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PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

Country Office India/ Regional Programme

(For Project Board reviews to be generated from Quantum)

REPORTING PERIOD[1]: March – December 2023.

Project Summary Information	
Project Title	Supporting Effective Implementation of Agricultural Credit and Insurance Schemes in India
Project ID	01000532
Project Duration	25.02.2023 to 31.03.2026
Location	Pan India
CPD/UNSDCF/RPD/SP Outputs	CPD Output 2.3: Expansion of robust and inclusive social protection systems and improved access to assets and services for poor and vulnerable groups such as tribal, migrants, people infected or affected by HIV, PWD, LGBTIQ etc. Indicator 2.3.1: Number of persons benefiting from social protection schemes, other inclusive development schemes and enabling legislations [SP IRRF: 1.2.1 & 1.2.2] Baseline (2022) 0.48 million Target (2027): 1 million (50% women) Source: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; Ministry of Tribal Affairs Frequency: Annual
Gender marker	02
Digitalization marker	NA
Implementing Partner	UNDP
Total budget	1 ,26,46,252 USD
Donors (funding sources)	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Budget (annual budget)	31,28,318 USD
Expenditure recorded for the reporting period	8,29,067 USD
Expenditure recorded for the total project	8,29,067 USD
Project Manager name:	Ajay Karan Singh

Approved by:

Name and Designation	***Signature***
Amit Kumar Head, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth	DocuSigned by: 9BCA951D4F8D4BC...

[1] Periodicity of this project progress report will be determined based on online input; it can be used quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. Once the data from this tool is input into Quantum, one can generate multi-year, annual, or quarterly reports, as the system should be able to aggregate various periods as long as they have been reported. The minimum requirement for Project Board to meet at least once to review progress and risks is annual - per policy.

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1. Executive Summary

A brief analysis of key project results, achievements, and challenges, highlighting their contribution to the relevant CPD/RPD outcome/output. This could also be activity verification, beneficiaries' feedback, changes brought about by capacity development interventions, etc., depending on the type of intervention and guided by the objectives as per monitoring policy (track performance, analyze evidence, report on performance and lessons)

In 2023, UNDP India renewed its partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Family Welfare (MoAFW) for Phase II of the project 'Supporting Effective Implementation of Agricultural Credit and Insurance Schemes in India', with an objective to strengthen the institutional and operational capacity at all levels of implementation, from the national to the field level, to improve the coverage of crop insurance and agriculture credit to make it more inclusive and beneficial for all farmers – particularly small, marginal and women.

The following key strategies for improving the coverage and access of farm insurance and credit have been identified for the project:

- Strengthening systems and processes for improved services for users and stakeholders across the whole system.
- Focusing on increasing awareness of the scheme and strengthening collaborations and partnerships creating a demand-pull.
- Development of innovative data-driven approaches for agri-financing and insurance products for farmers
- Stronger partnership and collaboration paradigm.

The project aims to make the agriculture sector sustainable in India through simplified and rationalised support mechanisms of agri-value chain financing and risk mitigation solutions to combat climate and, financial risks thereby enhancing incomes, securing livelihoods, and ensuring a better quality of life — particularly for small, marginal and women farmers.

This year, the project integrated 07 advanced technological and digital solutions to improve farmers' resilience against weather risks, addressing key challenges to expedite claim settlements, streamline and expedite grievance redressal mechanism, access accurate weather information and improve yield/loss assessment of crops across India. Capacities of over 12,000+ stakeholders (20% women) have been built to ensure seamless implementation of the scheme and reached out to over 8.6 million people through proactive communication campaigns, like *'Meri Policy Mere Haath',* Crop Insurance Week, digital marketing initiatives, podcasts and 360 degree media campaigns, to improve the scheme uptake.

The project's interventions led to an increase in farmer subscription for Kharif 2023 by 53% from 2021-22, the non-loanee farmer enrollment increased to 42% of the total farmers, a jump by 14% from 2022-23 and the gross cropped area insured by non-loanee farmers increase by 70% from the previous year which is the highest in the last five years.

