United Nations Development Programme
Project Document

Project title: Preparation of India's Second and Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2 & BTR3)		
Country: India	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC), Govt of India	**Execution Modality***:* National Implementation (NIM) with UNDP support
Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* **Country programme document for India (2023-2027):** Output:3.1: Institutional and policy frameworks developed and strengthened to address climate change, enhance green recovery, prevent environmental degradation and promote conservation and circular economy. *Indicator 3.1.1. Number of climate and gender-responsive development strategies (policies, schemes, programmes, and action plans) informed, through technical / advisory support, for achieving national priorities and global commitments under multilateral environmental agreements (global, national, subnational level) [SP IRRF: 3.1.1]* *Baseline (2022): 7* *7 Target (2027): 14* **UNSDCF (2023-2027)**: 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 *Indicator: Reduction in Emission intensity of the GDP* *Baseline: 2005 levels* *Target (2030): Reduced by 45% by 2030 below 2005 levels*		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Low	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN2 (Significant contribution to gender equality)	
Quantum Award ID: 1527436	**Quantum Project ID:** 01004414	
UNDP PIMS ID number: 10101	**GEF Project ID number:** 11982	
LPAC meeting date: 22 August 2025		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: N/A		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: N/A		
Project duration in months: 54 months		

Planned start date: 22 December 2025	**Planned completion date:** 22 June 2030
Expected date of Mid-Term Review (MTR) submission to the GEF: 22 March 2028	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation (TE) submission to the GEF:** 22 December 2030
Expected Operational Closure Date: 22 March 2031	**Expected Financial Closure Date:** 22 September 2031

Brief project description:

The Paris Agreement adopted towards strengthening the global response to combat climate change and adapt to its threat has established the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) as central to its design and operation. The framework is designed to ensure transparency in reporting and the review of mitigation and adaptation actions being implemented and institutionalized by countries.

India is committed towards meeting its national commitments by complying to the Paris Agreement and is therefore obliged to submit the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). The proposed project intends to strengthen the institutional capacity of the nodal ministry and facilitate the preparation of India's second and third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2 & BTR3) towards fulfilling the reporting obligations to the UNFCCC. The project in accordance with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) of the ETF will refine and update the inventory of anthropogenic emissions and removals of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) through the use of higher tier methodologies, undertake qualitative and quantitative assessment of achievement against NDCs, assess the anticipated climate change impact in light of the latest climate models and map the progress in implementing adaptation plans and actions, and compile information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	**USD 4,867,000**
UNDP TRAC resources	-
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	-
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 4,867,000**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	**USD 800,000**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 5,667,000**

SIGNATURES:

Signature: Dr Sharath Kumar Pallerla National Project Director Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt of India	Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority (शरथ कुमार पल्लेरला) (SHARATH KUMAR PALLERLA) वैज्ञानिक 'जी'/Scientist 'G' पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय Min.of Environment, Forest and Climate Change भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली Govt. of India, New Delhi	**Date/Month/Year:** 26/12/25
Signature: Dr Angela Lusigi Resident Representative UNDP India	**Agreed by UNDP** Angela Lusigi, PhD Resident Representative UNDP, India	**Date/Month/Year:** 23 Dec 2025

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List of Acronyms:

BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
BPPS NCE	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, Nature, Climate and Energy
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
CBIT-GSP	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DEA	Department of Economic Affairs
DOA	Delegation of Authority
DST	Department of Science and Technology
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FSI	Forest Survey of India
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GoI	Government of India
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LOA	Letter of Agreement
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MoC	Ministry of Coal
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
MoP	Ministry of Power
MoPNG	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MPG	Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MSP	Medium Sized Project
NAPCC	National Action Plan for Climate Change
NC	National Communication
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NITI Aayog	National Institution for Transforming India
PA	Paris Agreement
PIF	Project Identification Form

PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/ Quality Control
SAPCC	State Action Plan for Climate Change
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (UNDP)
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TTE	Team of Technical Experts
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

India, as a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA), has demonstrated a strong commitment to climate transparency through National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs). India ratified the UNFCCC in 1993, Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and the Paris Agreement in 2016. As Party to the Convention, India has the obligation to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) regarding the implementation of policies and measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention.

So far, India has prepared and submitted 3 NCs: the Initial National Communication (NC1) in 2004; the Second National Communication (NC2) in 2012; the Third National Communication (NC3) in Year and 2023 as mandated by articles 4 and 12 of the Convention.

India has also prepared and submitted 4 BURs: First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) in 2016; the Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) in 2018; the Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) in 2021 and the Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) in 2024. The First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) is under preparation, with the draft expected to be finalized by the end of Quarter 3 and submission planned for early October 2025. The preparation of the Fourth National Communication is also ongoing.

The preparation process of NC, BUR, BTR reports has led to the following achievements:

- **Data Collection and Reporting:** Through the preparation of NCs and BURs, India has significantly improved its systems for collecting, managing, and reporting data related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, climate impacts, and mitigation measures. The periodic preparation of NCs and BURs has led to advancements in emission estimation methodologies.
- **Institutional Strengthening:** The process of compiling these reports has led to the establishment and strengthening of institutional frameworks across different ministries and departments for climate action. The coordination between multiple ministries, research institutions, and sectoral agencies has been enhanced, ensuring comprehensive and transparent climate reporting.
- **Policy Development:** Insights gained from the preparation of NCs and BURs have contributed to the development of more targeted and informed climate policies, such as India's Long Term Strategy for Low Emissions Development (LT-LEDS), formulation and updating of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and informed the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and related state action plans. The adaptation components of NCs have improved the understanding of climate risks across key sectors such as agriculture, water resources, and health and contributed to climate adaptation strategies in national and sub-national development plans.
- **Identification of Gaps and Opportunities:** The reporting process has helped identify gaps in climate data, allowing the government to focus efforts on areas needing improvement.
- **Improved Access to Climate Finance:** The preparation of BURs, which includes information on needs and support received, has facilitated India's access to international climate finance from multilateral and bilateral sources, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). India's experience with BURs has laid a strong foundation for the transition to BTRs under the PA's ETF.

India submitted its initial NDC in Oct 2015 and updated its NDC to NDC 2.0 in 2022, setting ambitious targets aligned with the Paris Agreement. The NDC revision reflects India's growing commitment to global climate leadership and to climate action under the PA, while balancing national development priorities. The key elements and aims are:

Elements:

- Updated Emissions Intensity Target: Increase the emissions intensity reduction target to 45% from 2005 levels by 2030.
- Enhanced Renewable Energy Goal: Increase non-fossil fuel power capacity to 50% by 2030.
- Net Zero Goal: India has pledged to achieve net zero emissions by 2070.

