Docusign Envelope ID: A7628025-056C-44FE-AE42-EB6B02712759

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: January – December 2024.

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	**UNSDCF** **Outcome 5:** By 2027, Government of India, state governments, communities' private sector and other actors take informed actions to address climate change, pollution, biodiversity loss and restore ecological integrity through improved knowledge, capacity and mainstreaming of relevant actions across sectoral programmes, policies and plans. **CPD** **Outcome 2**: By 2027, people will benefit from and contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth through higher productivity, competitiveness and diversification in economic activities that create decent work, livelihoods, and income particularly for youth and women. **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.
Gender marker	02
Digitalization marker	Digital Technology: Output significantly enabled through digital technology. Digital Results: Contributing to digital transformation of society and inclusive digital ecosystems
Implementing Partner	UNDP
Total budget	USD 14,844,054[1]
Donors (funding sources)	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Budget (annual budget)	USD 3,128,318
Expenditure recorded for the reporting period	USD 2,042,384
Expenditure recorded for the total project	USD 4,612,349
Project Manager name:	Ajaykaran Singh

Approved by

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

[1] This includes budget under IRFF.

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1. Executive Summary

The project *'Supporting Effective Implementation of Agricultural Credit and Insurance Schemes in India',* implemented by UNDP in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare entered its second phase of implementation in 2024. The project focuses on enhancing farmer's access to the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY) and Kisan Credit Card (KCC), by strengthening the institutional and operational capacity at all levels of implementation, from the national to the grassroot level.

In 2024, the project leveraged innovative technologies like AI powered tools, Generative AI, Google Cloud Platform (GCP), multilingual WhatsApp chatbot etc, and integrated them with the National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) and the Kisan Rin Portal (KRP). These technological interventions have significantly enhanced operational efficiency, transparency, and data-driven decision-making within the schemes. Some of the key results include the revision and implementation of PMFBY Operational Guidelines 2023, as well as the capacity building of over 9,000 diverse stakeholders through 90+ training sessions, workshops, and an online Learning Management System (LMS). These capacity-building efforts focused on technology adoption and increasing awareness about the schemes, they were further reinforced through partnerships with academic and governmental institutions to ensure comprehensive training and knowledge dissemination. The overall financial management of the scheme was strengthened by streamlining fund flow and implementing budget management, and risk mitigation solutions.

Ongoing discussions with states resulted in Jharkhand rejoining PMFBY scheme from Kharif 2024.

The project's interventions have contributed to a cumulative 29% increase in farmer coverage, rising from 317 lakh farmers in 2022-23 to 410 lakh farmers in 2024-25. Access to institutional credit was strengthened by the full digitization of KCC-MISS claims, leading to an 8% cumulative increase in credit disbursement to small and marginal farmers since 2022. Additionally, the development of a GoI dashboard enabled identification of duplicate claims, resulting in a government saving of INR 987 crore in the first quarter of 2024.

In collaboration with UNDP's Insurance and Risk Finance Facility's (IRFF) Financial Resilience in Agriculture (FRA) (IRFF-FRA) initiative, the project successfully launched the first Community of Practice (CoP) and organized the 1st International Conference on Agriculture Insurance & Finance-cum-11th National Review Conference from 23-26th April 2024 in Goa. Experts from UNDP, the government and private sector from 20 countries, participated to discuss best practices and identify opportunities to improve India's crop insurance and agri-financing ecosystems. The conference led to discussions on potential South-South cooperation, with India positioned to share best practices on agricultural insurance with other nations.

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

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In 2024, the project advanced agricultural insurance and credit schemes by strengthening technical frameworks, streamlining operations, and promoting efficient, transparent service delivery for farmers and key stakeholders.

The National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) and the Kisan Rin Portal (KRP) have been developed into integrated, dynamic IT platforms, continually upgraded with advanced digital solutions like GenAI, Google Cloud Platform (GCP), WhatsApp Chatbot, PowerBI dashboards, Business Statistics Dashboard. These innovations address the challenge of accessing reliable, integrated and coherent data/reports from various databases, enabling strategic planning, monitoring and data-driven decision-making for the government and stakeholders. These enhancements have significantly improved operational efficiency, transparency, and reduced payment delays.

The following IT interventions have been made this year:

