Land Use Statistics

- Total geographical area of State is **155.71 lakh ha.**

Land use statistics



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

Reference: https://agriodisha.nic.in/content/pdf/Five%20Decades%20of%20Odisha%20Agriculture%20Statistics.pdf

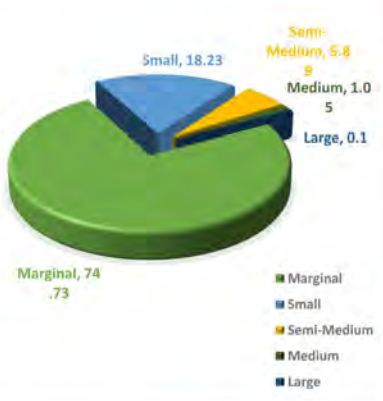
Odisha Agriculture – Salient features

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

Operational land holding



Source: : https://agriodisha.nic.in/content/pdf/Five%20Decades%20of%20Odisha%20Agriculture%20Statistics.pdf

Odisha Agriculture – Salient features

Green-Ag Project

Major crops- Cereals & Pulses

- Rice
- Wheat
- Maize
- Ragi
- Jowar
- Bajra
- Small millets

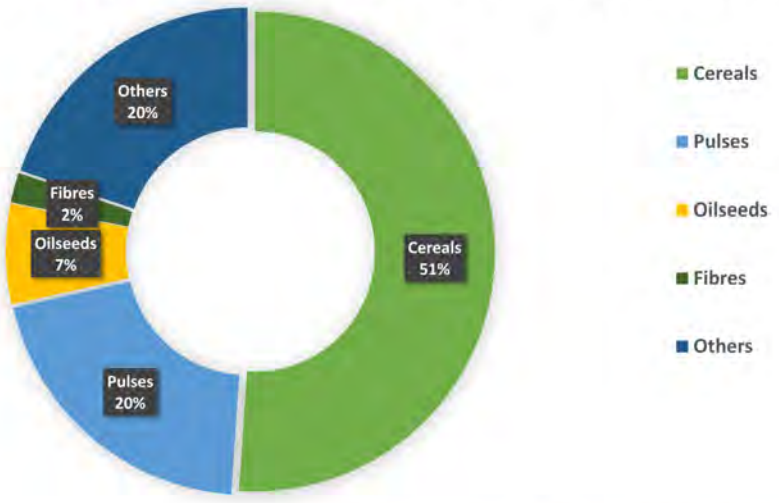
- Green gram (Moong)
- Black gram
- Red gram (Arhar)
- Horse gram
- Cowpea
- Bengal Gram
- Field pea
- Lentil

Source: https://agriodisha.nic.in/content/pdf/Five%20Decades%20of%20Odisha%20Agriculture%20Statistics.pdf

Odisha Agriculture – Salient features

Green-Ag Project

Area (percentage) under each crop to gross cropped area



Source: https://agriodisha.nic.in/content/pdf/Five%20Decades%20of%20Odisha%20Agriculture%20Statistics.pdf

Odisha Agriculture – Salient features

Green-Ag Project

Major crops- National and State comparative account

Crop type	Area (million ha)		Yield (kg/ha)		Production (million tonnes)	
	All India	Odisha	All India	Odisha	All India	Odisha
Food grains	127.52	6.21	2235	1365	285.01	8.48
Coarse cereals	24.29	0.4	1934	2125	46.97	0.85
Pulses	29.81	2.04	853	526	25.42	1.07
Oilseeds	24.51	0.60	1284	887	31.46	0.53

Source: https://agriodisha.nic.in/content/pdf/Five%20Decades%20of%20Odisha%20Agriculture%20Statistics.pdf

Odisha Agriculture – Salient features

Green-Ag Project

Irrigation

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

Source: https://agriodisha.nic.in/content/pdf/Five%20Decades%20of%20Odisha%20Agriculture%20Statistics.pdf

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)

Source: https://pmksy.gov.in/microirrigation/Reports.aspx

Major Issues

Green-Ag Project

- Flood
- Drought
- Shrinking land and land holding size
- Falling number of cultivators and growing landless
- Huge intra-state disparity in farmers' incomes
- Gap between irrigation coverage and cropping intensities
- Low productivity per hectare
- Highly labour-intensive production processes
- Growing gap between State's demand and supply

Source: Samruddhi- Agriculture Policy 2020

District Agriculture Profile-Mayurbhanj

Green-Ag Project

Land Use Statistics

- Total geographical area of district is **6.99 lakh ha.**

Land use	Area (lakh ha)
Net area sown	3.25
Forest area	0.70
Barren & unculturable land	0.12
Land under non agricultural use	0.83
Old Fallows	0.48
Current fallow land	0.60
Culturable waste land	0.43
Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	0.33
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net sown area	0.24

Source:http://www.desorisso.nic.in/pdf/dshb-mayurbhanj-2018.pdf

District Agriculture profile- Mayurbhanj

Green-Ag Project

Major Crops in District

Cereals
- Rice
- Wheat
- Maize
- Ragi

Pulses
- Black Gram
- Horse Gram (Kulthi)
- Mung

Oilseeds
- Groundnut
- Seasum (Til)
- Mustard

Vegetables
- Cauliflower
- Brinjal
- Capsicum
- Tomato
- Chilli
- Potato
- Drumstick
- Onion
- Okra
- Bottle gourd

Fiber
- Jute

Source : http://www.desorissa.nic.in/pdf/dshb-mayurbhanj-2015.pdf

Sustainable Agriculture and Green-Ag

Green-Ag Project

Current Challenges

- *Loss of **agrobiodiversity***
- *Negative impact on **land and water***
- *Degradation of **forest, natural ecosystem** and **wild species***
- *Increased **Greenhouse gas emission***
- *Vulnerable rural **livelihoods***

Proposed Action

Sustainable Agriculture

Strengthened policy and institutional framework for mainstreaming BD, SLM, SFM

Expected Impact

- ***Enhanced** Global Environment Benefits*
- ***Improved** Biodiversity*
- ***Reduced** green house gas emission from agricultural operations*
- ***Sustained** Livelihoods & income*
- ***Increased** resilience*

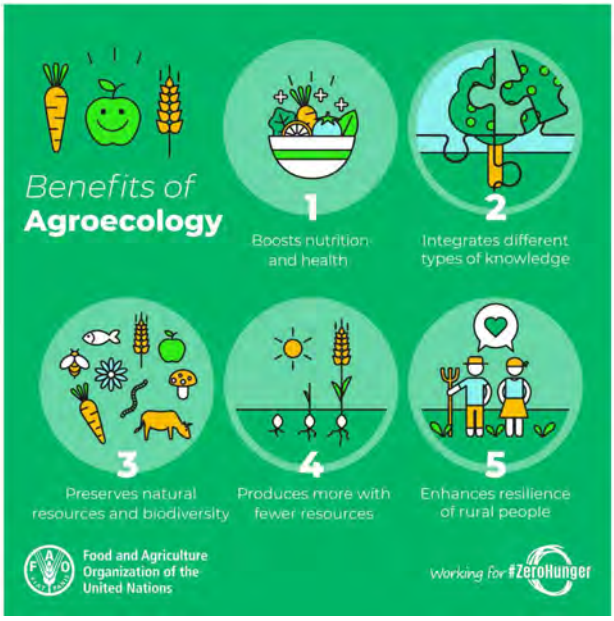
What is Agroecology?

Green-Ag Project

- An **integrated** approach that simultaneously applies **ecological** and **social** concepts and principles to the **design** and **management of food** and **agricultural systems**.

Benefits of Agroecology

Green-Ag Project



Proposed Interventions related to Sustainable Agriculture

Green-Ag Project

Threats	Proposed interventions
Agriculture • Increasing use of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) and hybrids leading to the loss of agro-biodiversity. • Adverse impact of agriculture based chemical inputs. • Unsustainable agricultural practices undermining soil health and water quality.	• Identifying **indigenous agriculture produce** for sustainable value chains ; • Incentivize farmers to **grow local land-races ;** • Support **community seed banks** for identified agriculture produce; • Promote **agroecological practices**, including sustainable soil and water management; • Strengthen/ establish **green value chains ;** • Facilitate **linkages for local procurement** by social safety net programmes

Results Framework (Sustainable Agriculture)

Green-Ag Project

Outcome: 2.2

HH and communities able & incentivized to engage in agroecological practices that deliver meaningful GEB at the landscapes level in target high priority conservation landscapes

Output	Description
Output 2.2.1:	**Capacities for implementation of FFS on Sustainable Agriculture built/ enhanced**
Output 2.2.2:	**Local stakeholders capacities enhanced to access available incentives to adopt sustainable practices and livelihood options, including Green Value Chain development to promote market linkages for income generation**
Output 2.2.3:	**Wider stakeholder support for Green Landscape management**
Output 2.2.4:	**Community based natural resources management plans designed and implemented in target Green Landscapes (including community grassland/ ravines/forests/watershed management)**
Output 2.2.5:	**On-farm agro-ecological management measures to improve productivity and profits (*while reducing threats to GEBs*) identified, designed and promoted**

Co-finance commitments by State in Mayurbhanj district

Green-Ag Project

Programme	Allocation (Rs. In Crore)
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	9.357
National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	0.860
Soil Health Card (SHC)	0.277
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)	406.175
Integrated Watershed Management	13.211
National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	5.942
Total	**435.82**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

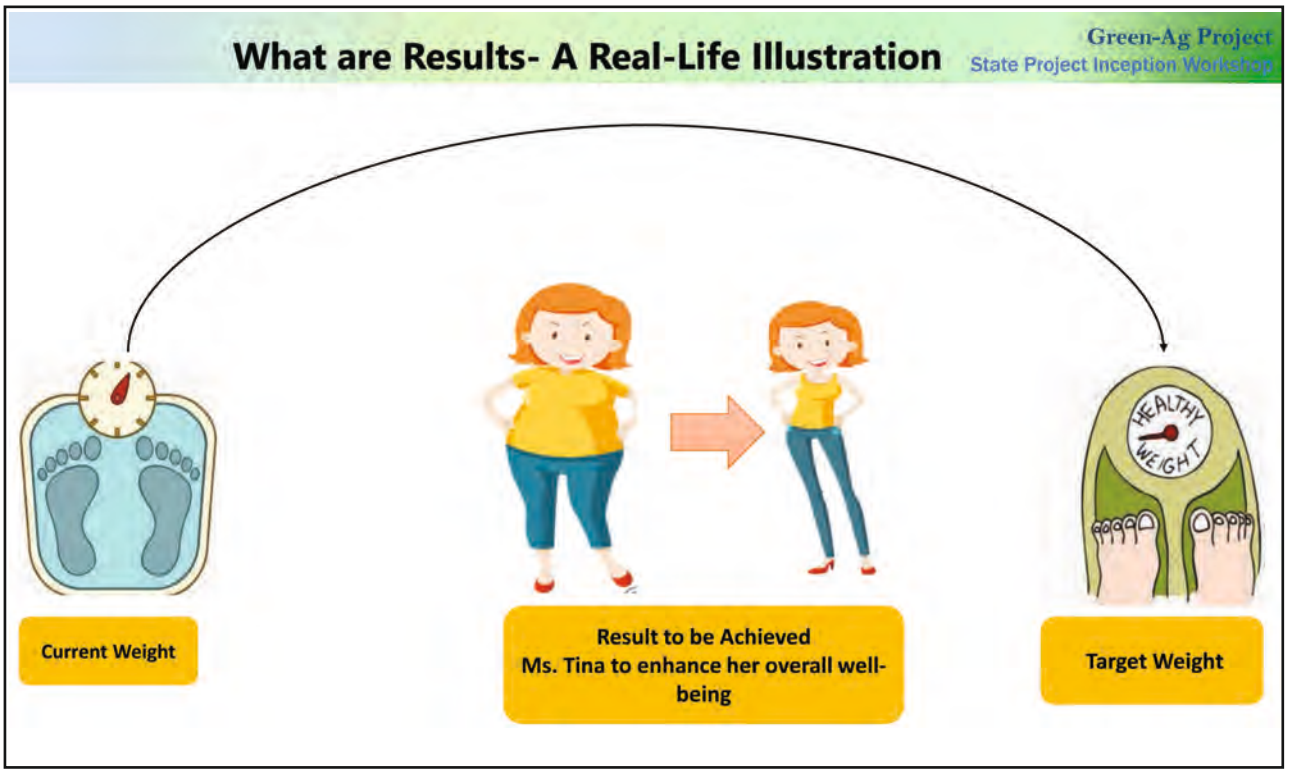
Annexure - V

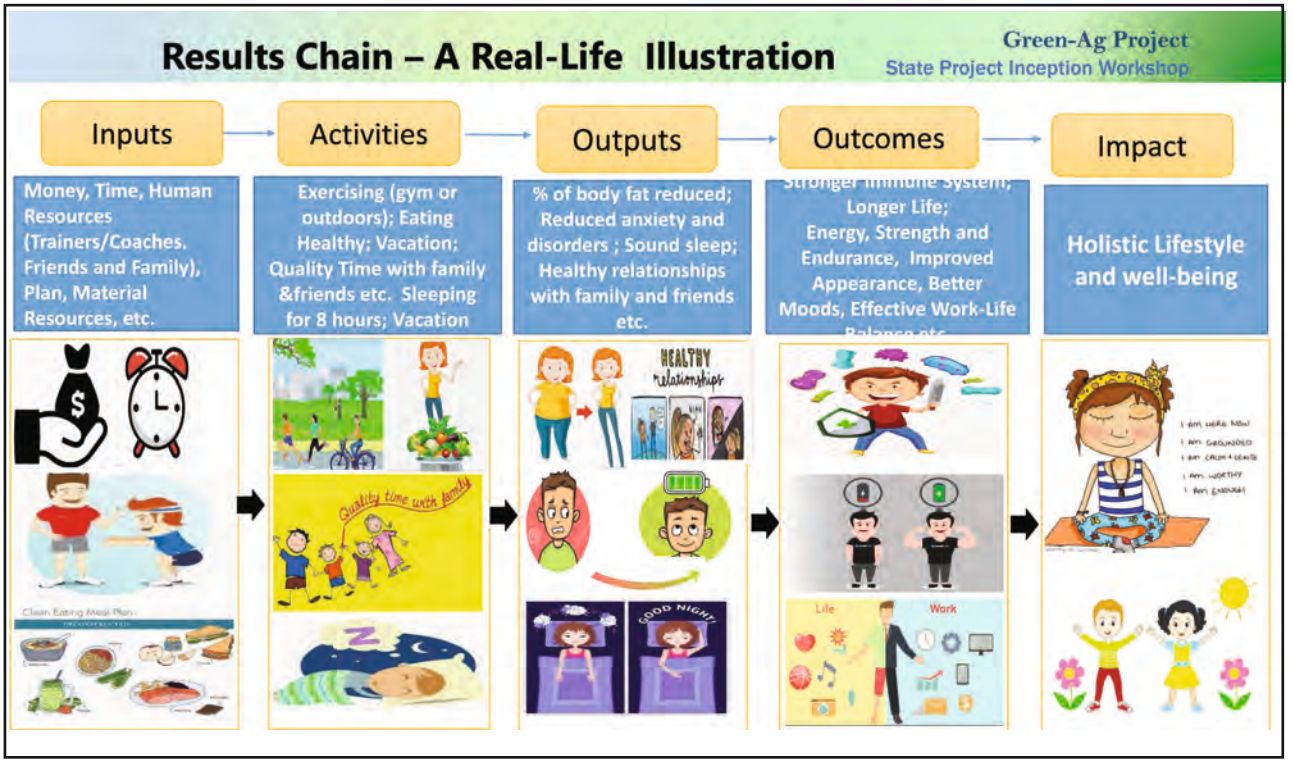
Green-Ag Project Results Framework

Flow of Presentation

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

- 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
State Project Inception Workshop
HEALTHY WEIGHT
Current Weight
Result to be Achieved
Ms. Tina to enhance her overall well-being
Target Weight


Results Chain – A Real-Life Illustration
Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop
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.
Longer Life; Energy, Strength and Endurance, Improved Appearance, Better Moods, Effective Work-Life
Holistic Lifestyle and well-being
HEALTHY relationships
Quality time with family
GOOD NIGHT
Life
Work

Results Chain

Green-Ag Project
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- 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
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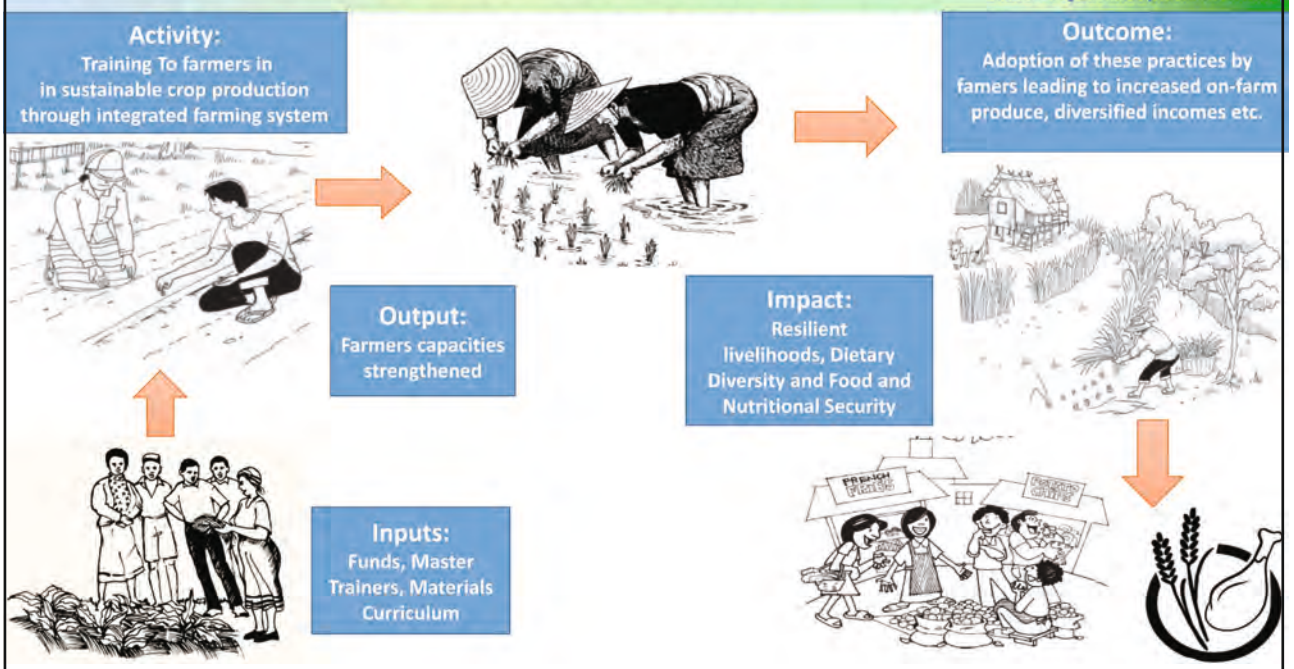

What is a Results Framework

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

- 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}

Results Framework Matrix

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

Where the project wants to be?

How the project gets there?

How does the project know that it has got there? (Variables to measure achievements)

What was the situation prior to project's intervention (Enables to measure change over time)

What is the mark that the project intends to hit?

Achieved (e.g., xx, % change) by the / Project Year or Project end

Indicates where and how information about project achievements can be obtained

Green-Ag's Approach

Policy Level

Grassroots Level

Project's Objective: Progressive Transformation in Agriculture Sector

Component 1: Strengthening Enabling Framework

Component 2: Improved agricultural and conservation practices

Outcome 2.2: Households and communities able and incentivized to engage in agroecological practices

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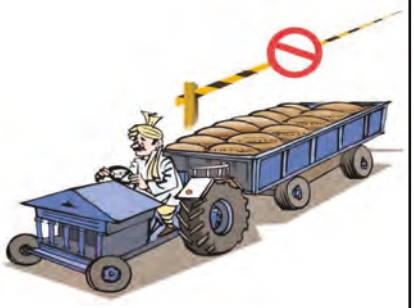
Development of Community-Based Landscape Management Plans

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

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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

Outcome 1.2: Cross-sectoral knowledge management and decision-making systems at national and state levels

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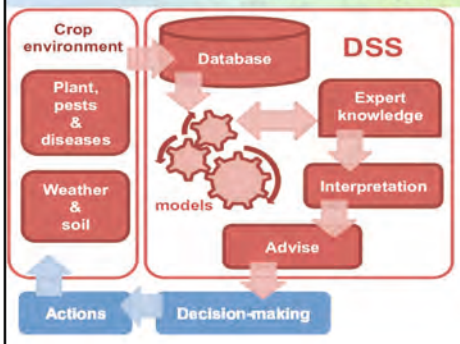

SDSS for landscape planning, implementation and monitoring

Comprehensive monitoring through MIS to track physical and financial progress of the project

- Capturing 'best practices' of activities carried out under 2.2
- facilitate knowledge sharing
- mainstream and replicate of lessons learned

Outcome 1.1 : National and state level institutional, policy and programme frameworks strengthened

Green-Ag Project
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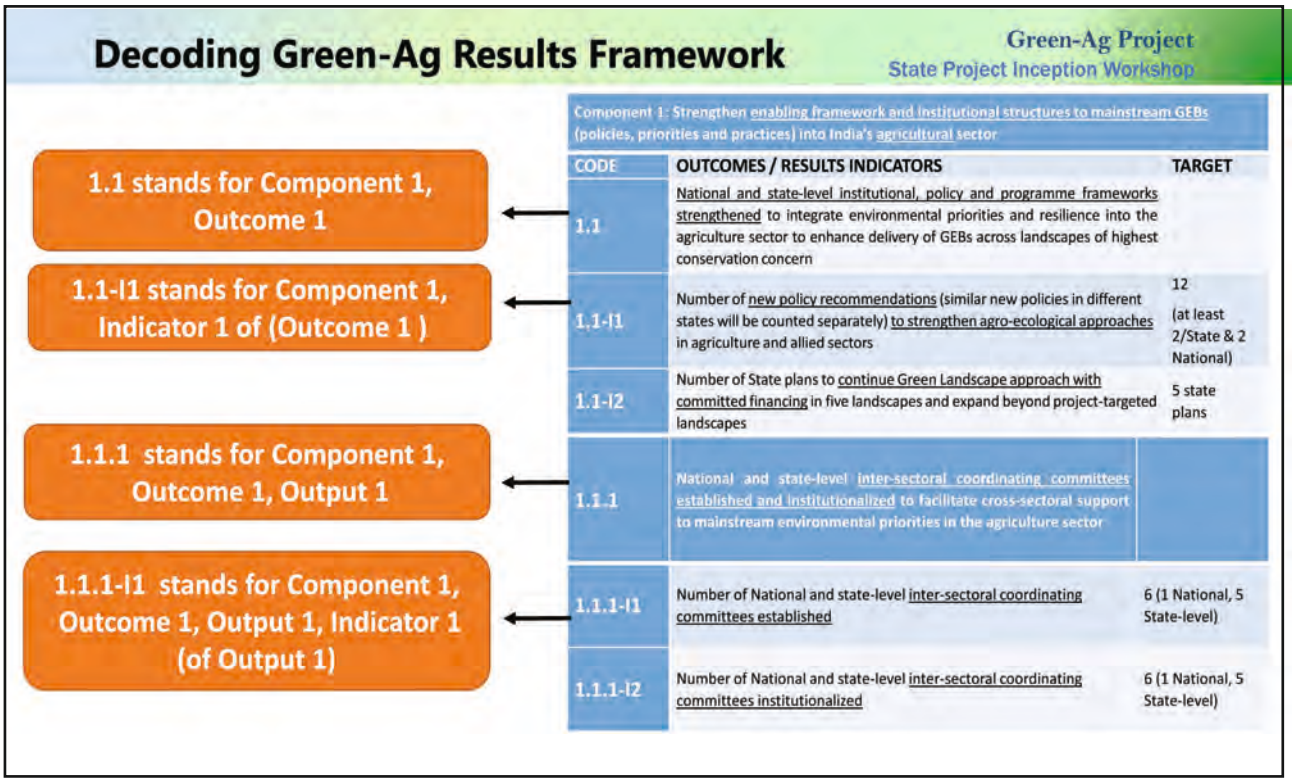
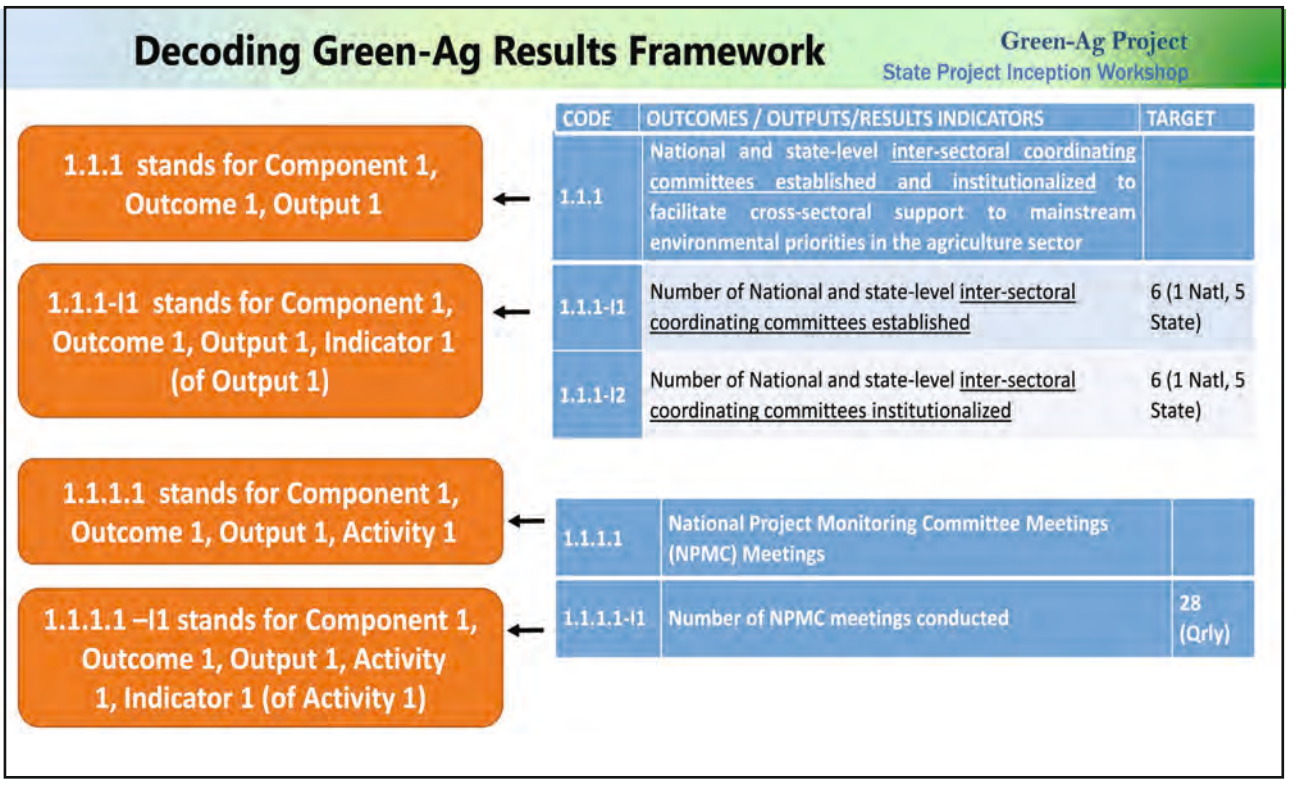
Informed Decision Making by Policy Makers for mainstreaming environmental concerns into agriculture sector

Evidences – Best-practices, lessons learnt through landscape approaches presented before NPMC and NPSC

Policy Dialogues on priority issues through policy briefs/advocacy materials


Decoding Green-Ag Results Framework
Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop
1.1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1
1.1-I1 stands for Component 1, Indicator 1 of (Outcome 1)
1.1.1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1
1.1.1-I1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 1 (of Output 1)
Component 1: Strengthen enabling framework and institutional structures to mainstream GEBs (policies, priorities and practices) into India's agricultural sector
CODE
OUTCOMES / RESULTS INDICATORS
TARGET
1.1
National and state-level institutional, policy and programme frameworks strengthened to integrate environmental priorities and resilience into the agriculture sector to enhance delivery of GEBs across landscapes of highest conservation concern
1.1-I1
Number of new policy recommendations (similar new policies in different states will be counted separately) to strengthen agro-ecological approaches in agriculture and allied sectors
12 (at least 2/State & 2 National)
1.1-I2
Number of State plans to continue Green Landscape approach with committed financing in five landscapes and expand beyond project-targeted landscapes
5 state plans
1.1.1
National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established and institutionalized to facilitate cross-sectoral support to mainstream environmental priorities in the agriculture sector
1.1.1-I1
Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established
6 (1 National, 5 State-level)
1.1.1-I2
Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees institutionalized
6 (1 National, 5 State-level)


Decoding Green-Ag Results Framework
Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop
1.1.1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1
1.1.1-I1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 1 (of Output 1)
1.1.1.1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1, Activity 1
1.1.1.1 –I1 stands for Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1, Activity 1, Indicator 1 (of Activity 1)
CODE
OUTCOMES / OUTPUTS/RESULTS INDICATORS
TARGET
1.1.1
National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established and institutionalized to facilitate cross-sectoral support to mainstream environmental priorities in the agriculture sector
1.1.1-I1
Number of National and state-level inter-sectoral coordinating committees established
6 (1 Natl, 5 State)
1.1.1-I2
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-I1
Number of NPMC meetings conducted
28 (Qrly)

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-I1	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-I1	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-I1	Number of Convergence and Planning Workshops with TSG
2.1.5.1-I2	Number of line departments represented in each Convergence and Planning Workshops


Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government Of India
gef
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET
Annexure - VI
प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्धन
Natural Resource Management
Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes


NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

QUESTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS

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

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NATURAL RESOURCES

LAND

SOIL

AIR

WATER

FLORA AND FAUNA

Natural Resource Management (NRM)

NRM refers to the management of –

- Land
- Water,
- Soil,
- Bio-resources

Sustainability
for both present and future generations

- It brings together **land use planning, water management, biodiversity conservation**, etc.
- It recognizes **people and their livelihoods,** their **dependence** on these natural resources, and **community action** in enhancing quantity and quality of these resources

Why NRM is necessary?

- To **prevent further degradation** of land, water, agriculture, forests and bio-resources
- To **ensure sustainable supply** of natural resources
- To **resolve the water related issues**
- To **improve quality** of these resources

QUESTION TO PARTICIPANTS

What is the significance of natural resources in Similipal Landscape?

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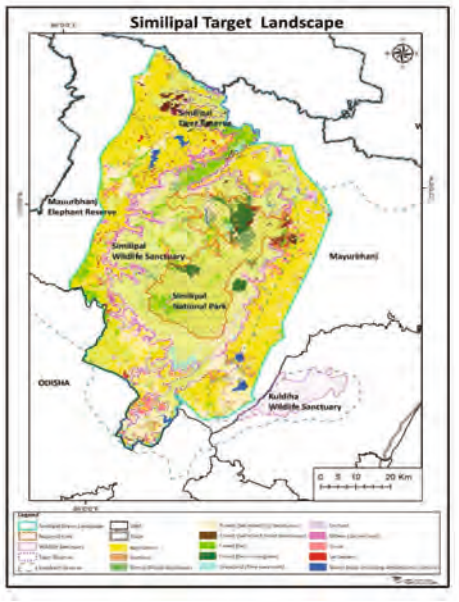
State Project Inception Workshop

Land Characteristics

- Falling in Mayurbhanj district, landscape endowed with rich flora, fauna and cultural heritage.
- **Agriculture** is the main livelihood
- The district comes under the **North Central Plateau** agro-climatic zone, characterized by hot, moist and sub-humid climate.
- Vast stretches of upland, district served by network of nine **rivers**.
- **Minerals**: Iron-ore, china clay, galena (lead ore), Kyanite, asbestos, soap stone, quartzite, etc.



