



2013 Annual Project Review (APR)

Project Implementation Review (PIR) OF UNDP Supported GEF Financed Projects

PIMS 4073 - Project Title: Sustainable Land Management in Shifting Cultivation Areas of Nagaland for Ecological and Livelihood Security

Focal Area	Multiple Focal Area
Lead RTA	
Lead Country(ies)	(IND) India
Revised Planned Closing Date	31-Dec-2015
Overall Risk rating	Low
Overall DO rating	Satisfactory
Overall IP rating	Satisfactory
GEF grant amount disbursed so far	2,790,877

Project Summary

Develop, demonstrate and upscale sustainable land management practices for the conservation of jhum (shifting cultivation) lands in the North Eastern State of Nagaland through an ecosystem approach.

UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor's Comments

Explanation for change to Overall DO Rating or Overall IP Rating:

No change

Is this the terminal PIR that will serve as the final project report? No

If the mid-term review (MTR) OR the terminal evaluation (TE) was started but not completed this reporting period, please explain how these are progressing and note if any delays are expected:

If the mid-term review (MTR) OR the terminal evaluation (TE) was completed this reporting period, or if this is the final APR/PIR, please address the following points here:

UNDP Country Office's Comments

If the mid-term review (MTR) OR the terminal evaluation (TE) was started but not completed this reporting period, please explain how these are progressing and note if any delays are expected:

If the mid-term review (MTR) OR the terminal evaluation (TE) was completed this reporting period, or if this is the final APR/PIR, please address the following points here:

Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 1. 1. Immediately initiate project implementation hiatus

Management Response: One of the immediate actions taken post MTR was to discontinue some of the planned activities for 2012 and accordingly, the budget was revised and reduced. Consultations were held at different levels- with senior state officials, technical experts, local communities and village council leaders to prepare a more comprehensive implementation plan.

Output 1.1. Revision of annual work plan: In view of the suggested hiatus of some of the activities, the AWP has been revised and the budget reduced. Activities to be undertaken for the year have also been revised accordingly.

Output 1.2 Recommendations for strengthening the policy and regulatory environment affecting jhum lands: - an expert consultation was held on 11 September 12 to review the work done so far and to chart out a roadmap of activities to be carried out. Several recommendations were made which will help to strengthen the ongoing activities.

Output 1.3 Guidelines for integrated land-use planning at the landscape/ village level: - the project team is currently preparing a village level land use report through sustained interaction with the village council and local communities

Output 2.3 Capacity building of farmers, government extension workers, and Village Councils: - This is an ongoing process

Output 3.2 Documentation of project experiences with improved land management techniques and approaches at the village level: - Though this is also an ongoing process, better quality reports to capture case studies will be prepared. A process documentation report has also been prepared.

Recommendation 2: Request a no-cost extension

Management response: This is ongoing. A letter has been sent from the NPD to teh GEF OFP for extension of two years.

Recommendation 3: Create a strategic work plan to guide project implementation.

Management Response: Consultations are being held with the local communities and stakeholders to prepare a strategic and simple work plan or road map till project completion.

3.1. Preparation of land use plan: The project officers in each of the three districts are conducting a land use study of the project villages, in consultation with the local communities. This will help in strategic planning and implementation of the project in the villages. In addition, an expert has been hired to support preparation of the participatory land use plan. The PLUP has been conducted for 4 villages so far. This will be done for all the project villages.

3.2. International best practices: As mentioned above, a technical expert with experience on shifting cultivation has been hired to support the team in sustainable land management practices.

3.3. Setting up a centre of excellence: The project will support the existing Research Centre managed by the Soil and Water Conservation department in incorporating best practices on SLM into their curricula. At present, the institute has limited infrastructure and other facilities. On ground, field based learning in the project sites for the students will be supported. Similarly, the research centre will be used as a training facility for farmers on SLM.

Evaluation Recommendation 4: Increase project implementation oversight and technical support

Management Response: A new management has taken over in the PMU and a number of changes have been initiated in terms of implementation oversight. There will be stronger linkages and coordination with agriculture and allied departments both at the district and state level. This will help to support the planning process at the state level and strengthen the potential for replication.

3.1 Project management and monitoring at the state level: A new directive has been issued by the new Project Director that supports stronger implementation and accountability at the state and the district levels. These include a) deputation of one staff from the soil and water conservation (SWC) department solely to support implementation of the project in each of the three districts; b) a supervisory team of four members from UNDP and SWC to monitor field activities monthly; c) meeting of project team once a month to present and discuss progress; d) the same monthly report to be submitted to UNDP;

3.2 Linkages with other state and district level initiatives and schemes: At the state level, the project is represented at the State Level Planning that is convened monthly by the Agricultural Produce Commissioner. The district project officer represents the project in the district level planning committees headed by the District Collector. This has helped in coordination and ensured reduction in duplication of different initiatives.

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board meetings during reporting period:

March 2013

PROGRESS TOWARD DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Description	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2009	Level at 30 June 2010	Level at 30 June 2011	Level at 30 June 2012	Level at 30 June 2013
To develop, demonstrate and upscale sustainable land management practices for the conservation of jhum (shifting cultivation) lands in Nagaland through an ecosystem approach	No change in primary forest cover in project sites	Baseline measured in Y1	In Y4, improved forest cover or remains the same as in baseline			The project area comprises of 70 villages spread over the 3 districts of Mon, Mokokchung and Wokha in Nagaland. As per the baseline, the total reserved forest area in project districts is: a) 23,102.4ha - Mokokchung b) 495ha - Mon, and c) 7,280ha - Wokha. Introduction of activities under the project such as settled agriculture and promotion of commercially viable plantations such as rubber, agar, tea and tapioca are helping to stabilise forest cover across 10,500 ha. Project implementation strategy for these activities include participatory planning, awareness creation, institution building, integrated farm development for sustainable land and	Introduction of activities under the project such as jhum fallow management through plantations like indigo, betelvine and economically viable crops such as orange, arecanut, peach, plum, litchi, broom grass and bamboo plantations has helped to directly/indirectly improve forest cover, protect soil erosion and increase the water recharge capacity across 640 ha. Project implementation strategy for these activities include participatory planning, awareness creation, institution building, integrated farm development for sustainable land and ecological management.	Improved forest cover, soil and water conservation measures across 18,508.90 Ha. Activities such as jhum fallow management through plantation and bamboo plantation like Alder, tree beans, khokon, local fuel wood and leguminous crops and economically viable crops such as cardamom has helped directly or indirectly. Project implementation strategy for these activities includes participatory planning, awareness creation, institution building for sustainable land and ecological management.

						ecological management.		
	Land area where improved jhum agroforestry systems are in place	0	90,000 hectares of land covering approximately 70 villages in 3 districts by Y4			Through an integrated approach to improve jhum agro forestry systems, 11,478 ha have been covered in three project districts with plantations of horticultural and agronomic crops such as rubber, agar, tea, tapioca, gmelia arborea, tree bean, alder and broom grass. Improved agro-forestry practices such as soil and water conservation measures and vermi-composting have been supported. The aim is to promote an integrated farm development model project for sustainable land and agricultural practices and contribute in achieving MDG goals.	Improving jhum agro forestry systems in the three project districts, 640 ha have been covered through soil and water conservation measures, azolla cultivation, water provisioning, credit facilities and plantations of horticultural and agronomical crops such as orange, plum, peach, litchi, arecanut and broom grass, indigo and betel vine. The aim is to promote an integrated farm development approach for sustainable land and agricultural practices.	Improving jhum agro forestry systems in the three project districts, 12,537.30 ha have been covered through soil and water conservation measures, azolla cultivation, water provisioning and plantations of forest, horticultural and agronomical crops such as cardamom, tree beans, alder tree, bamboo, soya bean, lentil, khokon, Naga neem, gooseberry, terminelia species, schima species, oak tree etc.
	Decrease in rates of soil erosion in project sites	Baseline for project sites to be measured in Y1; erosion rates for the target districts are estimated as:	Same or less than baseline			The survey conducted by the Soil and Water Conservation Department in 2006-7 for the entire state is being used as baseline data. Another soil survey will be conducted in the	The survey conducted by the Soil and Water Conservation Department in 2006-7 for the entire state is being used as baseline data. The impact of soil conservation measures undertaken in three project districts have	As per the study conducted by the project team, the soil erosion rate has decreased after project intervention at the rate of 0.2 mt/ha/year. (It\'s the first study on