Aims:

- Climate Action Alignment: Align India's climate goals with sustainable development and poverty eradication.
- Energy Transition: Promote clean energy, especially solar, and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.
- Adaptation and Resilience: Enhance climate resilience by building adaptive capacity in vulnerable sectors and populations.
- International Cooperation: Contribute to global efforts to limit temperature rise to well below 2°C, aiming for 1.5°C.

The next anticipated revision, NDC 3.0 is likely by 2025, following the established five-year revision cycle that aligns with the Global Stocktake under the UNFCCC. Tracking NDC implementation through the BTR framework plays a critical role in this process. Strengthening Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, multi-stakeholder engagement, and innovative financing mechanisms will be crucial for achieving NDC and PA goals.

India has various policies, strategies, and legal frameworks in place to respond to climate change, on mitigation and adaptation, which are key to the successful implementation of the NDC, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), PA:

- **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC):** Launched in 2008, it forms the core strategy for India's climate response through eight national missions:
  - National Solar Mission (NSM) – Promotes large-scale deployment of solar energy
  - National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) – Focuses on industrial energy efficiency
  - National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH) – Enhances urban resilience
  - National Water Mission (NWM) – Improves water use efficiency
  - National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) – Protects fragile mountain environments
  - National Mission for Green India (GIM) – Increases afforestation efforts
  - National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) – Enhances climate resilience in agriculture
  - National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC) – Strengthens climate research
- **State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs):** Each state has developed SAPCCs, tailored to regional vulnerabilities and sectoral challenges, ensuring decentralized climate action
- **National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC):** Provides funding support to climate adaptation projects in vulnerable sectors and regions
- **Legal Frameworks Supporting Climate Action**
  - Energy and Emissions Regulations
    - Energy Conservation Act (2001): Establishes energy efficiency standards and the Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT) scheme.
    - Electricity Act (2003): Encourages renewable energy generation and grid integration.
    - Renewable Energy Law (Proposed): To provide legal backing for India's renewable energy transition.
  - Environmental and Forestry Laws
    - Environment Protection Act (1986): Framework for environmental regulations, including air and water pollution
    - Forest Conservation Act (1980): Regulates deforestation and promotes afforestation.
    - Wildlife Protection Act (1972): Protects biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- **Carbon Market and Sustainable Finance**
  - Carbon Market Mechanism (2023): Establishes a domestic carbon trading scheme.
  - Sovereign Green Bonds (2022): Mobilizes finance for clean energy and climate resilience projects.
  - Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Guidelines on Climate Risk (2023): Encourages financial institutions to integrate climate risks into investment decisions.

In addition to the above, Sector-specific climate initiatives in India focus on renewable energy, climate-resilient agriculture, and disaster risk reduction. Key initiatives include the National Electricity Plan (2023-27) targeting 500 GW renewable capacity, Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME) Scheme for EV adoption, and the National Green Hydrogen Mission (2021) for green hydrogen. Agriculture and water management initiatives like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and the National Agroforestry Policy (2014) promote sustainability. Disaster resilience is strengthened through the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP, 2016).

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC, BUR and BTR work as well as recommendations resulting from the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process for BUR-4, and the Technical Expert Review (TER) and Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP) for BTR1.

In the Technical Analysis Summary Report (TASR) for BUR3[1], the Team of Technical Experts (TTE) noted the improvements in information on notation keys, uncertainty assessment, nitrogen inputs to managed soils, progress indicators for each of the eight NAPCC missions and annual estimates of GHG emission reductions for 2015–2016 for major policies and programmes reported in the Party's third BUR, demonstrating that it has taken into consideration the areas for enhancing the transparency of the extent of the information reported, as noted by the previous TTE in the summary report on the technical analysis of the Party's second BUR and commended the Party for enhancing the transparency of its reporting (TASR.3/India).

In consultation with India, the TTE identified the following needs for capacity-building:

(a) Enhancing capacity to estimate and report carbon dioxide (CO), Nitric oxide (NO_X) and Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) emissions
(b) Enhancing the technical capacity to calculate consistent time series, especially for the LULUCF sector
(c) Estimating and reporting hydrofluorocarbon (HFC), perfluorinated compound (PFC) and Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6) emissions from, for example, air conditioning and refrigeration and the electronics industry and electrical equipment
(d) Enhancing capacity to develop mitigation actions in the waste sector and assessing and quantifying their impacts
(e) Establishing a long-term institutional and operational system for periodic, continuous and enhanced GHG emission estimation for national reporting under UNFCCC reporting requirements.

Additionally, the following needs for capacity-building identified in its second BUR that remain unfulfilled, but are still relevant:

a) GHG inventories: enhancing use of the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines to facilitate use of new methodologies and collection of more detailed data for the energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors
b) Mitigation actions: enhancing capacity for data collection to estimate the coverage and results achieved related to the co-benefits of mitigation actions in the agriculture sector
c) Adaptation actions: enhancing the capacity to minimize loss and damage due to weather-related disasters through weather and climate forecasting and services and energy management systems.

This project aims to address the above capacity building needs.

Article 13 of the PA establishes an ETF for action and support designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort.

The CMA decided that Parties shall submit their BTR1 and National Inventory Report (NIR), if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the adopted modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and that LDCs and SIDS may submit this information at their discretion. The Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) were adopted in the Katowice Climate Package through decision 18/CMA.1 sets the rules for the

[1] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2021_IND_0.pdf

implementation of the ETF under the PA. At the COP26, the "PA rulebook"/MPGs were finalized. This set of rules lays out how countries are held accountable for delivering on their climate action promises and self-set targets under their NDCs and enable the operationalization of the ETF. (Decision 5/CMA.3: Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.)

III. STRATEGY

According to the Theory of Change (ToC) depicted in Figure 1, the expected impact of the project is the compliance of India with its commitments to submit its BTR2 and BTR3 for the fulfilment of the obligations under the UNFCCC and the PA. These reports are considered important instruments for the generation of useful and updated information that can be used for the formulation of national policies and strategies on climate change. The project challenge is in line with Outcome 3 of the UNDP Country Program Document (Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk). In particular, the project will contribute to the Output 3.1 from the Country Program Document (Institutional and policy frameworks developed and strengthened to address climate change, enhance green recovery, prevent environmental degradation and promote conservation and circular economy) since it will help India to be more efficient in the definition, development and implementation of different policies and measures, through updated and more accurate information, and monitoring and evaluation of the instruments that the country uses to face climate change.