Land Uses in Landscape

Class	Description	Area in (ha.)
Agriculture	Agriculture are available in outside of national park/WLS	155,535
Bamboo	Bamboo are distributed in WLS and Tiger reserve	5,881
Forest (Moist deciduous)	Moist deciduous are distributed within NP/WLS	7,023
Forest (Sal)	Its available in NP/WLS and some areas of buffer	79,922
Forest (Sal mixed dry deciduous)	Well distributed in within NP/WLS	205,500
Forest (Sal mixed moist deciduous)	Well distributed in within NP/WLS/buffer	35,689
Forest (Semi-evergreen)	Only NP and few patches in WLS	8,937
Grassland (Tree savannah)	NP/WLS and some are of buffer	4,967
Orchard	Mainly in buffer areas	11,873
Others (Barren land)	NP and buffer area	2,163
Scrub	Well distributed in WLS and buffer	31,120
Settlement	Outside of NP/WLS	2,476
Water body (including wetland and riverine)	NP/WLS and buffer	5,812
	Total Area	**556,900**

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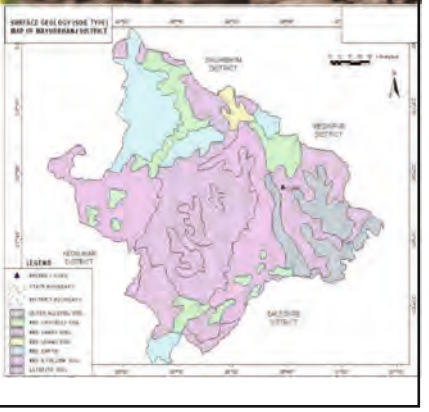
Soil Characteristics

- Soils of district: **Alfisols** (older alluvial soil and red earth soil, generally deficient in P, N, organic matter, pH 6.5-7.3) and **Ultisol**s **(**laterite, lateritic soil, red and yellow soil - poor in N, P, K and organic matter; pH 4.5-6.0)
- About **75%** of the district's geographical area has red soil.
- District has considerable **flat land**, which provide suitable site for agricultural use. The hilly areas are mostly under forest with patches of cultivation.
- **Soil erosion** is severe in some parts, arrested by the cultivation of sabai grass at various places.
- To prevent **soil erosion**, watersheds and sub-watersheds have been taken up for development.



Water Resources

- Average annual rainfall is **1,648 mm**, over 85 rainy days.
- Uneven rainfall causes uncertainty in agriculture.
- Major source of irrigations are **well** and **tube-wells**.
- Pre and post monsoon **water levels** depth range from 3.54 to 14.50 m and 1.39 to 8.20 m respectively.
- **Ground water** - through dug wells and hand pumps.
- Medium **irrigation** projects (with canal system), >600 minor irrigation projects, and hundreds of tanks and ponds in the district.
- **Diminishing** water resources
- **Water quality** is a concern.

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State Project Inception Workshop

Biodiversity in Landscape

- **Forest** cover of Mayurbhanj is **39.3%** of TGA (Odisha=33.15%)
- **Timber and NTFPs** - Sal, teak, bamboo, sabai grass, hill broom and sal seeds, kendu leaves, orchids, etc.
- **Forest types:** North Tropical Moist Deciduous Sal, North Tropical Semi-Evergreen, Moist Deciduous Hill, High Level Sal, Dry Deciduous Sal, Plain Sal, Grasslands and Savannahs.
- **Wildlife** includes Tiger, Asiatic elephant, Striped Hyena, Indian Fox, jackal, sambar, Nilgai, barking deer, Mouse deer, Mongoose, Jungle Cat, etc. Rich diversity of avifauna, amphibians and herpetofauna.

Biodiversity in Landscape

- 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.
- There has been a slow change in people's attitude towards **cross-breed** animals.
- **Tassar** culture has been practised in district
- **Captured fishery** is also practised in rivers and streams

Agrobiodiversity in Landscape

- Mayurbhanj is part of Chhotanagpur region **agrobiodiversity hotspot** identified under PPVFRA.
- **Major crops** grown in the district are rice and pulses, followed by oilseeds, vegetables, spices and sugarcane, etc.
- The area has **high agrobiodiversity** – including diversity of cereals, millets, legumes, cucurbits, fruits, tubers, spices, wild relatives and endemic species.
- **Nutrition gardens** by Tribal Women in the district.


Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop
Threats to the Landscape


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QUESTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS
Can you identify some of the threats being faced by the Similipal Landscape?

Threats and Drivers of Natural Resources Degradation in Landscape

- **Human-Wildlife Conflict**
- **Harmful Agricultural Practices**
- **High livestock numbers**
- **Poaching/Illegal hunting & Illicit felling**
- **Forest Fires**
- **Invasive Alien Species** (e.g. *Lantana camara, Eupatorium odoratum, Parthenium hysterophorus, Ageratum conyzoides*)
- **Lack of alternate livelihood options**
- **Loss of Indigenous Knowledge**

QUESTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS

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

Soil and Water Conservation Measures in Landscape

- District has **55 watersheds, 473 sub-watersheds, 1,204 mini-watersheds and 2,512 micro-watersheds. Watershed Mission** set up by the State government
- **Many irrigation systems:** Canals, tanks, open well, bore well, lift irrigation, etc.
- **Soil erosion** can be arrested by systematic treatment of watersheds through contour bunding, creating water harvesting systems, plantation of soil binding species.
- **Maintenance** of water bodies (desiltation), **artificial recharge** for augmentation of groundwater through construction of percolation tanks, subsurface dykes, check dams, etc.

Soil and Water Conservation Measures in Landscape

- **Agroforestry** – need intensification of traditional systems with suitable tree & herbaceous components.
- **In-situ Water Harvesting and Moisture Conservation:** Location-specific technologies e.g. **infiltration tank, sub-surface dykes, gully plugging, roof RWH**, ***Contour farming & bunding,*** *Contour vegetative barriers (**CVB**).*
- **Utilisation of MPTs, biofertilizers and N-fixers** in combinations e.g. catch crop, intercrop and fallow crop improves soil health management

Mulching

Biodiversity Conservation Measures in Landscape

- **Protected Areas** (PAs e.g. NPs, WLSs), Community Conserved Areas (**CCAs**), wetlands, sacred groves and forests, Important Bird Areas (**IBAs**), etc.
- Adoption of **Community / Joint Forest Management / EDC** Programmes involving local people in planning, implementation and monitoring of forest management.
- **Afforestation** and plantation of MPTs.
- **BMCs** under BDA, 2002.

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

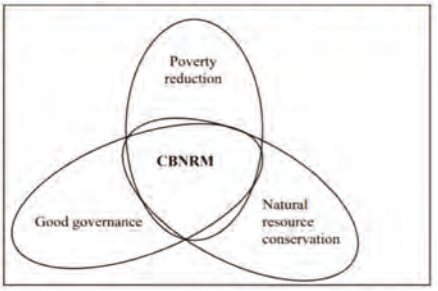
QUESTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS

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

Community Based Natural Resource Management

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

Some Key Elements of the Approach: Public participation, mobilization, Collaborative partnerships, equity, communication, research and information development, devolution and empowerment, public trust and legitimacy, monitoring, feedback, accountability, adaptive leadership and co-management, Conflict resolution



Community Based Natural Resource Management
Krishna Bista Department of Sociology, Winona State University, Winona, MN, USA

Proposed Project Interventions on Community Based Natural Resource Management in Similipal Landscape

- Participatory **assessment of existing natural resources** in the landscape and **drivers of degradation**
- Identification and monitoring of **Elephant Corridors**
- Support **Community Based NRM plan** development and implementation
- **Support for Organic Farming and Heritage Farmers**
- **Support to Community Seed Banks, Fodder Banks**
- **Support for Promoting Ecotourism**
- **Develop value chains** to enhance farmers' income
- Identification of **high priority areas** needing action
- **Protect critical habitats** for globally important biodiversity
- **Address Human-Wildlife Conflict** (HWC)

Existing Schemes/ Programmes in Odisha for Convergence with the Project Activities

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Schemes /Programmes/Authorities	Objectives
Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	Restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	Works taken up under NRM include check dam, ponds, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, embankment, field bunds, field channels, plantations, contour trenches etc.
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)	• Formulated with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation 'Har Khet ko pani' and improving water use efficiency 'More crop per drop' in a focused manner with end to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities • Enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices
Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF)	To encourage and expand tree plantation in complementary and integrated manner with crops and livestock to improve productivity, employment opportunities, income generation and livelihoods of rural households, especially the small farmers.
Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY)	• Sub-component of Soil Health Management(SHM) scheme - aims at development of sustainable models of organic farming through a mix of traditional wisdom and modern science to ensure long term soil fertility buildup, resource conservation and helps in climate change adaptation and mitigation. • aims to increase soil fertility and thereby helps in production of healthy food through organic practices without the use of agro-chemicals.

Existing Schemes/ Programmes in Odisha for Convergence with the Project Activities

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Schemes /Programmes/Authorities	Objectives
National Horticulture Mission	• To provide holistic growth of the horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies which include research, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management, processing and marketing, in consonance with comparative advantage of each State/region and its diverse agro-climatic feature;
National Bamboo Mission	• To address issues relating to the development of the bamboo industry in the country, provide a new impetus and direction and enable the realization of India's considerable potential in bamboo production. • Multi-disciplinary and multi-dimensional in its approach, major interventions planned under it were to focus on research and development, plantation on forest and non-forest lands through Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) or Village Development Committee (VDCs) and to ensure the supply of quality planting materials by establishing centralized and kisan/mahila nurseries.
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	• Umbrella scheme for ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors by allowing states to choose their own agriculture and allied sector development activities as per the district/state agriculture plan. • States have been provided flexibility and autonomy for selection, planning approval and execution of projects/programs under the scheme as per their need, priorities and agro-climate requirements.
Project Tiger, Project Elephant, IDWH	Aims at ensuring a viable population of tigers, elephants and other endangered willdlife in their natural habitats, protecting them from extinction, and preserving areas of biological importance as a natural heritage forever.

Existing Schemes/ Programmes in Odisha for Convergence with the Project Interventions

Schemes/Programmes/Authorities	Objectives
National Afforestation Programme	• Ecological restoration of degraded forests and to develop the forest resources with peoples' participation, with focus on improvement in livelihoods of the forest-fringe communities, especially the poor. • Aims to support and accelerate the on-going process of devolving forest conservation, protection, management and development functions to the Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level, which are registered societies. The scheme is implemented by three tier institutional setup through the State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the state level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division level and JFMCs at village level
Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF)	To promote afforestation and regeneration activities as a way of compensating for forest land diverted to non-forest uses.

CURRENT CO-FINANCE SCHEMES IN LANDSCAPE

Schemes/ Programmes	Department/ Ministry	Allocation (INR in Crores)
Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Dept. Agriculture Cooperation MoAFW	9.357
National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	Dept. Agriculture Cooperation MoAFW	0.86
Soil Health Card	Dept. Agriculture Cooperation MoAFW	0.277
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)	Dept. Agriculture Cooperation MoAFW	406.175
National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	Dept. Agriculture Cooperation MoAFW	5.942
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	Ministry of Environment, Forests & CC	12.935

CURRENT CO-FINANCE SCHEMES IN LANDSCAPE

Schemes/ Programmes	Department/ Ministry	Allocation (INR in Crores)
Integrated Area Plan for 2015-16	Ministry of Environment, Forests & CC	0.109
National Livestock Mission	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare	0.03
Fish farmer Development Agency	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare	0.174
National Mission for Protein Supplement	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare	0.176
Blue Revolution	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare	0.118
Integrated Watershed Management	Dept. Agriculture Cooperation MoAFW	13.211

CURRENT CO-FINANCE SCHEMES IN LANDSCAPE

Schemes/ Programmes	Department/ Ministry	Allocation (INR in Crores)
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGS)	Dept of Rural Development, MoRD	297.517
National Programme on Mid-Day Meal in School	Ministry of Human Resource Development	46.12
Rubber Plantation	MOC&I	5.344
National Rural Livelihood Mission	Dept of Rural Development, MoRD	9.105
Minor Irrigation (RIDF)	Ministry of Water Resources	32.33
Minor Irrigation (State Plan)	Ministry of Water Resources	9.381

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Annexure - VII

Gender Mainstreaming & Social Inclusion

(Green-Ag project)

Odisha Inception workshop
(26-28 Oct 2021)

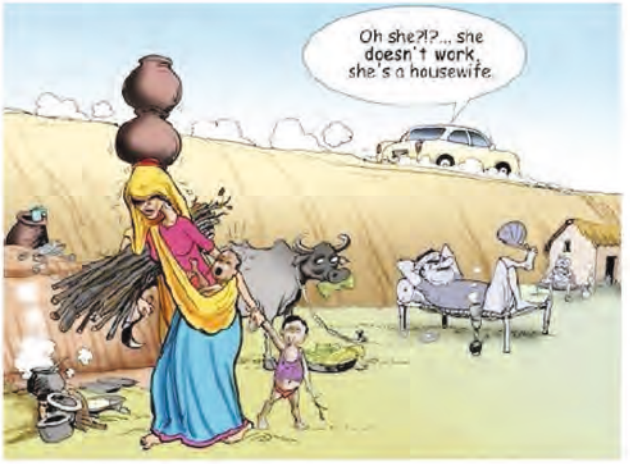
Woman/Man?

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



Men n Gender?

Changing *"MENtalities"*

Ensure you convey:

- Rights for women does not mean loss of rights for men
- It's not a Women's issue - but Business issue (can increase incomes, financial security, well-being, quality of life)

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 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 agri (sowing, harvesting, marketing, etc.)
- Stick to traditional methods of cultivation

Engaged in other activities

Kitchen/Nutritional gardens

Dairy, Goatery, Poultry

Women in Odisha

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)

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

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'**

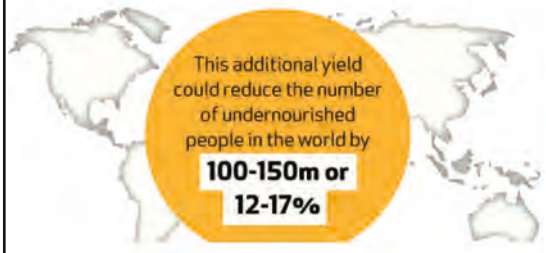
- Rope making a part-time activity
- Ladies and Children are primarily involved
- Work done in morning or evening or night
- Whole day is consumed in the Twisting work ('*Enthai*')
- Engaged in rope making for supplemental income (even when it is less)
- Community has not developed other skills, so loathe 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%**



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 **90%** of their **earned income on their families**, while men spend only **30-40%**.

Why Mainstream?

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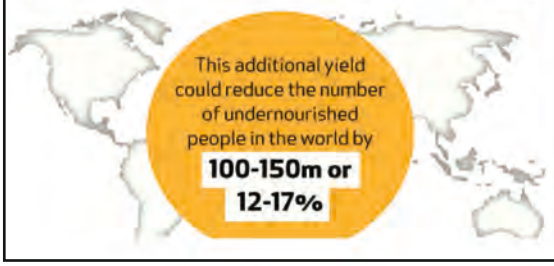

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Gender & Social Inclusion

in

Green-Ag project

Gender in Green-Ag project

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

Results Framework

OUTCOME/OUTPUT/ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	TARGET
1.1.3.4. Studies conducted on issues related to environment/ agriculture and allied activities/ wildlife/ biodiversity, etc. (Gender, social inclusion and Indigenous Technical Knowledge—ITK to be cross-cutting themes across all studies).	1.1.3.4-I1 No. studies conducted on issues related to environment/ agriculture and allied activities/ wildlife/ biodiversity/ gender and social inclusion	29 (MP-7; Mz-5; Od-7; Rj-5; Uk-5)
1.2.3.1. Sustainable agriculture "best practices" captured and disseminated	1.2.3.1-I2. Best practices related to women's initiatives in sustainable agriculture documented and disseminated	5 (1 Doc per landscape)
1.2.3.2. Document lessons learnt from Field Schools approach and strategies of mainstreaming (gender mainstreaming & social inclusion	1.2.3.2-I1. Lessons and strategies for mainstreaming documented from the field school approach	5 (1 Doc per landscape)
1.2.3.4. Knowledge and communication products – (NPMU)	1.2.3.4-I1. Number of knowledge and communication products developed which are gender sensitive	14
2.1.1.4. Capacity development on incorporating gender & FPIC (States)	2.1.1.4-I1. Number of staff trained on gender and FPIC issues	5 teams
2.1.1.9. Capacity building of State-level project implementation unit on incorporating gender and FPIC issues – (NPMU)	2.1.1.9-I1. Number of capacity development workshops	5
2.1.2.5. Implement Field Schools on Green Landscape Governance – (MP, Mz, Od, Rj, & Uk)	2.1.2.5-I2. Number of Key local decision-makers (GPSU) trained on Green Landscape Governance (Gender disaggregated; ethnicity)	Field Schools x 20
2.2. Households and communities able and incentivized to engage in agro-ecological practices that deliver meaningful GEBs at landscape level in target landscapes	2.2-I9. Number of women participating in and benefitting from Green-Ag (agro-ecological) Farmer Field Schools	40,000 females RJ-3,000; OD-12,000; UK-19,000; MZ-2,000; MP-4,000

Gender Analysis

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT TOOLS	GENDER ANALYSIS
Secondary literature review (Review of govt. publications, reports and relevant documents using a gender lens)	**Findings will help understand** • Extent of inclusion of women and indigenous people in govt. policies, programmes, schemes • Budgetary allocation for women farmers and other socially excluded groups
Value Chain Analysis (as per FAO's Gender Sensitive Value Chains – A Guiding Framework)	**Findings will help** • Assess women's role, income, participation and decision-making in value chains • Identify opportunities for value addition which will enhance incomes and livelihood options for women and socially excluded groups. • Identify intervention points for women
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 50% of the respondents will be women and indigenous people)	• 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 agriculture tools, technology, trainings, services and market; their asset ownership, participation in decision-making • Map institutions and platforms that support women • Assess capacity and skill gaps in women • Assess their access to govt. schemes and programmes

15

Gender & Social Inclusion - Project Interventions

Multi-sectoral Committees	Gram Panchayat Support Units, Village Implementation Committees (GPSU & VIC)
• **NPSC:** MoAFW, MoEFCC, MoRD – women specific interventions • **SSC/TSG**: WCD & Dept of Social Welfare; ST/SC Welfare	• 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

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

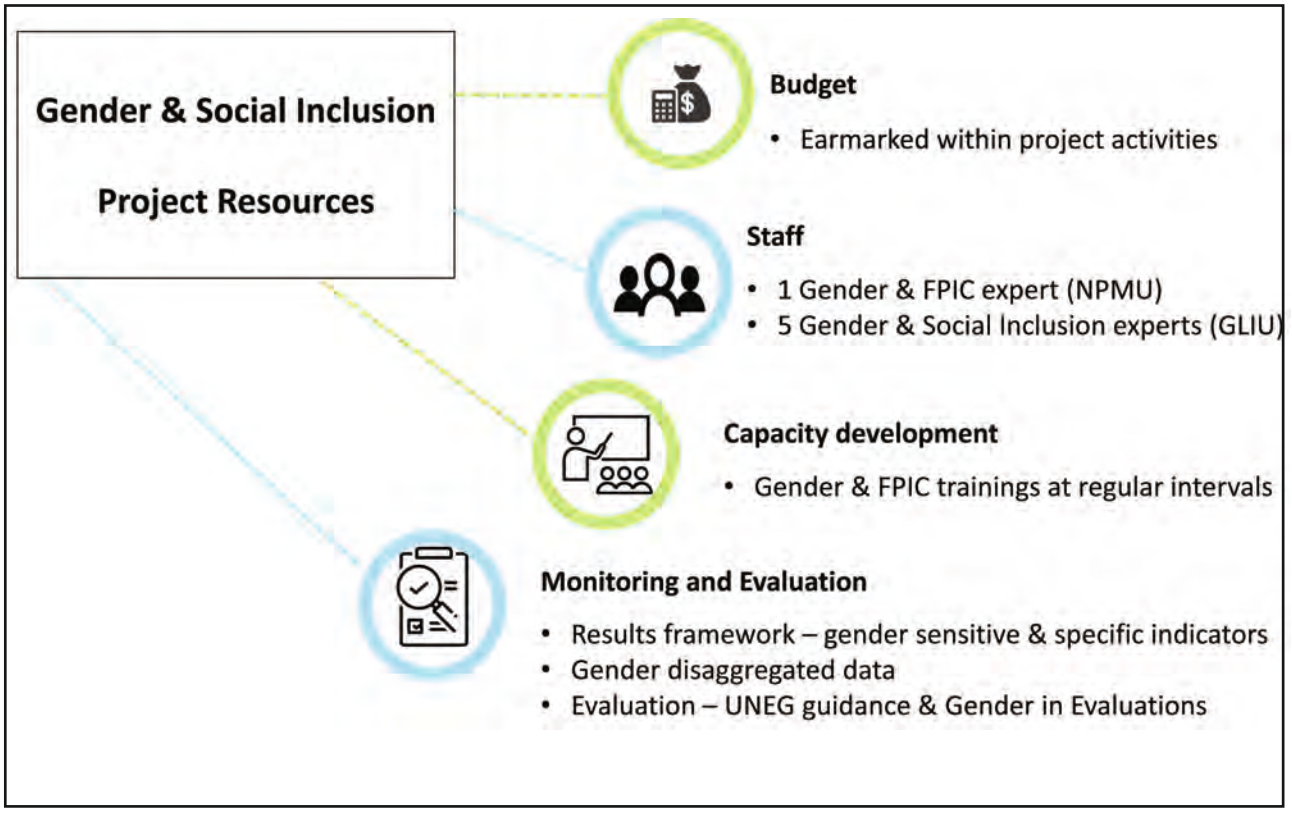
- **NRM and Value Chain interventions** for women and indigenous people
- 33% representation or exclusive women VC
- Enhance access to credit, inputs, trainings and markets
- FPO participation
- Enhance livelihoods and Incomes

Gender & Social Inclusion - Project Interventions

Training programme for women on 'Designing Nutrition Gardens'

Farmer Field Schools

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


Gender & Social Inclusion
Project Resources
Budget
• Earmarked within project activities
Staff
• 1 Gender & FPIC expert (NPMU)
• 5 Gender & Social Inclusion experts (GLIU)
Capacity development
• Gender & FPIC trainings at regular intervals
Monitoring and Evaluation
• Results framework – gender sensitive & specific indicators
• Gender disaggregated data
• Evaluation – UNEG guidance & Gender in Evaluations


thank you.

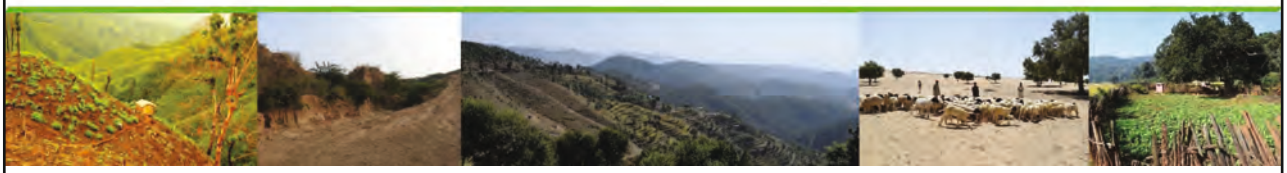
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Annexure - VIII

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS & ENGAGMENT PLAN



FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Short Story

- Once upon a time four families **A, B, C and D** were living in a village.
- **A** was dependent on **farming**, **B** was dependent on **sea fishing**, **C** had a **small shop** and **D** was planning to **migrate to city** as earning in the village was not enough.
- A national road project came to the village that required conversion of a chunk of agriculture land to road.
- One family protested and appealed against the project in the court.

A

B

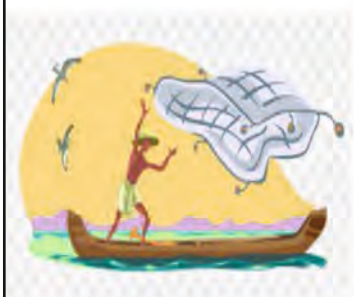
C

D

A

- According to you, will all the families be affected in a similar way?
- Which among these families approached the court and why?

C

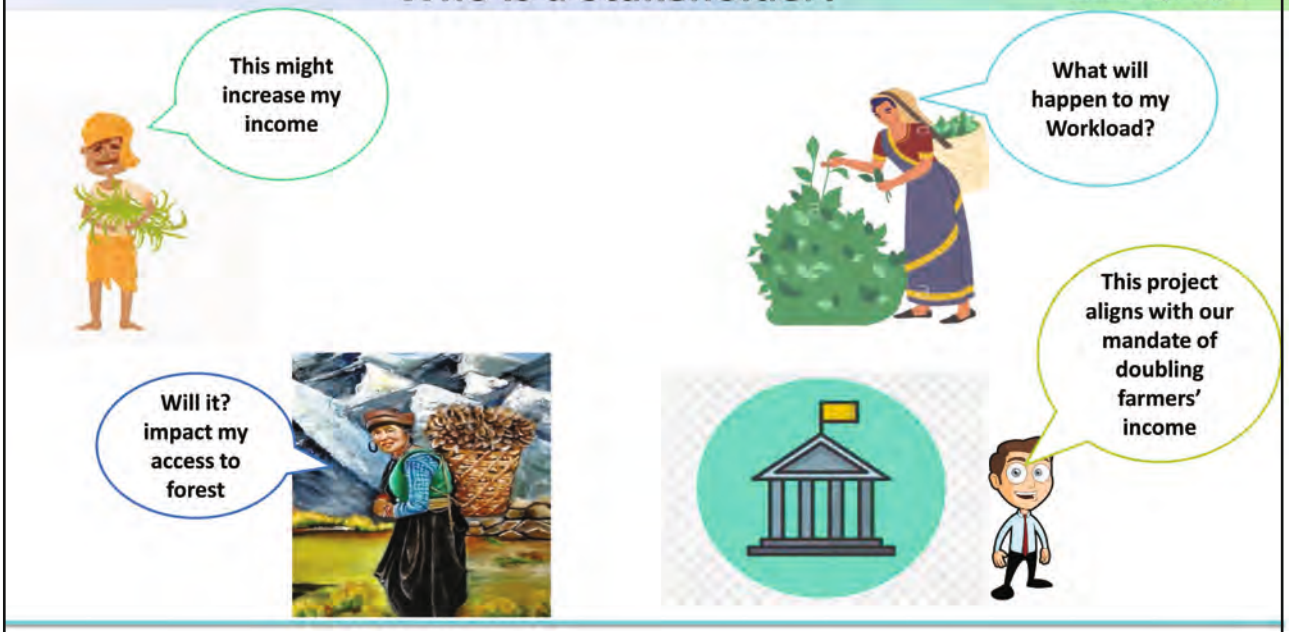


B

D

Who is a Stakeholder?

Green-Ag Project



Who is a Stakeholder?

Green-Ag Project

Stakeholders are

- Persons
- Groups
- Institutions

can influence or get impacted by the project implementation and outcomes

Influence and impact can be positive or negative

+ ve influence: support from Gram Panchayat to implement the project smoothly,

+vely Impacted by project: Improved incomes of farmers due to better access to inputs and markets

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

-vely Impacted by project : Increased workload of women

Influence/ Impact can be Short Term or Long Term

Short Term Influence: A research institute conducted small training programme

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

Long Term Influence: Sensitized Gram Panchayat members promoting participatory decision making

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

Key Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

Green-Ag Project

Collaboration for better adaptability, sustainability and replicability of the project results

Local ownership and participation of marginalised Groups Including Women, indigenous groups

Reducing probability of negative impact of the project

Integrating concerns, needs, and interests of key stakeholders

10

Stage 1: Identifying Stakeholders

Green-Ag Project

Think of all those people, groups or institutions in your State, district and landscapes

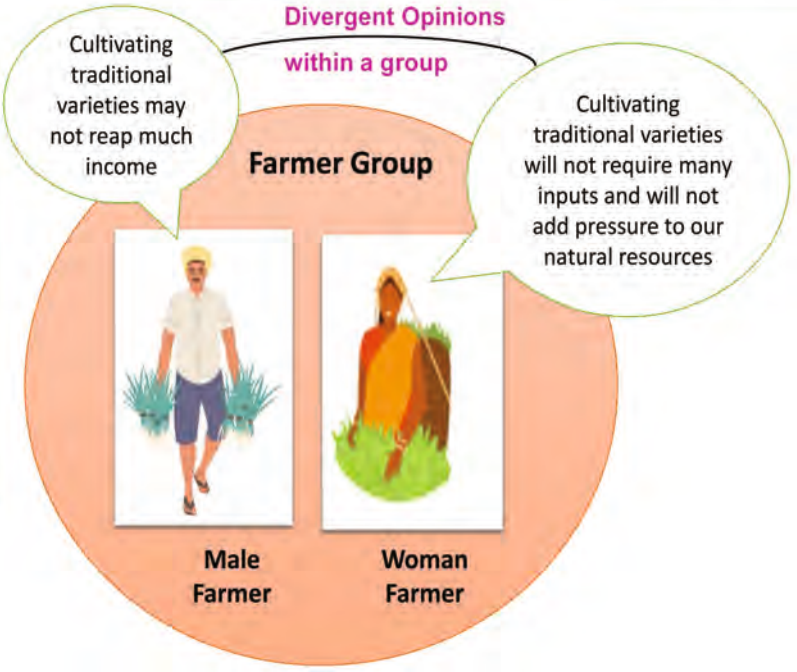
- who will be potentially affected by your project
- who have influence or power over it
- have an interest in its successful or unsuccessful implementation and outcomes

Stakeholder identification should be as specific as possible!

Green-Ag Project

Use of overly general categories such as " local communities", "CSOs", " indigenous people groups" –

(should be avoided ..)