						project districts during late 2011 - early 2012 to assess the impact of the soil conservation activities undertaken in the project. There has been an observation that the soil erosion rate has decreased from baseline in the project sites where forest, horticulture, agro-based crops, soil and water conservation measures are undertaken.	been conducted and found out that soil erosion rate has decreased from baseline. These have been achieved through the promotion of soil and water conservation measures, forest, horticulture and agro based plantations.	the soil erosion rate conducted in this project)
		Mokokchung: 60 mt/ha/year	Same or less than baseline			50 mt/ha/year	40-45 mt/ha/year	Mokokchung-36-40 mt
		Mon: 40-50 mt/ha/year	Same or less than baseline			30-35 mt/ha/year	25-30 mt/ha/year	Mon-21-25 mt
		Wokha: 40-50 mt/ha/year	Same or less than baseline			30-40 mt/ha/year	30-35 mt/ha/year	Wokha-17-20 mt
	Increase in incomes of target communities	Baseline to be measured during the project inception phase	10% improved income			As per the baseline conducted in the first year of the project, the average annual household income in the project districts is as follows: a) Mokokchung: INR 54,308 b) Mon: Rs. 15,020 and c) Wokha: Rs 20,018. It has been observed that the annual income has increased by atleast 20% in comparison with the baseline for	Follow up of the previous year interventions show a significant increase in the income of the targeted 4000 household to 30% Socio-economic impacts of the project in three districts have been conducted and the annual income of the total 1500 targeted household indicated an increase of 15% and 12 % increase in children access to proper education. Accessibility to credit facilities through	The income of 1008 households in three project districts has increased by 15-20% through access to existing credit facilities, agriculture Revolving fund and sales from increased yield of the jhum fields.

						28% of the 4000 targeted households. A more detailed study will be conducted in 2012 to assess the larger socio-economic impacts of the project.	Revolving Fund for 350 household reported improvement in income by 15% through improved seeds, agriculture implements and subsidiary enterprise.	
The policy, regulatory and institutional environment in support of jhum agroforestry systems is strengthened	Strengthened Agriculture frameworks that explicitly support enhancing sustainability of jhum systems	Policy does not support enhancing sustainability of jhum systems	Policy explicitly supports enhancing sustainability of jhum systems by Y4			Since the project is only in its 2nd year, there are no concrete results in terms of policy change or influence yet. These results are expected to be more evident by the 3rd or 4th year. The project is attempting to strengthen coordination with line departments to support linkages and networking with farmers. So far, significant support has been extended by line departments to the project. Project experiences and best practices are being shared and disseminated in different forums like the Project Steering Committee, districts and regional level workshops to reach target audiences such as Village Councils, Village Development	Significant support has been extended by line departments towards strengthening agriculture framework to enhance sustainability of jhum cultivation. At the community level, dissemination of information through awareness about the significance of sustainable management of jhum lands and proper land use planning is noticeable. These include sharing of project experiences and best practices in different forums like the Project Steering Committee, regional level workshops to reach target community such as Village Councils, Village Development Boards, Farmer Associations and relevant policy makers. These results will be more evident by the 4th year.	Community-based, landscape level land use plans have been developed for four villages to strengthen the existing traditional land management systems. Community based Land use committees have been formed to ensure the implementation of the plan. Land use plan will be developed for all the project villages. The plan will include good practice guidelines which outline the key steps and process for stakeholders to come together and discuss how to manage lands sustainability.

						Boards, Farmer Associations and relevant policy makers. Sharing of project experiences in the above mentioned fora with strategic target audience as well as focussed discussions/dialogues with policymakers would help in linking/influencing the relevant regulations at a later stage.		
	Creating enabling environment in Forest regulations that explicitly recognize and support improved jhum systems as sustainable agroforestry systems that improve forest health	Stresses adverse environmental impact of jhum	Explicit recognition and support for improved jhum systems as sustainable agroforestry systems that improve forest health by Y4			In two years, the project activities have helped in reducing the pressure of jhum cultivation on environment both directly (through field level interventions) as well as indirectly through the following - (i) Sharing of project experiences in the above mentioned fora with strategic target audience as well as focussed discussions/dialogues with policymakers which would help in linking and influencing the relevant regulations at a later stage; (ii) Organisation of a	By year 4, comprehensive results will be evident from the field that will be expected to influence changes in policy that support sustainable jhum agroforestry systems. The regional workshop held in 2011 provided technical inputs that helped to streamline some of the project activities, and led to a more rigorous implementation of integrated farm development (IFD). The IFD concept showed concrete results and generated interest from other districts as well. These results need to be captured in a comprehensive and structured manner so that	Participatory land use plan (P3DM), documentation of the traditional land use practices and participatory resource mapping has supported the village council in strengthening the existing regulation on land and forest management. Community based land use action plan provides an enabling environment for improved local ecosystem and livelihood.

						<p>North East Regional workshop in Nagaland to share experiences and best practices on livelihoods, ecology and socio cultural aspects of Jhum cultivation. In addition, since the PSC membership comprises of very senior government officials (at the Secretary level) from agriculture and allied departments (rural development, horticulture, sericulture, forest, soil and water and animal husbandry), the project benefits from high quality strategic inputs from them. This high profile PSC membership will also be very useful in creating an enabling regulatory environment for improved jhum cultivation over the remaining project period.</p>	<p>the same concept can be shared with decisionmakers and other stakeholders. Another workshop is planned for October-November 2012 when experiences on the impact of improved jhum cultivation will be shared amongst stakeholders.</p>	
	<p>Credit provisioning systems enabled for farmers who work on communally owned lands</p>	<p>No support for extending credit to farmers who work on communally owned lands</p>	<p>Provisions for extending credit to such farmers are integrated into the policy by Y4</p>			<p>Presently 30 self help groups have been selected (10 from each district) to promote the revolving fund concept to enable</p>	<p>The promotion of the revolving fund concept for the Self Help Groups accessing the credit facility is bearing prominent results with all the 30 SHG</p>	<p>Credit provisioning has been provided to 350 households, including those farmers who work on communally</p>

						<p>them to access credit facilities at the micro level. The groups were selected on the basis of: a) Socio-economic status: Most of the beneficiaries selected are below poverty line (BPL) status. b) Involvement in farm based activities. c) Availability of bank account and existence of book keeping and accounting skills The dialogue with local banks, to facilitate institutional credit linkages is expected to begin shortly and progress will be reported in the next reporting period.</p>	<p>functioning in three project districts. Linkages for credit facilities to local banks is being initiated</p>	<p>owned lands.</p>
	<p>Integrated land-use planning at landscape level encouraged and strengthened.</p>	<p>No guidelines</p>	<p>Draft guidelines approved by Y2</p>			<p>The project is promoting an integrated land use system by supporting the development of 16 integrated farms covering approximately 1000 hectares in the three districts in partnership with line departments. These Integrated Farm Development (IFD) model projects will include community farmlands and</p>	<p>The project continues to promote and strengthen integrated land use planning by encouraging convergence with line department in the same watersheds. Four IFDs have been promoted in this reporting period at the community and individual farm lands. The benefits and learning from these IFD models have been shared among policymakers and stakeholders. This</p>	<p>Participatory integrated land use plans have been developed in four villages and approved by the village councils. The same process will be conducted in all the project villages.</p>