India has successfully submitted its First, Second and Third NCs and First, Second, Third and Fourth BURs. BTR1 is under preparation, with the draft expected to be finalized by the end of Quarter 3 and submission planned for early October 2025. The preparation of the Fourth National Communication is also ongoing. This project aims to leverage the institutional and analytical capacities developed under the ongoing transparency initiatives, supported by GEF, to prepare India's BTR2 and BTR3. Given India's vast geographical expanse and the complexity of its socio-economic and natural systems, there remains a critical need to enhance stakeholder engagement, strengthen institutional capacities, and build technical and infrastructural capabilities to support the BTR preparation process effectively.

A well-implemented ETF will be instrumental in aligning India's climate commitments with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. Grounded in the principles of equity, climate justice, and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), the transparency mechanism will foster shared understanding by clarifying the data underpinning India's NDCs. This will help mobilize domestic support for stronger climate action, highlight opportunities for further enhancements in mitigation and adaptation, and guide future policy directions.

By systematically tracking and reporting on the progress and challenges in implementing India's NDCs, the project will provide India with critical insights to refine its climate ambition in subsequent NDC cycles. It will also help identify new priority areas for action while ensuring that adaptation gaps are progressively addressed. Additionally, the outputs from India's reporting and review under the ETF will serve as key inputs to the Global Stocktake (GST), reinforcing international climate accountability and action.

Key Outcomes of the Project:

- **GHG Inventory Development:** The project will refine and update India's national inventory of anthropogenic emissions and removals by sources and sinks in line with the 2006 IPCC guidelines and subsequent updates. The initiative will focus on sectors and gases with significant emission shares or high uncertainty levels, ensuring improved data accuracy and methodological robustness.
- **Tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDC:** This component will develop methodologies and frameworks to assess India's progress in implementing and achieving its NDCs. By comparing current or projected emissions with reference scenarios, the project will enhance understanding of India's climate targets, scope, and coverage, using both quantitative and qualitative indicators.
- **Assessment of Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation:** The project will strengthen India's capacity to assess climate risks and adaptation needs under Article 7 of PA. It will enhance national reporting on climate change impacts, vulnerability assessments, and adaptation measures, including progress on implementing adaptation plans at national and state levels. Additionally, it will support evidence-based decision-making to close adaptation gaps, particularly in sectors and regions most vulnerable to climate change.
- **Support Needed vs. Received:** The project will document financial, technological, and capacity-building support required and received to implement India's climate actions. It will also establish indicators to

systematically track progress on climate finance and technology transfer, ensuring greater transparency and accountability.

- **Preparation and Submission of BTR2 and BTR3:** BTR2 and BTR3 would be developed and subjected to multi-stakeholder consultations, including research organizations and government ministries. Feedback from expert reviews will be incorporated before seeking government approval for the final submission of the reports to the UNFCCC.

Significance of the Project

The preparation of India's BTR2 and BTR3 will foster coordination and collaboration among research institutions and government agencies, strengthening institutional frameworks for climate governance. It will support knowledge-sharing at national and global levels, reinforcing India's commitment to the Paris Agreement and the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

By improving India's MRV system, the project will enhance the credibility of climate data, support informed policymaking at national and subnational levels, and ensure a systematic approach to tracking climate commitments. Ultimately, this initiative will bolster transparency, build trust among Parties, and drive more effective climate action through data-driven insights and enhanced institutional capacity.

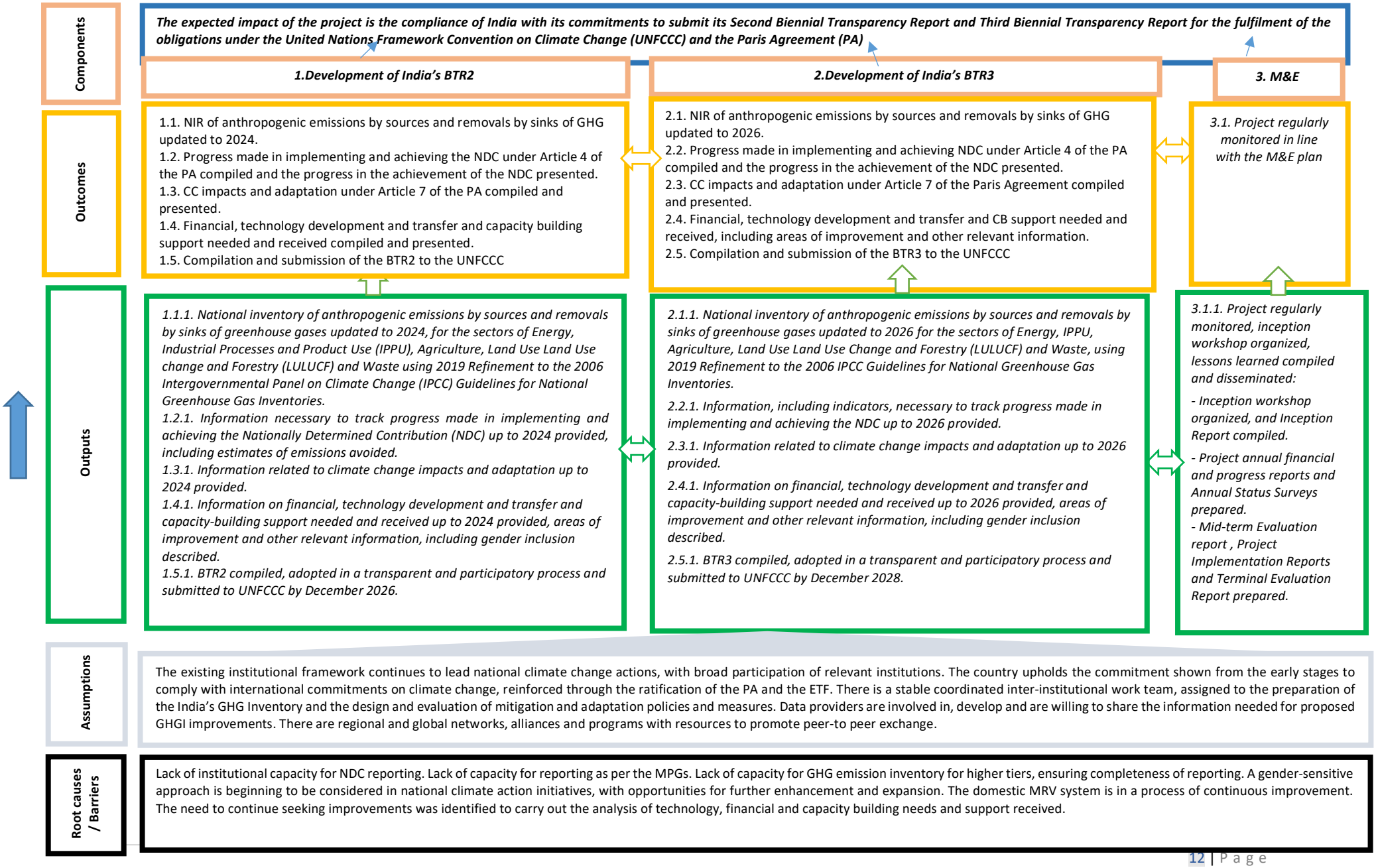
Contribution to UNDP CPD Outcome 3

The preparation of BTR2 and BTR3 will significantly contribute to Outcome 3 of the UNDP Country Program Document (Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk) by strengthening India's institutional and analytical capacities to track climate risks, adaptation measures, and mitigation progress. By enhancing transparency in climate reporting, these reports will facilitate evidence-based decision-making, promote climate resilience strategies, and support policy frameworks that integrate risk-informed planning at national and subnational levels. The data generated through these reports will enable better resource allocation for climate action, enhance early warning systems, and improve overall preparedness against climate-induced uncertainties, thereby reinforcing India's adaptive capacity in the face of systemic climate risks.