Group Activity (10 mins)

Green-Ag Project

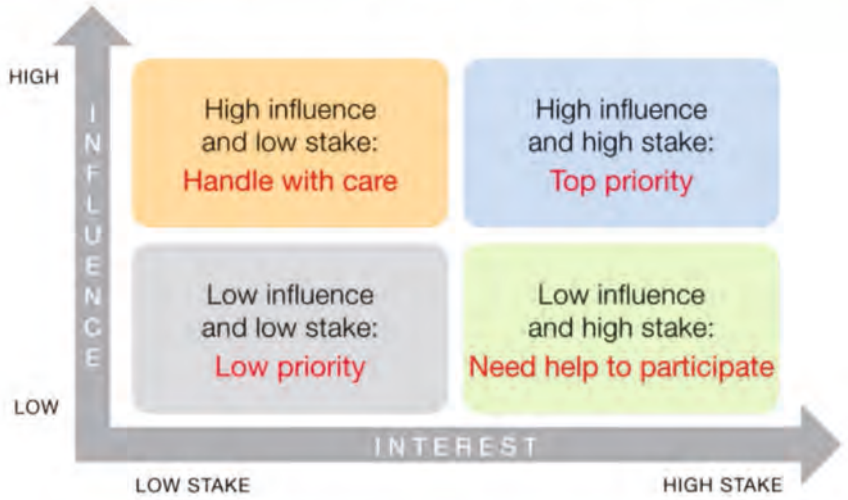
Identify Key Project Stakeholders for your landscape

- District and Block Level Government Stakeholders
- State Government Stakeholders
- Research & Academic Institutions
- Different Community Groups
- Community Based Institutions / Civil Society Organizations

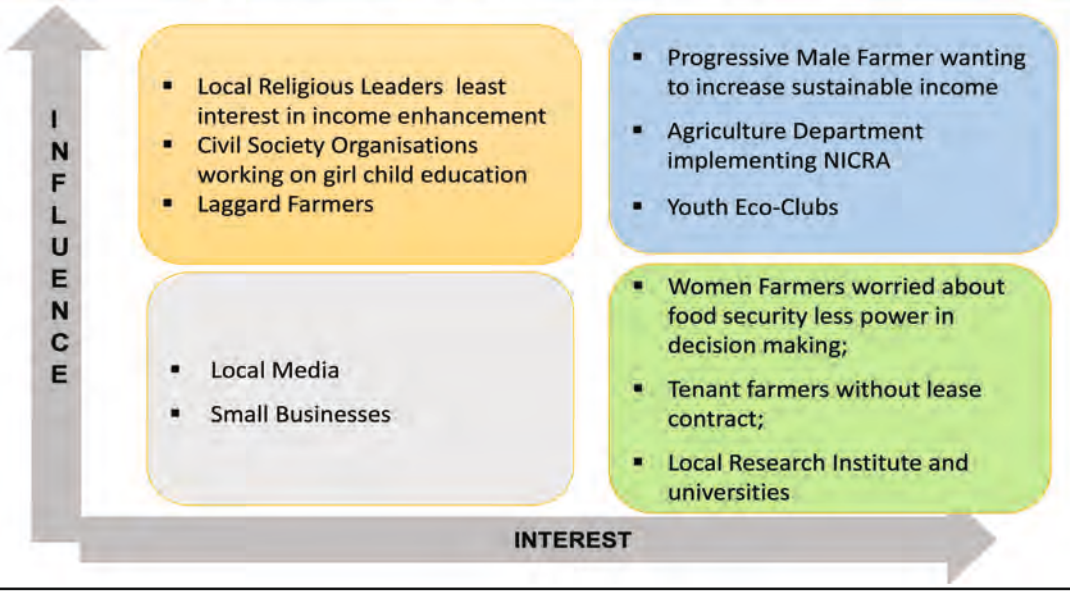
Stage 2: Stakeholder Analysis

(Prioritizing Stakeholders)

Stage 2: Stakeholder Analysis – Johari Window



Example: Climate Smart Agriculture Project



Group Activity (To be Done after the training)

Green-Ag Project

Analyze Project Stakeholders for your landscape in the matrix

District and Block Level Government Stakeholders

State Government Stakeholders

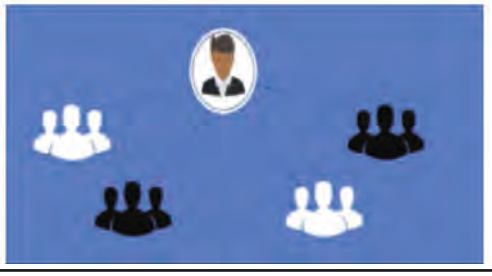
Research & Academic Institutions

Different Community Groups

Community Based Institutions / Civil Society Organizations

Green-Ag Project

Stage 3: Stakeholder Engagement



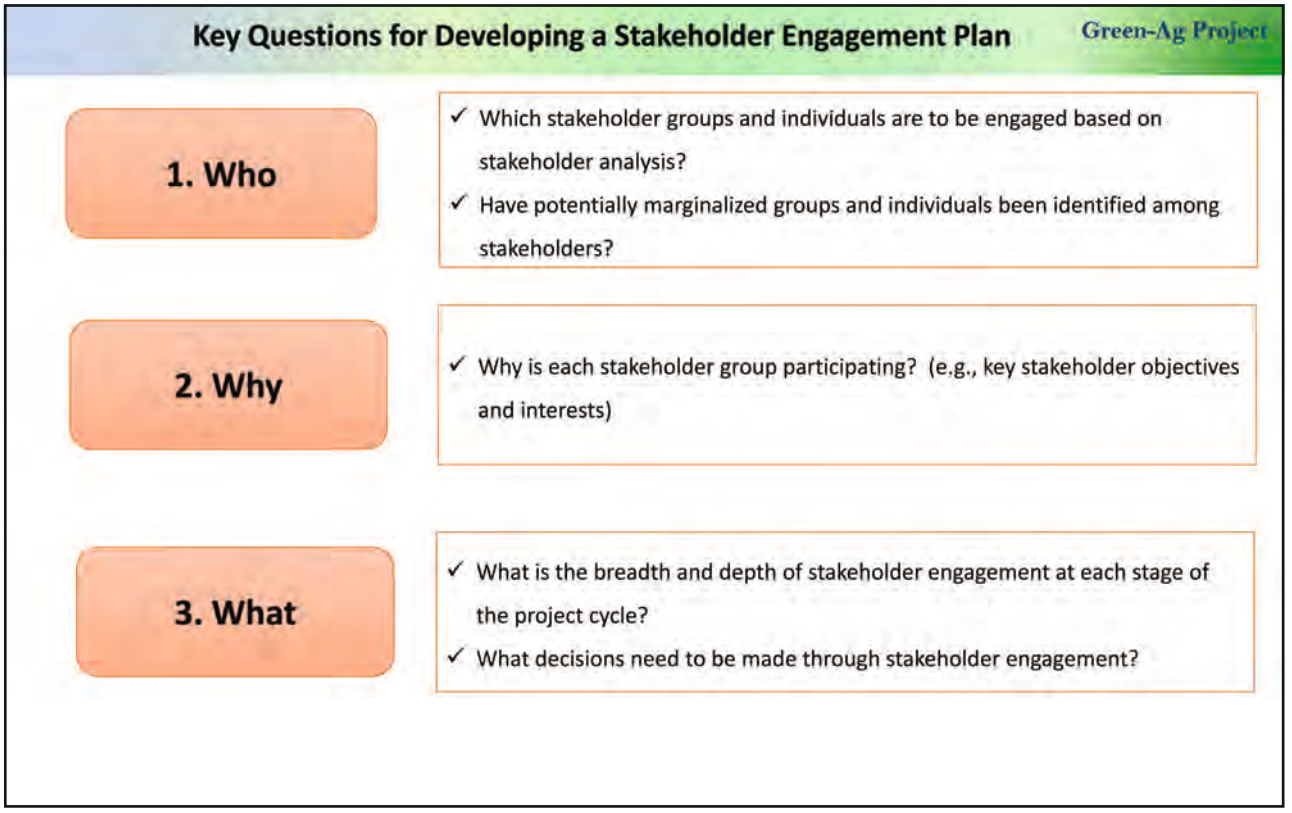
Stakeholder Engagement Plan

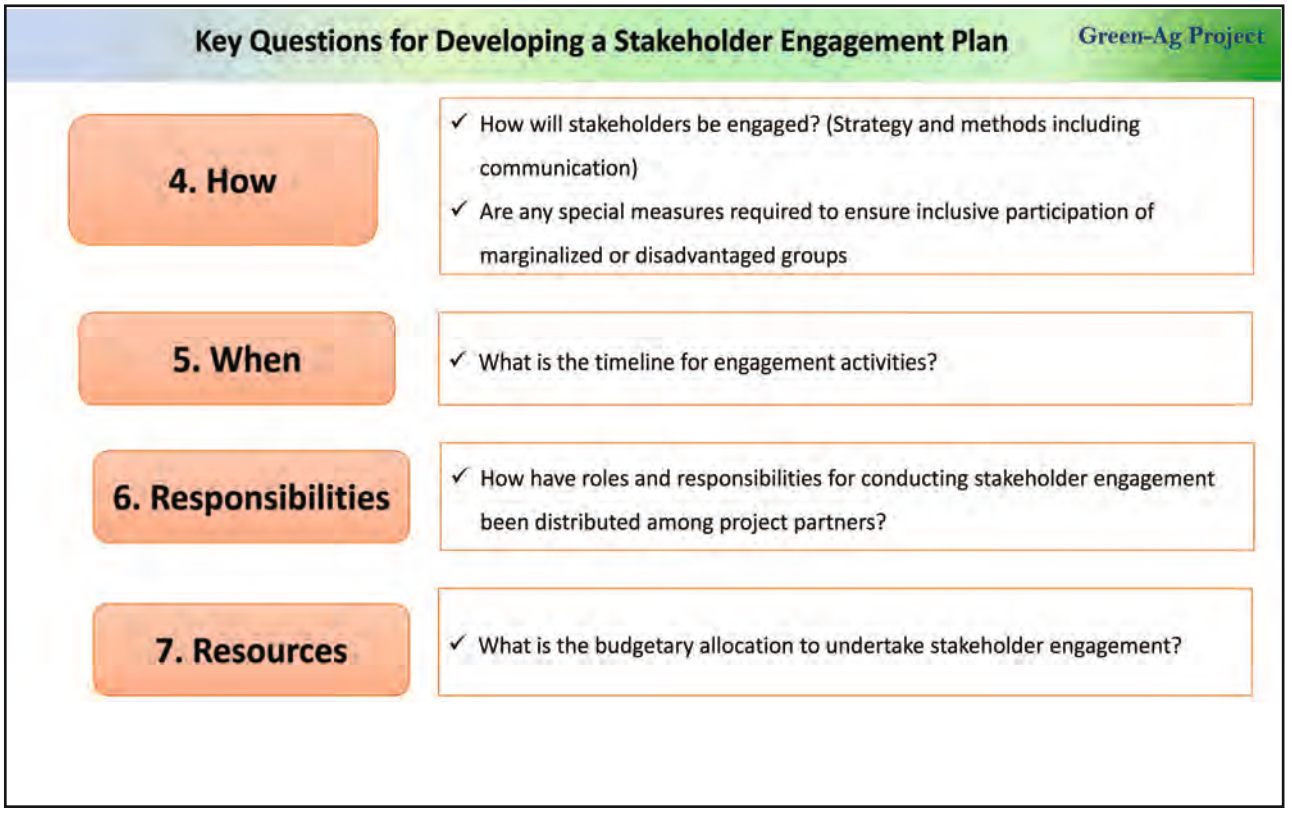
Green-Ag Project

When to Engage?

How to Engage?

With Whom to Engage?


Key Questions for Developing a Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Green-Ag Project
1. Who
✓ Which stakeholder groups and individuals are to be engaged based on stakeholder analysis?
✓ Have potentially marginalized groups and individuals been identified among stakeholders?
2. Why
✓ Why is each stakeholder group participating? (e.g., key stakeholder objectives and interests)
3. What
✓ What is the breadth and depth of stakeholder engagement at each stage of the project cycle?
✓ What decisions need to be made through stakeholder engagement?


Key Questions for Developing a Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Green-Ag Project
4. How
✓ How will stakeholders be engaged? (Strategy and methods including communication)
✓ Are any special measures required to ensure inclusive participation of marginalized or disadvantaged groups
5. When
✓ What is the timeline for engagement activities?
6. Responsibilities
✓ How have roles and responsibilities for conducting stakeholder engagement been distributed among project partners?
7. Resources
✓ What is the budgetary allocation to undertake stakeholder engagement?

Example: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

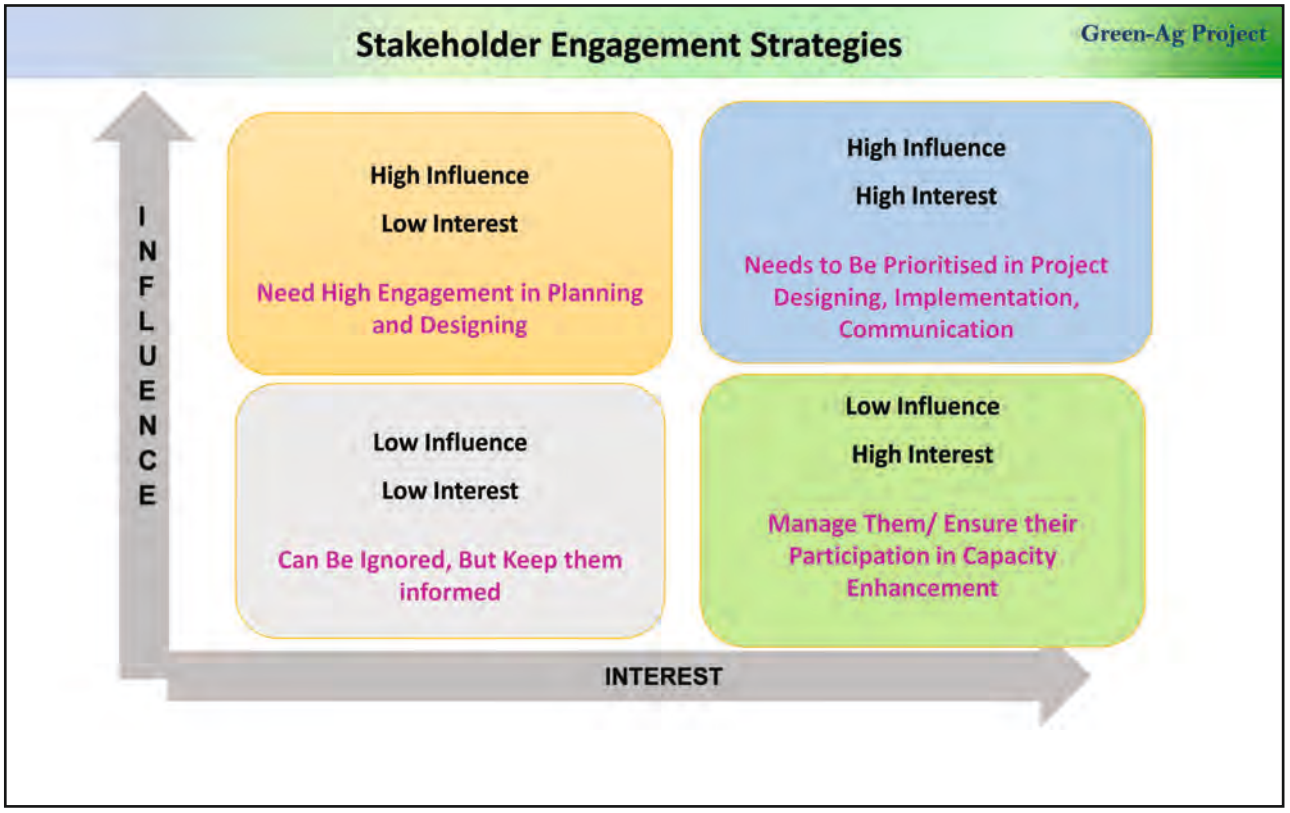
Green-Ag Pro

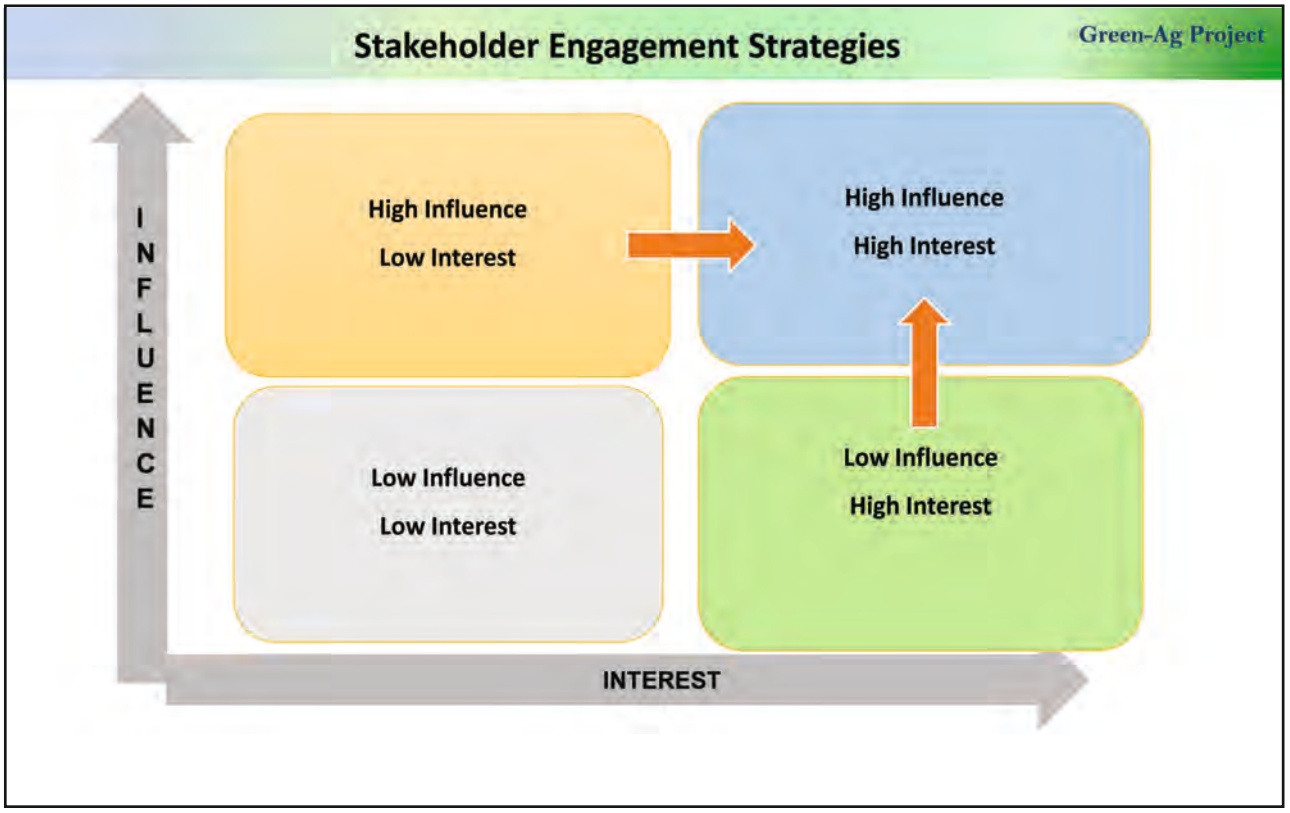
Key Stakeholders	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Profile	Nature of Engagement	Engagement Strategies and Timing	Information dissemination strategies	Budget
Dept. of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW)	Partner	Government Institution	Nodal agency for this project - oversee the project's design, implementation, and coordination. Key member of Project NPSC – will support impact and progress monitoring, information dissemination, mainstreaming and national replication/ upscaling of project's successes.	▪ Multi-sectoral and other institutional platforms ▪ Research sharing and policy advocacy events, exposures and field visits ▪ Ensuring Participation in Implementing Project Activities -	Official Website ; National and Regional level publications ; National Dialogues Workshops (including Inception and Knowledge sharing terminal workshops); Project reports	Incorporated in regular budget

Example: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Green-Ag Pro

Key Stakeholders	Role in Communities	Nature of Engagement in the Project	Engagement Strategies and Timings	Information dissemination strategies	Budget
Women Farrmers	Play a key role in supporting the households and communities Food and nutritional security Generating income through agriculture and rural enterprises, fuelwood collection	Direct Beneficiaries 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 implementation.	Consultation and participation through community meeting such at -**VIC meetings** in (PY 2 to PY5), - **Discussions during village awareness and mobilization meetings** in (PY 2), -**Meetings for farmer field schools** (PY3 to PY5).	Distribution of printed material such as leaflets, pamphlets, fact sheets, notice boards, and visual presentations (posters, wall paintings) in local languages	**- 5023 Training** "Village Implementation Committee Meetings" **-5650 Contracts** "Social/Gender, BD & Capacity Assessment " **-5023 Training** "FFS on agriculture and livestock"


Stakeholder Engagement Strategies
Green-Ag Project
INFLUENCE
High Influence
Low Interest
Need High Engagement in Planning and Designing
High Influence
High Interest
Needs to Be Prioritised in Project Designing, Implementation, Communication
Low Influence
Low Interest
Can Be Ignored, But Keep them informed
Low Influence
High Interest
Manage Them/ Ensure their Participation in Capacity Enhancement
INTEREST


Stakeholder Engagement Strategies
Green-Ag Project
INFLUENCE
High Influence
Low Interest
High Influence
High Interest
Low Influence
Low Interest
Low Influence
High Interest
INTEREST

Group Activity (To be Done after the training)

Green-Ag Project

Develop stakeholder engagement plan for key stakeholder in your landscape

- District and Block Level Government Stakeholders
- State Government Stakeholders
- Research & Academic Institutions
- Different Community Groups
- Community Based Institutions / Civil Society Organizations

Green-Ag Project

KEY PRINCIPLES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Know Your Stakeholder Beforehand

Green-Ag Project

What is their preferable time and place to meet?

What does he/she want from the project? What are their priorities?

Will the project in any chance hamper their rights or livelihood?

Is there any issue/ Behaviour that could upset them?

Respect But Be Informed

Green-Ag Project

Respect socio-cultural values but beware how it impacts vulnerable groups

There is a Story Behind Every Person. There is a Reason Why They are the Way They Are. Think About That and Respect Them for Who They Are

Cultural and Social Norms often Ignores Need and Concern of Women and Weaker Ethnic Groups

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

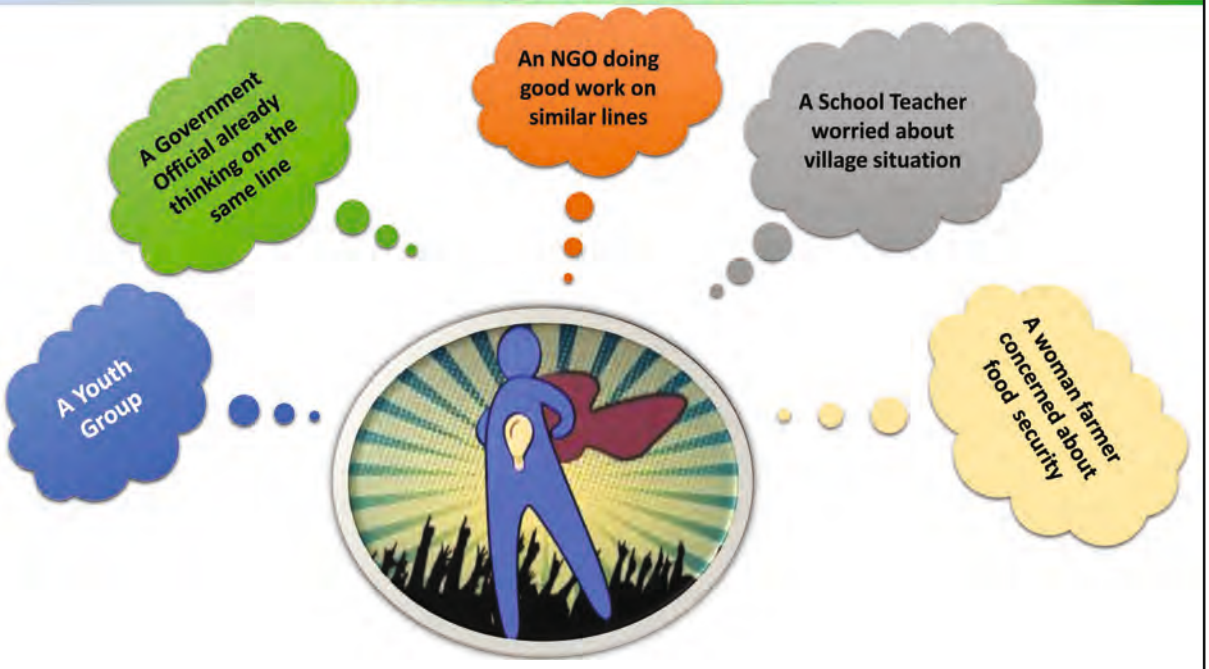
A

B

Ensure Inclusive and Equal Participation

Find Your Champions

Green-Ag Project



Be Prepared and Attentive

Green-Ag Project

- Know Your Audience and Prepare According to them
- If you are meeting a large group first time, do a mock discussion with-in team specially
- In the beginning, please visit the village as a team (at least two people- One to carry out discussion while the other one to document)
- Take Consent before Documentation
- Avoid videography or recording if your audience is not comfortable

Phase Out Your Engagement

Green-Ag Project

- Continuous Engagement
- Meetings on core issues/ topics of the project like FPIC, landscape planning etc.
- Find Your Champions
- Introductory Meetings For Understanding their Needs, Concerns and Interest
- Collect Information about the Stakeholders

Key Takeaways Till Now

Green-Ag Project

- ❑ Engagement with Stakeholders is crucial for Ensuring Success, Sustainability and Replicability of the Project.
- ❑ Understanding Stakeholders will help us to address their Concerns, Needs and Interest in the Project .
- ❑ Stakeholders for a project are diverse and each one of them might have different Interest and Influence on the Project
- ❑ Stakeholder Engagement is an ongoing process .


thank
you


People will forget
what you said,
people
will forget
what you did,
but people
will never forget how you
made them feel
Maya Angelou
1928 - 2014

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Annexure - IX

Communication

Odisha Inception workshop
(26-28 Oct 2021)

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

Why Communicate?

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Project Development 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**

- Who will understand? Why?
- How should we communicate?
- What should be communicated?
- When? And How?

Steps in Communication

Purpose

Audience

Message

Tools

Channels

Purpose

Why do we need to communicate?

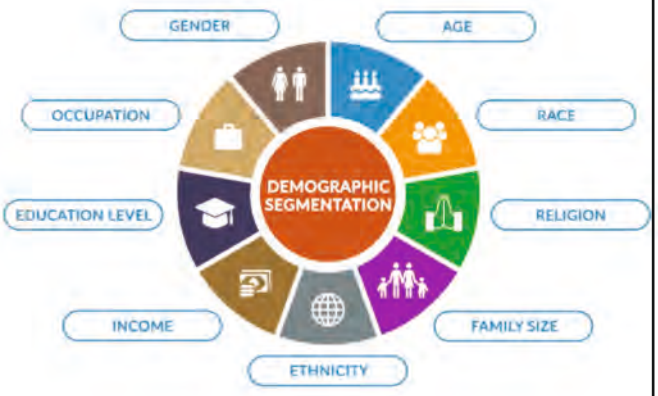
PURPOSE

- To create awareness on high conservation landscapes to agriculture
- Promote adoption of sustainable practices within community
- Facilitate convergence
- Share information on innovations, best practices, lessons for replication
- To aid project implementation

Audience

Whom to communicate with?

- **MoA&FW, MoEFCC, GEF, FAO**
- **Govt. officials**: National, state and district
- **Community members:** GP members, community groups, farmers, women, Scheduled Tribes
- **Media**: Print and broadcast
- **Others:** Civil society, academic/research institutions, Green-Ag project staff



Audience

Whom to communicate with?

Audience Prioritization	
Top Priority: **MUST COMMUNICATE** (GEF, FAO-India, MoA&FW, State & district officials, Community, Media, Green-Ag project staff etc.)	**Second Priority** **ADVISABLE TO COMMUNICATE** (NGOs, academic/research institutions, etc.)
Third Priority **NICE TO COMMUNICATE** (Local activists, Groups interested in project subject, Teachers etc.)	**Bottom Priority** **NOT NECESSARY TO COMMUNICATE** (People not concerned about relevant issues)

Message

What to communicate?

- Green Landscape approach
- Project innovations, best practices, lessons, project progress and results achieved
- Keep it simple and straightforward
- Encourage community voices, especially women & IPs

Tools & Channels

How to communicate?

Tools/Channels	Audience
1. Local newspaper	a. Policy makers
2. Presentations	b. State/District government officials
3. Website	c. People living in the locality
4. Policy dialogues	d. Farmers (Women/Men)
5. Radio/Video	e. Anyone across the world

1-c; 2-b; 3-e; 4-a; 5-d

Tools & Channels

How to communicate?

- **Products:** Brochures/Fact sheet/Policy Briefs/Reports etc.
- **Formal channels**: Newspaper articles, presentations, website
- **Events**: Policy dialogues
- **Awareness raising activities**: Eco clubs, Information platforms

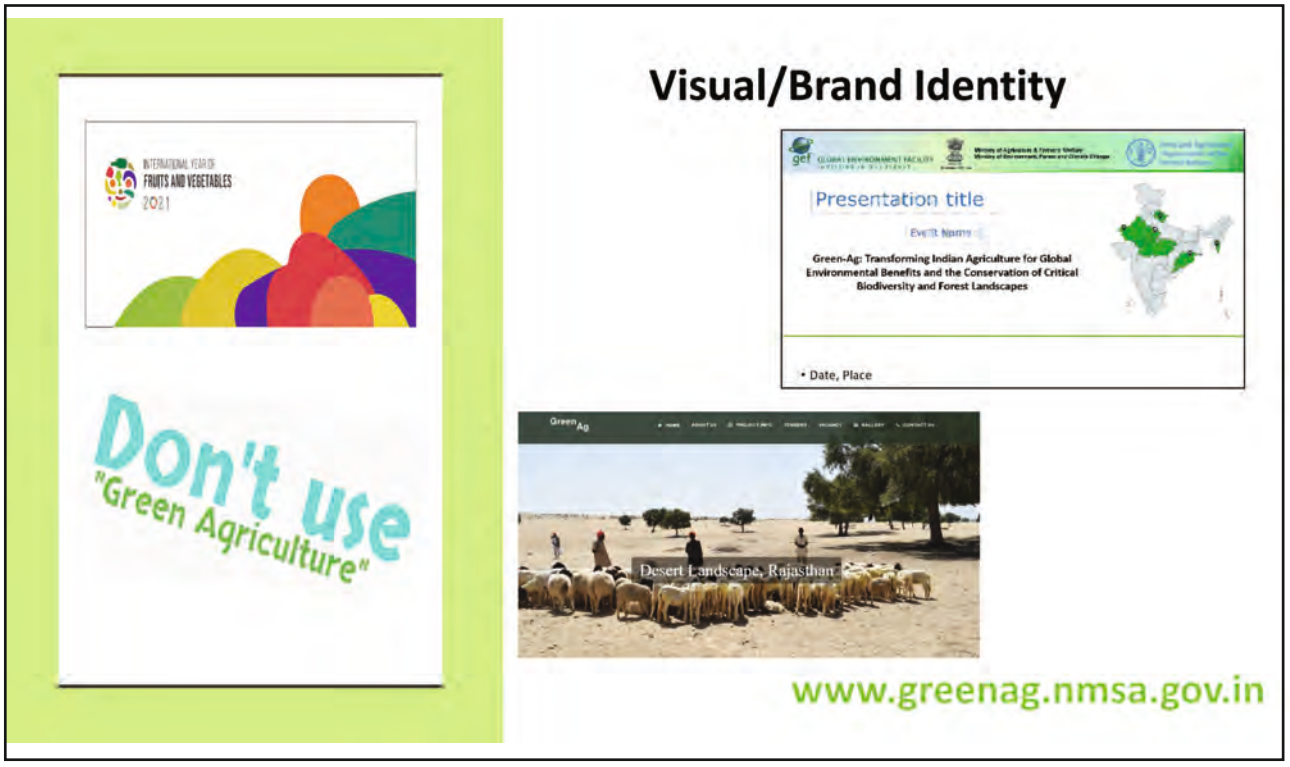
- **Audience** (Well-educated audience - printed, Audio-visual for semi-illiterate/illiterate etc.)
- **Message** (Technical messages written/visual medium preferred than say Radio)
- **Cost-effectiveness** (reach out, options available)
- **Repeat a message and using mix of several channels**

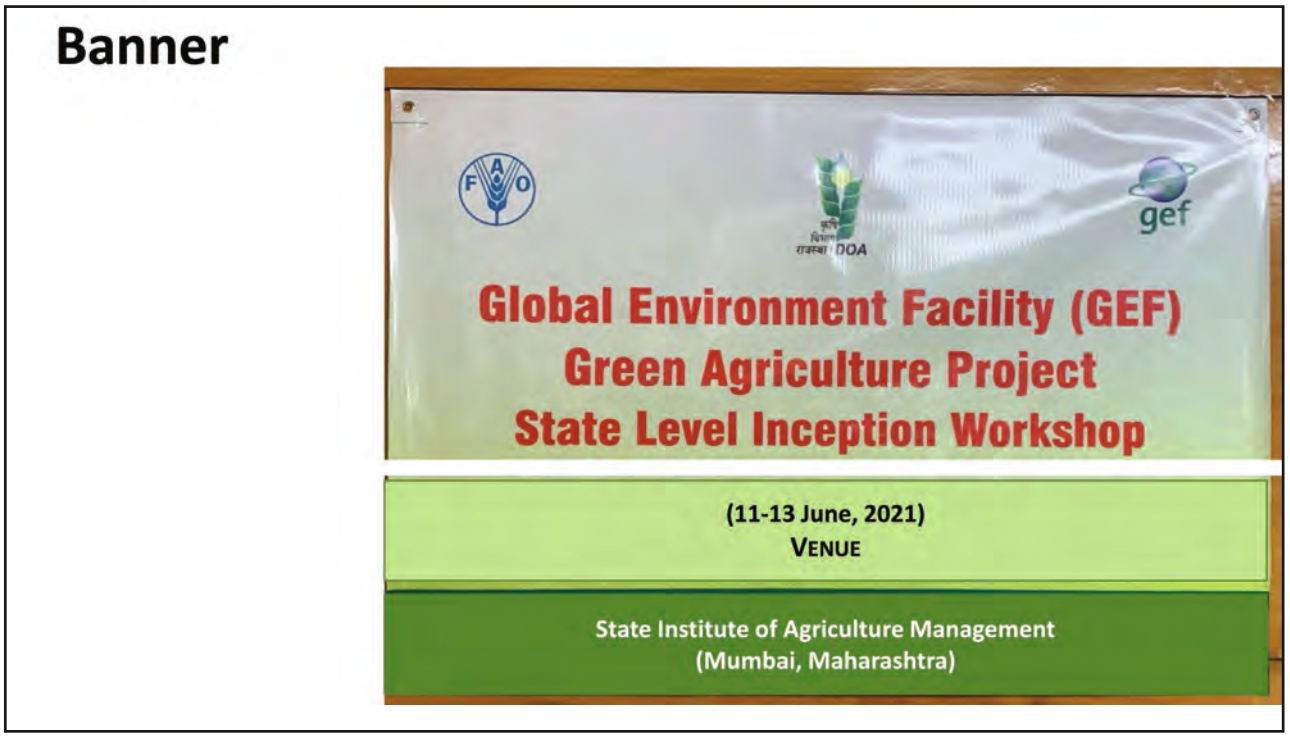
Communication in Green-Ag project

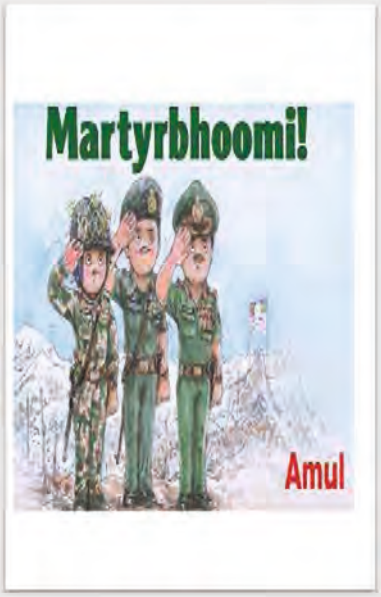
Communication in Green-Ag project

- Communication and KM has a key role
- Communication Specialist at NPMU
- Five Communication Officers (one per state)