1. **Integration with NCIP (National Crop Insurance Portal)**
    - **AI Powered Whatsapp Chatbot integrated with NCIP** offers 24/7 automated response support, enhancing efficiency, reducing response time, and enabling data-driven, user-centric decision-making for effective scheme implementation.
    - **GenAI (Generative Artificial Intelligence) Integration into NCIP,** has improved decision-making by identifying patterns in crop health, forecasting risks, and recommending preventive measures.
        - *AI Model for Natural Language Processing (NLP) in FAQ Section* enables WhatsApp chatbot to provide 24/7 multilingual, context-aware responses to farmers queries, enhancing accessibility to relevant scheme related information
        - *AI Model for Crop Yield Estimation* supports assessment of crop health, yield, and damage, by deep tech analysis of satellite, soil and weather data combined with field verification for streamlining claim assessments and settlement.
    - **Integration of WINDS and NCIP** has improved hyper-local weather data accuracy, providing precise and validated weather data for Crop Yield Estimation and claim assessment, ensuring accurate and adequate compensation for crop losses.
    - **CROPIC Web Portal Development for NCIP UAT**
      Provides access to crop survey images at different growth stages enables accurate verification by insurance companies, minimizing moral hazard and anti-selection. The centralized platform streamlines for unified claim management, ensuring transparent and efficient processing of crop loss claims.
    - **Power BI Dashboard Integration on NCIP** is done for real-time visualization and analytics, empowering stakeholders to make data-driven decisions and monitor operational metrics effectively.
2. **KRPH Module on NCIP** serves as a single platform for farmers to access scheme information, report grievances and intimate crop loss to the government and insurance companies, ensuring timely resolution. It provides multilingual support and IVR Facilities for a transparent grievance redressal mechanism.
3. **A multilingual support solution,** powered by Generative AI and OpenAI tools, enhances accessibility of PMFBY services. It provides real-time language translation and localized responses, for farmers in their preferred languages.
4. **Migration to Google Cloud Platform (GCP)**
    - GCP's scalability has enabled PMFBY to handle peak loads during critical periods, ensuring that the system remains accessible to all users.
    - Improved application stability with minimized downtime, allowing uninterrupted access to insurance services, especially during peak seasons.
      Leveraged GCP's wide array of services to integrate complex processes seamlessly, supporting advanced analytics, storage, and reporting.

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The migration has significantly enhanced PMFBY's capacity to deliver reliable, user-centric services across its operations.

5. The **Penalty Module** has streamlined claim payments by reducing delays by insurance companies and clearing backlogs, addressing key challenges in scheme implementation. A structured framework has been introduced for process-oriented claim payments, adhering to Government guidelines, ensuring a transparent, accountable, and consistent approach to claim processing, fostering trust in the scheme.
6. **Agri Stack Land Record API (Application Programming Interface) Integration**
   A **unified land record system** has been developed, starting with Uttar Pradesh, integrates State records for access to uniform data nationwide. This streamlines data access, enables faster insurance verification and simplifies claim processing. By matching insured land with official records, it **mitigates over-insurance risks**, ensures data accuracy, and prevents fraudulent claims. Additionally, it facilitates **resolution of landowner disputes**, ensuring verified owners benefit from insurance coverage.
7. **KCC Saturation Module,** has integrated the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and MISS portals enabling verification of loanee farmers, ensuring eligible farmers receive full insurance benefits and improving coverage for financially vulnerable groups. It has also enhanced monitoring of loanee enrollment, leading to accurate tracking of participation in crop insurance and alignment with KCC/MISS data for maximum reach and transparency.
8. **Revamped Claim Module** on NCIP has streamlined the claim process, leading to quicker claim resolutions, increased farmer satisfaction, and better system efficiency.
9. A dedicated **Insurance Intermediary** (**Broker) Module** was deployed for utilization of a large strength of Point of ales persons of these licensed brokers to enroll willing and eligible farmers under PMFBY & RWBCIS. This platform has not only enabled convergence with the large workforce for insurance distribution but also improved transparency and accountability among insurance intermediaries, while reducing misrepresentation and ensuring the intermediaries operate within regulatory boundaries.
10. **Strengthening Agricultural Insurance with Alternative Risk Transfer Mechanisms (ARTM)**
    - Implemented **risk assessment models tailored to state clusters**, allowing region-specific customisation of implementation models & in insurance offerings to address local agricultural risks while enabling states & UTs to implement the scheme withing available budgetary/financial outlays.
    - Defined **liability thresholds** based on premium contributions, ensuring accurate and fair claim settlements while protecting the financial stability of insurers and also enabling refund of premium to the Governments in case of low claim outgo
    - Established **monitoring of claim liabilities** to maintain compliance, ensuring fairness and transparency in payouts for insurers and state governments.
11. **Crop Loss Assessment App,** under UAT (User Acceptance Testing), digitalizes localized crop loss assessment with centralized data for better management. It enables localized surveys, post-harvest assessments, and MSA tracking via a mobile app, improving area-specific data accuracy. It links crop loss intimations and survey results for faster and timely remittance of claims to farmers.
12. **GIGW 3.0 Guidelines** implemented in compliance with GoI's standards, ensuring a standardized, accessible, and consistent user interface and experience across government portals.
13. The **enhanced Subsidy Module** has streamlined subsidy management and distribution, ensuring improved transparency, accessibility, and timely financial support for eligible farmers. Data analytics and actuarial insights are empowering states like Telangana, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka to adopt optimal implementation models, driving more effective policy execution.
14. **Jira Tool for Project Management and Documentation**

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Jira has been adopted for streamlined project management, enhancing task tracking, documentation, and resource management for PMFBY teams, leading to increased efficiency and accountability. Built-in reporting tools offer stakeholders real-time insights into project progress, enabling informed decision-making and improved outcomes.