Contribution to UNSDCF (2023-2027)

The preparation of BTR2 and BTR3 aligns with the UNSDCF (2023-2027) objective: "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." By enhancing climate reporting and transparency, the second and third BTRs will support evidence-based policymaking, facilitate the integration of climate considerations into national and sectoral planning, and promote accountability in climate action. The strengthened institutional and technical capacities fostered through this initiative will enable India to mainstream climate resilience into its governance structures, mobilize resources for sustainable development, and contribute to the effective implementation of climate mitigation and adaptation measures across various sectors

Figure 1. Theory of Change expected through the project



IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results*:*

This project is prepared in line with the GEF-8 Climate Change (CC Set-aside) Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming/Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies/Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities; and follows the below development and immediate objectives:

Project Development Objective:
"The project will strengthen technical and institutional capacity to assist India in mainstreaming climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities and to enable India to respond to international environmental obligations by strengthening and giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity development that has been initiated and sustained by the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports processes to date."

Project Immediate Objective:
"The project will enable India to prepare and submit its BTR2 and BTR3 as stand-alone reports, to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the PA in line with the MPGs for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3".
To achieve these objectives, the project expected components, outcomes and outputs are:

COMPONENT 1: DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA'S SECOND BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT (BTR2) as a stand-alone report.

Outcome 1.1: National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated up to 2024*.*

Output 1.1.1: *National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2024 for the sectors of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and Waste using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*

The BTR2 will update India's GHG inventory up to 2024, covering the Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF, and Waste sectors. Using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and higher-tier estimations for all sectors, this effort will prioritize refining estimates for key sectors and gases, given the evolving quality of estimation methodologies and data. By the project's conclusion, the updated emission inventories would provide sector-wise GHG emission data and trend analysis.

The Technical Analysis Summary Report of India's BUR 4 while commending India for its BURs, have also identified some areas of improvements related to GHG inventory particularly concerning data gaps in specific categories such as food and beverages, non-metallic minerals, and fluorinated gases from various production and consumption activities.

India will prioritize categories based on key category analysis, uncertainty analysis, and quality control/quality assurance (QC/QA) procedures, seeking to improve data accuracy in collaboration with data providers. India's reporting will align with the "shall" requirements under the MPGs, with flexibility provisions applied as necessary.

India will aim to include the latest reporting year as no more than two years prior to the submission of its national inventory report (or as three years prior to the submission of their national inventory report, according to the flexibility given in paragraph 58 of the MPGs).

India seeks to enhance its inventory reporting through the following measures:

- Implementing 2006 IPCC Guidelines methodologies across all inventory sectors.
- Identifying key emission sources and sinks using Approach 1 for level and trend assessment.
- Estimating and analyzing uncertainty for all emission and removal categories.
- Developing and reporting a comprehensive QA/QC plan.
- Reporting seven GHGs (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3) or at least CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O.
- Applying Decision 5/CMA.3 common reporting tables for electronic reporting.

Additionally, India will strive to improve the reporting, contingent on resource availability, including:

- Using surrogate data and interpolation techniques for missing emission values.
- Indicating sources and sinks excluded from reporting and explaining exclusions.
- Providing information on precursor gases (CO, NO_X, NMVOCs, SO_X).
- Reporting indirect N_2O emissions separately as a memo item.
- Clarifying the accounting of feedstocks and non-energy fuel use.

India will evaluate and report on its national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal, and procedural frameworks for ensuring sustained and timely reporting of emissions data.

- Refinement of Activity Data (AD) and Emission Factors (EF): Strengthening data collection, improving data disaggregation, and engaging with data providers.
- Improved GHG Inventory: Adoption of tier-II and III methodologies for key category sectors and establishment of a sustainable national institutional structure.
- Comprehensive Documentation: Ensuring inventory documentation aligns with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and conducting cross-checks with other data sources.
- Key Category Analysis and Uncertainty Assessment: Implementing measures to manage and reduce uncertainties in inventory data.
- Enhanced QA/QC Processes: Strengthening quality assurance and control mechanisms based on IPCC Good Practice Guidance.

All planned activities related to the National GHG Inventory are subject to India's exercise of flexibility provisions available to developing countries under the MPGs, considering capacity constraints.

The common reporting tables presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3.

Outcome 1.2 Progress made in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement compiled and the progress in the achievement of the NDC presented.

Output 1.2.1: *Information necessary, including indicators, to track progress made in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) up to 2024 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided.*

The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project aims to enhance transparency and institutional capacity at all levels of governance to track and update India's NDC goals. The project will develop tools and templates for systematic NDC tracking and conduct extensive training on projections, scenario modeling, key indicators, NDC revision, and progress measurement. Strengthened institutional capacity will directly support India's BTR2 and BTR3 project, ensuring accurate tracking of progress in achieving NDCs.

In parallel, India is implementing the Fourth National Communication and Fourth Biennial Update Report (NC4&BUR-4) project, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). This project will undertake a long-term assessment of

progress towards NDC targets as part of the preparation for the Fourth National Communication. Partial results from this assessment will contribute to the analysis conducted under the BTR2 and BTR3 project.

The initiative will enable a robust tracking system for NDC progress, comparing current and projected emissions with reference emissions. The monitoring framework will incorporate both quantitative and qualitative indicators to ensure a comprehensive understanding of NDC achievements. To further improve transparency, India will enhance its capacity to generate and continuously report NDC-related monitoring data, ensuring compliance with UNFCCC requirements.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Comprehensive NDC Description:
    - Complete and clear description of the NDCs.
    - Assessment of legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and stakeholder engagement related to the implementation and achievement of the NDC

- Reporting on Accounting approach, indicators and progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC:
    - Collecting information on India's accounting for NDCs under Article 4.
    - Accounting of qualitative and quantitative information on the implementation status of the policies.
    - Identify quantitative and/or qualitative indicators to track progress in implementing and achieving NDC.
    - Using a tabular format to report the information about the progress of implementing and achieving the NDC.