Outcome 1.2: Cross-sectoral **knowledge management and decision-making systems** at national and state levels to support **development and implementation of agro-ecological approaches at landscape levels** that deliver global environmental benefits as well as socioeconomic benefits enhanced


INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
2021
Don't use
"Green Agriculture"
Visual/Brand Identity
Presentation title
Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes
• Date, Place
Desert Landscape, Rajasthan
www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in


Banner
gef
DOA
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Green Agriculture Project
State Level Inception Workshop
(11-13 June, 2021)
VENUE
State Institute of Agriculture Management
(Mumbai, Maharashtra)



Human Interest Story

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

Brochure

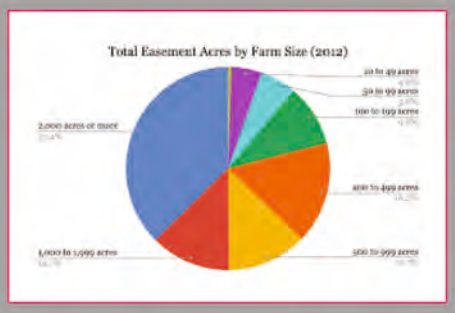
- Simple and straightforward
- Good quality pictures
- Representation of men and women

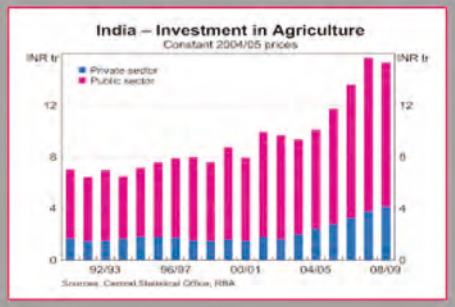
Reports/Briefs

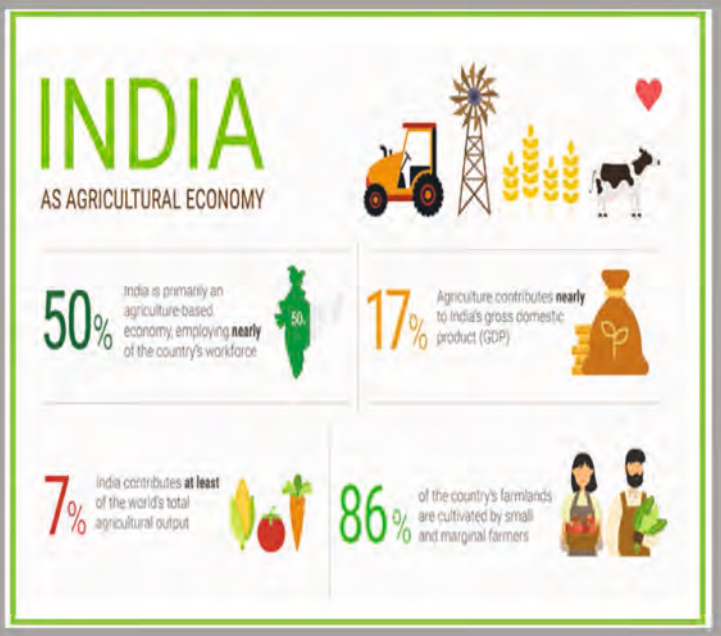
INFOGRAPHICS

DATA VISUALIZATION

- Technical reports, policy briefs, lessons learnt, best practices
- Data presentation
- Ethics and confidentiality in photos and audio/video
- Dissemination important







Eco Clubs

- Awareness raising for Children and youth
- School/College based (or local youth groups) - Volunteer Eco-Clubs in the landscape
- Raising awareness on Green landscape approach and importance of agro ecological 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. **Literature on GEB** friendly practices
4. Access to **extension services, weather forecasts, prices, data** etc.
5. Farmers learn to **use ICT tools** - mobile-based info & advice systems
6. **Farmers make decisions** - crop selection, if monsoon is delayed
7. Ensures **inclusion of socio-economically disadvantaged** groups

- To facilitate discussion and action on priority issues (agriculture, environment, climate change, development, gender)
- 5 National and 55 state level (11 per state)
- Platform to bring together national and state steering committee members, policy makers, experts, academia, NGOs, farmer organisations
- Will lead to formulation of **policy recommendations** on mainstreaming environmental concerns into agriculture

Policy Dialogues

Publication Work Flow

SPMU/GLIU should engage the State Communications Officer

↓

Product design, content and dissemination plan should be shared with NPMU

↕

NPMU will provide inputs to SPMU Communication Officer

↓

SPMU Communication officer - approval from the State Project Director on design, content, no. print copies, budget and dissemination plan

↓

The printed version (pdf) of all publications should be shared with NPMU

State Communication Plan

- **1. Project description:** Green-Ag project overview, landscape description, activities, state implementation architecture.
- **2. Communication objectives and principles**: List down communicate 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.

Top Priority (Must communicate)	Secondary Priority (Advisable to communicate)
Tertiary Priority (Nice to communicate)	Bottom priority (No need to communicate)

- **5. Communication workplan with timeline and budget:** Develop an activity-wise communication work plan with indicators, budget and assign responsibilities.

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Annexure - X

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

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

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?

What is FPIC?

- **FPIC** stands for **Free Prior and Informed Consent**
- A special right held by **Indigenous Peoples** to **decide their own path of development**
- A **social safeguard** - Enables the communities to collectively say a **"Yes"** or **"No"** or **"Negotiate Conditions"** under any project that has any sort of implications on their individual lives, livelihoods, on their lands and territories
- A **collective decision** and **not an individual decision**
- An **iterative process** and **not a one off-process**

Who are Indigenous Peoples?

Green-Ag Project

They possess a set of shared characteristics:

- Live within, or are attached to, geographically distinct traditional habitats or ancestral territories,
- Self- identify themselves as being part of a distinct cultural group, Inheritors and practitioners of unique cultures and social identities handed down through generations.
- Possess invaluable knowledge of practices for the sustainable management of natural resources;
- Have experienced or are experiencing subjugation, marginalization and exclusion

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.
- **Major livelihood Sources – Subsistence Economy** mainly based on collecting MFP, hunting, fishing, agriculture, primitive agriculture, small scale business (handloom and handicrafts), rearing of tussar silkworms, manual labour
- **Strong dependence on forest resources** for subsistence living
- Characterized by **socio-economic marginalization**, **geographical isolation** and **educational backwardness**
- Possess a **great repository of indigenous knowledge** pertinent to conservation of biodiversity and traditional ecological knowledge.

UNPACKING FPIC

What is not FREE?

Coercion

Manipulation

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

Intimidation

What is FREE?

Green-Ag Project

- "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?

Green-Ag Project

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"

Green-Ag Project

Decision - Making Scenario 1:

Your spouse is going on a work trip to Paris. He/she would like to get your consent to join him/her for the weekend while he/she is also there.

Should he ask your consent;

1. One month in advance of the weekend that you will both leave for Paris
2. One week in advance of the weekend that you will both leave for Paris
3. Call you the night before he is due to leave saying that he has bought you a ticket already
4. Call you when he is already at the airport asking if you would like to go and just bring the clothes you are wearing

Unpacking "Prior"

Green-Ag Project

Decision- Making Scenario 2:

Your house-mate has gone away and left his car parked outside the house. The use of the car would make your life much easier as you need to go on a long trip north this weekend. The keys are on the table in the kitchen. You would like to borrow the car but feel you should seek his consent.

Would you;

1. Call him and ask his permission to use the car ahead of your trip
2. Call him once you were already halfway to your destination
3. Tell him after you had returned from the trip, and he has returned from his
4. Use the car and say nothing

Unpacking "Prior"

Green-Ag Project

Decision- Making Scenario 3:

You are the joint owner of a piece of land with your sister's husband. You are desperate for money and need to sell it. A ready buyer appears and offers you a cash deal. You cannot contact your brother-in-law there and then.

Would you:

1. Sell the land and take the cash immediately with a plan to call your brother-in-law

2. Tell the buyer that you must consult the other joint owner first and will inform him in a week of whether you will take his offer or not

3. Explain that your brother-in-law needs to be present during the discussions so you will inform him when and where you will meet again with your brother-in-law present and only decide when you are both comfortable

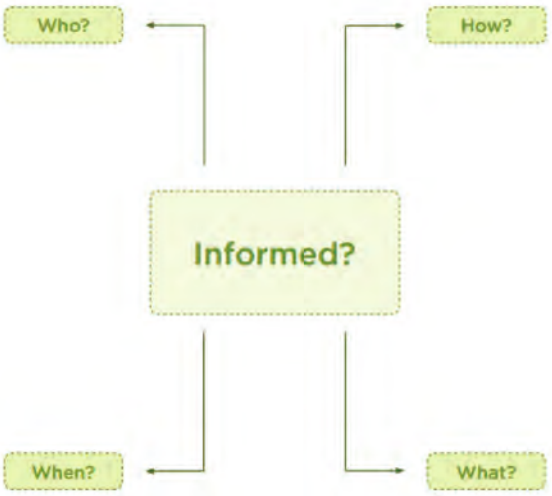
What is "Prior"?

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) – ***Should be consistent with literacy levels and sense of understanding of communities***
- **What to be informed –** Information about **FPIC** and **Green-Ag Project**
- **When to be informed** – Throughout the project duration, prior to the commencement of any new activity/ intervention in the landscape.

Unpacking "CONSENT"

Green-Ag Project

The handshake with a few! - A Green-Ag project proponent seeking and reaching consent with a few influential elite villagers. The indicator that consent has been reached is only through a verbal agreement and a handshake.

Decision-making by representative consensus - a Green-Ag project proponent seeking and reaching consent through consensus with clear representatives from the community. The indicator that consent has been reached is verbal agreement by all, which is recorded in some way.

A one man show – Green-Ag project proponent seeking and reaching consent through consensus with an autocratic village head man. The indicator that they have reached consent is the village head man signing an agreement provided by the proponent

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
  - No
  - Yes, with conditions
- Process and form of consent must be agreed and respected by the community and the project proponent
- Does not necessarily involve signing a document, but it must be recorded in a manner that both parties could refer to it in the future
- Agreement from a few village leaders or elites does not lead to consent. Full participation by all those in the community who will be affected by the proposal is required for full consent.
- Neither engagement nor consultation to inform is the same as consent

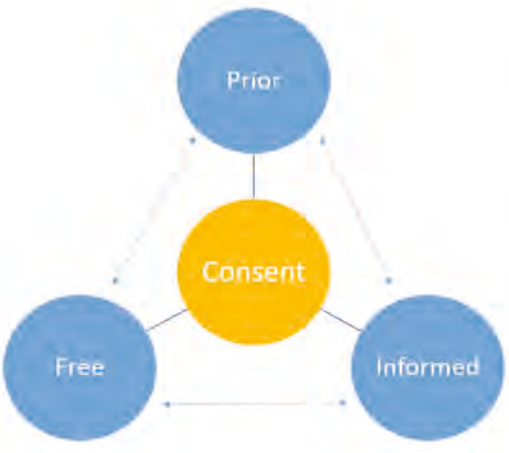
Are Consultations and Consent one and the same?

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?

Dual Benefits of FPIC Process

a) Indigenous Communities –

- Allows communities to be well-informed about all aspects of the project that will affect them.
- Allows the communities to express their priorities/interests/concerns and have them integrated in the project's activities

b) Project –

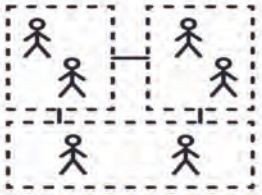
- Allows project representatives have structured dialogue with communities and design interventions that better target beneficiaries' needs and expectations,
- Minimizes risks for the project (such as disputes and other forms of conflict, harm to Indigenous Peoples and their territories)
- Allows the building of a trust-based relationship and sense of ownership among communities towards the project

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 • Secondary Research; Key Information Interviews (Govt. Officials) ; Focus Group Discussions with local NGOs and other community representatives	*Step 1 – Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement*
• 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 II

Green-Ag Project

1. Stakeholder Mapping



2. Stakeholder Engagement

Steps in Stakeholder Mapping

Green-Ag Project

Stakeholder Mapping:

SPMU, GLIU (along with CRPs) to undertake mapping of various indigenous communities and other important stakeholders in the landscape.

Steps in Stakeholder Mapping:

i) Desk research
Sources of information usually include:

- statistics and reports from government departments and ministries,
- programme and project documents from agencies and NGOs,
- studies and surveys from universities and research institutions,
- Additional data from Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs Department

ii) Interviews, consultations and focus group discussions, in and around the project area with local NGOs or Govt. Representatives

iii) Documentation of disaggregated information for each of the identified Indigenous Peoples' groups.

Key Aspects to Consider during the Mapping Activity

Green-Ag Project

- *Villages, clans and other social entities in the project area and its border zones*
- *Nature of existing relationships between different groups*
- *Geographic locations and administrative units in which communities live*
- *Nature of relations between the communities and the state*
- *Local systems of natural resource management and usage*
- *Customary system of land tenure, governance and inheritance*
- *History of land occupation and use by local communities and their current livelihoods*
- *Demographic characteristics of communities (age groups, gender ratios, and groups of locals and migrants etc.)*
- *Any past and/or ongoing conflicts or disputes between and within communities*
- *Status and role of women within communities (role in the division of labour, their rights to and use of land, their decision-making authority and how they are represented)*

Documentation Template

Green-Ag Project

Documentation of Information from Preliminary Assessment

Village Name:											
District:											
Indigenous Communities residing in the village	**Gender**		**Number of people belonging to following age Groups**			**Languages Spoken**	**Literacy Levels** a) Read, Write and Speak. b) Read and Speak. c)Only Speak	**Land Usage Patterns**	**Decision-Making Structures**	**Any past or on-going conflicts**	**Any other relevant details**
	Male	Female	(18-44 years)	(45-64 years)	65 and above						

Stakeholder Engagement

Green-Ag Project

Stakeholders for FPIC Process in Mizoram

Administration Units	Key Stakeholders
State Level	▪ Directorate of Soil Conservation and Watershed Development, Odisha, Bhubaneswar ▪ IMAGE
District level	Deputy Commissioners/District Magistrate of Mayurbhanj district
Village Council Level	Sarpanch/ Members of Gram Panchayat
Village Level	Traditional tribal leaders and other important community representatives Indigenous Communities (including marginalized groups like women, elderly and youth)

Preparatory Work for Stakeholder Engagement

Green-Ag Project

a) Human Resources: Project Staff of GLIU, SPMU and NPMU

Project Management Units	Project Staff Involved	Roles and Responsibilities
Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU)	a) GLIU Team Leader and Gender and Social Inclusion Expert at GLIU, supported by State Technical Coordinator (SPMU)	Engagement with the ***District Administration Officials***
	b) A team consisting of a Gender & Social Inclusion Expert / District Support Officer at Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) along with Community Resource Persons (CRPs)	Engagement with the Gram Panchayat, ***traditional tribal leaders and communities in the villages***
State Project Management Unit (SPMU)	State Technical Coordinator, and Communication Expert SPMU, supported by Team Leader (GLIU)	Engagement with the ***Director, Directorate of Soil Conservation and Watershed; Director, IMAGE***
National Project Management Unit (NPMU)	Social Safeguards Specialist and Gender and Social Inclusion Expert	***Technical Backstopping and Support*** throughout the FPIC process

b) Communication Materials:

- **Project Handouts [Brochures/Leaflets]** in English and local languages - with project overview; about FPIC and its significance
- **Banner** with project's name and the purpose of the meeting
- **Posters** depicting various stages of FPIC process

c) Finances:

- Human Resources/ Experts
- Communication materials
- Local travel of project personnel
- Refreshments.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Green-Ag Project

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Green-Ag Project

Key Stakeholders	Relevance	Information Needs	Communication Channels	Mode and Place of Engagement
Director, IMAGE and Directorate of Soil Conservation and Watershed	Project Nodal Officer at the State level	Nature and Mandate of the Project; FPIC process, and important International conventions	Project Brochure and Handout on FPIC	Key Informant Interviews (KII) in their respective office premises
Deputy Commissioners/ District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj	Chairperson of Technical Support Group (TSG)	Nature and Mandate of the Project; FPIC process, and important International conventions	Project Brochure and Handout on FPIC	Key Informant Interviews (KII) in their respective office premises
Gram Panchayat/Members of Gram Panchayat	Administrative Unit in village – Can facilitate meetings between the project proponents and the representatives of the indigenous communities	Nature and Mandate of the Project; FPIC process and broad Interventions of the project	Project Brochure and Handout on FPIC	Key Informant Interviews (KII) in their respective office premises or at their residence

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Green-Ag Project

Key Stakeholders	Relevance	Information Needs	Communication Channels	Mode and Place of Engagement
Traditional tribal Heads and other Community Representatives	Head of the Clan – Informal Decision-Making Structures.	Nature and Mandate of the Project; FPIC process and broad Interventions of the project	Handouts on Project Interventions and FPIC process	Key Informant Interviews (KII) in their respective office premises or at their residence
Indigenous Communities (including marginalized groups like women, elderly and youth)	Actors with customary ties and sacred ties over the resources, land and territories in the project area and directly affected by project activities	Nature and Mandate of the Project; FPIC process and broad Interventions of the project	Handouts on Project Interventions and FPIC process; Banners and Radio Messages	Community Meetings and Focus Group Discussions in a common place in the village

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

Module III: Participatory Communication and Documentation

Green-Ag Project

Few Questions to Ponder…

Green-Ag Project

- What do you think is effective communication in relation to FPIC and its implications?
- Reflect on your own experiences and personal interactions with local people in the context of any development project and answer the following questions:
  - ✓ What are the key barriers to effective communication in the project site?
  - ✓ What would be the most effective communications strategies to overcome these barriers?

How to Communicate Effectively?

Green-Ag Project

- Use clear language, with jargon, acronyms and technical terms clearly explained, and consider the first spoken language particularly in remote communities
- Different meaning of words in different communities
- Use a range of channels including talking posters, community radio and other Indigenous media, and audio and verbal methods
- Actively provide information as some communities will wait to receive information directly
- Be an active listener and observe the group dynamics – who is speaking and who is not

Project Sensitization with Key Stakeholders in Dampa Landscape

Green-Ag Project

Phase 1: *Village President and other members of the Village Council*

↓

Phase 2: *Village Chiefs and Other Community Representatives*

↓

Phase 3: *Indigenous Communities*

Preparatory Work for Stakeholder Engagement

Green-Ag Project

I. Facilitators Preparation Prior to Consultations

- *Jointly read and discuss the content of the FPIC modules with all community facilitators*
- *Remember what all needs to be discussed and questions to be asked to the participants.*
- *Agree which community facilitator will take the lead for each exercise and what the other facilitators will do to support him/her*
- *Assign one facilitator to be responsible for filling in the session record sheet*
- *Assign one facilitator for keeping the time.*
- *Make sure that all materials needed for the session are prepared.*
- *Make sure you bring the session record sheet*

Green-Ag Project

II. Materials Needed for Effective Consultations

- *A4 and A5 sheets of paper and marker pens;*
- *Two tape recorders and extra batteries; / Camera/Video camera;*
- *Record sheet to write down participants' details;*
- *Communication Products – Project Handout/Brochure, Banner and FPIC posters*

III. Logistical Arrangements

- *Refreshments;*
- *Seating Arrangements*

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

A

B

Ensure Inclusive and Equal Participation

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.)*

Give a warm welcome to all the participants

Introduce Yourselves – Tell you name and designation in the project

Protocols for Consultations with Key Stakeholders

Green-Ag Project

What to be communicated to the representatives of indigenous communities ?

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 **intention to respect the rights of indigenous communities** in the landscape
- **Project's Objective** is to improve incomes while sustaining and improving local ecosystems
- **How will the project be beneficial to the communities? –** Explain proposed interventions

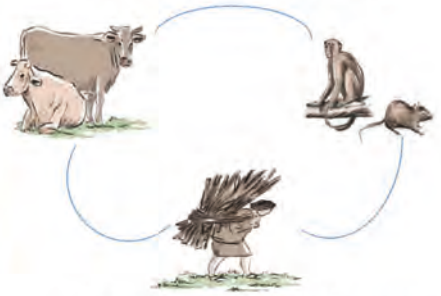
Current Challenges in Central Indian Landscape

Forest Encroachments due to Expanding Agriculture by Tribals

Increased Vulnerability of Livelihoods due to rain-fed agriculture

Pressure on Natural Regeneration of Forests due to Overgrazing

Input-intensive agricultural practices - Hybrid varieties of maize and rice replacing indigenous varieties of rice and traditional millet crops undermining the nutritional security of the locals



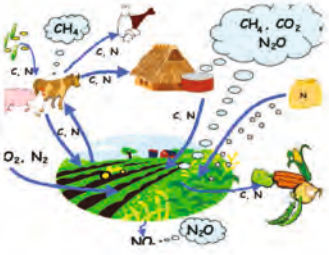
Transmission of Zoonotic Diseases (Wild – Cattle – Humans) due to common water resources

Negative Implications on Landscape

Loss of Agrobiodiversity

Deforestation and Land Degradation

Fragmentation of Natural Corridors



Increased GHG Emissions exacerbates Climate Change

Poaching of Wildlife

Human-Wildlife Conflict

How will the project intervene?

Stage 1: Sharing the Findings of Landscape Assessment and Value Chain Analysis with communities

Stage 2: Community members discuss and deliberate on livelihood activities and conservation measures in the landscape

Livelihood Interventions

Green-Ag Project

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

How will the project intervene?

Stage 3: Community members develop landscape management plans with various livelihood activities, soil and water conservation measures to be undertaken in a project year

Stage 4: Plan Implementation

How will the project intervene?

Stage 5: Monitoring (identify issues/ challenges, take remedial measures, document learning), and developing action-plans for next year

Project's Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Green-Ag Project

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

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

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

Tier 4: State Project Director
In case of non- redressal by the STC
Time period to resolve: 7 working days

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.

FAO is the facilitator

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

Project's Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Green-Ag Project

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.

FAO is the facilitator

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

Tier 6a: Ministry of Agriculture - Public Grievance Officer
In case of non-redressal by the Principal Secretary
Time to Resolve: 15 working days

Tier 6b: Regional Office for the Asia and the Pacific (RAP)
In case of non-redressal by the Gender & Social Inclusion Expert at NPMU within the stipulated time- period.
Time to Resolve: 15 working days

Tier 7:Office of the Inspector General (OIG)
In case of non-redressal by the RAP unit of the FAO within stipulated time period

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

Green-Ag Project

Collective Decision Making

Reaching Consent

II. Community Deliberations – A prerequisite to collective decision making

Green-Ag Project

- *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*

Equal and Inclusive Participation

Green-Ag Project

- Imagine that you need to facilitate a participatory decision in relation to FPIC for Green-Ag project at the community level.
- Can you tell us what would **help participation** and what would **block or hinder it.**
- Analyze your findings **and identify top three strategies to** ensure inclusive participation

Food for Thought

Green-Ag Project

- 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

Green-Ag Project

- 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 indigenous communities 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* → *Signing of a legally binding agreement*
- *Consent from communities upon certain amendments or changes* → *Be flexible and approach negotiations cooperatively and give communities ample time discuss on the renegotiated proposal*

NO

- *No consent, the project cannot be implemented* →
  - *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*

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 V

Budget Provision For FPIC Activities

Budget Heads for FPIC Activities

Green-Ag Project

Components	GEF Budget Line	Cost Description (budgetary sub-head)
• 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, BD & 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'
Capacity development of SPMU and GLIU		Capacity development of State level project implementation units on incorporating 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**	

Module VI

Monitoring Plan For FPIC Activities

Monitoring Plan for FPIC – (As per Results Framework)

Component 2: Improved agricultural and conservation practices demonstrating sustainable production, livelihood advancements, habitat improvements and delivery of tangible BD, LD, CCM, and SFM benefits			
Outcome 2.1: *Institutional frameworks, mechanisms and capacities at District and Village levels to support decision-making and stakeholder participation in Green Landscape planning and management strengthened, with Green Landscape Management Plans*			
Output 2.1.1: *Institutional frameworks, mechanisms and capacities at District and Village levels to support decision-making and stakeholder participation in Green Landscape planning and management strengthened*			
Activity 2.1.1.3: *Capacity development of national level project implementation unit on gender and FPIC issues (NPMU)*			
2.1.1.3-I1: Number of capacity development workshops	NPMU	1	Y1 Q2
Activity 2.1.1.4: *Capacity development on incorporating gender and FPIC issues*			
2.1.1.4 – I1: Number of staff trained on gender and FPIC issues	(MP, Mz, Od, Rj, & Uk)	5	Y2 Q3
Output 2.2.4: *Community based natural resources management plans designed and implemented in target Green Landscapes (including community grassland/ ravines/forests/watershed management)*			
Activity 2.2.4.3: *Independent assessment FPIC by project*			
2.2.4.3-I1: Number of FPIC assessments undertaken and documented	(MP, Od, Uk, Mz, Rj)	5 (1/ landscape)	Y3 Q2

Monitoring Plan for FPIC – (Additional Indicators)	Green-Ag Project
Elements	**Indicators**
1. Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement	• *Desk research report on the presence of various indigenous communities in the landscape* • *Number of meetings with representatives of Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs Department* • *Number of meetings with local NGOs* • *Number of meetings with Govt. representatives at district level* • *Number of meetings with Village Council members* • *Stakeholder Engagement Plan*
2. Participatory Communication and Documentation of Geographic and Demographic Information	• *Number of physical/virtual meetings with various key stakeholders* • *Percentage of women and other marginalized groups as participants* • *Number of meetings exclusively with women* • *Number and types of communication products used* • *Maps [village resource map, transect map and social maps] developed through participatory mapping*

Monitoring Plan for FPIC – (Additional Indicators)	Green-Ag Project
Elements	**Indicators**
3. Reach Consent	• *Percentage of women and other disadvantaged communities represented during collective decision-making by the communities* • *Collective decision-making process between indigenous communities as per existing traditional structures.* • *Terms and Conditions mutually agreed upon by the indigenous communities and the project representatives* • *Number of votes received from different indigenous groups for the project proposal.* • *Consent agreement signed by representatives of indigenous communities and the project.*
4. Documentation	• *Meeting minutes duly signed by all the participants in the meeting* • *Photographs, audio and video recording of the meetings/consultations* • *Attendance record sheet with details like, name, age, sex, occupation, role in community etc. to be filled in and duly signed by the participants*

Monitoring Plan for FPIC – (Additional Indicators)

Green-Ag Project

Elements	Indicators
5. Grievance redressal Mechanism	• Number of awareness campaigns on grievance redressal mechanism • Total number of people/groups using the grievance redress procedure • Number of distinct people/groups. Any indigenous community with significantly more grievances • Number of times an individual has submitted the same grievance • Number of grievances resolved. • Length of time taken to be resolved • Types of grievance categories
6. Implementation Problems	• Any delays due to personnel, capacity, insufficient funds, COVID-19 induced restrictions on travel etc. • Number of times implementation schedule has been revised

Thank You

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Annexure - XI

POLICY DIALOGUES/STUDIES

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

What is a Policy Dialogue?

Green-Ag Project

- A tool to guide **policy development and informed decision-making ;**
- Powerful **advocacy platform ;**
- Enables rounds of **evidence-based interactions, workshops and consultations between different stakeholders** (e.g., policy makers, experts from government, academia, civil society professionals etc.) **on priority issues ;**
- Characterized by **participatory and consultative processes**

Why a Policy Dialogue?