The project is working toward designing, developing, and piloting customized need-based agri-financing and risk mitigation products and services to meet the need of small and marginal farmers, through the sandbox framework.

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2. Progress Review

a) Key results achieved

Highlight concrete results achieved/underachieved in the reported period, including progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment in the reporting period. If applicable, highlight achievements in digitalization and innovation. What implementation issues were highlighted in the previous reporting period, and how were they managed?

Outcome A: Efficient and transparent implementation of agri-value chain financing and risk mitigation solutions with a focus on improved service delivery

The project focus is on addressing important scheme challenges of yield estimation, crop loss assessment for claim settlement, auto-calculation of risk classification, risk analysis, subsidy calculation & management (State and Central), farmer enrollment, optimum price discovery, access to reliable weather information and integrated mechanism for grievance redressal, by **integrating new technology** like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning, Satellite-Based Imagery, Remote Sensing, mobile technology etc. The following technology led interventions were developed and launched to address the above challenges:

(i) **YES Tech (Yield Estimation based on Technology),** a technology-based crop loss assessment and yield estimations mechanism. 10 states are implementing it from Kharif 2023 onwards - Assam, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu & Karnataka & Odisha.

(ii) **WINDS (Weather Information Network & Data System),** a centralized platform to optimize the use of weather data for effective risk assessment and decision-making. Beta testing is on-going after which nine states will implement it in 2024. The platform will host, manage, process, store, and disseminate large volumes of weather data recorded by the Automatic Weather Stations/Automatic Rain Gauges.

(iii) **CROPIC (Collection of real time observations and Photographs of Crops),** is a digital platform which aggregates photographs of crops taken at regular intervals during the crop life cycle, creating temporal and spatial records of crop health and helps in crop yield estimation. Beta test for CROPIC is in progress.

(iv) **Digi-Claim** payment module has been launched as a centralized robust digital platform for all claim calculation and disbursement directly into farmers accounts, addressing the challenge of delayed claim settlements. All claim calculations and settlements will now be done through the Digi claim module of NCIP (National Crop Insurance Portal) using PFMS (Public Finance Management System) Platform, for which the government was dependent on the insurance companies up till now.

(v) Developed and launched beta-version of **Krishi Rakshak Portal & Helpline (dial 14447),** an integrated digital grievance redressal mechanism developed to expedite resolution of the grievances/concerns/queries lodged by farmers regarding PMFBY within 7 days. It will be multilingual with a national spread of nearly 350 Call Centre Executives.

(vi) **AIDE (App for Insurance Enrolment)**, a smartphone application designed to simplify and streamline the enrolment process for crop insurance. It has streamlined the process of farmer enrollment in six states and offers a completely paper-less and cash-less experience to a farmer, leveraging the digital technology for registration, documentation, and premium payment.

(vii) **Kisan Rin Portal,** it helps monitor granular data of KCC farmers.

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All the above-mentioned technology interventions are in the process of being integrated with the National Crop Insurance Portal 2.0 (NCIP). **NCIP 2.0,** is an integrated, dynamic and interactive IT platform, developed as a single source of data for all Actual & Transactional Yield values for both current and historical years, providing accurate and reliable information for tendering and claim settlement. As a centralized platform NCIP 2.0 will address the concern of access to coherent data from across various databases and access to reports for strategic and monitoring purposes.

To further streamline and improve the gaps in yield estimation, the project has customized the **Smart sampling technique-based Crop Cutting Experiment (CCE) App for all states.** This will reduce the dependency of the government on insurance companies for CCE data which leads to delayed and inadequate claim settlements. Five states have started implementing it 100% - Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Odisha and Karnataka. The **land records of 03 states have been integrated with NCIP -** Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, to strengthen the institutional framework of the scheme.

These interventions, while strengthening and streamlining crucial aspects of the scheme, will lead to transparent and timely disbursement of agriculture loans and insurance claims. There has been a 32% reduction in actuarial premium rates for the 2023-25 tender cycle against the 2020-22 cycle. 04 insurance companies which had left the scheme, joined back this year, increasing the number of insurers to 15 in 2023. More than 74.27 lakh+ farmers have already benefitted from digi-claim and around 2.76 Lakh application, covering 1.26 lakh Ha area, have been insured during Kharif 2023 through the AIDE app.