- Information related to national circumstances:
    - Analysis of national circumstances relevant for NDC implementation and associated challenges.
    - Assessment of national priorities aligned with NDC implementation and gaps.

- Detailed Reporting on Mitigation Policies and measures, actions, and plans:
    - Assessment and reporting on domestic mitigation actions, policies and measures by using common tabular formats, including any legal and institutional steps to prepare to implement commitments under Article 6 of PA, as applicable.
    - Estimation of expected and achieved GHG emission reduction from mitigation actions, policies and measures.

- GHG Emissions Projections and Impact of Mitigation Policies:
    - Reporting on projections of GHG emissions and removals.
    - Assessing the impacts of mitigation policies and measures on future trends in GHG emissions and removals and how they contribute to the achievement of NDC targets.

The common tabular formats presented in Annex II to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

Outcome 1.3 Climate Change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the PA compiled and presented

Output 1.3.1 *Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 provided.*

This outcome will involve a comprehensive assessment of anticipated climate change impacts, identifying the most vulnerable sectors and regions using the latest climate models. The findings will serve as the foundation for defining priority adaptation measures and policies. Additionally, the outcome will document India's progress in implementing

adaptation plans and actions at both the national and state levels, as well as advancements toward achieving adaptation goals outlined in its NDCs.

The assessments will build upon and integrate partial findings from the NC4&BUR-4 project, which supports the preparation of India's Fourth National Communication (4NC). This will include updated climate change projections based on advanced global and regional climate models and enhanced vulnerability profiles for key sectors, utilizing improved methodologies and indicators.

This section will provide relevant information on:

- National circumstances, institutional arrangements, and legal frameworks related to adaptation.
- Climate change impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities affecting different sectors and communities.
- Adaptation priorities, barriers, and challenges in implementing adaptation strategies.
- Policies, plans, and actions to integrate adaptation into national and sectoral development planning.
- Progress in adaptation implementation, including monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.
- Loss and damage assessments, outlining efforts to minimize and address climate-related impacts.
- Cooperation, best practices, experiences, and lessons learned in adaptation planning and implementation.
- Cross-referenced information, ensuring alignment with previous reports while focusing on recent developments.

- Expected Outputs and Key Activities: Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Vulnerable Sectors and Populations analysed across agro-climatic zones, populations groups by income strata, gender, rural or urban location, and administrative divisions.
    - Use multiple impact models to assess climate change effects across different sectors.
- Reporting on Priority Adaptation Measures and Progress toward NDC Goals at national and state level
    - Assessment of the current practices and technologies adopted in different sectors by different communities and their adequacy to cope with current climate variability Assessment of the developmental policies and programmes for their ability to address climate risks.
    - Assessment of the progress in implementing adaptation actions, programmes and measures.
    - Assessment of the barriers to adaptation to current climate risks as well as future climate change impacts - technical, institutional and financial barriers.

- Monitoring, Evaluation, and Knowledge Sharing on Adaptation
    - Assessment of domestic system and approaches in place to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions.
    - Compiling information on good practices, experiences and lessons learnt, including scientific research, pilot and demonstration projects.
    - Adaptation Indices would be created for various interventions to the extent possible.
- Information on Loss and Damage
    - Identifying sectors facing permanent loss and damage due to climate change.
    - Assessing loss and damage for one sector where climate impacts have been so severe that no amount of adaptation will help.

The climate change impacts, and adaptation chapter will follow guidance on BTR outline presented in Annex IV of Dec 5/CMA.3 and MPG requirements as per section IV of Decision 18/CMA.1

Outcome 1.4 **Financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received compiled and presented**

Output 1.4.1 *Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender inclusion described.*

India's BUR-4 has assessed access to technology transfer, financial assistance, and investment requirements for mitigation measures. The Fourth NC will further analyse constraints, gaps, and financial, technical, and capacity-building needs related to implementing activities under the Convention.

India's BTR2 will expand these assessments, providing updates on financial, technology development, and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the Paris Agreement. This will include national circumstances, institutional arrangements, and methodologies for reporting. Additionally, India will report on support related to Article 13, covering transparency-related capacity-building needs and received assistance, ensuring clarity through both text and tabular formats while avoiding double counting.

Expected Outputs and Key activities:

- Information on financial, technology transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received.
    - Assess financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed.
    - Mapping of financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support received.

- Information on technology needs assessment studies covering both mitigation and adaptation
    - Report on studies to identify and prioritize mitigation and adaptation technologies.

- Information on system and processes used to identify, estimate, monitor and report on support needed and received (including international and domestic support) for implementation of the NDC goals.
    - Assessment of the institutional arrangements in place to identify, track and report on support needed and received, including a description of the challenges and limitations.
    - Assessment of financial constraints to meet the investment cost of mitigation and adaptation options for implementation of the NDC goals.
- Information on climate finance flows, including description of programmes and projects supported by different financial mechanisms.
    - Mapping of financial flows from different sources for issues related to climate change

The final report will include information on support needed and received by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the Decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, under Articles 9–11 of PA.

Outcome 1.5 Compilation and submission of the BTR2 to the UNFCCC

Output 1.5.1 *BTR2 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026*

The BTR2 would be compiled though a transparent and participatory process, ensuring the engagement of key stakeholders, including government agencies, technical experts, and civil society representatives. This inclusive approach would strengthen the comprehensiveness of the report, aligning with the reporting requirements under the ETF. Following an exhaustive review and national validation process, BTR2 would be formally submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2026, reaffirming the India's commitment to transparency in climate action and progress towards its NDCs.

COMPONENT 2: DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA'S THIRD BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT (BTR3) as a stand-alone report

Outcome 2.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated up to 2026.

Output 2.1.1. *National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2026 for the sectors of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and Waste using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*

The BTR3 will update India's greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory up to 2026 covering the Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), and Waste sectors. Using the 2019 Refinement to 2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories and higher-tier estimations for all sectors, this effort will prioritize refining estimates for key sectors and gases, given the evolving quality of estimation methodologies and data. By the project's conclusion, the updated emission inventories would provide sector-wise GHG emission data and trend analysis.

India will evaluate and report on its national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal, and procedural frameworks for ensuring sustained and timely reporting of emissions data.

- Refinement of Activity Data (AD) and Emission Factors (EF): Strengthening data collection, improving data disaggregation, and engaging with data providers.
- Improved GHG Inventory: Adoption of tier-II and III methodologies for key category sectors and establishment of a sustainable national institutional structure.
- Comprehensive Documentation: Ensuring inventory documentation aligns with the 2019 Refinement to 2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories and conducting cross-checks with other data sources.
- Key Category Analysis and Uncertainty Assessment: Implementing measures to manage and reduce uncertainties in inventory data.
- Enhanced QA/QC Processes: Strengthening quality assurance and control mechanisms based on IPCC Good Practice Guidance.