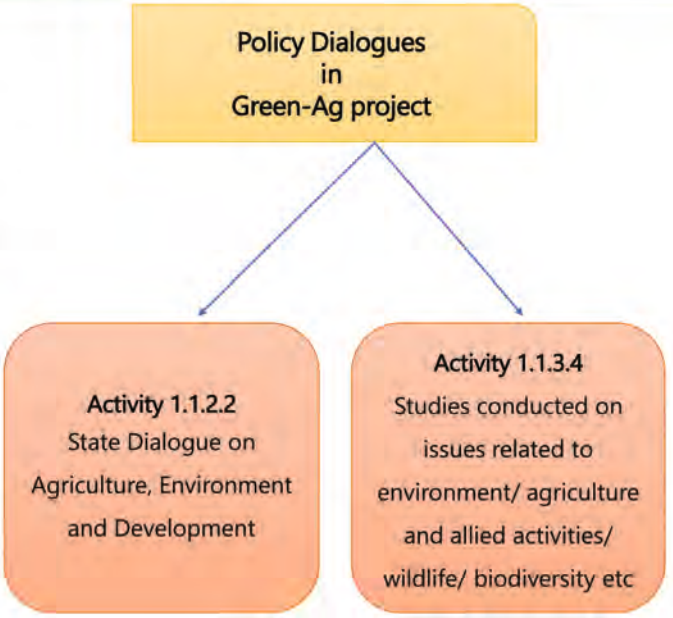
Green-Ag Project

- Can help stakeholders **see problems from each other's perspectives**, improves understanding of the impact of existing policies and programs on various groups
- Provides opportunities and mechanisms for **knowledge and information sharing** from diverse sources on new **emerging opportunities and challenges** – keeps stakeholders abreast of latest happenings across sectors and **enhances their adaptability**
- Provides an avenue for **improving mutual understanding, identifying priorities, enhancing ownership and participation, finding common good**

Policy Dialogues/Studies in Green-Ag project

Green-Ag Project

- **Key outputs of the Green-Ag** project as mandated by the **project's Results Framework under outcomes 1.1.2 and 1.1.3**
- To inform and facilitate discussion **on priority issues and concerns related to mainstreaming of environmental concerns into agriculture sector** – key themes of the project



Expected Outcomes of Policy Dialogues /Studies in Green-Ag project

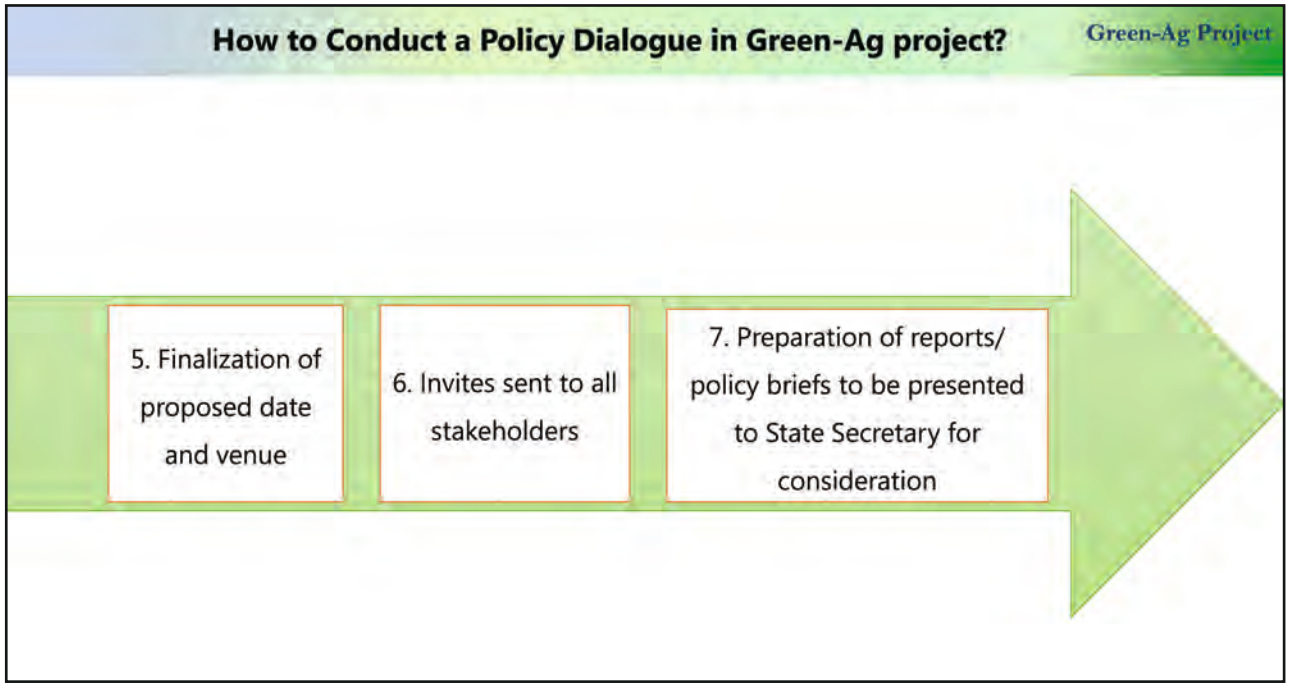
Green-Ag Project

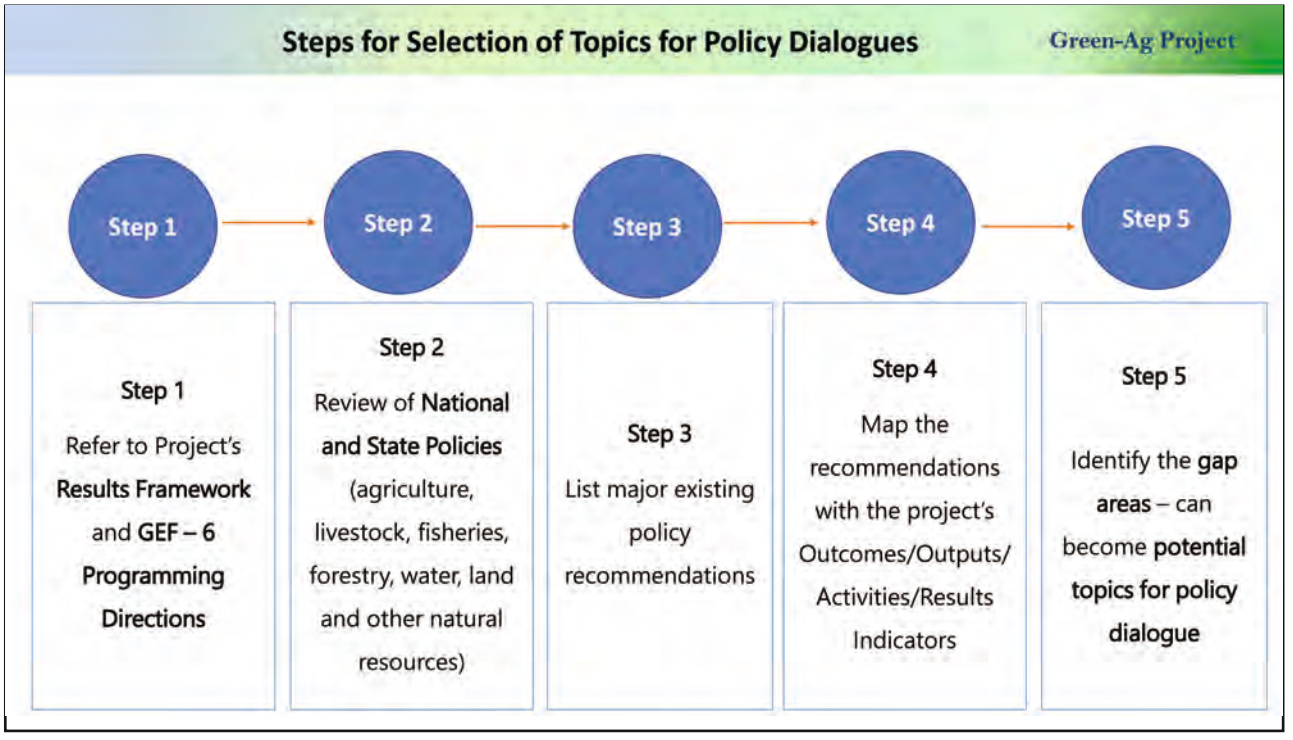
- Formulation of **policy recommendations** to be considered by the agriculture and other relevant sectors to support mainstreaming of environmental concerns into the agriculture sector.
- Strong **inter-sectoral partnerships**
- **Increased awareness and capacities of key policy makers** on environment-agriculture-development nexus
- **Integration of Green Landscape approach into National and State Development Plans/ development visions and sectoral plans**

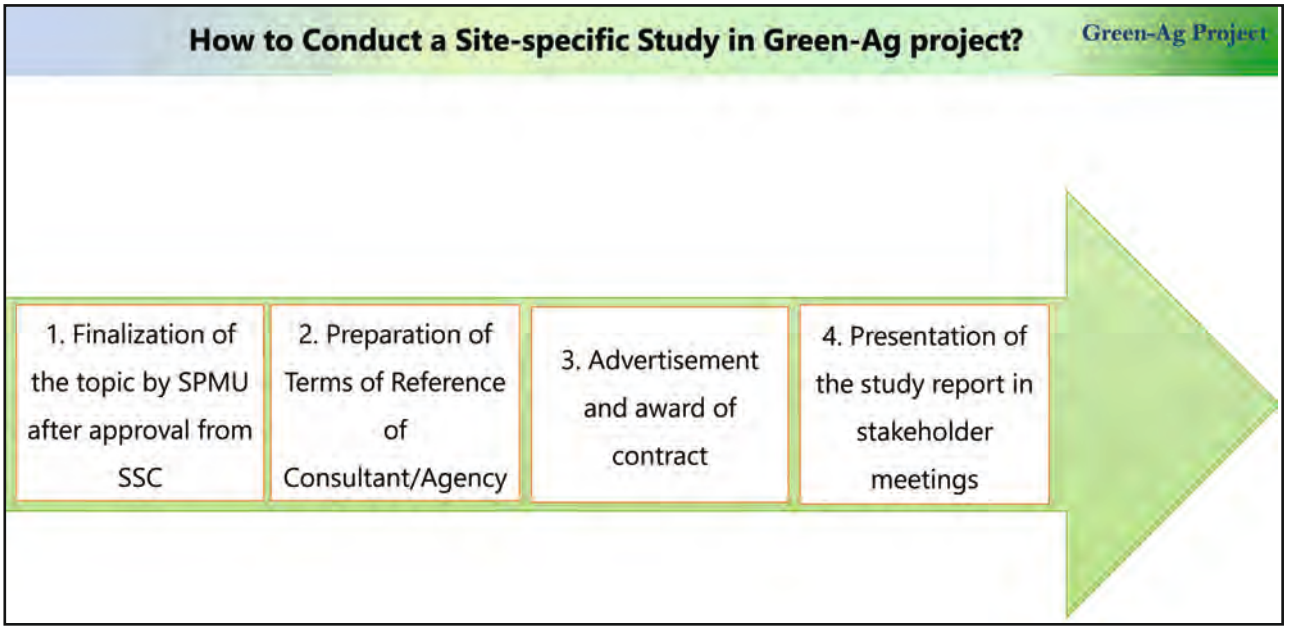
How to Conduct a Policy Dialogue in Green-Ag project?

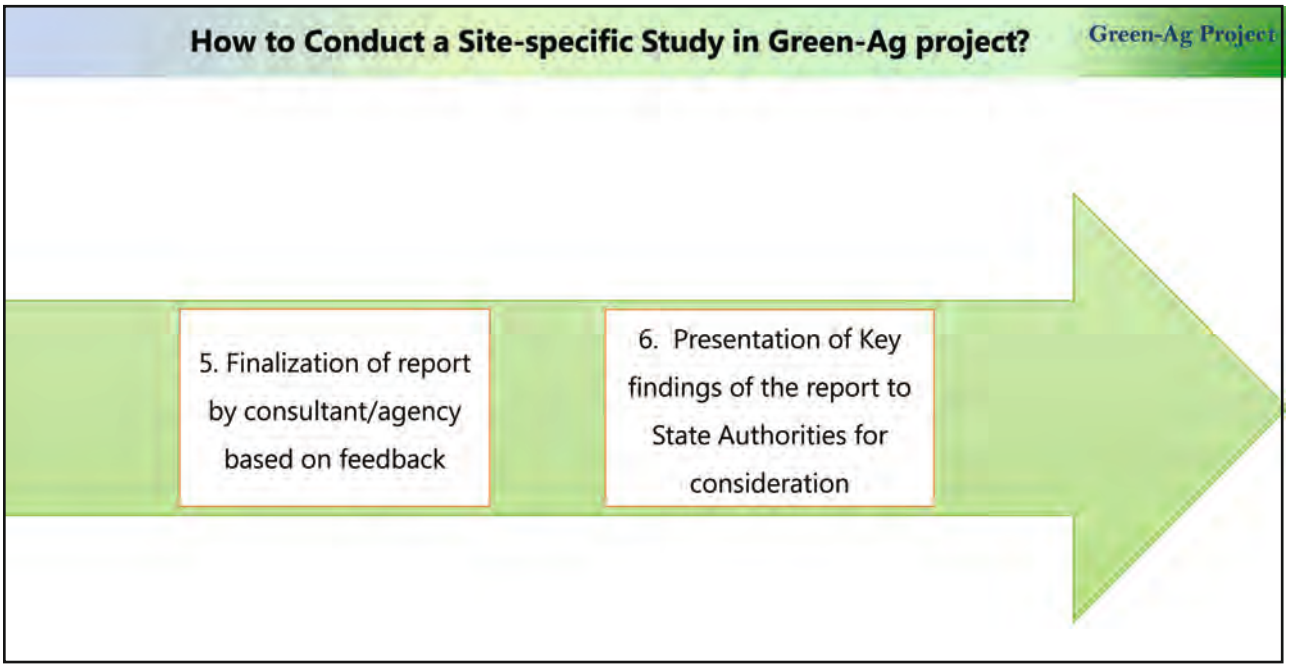
Green-Ag Project

1. Selection of topic by SMPU
2. Identification of various key stakeholders
3. Preparation of Terms of Reference of Resource Person
4. Identification of resource person for making concept note


How to Conduct a Policy Dialogue in Green-Ag project?
Green-Ag Project
5. Finalization of proposed date and venue
6. Invites sent to all stakeholders
7. Preparation of reports/ policy briefs to be presented to State Secretary for consideration


Steps for Selection of Topics for Policy Dialogues
Green-Ag Project
Step 1
Step 2
Step 3
Step 4
Step 5
Step 1
Refer to Project's Results Framework and GEF – 6 Programming Directions
Step 2
Review of National and State Policies (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, water, land and other natural resources)
Step 3
List major existing policy recommendations
Step 4
Map the recommendations with the project's Outcomes/Outputs/ Activities/Results Indicators
Step 5
Identify the gap areas – can become potential topics for policy dialogue


How to Conduct a Site-specific Study in Green-Ag project?
Green-Ag Project
1. Finalization of the topic by SPMU after approval from SSC
2. Preparation of Terms of Reference of Consultant/Agency
3. Advertisement and award of contract
4. Presentation of the study report in stakeholder meetings


How to Conduct a Site-specific Study in Green-Ag project?
Green-Ag Project
5. Finalization of report by consultant/agency based on feedback
6. Presentation of Key findings of the report to State Authorities for consideration

Steps for Section of Topics for Studies

Green-Ag Project

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
Refer to **State Summary** and the **Project Document**	Undertake desk research to **identify the major issues and threats to the landscape**	Identify **existing studies** in the landscape on identified issues and threats	Map all the **potential areas of study by the project**	Finalize the topics of the study

PLEASE NOTE..

- Always refer to **Project Document, Results Framework** and **GEF-6 Programming Directions :**
- Please refer to the following **link for GEF 6 programming directions:** https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF-6%20Programming%20Directions.pdf
- Pay attention to **project's 4 focal areas**

(Biodiversity conservation, Land degradation, Sustainable Forest Management, Climate Change Mitigation)

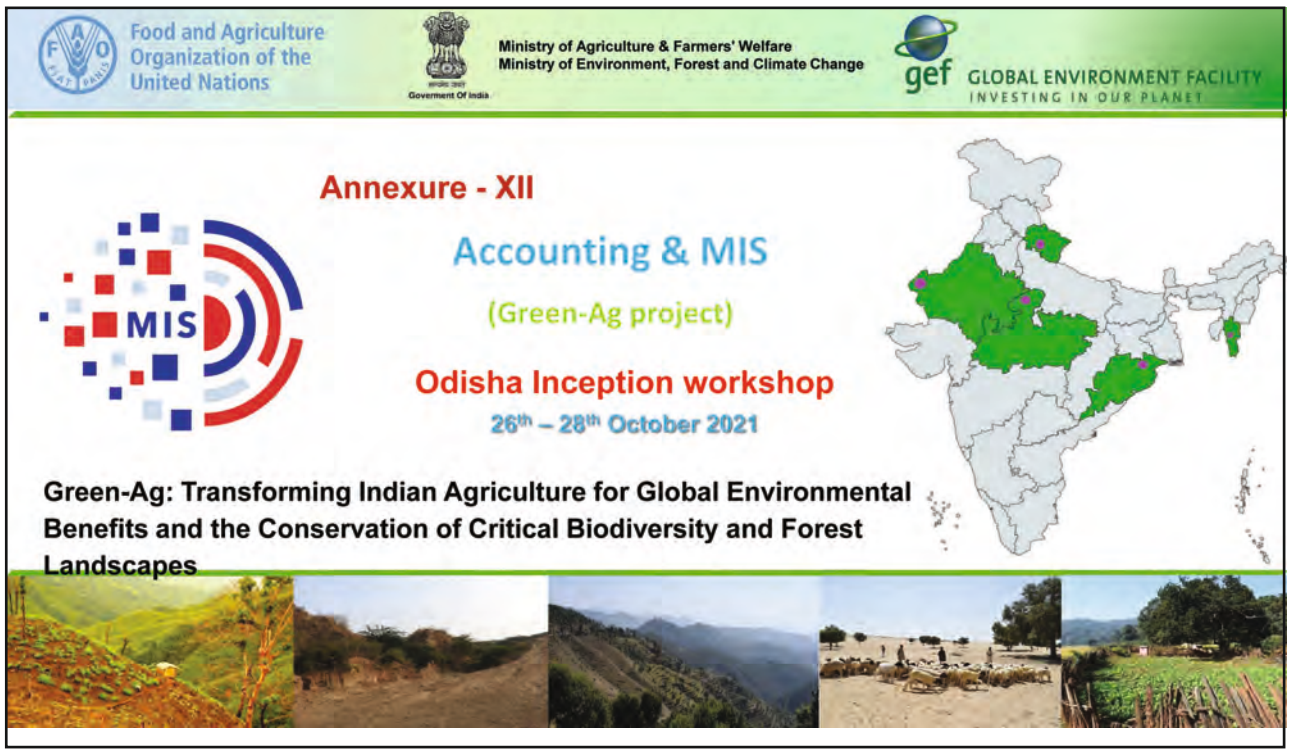
- **Cross-cutting themes** across all studies –

(Gender, social inclusion and Indigenous Technical Knowledge—ITK)

GEF-6 Programming Directions

- **BD-3 Programme 7:** Securing agriculture's future: sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources
- **BD-4 Programme 9:** Managing the human-biodiversity interface
- **LD-1 Programme 1:** Agroecological intensification
- **LD-1 Programme 2:** Sustainable land management for climate-smart agriculture
- **LD-3 Programme 4:** Scaling-up sustainable land management through the landscape approach
- **CCM-2 Programme 4:** Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and other land-uses, and support climate-smart agriculture
- **SFM-1:** Reduce the pressures on high-conservation-value forests by addressing the drivers of deforestation.

Thank you!


Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Goverment Of India
gef
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET
Annexure - XII
MIS
Accounting & MIS
(Green-Ag project)
Odisha Inception workshop
26th – 28th October 2021
Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes


Green-Ag Project
Accounting and Financial Reports

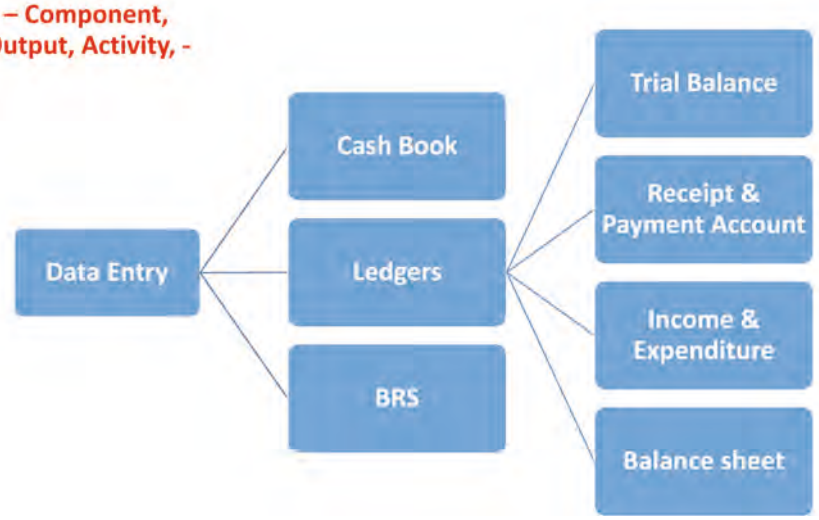
FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE

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

DATA ENTRY (ACCOUNTING)

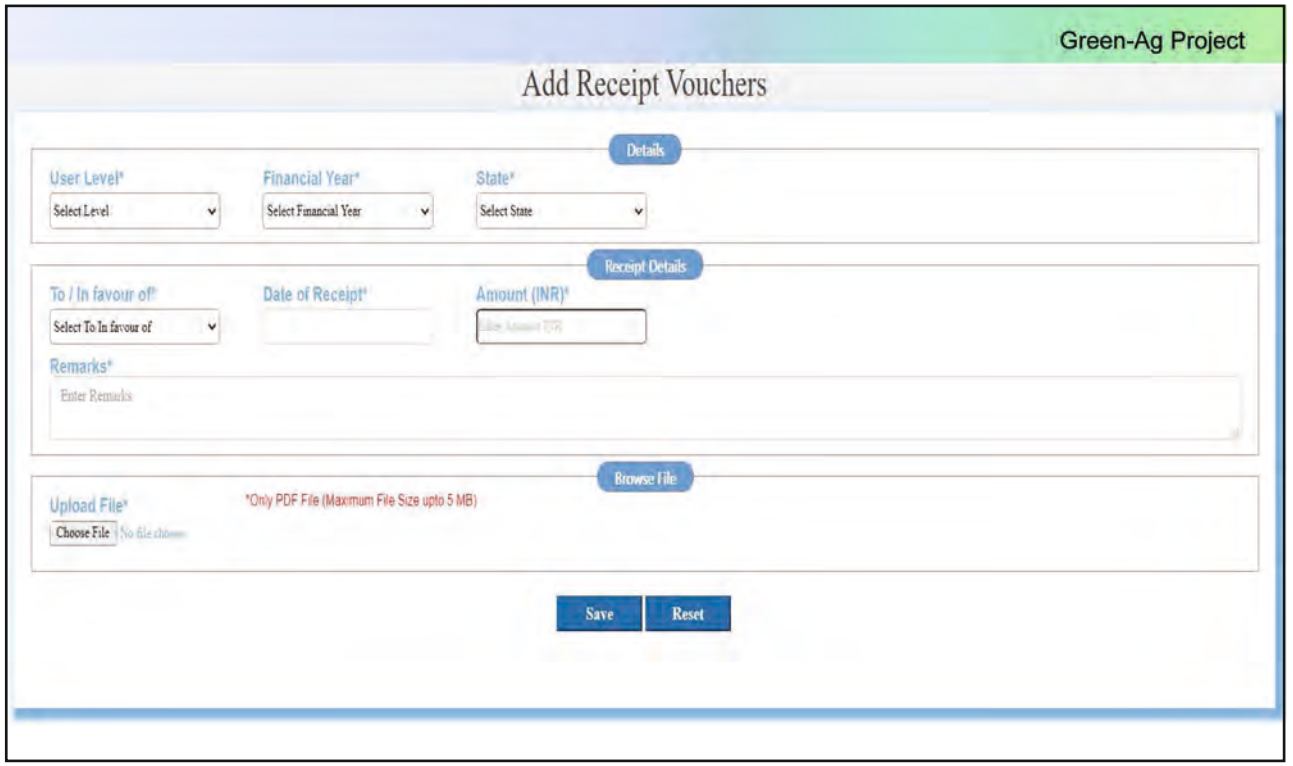
- All the payments to be recorded and entered in *www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in website with due approvals.*

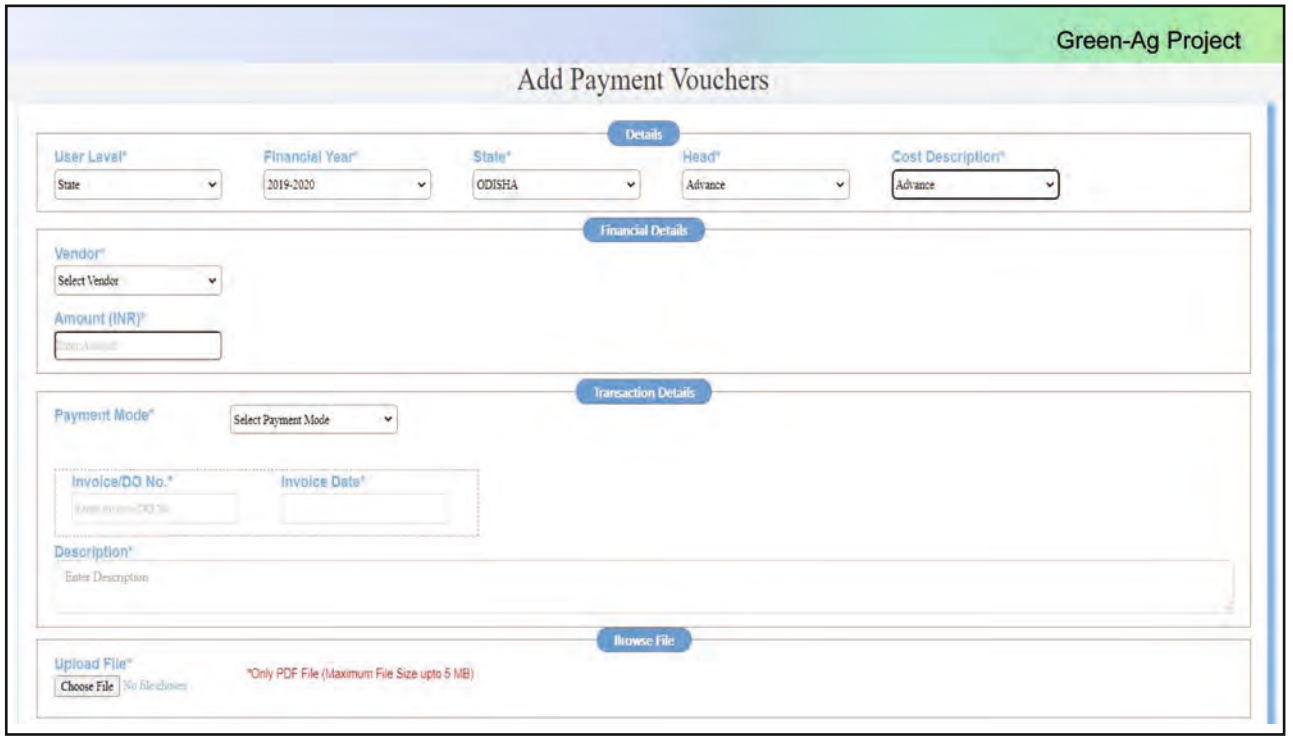
Narration – Component, Outcome, Output, Activity, -

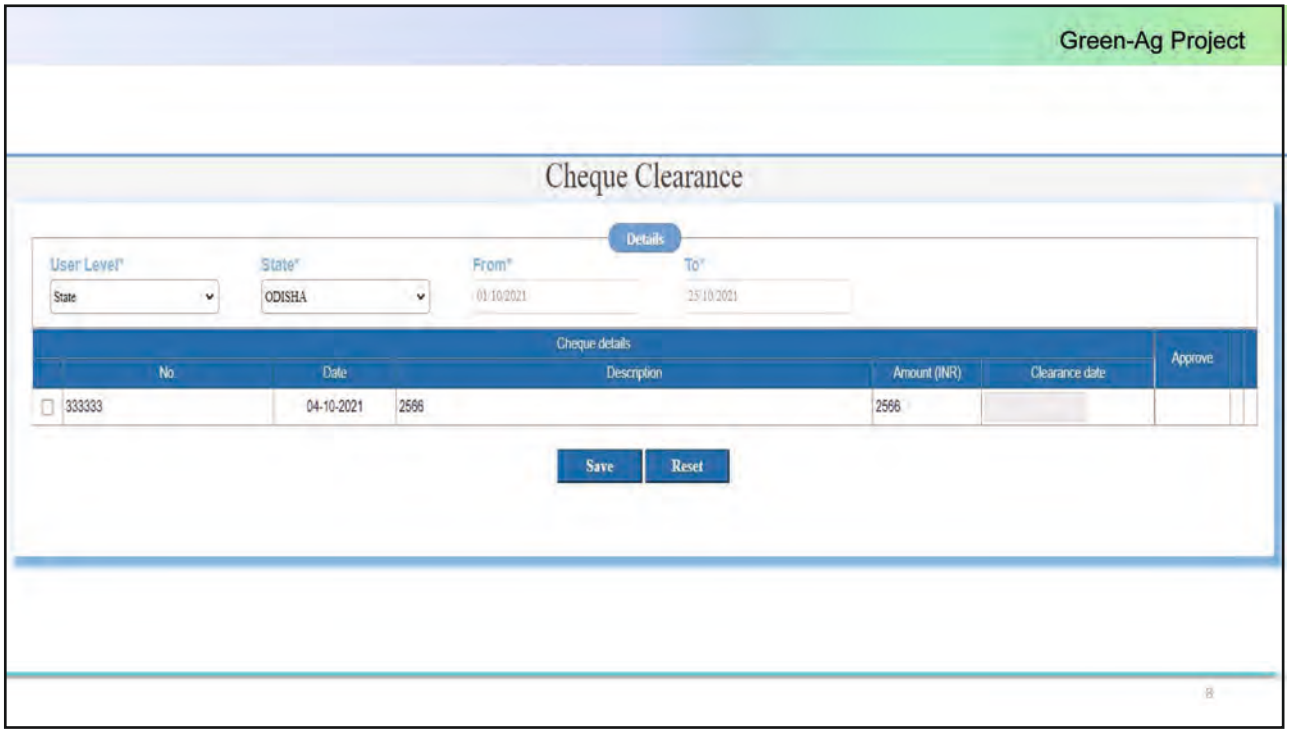


- Cash Book
- Bank Book (Non FCRA act 2010)
- Salary register – Professional Tax
- TDS/TCS records – Income tax act 1961
- Voucher
- Ledgers
- Bank Reconciliation Statement
- Trail balance
- Receipt & Payment account
- Income & Expenditure account
- Balance Sheet (Indian Accounting Standards)

- 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




Green-Ag Project
Add Payment Vouchers
Details
User Level*
State
Financial Year*
2019-2020
State*
ODISHA
Head*
Advance
Cost Description*
Advance
Financial Details
Vendor*
Select Vendor
Amount (INR)*
Transaction Details
Payment Mode*
Select Payment Mode
Invoice/DO No.*
Invoice Date*
Description*
Enter Description
Browse File
Upload File*
Choose File
No file chosen
*Only PDF File (Maximum File Size upto 5 MB)


Green-Ag Project
Cheque Clearance
Details
User Level*
State
State*
ODISHA
From*
01/10/2021
To*
25/10/2021
Cheque details
No
Date
Description
Amount (INR)
Clearance date
Approve
333333
04-10-2021
2566
2566
Save
Reset

Green-Ag Project

Cash Book Report

State* ODISHA | From* 01/10/2021 | To* 25/10/2021

State: ODISHA Period From : 01/10/2021 - To : 25/10/2021

Debit				Credit			
Date	Particular	VR	Bank	Date	Particular	VR	Bank
02-10-2021	Grant-in-aid	Receipt-003	50,000.00				0.00
21-10-2021	Advance Settlement	Receipt-004	4,000.00				0.00
			0.00	25-10-2021	By Advance	2019-001	5,000.00
			0.00	25-10-2021	By Consultants	2019-003	2,566.00
25-10-2021			0.00	25-10-2021	Balance c/d		46,434.00
	Total		54,000.00		Total		54,000.00
26-10-2021	Balance b/d		46,434.00				0.00

9

What is Management Information System (MIS) ?

Green-Ag Project

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.

Why we use MIS ?