Together, all these advancements underscore NCIP's commitment to leveraging AI and advanced digital solutions for enhanced efficiency, accuracy, and user-centric service delivery, ensuring timely and reliable farmer support

Additionally, the project addresses farmer grievances, through the **Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline (KRPH-14447),** launched with support of CSC e-Governance and Ministry of IT. Eight call centers in Noida, Bhubaneswar, Pune, Bangalore, Latur, Mumbai, Indore, and Lucknow, staffed with 300-600 executives, operate across 22 states in 9 languages. KRPH offers multilingual support, IVR and a WhatsApp Chatbot for grievance submission and loss intimations. Executives received extensive training on PMFBY and communication skills. API integration of all empaneled Insurance Companies with NCIP and Crop Loss Intimation App enables transparency and efficient grievance redressal. Various IEC platforms, including the governments and insurance companies' social media, raise awareness about KRPH-14447, enabling farmers to report grievances/ crop loss during natural calamities. As of December 2024, KRPH registered 7.64 lakh grievances with a 90% resolution rate. 19.48 lakh Crop Loss Intimations were reported enabling joint loss surveys by State Governments and Insurance Companies. Additionally, 3.45 lakh farmer queries were resolved.

To ensure efficient and transparent implementation of agri-value chain financing and risk mitigation solutions, the project **enhanced the adoption of last year's technology-led initiatives**, strengthening the scheme's backbone and improving service delivery.

- The integration of existing weather stations in WINDS portal, integration with state owned network is in progress for Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- Successfully rolled out the Crop Model Matrix 2 (CMM) for soybean crop. This will assist in monitoring soyabean through YES TECH. Currently technology-based yield assessment is available for only paddy and wheat under YES-TECH, now soyabean has been added to this list, with this >60% of insured crops have been brought under technology-based yield estimation regime
- Prepared Technical Manuals and SoPs for
- Yield Estimation System based on Technology (YES-TECH)
- Weather Information Network Data System (WINDS)
- Developed SOP for Collection of Realtime Observations & Photographs of Crops (CROPIC)
- Smart Sampling Technique based 100% Crop Cutting Experiments and Technology assisted crop loss assessment & yield estimation has started in 2 states this year – Madhya Pradesh for paddy and wheat crops and Himachal Pradesh for wheat crop. This makes a total of 6 states undertaking smart CCE - Haryana, Rajasthan, HP, MP, Odisha and Karnataka

To streamline the fund flow across agri-financing and risk mitigation, the project is building capacities and streamlining processes for **financial discipline, budgetary management framework**, **and risk mitigation solutions.** This effort has strengthened the financial management, performance audit and compliance monitoring for agri-financing. The following initiatives were undertaken this year:

- Prepared guidelines for ESCROW and FIAT (Fund for Innovation and Technology) and created FIAT accounting procedures, leading to better financial discipline and budgetary management
- Designed modules, process flows and incremental enhancement for existing Subsidy modules and new FIAT modules.
- Completed a comprehensive review of the data in the subsidy module including Demographic (General/SC/ST) Analysis of enrolment data for effective budget allocation and use.

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- Development of a standardized form for Insurance Companies to request Claim premium subsidy.
- GoI Subsidy disbursement within 7 days Turn Around Time (TAT) for all eligible premium subsidy demands
- To ensure settlement of pending claim disbursement due to issues related to Bank Accounts, Aadhar Enabled Payment System, or death of farmer - a format of Undertaking has been prepared and circulated to be used by Insurance Companies.

Module for **auto calculation of penalty mechanism within Digi-Claim Module of NCIP has been developed** to deter delayed claim settlements by Insurance Companies, thereby ensuring claims are paid timely to the affected eligible farmers. This functionality is proposed to be rolled out on the claims pertaining to Kharif 2024 onwards.

To strengthen systems and process it was ensured that the states & UTs are supported by way of **burn cost rates & cluster formation** during the tendering process to enable the states to evaluate the bids more objectively.

Collaborated with NRLM to onboard Krishi Sakhis (rural women) as a new enrollment channel for PMFBY and agri-financing, aiming to enhance last-mile coverage. They will be operationalized in 2025. These trained "Para-Extension Workers" are now certified to support farmer enrollment and assist with data collection on crop yields, including CROPIC.

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

A key outcome of the project is the enhanced awareness of the schemes, achieved through strengthened collaborations and capacity-building efforts among key stakeholders to improve their credit and insurance awareness, resulting in a stronger demand from farmers for subscribing to crop insurance.

This year over 97 training sessions were conducted for government officials, bank and insurance company representatives, tele-executives, para-extension workers, technical implementation partners, CSC-VLEs, academicians, and farmers, reaching out to over 9,000 stakeholders with approximately 18% women participants. The training covered scheme-related information, including use of remote sensing technologies and digital solutions being used to streamline and improve implementation at the grassroot level. A pool of 360 master trainers were developed through the Training the Trainers and Master Trainers program. The project further strengthened the capacity-building framework for both PMFBY and KCC, by institutionalizing training courses via an online learning management system (LMS). With 44 courses available, LMS has issued over 17,230 certificates and registered over 85,279 users.

The following interventions were undertaken to strengthen capacities of the stakeholders:

- **The project strengthened collaboration with apex institutes for capacity building**: Tamil Nadu Agriculture University for Technology infusion, National E-governance Division (NeGD) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) for LMS.
- A **Sub-committee on Capacity Building and Knowledge Management** under the IEC advisory committee, was constituted under PMFBY, with participation from the following institutes: Institute of Rural Development (IRMA)-Anand, National Council for Co-operative Training (NCCT)- New Delhi, Laxmanrao Inamdar National Academy for Co-operative Research and Development (LINAC)- Gurugram.
- Support provided for **concurrent evaluation of PMFBY and KCC schemes** (done by Economics and Statistics division of MoA&FW) and for **Farmers Feedback through Outbound calling facility of Kisan Call Centre** (done by Extension Division, MoAFW).