All planned activities related to the National GHG Inventory are subject to India's exercise of flexibility provisions available to developing countries under the MPGs, considering capacity constraints.

The common reporting tables presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3.

Outcome 2.2: Progress made in implementing and achieving NDC under Article 4 of the PA compiled and the progress in the achievement of the NDC presented.

Output 2.2.1 *Information necessary, including indicators, to track progress made in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) up to 2026 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided.*

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Comprehensive NDC Description:
    - Complete and clear description of the NDCs.
    - Assessment of legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and stakeholder engagement related to the implementation and achievement of the NDC

- Reporting on Accounting approach, indicators and progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC:
    - Collecting information on India's accounting for NDCs under Article 4.
    - Accounting of qualitative and quantitative information on the implementation status of the policies.
    - Identify quantitative and/or qualitative indicators to track progress in implementing and achieving NDC.

    - Using a tabular format to report the information about the progress of implementing and achieving the NDC.
- Information related to national circumstances:
    - Analysis of national circumstances relevant for NDC implementation and associated challenges.
    - Assessment of national priorities aligned with NDC implementation and gaps.

- Detailed Reporting on Mitigation Policies and measures, actions, and plans:
    - Assessment and reporting on domestic mitigation actions, policies and measures by using common tabular formats, including any legal and institutional steps to prepare to implement commitments under Article 6 of PA, as applicable.
    - Estimation of expected and achieved GHG emission reduction from mitigation actions, policies and measures.

- GHG Emissions Projections and Impact of Mitigation Policies:
    - Reporting on projections of GHG emissions and removals.
    - Assessing the impacts of mitigation policies and measures on future trends in GHG emissions and removals and how they contribute to the achievement of NDC targets.

The common tabular formats presented in Annex II to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

Outcome 2.3: **Climate Change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement compiled and presented.**

Output 2.3.1 *Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2026 provided.*

The Adaptation Communication is not envisaged to be a component of BTR 3. However, this section of BTR3 will provide relevant information on:

- National circumstances, institutional arrangements, and legal frameworks related to adaptation.
- Climate change impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities affecting different sectors and communities.
- Adaptation priorities, barriers, and challenges in implementing adaptation strategies.
- Policies, plans, and actions to integrate adaptation into national and sectoral development planning.
- Progress in adaptation implementation, including monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.
- Loss and damage assessments, outlining efforts to minimize and address climate-related impacts.
- Cooperation, best practices, experiences, and lessons learned in adaptation planning and implementation.
- Cross-referenced information, ensuring alignment with previous reports while focusing on recent developments.

Expected Outputs and Key activities:

- Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Vulnerable Sectors and Populations analysed across agro-climatic zones, populations groups by income strata, gender, rural or urban location, and administrative divisions.
    - Use multiple impact models to assess climate change effects across different sectors.
- Reporting on Priority Adaptation Measures and Progress toward NDC Goals at national and state level
    - Assessment of the current practices and technologies adopted in different sectors by different communities and their adequacy to cope with current climate variability.
    - Assessment of the developmental policies and programmes for their ability to address climate risks.
    - Assessment of the progress in implementing adaptation actions, programmes and measures.
    - Assessment of the barriers to adaptation to current climate risks as well as future climate change impacts - technical, institutional and financial barriers.
- Monitoring, Evaluation, and Knowledge Sharing on Adaptation

- Assessment of domestic system and approaches in place to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions.
- Compiling information on good practices, experiences and lessons learnt, including scientific research, pilot and demonstration projects.
- Adaptation Indices would be created for various interventions to the extent possible.

- Information on Loss and Damage
  - Identifying sectors facing permanent loss and damage due to climate change.
  - Assessing loss and damage for one sector where climate impacts have been so severe that no amount of adaptation will help.

The climate change impacts, and adaptation chapter will follow guidance on BTR outline presented in Annex IV of Dec 5/CMA.3 and MPG requirements as per section IV of Decision 18/CMA.1

Outcome 2.4 Financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received, including areas of improvement and other relevant information

Output 2.4.1 *Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2026 provided, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender inclusion described.*

India's BTR3 will provide updates on financial, technology development, and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10, and 11 of PA. This will include national circumstances, institutional arrangements, and methodologies for reporting. Additionally, India will report on support related to Article 13, covering transparency-related capacity-building needs and received assistance, ensuring clarity through both text and tabular formats while avoiding double counting.

Expected Outputs and Key activities:

- Information on financial, technology transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received.
  - Assess financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed.
  - Mapping of financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support received.
- Information on technology needs assessment studies covering both mitigation and adaptation
  - Report on studies to identify and prioritize mitigation and adaptation technologies.
- Information on system and processes used to identify, estimate, monitor and report on support needed and received (including international and domestic support) for implementation of the NDC goals.
  - Assessment of the institutional arrangements in place to identify, track and report on support needed and received, including a description of the challenges and limitations.
  - Assessment of financial constraints to meet the investment cost of mitigation and adaptation options for implementation of the NDC goals.
- Information on climate finance flows, including description of programmes and projects supported by different financial mechanisms.
  - Mapping of financial flows from different sources for issues related to climate change

The final report will include information on support needed and received by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the Decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, under Articles 9–11 of PA.

Outcome 2.5 Compilation and submission of the BTR3 to the UNFCCC

Output 2.5.1 *BTR3 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2028*

BTR3 will be prepared through a transparent and participatory process, ensuring active involvement from key stakeholders, including government agencies, technical experts, and civil society representatives. This inclusive approach will enhance the report's comprehensiveness, aligning with the reporting requirements of the ETF. After undergoing a rigorous review and national validation process, BTR3 will be officially submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2028, reaffirming India's commitment to transparency in climate action and progress toward its NDCs.

COMPONENT 3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

Outcome 3.1 Project regularly monitored in line with the M&E plan.

Output 3.1.1. *Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated.*

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.
- Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.
- Mid-term Evaluation report, Project Implementation Reports and Terminal Evaluation Report prepared

The project monitoring and evaluation activities will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures and in line with M&E plan described under M&E Plan.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of the logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information**:** To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed per relevant policies, notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[2] and the GEF policy on public involvement[3].

Resources required to achieve the expected result: The project is designed to optimize available resources from ongoing and planned initiatives while aligning with national and international climate commitments. By adopting a coherent, integrated management approach, it aims to enhance cost-effectiveness and maximize impact in preparing India's BTR2 and BTR3 under PA. The project would involve leveraging activities and partnerships with projects carried out with the support of other technical and financial partners, with the aim of achieving greater complementarity and synergy of actions all working towards the same goals.