Green-Ag Project

❖ **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 :

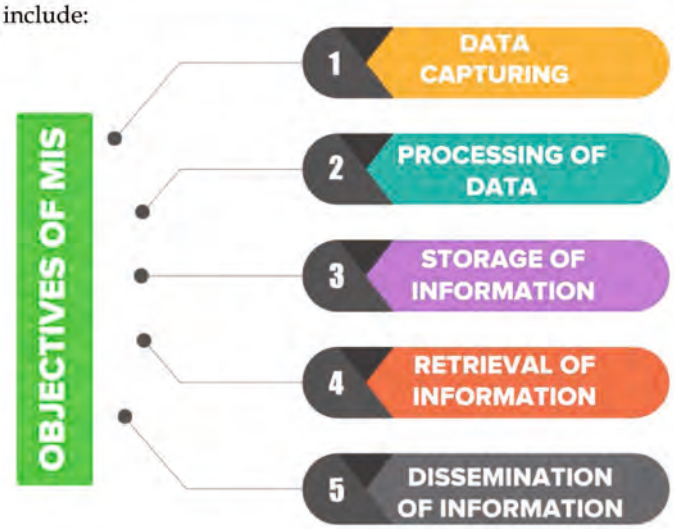
- ✓ Right Information
- ✓ At right place
- ✓ In the right form
- ✓ To the right person
- ✓ At right time

11

Objectives of MIS

Green-Ag Project

MIS has five major objectives which include:



12

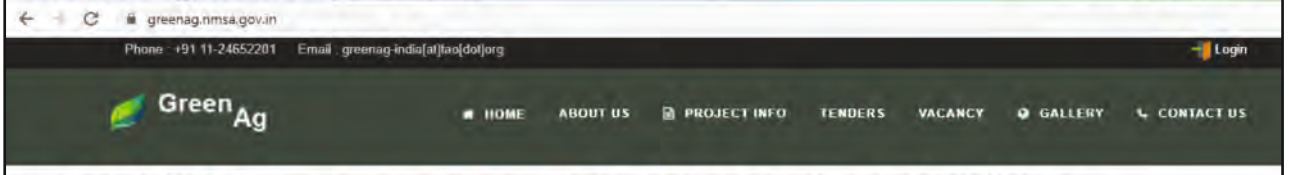
BENEFITS OF MIS

Green-Ag Project

- 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 Web Portal

Green-Ag Project

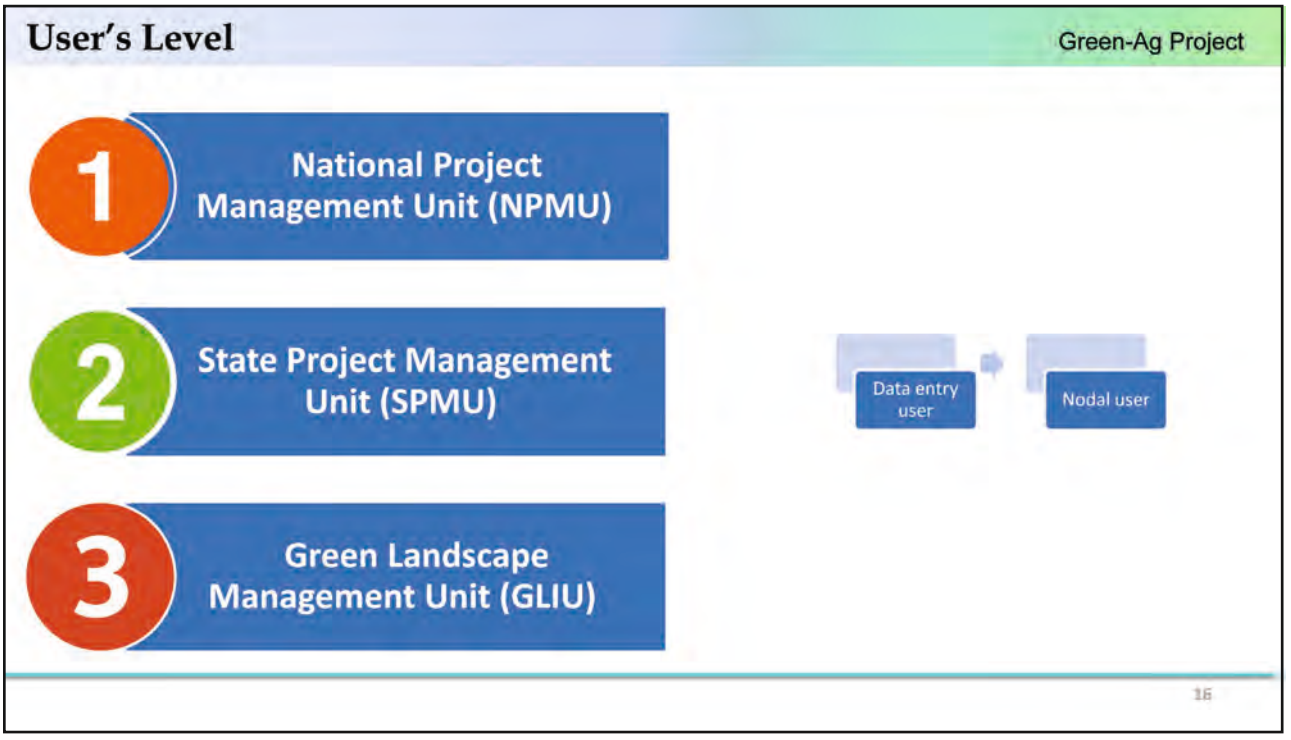


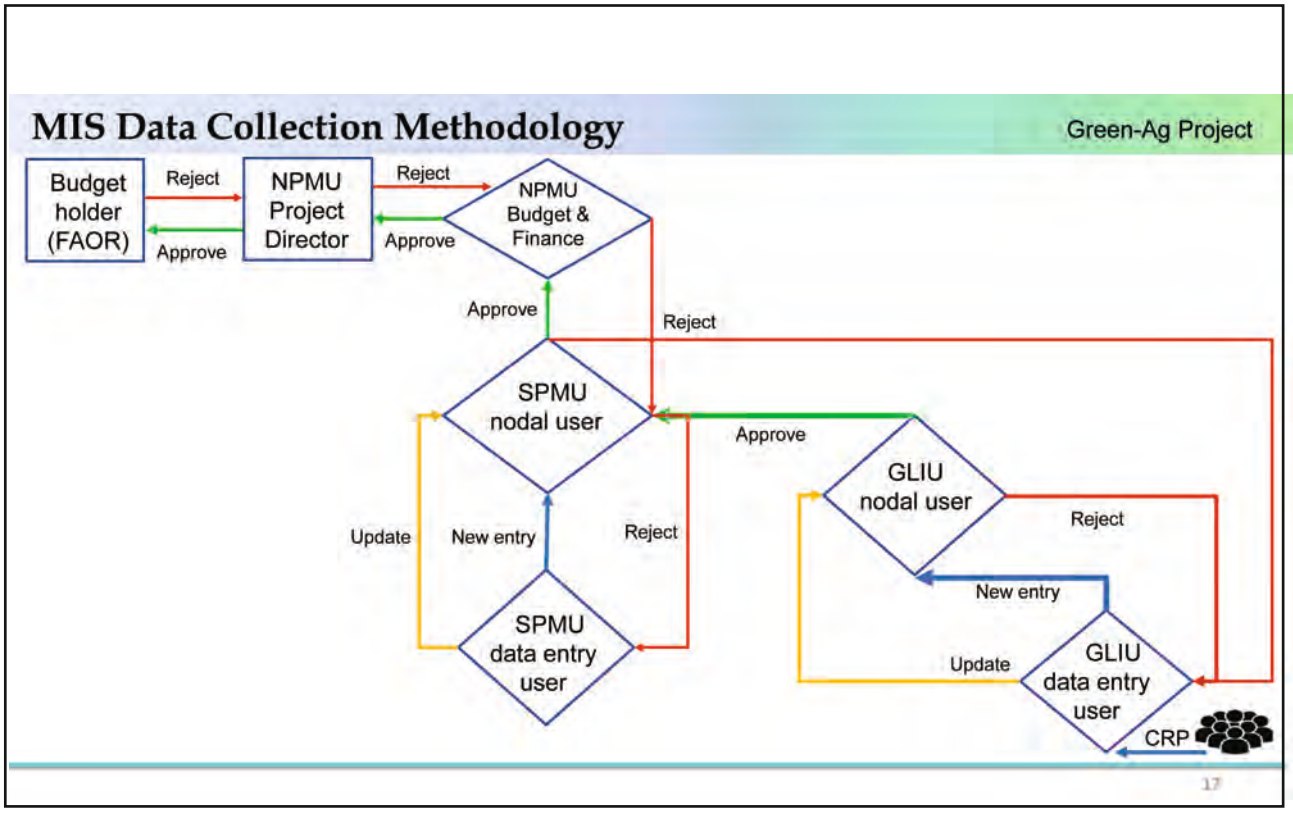
Green-Ag MIS is a web-based application which is being developed at NPMU level.

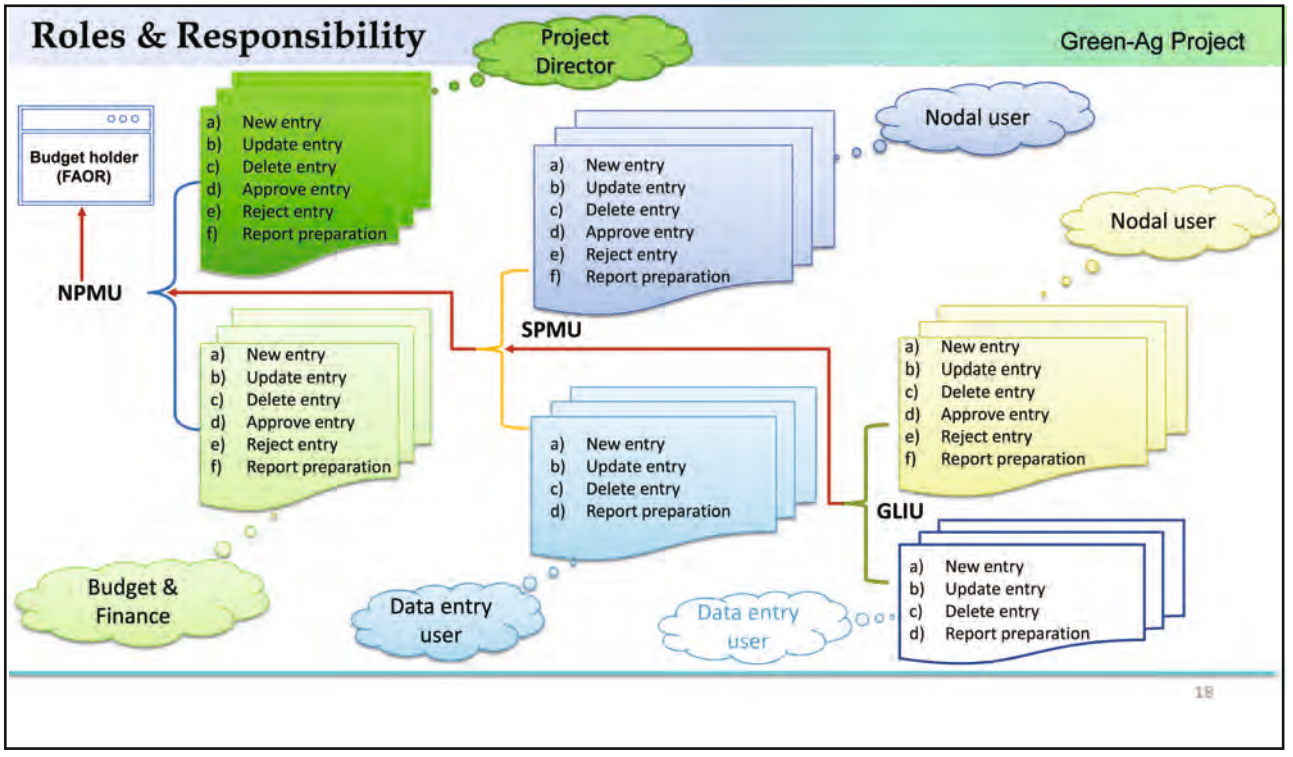
Green-Ag Web application cover the following activities like:

- Policy Dialogues
- Studies of Landscape assessment
- Procurement Plans
- Capacity developments, Trainings and Orientation programme
- Convergence & Co-financing Plan
- Green Landscape Management strategies and action plan (GLMP)
- Green Landscape Management Field School (FFS)
- Financial Management Information System (FMIS)


Green-Ag Project
Functional specification of
Green-Ag MIS
&
Data Entry Methodology


User's Level
Green-Ag Project
1
National Project Management Unit (NPMU)
2
State Project Management Unit (SPMU)
3
Green Landscape Management Unit (GLIU)
Data entry user
Nodal user
16


MIS Data Collection Methodology
Green-Ag Project
Budget holder (FAOR)
Reject
Approve
NPMU Project Director
Reject
Approve
NPMU Budget & Finance
Approve
Reject
SPMU nodal user
Approve
GLIU nodal user
Reject
New entry
Update
New entry
Reject
SPMU data entry user
Update
GLIU data entry user
CRP
17


Roles & Responsibility
Green-Ag Project
Project Director
Budget holder (FAOR)
NPMU
a) New entry
b) Update entry
c) Delete entry
d) Approve entry
e) Reject entry
f) Report preparation
Nodal user
a) New entry
b) Update entry
c) Delete entry
d) Approve entry
e) Reject entry
f) Report preparation
Nodal user
SPMU
a) New entry
b) Update entry
c) Delete entry
d) Approve entry
e) Reject entry
f) Report preparation
a) New entry
b) Update entry
c) Delete entry
d) Report preparation
GLIU
a) New entry
b) Update entry
c) Delete entry
d) Approve entry
e) Reject entry
f) Report preparation
Budget & Finance
Data entry user
Data entry user
a) New entry
b) Update entry
c) Delete entry
d) Report preparation
18

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 10th of every month (day of 1st - 10th)	25th 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 11th of every month or After approval from Nodal officer (NPMU Level)	
SPMU	Nodal User	Upto 10th of every month (day of 1st - 10th)	11th -20th of every month	After approval from Nodal officer (NPMU Level) then data locked automatically or New data entry will be auto locked after 11th 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 11th of every month or After approval from Nodal officer (SPMU/NPMU Level)	
GLIU	Nodal User	Upto 10th of every month (day of 1st - 10th)	Upto 10th of every month	After approval from Nodal officer (SPMU Level) then data locked automatically or New data entry will be auto locked after 11th 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 11th of every month or After approval from Nodal officer (GLIU/SPMU Level)	

Data Entry Forms

Green-Ag Project

- Annual Work Plan Budget (AWPB)
- Request for Fund (RFF) – Six Monthly basis
- Monthly Expenditure / Vouchers
- Receipts
- Inventory forms
- Training / Meetings
- Procurement plans
- Vendors
- Document Management
- Studies
- Policy Dialogues

Reports

Green-Ag Project

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

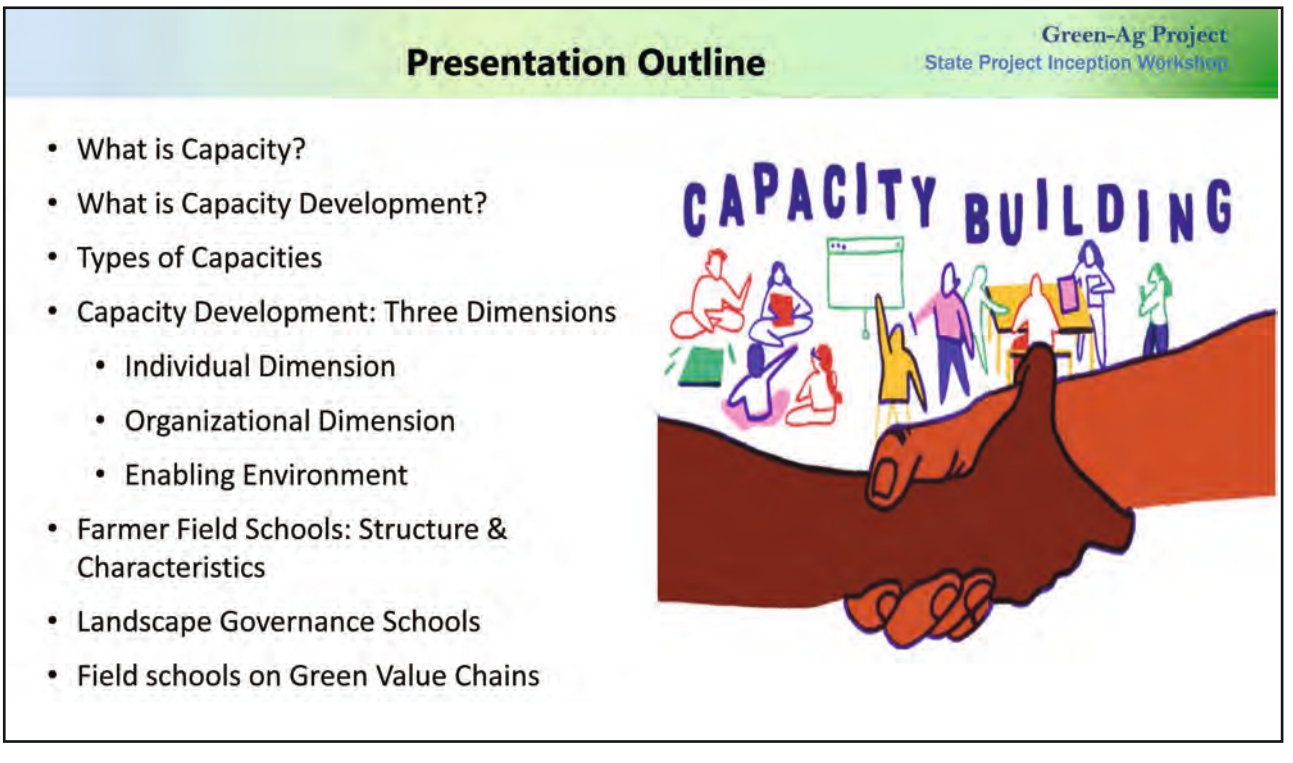
- Physical & Financial Achievement (MPR) of Landscape Intervention
- Expenditure of Project administrative components (Request for Fund, Financial)
- Capacity building/training –National, State Level and Landscape level
- Co-finance and convergence plans
- Green Landscape Management Field schools
- Green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

Green-Ag Project

URL: www.greenag.nmsa.gov.in

Thank You


Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government Of India
gef
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET
Annexure - XIII
Green-Ag Project
Capacity Enhancement
TRAINING
LEARN
KNOWLEDGE
SKILLS
COACHING
SUPPORT
DEVELOPMENT


Presentation Outline
Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop
What is Capacity?
What is Capacity Development?
Types of Capacities
Capacity Development: Three Dimensions
Individual Dimension
Organizational Dimension
Enabling Environment
Farmer Field Schools: Structure & Characteristics
Landscape Governance Schools
Field schools on Green Value Chains
CAPACITY BUILDING

Few Questions to Ponder

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State Project Inception Workshop

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

What is capacity?

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State Project Inception Workshop

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

Understand facts involved	Understand choices	Weigh consequences of their choices	Understand consequences of their decision	Communicate their decision

Definition of Capacity

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

Individual

Organization

Society

Question to Participants

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?

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State Project Inception Workshop

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

Types of Capacities

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State Project Inception Workshop

Capacities

Technical Capacities

- **Specific to a particular sector**
- **Sustainable natural resource management, integrated pest management, food safety standards, plant and animal diseases etc.**

Functional Capacities

Capacities relevant to individual and organizational effectiveness, such as: **management, leadership, budgeting, marketing, information and communication technology and strategic planning, in addition to soft skills such as communication and advocacy.**

Functional capacities complement technical capacities and empower the individuals to effectively apply the new knowledge/skills

Question to Participants

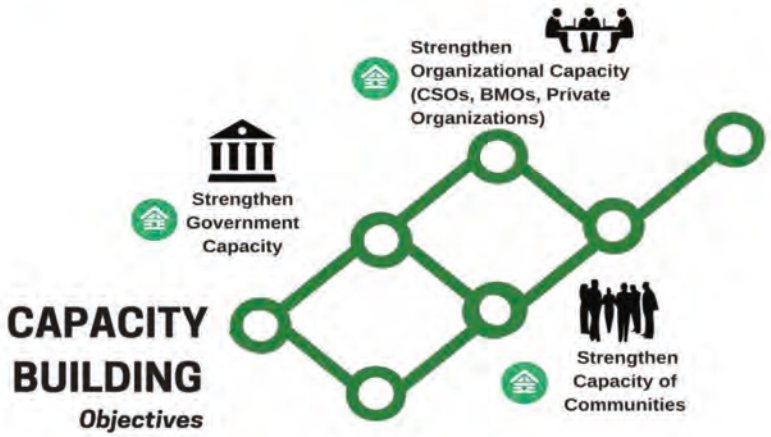
Is it enough if individual capacities are developed?

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

Three Dimensions to Capacity Development

- 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



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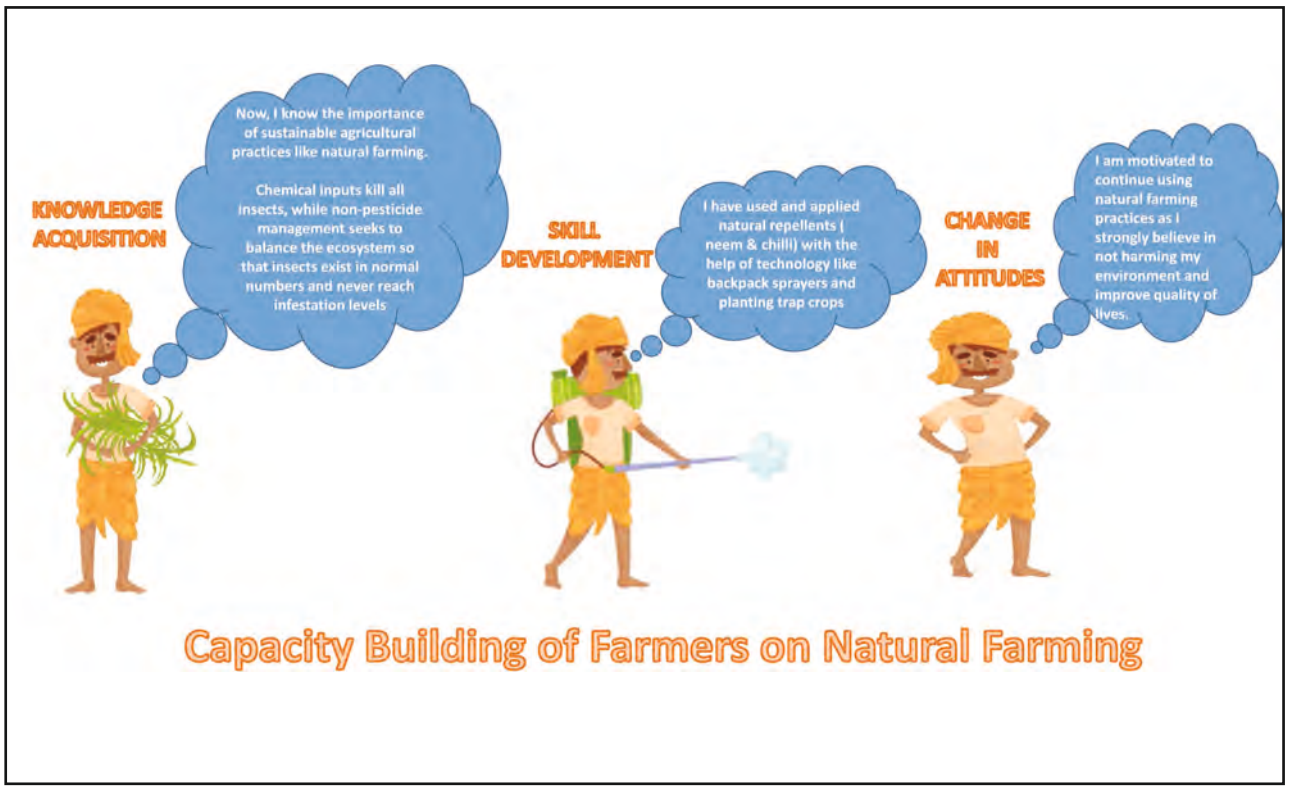
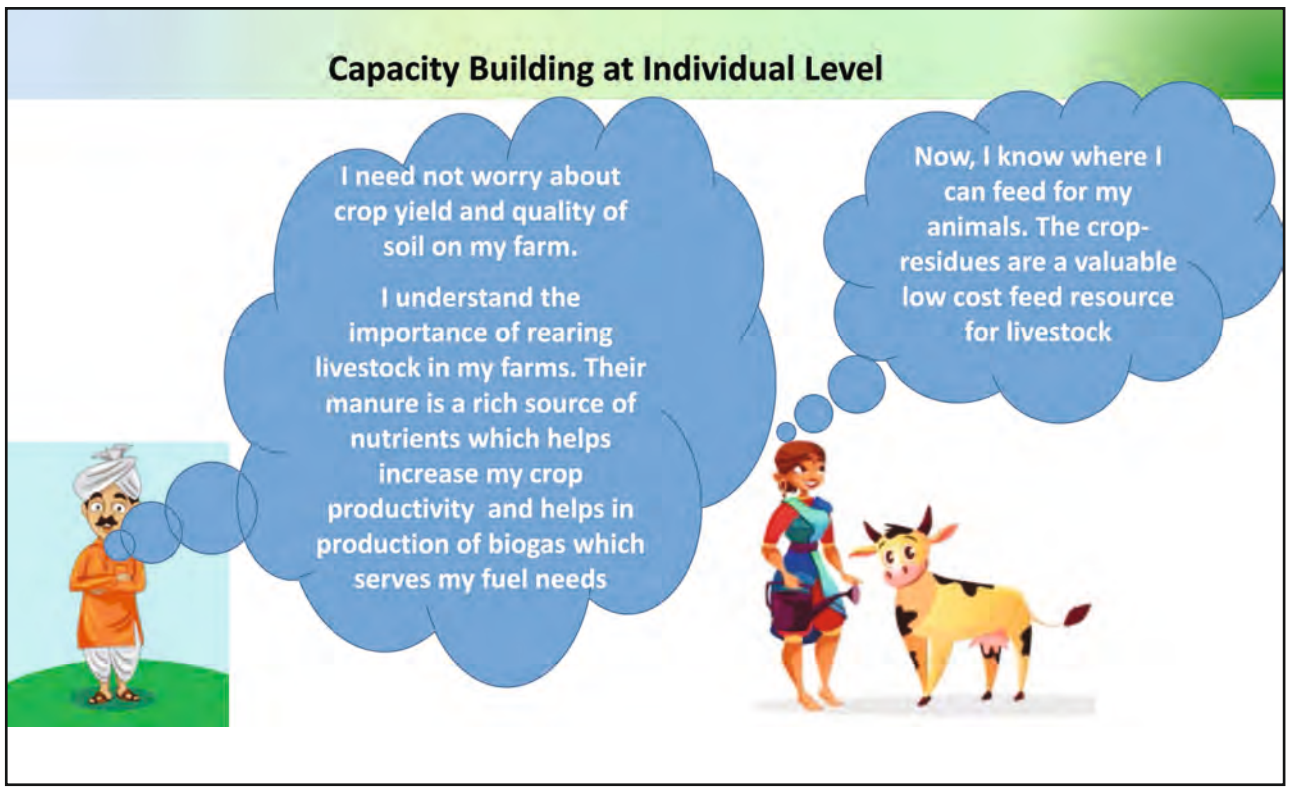
Individual Dimension

- 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.


KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION
Now, I know the importance of sustainable agricultural practices like natural farming.
Chemical inputs kill all insects, while non-pesticide management seeks to balance the ecosystem so that insects exist in normal numbers and never reach infestation levels
SKILL DEVELOPMENT
I have used and applied natural repellents (neem & chilli) with the help of technology like backpack sprayers and planting trap crops
CHANGE IN ATTITUDES
I am motivated to continue using natural farming practices as I strongly believe in not harming my environment and improve quality of lives.
Capacity Building of Farmers on Natural Farming


Capacity Building at Individual Level
I need not worry about crop yield and quality of soil on my farm.
I understand the importance of rearing livestock in my farms. Their manure is a rich source of nutrients which helps increase my crop productivity and helps in production of biogas which serves my fuel needs
Now, I know where I can feed for my animals. The crop-residues are a valuable low cost feed resource for livestock

Organization Dimension

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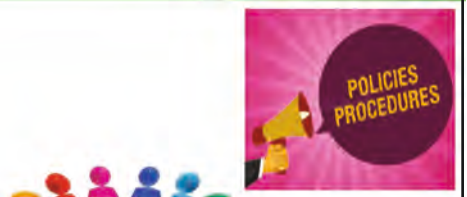
State Project Inception Workshop

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



Strengthening Performance within (Intra) an Organization

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

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State Project Inception Workshop

Knowledge generated gradually becomes internalised and institutionalized in the GLIU and subsequently enhances the performance of the GLIU

GLIU Technical Experts identify current good practices and pilot them in the landscape. The learnings from such practices further enhances their skillset and knowledge.

GLIU Technical Experts use newly acquired knowledge / experience in their jobs with right incentives and support

Knowledge sharing amongst GLIU Technical Experts during their collaborations will increase their overall awareness

GLIU Technical Experts come from diverse technical domains with varied set of experiences for a common cause/ objective

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

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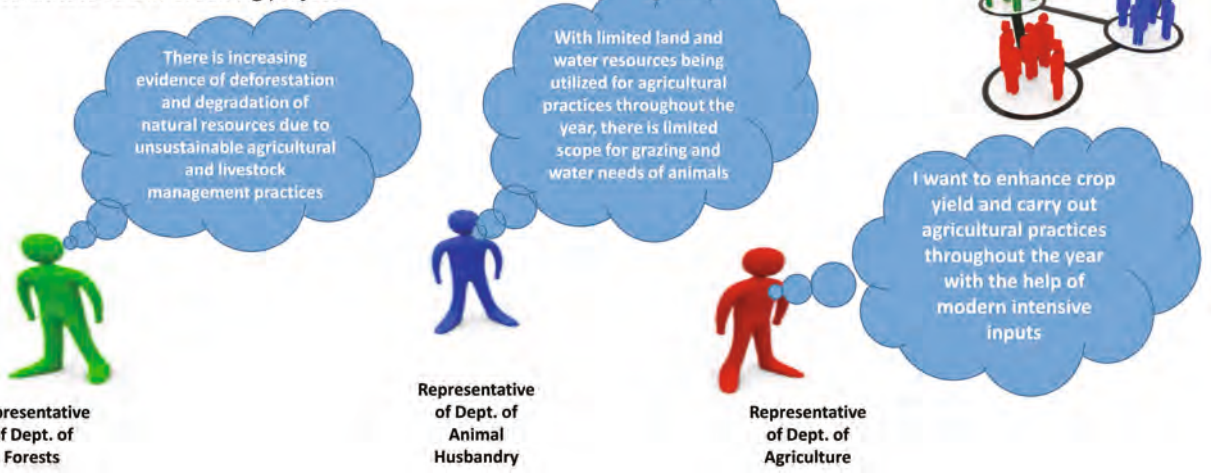
The State departments may have mandates which are conflicting to each other's objectives.