						<p>plantations. The benefits and learnings from these IFD models will be shared and disseminated among policy makers and stakeholders. Discussions on developing guidelines will be held in the next PSC to get views of the various stakeholders.</p>	<p>intervention was thoroughly reviewed at the 3rd PSC meeting and positive response received. The project team is currently working closely with the local stakeholders and village council members to document land use systems in the villages and will also explore possibilities of strengthening integrated land use systems in the villages. This will be analysed and compiled by an expert that will be hired this year.</p>	
	<p>Increase in joint extension activities by different departments (agriculture, horticulture, S&WC, land resource development, forest, animal husbandry)</p>	<p>Extension activities are undertaken separately</p>	<p>In target villages all extension services are coordinated according to an integrated plan by Y2</p>			<p>Convergence and coordination with agri and allied departments is being carried out successfully at the state level where a structured approach for extension activities is in place. From there the funds flow to the respective departments in the project districts and the villages. This is being achieved by regular coordination meetings with the allied departments through regular and timely planning, assessment, implementation,</p>	<p>Joint extension services at the project sites are being carried out successfully at the community level. Moreover, convergence and coordination among the line departments is being continued successfully. This is being achieved by regular coordination meetings with the line departments through regular and timely planning, assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In addition, the Village Councils and Village Development Boards continue to play a key role in the planning and need</p>	<p>The project activities are carried out after proper consultation and coordination with other line departments, civil society organizations and local institutions. Local institutions are involved in every level of the project implementations, such as planning, selections, implementations and monitoring of the project. Consultation workshop and paper</p>

						<p>monitoring and evaluation. The IFD concept which was introduced recently is also being implemented with technical and financial contribution from line departments. This coordination activity is one of the few smoothly implemented inter departmental initiatives in Nagaland. In addition, the Village Councils and Village Development Boards play a key role in the planning and need assessment, selection of project areas and beneficiaries and ensuring smooth implementation of the project in their respective villages.</p>	<p>assessment, selection of project areas and beneficiaries and ensuring smooth implementation of the project in their respective villages.</p>	<p>presentation on Land use plan has been successfully conducted with the line departments and further consultation with the line departments has been planned under the chairmanship of the Agriculture Production Commissioner, government of Nagaland.</p>
<p>Options for improving the sustainability of jhum agroforestry systems are developed and demonstrated in selected project sites (70 villages spread over the 3 districts of Mon, Mokokchung and Wokha in Nagaland)</p>	<p>Land productivity indicator (measure of returns from farming calculated as outputs minus inputs, e.g. yield minus inputs)</p>	<p>Baseline measured in Y1</p>	<p>Productivity improved by 5% over the baseline</p>			<p>A separate baseline has not been established for the land productivity indicator. As the main source of income is agriculture, increase in income is being used to gauge the increase in land productivity for the time being. However, a detailed land productivity</p>	<p>The project has implemented different land based activities in an integrated manner covering 640 ha with different agro-forestry and horticultural systems. Integrated scientific and indigenous soil conservation measures were implemented from mid-2011 under the IFD system leading to</p>	<p>The project has not specifically conducted a scientific study or measurement of the output from the jhum fields but it is evident from the semi-structured interviews with the farmers that the quality and quantity of the jhum produce</p>

					<p>assessment is planned for 2012, during the same that the soil sampling survey will be conducted. In the 3 project districts, the project has implemented different land based activities in an integrated manner. 11,478 ha have been developed with different agro-forestry and horticultural systems. Integration of scientific and indigenous soil conservation measures were implemented leading to improved land productivity. These measures include contour bunding and cropping, terracing, half moon terracing, mulching plantation of leguminous and non leguminous crops and nitrogen fixing trees in agro-forestry systems; and crop rotation and inter cropping. In addition vermicompost, organic manure, integrated fish and paddy farming are supported. Approximately 4000 households have been</p>	<p>improved land productivity in a short span. Though a technical soil fertility study has not been undertaken, farmers have observed increase in soil moisture content. There is also a marked improvement in the quality of crops grown in the IFD areas. These measures include contour bunding, bund cropping, bench terracing, trenching, half moon terracing, mulching and plantation. In addition beekeeping, vermicompost, azolla, organic manure, integrated fish cum paddy, duck, cattle farming are supported at the project sites for enhancing land productivity. Another indicator of improved soil fertility is the change in land use pattern in the jhum land. Traditionally, a jhum land is abandoned after two years of cultivation, mainly due to decreased soil fertility. Another patch of forest land is then cleared for the next rotation. After the introduction of soil conservation measures, farmers are cultivating in the same piece of land for more than 2 years. This has been observed in all</p>	<p>have improved substantially. A technical study on jhum productivity study will be conducted in the year 2013-14.</p>
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						supported for land based activities and the average annual household income has increased by atleast 20% for 28% of the households.	the IFD lands.	
	Lengthening of jhum cropping phase	2 years	3 years by Y4			Since the project activities started only in late 2009, it is difficult to conclude whether the jhum cropping phase will continue for more than 2 years. At this point, at least 20-25% of the farmers in the project sites still continue to cultivate in the same jhum lands. This trend is expected to continue for at least another two years mainly due to the strategic intervention through intercropping of food crops with cash crops in the jhum farms. Some of these cash crops take several years to harvest. In some areas, the jhum practice is likely to be replaced by settled agriculture through plantations like tea, bamboo, rubber, agar, horticultural, timber, etc. introduced by the	It is observed that the jhum cropping phase has increased from two years to three years, where 80% of the total intervened areas have continued for the third consecutive year of cultivation. Promotion of soil and water conservation measures, plantations and organic manures inputs has enabled the farmers to cultivate the same plot of land for the third year.	Through the project intervention on integrated land based, plantations and water based activities, it has improved the sustainability of jhum agroforestry systems and increase in land productivity, thereby increasing the jhum cropping phase from 2 years to 3 years across the three project districts.

						project covering roughly 10% of the total project area.		
	Lengthening of jhum fallow phase	8 years	9 years			The introduction of plantations, cash crops and encouragement of settled agriculture through scientific management is expected to increase the fallow phase to at least 10 years by the end of the fifth year of the project. While meeting the objective of arresting land degradation in jhum lands, these measures will also ensure food security for the farmers.	It is expected that the fallow phase will increase at least by one year from baseline with the introduction of plantations, cash crops and encouragement of improved agricultural practices through scientific management. With the increase in the cropping phase from two to three years, it is also expected to contribute in lengthening the fallow phase.	The fallow phase has increased from 8-9 years due to number of factors – labour shortage, other gainful employment opportunities, permanent cultivation etc.
	Contribution of income from sale of (organically grown) produce to local economy increases	Baseline measured in Y1	Increase of 5% over baseline. Effort will be made to include as much as women beneficiaries as possible (say 50%)			In the project area, about 95% of farmers traditionally practice organic agriculture and chemical fertilisers and pesticides are not used. The project beneficiaries, mainly women, are involved in organic cultivation and selling of their farm produce. In addition, since the main source of income is agriculture, the income baseline established earlier is being used	It is apparent that in all the three project districts there is an increase in the income of families. Approximately 1500 households have been supported for land based activities and the average annual household income has increased by at least 15%. A	Sale of organic grown produce by the women self help groups has reported an increase of annual family income by 15-20% in 1009 households across the three project districts.

						<p>here as well. As per the baseline conducted in the first year of the project, the average income per household is as follows: a) Mokukchung: INR 54,308 b) Mon: Rs. 15,020 and c) Wokha: Rs 20,018. Most of the income is obtained from the jhum farms. Approximately 4000 households have been supported and the average annual household income has increased by at least 20% for 28% of the households. While organic farming is a traditional practice, the concept of certification is not commonly known and is an area of intervention the project may wish to consider.</p>		
	Number of women benefiting from marketing of produce from jhum fields	Baseline measured in target villages in Y1	300 women beneficiaries (100 from each district)			<p>Under the project, more than 3000 women beneficiaries are actively involved in daily or seasonal selling of produce from jhum fields. Therefore, while a baseline had not been formally established, the</p>	<p>Women continue to involve actively in daily/seasonal selling of produce from jhum fields. More than 450 women beneficiaries are reported this reporting year. There is an increase in income of targeted women by about</p>	<p>More than 1400 women from the three project districts have directly benefited from marketing of produce from jhum fields in this reporting period.</p>

						project has exceeded the target of 300 beneficiaries. A study will be conducted in 2012 to assess the larger socio-economic benefits.	25%.	
Enhanced capacity to replicate the projects policy reform and field-level experiences in other parts of Nagaland, as well as in other States of India, where shifting cultivation agro forestry systems are prevalent.	Number of requests from other districts and states to visit project sites and obtain assistance from the Center of Excellence	0	At least 5-6 requests by Y4					Request for GEF-UNDP assisted SLEM project have been received from 28 villages within the project districts and 3 other districts, namely Peren, Phek and Kiphire. Learnings from the project will be replicated at least to two North east Indian states where jhum cultivation is prevalent.
	Plan for extending project strategy to additional villages and districts with associated resource commitments from government	0	By Y4, at least 3 more districts have a budgeted plan for replicating					A North East regional workshop on sustainable shifting cultivation practices has been planned for 2013-14 for replication in other states of the region. Within two years of project extension phase, Land Use Plans will be conducted for non-project districts of Nagaland. The