Output B: Improved awareness, capacity, and enhanced convergence between key stakeholders leads to enhanced adoption by states and increased access to farmers.

One of the key project strategies is to focus on increasing awareness of the schemes and strengthen collaborations and capacities of key stakeholders to create a demand-pull. The lack of financial and digital literacy, limited awareness about the scheme, sub-optimum level of training and knowledge amongst the stakeholders and inadequate information about climate and agriculture risk, are some of the few reasons for the low uptake of crop insurance and KCC.

During the year, **capacity building and training was undertaken for around 12000+ stakeholders** comprising of state govt. officials, insurance & re-insurance companies, bank officials, academicians, and farmers. The trainings were conducted on range of issues focusing on – use of YES-TECH, CROPIC, WINDS, real time capturing of CCEs through CCE Agri App, digi-claim module, pilot testing of new initiatives, agriculture credit, crop insurance etc. 15-20% of the participants were women.

IEC campaigns were conducted to enhance awareness and knowledge level of farmers, and other stakeholders regarding agri-value chain financing and risk mitigation programmes for informed decisions making. Details of few are:

(i) 'Meri Policy Mere Haath Campaign' distributing over 1 crore policies for Kharif 2023 to loanee farmers.
(ii) Organized the 5th and 6th Crop Insurance Week in July and December 2023, where nearly 8+ lakh farmers participated for enhanced awareness and enrollment.
(iii) Reached over 6 crore farmers and stakeholders through comprehensive media campaign through TV, radio, newspapers, outdoor branding, and digital advertising, targeting key farmer-centric locations, such as markets, chaupals, seed shops, and 6000+ petrol pumps pan India.

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(iv) 16 podcasts were developed featuring state governments, insurers, reinsurers, and industry experts.
(v) The technology led interventions, mentioned above, were launched by Union Agri Minister, Union Finance Minister and Minister of Earth Sciences.

Enhanced awareness and knowledge level of farmers, and other stakeholders regarding agri-value chain financing and risk mitigation programmes may lead to informed decision making and increased access by farmers. **2.69 cr. farmers insured their crops** against weather related risk during Kharif 2023, it was a 23% increase from the previous year, this included 15% women farmers. **Non-loanee farmers enrolment was 42% of the total farmers enrolled**, which is a 14% increase from the year 2022-23 and the **gross cropped area insurance coverage of non-loanee farmers increased by 70%** from previous year, the highest in last five years. The **overall insured area is expected to increase by 22%*** in comparison to 2022-23 reaching around 610 lakh Ha. **22 lakh farmers access Kisan Credit Card** in financial year 2022-23 which is a 3% increase from the previous year.

The project employed a proactive and synergistic approach to partnerships for consultation, feedback, learning and service delivery and built a strong network of partners, for capacity building, trainings, awareness generation and new product development. The new partnerships forged this year were: ESCO Global, MANAGE, Anand Agriculture University and BIRD (Bankers Institute for Rural Development).

** This data for 2023-24 is projected, the actual numbers will be finalised by February 2024.*

Output C: Wide spectrum of innovative and customized products & services based on alternate risk sharing mechanisms coupled with international best practices are available for need based agri financing and climatic/catastrophic risks.

The project is designing a wide spectrum of innovative, need-based agri-financing and risk mitigation customized products and services to meet the need of small and marginal farmers.

Sandbox Framework is being used for piloting new products, adopting good practices, and rolling out innovative products and services on a large scale. The project is working to extend comprehensive insurance coverage to rural communities beyond crop insurance through SARTHI (Sandbox for Agriculture & Rural Security, Technology and Insurance), a platform that will harness technology to provide a broad spectrum of insurance products, offering coverage for health, life, property, agriculture tools, motor assets and disaster risk. The project is collaborating with new generation insure-tech start-up ESCO Global and UNDP's global Insurance and Risk Finance Facility to help improve product development and delivery by applying international learnings.