The project will utilize the ongoing and planned government initiatives to ensure continuity and efficiency in climate reporting and transparency efforts. Furthermore, the project would mobilize resources from national and international sources, including financial, technical, and capacity-building support, to bridge identified gaps in reporting and data management.

To strengthen India's climate transparency framework, the project will:

- Leverage partnerships with key stakeholders, including:
  - Government ministries and agencies involved in climate policy and reporting
  - Technical and financial partners such as UNFCCC, GEF, UNDP and the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP)
  - Research institutions and academia for robust methodological support
  - Private sector and civil society organizations
- Ensure coordination across projects to enhance data consistency, including financial, technology transfer, and capacity-building reporting
- Strengthen institutional arrangements by aligning with existing mechanisms such as:

[2] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[3] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

- India's NDCs implementation framework.
- Domestic MRV systems and databases
- Transparency-related activities under the ETF

Through aligning with Article 13 of PA, the project will:

- Improve data collection, estimation, and reporting methodologies for BTRs
- Facilitate capacity-building programs to enhance institutional preparedness
- Foster innovation in climate finance tracking and reporting mechanisms

Partnerships: The project will identify synergies and will be implemented in close collaboration and coordination with other ongoing initiatives and projects to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels.

Several climate change initiatives are currently being implemented by various donor agencies in partnership with national and state governments**.** Specifically, ICAT, GIZ, SDC, DFID, the EU, and UNDP are supporting efforts to address national climate change priorities. This project will complement these efforts by offering long-term support for implementation, fostering knowledge-sharing, and strengthening coordination among different donors active in the region.

To ensure cost-effectiveness, the project will coordinate with and leverage the outcomes of other GEF-funded projects, including NC4&BUR-4 and CBIT. It will utilize insights generated through these initiatives, benefiting from the administrative capacity, technical expertise, and institutional structures developed under the CBIT project to ensure effective implementation of the PA**.**

The CBIT, NC4&BUR-4, and BTR2 & BTR3 projects will be implemented in close coordination to maximize synergies, ensure consistency, and avoid duplication**.** The project will identify strategic alignments with ongoing initiatives to enhance cost-effectiveness and strengthen coherence with national and local development priorities.

Table 1. Complementary Projects (NC4&BUR-4, CBIT, BTR1 and BTR2 & BTR3)

NC4&BUR-4 PROJECT	CBIT PROJECT	BTR1 PROJECT	LINKAGES WITH BTR2 & BTR3 PROJECT
GHG INVENTORY			
Output 2.1.1: Documented inventory of GHG emissions as per 2006 IPCC guidelines for (a) Energy (b) Transport (c) Industry (d) Agriculture (e) Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry, and (f) Waste sectors, for 2021 (BUR4) and 2024/25 (4NC). **Output 2.1.2:** Completed National Activity Data, and development and refinement of country specific Emission Factors and information for key category sectors. **Output 2.1.3:** Documented national and other methodologies	**Output 2.1:** Ability to report GHG emission inventories as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 guidelines (or latest applicable) The following CBIT outputs will assess the gaps of the GHG inventory elaborated under the TNC, 4NC and BUR4 and BTR1 projects in order to elaborate and refine the adapted tools and templates for the National Institutional Coordination System (NICS) as well as a tailored training plan and programme to fill the gaps:	**Output 1.1.1:** Completed national Activity Data (AD), and development and refinement of country specific Emission Factors (EF) and information for key source categories. **Output 1.1.2:** Improvement of GHG inventory through the use of tier-II and III methodologies for key category sectors and streamlined national institutional structure for long term and sustainable National GHG inventory. **Output 1.1.3:** Documented inventory of GHG emissions as per 2006 IPCC guidelines or subsequent refinement**,** as may be applicable.	The BTR2 & BTR3 project will refine and update the inventory of anthropogenic emissions and removals of GHG prepared within the BTR1 and prioritize efforts on meeting the "shall" type requirements of the MPGs subject to exercising flexibility options wherever provided and needed in light of the capacities with respect the said provisions. Justification of flexibility options adopted will be a new feature to add in the BTR compared to the inventory chapter of the 4BUR. GHG inventory improvement is a continuous process, and the BTR2&BTR3 project will build on the results of the CBIT project and BTR1 Project to further improve

NC4&BUR-4 PROJECT	CBIT PROJECT	BTR1 PROJECT	LINKAGES WITH BTR2 & BTR3 PROJECT
adopted for the GHG inventory and analysis of application of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in the GHG Inventory. **Output 2.1.4:** Developed institutional capacity for using 2006 IPCC guidelines and adoption of higher tier estimation as identified during ICA of previous BURs. **Output 2.1.5:** Quantitative estimates for all source and sink categories including uncertainty assessment as per the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and other appropriate methodologies adopted along with international comparisons. **Output 2.1.6:** Improved time series consistency and recalculations based on the revised country specific emission factors and better-quality activity level data, wherever revised. **Output 2.1.7:** Uncertainty management and Quality Control and Quality Assurance Procedures in accordance with IPCC guidelines for key categories and individual categories in which significant methodological changes have occurred, established and applied on the information and data used. **Output 2.1.8:** Strengthened activity data flow systems to report on "F" and precursor gases additional to CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O.	**Output 2.1.1:** Tools, templates, and training for agencies/experts involved in the inventory process (cross-cutting). **Output 2.1.2:** Improvement in the energy sector: Achieving granularity with activity data (example: grade wise coal consumption) and bringing clarity on the unorganised sector operations. **Output 2.1.3:** Improvement in Agriculture sector: Improvement of activity data. **Output 2.1:** Improvement in the LULUCF sector: Establishing modelling capacity at the state or institutional level through trained experts and civil-society assistance **Output 2.1.5:** Improvement in the IPPU sector for transparent and accurate coverage. **Output 2.1.6:** Improvement in the waste sector: Improving the system to collect activity data aggregated at centralised level (example: treatment pathway, emission characteristics, etc.).	**Output 1.1.4:** Key category analysis and uncertainty assessment for all source and sink categories, including inventory totals. **Output 1.1.5:** Strengthening of QA/QC process for inventory.	the national GHG inventory of the country and will result in the following outputs: **Output 1.1.1:** National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2024, for the sectors of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. **Output 2.1.1:** National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2026, for the sectors of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
NDC TRACKING AND MITIGATION ACTIONS			
Output 5.1.1: Documentation of	The CBIT project will directly support the	**Output 1.2.1:** Information related to the monitoring of the	The BTR2&BTR3 project will further support tracking the progress of

