NABARD’s Presentation –
Webinar on Project Extension Management
23 April 2020 at 11.00 pm EDT
(09.00 AM on 24/04/2020 Mumbai, India)

Farm Sector Policy Department, NABARD
NABARD – Committed to Rural Prosperity

Major Functions
• Credit & Refinance
• Developmental Initiatives
• Funding rural infrastructure
• Policy Advocacy
• Supervision of Rural Cooperative & Rural Banks

Balance Sheet Size - US $ > 63 Billion (2017-18)

Development Bank of India
- Mandated for Sustainable and Equitable Rural Prosperity

PAN India Presence
- 31 ROs, 430 District Offices, 4 Specialised Subsidiaries, 2623 officers and specialists

Rural Partners
(3000+ CSOs/NGOs/VAs, 154,000 Farmers Club, 3000 FPOs, 7.5 million SHGs)

Loan Portfolio Size - US $ > 55 Billion (2017-18)
NABARD – Accredited Entity and Performance

National Implementing Entity - Adaptation Fund
(Re-accredited Dec 2017)

Direct Access Entity
Green Climate Fund
(July 2015)

National Implementing Entity - NAFCC
(Govt. of India)

Six Projects under AF
(USD 9.8 Million)

27 Projects of Worth
Rs. 673 crore
under NAFCC

2 Projects under GCF
(Ground Water Recharge – USD 34.35 Million
& Line of Credit to TCCL – USD 100 Million)
Status of Projects under Adaptation Fund

Projects - 6 (USD 9.859 M)
Coverage - 19 Districts
Project Beneficiaries - 77,225

Climate Smart Agriculture for Sustainable Livelihoods
A: USD 0.969 M
PB: 8,00

Climate Proofing of Watersheds in TN and Rajasthan
A: USD 1.344 M
PB: 27,696 (Cumulative)

Building Adaptive Capacities of Small Inland Fisherman
A: USD 1.79 M
PB: 1,008

Landscape Restoration in Kanha-Pench Corridor (MP)
A: USD 2.55 M
PB:

Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of S&M Farmers
A: USD 2.51 M
PB: 22,596

Coastal Resource Conservation for Climate Adaptation
A: USD 0.69 M
PB: 3,905

Climate Proofing of Watersheds in TN and Rajasthan
A: USD 1.344 M
PB: 27,696 (Cumulative)

Legend

- States where AF Projects are Sanctioned
- Amount in USD Million
- Project Beneficiaries
Major Sector covered under AF Climate Change projects

1. Sustainable Livelihood
2. Water Conservation
3. Coastal management
4. Agriculture
5. Forest Management
6. Livestock & Fisheries Management
# AFB projects in India – progress (financials)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Project State</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project sector</th>
<th>Sanctioned Amount USD million</th>
<th>Amt Released by AFB to NABARD (USD million)</th>
<th>Amt released to EE &amp; NIE Fee Claimed (USD million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Conservation and Management of Coastal Resources as a Potential Adaptation Strategy for Sea Level</td>
<td>Coastal Management</td>
<td>0.635</td>
<td>0.588(93%)</td>
<td>0.523(82%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Building Adaptive Capacities in Communities, Livelihoods and Ecological Security in the Kanha-Pench Corridor</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>2.350</td>
<td>1.615(69%)</td>
<td>1.141(48%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Climate smart actions and strategies in north western Himalayan region for sustainable livelihoods of agriculture-dependent hill communities</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>0.895</td>
<td>0.542(60%)</td>
<td>0.542(60%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Climate Proofing of Watershed Development Projects in the States of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Water Management</td>
<td>1.238</td>
<td>0.866(70%)</td>
<td>0.838(68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and increasing Resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Purulia and Bankura Districts of West Bengal</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>2.313</td>
<td>2.211(96%)</td>
<td>2.038 (88%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Building Adaptive Capacities of Small Inland Fishermen Community for Climate Resilience and Livelihood Security</td>
<td>Fisheries &amp; Food Security</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>0.825(50%)</td>
<td>0.456(28%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>9.80</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.647 (73%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.538 (60%)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## AFB projects in India – phasing & extension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Project State</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project sector</th>
<th>Official start date (Inception workshop)</th>
<th>Project phasing (original)</th>
<th>Extension approved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Conservation and Management of Coastal Resources as a Potential Adaptation Strategy for Sea Level</td>
<td>Coastal Management</td>
<td>23.06.2015</td>
<td>4 years (June 2015 to June 2019)</td>
<td>One year; upto 30 June 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Building Adaptive Capacities in Communities, Livelihoods and Ecological Security in the Kanha-Pench Corridor</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>01.04.2017</td>
<td>5 years (April 2017 to April 2022)</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Climate smart actions and strategies in north western Himalayan region for sustainable livelihoods of agriculture-dependent hill communities</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>22.08.2016</td>
<td>4 years (August 2016 to August 2020)</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Climate Proofing of Watershed Development Projects in the States of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Water Management</td>
<td>01.09.2016</td>
<td>3 years (Sept., 2016 to Sept. 2019)</td>
<td>9 months; upto 30 June 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and increasing Resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Purulia and Bankura Districts of West Bengal</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>28.05.2015</td>
<td>4 years (May 2015 to May 2019)</td>
<td>One year; upto May 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Project level risks and factors for delays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project State</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Risks for delayed execution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Andhra Pradesh | Conservation and Management of Coastal Resources as a Potential Adaptation Strategy for Sea Level rise. | • Feasibility study for delineation of area for mangrove restoration  
• Permission from government department for Mangroves rejuvenation.  
• Challenge involved in community sensitization on conservation and based livelihoods |
| Madhya Pradesh | Building Adaptive Capacities in Communities, Livelihoods and Ecological Security in the Kanha-Pench Corridor | • Permission from Forest department forest fringe area  
• Challenge in balancing between forest rights and sustainable harvesting & livelihood continuity. |
| Uttarakhand   | Climate smart actions and strategies in north western Himalayan region for sustainable livelihoods of agriculture-dependent hill communities | • Inaccessibility, highly undulated topography & extreme weather conditions. |
## Project level risks and factors for delays