By introducing a spectrum of products tailored to the unique challenges faced at each phase, the platform ensures that it remains agile and responsive to the dynamic needs of its users.

The Alternate Risk Management Mechanisms (ARTM) was adopted by four states in 2023 - Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in Kharif 2023, which has led to a considerable reduction in overall cost of premium through the Alternative Risk Management Models of Profit & Loss Sharing, Cup & Cap (60-130) & Cup & Cap (80-110).

b) Output progress

Progress reported against each output. Link to the last report submitted, and please mention the status of previously delayed outputs.

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Output statement	Baselines Value type	Indicators	Annual Targets (2023)	End of the project target	Status: On-track/ off-track / complete	Means of verifications and comment to substantiate the selected response
Output A: *Efficient and transparent implementation of agri-value chain financing and risk mitigation solutions with a focus on improved service delivery*	*www.pmfby.gov.in*	***Output A.1*** *Roll out of dynamic and Interactive NCIP as one stop source having Integration with states, banks and other institutions*	*-*	*Launch of the website*	*On-track*	*WINDS portal integrated with NCIP.* *Link: https://pmfby.gov.in/* *Manual: https://pmfby.gov.in/guidelines and https://pmfby.gov.in/pdf/PMFBY_WINDS_Manual_2023_for_Hyperlocal_Weather_Data_Procurement_120923.pdf*
	Nil	***Output A .2*** *Launch of Centralised helpline for information and grievance redressal with 7 days Turn a round Time for 90% cases*	*-*	*Launch of helpline*	*On-track*	*Helpline developed and beta version launched in 2023. National helpline launch is set for 2024* *Helpline no: 14447*
	0	***Output A.3*** *Number of new enrolments channel for PMFBY & Agri-financing identified for onboarding farmers*	*-*	*05*	*On-track*	*01 channel rolled out in 2023 – AIDE App* *Link: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.application.pmfby.aide*
	01	***Output A.4*** *Smart Sampling Technique based 100% CCEs and Technology-assisted crop loss assessment & yield estimation*	*03*	*12*	*Achieved*	*YES TECH (Yield Estimation System) developed and 10 states implementing it. Smart Sampling Technique based CCEs*

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						being done in 05 states *Link to the Manual: https://pmfby.gov.in/guidelines and https://www.pmfby.gov.in/pdf/YES_TECH_Manual_2023.pdf*
	05	***Output A.5*** *Integration of Land records with NCIP & KCC-MISS Portal*	*08*	*12*	*Achieved*	*03 states done. Tamil Nadu, Haryana and UP*
Output B *Improved awareness, capacity, and enhanced convergence between key stakeholders leads to enhanced adoption by states and increased access to farmers*	*204 lakh (Kharif 2022)*	***Output B.1*** *Percentage increase in farmers covered by PMFBY from 2022*	*10%*	*40%*	*Achieved*	*53% increase from Kharif 2022 baseline. Reached out to 269 lakh farmers* *Attached PPT. Pg: 12* *Link to PPT:* PMFBY Master Deck_as on 31 Dec 2023.pptx
	7.13 Cr (as on March 2022)	***Output B.2*** *Percentage increase in credit disbursement to small and marginal farmers through KCC and MISS implementation from FY 2023-24*	*6%*	*25%*	*Off-track*	*3.08% increase from 2021-22.*
		Output B.3 *Collaboration with national-international institutions on knowledge transfer and training*	*02*	*08*	*Achieved*	*Collaborated with 03 institutions – MANAGE, Anand Agriculture University and BIRD (Bankers Institute for Rural Development)*
Output C *Wide spectrum of innovative and customized*	*0*	***Output C.1*** *Number of innovative credit and insurance*	*0*	*04*	*On Track*	*No target for 2023*

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products & services based on alternate risk sharing mechanisms coupled with international best practices are available for need based agri financing and climatic/catastrophic risks		*products adopted/developed*				
	0	***Output C.2*** *Number of good practices / technology/ products piloted through Sandbox approach or rolled out with Banks and Insurance Companies*	*01*	*04*	*Off track*	*Sandboxing strategy and product development work started*

Data sources and references (can be prepared as an annex with details)

Means of verification will require evidence, links, reference, photos, transcripts from exit interviews, feedback surveys, call center reports, phone verification, etc. All methods and means used to collect and report on the results should be described, and links prepared for future reference, spot checking, and verification by independent teams when necessary. It also means that the same expectation will apply when third-party monitors are used.