								Land Use Plan and other good practices from the project will be shared and disseminated to other Agriculture research centers in Nagaland for replication.
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RATINGS OF PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

DO Rating: Please review the Development Objective Progress page of this APR/PIR and then answer the questions below. A DO rating will be generated based on your answers.	
1	Please rate the cumulative progress being made toward achieving the end-of-project targets as reported in the project results framework in the DO page of this APR/PIR
2	Please rate the likelihood that the project will deliver environmental and social benefits for an extended period after project completion?
3	Please rate the likelihood that social or political risks may threaten the sustainability of project outcomes
Project Manager/Coordinator: Is the person managing the day to day operations of the project.	
MANDATORY RATING MUST BE PROVIDED for projects under implementation in one country or regional projects where appropriate.	
Please justify your rating and address the following points in your comments. Please keep word count between 500 words minimum and 1200 words maximum.	
1.	Explain why you gave a specific rating.
2.	Note trends, both positive and negative, in achievement of outcomes as per the updated indicators provided in the DO sheet.
3.	Fully explain the critical risks that have affected progress.
4.	Outline action plan to address projects with DO rating of HU, U or MU.
Overall 2009 Rating	
Overall 2010 Rating	
Overall 2011 Rating	Satisfactory
Overall 2012 Rating	Satisfactory
2013 Rating	Highly Satisfactory
Comments	1. Explain why you gave a specific rating. Through various activities and interventions of the project, there has been a remarkable achievement towards the overall objectives of the project. It has developed, demonstrated and up-scaled sustainable land management practices for the conservation of jhum lands in the three project districts through an ecosystem approach. The project has strengthened agriculture frameworks that explicitly support enhancing sustainability of jhum systems through formations of Village Land Use Committees and based on existing good practice guidelines, community-based, landscape level land use planning were developed. The guidelines have outlined the key steps and process for stakeholders to come together and discuss how to manage lands for the benefit of present and future generations to ensure livelihood security and ecological sustainability of lands and resources. The purpose of the planning process was to develop management and governance strategies that respond to scientific understanding of natural and social systems as well as changing societal conditions and values. Integrated land-use planning at landscape level were

encouraged and strengthened. The participatory land use planning was initiated by the project in collaboration with the government of Nagaland for sustainable land and ecosystem management intervention to support improved land use in areas degraded by intensified shifting cultivation practices. The whole process has also created enabling environment in forest regulations that explicitly recognize and support improved jhum systems for sustainability and improved forest health. The impact of soil conservation measures undertaken in three project districts have been conducted and found out that soil erosion rate has decreased from the baseline. These have been achieved through the promotion of soil and water conservation measures, forest, horticulture and agro based plantations. The project has identified and implemented various techniques for reducing the adverse impacts of jhum systems on biodiversity and enhanced their role in controlling land degradation. Lengthening of jhum cropping phase has been achieved from 2 years to 3 years across the three project districts, through the project intervention and has improved the sustainability of jhum agroforestry systems and increase in land productivity Through the project intervention on integrated land based, plantations and water based activities, it has improved the sustainability of jhum agroforestry systems and increase in land productivity, thereby increasing the jhum cropping phase from 2 years to 3 years across the three project districts. Lengthening of jhum fallow phase, The fellow phase has been remarkably increased by at least 2 years in all the project districts. In some of the project villages the fellow phase has increased up to 14 years. 2. Note trends, both positive and negative, in achievement of outcomes as per the updated indicators provided in the DO sheet. Positive Trends: The lengthening of jhum cropping phase from 2 years to 3 years and lengthening of jhum fallow phase by at least 2 years in all the project districts is a notable positive trend that the project has made. By leaving more time for the fallow period, it has enhanced the productivity, production and value of jhum fields. The recent experience has shown that the communities are now actively involved in demonstration activities and adoption of improved approaches. Through the introduction of participatory land use planning at landscape level, a Village Land Use Committees has been formed and guidelines for landscape level land use planning were developed. The guidelines have outlined how to manage lands and to ensure livelihood security and ecological sustainability of lands and resources. The communities were also facilitated in developing management and governance strategies that respond to scientific understanding of natural and social systems. Negative Trends: Promotion of cash crops such as Tea plantation and Rubber cultivation is a potential threat to food security and can pose a challenge to the local ecosystem. 3. Fully explain the critical risks that have affected progress. a. Most alternative models are cash crops and horticulture based, but the absence or poor development of infrastructure and institutions in the state has hindered the achievement for sustainability. b. Individual land ownership systems that is prevalent in the state, has posed a great challenge for proper land use management and planning.

UNDP Country Office Programme Officer: Is the UNDP programme officer in the UNDP country office who provides oversight and supervision support to the project.

MANDATORY RATING MUST BE PROVIDED for projects under implementation in one country. Not necessary for regional or global projects.

Please justify your rating and address the following points in your comments. Please keep word count between 500 words minimum and 1200 words maximum.

1.	Explain why you gave a specific rating, for example, if your rating differs from the rating provided by the project manager please explain why.
2.	Note trends, both positive and negative, in achievement of outcomes as per the updated indicators provided in the DO sheet.
3.	Fully explain the critical risks that have affected progress.
4.	Outline action plan to address projects with DO rating of HU, U or MU.
Overall 2009 Rating	
Overall 2010 Rating	
Overall 2011 Rating	(MS) Moderately Satisfactory
Overall 2012 Rating	(S) Satisfactory
2013 Rating	(S) Satisfactory
Comments	<p>This reporting period has been crucial for the project due to a number of critical changes that have taken place in the structure and approach leading to strategic turnaround in intervention. Part of the change is also related to the turnover in the management team (which is dealt with in detail in the IP rating section). The strategic change is in response to the findings of the mid-term review in 2012 and a parallel internal review and brainstorm meeting conducted within the team. Amongst others, the MTR noted interesting learnings from the field such as the relevance of the integrated farm development, while also pointing out the need for a comprehensive integrated watershed based land use plan. The internal review suggested the need for upscaling the documentation on traditional land use practices and village resource mapping that were being conducted in the project. Both the assessments indicated the lack of an integrated land use plan which affects resource planning and management and project activities. As a result, the focus broadened to an integrated and participatory land use planning (PLUP). In addition, a participatory rural appraisal (PRA) was carried out with a specific focus on the different land use practices to reflect more clarity on the overall approach to the project. PLUP has been conducted for four villages till date. All the project villages will be covered in 2014. Though land use planning activities have been carried out before, this is perhaps the first PARTICIPATORY LUP conducted in Nagaland where the communities have a major role and often led the planning process. The local administration also supported the initiative by participating and providing inputs in the discussions and expressed willingness to take this forward. The land use plan, if implemented in the right spirit, will bring transformational changes to the project and strengthen the initiatives already taken in the past years and fit it into the larger administrative and governance structure. In addition, communities are better informed about the significance of the LUP and its role in strengthening decisionmaking related to land use management. At the same time, one of the key challenges in project implementation is the land holding system in Nagaland - land is either owned by individuals or clans. The state cannot impose decisions on land management and related issues on the landowners without their concurrence. This is also why partnerships with the local traditional institution - Village Council- is crucial for initiating any project activity in the villages of Nagaland. Understanding the relevance of this initiative and the positive influence it could have in land based decisionmaking in Nagaland, the state government has requested for two years extension of the project.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementing Partner: Is the representative of the executing agency (in GEF terminology). This would be Government (for NEX/NIM execution) or NGO (for CSO Execution) or an official from the Executing Agency (for example UNOPS).</u></p>	
<p>RECOMMENDED but NOT MANDATORY for projects under implementation in one country and</p>	

regional projects.	
Please justify your rating and address the following points in your comments. Please keep word count between 200 words minimum and 500 words maximum.	
1.	Explain why you gave a specific rating.
2.	Note trends, both positive and negative, in achievement of outcomes as per the updated indicators provided in the DO sheet.
3.	Provide recommendations for next steps.
<u>Project Implementing Partner</u>	
Overall 2009 Rating	
Overall 2010 Rating	
Overall 2011 Rating	
Overall 2012 Rating	
2013 Rating	
Comments	
<u>GEF Operational Focal point: Is the government representative in the country designed as the GEF operation focal point.</u>	
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED but NOT mandatory for projects under implementation in one country. Not necessary for regional or global projects.	
Please justify your rating and address the following points in your comments. Please keep word count between 200 words minimum and 500 words maximum.	
1.	Explain why you gave a specific rating.
2.	Note trends, both positive and negative, in achievement of outcomes as per the updated indicators provided in the DO sheet.
3.	Provide recommendations for next steps.
<u>GEF Operational Focal point</u>	
Overall 2009 Rating	
Overall 2010 Rating	
Overall 2011 Rating	
Overall 2012 Rating	