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



Inter Organizational and Institutional Training – Technical Support Group

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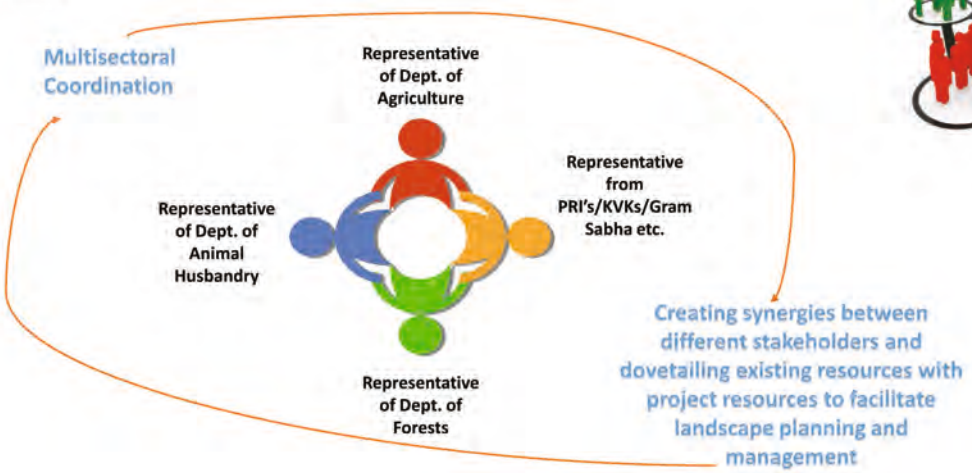
A **multisectoral platform** at district level engaging with different stakeholders to **build consensus** among them and underscores the **importance of a collaborative approach** to achieve the project's overall objective



Transition from an Organization Level to an Enabling Environment Level

Additionally, SSC will also discuss on the best lessons and findings from on ground implementation and recommend the State for mainstreaming of relevant project findings into State's policies, strategies and programmes

Enabling Environment

State Steering Committee (SSC) , a multisectoral committee at the state level will discuss on various issues apprised by TSG on any roadblocks in the implementation of Green Landscape Plans (GLMPs).
The representatives from various departments will share their perspectives which will become a body of knowledge that enhances the overall capacity of SSC

Organisational Level

TSG will work with relevant community institutions within the landscape – support the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Green Landscape Management Plan
Capturing best lessons, learning and present to the State Steering Committee

Green-Ag Project
State Project Inception Workshop

Enabling Environment

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

Unsustainable agricultural practices posing threat to environment

Mainstreaming environmental concerns into agricultural programmes and policy at State and National Level

Through policy dialogues, advocacy materials of best lessons and learnings captured through on ground implementation of interventions

Sustainable Agriculture Practices

Individual Capacities

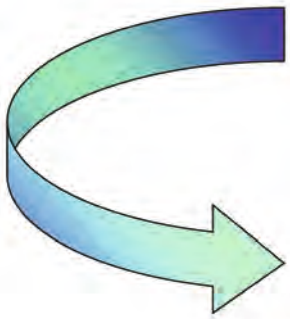
	VCSU	TSG	SSC	NPSC	Interventions
1. Green landscape management approach: assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring	x	x	x	x	GLMP Strategy Papers; Field Schools for VCSU & TSG
2. Effective management of the common property resources (CPRs)	x	x			Field Schools
3. Green Value Chains	x	x			Field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

Organizational Capacities

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

Enabling Environment

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



Sending Farmers Back to School

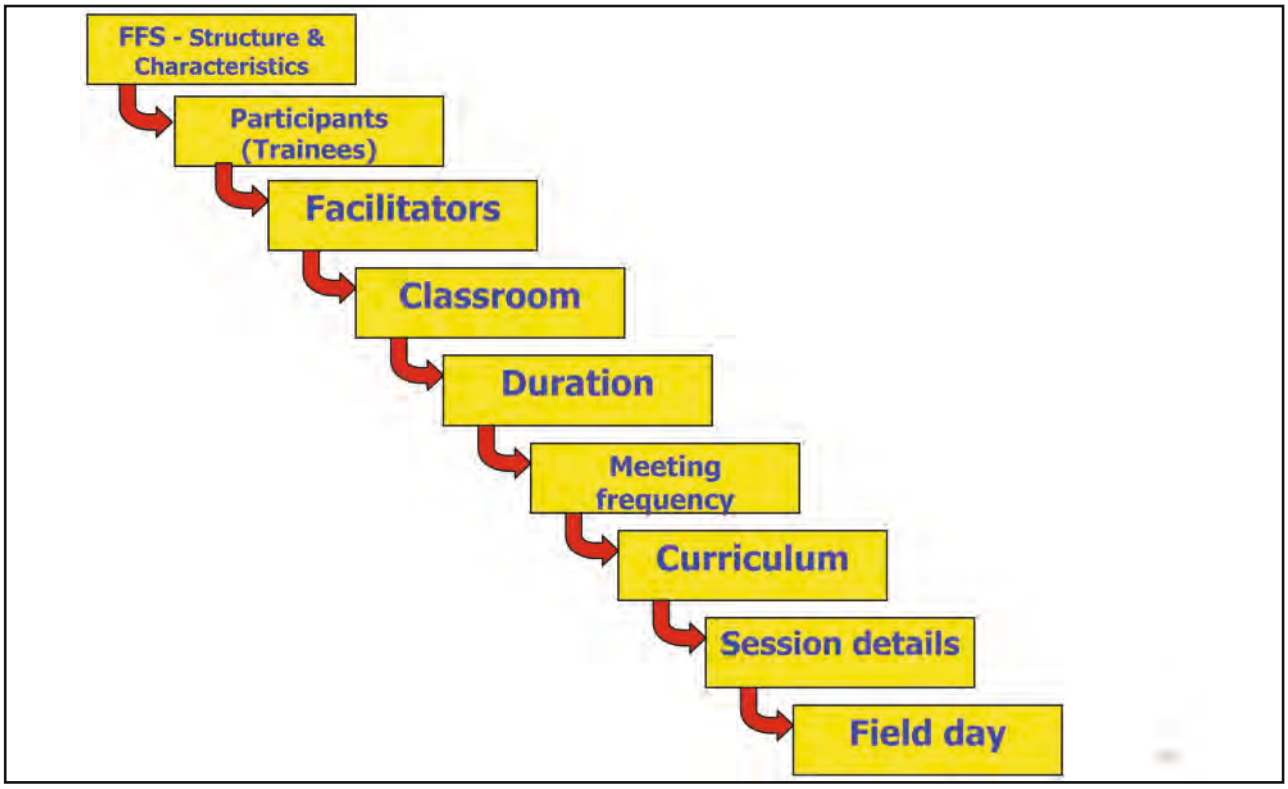
An introduction

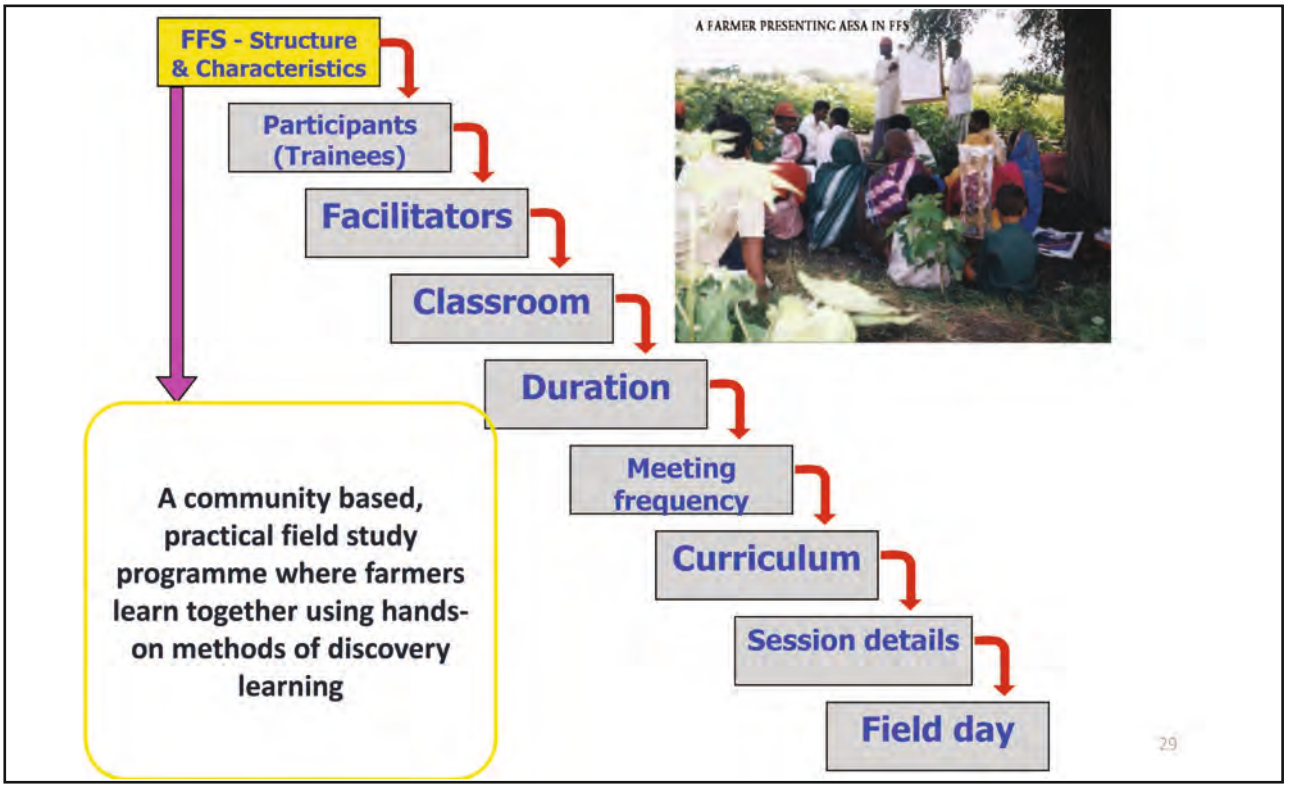
Farmer Field School (FFS): What?

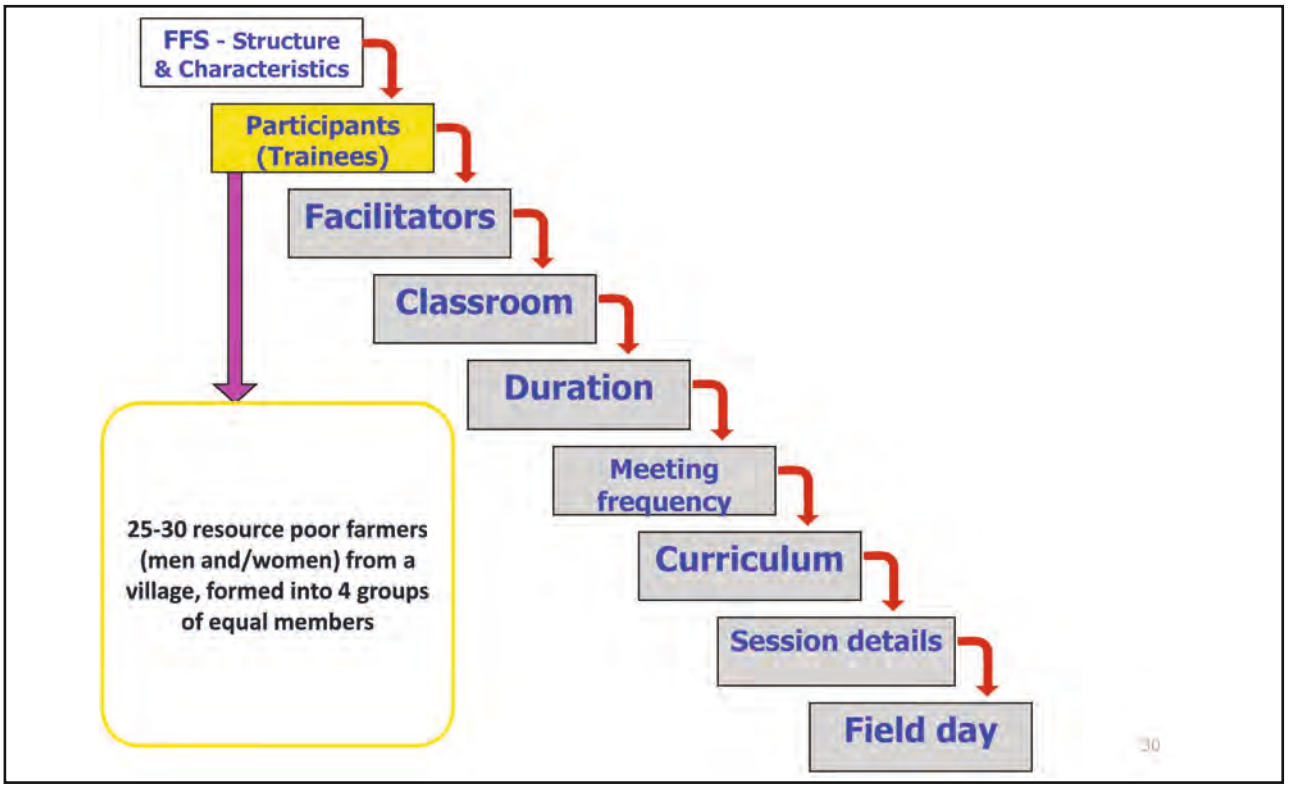
- A school without walls
- Group of farmers gets together
  - around a field, herd, fishpond or other setting
  - to learn about their crops, herds, fish, etc. and other ecosystem factors that impact their livelihood
  - using hands-on methods of discovery learning
- FFS is about people, their development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

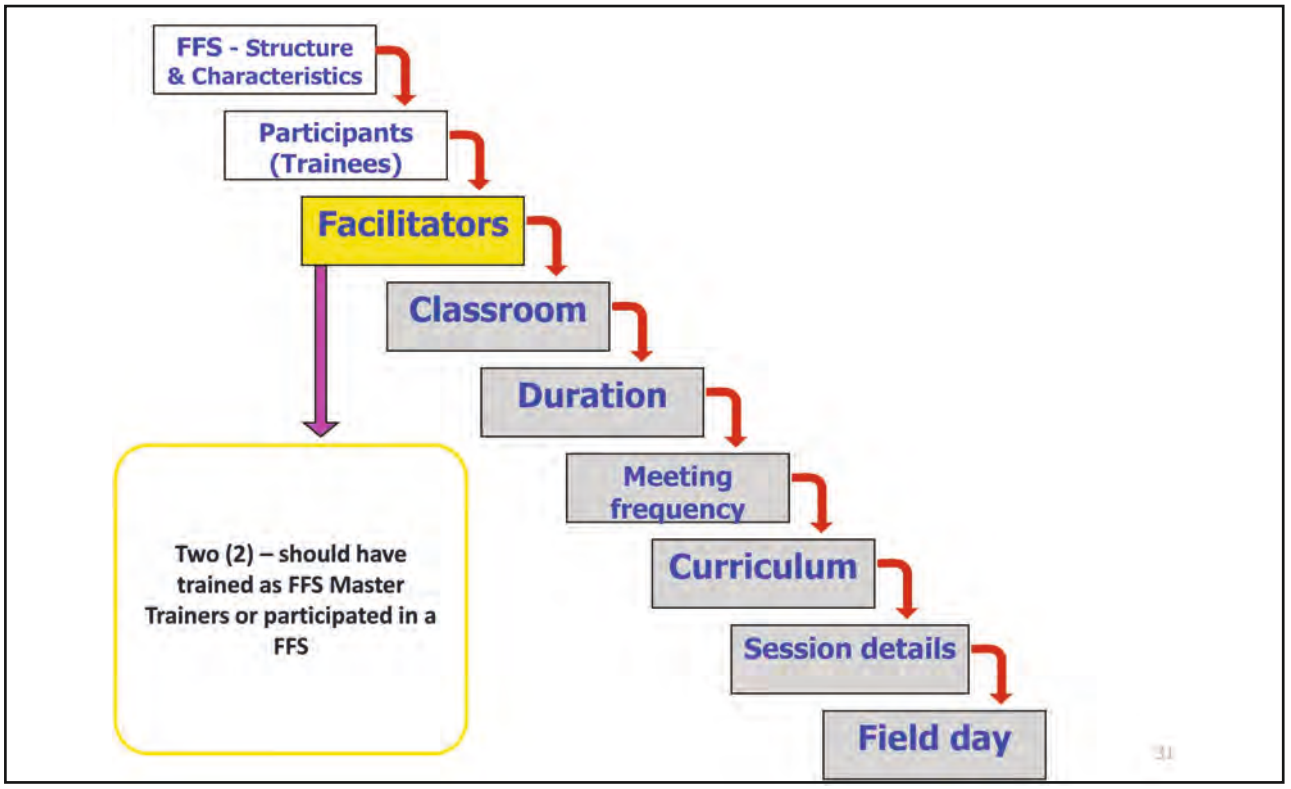
FFS: Why?

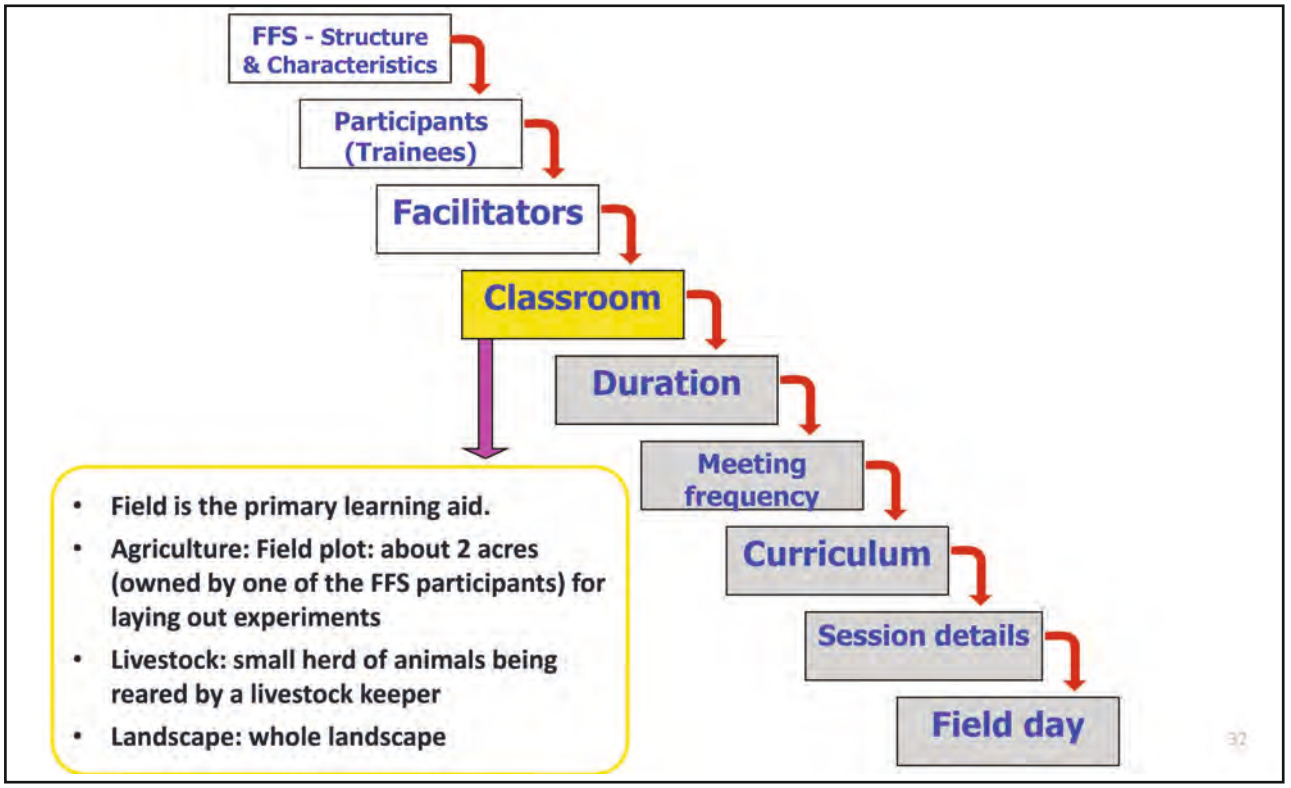
- Helps rural folks develop skills required for informed decision-making thru:
  - accurate problem analysis in local contexts,
  - deeper understanding of the local agro-ecology/agro-ecosystem,
  - rational assessment of existing capacities, and
  - local/indigenous knowledge and practices.
- FFS encourages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

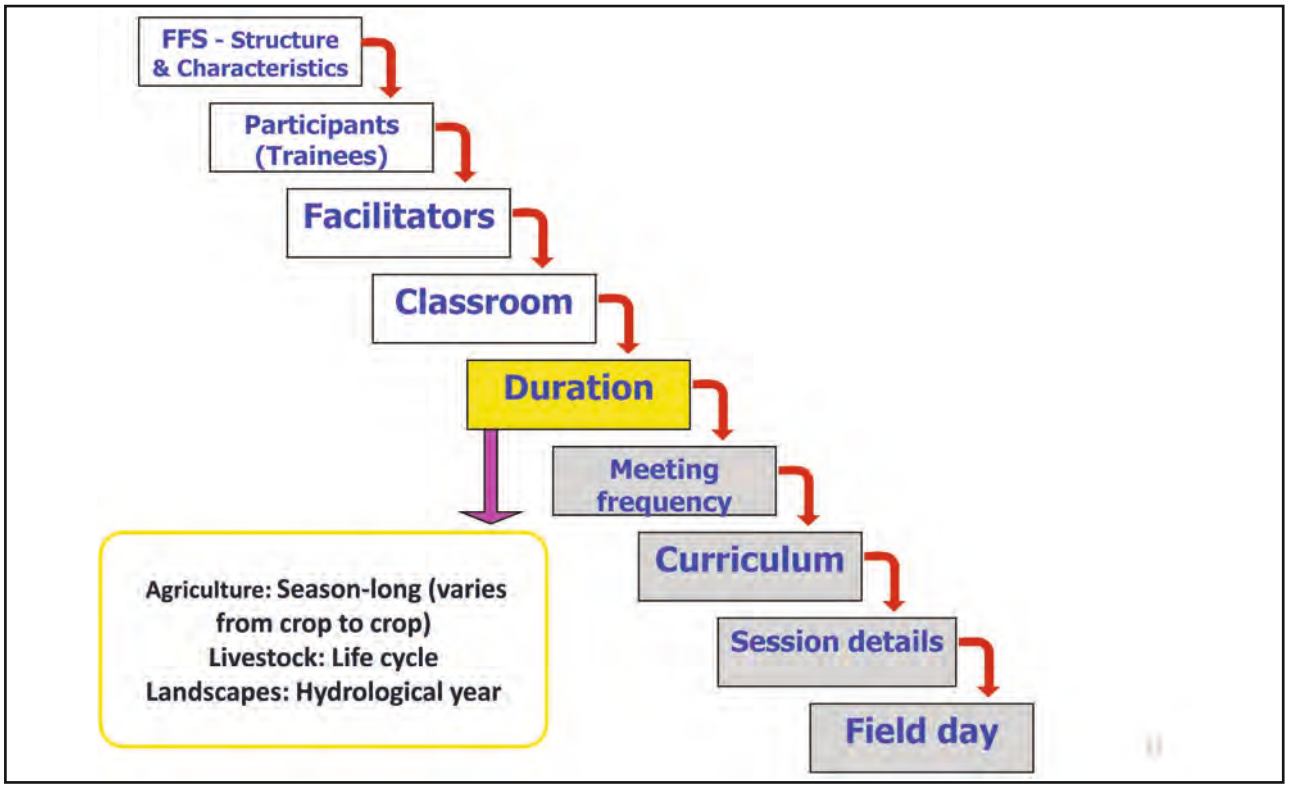

FFS - Structure & Characteristics
Participants (Trainees)
Facilitators
Classroom
Duration
Meeting frequency
Curriculum
Session details
Field day

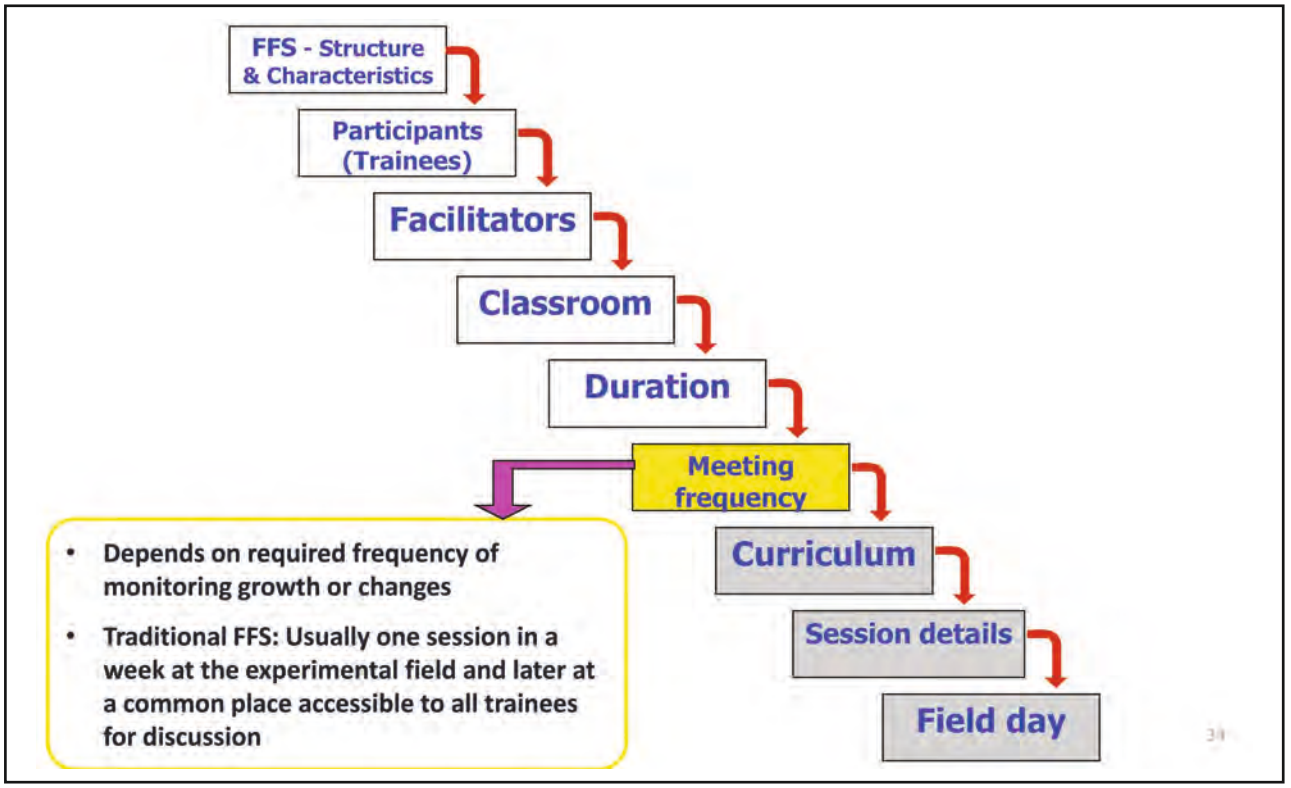

FFS - Structure & Characteristics
Participants (Trainees)
Facilitators
Classroom
Duration
Meeting frequency
Curriculum
Session details
Field day
A community based, practical field study programme where farmers learn together using hands-on methods of discovery learning
A FARMER PRESENTING AESA IN FFS
29

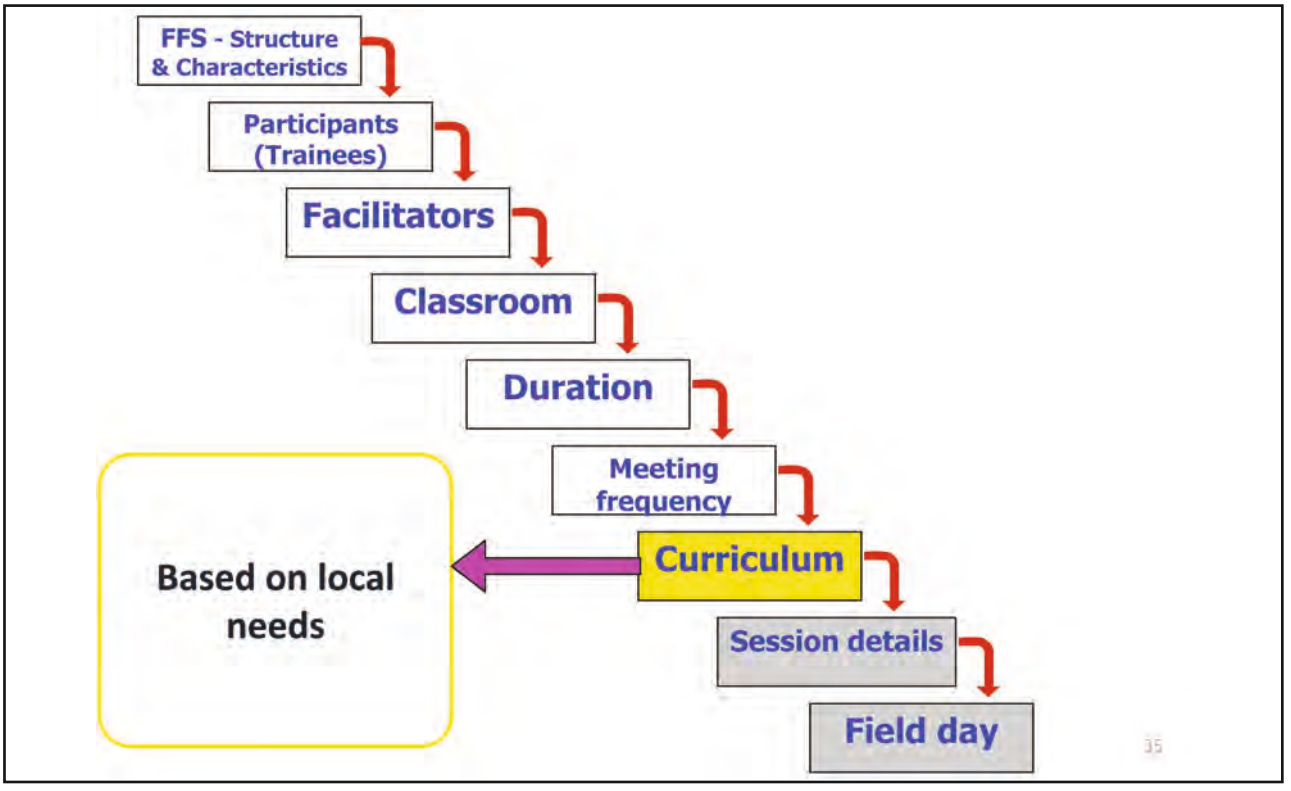

FFS - Structure & Characteristics
Participants (Trainees)
Facilitators
Classroom
Duration
Meeting frequency
Curriculum
Session details
Field day
25-30 resource poor farmers (men and/women) from a village, formed into 4 groups of equal members
30

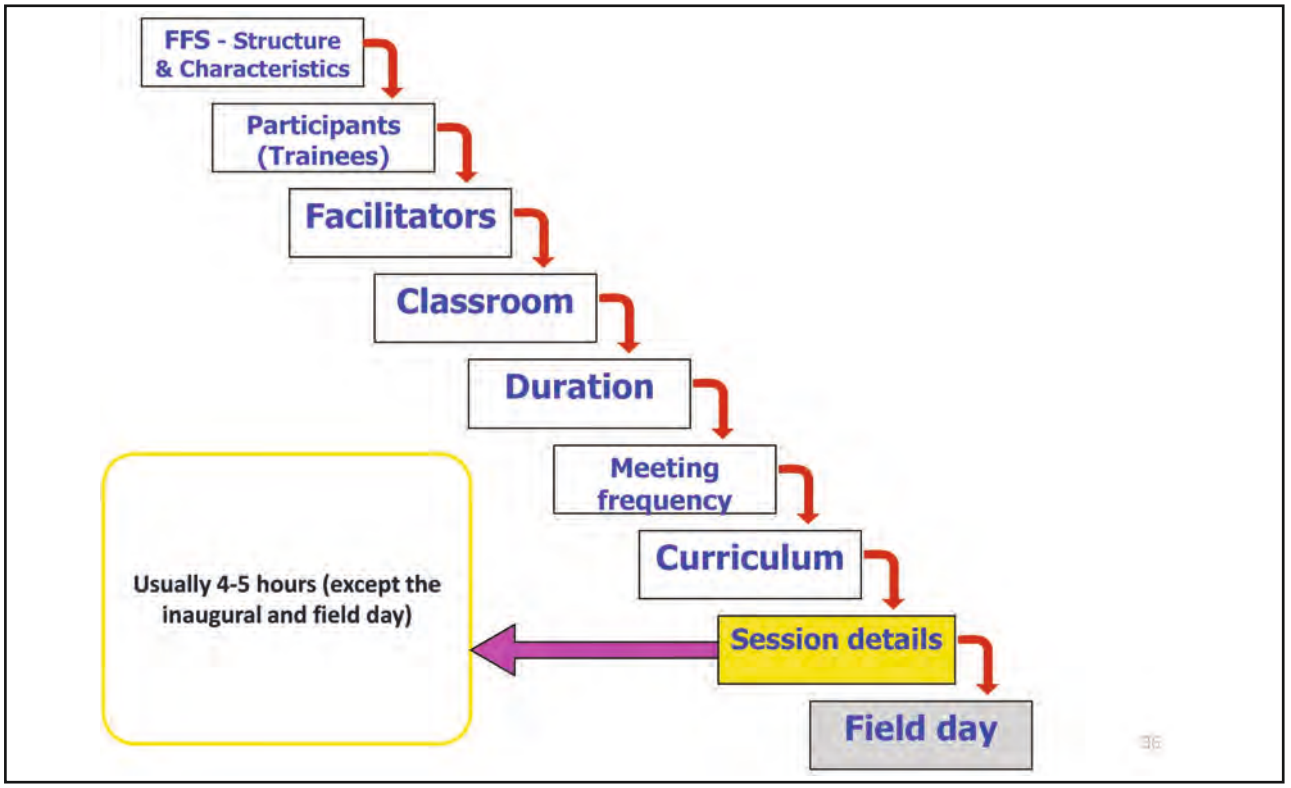

FFS - Structure & Characteristics
Participants (Trainees)
Facilitators
Classroom
Duration
Meeting frequency
Curriculum
Session details
Field day
Two (2) – should have trained as FFS Master Trainers or participated in a FFS
31