If the data source involved meetings, then details of meeting participants and matters discussed and agreed actions should be documented as part of the evidence/data source.

Evidence is attached in the Annexure 1.

3. Communications, visibility, and partnerships

Please provide URLs specific to this project (for example, project websites, social media sites, media coverage, etc.) as far as this is applicable. Note that some of these links would be the evidence and data sources for point no. 3 above.

On partnerships, record if new co-financing (cash contribution, parallel co-financing, or in-kind) has been generated as committed in the project (applies to Vertical Funds projects)

The project strategically focused on building strong symbiotic networks between the stakeholders and encouraged information sharing and knowledge transfer to improve awareness and access among farmers. In addition, the project has strengthened its engagement on social media platforms to explore options for enhancing the overall reach of the scheme to its stakeholders.

National Crop Insurance Portal: https://www.pmfby.gov.in/

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Master Data PPT: PMFBY Master Deck as on 31 Dec 2023.pptx

News:

1. https://indianexpress.com/article/india/centres-crop-insurance-scheme-finds-more-takers-9108348/
2. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-in-india_pmfby-activity-7104805174656851968-iXji?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop
3. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-in-india_india-is-leveraging-tech-data-driven-solutions-activity-7117009572141109248-nnKA?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop
4. Hindu Business Line: https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/agri-business/claims-of-150-lakh-crore-paid-under-pmfby-since-2016/article67607225.ece
5. Business Standard: https://www.business-standard.com/industry/agriculture/crop-insurance-scheme-pmfby-makes-comeback-enrollments-jump-123112101086_1.html
6. Hindustan Times: https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/increase-in-farm-insurance-enrolments-for-two-years-in-row-101696962862205.html

The project reached over 6 crore farmers and stakeholders through comprehensive media campaign through TV, radio, newspapers, outdoor branding, and digital advertising.
A pioneering digital marketing initiative was conducted featuring animated films in Hindi language starring PMFBY's brand ambassador *Krishi Rakshak* to provide information about the scheme. They were distributed via YouTube, WhatsApp, internet, google ads, digital PR, and influencer marketing and it reached over 1 crore audiences nationwide, simplifying PMFBY processes for farmers.

Strategic collaborations with leading publications resulted in the publication of three impactful media stories. Published in Business Standard, Hindu Business Line, and Hindustan Times in both print and electronic formats, these stories reached an estimated readership of over 1 crore, disseminating accurate and simplified narrative around the PMFBY.

4. Project risks and mitigation measures

Define key challenges and issues noted, whether new/recurrent/persistent. Describe new risks identified and propose ways to correct a course of action and agreed with responsible members to address these and the timelines. Describe if escalation is required for Project Board or other mechanisms

Challenges like delay in premium transfers, lack of trust and awareness among farmers, limited expertise at the state level etc, can impact coverage of the scheme. Therefore, the project has proactively mapped few risks and its mitigation strategy to address it during implementation:

1. Limited technical capabilities with States
   Mitigation: Reaching out to state governments for establishing a PMU at state level and regular trainings and capacity building of state officials
2. Exclusion of women and excluded/vulnerable groups in the scheme.
   Mitigation: Enhanced and targeted capacity building and communication campaigns

The project board meets at least once a year, all project issues including risk, are shared with the board during each meeting.

Annexure 2: Risk register must be attached as an annex to the report.

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5. Lessons Learned

Document any lessons that will be applied to address challenges or improve the implementation pace. Outline any good practices, as applicable.