2013 Rating	(S) Satisfactory
Comments	The rating is "S" – i.e. "Satisfactory" because 1. The project is progressing well. The efforts towards soil and water conservation, improving the productivity of jhum lands, reviving the community decision-making practices on land use are commendable. These efforts take time and concerted action. The participatory land use plan documentation being done under this project is note worthy. The interest and involvement of the State Govt of Nagaland is encouraging. 2. The proposed technical study on jhum productivity will be crucial. There is a need to discuss the findings of this study widely with jhum practicing communities and states within India and abroad. This will help is strengthening the policy / guidelines on jhum on a rational / scientific basis.
Other Partners: For jointly implemented projects, a representative of the other Agency working with UNDP on project implementation (for example UNEP or the World Bank).	
RECOMMENDED but NOT MANDATORY for jointly implemented projects.	
Please justify your rating and address the following points in your comments. Please keep word count between 200 words minimum and 500 words maximum.	
1.	Explain why you gave a specific rating.
2.	Note trends, both positive and negative, in achievement of outcomes as per the updated indicators provided in the DO sheet.
3.	Provide recommendations for next steps.
Other Partners	
Overall 2009 Rating	
Overall 2010 Rating	
Overall 2011 Rating	
Overall 2012 Rating	
2013 Rating	
Comments	
UNDP Technical Adviser: Is the UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser.	
MANDATORY RATING MUST BE PROVIDED for all projects.	
Please justify your rating and address the following points in your comments. Please keep word count between 500 words minimum and 1200 words maximum.	

1.	Explain why you gave a specific rating (do not repeat the project objective).
2.	Note trends, both positive and negative, in achievement of outcomes as per the updated indicators provided in the DO sheet.
3.	Fully explain the critical risks that have affected progress.
4.	Outline action plan to address projects with DO rating of HU, U or MU.
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	
Overall 2009 Rating	
Overall 2010 Rating	
Overall 2011 Rating	(MS) Moderately Satisfactory
Overall 2012 Rating	(MS) Moderately Satisfactory
2013 Rating	(S) Satisfactory
Comments	<p>This is the third PIR of the project. The project has fully recovered from the initial implementation delays. It has implemented several of the MTR recommendations and has refocused efforts to generate lasting impacts both at the site (farm) level and policy/institutional levels. The progress of the project in achieving its development objectives and outcomes is assessed as S - 'satisfactory'. The project is on track to achieve several of its objective level indicators. For example the improved forest cover, soil and water conservation measures has been applied to 18,508 ha while improved Jhum agroforestry now covers around 12,537 ha while the income of households involved in project activities has increased by 15-20% through project interventions and soil erosion rates have considerably decreased in all project locations. In addition the project has made several notable achievements during the reporting period. The most significant include the various strategic land use planning documents that have been prepared. Community-based, landscape level land use plans have been developed for four villages to strengthen the existing traditional land management systems. These are implemented through community based Land use committees; in the process documentation of the traditional land use practices and participatory resource mapping has also been carried out; to translate the landscape level plans to village level, participatory integrated land use plans have been developed in four villages and approved by the village councils. These have been complemented with several initiatives implemented to support SLEM activities by local communities. For instance coordinated extension services has been provided by the various line Departments while the project has also begun providing credit</p>

(350 households) to cover costs of land management improvement measures adopted by farmers. Likewise, the project reported several on-site improvements such as 'reported' improved sustainability of jhum agroforestry systems with jhum cropping phase increases of upto 3 years and possible increase in fallow phase to 8-9 years. Finally the project has been able to influence replication of its approach to at least to two North east Indian states where jhum cultivation is prevalent. To further such adoption of practices developed by the project and promote cross-fertilization of ideas, a North East regional workshop on sustainable shifting cultivation practices has been planned for 2013-14. The project focus on improving shifting cultivation practices in Nagaland is highly relevant in the local context, where population increase, increasing economic demand and changing lifestyles pose challenges for the sustainability of swidden agriculture. The project generated a series of highly successful demonstration sites for best practices of SLM as described above and is managed by a highly motivated team of young professionals well versed in SLM techniques. At the same time, there is a valid threat that project intervention remains limited to the above mentioned demonstration sites and will not be able to achieve effects at scale, unless approaches to successfully multiply SLM interventions receive more focus. Specific recommendations to this end include the following:(a) Wholesale adoption of the Participatory Land-Use Planning a framework, based on which technical SLM interventions should be implemented; (b) The Government of Nagaland co-financing to the project should be targeted towards implementing these technical SLM interventions, instead of currently being used to finance regular line Department activities; (c) There is an urgent need to involve government stakeholders into the land-use planning process at the state and district levels; (d) Technical standards of the presently practiced land-use planning process have to be raised by involving the Nagaland GIS & Remote Sensing Center into the land-use planning process; (e) Issues of water quality, river hydrology, biodiversity conservation, etc. should be considered in the land-use planning process by involving relevant government stakeholders; (f) Economic return-to-land calculations should be worked out more accurately in land-use plans to support effective up-take; (g) while the project staff as well as staff of DSWC should receive more exposure on participatory SLM approaches to be able to plan and implement SLEM activities better; (h) Participatory SLM approaches should be included in the training curriculum of the training center in Zubsa, where Soil and Water Conservation Assistants are trained; (i) Organize farmers' exchange programs to places where technical SLM interventions have been implemented based on priorities identified though participatory land-use plans. Going forward the project should consider implementing majority of the recommendations outlined above. Some of them such as the application of participatory land use planning approach and integration of SLM into training curriculum of Soil and Water Conservation Assistants are

	already been planned. This is encouraging. The project should continue to mobilize the strong field level results to support policy review and change at the state level.
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING

IP rating: Please review the Implementation Progress page of this APR/PIR and then answer the questions below. An overall IP rating will be generated based on your answers.	
1	Please rate the progress in delivery of outputs. For example, do the annual outputs represent sufficient progress in order to achieve the project outcomes (see DO page of this APR/PIR)?
2	Please rate the efficiency in delivery of outputs. For example, in this reporting period are budget resources being spent as planned? (i.e. is project delivery on target?)
3	Please rate the quality of risk management. For example, in this reporting period were project risks managed effectively?
4	Please rate the quality of adaptive management. For example, in this reporting period were actions taken to address implementation issue identified in the APR/PIR last year?
5	Please rate the quality of monitoring and evaluation. For example, in this reporting period were sufficient financial resources allocated to project monitoring and evaluation
Project Manager/Coordinator: Is the person managing the day to day operations of the project.	
MANDATORY RATING MUST BE PROVIDED for projects under implementation in one country or regional projects where appropriate.	
Please justify your rating and address the following points in your comments. Please keep word count between 500 words minimum and 1200 words maximum.	
1.	Explain why you gave a specific rating.
2.	Summarize annual progress and address timelines of project output/activity completion in relation to annual workplans.
3.	Outline the general status of project expenditures in relation to annual budgets, the effectiveness of project management units in guiding project implementation, and the responsiveness of the project board in overseeing project implementation.
Overall 2009 Rating	
Overall 2010 Rating	
Overall 2011 Rating	(S) Satisfactory
Overall 2012 Rating	(HS) Highly Satisfactory
2013 Rating	(HS) Highly Satisfactory
Comments	1. Explain why you gave a specific rating. Most of the activities planned in Annual Work Plan 2012 and 2013 (till June) were successfully implemented, in spite of the change of Project Director and post vacancy of Project Coordinator for nearly five months. The project activities are carried out after proper consultation and coordination with other line departments, civil society organizations and

local institutions. Local institutions are involved in every level of the project implementations, such as planning, selections, implementations and monitoring of the project. Through the project intervention on integrated land based, plantations and water based activities, it has improved the sustainability of jhum agroforestry systems and increase in land productivity, thereby increasing the jhum cropping phase from 2 years to 3 years across the three project districts. Sale of organic grown produce by the women self help groups has reported an increase of annual family income by 15-20% in 1009 households across the three project districts and more than 1400 women from the three project districts have directly benefited from marketing of produce from jhum fields.