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- Over 90,000 Fasal Bima Pathshalas were conducted by implementing insurance companies to sensitize farmers, reaching 10 million farmers, including 13% women
- Mid-term review of major schemes implementation of MoAFW was organized by the Ministry on 7th November, 2024

IEC and Communication activities focused on enhancing the overall outreach of the schemes with farmers through targeted 360-degree campaigns at the village level and through **social media engagement which increased by 28% from the previous year.**

- Promoted awareness of PMFBY scheme by participating in the Unnat Krishi Mela in Jharkhand on January 1, 2024. Jharkhand rejoined the scheme from the Kharif 2024 season onwards.
- Organized the launch of KRPH, LMS, and SARTHI in February 2024, flagged off by Union Agriculture Minister Shri Arjun Munda; launched the Kisan Rin Portal in September 2024; and held the Agri Value Chain Financing workshop in June 2024.
- Under the "Meri Policy Mere Haath" campaign, 8 crore policies were distributed for the Kharif 2024 and Rabi 2023-24
- Strengthened branding of PMFBY for increasing visibility to the scheme
    - 5,000+ PMFBY branded benches have been installed at strategic locations
    - Branding at rural petrol pumps in 3,400+ locations in 22 states targeted 4-5 Cr. eyeballs
- IEC materials in regional languages, including 15+ AVs, 20+ beneficiary videos, and 4 animated videos on Krishi Rakshak, reached 8.5+ crore farmers via YouTube. Additionally, over 30 podcasts featuring government officials, industry experts and farmer testimonials, including women farmers, were shared on PMFBY's social media, enhancing outreach.
- 7th & 8th Crop Insurance Week was organized which engaged nearly 12 lakh farmers and facilitated over 2 lakh e-Samvad sessions
- Conducted 3,300 Nukkad Nataks (street plays) in over 80 districts to raise awareness during both crop seasons
- Quarterly e-newsletter 'AGRONICLE' launched and published 2 editions

Enhanced awareness and knowledge of agri-value chain financing and risk mitigation programs among farmers and stakeholders have strengthened informed decision-making processes, enabling increased access and participation of farmers for PMFBY and KCC. In 2024-25, 410 lakh farmers safeguarded their crops against weather risks, resulting in a 29% increase from around 317 lakh farmers in 2022-23.

Institutional flow of credit to farmers across all communities increased by facilitating institutional financing through multiple channels and modes, leading to a cumulative growth of 8.69% of the KCC accounts from the beginning of the project and a 5% increase in the last financial year from 7.34 cr in 2023 to 7.75 cr in 2024, while Ground Level Credit flow increased by 18% from Rs. 21.6 lakh crores to Rs. 25.48 lakh crores during the same period. Currently the share of women in KCC is 20% of the total number of beneficiaries. To achieve this, the following interventions have been undertaken:

- Share of Small and Marginal farmers in total Ground Level Credit to Agriculture increased from 55.77% to 56.50 during the last Financial Year.
- KRP features 30 modules addressing diverse operational needs across PACS, DCCBs STCBS, Scheduled Commercial Banks(SCB), RRBs, RBI NABARD.
- Training conducted for 630 bank participants, with ongoing support for claim processing via KRP. This included: SCB (117), State Cooperative Banks (49), District Cooperative Banks (367), Regional Rural Banks (97).
- AgriSURE Fund launched on 3rd September 2024, supports startups in agriculture and rural development, it's a blended capital fund, envisioned to promote innovation in agriculture and private investments to agri-startups. The first tranche from GoI is under processing.

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- An international workshop on Agri Value Chain Financing (AVCF) was organized on 27th June 2024 in New Delhi, to foster knowledge exchange, on making agri value chain financing effective and beneficial for farmers and develop India's roadmap of AVCF.
- A **mobile app named Krishika** is under development to saturate farmers under KCC with the help of Business Correspondents, Business Facilitators and Krishi Sakhis. User Acceptance Testing (UAT) was conducted in six states - Assam, J&K, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh in December 2024.
- KRP integrated with 34 SCBS, 43 RRBS, and 372 Cooperative Banks and 1,89,325 bank branches.
- The processing of Interest Subvention and Prompt Repayment Incentives claims for KCC loans, previously done manually till 31st March 2024, is fully digitalized through the Kisan Rin Portal (KRP). A Sum of Rs. 10,836.78 crores have been processed through KRP as of 31st December 2024. Further details of claim processing on KRP are given below:
  i) Total number of users (banking users): 4,64,807
  ii) Total Beneficiary Accounts (Captured for 2022-23): 4,22,85,791
  iii) Total Beneficiary Accounts (Captured for 2023-24): 4,21,72,463
  iv) Total claims received: Rs. 14,462 crores

The above digitalization interventions have led to a 5% YoY (Year on Year) increase in KCC Accounts and 10% YoY Outstanding Amount and a saving of estimated INR 987 Cr by identification of duplication claims. Currently the share of women in KCC is 20% of the total number of beneficiaries

The project drew on international experience, in partnership with the IRFF-FRA initiative, by successfully launching the first Community of Practice (CoP) and organizing the 1st International Conference on Agriculture Insurance & Finance cum 11th National Review Conference from 23-26th April 2024 in Goa. Experts from UNDP, the government and private sector from 20 countries, shared best practices and identified opportunities on digital solutions, insurance product design, policy reforms, insurance models, risk solutions, agri-value chain financing and inclusive agri insurance. Discussions highlighted potential South-South cooperation (SSC), with India positioned to share best practices on agricultural insurance with other nations. Following requests from eight countries—Jordan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Vietnam, Burkina Faso, Bangladesh, Ecuador, and Côte d'Ivoire—a detailed presentation was made to the Joint Secretary and CEO-PMFBY, DA&FW, GoI, and the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), highlighting the need for SSC on agricultural insurance. Based on their feedback, a detailed proposal for SSC on Agri Insurance has been prepared for strenghtening agri insurance markets in three countries - Côte d'Ivoire, Tanzania, and Ethiopia, to be submitted to the UOSSC.

The project participated in the Financial Resilience in Agriculture (FRA) Technical & Strategy Workshop, in Addis Ababa in December 2024. It provided a valuable platform to showcase India's work on crop insurance and how UNDP India and IRFF-FRA can contribute to building resilient food systems in India. Key presentations were made at the following global platforms for increasing awareness of the crop insurance scheme:

- Global Conference of Actuaries (Mumbai),
- AON Conference (Thailand)
- Presented about PMFBY in ICII 2024 in Kathmandu

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 developing and rolling out need-based innovative products on large scale for the stakeholders under agri-financing and crop insurance programmes especially piloting and adopting

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good practices resulting in the creation of effective and sustainable agri-financing and risk mitigation products for the farmers.

The Beta Phase of SARTHI (Sandbox for Agricultural and Rural Security, technology and Insurance) was launched this year. It provides farmers easy access to a comprehensive set of tailored insurance products designed to meet regional farming risks and needs, extending to beyond traditional crop insurance. Currently Hospicash and Personal Accident Insurances are available on the platform, two-wheeler Insurance in pipeline and RWBCIS under UAT (User Acceptance Testing). Collaboration with IRDAI (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority) and IBAI (Insurance Brokers Association of India) is ongoing to onboard standardized products and integrate Bima Trinity on SARTHI.

Additionally, efforts to standardize existing Weather Parametric Product structure for horticulture & vegetable crops are being made. Additionally, 5 major plantation crops (Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Tobacco & Spices.) have been identified for onboarding under RWBCIS program of GoI, for which risk and requirements analysis is undergoing with respective commodity boards.

b) Output progress

Output statement	Indicators	Baselines Value type	Annual Targets (2024)	End of the project target	Status: On-track/ off-track / complete (w/actuals achieved against annual targets)	Narrative/Description of status	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	**Output A.1** Roll out of dynamic and Interactive NCIP as one stop source having Integration with states, banks and other institutions	www.pmfby.gov.in (2022)	Launched in June 2024	Launch of the website	Completed Website is functional	All technology and new products are being integrated with NCIP to make NCIP a one-stop portal for all farm and rural insurance products.	www.pmfby.gov.in
	Output A .2 Launch of Centralised helpline for information and grievance redressal with 7 days Turnaround Time for 90% cases	Nil	Launch of helpline	Launch of helpline	Completed KRPH launched in Jan 2024	Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline (14447) was launched in Jan 2024 and is being monitored and upgraded regularly. Details in Point 2	https://pmfby.gov.in/krph/login
	Output A.3 Number of new enrolments channel for PMFBY & Agri-financing identified for onboarding farmers	0	2 (40%)	05	On-Track 02	Krishi Sakhis – discussion at MoRD level, for operationalizing in 2025. India Post and AIDE App were launched the previous year. Therefore total 03 channels.	https://www.pmfby.gov.in/
	Output A.4 Smart Sampling	01 (2022)	6	12	Off Track	Three states are implementing it 100% -	Project doc

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	Technique (SST) based 100% CCEs and Technology-assisted crop loss assessment & yield estimation				03	Haryana, Rajasthan and Odisha. SoP's are being developed to streamline SST generation and overcome the ongoing delays. Including building stakeholder capacities on SST based CCE	
	Output A.5 Integration of Land records with NCIP & KCC-MISS Portal	05 (2022)	9	12	On Track 09	Integrated information for Andhra Pradesh (05 done in Ph 1 and 03 in 2023) Total: Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana	
Output B Improved awareness, capacity, and enhanced convergence between key stakeholders leads to enhanced adoption by states and increased access to farmers	**Output B.1** Percentage increase in farmers covered by PMFBY from 2022	Baseline from 2022-23: 317 Lakh (Kharif & Rabi)	20%	40%	IOn Track 29% cumulative increase from the beginning of the project.	410 (estimated) lakh farmers enrolled in 2024-25 (Kharif '24 and Rabi 2024-25) 400 lakh farmers reached out in 2023-24 (Kharif '23 and Rabi 2023-24)	
	Output B.2 Percentage increase in credit disbursement to small and marginal farmers through KCC and MISS implementation from FY 2023-24	7.13 Cr (as on March 2022)	12%	25%	Off-track 5.59% increase from last financial year	8.69% cumulative increase from beginning of the project (31st March 2024: 7.75 cr) 31st March 2023: 7.34 cr)	
	Output B.3 Collaboration with national-international institutions on knowledge transfer and training	**0**	4	08	On Track 05	Collaborated with 05 institutions in 2024 – SAC-ISRO, Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, ICAR-IARI, MANAGE & BIRD	
Output C Wide spectrum of innovative and customized products & services based	**Output C.1** Number of innovative credit and insurance products adopted/developed	0	1	04	On track (01)	○ Inclusion of plantation and coconut palm crop under RWBCIS ○ Agri-sure rolled out	

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on alternate risk sharing mechanisms coupled with international best practices are available for need based agri financing and climatic/catastrophic risks	**Output C.2** Number of good practices / technology/ products piloted through Sandbox approach or rolled out with Banks and Insurance Companies	0	2	04	Off-track 01 (SARTHI)	RWBCIS Add-on Cover, Hospi-cash & Accidental Insurance onboarded, was delayed due to delay in setting up Framework	

Evidence is attached to the Annexure 1.

3. Communications, visibility, and partnerships

National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP)
https://pmfby.gov.in/

Kisan Rin Portal
https://fasalrin.gov.in/

Revamped Operational Guidelines
https://pmfby.amnex.co.in/pmfby/pdf/operational_guidelines_pmfby.pdf

KRPH:

1. https://pmfby.gov.in/krph/
2. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pmfby_odisha-krishirakshakportal-activity-7183759747261607937-LtW8?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop

LMS:
https://elearn-pmfbykcc.lms.gov.in/default_new.aspx?clientid=287

Representation at CoP and other International Conferences

1. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pmfby_agriconference-cop-activity-7188598572198649856-ZAaz?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop
2. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pmfby_agriconference-cop-activity-7188598020718899200-FeXB?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop
3. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pmfby_agriconference-cop-activity-7188597496284168192-Ezmt?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop
4. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pmfby_inclusiveinsurance2024-nepal-activity-7255107397738729473-76-f?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop
5. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pmfby_pmfby-aonconference2024-cropinsurance-activity-7242479816032055296-3gbk?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop

Launch of KRPH, LMS and SARTHI:
https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pmfby_pmfby-pmfby-krishimeinnavachar-activity-7161593084579958784-fV0d?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop

Capacity Building:

1. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pmfby_pmfby-capacitybuilding-activity-7157592435164909568-tlZX?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop
2. https://x.com/pmfby/status/1866057449901293911
3. https://x.com/pmfby/status/1866020667612868953

In national news:

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1. https://indianexpress.com/article/india/centre-crop-insurance-scheme-finds-more-takers-9108232/
2. https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/agri-business/maharashtra-one-of-the-successful-states-in-implementing-pmfby-says-centre/article67887517.ece
3. https://x.com/pmfby/status/1836657765432889796
4. https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/farmers-opting-for-flagship-farm-insurance-scheme-at-record-high-101711909820942.html#:~:text=the%20scheme%20maturing.-,The%20PMFBY%20is%20the%20country's%20main%20subsidized%20crop%20insurance%20scheme,the%20Centre%20and%20state%20governments.
5. https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/telangana-govt-rejoins-pm-fasal-bima-yojana-scheme-to-safeguard-farmers/articleshow/108156029.cms?from=mdr

IEC and Communication Efforts :

1. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pmfby_assam-cropinsurance-pmfbyforfarmers-activity-7258662413196013569-6xgE?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop
2. https://x.com/pmfby/status/1869347506557268431
3. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pmfby_expertsays-indianagriculture-climateresilience-activity-7284871152584269824-6jS2?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop
4. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/pmfby_dive-into-their-story-activity-7252916299851300866-TCQ6?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop
5. https://x.com/pmfby/status/1877643735665668404

4. Project risks and mitigation measures

Risk 1: Lack of focus on women and excluded/vulnerable groups during implementation, communication, training, and research studies, may lead to low participation rates from the target groups in the schemes

Action taken:

- Focus on at least 30% women participation during trainings and workshops
- Integrated innovative methods/approaches in new product development to improve access to insurance and credit by women
- Developed customized gender sensitive training videos, IEC material and other training content to improve awareness of women stakeholders
- Prioritized women stakeholders and beneficiaries during research and pilot studies to better address and include their needs.
- Collected and report gender disaggregated data to enable data supported decision making for targeted interventions

Risk 2: Lack of a user-friendly digital interface of the developed technologies may hinder the adoption and effective use of these technologies

Action taken:

- Conducted regular training sessions and capacity-building programs for all relevant stakeholders including the state government officials.

Risk 3: Lack of skilled human resources with functional knowledge and domain expertise, particularly at the State Government/ (UT) level, may delay other scheduled strategic activities, reduce farmer adoption, and hinder the effective, efficient, and transparent delivery of the schemes

Action taken:

- Strengthened capacity-building efforts of the State governments on technical and implementing support - organizing targeted training programs and workshops for state/UT-level officials to enhance their functional knowledge and domain expertise on crop insurance and credit schemes

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- Worked towards setting up of State PMU and deploy skilled human resources within the State Departments especially for implementation of crop insurance scheme

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

5. Lessons Learned

To improve the scheme as per the changing scenario of Indian agriculture, there will be a strategic shift to focus on developing a comprehensive Financial Risk Resilience for farming households and a value chain approach from product centric approach, involving Agri-startups and private sector and focus on farmers welfare in addition to food sufficiency.

Include gender mainstreaming into the communication, IEC and capacity building strategies to improve access of the scheme by women farmers.

Reconciliation of all financial records particularly for early years i.e., 2016 and 2017 have been carried out along-with aligning premium subsidy module with NCIP to enable single source of information in respect of financial transactions for better budget and financial management.

Infusion of advanced digital, Information Technology and Remote Sensing solutions for most of the problems/concerns have proven to be very effective and efficient to implement and execute the scheme as per letter and spirits. These interventions have not only helped with perception of the scheme but also has paved way for adoption by more States/UTs and Farmers. The scheme has also got attention at Global levels and multiple countries across global south are looking at India to handhold, share experience and assist the countries to adopt best practices to make a Financial Resilient Agriculture across nations.

The project board meets at least once a year where all project issues, including risk, are shared with the board during each meeting and mitigation measures are discussed if needed.

6. Way Forward

To achieve the project's commitment to making farmers resilient against climate change risks, the project will continue to strengthen the institutional and operational capacity of the scheme at all levels of implementation, increase awareness and capacities of stakeholders and develop innovative data-driven approaches for agri-financing and insurance products while forging stronger partnerships and collaboration.

Few areas of focus for 2025:

1. **Improving Scheme Implementation and Delivery Channels**
    a. Facilitate the on-boarding Krishi Sakhis (MoRD) and Bima Vahak (IRDA's concept for engaging women farmers through women panchayat members) to improve scheme uptake among farmers, especially focusing on women farmers
    b. Standardization of Term Sheets under the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) for major Horticulture Crops & onboarding of plantation crops under RWBCIS
    c. Deployment of Pricing & Burn Cost evaluation modules (including Subsidy Module w.r.t. Burn Cost) on NCIP
    d. MoU execution with 6 Apex Training and Research Institutes - MANAGE, NIA, BIRD, IRMA, LINAC and NCCT for Capacity Building, Training and Handholding
    e. Develop a legislative framework for agriculture and rural insurance for enabling the country to move towards initiating process for setting up Agriculture & Rural Insurance Act
    f. Onboard experts to extend technical support to select states
    g. Strengthening support structure to the states by setting up SPMU

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2. **Increasing Access to Institutional Credit**
    a. Roll out Krishika app and strengthen KRP to onboard farmers, business correspondents/Business facilitator/CSCs/Bankers etc, facilitating access to credit by farmers with targeted focus to increase accessibility to particularly vulnerable group and women
    b. Develop concept notes: a) cluster based AVCF products to enhance institutional credit flow to agriculture, b) extending PRI to eNWR financing to prevent distress sale of agricultural produce with special focus on small and marginal farmers c) Estimation to increase IS and PRI to loan limit from Rs. 3 to 5 lakhs under the current MISS scheme.
    c. Proposal for new scheme submitted: New Growers card for tenant farmers based on cash flow method, targeting 2.21 cr tenant farmers with a credit guarantee fund.

3. **New and Innovative Product Development by piloting and adopting good practices through Sandbox Framework**
    a. Roll out parametric insurance products for risk protection of rural and agriculture households on SARTHI
    b. Product Development for Plantation Crops (Tea, Coffee, Spices, Rubber, and Tobacco) as per the specific requirements of Commodity Boards & Farmer Groups, Product Development of Medicinal Plants

4. **Technology Development, Deployment and Adoption at scale**
    a. Development of YES-TECH Portal for Triangulation of loss & yield estimation
    b. Onboarding of Project Monitoring tool for progress & efficiency monitoring
    c. QAP Dashboard and mobile App for WINDS QC & QA
    d. Implementation of WINDS across states and integration of existing weather stations in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
    e. Extended pilot for rolling out the Crop Model Matrix 3 (CMM) for cotton crop & finalization of models for non-cereal crops to be finalized this year
    f. Increase no. of states using 100% CCE App
    g. Focus on research to strengthen effective scheme implementation
    h. Conduct pilot studies for Remote sensing technology support and conduct pilot studies on non-cereal crop mapping improvements with UAV data -1

5. **Research and South South Cooperation supported by IRFF-FRA**
    a. Conduct evidence-based research for global benchmarking of India's crop insurance scheme with similar programs in the Global South & Global North Countries, to facilitate adoption of best practices and foster knowledge exchange
    b. Undertake 360-degree socio-economic and environmental impact evaluation of the crop insurance scheme in supporting climate resilient agriculture practices and ensuring food security in India
    c. Facilitate knowledge exchange and Bilateral/Multi-lateral engagement with interested countries based on the outcome of CoP 2024, promoting global partnerships and shared learning.

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

Issue/observation	Action to be taken	Responsible	Timeline
Strengthen the remote sensing support to PMFBY	Conduct pilot studies for Remote sensing technology	CPMU UNDP	August 2025

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	support for non-cereal crops & technology-based Crop Loss Estimation Setting up of the remote sensing laboratory Increase no. of states implementing 100% CEE through the App		
New product Development through Sandboxing	Launch new insurance products & onboarding of Plantation Crops	CPMU UNDP	September 2025
Agriculture Credit & Value Chain Financing	Research for Agri Value Chain Financing products and roll-out of Value Chain Financing	CPMU UNDP	December 2025
Research & Evaluation and Grievance Redressal	1. Global Benchmarking – Evidence Based Study & 360-degree evaluation of PMFBY & RWBCIS 2. Effective execution of KRPH for effective GRM	CPMU UNDP	December 2025
Financial Management	Release of SOP for FIAT for promoting expenditure for Technology	CPMU UNDP	March 2025
Digitalization and Process Re-engineering	Development and enhancements of digital Platforms and Mobile Apps	CPMU UNDP	December 2025
Data Analytics & Risk Analysis	Actuarial Analytical Tool for Burn Cost Calculation and premium Pricing	CPMU UNDP	June 2025
Mid-Term Evaluation	Mid-Term Project assessment and evaluation for ensuring project consistency	CPMU UNDP	September 2025
Supporting Technology Assessment and Validation of Models under PMFBY	Evaluation of models under YESTECH, CROPIC and WINDS and assisting in technical dispute resolution of stakeholders.	CPMU UNDP	December 2025
Capacity Building and Knowledge Management	Training Workshops for Stakeholders and Onboarding of Technical and Training Institutions	CPMU UNDP	December 2025
Policy Advocacy and Farmer Outreach	Farmer outreach and engagement with more farmers and interventions for Policy Advocacy	CPMU UNDP	December 2025
Stakeholder Engagement	Onboarding new Agencies/Partners to	CPMU UNDP	

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	improve implementation, technology interventions and capacity enhancements		December 2025

7. Annexures

Annexure 1: Evidence

National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP)	https://pmfby.gov.in/
Kisan Rin Portal	https://fasalrin.gov.in/
Revamped Operational Guidelines	https://pmfby.amnex.co.in/pmfby/pdf/operational_guidelines_pmfby.pdf
Whatsapp Chatbot	https://pmfby.gov.in/ 
AgriSURE Fund	https://www.business-standard.com/industry/agriculture/govt-launches-rs-750-cr-fund-agrisure-for-support-to-agriculture-startups-124090301130_1.html
KRPH	https://pmfby.gov.in/krph/
Power BI Dashboard	https://pmfby.gov.in/adminStatistics/graphicalDashboard
WINDS Portal	https://pmfby.gov.in/winds/
Learning Management System	https://elearn-pmfbykcc.lms.gov.in/default_new.aspx?clientid=287
Agronicle	https://mailchi.mp/076635753a8a/undp-pmfby-newsletter-edition-21748?e=6f79fbfcdc
Social Media Pages	https://www.facebook.com/PMFasalBimaYojana https://x.com/pmfby https://www.linkedin.com/company/pmfby/posts/?feedView=articles https://www.youtube.com/@pmfby/videos
PMFBY Coverage	https://pmfby.gov.in/adminStatistics/dashboard

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Annexure 2: Risk Register

#	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… States not being able to improve efficiencies in implementation of scheme by way of adopting technology solutions & enrolling more number of farmers	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	… Head, SIG)	Regular Training and Capacity building of States/UTs, Banks and Insurance Companies and technical expert support to be provided to states by way of PMUs/Resources to assist in better and effective implementation of the schemes/ Project Manager
2	There is a risk that… Coverage of the scheme remains low and claim disbursement doesn't take place on the time.	As a result of… Lack of skilled human resources with functional knowledge and domain expertise on crop insurance, particularly at the	Which will impact in… Hamper the effective, efficient and transparent delivery of the schemes	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.8. Capacities of the partners) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk**	From: 25-Feb-23 To: 31-Dec-26	Head, SIG	Implementation support will be provided to the state governments which would help them in creating co-working environment and establish the checks and balances necessary for the implementing agencies to work together and to regulate

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		State Government/ Union Territory (UT) level for operational & administrative support at the state govt level			**appetite of EXPLORATORY)**			their operations. The project will also train the implementing agencies on administrative and operational aspects of the schemes Project Manger
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	… Head, SIG	Communication strategy to focus on women and excluded/vulnerable groups. Project Manger Scheme design and policy to focus on strategies to include women and excluded group focused distribution channels to enhance participation and coverage of more women and excluded groups under the scheme. Project Manger
4	There is a risk that…	As a result of…	Which will impact in…	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate**	Likelihood: **4 - Highly likely**	From: 25-Feb-23	…	Support will be provided to include more such

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	Crop loss/damage due to climate change	Limitation in the scheme regarding risk and vulnerability assessment	Increased financial liabilities for the insurer in order to repay debts and increased financial impact on the government due to rise in claim ratio	**change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	To: 31-Dec-26	Head, SIG	perils and risks in the schemes that would include considering the climate specifics of the area, farming potential and needs, affordability of applied methods etc. risk and vulnerability assessment and possible interventions and corrective measures in terms of agriculture practices and crop diversification. Project Manger