In implementing the project, the CPMU team strategically developed and applied solutions to a few development challenges identified at the beginning of the project, these solutions will be documented as good practices for replication or scaling up of similar challenges.

1. **Developing NCIP as a single source of reliable information**
   As a pan India scheme, being implemented by various states, there is always a challenge of fragmented databases and the need *to get a single coherent view of the data.* The project has addressed this by developing the National Crop Insurance Portal 2.0 (NCIP) as a single source of reliable information accessible to all stakeholders including farmers. Technology led interventions, which are collecting data and monitoring the scheme at the grass-root level, are also being hosted on the NCIP portal, ensuring that it is a one-stop platform for data requirement which can be used for premium pricing, policy design, operational optimisation, reporting, etc.

   Since, NCIP as a single source of reliable data has eliminated the dependance of the government on any other source of data, it is integrated with the digi-claim module to ensure timely claim payment to farmers, which was a challenge earlier due to unreliable and limited data.

2. **Centralised helpline for grievance redressal**
   To effectively address grievances of all stakeholders and develop a feedback loop for better implementation, the project has developed a dedicated, centralised online portal and helpline, for addressing day-to-day management of grievances which are received through multiple channels (e.g.Emails, Post, Social Media and CPGRAMS Portal - Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System) and cause delayed and ineffective grievance redressal.
   Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline has been developed with successful Beta pilot in Chattisgarh, it will have a national spread of nearly 350 Call Centre Executives for redressing the grievances of farmers across the nation within 07 days.

3. **Regular training and capacity building of key stakeholders**
   The schemes continue to face certain implementation challenges like- asymmetry of information, low participation of women farmers, slow pace of technology adoption for efficient service delivery, evolving nature of the schemes, limited capacities at the state level etc. Therefore, the project has designed customized training curriculums for targeted capacity building and enhance the knowledge of key institutional stakeholders, such as state government officials, insurance companies, banks, primary agriculture cooperatives, women FPO and farmers, agriculture cooperatives, rural banks etc, to ensure effective implementation and uptake of the scheme, especially by small, marginal and women farmers.

4. **Development and Adoption of Technology interventions**
   To improve service delivery of the scheme and address crucial challenges like yield estimation, auto-calculation of risk classification, risk analysis, subsidy calculation & management (State and Central), optimum price discovery, fund disbursement etc, the

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project has developed and integrated new age technology such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), remote sensing, machine learning, mobile technology etc.

6. **Way Forward**

Based on the above, following key issues which need to be addressed/prioritized for next reporting period

The project will continue to work toward, enabling efficient financing and insurance services, building strong institutions, partnerships, and use of technology & transparent information systems to improve the quality of risk management options available to the farmers affected by crop losses. It will also focus on the development of a wide array of innovative products and inclusion of the small, marginal & women farmers who are excluded by traditional insurance and credit programs.

Few areas of focus in the coming year:

1. Development of the Sandbox Framework for piloting and adopting good practices and insurance products
1. Customized Capacity Building Programs for all stakeholders for proper awareness, handholding, functioning and implementation of Krishi Rakshak Portal & Helpline
2. Development of centralized Learning Management System (LMS) for catering to the continuously evolving training needs of all stakeholders and knowledge management
3. Document participation of women farmers in PMFBY through a comprehensive study
4. YES Tech portal to be developed and integrated with NCIP
5. Organise a Conference on Agriculture Insurance and Agri-Financing: Models and Best Practices Across the Globe

Priority actions for the project and other teams before the next reporting cycle.

Issue/observation	**Action to be taken**	**Responsible**	**Timeline**
There are multiple stakeholders with several hierarches and the schemes are evolving in nature. Therefore, there is a need for continuous learning development of the stakeholders.	Develop a Learning Management System	Pallavi Mali	2024
Low percentage of women farmers benefitting from the schemes	1. Capacity building building of women farmers 2. Gender focused communication campaigns	Pallavi Mali Audumber Chavan	2024

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Need for centralized monitoring and collation of yield data	Development of YES Tech national portal and integrate it with NCIP	Dr. Vijaysekharan	2024
Design and development of need-based innovative credit and insurance products for farmers	New product development through Sandbox pilot framework	Sathak Mahajan and Ananya Chaturvedi	2024