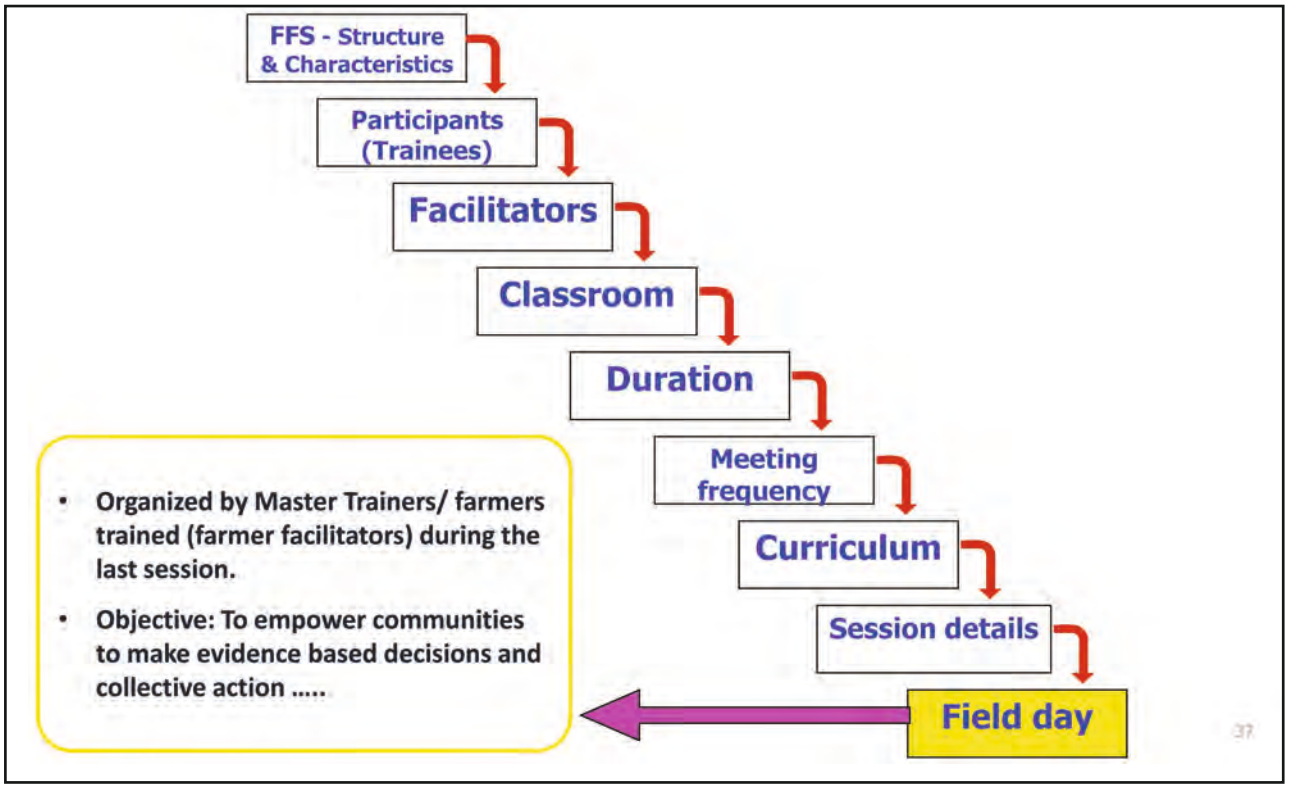

FFS - Structure & Characteristics
Participants (Trainees)
Facilitators
Classroom
Duration
Meeting frequency
Curriculum
Session details
Field day
• Field is the primary learning aid.
• Agriculture: Field plot: about 2 acres (owned by one of the FFS participants) for laying out experiments
• Livestock: small herd of animals being reared by a livestock keeper
• Landscape: whole landscape
32


FFS - Structure & Characteristics
Participants (Trainees)
Facilitators
Classroom
Duration
Meeting frequency
Curriculum
Session details
Field day
Agriculture: Season-long (varies from crop to crop)
Livestock: Life cycle
Landscapes: Hydrological year
11


FFS - Structure & Characteristics
Participants (Trainees)
Facilitators
Classroom
Duration
Meeting frequency
Curriculum
Session details
Field day
• Depends on required frequency of monitoring growth or changes
• Traditional FFS: Usually one session in a week at the experimental field and later at a common place accessible to all trainees for discussion

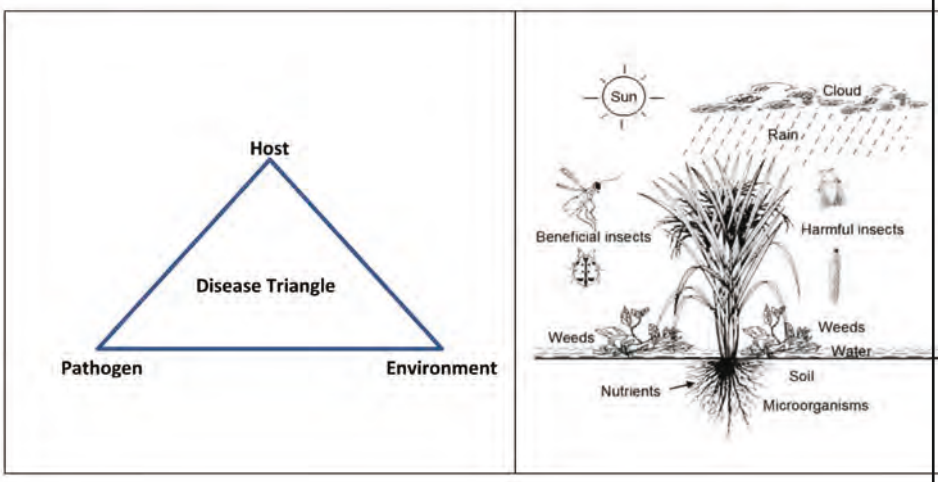

FFS - Structure & Characteristics
Participants (Trainees)
Facilitators
Classroom
Duration
Meeting frequency
Curriculum
Session details
Field day
Based on local needs


FFS - Structure & Characteristics
Participants (Trainees)
Facilitators
Classroom
Duration
Meeting frequency
Curriculum
Session details
Field day
Usually 4-5 hours (except the inaugural and field day)

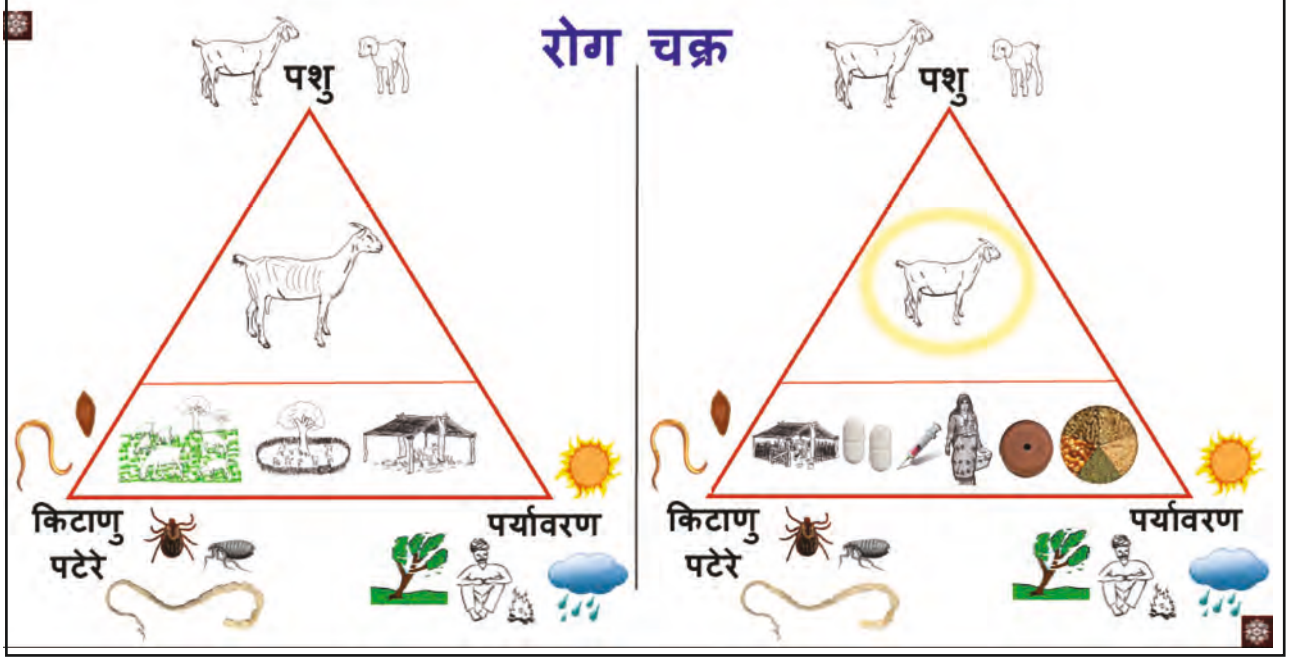

FFS - Structure & Characteristics
Participants (Trainees)
Facilitators
Classroom
Duration
Meeting frequency
Curriculum
Session details
Field day
• Organized by Master Trainers/ farmers trained (farmer facilitators) during the last session.
• Objective: To empower communities to make evidence based decisions and collective action .....

FFS Principles & Agro-ecosystem Analysis (AESA)

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



Agro-ecosystem Analysis (AESA)



Additional Principles

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

Landscape Governance Schools

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

Landscape Governance Schools

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

Landscape Governance Schools: Curricula

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

Landscape Governance Schools: Curricula

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

Why Green Value Chains?

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

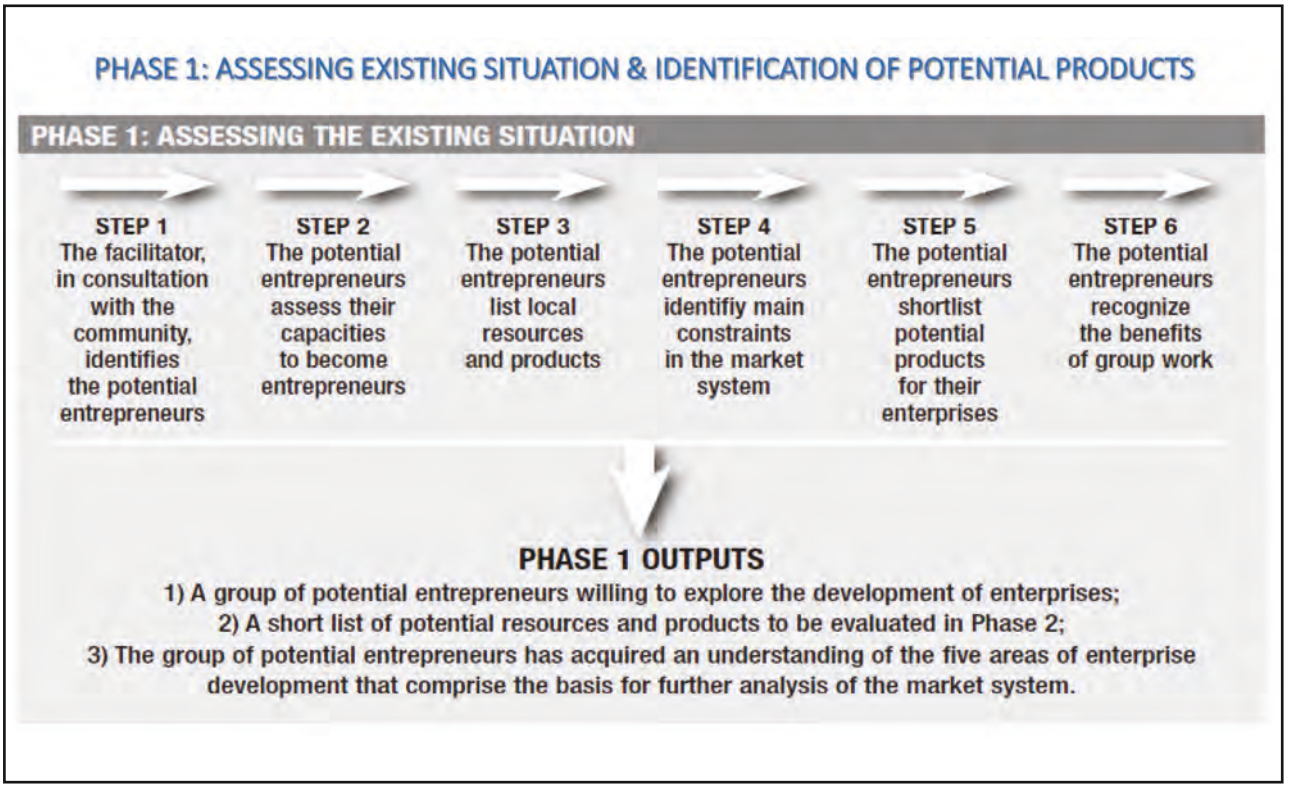
Enterprise Development & Sustainability Principles

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

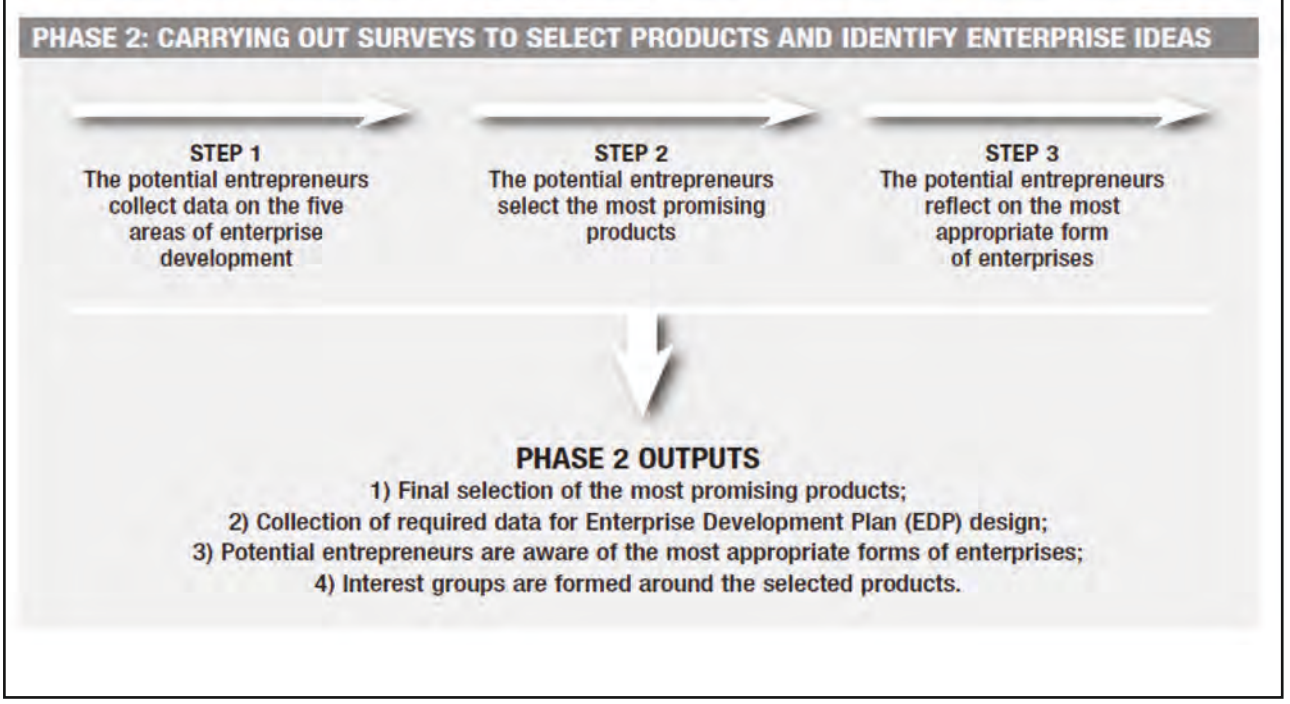
Additional Principles

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

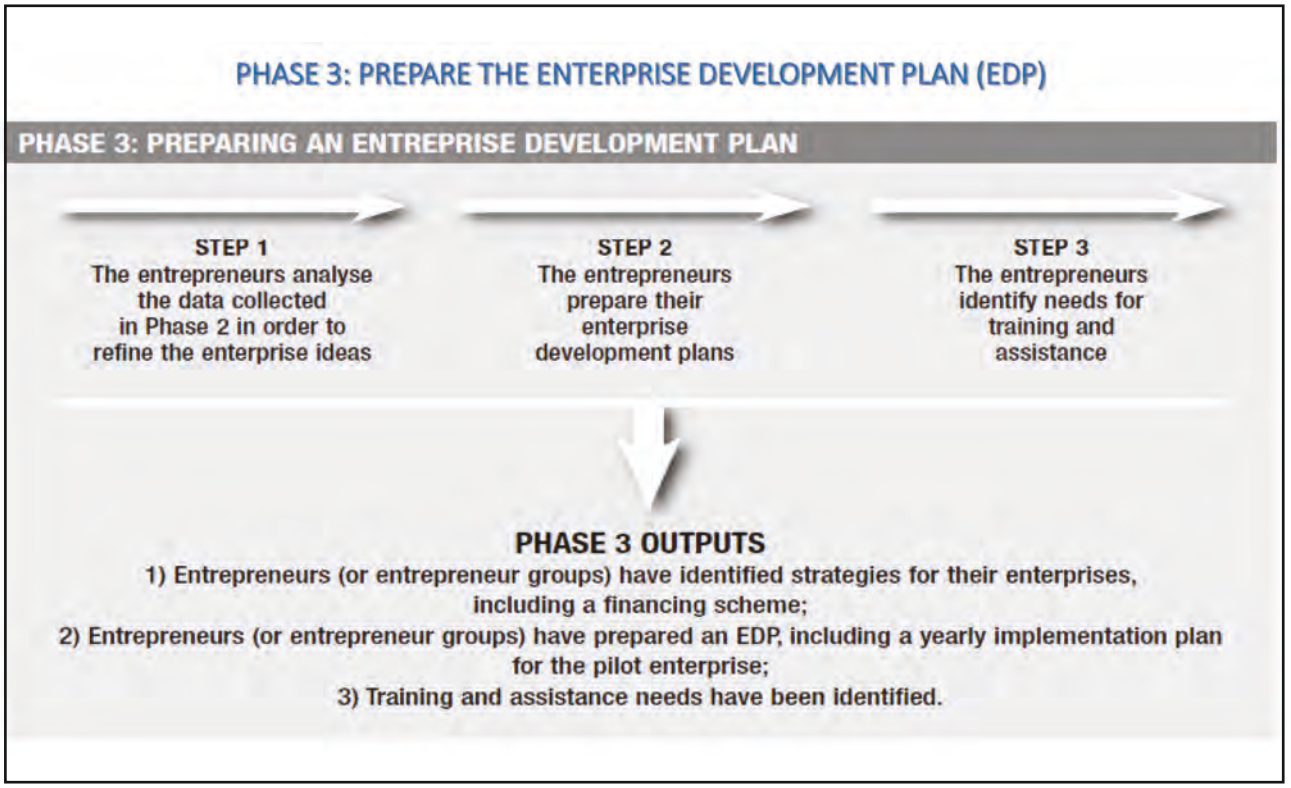
PHASE 1: ASSESSING EXISTING SITUATION & IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



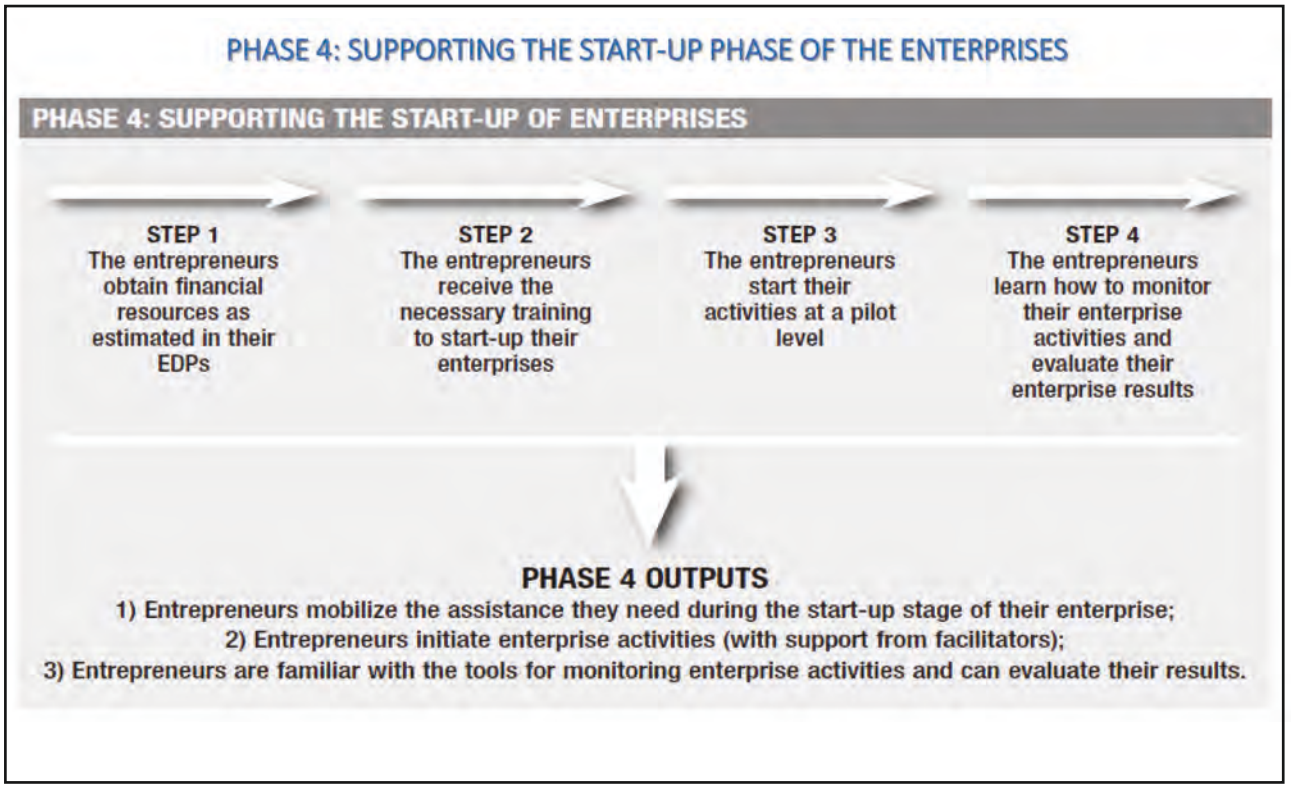
PHASE 2: CARRYING OUT SURVEYS TO SELECT PRODUCTS AND IDENTIFY ENTERPRISE IDEAS



PHASE 3: PREPARE THE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (EDP)



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



PHASE 4: TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR IMPROVING PRODUCTION PROCESSES

- Improved Livestock Management
- Sustainable Agriculture

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

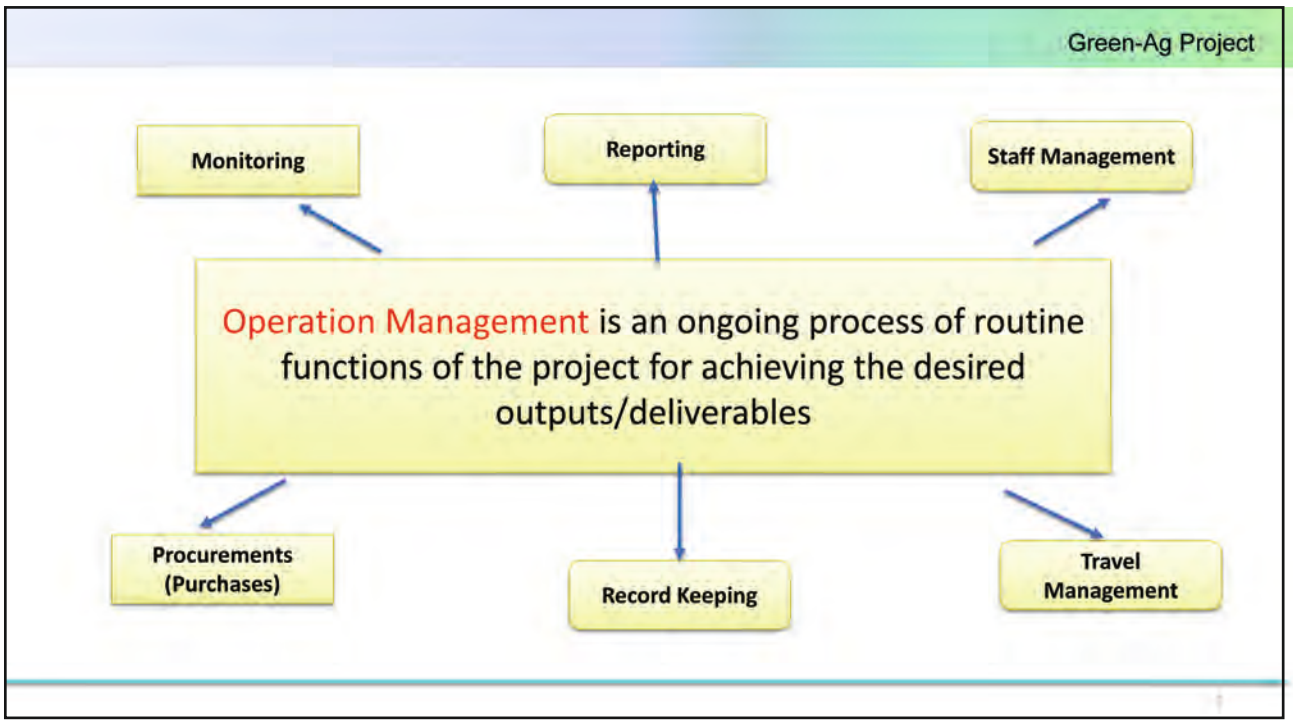
Annexure – XIV

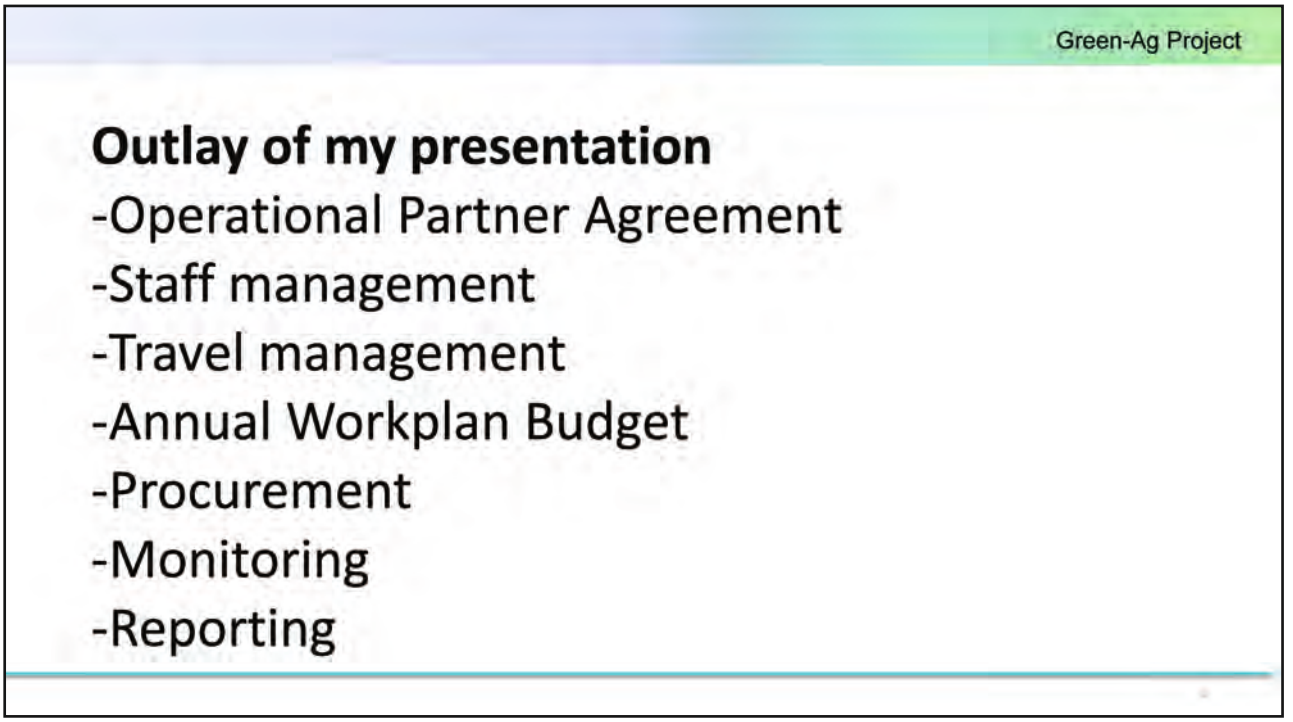
Green-Ag: GCP/IND/183/GFF

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

Green-Ag Project

What is Operations management?


Green-Ag Project
Monitoring
Reporting
Staff Management
Operation Management is an ongoing process of routine functions of the project for achieving the desired outputs/deliverables
Procurements (Purchases)
Record Keeping
Travel Management


Green-Ag Project
Outlay of my presentation
-Operational Partner Agreement
-Staff management
-Travel management
-Annual Workplan Budget
-Procurement
-Monitoring
-Reporting

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 Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension (IMAGE).

Operational Partner – IMAGE
Nodal agency – Directorate of Soil Conservation and Watershed Development
Nodal Officer – Director, Soil Conservation and Watershed Development Directorate

Staff Management

- Most of the recruitments have been completed under SPMU/GLIU except for few 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 informations and keep record of the same

Leave approval process

Leave Register | Attendance register

Travel Management

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

Process could be

Request for travel

Approval

Tour Report/approval

Travel claim settlement

Record Keeping

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

Procurements	Recruitments	Trainings
Contracts	Trainings	Others as required

- For procurements and recruitments all documents related to approvals and the process followed to be documented and recorded in their respective files

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

Procurement

- OP uses the state government procurement policies/guidelines for the procurement process.
- Document the process followed and keep the quotations/bid document/any other related information in office files for audit inspections.

Procurement

- All Procurements to be carried out as per State Steering Committee (SSC) approved Annual Workplan Budget & Procurement Plan
- OP to review the procurement plan after six months and make additions/changes if required.
- The revised Procurement Plan should be approved by the SSC.

Procurement (Services)

- In the case of procurement for services (contracts), SPMU/GLIU can finalize the ToRs in consultation with the OP, taking NPMU support if required.
- NPMU to provide technical assistance for the procurement of technical agencies, if requested

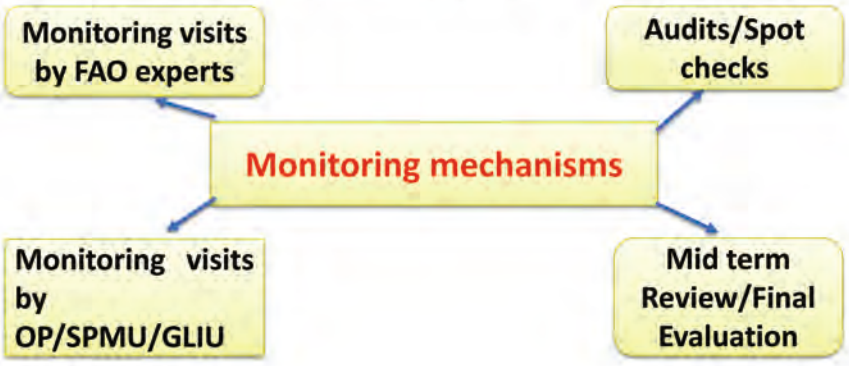
Annual Workplan Budget

- Annual Workplan Budget approved by SSC and NPMC : USD 572,491
- Annual Workplan Budget which will be taken for the second SSC : USD 208,000 (approx.)
- Advance payment transferred based on the request for funds submitted by IMAGE : USD 104,588 (74,38,612 INR)

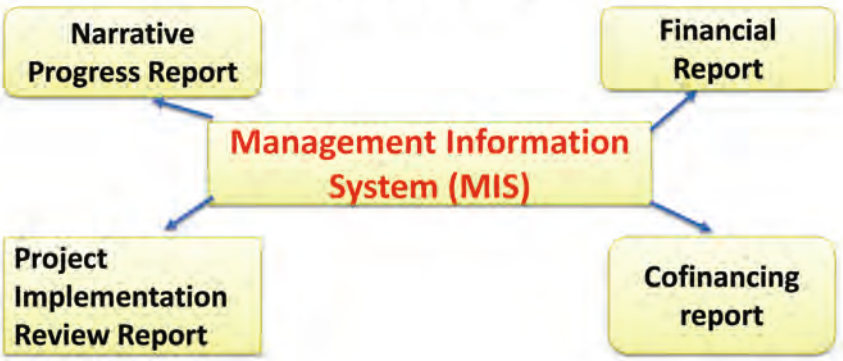
Annual Workplan Budget

- Expenditure beyond allocated budget – Disallowed
- For any deviation – Needs approval of State Steering Committee (SSC) and National Project Monitoring Committee (NPMC)
- For any emergency situations, consultation with detailed justification with FAO

Monitoring



Reporting



Green-Ag Project

Thank You

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