2. Summarize annual progress and address timelines of project output/activity completion in relation to annual work plans.

Output 1.1: Community-based, landscape level land use plans have been developed for four villages to strengthen the existing traditional land management systems. Community based Land use committees have been formed to ensure the implementation of the plan. Land use plan will be developed for all the forty project villages. Output 1.2: Participatory Rural Appraisal was conducted in nine villages of the three project districts. Output 1.3: Project Steering Committee meeting held in the month of March 2013, where the chairperson has recommended for extension of the project for another 2 years. Output 1.4: Conducted capacity building of government extension workers of allied departments and village councils on participatory land use plan. Output 1.5: Participatory resource mapping and documentation of traditional land use practices carried out in all the project villages.

Output 2.1: Leguminous seeds and lime were distributed to the farmers for fallow management of jhum lands. Output 2.2: Improved jhum activities such as soil conservation measures, plantations, water conservation measures, livestock, beekeeping and soil emoliments were carried out in 419.3 ha across the three project districts. Output 2.3: Build partnerships with other agriculture extension institutes to provide training to farmers and distribution of improved seeds. Output 3.1: request for assistance of GEF-UNDP SLEM project has been received from 28 villages of three project districts and three other non intervention districts. Output 3.2: Extension of project for two more years has been recommended by Project Steering Committee and has been sent to Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India.

3. Outline the general status of project expenditures in relation to annual budgets, the effectiveness of project management units in guiding project implementation, and the responsiveness of the project board in overseeing project implementation. The project management unit carry out regular monitoring visits to the project sites for effective management of the project. During the visits, technical inputs and guidance were provided while verifying the activities at the project sites. Experts from different fields were also invited and along with the program management unit, joint visits to the project sites were carried out. The project board continues to provide guidance and support and provides constructive suggestion for effective implementation of the project. Progress of the project is presented to the board in a regular basis. Consultation with the line departments has been planned under the chairmanship of the Agriculture Production Commissioner, government of Nagaland for increase of joint extension activities. The

	project board has recommended extension of the project for two more years.
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer: Is the UNDP programme officer in the UNDP country office who provides oversight and supervision support to the project.	
MANDATORY RATING MUST BE PROVIDED for projects under implementation in one country. Not necessary for regional or global projects.	
Please justify your rating and address the following points in your comments. The QORs and delivery data in the ERBM portfolio project monitoring report should inform your rating. Please keep word count between 500 words minimum and 1200 words maximum.	
1.	Explain why you gave a specific rating. If your rating differs from the rating provided by the project manager please explain why.
2.	Summarize annual progress and address timeliness of project output/activity completion in relation to annual workplans.
3.	Outline the general status of project expenditures in relation to annual budgets, the effectiveness of project management units in guiding project implementation, and the responsiveness of the project board in overseeing project implementation.
Overall 2009 Rating	
Overall 2010 Rating	
Overall 2011 Rating	(S) Satisfactory
Overall 2012 Rating	(S) Satisfactory
2013 Rating	(S) Satisfactory
Comments	The project financial delivery is on track and the AWP target of USD 660,000 was achieved in 2012. As indicated in the DO comments, 2012 was a year of change in the project implementation and management. There were changes in senior management as well as in the approach of the project. UNDP Country Office had to directly manage project activities and coordinate the UNDP Nagaland team in the absence of the Project Director and Coordinator for three months and six months respectively and supported smooth transition in the senior management under very challenging circumstances. Extension was also sought by UNDP for one of the project district officers who is on secondment from the state agriculture department. A new project director took over in September 2012 and a new Project Coordinator joined in early 2013. The PSC is headed by the new Chief Secretary of Nagaland and most of the PSC members are also new to the project. The PSC meeting was held in March 2013 under the new chairperson, who showed commitment and interest in the project. It was based on his suggestion that the project has requested an extension for two more years. At the district level, the project is a member of the District Planning Board, which is a platform for management and review of development activities in the respective districts and comprises of all

government departments. The board is headed by the District Collector. On recommendations of the Chief Secretary, a committee has also been formed within the Soil and Water Conservation Department to advise and guide the project. A brainstorming session was conducted with experts in jhum cultivation to review the projects progress and suggested a more integrated approach to the land based activities that were carried out in the project. Similarly, the mid-term review conducted in 2012, recommended integrated watershed based land use plan and suggested hiring a short term consultant to train the stakeholders on land use planning. Due to these unanticipated changes both in the management and in the project approach, there were changes in the Annual Work Plan and budget. Based on the above recommendations, an expert was hired in early 2013 to support strengthening of stakeholders and the project team on preparation of participatory land use plan. Trainings were conducted for the government officials working on land based activities, government field staff, communities and also the project team. A GEF review meeting was held in Delhi where the project progress was presented to the GEF Operational Focal Point and other relevant officials. The OFP has even suggested that a similar approach be carried out in GEF 6 under the Land Degradation theme.

Project Implementing Partner: Is the representative of the executing agency (in GEF terminology). This would be Government (for NEX/NIM execution) or NGO (for CSO Execution) or an official from the Executing Agency (for example UNOPS).

RECOMMENDED but NOT mandatory for projects under implementation in one country or regional projects.

Please justify your rating and address the following points in your comments. Please keep word count between 200 words minimum and 500 words maximum.

1. Explain why you gave a specific rating.

2. Note trends, both positive and negative.

3. Provide recommendations for next steps.

Overall 2009 Rating

Overall 2010 Rating

Overall 2011 Rating

Overall 2012 Rating

2013 Rating

Comments

GEF Operational Focal point: Is the government representative in the country designed as the GEF operation focal point.

MANDATORY RATING MUST BE PROVIDED for projects under implementation in one country.

Not necessary for regional or global projects.	
Please justify your rating and address the following points in your comments. Please keep word count between 200 words minimum and 500 words maximum.	
1.	Explain why you gave a specific rating.
2.	Note trends, both positive and negative.
3.	Provide recommendations for next steps.
<u>Other Partners: For jointly implemented projects, a representative of the other Agency working with UNDP on project implementation (for example UNEP or the World Bank).</u>	
RECOMMENDED but NOT mandatory for jointly implemented projects.	
Please justify your rating and address the following points in your comments. Please keep word count between 200 words minimum and 500 words maximum.	
1.	Explain why you gave a specific rating.
2.	Note trends, both positive and negative.
3.	Provide recommendations for next steps.
Overall 2009 Rating	
Overall 2010 Rating	
Overall 2011 Rating	
Overall 2012 Rating	
2013 Rating	
Comments	
<u>UNDP Technical Adviser: Is the UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser.</u>	
MANDATORY RATING MUST BE PROVIDED for ALL projects.	
Please justify your rating and address the following points in your comments. The QORs and delivery data in the ERBM portfolio project monitoring report should inform your rating. Please keep word count between 500 words minimum and 1200 words maximum.	
1.	Explain why you gave a specific rating. If your rating differs from the rating provided by the UNDP Country Office Programme Officer and/or the Project Manager please explain why.
2.	Summarize annual progress and address timelines of project output/activity completion in relation to annual workplans.
3.	Outline the general status of project expenditures in relation to annual budgets, the effectiveness of project management units in