7. Annexures

Provide links to the sources of evidence (based on entries described in Q2 and Q3)

Annexure 1: Evidence:

National Crop Insurance Portal:	https://www.pmfby.gov.in/
YES TECH Manual	*https://pmfby.gov.in/guidelines and https://www.pmfby.gov.in/pdf/YES_TECH_Manual_2023.pdf*
WINDS Portal	*https://pmfby.gov.in/guidelines and https://pmfby.gov.in/pdf/PMFBY_WINDS_Manual_2023_for_Hyperlocal_Weather_Data_Procurement_120923.pdf*
AIDE App	*https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.application.pmfby.aide*
News and Social Media	1. https://indianexpress.com/article/india/centres-crop-insurance-scheme-finds-more-takers-9108348/ 2. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-in-india_pmfby-activity-7104805174656851968-iXji?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop 3. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-in-india_india-is-leveraging-tech-data-driven-solutions-activity-7117009572141109248-nnKA?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop

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Annexure 2:

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	There is a risk that… Delay in premium transfers to the insurance companies by the central and state government and limited insurance products/models being offered to the beneficiaries	As a result of… Lack of systematic process and mechanism for engagement and grievance redressal	Which will impact in… Project's aim to improve coverage and uptake of the scheme by farmers will not improve	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.8. Capacities of the partners) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 25-Feb-23 To: 31-Dec-26	… Amit Kumar	Capacity building and technical support to be provided to states/ insurance companies/banks to offer multiple options of alternate risk management models in addition to PMFBY for crop insurance and credit in addition to KCC to choose from as per their requirements based on agriculture patterns and practices. Steps will be taken to delink central and state government subsidy and to transfer premium contributions on time to insurance companies by states and the central government. Ajaykaran Singh Project Executive (UNDP)
2	There is a risk that… Coverage of the scheme remains low and claim disbursement	As a result of… Lack of skilled human resources with functional	Which will impact in… Hamper the effective, efficient and	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.8. Capacities of the partners) - UNDP Risk Appetite:**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact:	From: 25-Feb-23	Amit Kumar	Implementation support will be provided to the state governments which would help them in creating working environment and establish the

	doesn't take place on the time.	knowledge and domain expertise on crop insurance, particularly at the State Government/ Union Territory (UT) level for operational & administrative support at the state govt level	transparent delivery of the schemes	**EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	**4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	To: 31-Dec-26		checks and balances necessary for the implementing agencies to work together and to regulate their operations. The project will also train the implementing agencies on administrative and operational aspects of the schemes Ajaykaran Singh Project Executive (UNDP)
3	There is a risk that… Exclusion of women and excluded/vulnerable groups in the scheme	As a result of… Limited communication and scheme design focus on women and excluded/vulnerable groups	Which will impact in… Possible low participation rate in the scheme from the target group	**7. STRATEGIC (7.1. Alignment with UNDP strategic priorities) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 25-Feb-23 To: 31-Dec-26	… Amit Kumar	Communication strategy to focus on women and excluded/vulnerable groups. Ajaykaran Singh Project Executive (UNDP) Scheme design and policy to focus on strategies to include women and excluded group to enhance participation and coverage under the scheme. Ajaykaran Singh Project Executive (UNDP)
4	There is a risk that… Crop loss/damage due to climate change	As a result of… Limitation in the scheme regarding risk and vulnerability assessment	Which will impact in… Increased financial liabilities for the insurer in order to repay debts and increased financial impact on the	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **4 - Highly likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level:	From: 25-Feb-23 To: 31-Dec-26	… Amit Kumar	Support will be provided to include measures in the schemes that would include considering the climate specifics of the area, farming potential and needs, affordability of applied

			government due to rise in claim ratio		**SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**			methods etc. risk and vulnerability assessment and possible interventions and corrective measures in terms of agriculture practices and crop diversification. MoA&FW & Ajaykaran Singh Project Executive (UNDP)