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<th>Project State</th>
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<th>Risks for delayed execution</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu    | Climate Proofing of Watershed Development Projects in the States of Rajasthan | • Majority activities are seasonal  
• 20 sub projects 10 each in two different states,  
• 14 EEs are involved,  
• wide range of activities, - different from one another.                                                                 |
|                             | and Tamil Nadu                                                               |                                                                                                                                                             |
| West Bengal                 | Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and increasing Resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Purulia and Bankura Districts of West Bengal | • re-identification of land for treatment because of similar interventions by Government in certain pockets of project area.  
• Majority works are season dependent.                                                                 |
| Madhya Pradesh              | Building Adaptive Capacities of Small Inland Fishermen Community for Climate Resilience and Livelihood Security | • Land assignment by Government in the name of the Beneficiaries.  
• Rain dependent water bodies i.e., fish ponds  
• Recurrent drought                                                                                   |
**Internal Risks**

- Poor manpower deployment
- Lack of regular & effective monitoring
- Inefficient fund management
- Reporting & communication deficiencies
- Improper PPR preparation & delayed submission

**External Risks**

- Inadequate Community mobilization
- Lack of expected Convergence
- Non-receipt of requisite Approvals from Government departments
- Delays in Fund transfer from AFB to NIE and NIE to EE
- The issue of capacity building of staff of EEs & other partner agencies.
## NIE’s experience of handling the challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks encountered</th>
<th>Steps taken by NABARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manpower</td>
<td>Deployment of dedicated manpower in NIE. Ensure adequate manpower deployment by EE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective monitoring by NABARD</td>
<td>At project district level; State level &amp; National level (HO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund management</td>
<td>Regular reporting, verification of utilisation and releases to EEs and Indent to AFB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPR preparation &amp; submission</td>
<td>Guidance to EEs &amp; Regular follow up for timely submission &amp; compliance to AFB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community mobilization</td>
<td>Ensure Community Ownership of the Project through SHGs/VDCs/participation of local volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delays in field level execution</td>
<td>Regular follow-up, specific guidance and handholding support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity development</td>
<td>Trainings, Workshops for cross learning, exposure visits &amp; ESG framework for assessment &amp; management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lessons learnt: to reduce/ avoid risks and execution delays

- Sensitize community on conservation strategies vis a vis commercial propositions in the Adaptation projects key to sustainable development.
- Community mobilization & capacity development is critical to ensure timely implementation and getting desired outcomes.
- Prior consultation and/ or approval of government department where required. Government department may be involved at project formulation & submission stage.
- Financial commitments from Government entities through convergence to be kept minimal.
- Community contribution is OK because it elicits ownership of the project. But it should be voluntary and preferably in kind – say labour contribution.
- PPR submission: The key functionaries of Executing Entity should be conversant in reporting requirements. Delay in PPR submission adversely impact fund flow.
Lessons learnt contd...

• There is need for a formal agreement between NIE & EE on the lines of agreement between NIE & AFB.
• Community participation is key to success - Need for creating grass roots level Climate Adaptations committee to ensure requisite local drive for execution of activities.
• Need for striking balance between flexibility & rigidity: AFB & NIEs should understand the genuine concerns of the EEs in case of delays.
• NIEs have to track the project implementation vis a vis timelines, particularly seasonal activities through regular filed monitoring and reviews.
• NIEs to facilitate a platform for cross learning and experience sharing amongst the EEs.
• Addressing the technical and managerial training needs of EEs by the NIE.
Photo gallery
Mangroves in IMFFS
BAIF project

Protected cultivation

Market Based intervention

Climate resilient crop & Seed bank

Fodder trees

Vermi composting

Spring rejuvenation

Efficient use of water

Fruit trees plantation

Livestock management
KPC project
Climate proofing

Fodder Development

Azolla cultivation

Kitchen Garden

Well Recharge pit

Integrated Farming System

Summer Ploughing
Thanks
AF projects – Volunteers spreading awareness & SHG women are preparing Masks to support the community in their fight against COVID-19 pandemic.

Sai Sangh SHG - 15000 Masks have already been stitched by the women. Demand for 5000 masks is generated again.

This is an old SHG of cluster Khetikhan in Uttrakhand under BAIF Climate Change Project with NABARD. The SHG members are involved in Mask making with support from NABARD.