	guiding project implementation, and the responsiveness of the project board in overseeing project implementation.
UNDP Technical Adviser	
Overall 2009 Rating	
Overall 2010 Rating	
Overall 2011 Rating	(S) Satisfactory
Overall 2012 Rating	(S) Satisfactory
2013 Rating	(S) Satisfactory
Comments	<p>The implementation progress of the project is rated as S – ‘satisfactory’. The project posted a number of key achievements during the reporting period. It has implemented several of the mid-term review recommendations, most notably shifting focus from supporting disparate field level activities to a coordinated and coherent package of technical and resource support delivered through the land use plans (at village and landscape levels). To this end it conducted several participatory planning exercises in different villages while also developing community-based, landscape level land use planning guidelines. Several SLM and soil improvement technologies were promoted including leguminous seeds and lime for restoration of soil fertility, improved jhum activities such as soil conservation measures, plantations, water conservation measures, plantation of helpful tree species such as Alder tree, tree beans, khokon and economically important crops such as cardamom . A comprehensive extension service was planned and delivered in partnership with other line Departments as well while also proving credit support to several households to help invest in soil improvement measures. These were important to ensure that interest in and support for SLM continues especially from the local communities. The project has been exemplary in the State in its engagement with key partners and in the practice of adaptive management. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) has meet regularly to provide it the strategic direction and ensure coordination among various line ministries. UNDP CO use of project monitoring and management tools are adequate while project financial delivery was well over the UNDP required target with 100 percent in 2012 and more than 30% by June 2013. In the next reporting period, the project is recommended to continue with land use planning activities while also paying attention to setting up institutional mechanisms both at the centre and local levels to coordinate and implement these plans. Taking advantage of its very good relations with its partners, the project should ensure that adequate co-financing from the Nagaland government is mobilized and re-aligned to support technical interventions to improve SLM in the field.</p>
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

PROGRESS IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Outcome 1- Key Outputs this Reporting Period: The policy, regulatory and institutional environment in support of jhum agroforestry systems is strengthened

1. Conducted Participatory Land Use Plan using 3D Model in four project villages. Based on existing good practice guidelines on community-based, landscape level land use planning, specific guidelines were developed. The guidelines have outline the key steps and process for stakeholders to come together and discussed how to manage lands for the benefit of current and future generations and to ensure ecological sustainability of lands and resources. The purpose of the planning process was to develop management and governance strategies that respond to scientific understanding of natural and social systems as well as changing societal conditions and values. 2. Participatory Rural Appraisal conducted in nine villages of three project districts. 3. Project Steering Committee meeting held in the month of March 2013. The chairperson of the committee has recommended for extension of the project for another 2 years. 4. Conducted capacity building of government extension workers of agriculture and allied departments and village councils on participatory land use plan. 5. Participatory resource mapping and documentation of traditional land use practices carried out in all the project villages.

Outcome 2- Key Outputs this Reporting Period: Options for improving the sustainability of jhum agroforestry systems are developed and demonstrated in selected project sites (70 villages spread over the 3 districts of Mon, Mokokchung and Wokha in Nagaland)

1. Leguminous seeds and lime were distributed to the farmers for fallow management of jhum lands for restoration of soil fertility and for increase in income generations. 2. Improved jhum activities such as soil conservation measures, plantations, water conservation measures, livestock, beekeeping and soil emoluments were focused during the reporting period in 419.3 ha across the three project districts. 3. Plantation like Alder tree, tree beans, khokon, local fuel wood, bamboo, lentil, Naga neem, gooseberry, terminelia species, schima species, oak tree and leguminous crops and economically viable crops such as cardamom has been carried out for sustainable land and ecological management. 4. Build partnerships with other agriculture extension institutes to provide training to farmers and distribution of improved seeds.

Outcome 3- Key Outputs this Reporting Period: Enhanced capacity to replicate the projects policy reform and field-level experiences in other parts of Nagaland, as well as in other States of India, where shifting cultivation agro forestry systems are prevalent.

1. Request for assistance of GEF-UNDP SLEM project from 28 villages of three project districts and three other districts namely, Phek, Peren and Kiphire districts. 2. Request for extension of project for another two years has been submitted to Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India.

Adjustments

Adjustments to Project Milestones, Project Strategy and Risk Management.

Key Project Milestones

Have significant delays occurred in the project start, inception workshop, Mid-term Review, Terminal Evaluation or project duration?

Yes

If yes, were these changes reported in a previous APR/PIR?

No

Key project milestone	Scope of delay (in months)	Briefly describe change or reason for change	Briefly describe the implications or consequences this has had on project implementation
Project Start (i.e. project document signature date)			
Inception Workshop			
Mid-term Review			
Terminal Evaluation			
Project Duration (i.e. project extension)	24	The Chairperson of the Project Steering Committee during its last meeting held in the month of March 2013 has recommended for project extension for another two years till 2015, in order to meet the project objectives envisaged in the project document and in view of the promising results anticipated in the project. Accordingly the project extension request has been submitted to the GEF-OFP, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India.	

Adjustments to Project Strategy

Has the project made any changes to its strategy (i.e. logframe/results framework) since the Project Document was signed?

No

If yes, were these changes reported in a previous APR/PIR?

Change Made to	Yes/No	Briefly describe the change and the reason for that change
Project Objective		
Project Outcomes		
Project Outputs/Activities		

Risk Management

List number of critical risks as noted in the ATLAS risk log and briefly describe actions undertaken this reporting period to address each critical risk.

# of Critical Risks (type/description)	Risk management measures undertaken this reporting period

Adjustments general comments:

UNDP CO Comment: No critical risk identified in this reporting period. RTA Comment: The reasons given to extend the project period by two years is valid (reference also to recommendation by the MTR). This should be however discussed at the next TPR meeting to ascertain potential implications including increase in management costs and how these will be absorbed. As is the established practice, the final approval for project extension has to be agreed and approved by the UNDP-GEF HQ.

Finance: cumulative from project start to June 30 2013

DISBURSEMENT OF GEF GRANT FUNDS

How much of the total GEF grant as noted in Project Document plus any project preparation grant has been spent so far? (e.g. PPG + MSP or FSP amount. Do not break down by PPG or project budget.)

Estimated cumulative total disbursement as of 30 June 2013. (i.e.CDR information up to 20 June 2013)	2790877.00
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Add any comments on GEF Grant Funds	Accumulative expenses from 2009-2012 = \$2,682,497, expenses Jan-June 2013 = \$108,380
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DISBURSEMENT OF CO-FINANCING

How much of the total Co-financing as noted in Project Document has been spent so far? Co-financing is the amount committed in the project document for which co-financing letters are available

Estimated cumulative total co-financing disbursed as of 30 June this year. Please breakdown by donor.	2530000.00
Add any comments on co-financing including other types and amounts of additional co-financing such as in-kind, private sector, grants, credits and loans.	Total planned co-financing as committed in the Project Document is \$25,416,612 not \$20,000,000 The government of Nagaland has co-financed as in-kind amounting to US\$ 2, 45,423.

ADDITIONAL LEVERAGED RESOURCES

These additional resources can be from the same donors or new donors.

Estimated cumulative leveraged resources as of 30 June 2013	0.00
Add any comments on Leveraged Resources.	

Other Financial Instruments

Does the project provide funds to other Financial Instruments?	N
If yes, please discuss developments that occurred this reporting period only.	

