

List of abbreviations

CPF	Country Programming Framework
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNSDf	United Nations Sustainable Development Framework
DAY-NRLM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
GoI	Government of India
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
FOCUS	Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the Northeast
APFAMGS	Andhra Pradesh Farmer Managed Groundwater Systems
MAFAP	Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies
WFP	World Food Programme
DLDD	Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought
FRA	Forest Rights Act
GEF	Global Environment Facility
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NBAP	National Biodiversity Action Plan
NBT	National Biodiversity Targets
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
AMR	Antimicrobial resistance
WHO	World Health Organisation
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICMR	Indian Council of Medical Research
NCDC	National Centre for Disease Control
USAID	United States Agency For International Development
GCF	Green Climate Fund
RAP	FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
MoA&FW	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
BMEL	German Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture

Introduction

1. The Country Programming Framework (CPF) for India (2016-17) of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was finalised in February 2016 with an operational period of two years even though the strategic relevance of the CPF was assessed to last longer. In this light, this update reviews the current CPF, re-aligns with the priorities of the Government of India and draft UNDAF (2018-22) to guide FAO partnership in India for 2018. This is an interim document for operation to be undertaken in 2018. This document will be succeeded in early 2019 by a longer duration programming framework.
2. In updating the CPF the on-going discussions and understanding reached with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare (MoA&FW), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Ministry of Food Processing, Ministry of Renewable Energy, Ministry of Fertilizers and Chemicals, Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and other research institutes as well as the civil society organizations have been fully incorporated.

I. Country context and priorities

3. The priorities set in the NITI Aayog's seven year National Development Agenda and the medium term Three Year Action Agenda as well as the Union Budget represent the key overarching framework for the agriculture sector. The main objective of the government is to double farmers' income by solving the twin problems of maximising efficiency and ensuring equity in a sustainable manner. These objectives will be met through diversification into high value fruits and vegetables, increased participation of private players, improved agriculture marketing at state levels, and policy reforms related to leasing. The government is also focussing on boosting productivity through increased adoption of scientifically proven and sustainable agriculture practices such as introduction of improved varieties, integrated soil management, promotion of organic farming and efficient water management practices. The government is also treating agriculture as an enterprise. The Union Budget for 2018-19 has clearly articulated development of horticulture clusters for linking production to markets and increased investment in rural *mandis* to ensure farmer's profitability. As a means of building diversification and enhancing resilience of the agriculture sector the government is working on the increased adoption of sustainable and efficient practices in the livestock sector. The DAY-NRLM specifically focusses on poverty reduction of the marginal and vulnerable rural poor by improving social security nets, social inclusion in agriculture, enabling access to gainful self-employment through skill development and promotion of social entrepreneurship through community institutions that have improved access to credit and technical services. The government is increasingly seeing DAY-NRLM as the pivotal scheme for driving health and nutrition schemes of ICDS, soil conservation and land development through MNREGA and the pathways to livelihood diversification into higher value adding agri-allied activities¹ for the small and marginal farmers and boosting rural employment.
4. India is a country of small and marginal landholder farms². All CPF priority areas identified clearly support smallholders in developing productivity and competitiveness and in improving livelihood and reducing rural poverty for disadvantaged groups. Wherever relevant synergies will be created between the priority areas and the activities being implemented under each priority area.
5. The five Strategic Objectives through their alignment into Regional Initiatives and Regional Priorities will govern FAO's support, in addition to the GoI's priorities and the priorities and outcomes laid out in the UNSDF.

I. FAO's contribution and expected results

6. Building on FAO's past experience in the country, the CPF advocates for FAO India to play a catalytic role in contributing to the four main priorities below:

¹ Report of the First Common Review Mission, Ministry of Rural Development, May 2016

² State of Agriculture in India – March 2017, PRS Legislative Research

- Priority Area 1: Sustainable and improved agricultural productivity and increased farm incomes
 - Priority Area 2: Stronger food and nutrition security systems
 - Priority Area 3: Effective natural resource management, community development and assistance in transboundary cooperation
 - Priority Area 4: Enhanced social inclusion, improved skills and employment opportunities in the agriculture sector
7. The description below outlines the main fields of cooperation under the priority areas while a detailed list of outputs and targets is available in the Results and Resource Requirements matrix (Annex 1) that also shows the coherence with FAO Regional Priorities and Initiatives as well as UNSDF outcomes. Annex-1 also indicates the main implementing partners of the CPF outputs. During the implementation of the CPF the cross-cutting themes of gender equality and evidence based policy formulation from FAO's Strategic Framework will be mainstreamed into the projects and regular work under the priority areas.
 8. In order to ensure targeted approach, sustainability and effectiveness of FAO interventions, particular consideration will be given to addressing the traditional social norms of India that is predominant in the rural areas. The social restrictions and discriminations play important roles in keeping the statuses of women cultivators much beneath their male counterparts, both in respect of land ownership status and availability of medium and knowledge of progression and development. To make agriculture an all-inclusive development platform for all, at the same time being sensitive to the existing social norms, FAO will ensure to work closely with the government to provide tools and mechanisms that specially targets women labourer group and provide them with better and enhanced knowledge of productivity improvement in the agriculture sector. Hence, gender equity and women's social and economic inclusion will be a cross cutting theme across all the FAO priority areas.
 9. Furthermore, FAO will support the incorporation of the SDGs into the national policy documents on agriculture and environment and will support the national and state government efforts for their effective implementation in the respective areas.

Priority Area 1: Sustainable and improved agricultural productivity and increased farm incomes

10. Agricultural growth and productivity enhancement in parallel with efforts to create secure livelihoods and sufficient employment will help generate sustainable income for the rural poor. Therefore, coordinated and integrated approaches should be applied to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable households in rural areas by promoting sustainable agricultural and livelihoods targeted at smallholders especially women who are particularly exposed to risks. Successful initiatives at local levels will be piloted in selected regions and best practices will be replicated nationwide. Main consideration will be given to the development of programmes for introduction of new gender friendly technologies, utilization of contemporary knowledge, improved delivery of effective extension services that help promote economic activities aimed at inclusive poverty reduction.
11. Under this priority area, FAO will facilitate adaptation of Farmers Water School (FWS) in Uttar Pradesh on groundwater management to surface irrigation practices to increase crop productivity and improve water-use efficiency. FAO will replicate learnings from Andhra Pradesh Farmer Managed Groundwater Systems (APFAMGS) and Groundwater Governance Pilot in AP to scale up in the IFAD funded AP Drought Mitigation Project to strengthen the adaptive capacity and productivity of agriculture in the rain fed areas across the country. Furthermore, FAO will provide technical assistance to the states of Nagaland and Mizoram for the IFAD funded FOCUS project in Nagaland and Mizoram for implementation support aimed at productivity enhancement through sustainable farming practices. FAO will also implement the grant project of IFAD in Odisha and Northeastern states for diversification of livelihoods into sustainable forest based agro-enterprises. Through the GEF funded Green Agriculture project, FAO will work on developing farmer capacities for promotion of value chains of low-input alternative crops linked to adoption of sustainable agricultural and natural resources practices. Furthermore, FAO will provide technical guidance to NRLM to establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor that enable them to increase household income through

sustainable livelihood enhancements. In addition, FAO will pilot producer prices incentives monitoring and analysis mechanism in six states of the country to improve the evidence basis for agricultural and food policies with a particular focus on smallholder farms. FAO is also conducting a study on improving income of farmers by enhancing and sustain pulses production in the country.

12. The expected outputs under this FAO priority area are improved capacity of government officials to facilitate knowledge generation and deliver technical services as farmers' productivity levels and remuneration improve. FAO's technical assistance will result in improved water use efficiency and sustained productivity growth rates by improving water governance at the Hydrological Unit (HU) level, on-farm crop and water management, and livestock management (through knowledge and skill development) among smallholder farmers through innovative extension /farmer education modalities – using the FAO-developed Farmer Field Schools (FFS). In addition, support to NRLM projects will promote and intensify the use of evaluation methods to assist learning and knowledge management, build evidence based orientation and policy making in NRLM projects. Outputs under this priority area will include developed capacity through the MAFAP project to regularly collect, update and manage data, measuring, monitoring and analysing agricultural price incentives, public expenditure and policy coherence, articulating and assessing evidence based reform options to improve food and agricultural policies at Central and State levels, including national partner institutions. Through these projects, FAO will help in articulating and assessing evidence based agricultural policy reform options in India.

Priority Area 2: Stronger food and nutrition security systems

13. Despite initiatives and substantial investments by the Government, with about one-quarter of the world's food insecure people within India, improving its nutritional status remains a significant challenge. As per the estimates³ from 2009-13, 44% of Indian children under-five years were moderately and severely underweight, and 48% were stunted due to chronic undernutrition. The National Family Health Survey (2005-06) revealed that both malnutrition and anaemia have increased among women since 1998-99, and 56.2% of women and 24.3% of men suffer from anaemia. However, India also suffers from the double burden of obesity arising from dietary risk factors and current lifestyle patterns that account for almost 60% of all non-communicable deaths in the country. Tackling the problem requires a coordinated and comprehensive multi-sectoral (across government) and multi-stakeholder (government in partnership with others particularly civil society, private sector, academia and development partners) solutions as well as mainstreaming nutrition as a cross cutting priority area for the government.
14. Under this priority area, FAO's technical assistance will focus on providing technical assistance that drive the "Zero Hunger" initiative of FAO. FAO will collaborate with IFAD and WFP in Odisha for pilot projects that promote nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices and positive nutritional behaviours including hygiene and sanitation practices targeted at tribal populations through low cost technology options. With NRLM FAO will work on reduction of absolute poverty by supporting initiatives that link with other government programs to improve health and nutrition situations of the marginalised population and break the cycle of poverty and malnutrition especially amongst women and children. FAO will also focus on capacity building in selected regional and national nutrition training institutions/universities to improve capacities to effectively design, implement and monitor nutrition education for behaviour change with a focus on healthy diets.
15. The expected outcomes of the collaborations under this priority area will be to build capacities and enable professionals in governments, development partners and training institutions to work together to promote, build capacities for, and implement nutrition-sensitive food system and agriculture policies and interventions and effective nutrition education strategies. FAO will also provide technical advice to MoRD for strengthening food systems, nutrition and promoting inclusive and pro-poor, social and gender inclusive value chains interventions.

³ UNICEF (2015) State of The World's Children 2015 Country Statistical Information; Link: http://www.data.unicef.org/corecode/uploads/document6/uploaded_pdfs/corecode/SOWC_2015_all-countries-update_214.xlsx

Priority Area 3: Effective natural resource management, community development and assistance in transboundary cooperation

16. Protection and enhancement of environment and biodiversity is an important priority for the Government. The issue of Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas of drylands, is another of concern for India. The Forest Rights Act (FRA) in India recognises forest dwellers' rights to native forests and makes conservation more accountable. Through the FRA, the government is making efforts to strengthen community forestry management by working together to formulate community forest management guidelines. The strategic goal of the government is to establish a system of sustainable management and effective use of agriculture, horticulture and forestry resources, while protecting biodiversity of ecosystems through the creation of landscape and ecosystem based approaches.
17. Under this priority area, FAO will implement the GEF funded Green Agriculture project that will provide models for successful landscape approaches to address the interface of biodiversity conservation in and around key protected areas (areas of high globally significant biodiversity values) and the extended agricultural production landscapes around these areas. It is hoped that these pilots in five states will be scaled up to the national level. The project also focusses on capacity building at all levels for transboundary initiatives. FAO will also provide technical assistance to the states of Nagaland and Mizoram for the IFAD funded FOCUS project to assist them in developing smallholder farmers' adaptive capacity to climate change by making *jhum* cultivation, the predominant mode of production in the two states more sustainable and gender inclusive. FAO is also providing technical assistance for pilot projects for strengthening Agriculture and Allied Sector Contributions to India's National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP), 2008 and the National Biodiversity Targets (NBT). Furthermore, under the regional BOBLME project FAO will promote enhanced sustainable livelihoods and diversification for selected coastal communities. FAO through this project will promote better coordination, monitoring, awareness, innovative technology on marine pollution control, enhanced resilience and reduced vulnerability to natural hazards, climate variability and change of selected coastal communities. In addition, FAO will provide technical assistance for sustained advocacy on combating anti-microbial resistance and implementation of the National Action Plan for AMR that has been submitted by the government to the World Health Assembly of WHO and FAO. FAO will also promote innovative pilot projects on biomass based energy generation for better utilisation of farm based assets and agricultural products.
18. The expected outputs under this priority area is to establish decision-support tools and knowledge management tools that integrates biodiversity conservation, sustainable forest management, sustainable land management, and climate change mitigation concerns through the Green Agriculture project. In addition, the FAO technical assistance to the projects under the National Biodiversity Action Plan will strengthen the state biodiversity boards. Furthermore, the BOBLME project will provide regional mechanisms for planning, coordination, monitoring, knowledge management, programme coordination, partnership arrangements and inter-sectoral coordination for fisheries. Another output under this priority area will be increased awareness of animal health emergencies, antimicrobial resistance, capacity building in surveillance, promoting rational use of antimicrobials, support to research to elucidate AMR epidemiology in animal health sector with impact on human health and improved response of animal health sector to minimize impact of AMR on human health. FAO will work in close coordination with ICAR, ICMR, NCDC, WHO and USAID to achieve the objectives.

Priority Area 4: Enhanced social inclusion, improved skills and employment opportunity in the agriculture sector

19. Poverty is complex and multidimensional, and programs to reduce it can be equally complex. The government is committed to the goals of reduction of poverty and vulnerability by improving access to social security schemes, gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in an appreciable improvement in livelihoods on a sustainable basis, by building strong and inclusive grassroots level institutions of the poor. The need to focus on the priority area becomes more acute

against the backdrop of increasing environmental degradation, climatic variability, extreme weather events and unsupportive agriculture production systems. Grazing based system of livestock production has evolved over time into a socio-ecological system that has enabled populations to survive and adapt to environmental and economic changes especially in the dryland areas as well as in high altitude areas. Strategies to study, promote and leverage such livestock based production systems will help to mitigate the effects of variability in environmental conditions, diversify livelihood options and uphold the resilience of livelihood systems. The government is focused on promoting and delivering such mechanisms that promote inclusive economic growth and support people from all social strata especially the backward and women to live with dignity. These efforts to enhance life skills and achieve self-reliance will enable them to recognise constraints, voice concerns and overcome barriers.

20. Under this priority, FAO will focus on the building capacities and skills of the poor for gainful and sustainable livelihoods through employment generating agribusiness and enterprise clusters and other projects that are being supported under the DAY-NRLM and on grazing-based livestock production that is crucial to the livelihood security of the landless and the socially marginalised. FAO will provide assistance and build capacity to strengthen agro ecological systems and farmer field school approaches that are currently being practised in various parts of the country with the objective of supporting employment generating agribusiness and enterprise clusters. FAO will also help in highlighting and generating evidence on the importance of small ruminants and backyard poultry in enhancing overall returns from agriculture and making dryland and highland farming systems more climate resilient and thereby reducing the vulnerability of small and marginal farmers.
21. The expected outputs under this priority area will include the study of social security programmes, explore synergies among the various programs of the government and entitlements offered by the government to support the poor and their link to production increases, livelihood options and increased nutrition benefits to the poor and ways of strengthening and better targeting them to boost employment in the agribusiness sector. Another output will be the increased sensitisation of both policy-makers and the farming community especially in the dryland areas about the role and significance of livestock (small ruminants and backyard poultry) in transitioning to more sustainable farm-based livelihoods, including optimization of returns therefrom.

II. Instruments to be used

22. FAO will support development of specific research outputs and knowledge products (and therefore policy advocacy) in collaboration with other international agencies that emerge from its work in the country. FAO will seek coherence between agriculture and social policies and address key barriers to reach productivity enhancement and social inclusion outcomes through the following approaches: (i) pilot innovative approaches that are relevant to India's needs within the dimensions of the identified priority areas; (ii) make available successful approaches and tools for scaling-up by other donors or the Union and State Governments; (iii) bring in technical assistance in introducing international best practices and global normative work standards and identifying and working with partners with established expertise; (iv) build knowledge products around proven global practices and undertake impact evaluations (iv) assist in building capacity, where it is critical and create and share critical information about food, agriculture and natural resources; and (v) act as a policy advocate and neutral adviser in areas where it has the expertise and facilitate dialogues between those who have the knowledge and those who need it.

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

23. For FAO to continue its role as a balanced, neutral and capable partner it is essential that the funding support is adequate, timely, predictable and broadly earmarked. Mobilising fund requires detailed knowledge of resource partners, their priority area, policies, budgets, finding cycles, rules and procedures for audits and accountability mechanisms. Resource mobilisation should therefor require coordinating the efforts of partners at all levels, discovering and responding to opportunities, fostering

relations, building partnership, and ensuring transparency by making reporting and delivering results to partners.

24. The resource mix available at the disposal of FAO India to carry out its work has been evolving. An increasing number of financial institutions have started to channel investments toward low carbon and climate resilient development. To leverage this opportunity in climate finance FAO India will work on emerging themes such as climate adaptation, climate change etc. and expects to mobilise resources through GEF, GCF and other donor/government resources.
25. While the primary thrust for FAO India will be in securing partnerships with the Government and its agencies, the Government needs FAO's assistance and it also has the financial resources to cover associated costs. FAO has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MoRD for providing support to the government's flagship project on poverty alleviation, the DAY- NRLM. FAO India will seek the support of the RAP and HQ for in executing projects under the partnership. The partnership will be instrumental in meeting FAO's organisational goal under the Regional Initiatives and the Strategic Objectives.
26. Total resources required to implement the projects under the CPF amount to US\$ 5.32 million⁴ (US\$ 4.8 million secured and US\$ 520,000 to be mobilized). The resources shall be mobilized through FAO internal funds (TCP projects) as well as through external contributions from resource partners, including the Government (mainly GCP and UTF projects) as indicated in Annex 1 and 3. Other donors will also be considered as resource partners for FAO during the CPF implementation period.
27. CPF implementation will be pursued in partnerships, as broad as possible, and in alignment with the joint efforts of the GoI and the development partners (including other agencies of the UN) for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness in close collaboration and consultation with the concerned ministries and national institutions. Efforts will be made to identify partners to promote regional cooperation between and among countries in the region through the South – South Cooperation (SSC) initiative. FAO India will adopt the following strategies for resource mobilisation: i) access resources available through vertical funds like GEF and GCF when FAO's mandate overlaps with the objectives of these funds; ii) Work collaboratively with the IFIs such as IFAD and the World Bank to enhance the effectiveness of their investment projects through knowledge partnerships, and where feasible, accessing TA resources available under the partnership; iii) Work closely with RAP and HQ to leverage technical and financial resources for projects that complement India's country programme and also help fulfil the goals under Regional Initiatives and Strategic Objectives of FAO and iv) Collaborate with TCI sharing physical and managerial resources to jointly assist the IFIs through technical cooperation and knowledge sharing
28. In addition, the country office will collaborate with other agencies for the implementation of this CPF such as the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) for improving nutrition education in the country. Some mechanisms to promote involvement of other organisations include mobilisation of resources through collaborating with private sector, charitable institutes and other IFIs, as well as to review and design relevant international regulatory frameworks in the areas related to FAO's mandate.
29. The MoA&FW will have the lead government responsibility for overall coordination of the CPF implementation, while the FAO India will assume the leadership and responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of CPF on behalf of FAO. The CPF will be annually reviewed and reported. FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines, as well as FAO Policy on Gender Equality, will frame the implementation, monitoring and reporting of CPF actions.
30. Major changes in country context, given the rapidly changing environment, can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

⁴ US \$ 3.8 million is for the fund requirement for 2018 GEF funded Green Agriculture project for which the project proposal is awaiting CO endorsement

Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements Matrix for Programme under implementation in 2018

Priority Area 1: Sustainable and improved agricultural productivity and increased farm incomes

Outcome 1: Enhance rural incomes by productivity improvements in agricultural practices and support to farm and non-farm livelihood activities					
UNSD Focus Area: By 2022, institutions are strengthened to progressively deliver universal access to basic services, employment, and sustainable livelihoods to the poor and excluded in rural and urban areas. By 2022, people vulnerable to social, economic and environmental exclusion, especially women, young people, and migrants, have increased opportunities for productive employment through decent jobs and entrepreneurship.					
Output and Indicator	CPF Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)			Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available / Secured funding	Remaining Resources to be mobilized	
1.1 Improved capacity of institutions to deliver extension messages on irrigation water management including gender sensitive and gender responsive approaches SO Output 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 SDG Target 6.4	a. By 2018, 80 Master Trainers and 160 Farmer Water School Facilitators (FWSFs) graduated through capacity building exercises including gender issues on water management b. By 2018, gender and equity responsive FWS monitoring protocols completed and FWS training material updated based in implementation feedback	300,000	300,000	-	Department of Agriculture (DoA), Government of Uttar Pradesh
1.2 Strengthen and empower rural organisations, especially women enterprises, women groups and farmer organisations to access productive resources, service and markets SO Output 3.1.2, 4.3.1 SDG Target 1.4, 2.3	a. Systematically support and strengthen NRLM teams in key states to develop women focussed sustainable food value chains through assessment studies and capacity development workshops b. By 2018, develop strategy and implementation plan for market linked organic farming clusters in select states with a sustainable food value chain approach	45,000 ⁵	-	45,000	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

⁵ Represents 50% of required budget for work under FAO – MoRD MoU for NRLM. The TCPf concept note with a budget of US \$ 90,000 is under discussion with HQ.

1.3 Continuous agricultural policy measurement, monitoring and analysis in India based on a well-established, country-owned and robust policy analysis and monitoring systems producing regularly updated analyses to inform government decisions at Central and state levels SO Output 1.3.2 SDG Target 2c	a. By 2018, develop a database of selected key indicators for food and agricultural policy monitoring b. Dash board developed and launched on a pilot test case c. Complete three draft reports on selected policy interventions	175,000	175,000	-	NITI Aayog Ministry of Agriculture & Famers Welfare (MoA&FW) State Government of Haryana, Gujarat & Chhattisgarh
1.4 Support implementation of gender sensitive and poverty focussed climate resilient agriculture practices and market interventions to support food production and livelihoods in the north eastern states of Nagaland and Mizoram SO Output 2.1.2, 4.3.1 SDG Target 2.3, 2.4	a. By 2018, prepare gender sensitive training materials and conduct ToT in implementing Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT), terrace rice cultivation, private nurseries of high quality planting materials. b. By 2018, conduct gender and poverty disaggregated baseline survey for the IFAD FOCUS project	400,000 ⁶	-	400,000	IFAD Government of Nagaland Government of Mizoram
1.5 Enhancing and sustaining pulse production and improving income of farmers in the target regions SO Output 2.1.2, 4.3.1 SDG Indicator 2.3	By 2018, a. Complete identification of feasible community based fodder management options and innovative methods to control stray cattle and wild animals b. Complete identification of feasible post harvesting and agro processing opportunities related to pulses and oilseeds c. Complete Identification of viable marketing channels to be developed for pulses and oilseeds at the farm gate and higher levels	50,000	50,000	-	Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) Ministry of Agriculture & Famers Welfare (MoA&FW)
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 1		970,000	525,000	445,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance					

⁶ The programme includes US \$ 1 million that will be provided by the states of Nagaland and Mizoram for the Technical Assistance on the project and US \$ 300,000 will be provided through a TCPf

Priority Area 2: Stronger food and nutrition security systems

Outcome 2: Develop effective policies, strategies and investment programmes to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition					
UNSD Focus Area: By 2022, there is improved and more equitable access to, and utilisation of, quality, affordable health, nutrition, and water and sanitation services.					
Output and Indicator	CPF Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)			Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available / Secured funding	Remaining Resources to be mobilized	
<p>2.1 Promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions and positive nutritional behaviours among vulnerable tribal groups and women in Orissa</p> <p>SO Output 1.2.1</p> <p>SDG Target 2.2</p>	<p>By 2018,</p> <p>a. Nutrition issues among PVTG communities in Odisha identified and prioritized through baseline formative assessment.</p> <p>b. Ten community-based nutrition focussed videos prepared and disseminated in the community in partnership with the Digital Green.</p> <p>c. End line assessment completed and results disseminated.</p>	10,000	10,000	-	<p>State Government of Odisha,</p> <p>Digital Green Trust,</p> <p>International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</p> <p>World Food Programme (WFP)</p>
<p>2.2 Students, professionals (especially women), and training institutions specialised in food systems and agriculture effectively use and promote training resources on the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of nutrition-sensitive food system and agriculture policies and programmes.</p> <p>SO Output 1.4.2, 1.2.1</p> <p>SDG Target 2.2</p>	<p>By 2018:</p> <p>a. Establish partnerships with national training and academic institutes for the uptake of FAO's e-learning materials in nutrition and food system.</p>	35,300 ⁷	35,300	-	<p>National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)</p> <p>Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)</p> <p>Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)</p> <p>National Institute of Nutrition (NIN)</p>

⁷ The German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture has approved the project. Fund transfer awaited.

<p>2.3 Selected regional and national nutrition training institutions/universities deliver training to improve students' (especially female) capacities to effectively design, implement and monitor nutrition education for behaviour change, with a focus on healthy diets</p> <p>SO Output 1.4.2 SDG Target 2.2</p>	<p>By 2018: a. Establish partnerships with Institutes/ Universities for piloting ENACT modules. b. Adaptation of ENACT learning materials for India initiated.</p>	<p>105,900⁷</p>	<p>105,900</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) National Institute of Nutrition (NIN)</p>
<p>2.4 Promotion of nutrition sensitive interventions in the context of food value chains and livelihood interventions especially for women groups</p> <p>SO Output: 1.4.1 SDG Target: 2.2</p>	<p>By 2018, a. Develop detailed guidance on integration of nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices in to women focused livelihoods and training programmes b. Assist selected SRLMs to implement nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices in to women focused livelihoods programmes</p>	<p>22,500⁸</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>22,500</p>	<p>Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)</p>
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 2</p>		<p>173,700</p>	<p>151,200</p>	<p>22,500</p>	
<p>Additional considerations on FAO's assistance</p>					

⁸ Represents 25% of required budget for work under FAO – MoRD MoU for NRLM. The TCPf concept note with a budget of \$ 90,000 is under discussion with HQ.

Priority Area 3: Effective natural resource management and community development and assistance in transboundary cooperation

Outcome 3: Promotion of sustainable management of natural resources and environmentally friendly agricultural practices for building resilience to climate change and climate variability					
UNSD Focus Area: By 2022, environmental and natural resource management (NRM) is strengthened and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks. By 2022, India's voice and participation in multilateral is dramatically increased on matters of peace, security, human rights, development and humanitarian assistance.					
Output and Indicator	CPF Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)			Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available / Secured funding	Remaining Resources to be mobilized	
3.1 Improved capacity of national, state and local level actors in strengthening agriculture and allied sectors contributions for gender sensitive and equitable sustainable environment management SO Output 2.1.1., 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.3.2 SDG Target 2.4	a. By 2018, institutional frameworks, mechanisms and capacities to support decision-making and stakeholder participation in Green Landscape planning and management are in place for the nine identified districts	3,828,267 ⁹	3,828,267	-	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), State Government of Kerala, Punjab & Mizoram, Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh,
	b. By 2018, review policy and regulatory frameworks for agricultural and allied sectors for national agrobiodiversity commitments c. By 2018, identify gaps in strengthening contributions of agriculture and allied sectors in effectively implementing NBAP and achieving NBTs at state level identified	150,000	150,000	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) Associated departments Selected State Governments and UTs
3.2 Contribute to sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources and their habitats in the Bay of Bengal region for the benefit of coastal states and communities including women and the poor and disadvantaged communities SO Output 2.2.1, 2.3.2 SDG Target 14.2	a. Two Fisheries management units identified for developing gender and poverty sensitive EAFM plans b. Two MMA sites identified for capacity development programme for promoting gender and poverty sensitive best practices in management and evaluation c. One hotspot identified on river/coastal/marine waters for addressing pollution from discharge of untreated sewage and wastewater, solid waste and marine litter, and nutrient loading and promotion of cleaner fishing ports	30,000 ¹⁰	-	30,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)

⁹ The project proposal has been sent to the CO for endorsement

¹⁰ The Program Framework Document has been endorsed by the Government of India

	and addressing abandoned fishing gears applying ICM approaches				
3.3 Increased institutional capacity and enhanced policy focus for gender and poverty sensitive sustainable mountain development, with focus on mountain agriculture and associated value chains and women economic empowerment SO Output 2.1.2, 2.3.2 SDG Target 15.4	a. Conduct 11 Workshops and training (1 in each state) of state forum personnel and development of focus groups in mountain agriculture and allied sectors. b. By 2018, develop specific gender and poverty sensitive policy advocacy related to mountain agriculture and livelihoods of mountain communities, stems migration of mountain people, reduces risk to key ecosystem services and biodiversity and promotes women's economic empowerment	20,000	20,000	-	Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI)
3.4 Improved advocacy on combating anti-microbial resistance (AMR) and responses of animal health sector to minimise impact of AMR on human health SO Output 5.1.1 and 5.2.2 SDG Target 3d	a. Strengthen capacity of veterinary laboratories of ICAR with regard to AMR surveillance in the country b. Coordinate with ICMR for developing capacity of veterinary micro biologists for selected ICAR veterinary laboratories c. Initiate sharing of pertinent data among veterinary, fisheries and aquaculture laboratories for AMR surveillance under the Indian Network for Fisheries and Animal Antimicrobial Resistance (INFAAR)	127,000	127,000	-	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) World Health Organisation (WHO) United States Agency For International Development (USAID)
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 3		4,155,267	4,125,267	30,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance					

Priority Area 4: Enhanced social inclusion, improved skills and employment opportunity in the agriculture sector

Outcome 4: Reduction of poverty by improving access to social security schemes and gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment in the agriculture sector					
UNSD Focus Area: By 2022, more children, young people and adults especially those from vulnerable groups, enjoy access to quality learning for all levels of education. By 2022, women, children, and young people have greater opportunities and enjoy an environment that advances their social, economic, and political rights.					
Output and Indicator	CPF Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)			Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available / Secured funding	Remaining Resources to be mobilized	
4.1 Improved community based gender sensitive extension services to small and marginal farmers SO Output 3.3.2 SDG Target 1.4	a. By 2018, protocols developed for training, evaluation and certification of community resource persons (especially women) for providing extension services to small and marginal farmers				
4.2 Enhance access of the rural poor to productive employment and decent work opportunities, particularly among youth and women SO Output 3.2.1 SDG Target 1.4, 8.3	a. Identification of key states to conduct workshops aimed to develop capacity in the formulation and implementation of strategies and programmes to enhance decent rural employment opportunities, entrepreneurship and skills development, especially for youth and women b. Assist in implementing innovative pilots ¹² that strengthen women focussed sustainable food value chains being promoted by NRLM for generating self-employment and wage employment opportunities	22,500 ¹¹	-	22,500	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 4		22,500	-	22,500	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance					

¹¹ Represents 25% of required budget for work under FAO – MoRD MoU for NRLM

¹² NRLM has identified Custom Hiring Centres as a key value chain intervention area that helps boost farm mechanisation, drudgery in farm labour and employment opportunities for the rural youth.

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

The 2018-22 United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) summarises a collective strategic response of the UN system to the national development priorities in India for a five year period. The extensive analysis and strategic prioritisation process has ensured the full alignment of the 2018 – 2022 UNSDF with the country’s strategic priorities, the sustainable development goals and the country’s human right commitments and other internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations.

The focus on gender equity and social inclusion underscores the core principle for the Government UN cooperation to work together in a coordinated and coherent manner to reach vulnerable groups in India and leave no one behind. Three other integrated programming principles inform the expected results and reinforce the focus on the social inclusion of children, women and vulnerable groups. The three principles are:

1. Human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment
2. Sustainability and resilience, and
3. Accountability

In line with its mandate FAO contributes to the two area: i) Human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment (Strategic Objective 1, 3 and 4¹³) and ii) Sustainability and resilience (Strategic Objective 2 and 5¹³). FAO, having global knowledge and technical expertise in rural and agricultural planning, food safety as well as initiatives for improving livelihoods for conflict affected communities, in collaboration with UN agencies, contributes to support the Government’s efforts in reducing poverty, improving working conditions and employment opportunities for women, reducing disparities among the most vulnerable groups through sustainable and resilient programs.

In addition, FAO in close collaboration with other Rome-Based Agencies of the UN – IFAD and WFP, drawing on their comparative advantages is committed to work together to support efforts of the Government to achieve Zero Hunger/Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 as part of implementing the 2030 agenda through projects that support the resilience of food-insecure people in relation to shocks that affect their livelihoods and food systems. Within the framework of the CPF FAO will be closely supporting IFAD to support implementation by providing technical assistance on the FOCUS project aimed at mainstreaming climate resilient agriculture practices and market interventions to support food production and livelihoods in the north eastern states of Nagaland and Mizoram. FAO will also be working with IFAD in Andhra Pradesh to promote adoption of more productive and resilient crop and livestock production systems in the state. FAO will also implement a grant project for IFAD on diversification and upscaling of livelihood of women and small-holder tribal farmers in select states.

FAO India is also instrumental in facilitating considerable investment support provided by the FAO Investment Centre Division (TCI) to the Government of India, on the design and implementation of agriculture and rural investment projects funded by partners such as World Bank and IFAD. The support covers a range of cross cutting themes and links between agriculture sectors important to the government and FAO, such as between land, water and climate change, strengthening natural resources management, climate change, biodiversity and land management in projects. Important features of the support are the

¹³ Strategic Objective 1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
Strategic Objective 2: Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce rural poverty
Strategic Objective 4: Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems
Strategic Objective 3: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

integration of economic analysis, agriculture and climate change analysis, comprehensive evaluation of and comprehensive design support of investment projects and other thematic studies.

For FAO specifically, an estimated US\$ 5.32 million is required for implementing projects that will help the targets set out for 2018, of which US\$ 4.8¹⁴ million have been secured and US\$ 520,000 remains to be mobilised.

The M&E framework is formulated based on a critical assessment of existing data collection mechanisms and tools to minimize additional resource requirements and the need for setting parallel data collection and analysis mechanisms for UNSDF accountability. The primary responsibility for monitoring and evaluation of the UNSDF performance lies with the UN Country Team (UNCT) and individual UN agencies which are leading the priority and outcomes. Each agency will ensure preparation of annual reports on the progress and challenges in implementation of the UNSDF for submission to the UNCT and the Strategic Coordination Committee (SSC). Specific UN agencies will also lead sector-specific work for Annual Reviews, Final Progress Report and Final Evaluation of the 5-year programme. While direct attribution of the UNSDF Outcome results to specific agency contributions is not feasible, evaluations, routine administrative data, surveys and key informant interviews will enable documentation of the role played by UN agencies (including FAO) and the extent of contribution to specific national results.

¹⁴ US \$ 3.8 million is for the fund requirement for 2018 GEF funded Green Agriculture project for which the project proposal is awaiting CO endorsement

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	India			
CPF implementation cycle	Start: Year 2018	End: Year 2018		
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline	Start: Year 2018	End: Year 2018		
Ref. to CPF priority and output*	TCP contribution to CPF result – Title or Thematic Area (TCP and TCP facility)	Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Priority Area 1: Improved agricultural productivity and increased farm incomes				
1.1 Improved capacity of farmers on high productive and resilient crop and livestock production systems	Technical Assistance to the Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation (APDM)	2018/19	200,000	IFAD /AP Govt
1.2 Strengthen and empower rural organisations and farmer organisations to access productive resources, service and markets	Technical Assistance to support Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)	2018/19	90,000	Ministry of Rural Development
1.5 Support implementation of gender sensitive and poverty focussed climate resilient agriculture practices and market interventions to support food production and livelihoods in the north eastern states of Nagaland and Mizoram	Technical Assistance on Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the North-East State of Nagaland	2018/19	700,000	IFAD/State Government of Nagaland
1.5 Support implementation of gender sensitive and poverty focussed climate resilient agriculture practices and market interventions to support food production and livelihoods in the north eastern states of Nagaland and Mizoram	Technical Assistance on Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the North-East State of Mizoram	2018/19	600,000	IFAD/State Government of Mizoram
1.6 Diversification of livelihoods of small holder and women farmers from tribal groups in selected states to forest based livelihood activities	Improving Livelihoods of Poor Tribal Farmers through Delivery of Agro-based Income Generation	2018/19	1,500,000	IFAD RTM Nagpur ICAR
Priority Area 2 : Stronger food and nutrition security systems				
2.2 Students, professionals, and training institutions specialised in food systems and agriculture effectively use and promote training resources on the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of nutrition-sensitive food system and agriculture policies and programmes	TCP Facilities to support Nutrition Education in India	2018/19	200,000	German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Priority Area 3: Effective natural resource management and community resilience and assistance in transboundary cooperation				
3.1 Improved capacity of national, state and local level actors in strengthening agriculture and allied sectors contributions for gender sensitive and equitable sustainable environment management	Green-Agriculture: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes (FSP) – GEF 6	2018/19	33,558,716	MoEF, MoA&FW, State governments of Mizoram, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Odisha
3.2 Contribute to sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources and their habitats in the Bay of Bengal region for the benefit of coastal states and communities including women and the poor and disadvantaged communities	BoBLME Project	2018/19	30,000	
Other projects				
TBD	Technical Assistance on Livelihood Security through risk Reduction based on Small Ruminants and Poultry	2020/21	300,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Dairy) , ICRI
TBD	TCPf on Millets promotion	2018/19	100,000	
TBD	A One Health Approach for Enhancing Capacity on Antimicrobial Resistance and ZIDs		2,000,000	

Annex 4: Country context and priorities

India's record of progress in agriculture over the past five decades has been impressive. India has shown the ability to orchestrate a symphony comprising of farmers, scientists and policy makers. The agriculture sector is central to the nutrition needs of India and also remains the largest source of employment for the Indian economy. However, India needs to improve its management of agricultural practices on multiple fronts. A sixth of India's population and a fourth of its children remain undernourished¹⁵. Agricultural growth can affect nutritional outcomes through changes in diets and food consumption and through changes in maternal labour and time usage in agricultural production. However, relative to its rate of economic growth and average income, India performs poorly on providing minimum dietary diversification for infants and children. While improvements in agriculture performance has weak linkage in improving nutrition, the agriculture sector can still improve nutrition through multiple ways: increasing incomes of farming households, diversifying production of crops, empowering women, strengthening agricultural diversity and productivity, and designing careful price and subsidy policies that should encourage the production and consumption of nutrient rich crops. Diversification of agricultural livelihoods through agri-allied sectors such as animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries has enhanced livelihood opportunities, strengthened resilience and led to considerable increase in labour force participation¹⁶ in the sector.

Resource intensive agriculture in India has raised serious sustainability issues. Agriculture places huge demands upon India's limited water resources. With access to only 4% of the world's renewable water resources and having had to support a population of about 17 per cent, India can be considered as one of the most water scarce countries in the world¹⁷. Crop production, grazing and animal water supply (broadly agricultural use) accounted for a little over 78% of total water use in the country¹⁸. Additionally policies such as the provision of free or subsidised electricity has encouraged farmers to use groundwater extensively. The effect of such exploitative methods can be most clearly seen in the north western states, which incidentally also have been the leaders of green revolution in India. Climate change is an emerging threat that will exacerbate loss of productivity and adverse ecological impacts from agriculture.

Agriculture contributes to the degradation of approximately 120.40 mha or 36.6% of India's land base. The Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the National Academy for Agricultural Sciences estimate that 71% of India's cultivated fields or 100 mha of croplands are moving towards conditions that would no longer support farming. Removal or burning of crop residues, reduced manuring, intensive cropping, imbalanced and excessive applications of fertilizers and pesticides, and sub-plow soil compaction result in a decline in soil fertility in many areas. Desertification and land degradation that stem from the indiscriminate and excessive use of fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides over the years also pose major threats to agriculture in the country. Additionally, inappropriate use of agro-chemicals is a major source of water pollution. Production oriented agriculture has resulted in the increased use of high yielding varieties and subsequent reduction in the cultivation of indigenous crop varieties. While there is no available figure for the overall loss of crop diversity in India, it can be gauged by the fact that a handful of HYVs are now grown over 70% of the paddy land and 90% of the wheat land of the country¹⁹.

¹⁵ Gender Justice and Food Security in India – IFPRI Discussion Paper, January 2017

¹⁶ NSSO Estimates

¹⁷ Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission- Guidelines For Improving Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation, Domestic & Industrial Sectors- Nov 2014

¹⁸ Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission- Guidelines For Improving Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation, Domestic & Industrial Sectors- Nov 2014

¹⁹ <https://www.grain.org/es/article/entries/514-reviving-diversity-in-india-s-agriculture>

Overall 292 districts of the country, about 40 per cent of the total, account for consumption of 85 per cent of all of the country's fertilisers²⁰. There is also a wide disparity in the intensity of agricultural practices across the country. The eastern and the north eastern states of the country are yet to catch up with the pace of economic growth that characterises the country in general. However, with the comparative advantages that the north east has over the rest of the country and the low level of agricultural intensity in the eastern states, the regions have considerable scope to turn their fortune around and emerge as the next agricultural power houses of the country.

Existing policies that determine the direction of agriculture practices at national, state and district levels do not generally integrate sustainable management of natural resources and improving access to food for all, at all times. There are also limited incentives for farmers to grow indigenous crop varieties and improve agro-biodiversity. In addition, agricultural investments and policies do not take into account the impacts on natural resources and environment. This is a critical underlying driver of degradation. Compartmentalization of mandates often challenges harmonization between conservation and production priorities. This often leads to conflicting on-the-ground approaches. Effective natural resource management and governance calls for active engagement of local institutions. Real time data collection is already undertaken in many areas such as, meteorology, river/canal flows, pollution monitoring, soil moisture etc.; but appropriated by a small group of people (institutions/agencies/ think tanks) who fail to visualise complexities, interplays and societal issues operating at the grassroots level when designing natural resources management and disaster risk reduction strategies. Keeping out critical users like the farmers, elected members of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) from accessing data and applying it real time for addressing grassroots level problems is the critical missing link for effective resource management. Additionally, local planning can take into account the particular challenges that socio-economically marginalized groups and women face in particular communities on access and equity in the management of critical natural resources. Thus, it can provide opportunities for marginalized populations to articulate their particular challenges and accommodate their interests for effective resource governance.

The social aspects around agriculture have also been witnessing changing trends. The increased feminisation of agriculture is mainly due to increasing rural-urban migration by men, rise of women-headed households and growth in the production of cash crops which are labour intensive in nature. Women perform significant tasks, both, in farm as well as non-farm activities and their participation in the sector is increasing but their work is treated as an extension of their household work, and adds a dual burden of domestic responsibilities²¹. Women's access to credit or government subsidies and schemes is restricted owing to absence of ownership of assets by women. Social norms, discrimination and violence continue to impact how and where women can work, whether it is related to their entry into education and labour markets, or sustaining their jobs at the workplace²². The continued acceptance of such a patriarchal system of values and the absence of suitable universal social protection systems and public services also further excludes women from participating in the labour market in equal terms.

²⁰ Impact of chemical fertilizers and Pesticides on agriculture and allied sectors in the country – tabled in the Indian Parliament on 11 Aug., 2016

²¹ 'Small-Holder Women Farmers In India', A Discussion Paper For Oxfam India, New Delhi', 2011

²² Women Participation And Rationing In The Employment Guarantee Scheme', Economic And Political Weekly, 49 (2014)

Annex 5: Government's Priorities

The Prime Minister of India has set the goal of doubling farmer's income by 2022 – 23 over that in 2015 – 16. Achieving this goal would require significantly faster growth in nearly all variables that positively impact farmers' incomes. The NITI Aayog, the government's think tank and policy planning agency, in its action plan for 2017-18 to 2019-20 has identified critical areas and recommendations necessary to sustain and accelerate agricultural growth in the country²³. Some of these proposals are fairly ambitious. The policy relevance and implementation may go well beyond these three years and the document can be taken as the basic document guiding the policies of GoI in the short to medium term. The first priority area is of transforming the agricultural produce marketing policies and marketing interventions that ensure that farmers receive remunerative prices. Agricultural marketing suffers from policy distortions, fragmentation resulting from large number of intermediaries, poor infrastructure and lack of vertical integration in the value chain. The government intends to reform acts that regulate the marketing of agricultural produce that fosters competition and improved price realisation for farmers. The government intends to encourage contract and group farming that improves access to technology, inputs and price realisation for the farmer. The government in April 2016, launched the electronic National Agricultural Market (e-NAM). In the next stage it aims to unify markets across the nation into a single market through electronic trading whereby a buyer anywhere in India can place an order anywhere in India.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 outlines a slew of measures to boost agricultural production and the rural economy. Public investment in agriculture continues to be piecemeal, without a clear strategic direction. The Budget speech focusses on overcoming the gap by emphasising on three elements: (a) fixing minimum support prices (MSPs) at high enough levels so that farm profits are 50% higher than the cost of production, (b) investing in agricultural market institutions and market infrastructure, and (c) investing in irrigation and roads.

The second priority for the government is boosting productivity of agriculture in India. The government has a fourfold agenda for achieving increased productivity: irrigation, seeds and fertiliser, technology and diversification to high value agriculture and animal husbandry. With agriculture in India to a large extent being monsoon dependent, crop intensity and productivity are critically dependent on irrigation. However the government also sees the ill effects of over exploitation of irrigation in some pockets of the country. The flagship program of the government, PMKSY – Prime Minister's Agricultural Irrigation Plan - focusses on expansion as well as improving effectiveness of water in irrigation. It includes for major sub programs such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, *Har Khet Ko Pani*, Per Drop More Crop and Watershed Development. Seeds and fertilisers are also identified as key inputs that determine crop yields. The seeds replacement rate in India is below the optimum. The government intends to encourage private participation for setting up of seed banks, quality certification centres and research facilities for improving seed replacement rate in the country. The use of fertiliser is highly skewed in India regionally as well as in the use of elements. Urea is overused while the other elements (P and K) are grossly under used. The government in order to promote improve awareness and promote judicious use of fertilisers across the country has planned for the establishment of soil testing centres in all KVKs of the country. The government appreciates the role of technology in ushering growth in the agriculture sector. The government wants to promote practices such as precision farming and extension services.

The Skill India mission and employment training through DAY – NRLM are seen as important schemes that can be used to transfer technology through one to one exchange of information. The government also sees the diversification into production of high value commodities such as horticulture, animal husbandry,

²³ Draft Three Year Action Agenda, 2017-18 to 2019-20, <http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/coop/ActionPlan.pdf>

forestry and fishery to meet the changing food demands of the nation and to ensure dietary diversification as a means of achieving food security in the nation. The government has a key focus on developing marketing infrastructure and supply chain that would promote agribusiness in these sectors.

The next priority for the government is to bring in reforms for agricultural land that facilitate leasing and contract farming thus attracting private player participation in the sector. The fourth priority for the government is to make agriculture more resilient to natural disasters and climate change. The PMFBY for which Rs. 9000 crores (approx. USD 1.3 billion) have been allotted in the current year is a step to create risk management measures at a fast pace. The government is keen to experiment with innovative insurance schemes that are less subsidy dependent, farmer friendly and attract private participation.

Several initiatives by the Government of India, through respective Missions, address the need for sustainable and 'climate-smart' agriculture. The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) seeks to transform Indian agriculture into a climate-resilient production system through suitable adaptation and mitigation measures in the domain of crops and animal husbandry. The Traditional Agriculture Development Programme (Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Pariyojana) promotes (i) organic farming, (ii) eco-friendly forms of cultivation that reduce dependency on agro-chemicals and fertilizers, and (iii) more efficient and widespread utilization of locally available natural resources. The National Initiative on Climate-resilient Agriculture (NICRA) aims to enhance the resilience of agricultural production to climate variability in vulnerable regions. These efforts are augmented by agro-ecological initiatives, implemented by a range of agencies across the country, that support small-scale farmers

Annex 6: Theory of Change for the Country Programming Framework

This section complements the Country Programming Framework by elaborating the broad Theory of Change that underpins it. The ToC summarises how concrete actions that FAO takes at the country level contribute to the impact and outcomes across each of the four priority areas and the factors enabling FAO's work in obtaining results.

In accordance with the national priorities of the government of India, the impact statement for the CPF 2018-22 is “**Improved incomes of farmers, especially women and the most vulnerable and marginalised, through secure and resilient livelihood options in agriculture, improved food and nutrition security, improved resilience to climate change and climatic variability and improved access to social security measures**”. The envisaged impact will be contributed through the four priority areas. Additionally, to capture its contributions to the SDGs, FAO has framed its work through outputs contributing to four outcomes (priority areas) that will be measured through output indicators, baselines and targets. This approach to developing a ToC seeks to explain the link between change strategies and the delivery of outputs that contribute to higher-level results, including the SDGs.



