Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD[1]: January – December 2025

Signed and endorsed by:

DocuSigned by:
Ashish Chaturvedi
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Team Leader, Action for Climate and Environment

Project Summary Information	
Project Title	Localizing Data Science for Climate Change Adaptation
Project ID	01001660
Project Duration	1st April 2024 – 31st March 2027
Location	Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha
CPD Outcome and Outputs	CPD Indicator Output 3.2 Innovative solutions developed, demonstrated and upscaled at national and subnational levels for vulnerable communities and businesses to benefit from sustainable management of natural resources (land, water, air), chemicals and circular economy.
Gender marker	Gen 2
Implementing Partner	UNDP
Total Project Budget (USD)	$ 2,993,803
Donors (funding sources)	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation & FCDO
Annual Budget (USD)	932,522
Funds received during the reporting period (USD & INR)	9,00,000
Expenditure recorded for the reporting period (USD)	1,051,094
Expenditure recorded for the total project (USD)	1,720,376
Project Manager name:	Dilip Singh

1. Executive Summary

[1] Periodicity of this project progress report will be determined based on online input; it can be used quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. The minimum requirement for Project Board to meet at least once to review progress and risks is annual - per policy.

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

- *Prepare a **standardized and concise project introduction** including the project objective, key outputs, and geographic landscapes **that can be reused** across all progress reports for the project in each reporting cycle.*
- *Provide a **1–2 paragraph summary of key achievements** during the reporting period.*
- *Briefly mention **any major challenges** encountered.*
- *Tip: Keep this section **crisp and high-level, and absolutely results-oriented (NOT activity oriented);** details will follow in later sections.*

The project *Localizing Data Science for Climate Change Adaptation* aims to strengthen climate resilience in the agriculture sector in India by integrating scientific climate data with local knowledge for improved adaptation planning. Implemented by UNDP with support from the Gates Foundation, the project operates across four diverse agro-ecological landscapes—Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Bihar. Its core objectives include: (i) establishing national and regional climate adaptation platforms in partnership with IIT-Delhi; (ii) demonstrating gender-responsive climate-resilient agriculture and adaptive natural resource management practices; and (iii) developing knowledge systems, digital tools, and institutional capacities for evidence-based, climate-informed decision-making.

Summary of Key Achievements (Reporting Period)

During the reporting period, the project made notable progress in advancing climate-resilient agriculture and strengthening community institutional capacities across four states. More than **3,000 farmers** were reached, with women comprising over 60% participants, through training, demonstrations, and targeted support. Climate-resilient and regenerative agriculture practices expanded across the project geographies, engaging **200 farmers in Uttarakhand**, **677 in Madhya Pradesh**, **1,370 in Odisha**, and **823 in Bihar**. Diversified livelihood measures, such as goatery, backyard poultry, biochar, vegetable nurseries and agro-forestry were adopted to improve household resilience and income stability. .

Natural resource management interventions have significantly strengthened water security and agricultural stability. In Madhya Pradesh alone, **39 water harvesting and irrigation structures** brought **119 acres** under assured irrigation, while **15 hectares** of agro-silvi-horti plantations in Uttarakhand contributed to improved soil health and slope stability. In Bihar and Odisha, **over 250 kitchen gardens**, **multiple integrated farming systems**, and **organic input units** enhanced household nutrition and reduced input dependency. Community institutions were strengthened with the formation of **6 VDCs (village development councils) in MP**, **23 producer groups in Uttarakhand**, and active participation of SHGs and FPOs across all states.

Progress was also made toward data-driven and evidence-based planning. Use-case development for agro-met advisories and crop yield estimation through the DiCRA platform is underway to improve localized decision support. Capacity-building modules for farmers, PRIs, and youth on regenerative agriculture, climate advisories, and participatory planning are being rolled out. Collaboration with IIT-Delhi is advancing analytical work on climate projections, gender-responsive vulnerability assessments, and the development of early-stage monitoring and decision-support frameworks.

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

Major Challenges Encountered:

Key challenges included persistent behavioural resistance to transitioning away from chemical-intensive agriculture, socio-cultural barriers limiting women's participation, and delays in government fund disbursement and seed supply. Convergence with district-level institutions progressed slower than anticipated, and women's limited land ownership continued to restrict access to scheme-based entitlements. Climate stresses such as erratic rainfall, groundwater depletion, and crop damage by wild animals also impacted adoption rates. Mitigation measures are underway and detailed in later sections.

2. Progress Review

Output 1: National and Regional Climate Adaptation Platform(s) established with Institutions, organizations and think-tanks working on issues related to NRM, gender and agriculture, linked with IIT-D as partners to collaborate.

Under Output 1, significant progress was achieved in establishing both national and regional Climate Adaptation Platforms and strengthening the technical ecosystem for climate-informed decision-making. IIT Delhi was formally engaged as the National Technical Agency and has initiated the Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA), creating a robust scientific basis for planning, targeting, and implementing climate adaptation measures. To drive field-level action, five regional CSOs - one in each project district, were mobilized to roll out climate-resilient agriculture practices with community groups, ensuring strong alignment between scientific analysis and local adaptation needs.

The national Climate Adaptation Platform, led by IIT Delhi, was activated with its inaugural convening in August 2025, marking a key step towards building a technical ecosystem for climate-informed decision-making . Complementing this, district-level committees were operationalized in Odisha and Madhya Pradesh, enabling coordinated implementation and facilitating convergence across departments at the regional level.

Output 2: Gender responsive Climate Resilient Agriculture and climate adaptive NRM practices (e.g. for water) demonstrated and linked to resilient livelihoods

Adoption of CRA practices increased significantly, with 200 farmers in Uttarakhand shifting to climate-resilient seed varieties of maize, millets, and soybean, supported through horticulture diversification and agroforestry inputs that enhanced both productivity prospects and ecological resilience. Madhya Pradesh saw 677 farmers adopt organic, natural, and drought-resilient practices through Field Level Demonstrations (FLDs), Participatory Varietal Selection Plots (PVSPs), and integration under Responsible Cropping Initiative (RCI) and Integrated control systems, marking strong early momentum in regenerative and sustainable agriculture. Odisha achieved the largest outreach, with 1,370 farmers (1,070 women) trained on CRA practices and 200 farmers adopting climate-resilient paddy across 80 acres, complemented by 355 farmers participating in organic demonstrations. In Bihar, resilient cultivation practices expanded through

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

short-duration paddy adopted by 422 farmers, NPM (non-pesticide management) by 93 farmers, and resilient maize hybrids by 25 farmers, along with diversified vegetable, black gram, and machan kheti models covering 19.5 hectares. Across states, women's participation was notably high, especially in Odisha and Bihar, reflecting strong progress in embedding gender-responsive approaches within resilient agriculture.

While quantitative productivity measurements are still emerging—as the project is in its first cultivation season—several interventions have established a strong foundation for future productivity gains. In Uttarakhand, the distribution of high-yielding, climate-tolerant seeds, improved soil health through biochar application, horticulture diversification, and agro-silvi-horti plantations across 15 hectares are expected to increase productivity and strengthen climate resilience over time. In Madhya Pradesh, 39 water-harvesting and irrigation structures—including farm ponds, dohas, stop-dam renovations, and dugwells—have already brought 119 acres under assured irrigation, positioning farmers for higher productivity in the upcoming seasons. In Odisha, climate-resilient paddy cultivated across 80 acres, supported by soil health cards and nutrient management demonstrations, is expected to enhance yields while reducing dependence on chemical inputs. Bihar's transition to short-duration and stress-tolerant crops, supported through organic inputs (Sona Khad and Sona Taral), diversified vegetable models, and strengthened livestock services, is similarly expected to stabilize and improve household-level agricultural output.

Digital solutions further strengthened climate-risk-informed, gender-responsive planning. In Odisha, 150 women farmers were digitally onboarded onto the Krushak Odisha Portal to improve access to advisories and schemes, while GIS-based planning and HRVA assessments informed climate-smart village development. In Madhya Pradesh, 57 lead farmers were linked to KVK agro-advisories via WhatsApp for real-time climate and crop information. (No digital interventions were reported for Uttarakhand and Bihar during this period.)

. Output 3: Gender mainstreamed knowledge management, documentation and best practices shared with national and international stakeholders

An expert agency will be onboarded in 2026 to document best practices, impact stories, and lessons from the field, providing actionable insights for replication and scaling. A draft Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) methodology has been developed to guide systematic, gender-responsive documentation across states. The development of gender-responsive policy briefs and the interactive web-based knowledge-sharing platform is planned for 2026, with preparatory actions ensuring these tools can be deployed effectively to inform policy and practice.

Output 4: Strengthened capacities at National (Niti Aayog) and at sub-national level (State Climate Change Centres) on planning for Climate Change Adaptation Financing

UNDP developed and finalized the Concept Note for the Adaptation Forum—detailing its framework, governance structure, and initial two-year workplan—in close consultation with NITI

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

Aayog and FCDO. Building on this, the Knowledge Centre was operationalized through the onboarding of a dedicated climate-modelling expert to strengthen analytical capacities and support evidence-based adaptation planning, with an economic modelling expert to be deployed next to further enhance national-level capability.

At the sub-national level, capacities for adaptation financing advanced through the finalization of the Knowledge Centre and Adaptation Forum action plan, informed by multiple rounds of consultations with NITI Aayog, MoEFCC, and development partners including GIZ, ADB, FCDO, the World Bank Group, and IIT-Delhi. An expert organization was onboarded to conduct adaptation financing gap assessments across states and to design gender-sensitive tools, frameworks, and training modules.

a) Indicator and Expenditure Reporting

Output statement	Indicator	Baseline Value	End of the project target	Actuals achieved against target for the indicator[2]	Evidence[3]	Budget as per AWP (USD)	Actual Expenditure (USD)	Remarks (if any)
Output 1: National and Regional Climate Adaptation Platform(s) established with Institutions,	***Indicator 1.1:*** Number of national technical agencies and regional Civil Society	*0*	*5*	*6*	Evidence includes the signed Letter of Agreement (LoA) with IIT Delhi	*155,200*	*143,789*	Activity is ongoing, with IIT Delhi conducting the HRVA and regional CSOs

[2] Please report cumulative actuals.

[3] 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.

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

organizations and think-tanks working on issues related to NRM, gender and agriculture, linked with IIT-D as partners to collaborate.	Organizations engaged				and Project Orders (POs) issued to five civil society partner organizations.			implementing CRA interventions on the ground.
	Indicator 1.2: No. of national and regional Climate Adaptation Platform(s) established with Institutions, organizations and think-tanks working on issues related to NRM, women's empowerment and agriculture	*0*	*5*	*National – 1, Regional – 0*	Agenda of the inception meeting and participant list			Partially achieved: IIT-D has held the first national platform convening, state advisory platforms are under formation in all four states.
Output 2: Gender responsive Climate Resilient Agriculture and climate adaptive NRM practices (e.g. for water) demonstrated and linked to resilient livelihoods	***Indicator 2.1*** Number of farmers adopted climate resilient agriculture practices (sex disaggregated)	*0*	*800*	**Farmers Trained under CRA Practices:** **Total** – 2695 **Women** – 2006 **Men** – 689	Training attendance records and an Excel database tracking farmers' adoption of CRA	*227,500*	*526,460*	Adoption includes practices such as drought-tolerant seed varieties, soil-moisture management, organic/natural

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

				Number of farmers who adopted the training content: **1500** Women – 1284 Men – 216	practices by crop type			farming, and CRA techniques promoted through FPOs, SHGs, and field demonstrations
	Indicator 2.2 Increase in agricultural productivity in the project GPs	*0*	*20%*	*0%*	-			Productivity data cannot be reported yet, as the project is currently in its first season of cultivation.
	Indicator 2.3 Number of digital solutions for gender responsive climate risk informed planning demonstrated	*0*	*2*	*0*	-			This activity is scheduled for implementation in 2026 during which the project will develop specific CRA use cases leveraging the DiCRA platform.
Output 3:	***Indicator 3.1*** Number	*0*	*25*	*0*	-	53,800	29,760	The activity is

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

Gender mainstreamed knowledge management, documentation and best practices shared with national and international stakeholders	of best practices and impact stories documented							underway. An expert agency will be onboarded for documentation, and a draft SBC methodology has already been developed to guide the identification and capture of best practices and impact stories.
	Indicator 3.2 Number of gender responsive policy briefs developed to inform policy/programmes	*0*	*4*	*0*	-			This activity is scheduled for implementation in 2026.
	Indicator 3.3 Number of interactive platform (web-based) developed to knowledge sharing	*0*	*1*	*0*	-			This activity is scheduled for implementation in 2026.
Output 4: Strengthened	***Indicator 4.1***	*0*	*1*	*1*		185,860	125,212	A climate-modelling

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

capacities at National (Niti Aayog) and at sub-national level (State Climate Change Centres) on planning for Climate Change Adaptation Financing	*Operationalize the Knowledge Centre and strengthen governance structures*				*Contract with KPMG who has been onboarded to conduct the study on economic impacts of climate at the state level and finance gaps has been attached. This study is being conducte c under the knowledge center.*			expert has been engaged at NITI Aayog, and the mandate for the national adaptation forum has been finalized.
	Indicator 4.2 *Develop gender sensitive training modules and conduct capacitybuilding workshops for different stakeholders*	*0*	*1*	*0*				Agency onboarded to undertake this assignment
	Indicator 4.3 *Develop gender*	*0*	*1*	*0*				Agency onboarded to

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

	mainstreamed tools and frameworks for adaptation financing and conduct adaptation gap studies at sub-national levels.							undertake this assignment
Monitoring and Evaluation Cost							*0*	
Project Management Cost including DPC, GMS, and UN Levy						*310,162*	*225,871*	
Total AWP Budget and Actual Expenditure (USD)						$932,522	*1,051,093 ..*	
Co-financing Materialized for VFs (USD)								

3. Challenges encountered, project risks and mitigation measures **The project risk register can be located at the following link:**

https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/personal/dilip_singh_undp_org/Documents/BMGF%20Project%20Main/BMGF%20QA%20SESP%20RiskReg/BMGF-Project%20Risk%20Register%20Offline%20Template-03Dec24.docx?d=w2ba1470f707a49659c549e2ec7c91843&csf=1&web=1&e=s29lfi

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

1) Behavioural and Adoption-Related Risks (Recurrent/Persistent)

Risk: Farmers across states continued to demonstrate **low willingness to adopt climate-resilient or organic practices**, driven by longstanding dependence on chemical inputs, a yield-focused mindset, and limited exposure to regenerative techniques. Community reluctance toward new livelihoods (e.g., sericulture, bio-fertilizer production, integrated farming) also persisted.

Mitigation Measures:

- **Demonstration-based awareness and handholding:** Set up demo plots and conduct exposure visits to show tangible benefits of climate-resilient and organic practices, supported by continuous extension guidance.
- **Strengthening local champions:** Identify and train early adopters especially women and progressive farmers to act as community champions who promote and normalize the new practices.
- Behaviour change through targeted training, capacity-building, and continuous handholding support to build awareness and confidence in adopting new practices

2) Gender-Barriers and Social Norms (Persistent)

Risk: Women's participation remained constrained due to **limited land ownership**, deep-rooted gender norms, and unequal division of labour. These factors restricted women's access to schemes, decision-making spaces, and mechanized agricultural roles. In several locations, **crop loss due to wild animals** reduced women's motivation to invest in climate-resilient crops.

Mitigation Measures:

- Engagement with SHGs, Village Organizations, and FPOs will be strengthened to create gender-specific entry points.
- Women-led enterprises such as backyard poultry, goatery, vermicompost, and kitchen gardens will be promoted to enhance livelihoods and agency.
- Group-based entitlements or joint landholding documentation will be facilitated where feasible to increase women's access to agricultural resources and schemes.

3) Operational and Implementation Risks (Recurrent)

Risk: Delays in **government fund disbursement**, especially in Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh, slowed field activities. **Seed supply bottlenecks** also emerged due to delayed allocation from line departments despite advance requests.

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

Mitigation Measures:

- Regular quarterly meetings will be held with state departments to align budget cycles and seed distribution schedules in advance, ensuring timely availability of funds and inputs.
- Parallel arrangements with certified seed suppliers will be maintained to prevent delays in field activities.
- Delays will be documented and tracked in the project risk register, with follow-up conducted through District Convergence Committees.

- **Convergence-Related Risks (New / Emerging)**

Risk: In some states, **district-level convergence committees have not been formally activated**, limiting access to co-financing, technical support, and integration with other schemes. This risk emerged prominently in Odisha and MP.

Mitigation Measures:

- District administrations will be proactively engaged, and formal reminders will be issued to ensure activation of convergence committees.
- Coordination with block officials and PRIs will be maintained to prevent disruption of ongoing activities and ensure continuity of project implementation.
-

4) Participation and Training-Related Risks (Recurrent)

Risk: Attendance in training sessions remained inconsistent due to competing livelihood priorities, seasonal farming workload, and low male participation—particularly in Uttarkashi (Uttarakhand) and Mandla (MP).

Mitigation Measures:

- Training schedules will be adjusted to align with local agricultural calendars, and short-format, modular trainings will be offered to improve participation.
- Local resource persons and farmer facilitators will be engaged to ensure continuity and sustained engagement in project activities.

- **Climate and Resource-Related Risks (New in Bihar)**

Risk: Erratic rainfall, soil salinity, and **over-extraction of groundwater (68%)** pose emerging threats to productivity and continuity of interventions. Seasonal migration in Bihar further disrupted adoption of climate-resilient practices.

Mitigation Measures:

- Water-efficient practices, including mulching, ridge–furrow systems, micro-irrigation, and agroforestry, will be expanded to enhance climate resilience and sustain productivity.

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

- Local livelihood models, such as backyard poultry (BYP), goatery, and vegetable clusters, will be strengthened to reduce migration pressures and improve household-level resilience.

The risk register will be revised in Q1 2026 to reflect emerging risks and updated mitigation measures.

2. Social and Environmental Standards (SES) Reporting (Applicable for moderate, substantial, and high risk projects)

- *Describe the SES risks (existing and new) identified for the project via the SESP.*
- *Has the SESP been updated during the reporting period? If yes, provide a brief description of new risks added and proposed mitigation measures.*
- *Provide an update on the SES risk assessment and management plans recommended as per the SESP.*
- *Provide an update on the Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) under the project*
- *Has any issue been reported under the project during the reporting period through GRM or any other reporting mechanism? Provide status update.*

The project is categorized as low risk.

3. Communications and Visibility

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.

Website
https://www.cheaindia.org/csv-bgf-undp.php

Uttarakhand

LinkedIn
https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7341439679948275714
https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7359111468811739136

Instagram
https://www.instagram.com/atindiaofficial/p/DLFGbLoRe2a/

https://www.instagram.com/reel/DNC0ZYigtrw/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

Odisha

https://x.com/humarabachpan/status/1900164458581766229

https://www.linkedin.com/in/humara-bachpan-trust?utm_source=share&utm_campaign=share_via&utm_content=profile&utm_medium=android_app

Bihar

https://www.facebook.com/p/Sarva-Seva-Samity-Sanstha-4S-100068092789506/

4. Partnerships

Provide details of new partnerships (financial/non-financial) realized during the reporting period.

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

Uttarakhand: Partnerships with state departments and technical institutions enabled both resource mobilization and field-level support. GB Pant University supplied a biochar machine (approx. ₹9,500), and convergence with the Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Watershed Management, Disaster Management Departments and KVK contributed a combined **₹5.07 lakh** in technical inputs, demonstrations, and training support for CRA and diversified livelihoods.

Odisha: Robust partnerships with state agencies and market-linked institutions strengthened seed access, value chains, and women's livelihoods. OSSC supplied **460 kg foundation paddy seed** under a buy-back guarantee, Sri Anna Abhijan promoted millet cultivation through subsidized seeds and procurement assurance, and Gramin Product Marketing supported **100 women farmers** with vermicompost units and buy-back linkages. KVK provided technical support for nutri gardens, and discussions with OLM are underway for SHG revolving fund support. These collaborations collectively mobilized **₹46.25 lakh** in technical and financial resources.

Bihar: In Bihar, line departments and community institutions played a central role in scaling CRA. The Agriculture Department contributed **₹1 lakh** for seeds and inputs, and the Animal Husbandry Department facilitated vaccination drives and mobile veterinary services. PRI involvement ensured local governance alignment. JEEViKA SHGs, VOs, and CRPs mobilized women farmers and supported adoption of climate-smart practices. Technical partners including KVKs, Digital Green, AICRP teams, CPRI, and FPOs provided regenerative agriculture trainings, multimedia extension tools, zero-tillage demonstrations, crop advisories, and market linkages.

Madhya Pradesh: In Madhya Pradesh, the project achieved strong convergence and partnership outcomes across technical, institutional, and policy fronts. Convergence with MGNREGA, Agriculture, Horticulture, and KVK enabled the development of **39 water and soil conservation structures**, bringing **119 acres** under irrigation. MGNREGA also supported **11 livestock shed applications**, reflecting deeper alignment with local livelihood priorities. Technical partnerships with KVKs strengthened agro-advisory access, with **57 lead farmers** linked to KVK experts for climate and crop-specific guidance.

Institutional strengthening advanced through active engagement with **two FPOs**, including procurement of **35 MT of quality paddy**, improving market access and value realization for farmers. Climate Smart Village (CSV) plans were integrated into GPDPs, and a state-level CSV roadmap was prepared and submitted, establishing a pathway for policy adoption and scale-up.

5. Lessons Learned and Way Forward

Document any lessons that will be applied to address challenges or improve the implementation pace. Outline any good practices, as applicable. Based on the above, mention key issues which need to be addressed/prioritized for next reporting period

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

Lessons Learned

- Continuous, hands-on engagement through demonstrations and peer learning builds trust more effectively than one-off trainings.
- Timely delivery of inputs is critical; delays during Kharif pushed farmers back toward conventional methods.
- Active involvement of PRIs, SHGs, and village committees strengthens transparency, coordination, and uptake.
- Women consistently emerge as early adopters; gender-responsive approaches significantly improve participation.
- Convergence with government schemes amplifies results but requires persistent follow-up.
- Blending traditional knowledge with scientific advisories increases acceptance and relevance.

Way Forward

- Scale the Climate-Smart Village model integrating crop diversification, soil health restoration, micro-irrigation, natural farming, and agroforestry.
- Strengthen women's leadership and expand women-led livelihood models such as goatry, mushrooms, and bio-inputs.
- Improve planning to ensure timely input supply in alignment with agricultural calendars.
- Use HRVA findings and research partnerships to drive more targeted, science-based interventions.
- Prioritize groundwater recharge, water-efficient irrigation, and soil moisture management.
- Continue capacity-building for PRIs, VDCs, FPOs, and SHGs to sustain local ownership and long-term adoption.

Key Priorities for the Next Reporting Period: Ensuring timely input supply, deepening convergence with line departments, addressing gender and migration barriers, expanding women-led enterprises, operationalizing state advisory platforms, improving water management, updating the risk register and SESP for the project, and advancing data-driven planning using DiCRA and HRVA outputs.

6. Annexures

*Provide **CO SharePoint/public website links** to the sources of evidence.*

Indicators	***Evidences***

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

Indicator 1.1: Number of national technical agencies and regional Civil Society Org anizations engaged	• 26-Feb-2027 SARVA SEVA SAMITY SANSTHA 26-Feb-2027.pdf • 31-Dec-2026 CE HUMARA BACHPAN TRUSTPO_.pdf • Action For Social Advancement 2-April-2027.pdf • Final_Signed_LOA_UNDP-IIT-Delhi.pdf •
Indicator 1.2: No. of national and regional Climate Adaptation Platform(s) established with Institutions, organizations and think-tanks working on issues related to NRM, women's empowerment and agriculture	• Agenda for Agriculture Sector workshop 25 Jan 25 (1).docx
Indicator 2.1: Number of farmers adopted climate resilient agriculture practices (sex disaggregated)	• Evidence Summary (2695 beneficiaries-80% women).docx Bihar • Bihar (366)- Climate resilient agri.pdf • Beneficiaries Covarage by intervention_undp project_minapur.xlsx Madhya Pradesh • Madhya Pradesh (526)- Climate resilient Agri.pdf • RCI and Organic Farmer List UNDP Mandla.xlsx • Odisha • Odisha (1340)- climate resilient agri.pdf Uttarakhand • Uttarakhand (463)- climate resilient agri.pdf •
Indicator 4.1: *Operationalize the Knowledge Centre and strengthen governance structures*	• Ananya S Rao-IC-Niti Aayog.pdf •
Indicator 4.2: *Develop gender sensitive training modules and conduct capacity building workshops for different stakeholders*	• PO_KPMG_AdaptationFinance_2025-26.pdf •

Docusign Envelope ID: DD08C203-5A21-46E8-8201-F732BB263CEA

Indicator 4.3: *Develop gender mainstreamed tools and frameworks for adaptation financing and conduct adaptation gap studies at sub-nation*	• PO_KPMG_AdaptationFinance_2025-26.pdf

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