Communications and KM

Tell the Story of Your Project and What has been Achieved this Reporting Period

There is no simplistic view of how jhum cultivation is practiced in Nagaland; it is complex and there are variations from district to district and tribe to tribe. Jhum agriculture involves an intricate combination of land and labour management (or gainful employment) intertwined with strong cultural linkages. Land tenurial systems that differ across tribes and villages further intensify this complex set-up. While this form of agriculture has been practiced for centuries in Nagaland, the system is not static and has evolved in response to changing times, such as rising population and changes in land use practices fuelling an insatiable demand for food and fuelwood. Hence, any attempt to analyse any of these interlinked factors in isolation is unlikely to have a desired outcome. Thus, jhum cultivation cannot be described as a specific form of land use, but a range of land use strategies. These land use strategies are devised and adopted by communities in response to specific ecological conditions, size and number of family members willing and able to work on the field as well as combination of cash and no-cash required or consumed. Households adopt varied land use

strategies and the project has attempted to contribute to these land use strategies through an increasing set of options - individual households select specific interventions based on specific requirements of families. As seen in most of the project sites, the jhum cycle has reduced from 15-30 years to 7-9 years in the past few decades. More recently, the intensive energy and labour inputs to manage the jhum lands do not correspond with the yields that are now insufficient to meet a household's subsistence needs. This is confirmed by the local people and research studies that point out that that jhum cultivation is no longer productive and most agricultural lands have reached their carrying capacity. Moreover, in most parts of Nagaland, members of a household working in jhum fields have reduced, unlike a few years earlier when families with large number of children added to the agricultural labour force. This is largely due to the increasing income options and other opportunities, such as education, non-farm occupations, government services and other activities that require out-migration. Land ownership is rested on the Nagas and cannot be sold/transferred to non-Nagas. In this context, the project intends to bring out lessons for land use strategy which enables households to find gainful employment for their members and provide for cash and non-cash needs. Independent surveys have clearly established cash needs of rural households in independent India as a significant and growing consumption of the overall basket, in particular, spending on education, health care and travel.

Milieu of jhum cultivation in Nagaland As described earlier, the average jhum cycle in Nagaland is 7-9 years. Traditionally, before the onset of the second year cropping, the villagers enter into the new jhum cycle for fresh slash and burn of the secondary forest for cultivation. Two jhum fields are managed at the same time by a farmer/household. The distant location of the second jhum land, intensive labour required to clear forests for new jhum cultivation, decline in soil fertility and lesser number of family members engaged in jhum, have dissuaded farmers from working in two different jhum lands. Traditionally, each household cultivates in the same jhum field for two years prior to leaving it fallow. The first year cropping is paddy combined with other agricultural crops, whereas the second year cropping is purely for paddy. The main crops grown in jhum fields range from 10-50 and most of these are mainly for household consumption. The surplus, if any, is sold in the local market. There are cases where jhum fields are abandoned after the first year, mainly due to labour constraints or decline in soil fertility. In view of this, the GEF-UNDP project attempts to achieve sustainable land management principles in 70 villages in three districts of Nagaland by addressing the complex mosaic of challenges posed by jhum agriculture. The project emphasizes the need for increased land productivity through soil fertility measures for higher yields, both in cultivated and fallow lands, to meet the demands of the rapidly growing population and to reduce pressure on natural and community forests. The project goal is to demonstrate and upscale sustainable land management practices. A mix of land use through an integrated approach combining improved soil and water conservation measures as well as intensive organic farming in jhum lands through traditional and scientific methods is promoted. As detailed out in the project document, livestock breeding is also carried out to diversify incomes under the sustainable agro-forestry concept. One of the most significant steps in addressing soil erosion in any jhum land is contour bunding as this helps to arrest top soil loss on the sloping terrain. As an alternative to chemical fertilisers, azolla and vermin compost have been introduced to increase the productivity of jhum fields; the farm waste is used as feed for the livestock reared in the farms. Livestock and surplus farm produce are sold in the local markets to supplement the family's cash needs for education or healthcare. With the introduction of integrated farming, most project beneficiaries manage one jhum land while engaging in the integrated farm development. Improved soil fertility and moisture retention has helped farmers to cultivate in the same plot of land for three years and the beneficiaries are hopeful of cultivating for a few more years, till the soil fertility declines. This

improved jhum system has enriched soil moisture with qualitative improvement of crops grown in the contour bunds where top soil collects. To summarise, cultivating in the same plot of land for more than two years is a new practice resulting from increase in soil fertility. The soil conservation measures undertaken in the project through integrated farming concept in 18 different locations in Mon, Wokha and Mokukchung districts has evidently improved soil fertility and led to improved jhum practice, with the same land being cultivated for more than two years. The land will be left fallow after the soil loses its fertility. In addition, the participatory land use planning process that has been introduced in the project since 2012 has also helped the communities in making informed decisions related to land use management

Adaptive Management this Reporting Period

The recent experiences has shown that the communities are now actively involved in demonstration activities and adoption of improved approaches. Through introduction of participatory land use planning at landscape level, a village Land use Committee has been formed and guidelines for landscape level land use planning were developed. Participatory land use action plans have been prepared which will be implemented in the coming years. Resource user groups have been formed in different villages such as cardamom users group, tea users group, etc. This has helped the groups to unite as cooperatives and market their produce.

Lessons Learned

1. Promotion of cash crops such as tea plantation and rubber cultivation in an unplanned manner could pose a threat to food security and local ecosystem.
2. The project has help build the capacities of local communities and institutions on participatory natural resource management.
3. Working with traditional institutions, such as the village councils enable strong community participation.
4. The project has helped to codify a comprehensive traditional land use management systems in some project villages.

PARTNERSHIPS

Civil Society Organisations/NGOs

The Village Councils, Village development boards, Women organisations and Student organisations are actively involved in planning and implementation of the project activities. They have also taken the full responsibilities for effective implementation of the Action Plan developed from the Land Use Plan exercise.

Indigenous Peoples

All the beneficiaries and stakeholders of the project are indigenous people. The project works with four tribes of Nagaland; Ao, Lotha, Konyak and Sumi. They are involved in planning and implementation of project activities. All project implementation decisions are taken in consultation with the Village Council which is the existing traditional institution comprising of the indigenous people. The Land Use Committees have been constituted in the project villages to empower them to plan, implement and monitor the project activities and to ensure continuity even after project completion.

Private Sector

n/a

GEF Small Grants Programme

n/a

Other Partners

PROGRESS IN ADDRESSING GENDER EQUALITY

Has a gender or social needs assessment been carried out?

Yes

If a gender or social assessment has been carried out what were the findings?

Social Assessment has been done through Participatory Rural Appraisal and Participatory Land Use Plan in nine project villages. Findings of the assessment report pointed out the absence of women in key decision making body- the village council, though they are members of other local bodies such as the Village Development Board, etc. Most of the project beneficiaries are women including majority of the members of the 30 Self Help Groups. Income from the sale of organic produce from jhum fields by women have increased by 15-20%.

Traditionally, Naga women have no land holding rights in the state, nor are they permitted to participate in Village Council meetings. At the same time their contribution to the family's income from Jhum farms is substantial. Women are more engaged in selling vegetables and seasonal crops from jhum fields, livestock rearing, handicraft and handloom, etc, men are largely employed as daily wage labourers in farm and off-farm activities.

Does this project specifically target women or girls as direct beneficiaries?

Yes

Have there been any changes in specifically targeting women or girls as direct beneficiaries this reporting period?

Yes

If yes, please explain:

There has been a significant change in terms of decision making and role of the women in the family and the society. Introduction of various income generation activities through women self-help groups has resulted in increase of annual family income. The women Self Help Groups have been trained in maintaining accounts, book keeping and sensitized about the purpose of SHGs and the concept of revolving fund and the potential for scaling it up into a micro-credit facility for the village. They have also been technical trained on forest and crop management.

Contribution to household income from women has increased leading to better education, health and better status in the family. Women are included as members of the Land Use Committee

through a consensus amongst the Village Council and the community. This inclusion of women in decision making bodies related to Land Use planning, management, evaluation and monitoring is perhaps the first of its kind in Nagaland

Please discuss any of the points above further or provide any other information on the project's work on gender equality undertaken this reporting period

Some points to consider: impact of project on daily workload of women, # of jobs created for women, impact of project on time spent by women in household activities, impact of project on primary school enrolment for girls/boys, increase in women's income etc. Be as specific as possible and provide real numbers (e.g. 100 women farmers participating in sustainable livelihoods programme).

ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL GRIEVANCE

What environmental or social issue was the grievance related to?

What is the current status of the grievance?

How would you rate the significance of the grievance?

Please describe the on-going or resolved grievance noting who was involved, what action was taken to resolve the grievance, how much time it took, and what you learned from managing the grievance process (maximum 500 words). If more than one grievance was addressed this reporting period, please explain the other grievance (s) here: