

Project Document

FINAL APPROVED VERSION

Cover page

Country	India
Project ID	IN 2/18/05
Project short title	CRISP
Project full title	Climate Resilient Seed Systems Project (CRISP)
Project partner(s)	ASSEFA, Bittibhumi, DRCSC, Nirman, Sahaja Samrudha
Duration, Start date	3 Years (August 1, 2019)
End date	31 st July, 2022
Global impact	1) Organizational capacities of civil society organizations strengthened to deliver their respective mandates more effectively. Improved sustainable rural livelihoods of SWISSAID beneficiaries.
Country outcome(s):	1) Vulnerability of small farmers communities to climatic and social shocks/stresses is reduced and their livelihoods is strengthened in select project geographies.

Project Costs	INR	CHF	Rate
Total Resources Required (project)	47'034'900	671'927	70.00
Project Development Budget	4'443'980	67'333	66.00
Total PROJECT COSTS	51'478'880	739'260	69.64
Local Contribution	31'542'000	450600	70.00

Project Funding	INR	CHF	Rate
Third Party Contribution	0	0	
Total amount PROJECT approved by SWISSAID	51'478'880	739'260	69.64
Project development	4'443'980	67'333	
Project	47'034'900	671'927	70.00

	Approved by	date	INR	CHF	Rates
Development phase	PAC Switzerland	10.08.2018	4'443'980	67'333	66
Implementation phase	Local PAC	22.05.2019	47'034'900	671'927	70
	PAC Switzerland	14.08.2019			
AWP 1: 2019	PM / PAC India	22.08.2019	13'044'800	186'354	70
AWP 2: 2020	PM / PAC India	14.02.2020	16'687'770	228'600	73
AWP 3: 2021			12'895'000	184'214	70
AWP 4: 2022			4'404'900	62'927	70
Total (inc. Dev. Phase)			51'476'450	729'428	70

Project ID: 2/18/05

Planned audit(s) May 2020, May 2021, May 2022, May 2023 (The audit reports from the partner organizations will be available based on financial year – April – March for the previous year.)

Planned external evaluation Project evaluation – October 2022

Brief project description:

Climate is one of the key components influencing agricultural production in India and global warming has caused various climate related disasters thereby adversely affecting agriculture, food security, water resources, and biodiversity as a whole. Irrespective of production systems, climate related events such as droughts, cyclones, floods, hailstorms, frost, high winds and extremes of temperature contribute to farmers vulnerability and impact upon national food security. Lessons learnt during the implementation of previous strategy period provides us the insight that vulnerability of small farmers to climate change can be reduced by integrating agriculture with those livelihood strategies which are less climate sensitive as well as technologies and inputs which have higher tolerance to extremes of weather events. It includes adopting ecological agricultural practices including local seeds, integrating other income earning strategies with emphasis reviving grassroots institutions with active participation of women in leadership roles.

Outcomes (i) Vulnerability of small farmer’s community especially women to climatic and social shocks is reduced (ii) Enhanced income of small farmer families (iii) Community institutions actively promote ecological farming including local seeds, diversification of livelihood and marketing (iv) Organizational capacities of civil society organizations strengthened to deliver their respective mandates more effectively.

Strategies: (i) Local seed and ecological agriculture based cultivation (ii) Promotion of Income Generation Activities (IGA) (iii) Promoting women in leadership positions in CBOs (iv) Enhancing the capacity of partner organizations.

Core activities: CA 1.1 - Capacity building of project staff, cadres and farmers on local seed production, ecological agricultural practices, kitchen gardening and nutrition education CA 1.2 - Input support for promotion of local seed / mixed farming / Integrated farming system/ traditional paddy cultivation. CA 1.3 - Establishment of Community Seed Banks. CA 2.1 - Capacity building of project staff and farmers on group-based enterprise, collective marketing, establishment of new market/haat/retail, different income generation activities. CA 2.2 - Input support for farmers for income generation activities CA 2.3 - Market development/ market linkage CA 3.1 - Capacity building on staff and CBO members on institution building process, objectives, governance, role and responsibilities, record keeping, gender in institutions and maturity index. CA 4.1 - Capacity building of CSOs on Organizational development, Human resources development, systematic development and self-assessment

Beneficiaries: This project was envisaged to work with 3000 families from 72 villages. All the beneficiaries are small and marginal farmer households living in places highly vulnerable to climate change. The overall target population consists of 22.8% Scheduled Caste (SC), 25.8% of Scheduled Tribes (ST) and 37.5% of Other Backward Castes (OBC). The major climate shocks are unseasonal rains, droughts and dry spells. The major impact being felt by the farmers in the project area is crop failure, loss of productive days and the need for repeated sowing due to patchy rainfall, leading to escalation of cost of cultivation.

Project classification:

Code SDC sector: 61

Code SWISSAID strategy: Ecological Agriculture

Approved by PAC Switzerland on: 14 August 2019