NC4&BUR-4 PROJECT	CBIT PROJECT	BTR1 PROJECT	LINKAGES WITH BTR2 & BTR3 PROJECT
national climate change mitigation actions, policies and measure, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans. **Output 5.1.2:** (a) Improved future GHG emission scenarios for India using up-to-date information as well as the progress towards NDC targets assessed. (b) Climate finance received with specific reference to NDC targets that have been set conditional to the availability of finance, technology and capacity-building support. **Output 5.1.3:** Sector wise progress assessments and mitigation scenarios to model possible trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions by key sectors (such as energy, waste and industrial processes) up to 2050 developed. **Output 5.1.4:** Mitigation potential for energy assessed in key development sectors and land-use change, and costs of action and non-GHG mitigation benefits. **Output 5.1.5:** Report on GHG emission projections and removals, wherever possible and applicable. **Output 5.2.1:** Strengthening national human and institutional capacities to establish a domestic MRV system of emissions and mitigation and means of implementation identified in coordination with similar initiatives **Output 5.2.2:** Updated protocol(s) for defining baseline and MRV of GHG	coordination and increase of technical and institutional capacities needed to effectively track the progress in implementing NDCs through various outcomes and outputs including: **Output 2.2:** Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding (ICTU) of NDC associated with climate actions. **Output 2.2.3:** Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals will be based on the developments made under the 4NC and 4BUR project under **Output 2.3.1:** An IT-enabled system coupled with the mandated process of reporting information on standardised templates. (Under Outcome 2.3. State focal points submitting information through NICS) to enable the provision of information from the States. **Output 3.1.2:** A progress tracker for NDCs, covering inputs from each state and sector towards progress made on mitigation targets and adaptation goals.	NDC progress, including description of NDC and institutional arrangements in place for NDC tracking in accordance with extant CMA decisions. **Output 1.2.2:** Accounting approach, indicators and progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC reported. **Output 1.2.3:** Information related to its national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC. **Output 1.2.4:** Description of the mitigation policies and measures, actions, and plans. **Output 1.2.5:** Projections of the GHG emissions, impact of mitigation policies and measures on future trends in GHG emissions.	NDCs comparing current or projected and reference emissions, and information that facilitates the understanding of the NDC target, scope and coverage of the progress will be tracked both on quantitative and qualitative basis. It will strengthen India's capacities to generate the information related to the monitoring of the NDC progress. It will build on the knowledge and capacity enhancement obtained from the 4NC and BUR-4 project, CBIT project and BTR1 project and will result in the following outputs: **Output 1.2.1:** Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided. **Output 2.2.1:** Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2026 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided.

NC4&BUR-4 PROJECT	CBIT PROJECT	BTR1 PROJECT	LINKAGES WITH BTR2 & BTR3 PROJECT
specific mitigation actions. **Output 5.2.3:** Capacity enhanced for assessing and quantifying mitigation actions at the state level as recommended by ICA of previous BURs.			
CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND ADAPTATION			
Output 3.1.1: Documented projections and results of impact assessments of climate change, based on multiple Climate Change Models (CCMs) for different sectors in India. **Output 3.1.3:** Vulnerability profiles based on i) currently established vulnerability indicators at the district spatial scale, ii) vulnerability indices that are decomposable across agro-climatic zones, populations groups by income strata, gender, rural or urban location, and administrative location up to district or sub-district level, both to be undertaken for overall vulnerability, and for different sectors. **Output 3.1.4:** Documented ranking of (climatic parameter wise) most vulnerable natural ecosystems and organisms, crops, and water resources at district level for India. **Output 3.1.6:** Adaptation framework describing over-arching requirements and institutional mechanisms, including formulation of adaptation plans for five-year time periods, or as may be appropriate. **Output 3.2.1:** Individual, Institutional and Systemic capacity strengthened for	**CBIT Output 2.2.2**: Peer-exchange programmes and co-learning activities among states to promote scalability and replication of initiatives in a cost-effective manner – will use NC4&BUR-4 Outputs 3.1.3 and 3.1.4. **CBIT Output 2.2.3:** Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC – will be based on the developments made under the NC4&BUR-4 project Outputs 3.1.3, 3.1.4, 3.1.6 and 3.2.1.	**Output 1.3.1:** Climate change impacts on the most vulnerable sectors decomposed across agro-climatic zones, populations groups by income strata, gender, rural or urban location, and administrative location assessed. **Output 1.3.2:** Priority adaptation measures and policies, progress towards implementing adaptation at national and state level, and progress towards reaching adaptation goals of the NDC reported. **Output 1.3.3:** Information on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes and good practices, experiences and lessons learned. **Output 1.3.4:** Information on loss and damage.	The BTR2 & BTR3 project will build on the knowledge and outputs obtained from the NC4&4BUR-4 project, CBIT project and BTR1 project related to climate impacts and adaptation measures at both national and state level. The assessment and improvement of the information obtained, and the capacity developed under the above projects will result in the following outputs: **Output 1.3.1:** Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 provided. **Output 2.3.1:** Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2026 provided.

NC4&BUR-4 PROJECT	CBIT PROJECT	BTR1 PROJECT	LINKAGES WITH BTR2 & BTR3 PROJECT
documenting climate scenarios (short, medium-, and long-term) based on Multiple Global climate models (GCM) / Regional Climate Models (RCMs) and climate change parameters at RCM grid level.			
SUPPORT NEEDED AND RECEIVED			
Output 4.1.1: Report on the gap analysis and constraints pertaining to (a) technological innovation(s) and technology transfer, (b) financial assistance needed and received including scale, scope and speed of climate finance (c) finance requirements for mitigation measures based on the national and state climate change action plans, and (d) finance requirements for adaptation. **Output 4.1.2:** Completed technology needs assessment (TNA) for different sectors. **Output 4.1.3:** Documentation on the detailed information of key mitigation-adaptation technology needs, availability of those technologies in the country, national R&D programs, implementation & monitoring of activities, technology transfer needs, and financial support received and needed along with limitations. **Output 7.1.1:** Assessment of gaps, needs and priorities for education, training and public awareness important for stakeholders' involvement in the preparation of national reports, including the	**Output 2.4.1:** Establishing baseline of current capacity gaps against best practices and design a strategy to address these gaps and **Output 2.4.2:** Ensuring each capacity building element incorporates long term sustainability features in a gender-neutral manner and at all the levels of governance The above outputs would be based on the results of the assessment of gaps, needs and priorities for training, important for stakeholders' involvement in the preparation of national reports as well of technical, capacity, research, and financial needs and constraints for the implementation of SAPCC by the states; the gap analysis and constraints pertaining to (a) technological innovations and technology transfer (b) financial assistance needed and received including scale, scope and speed of climate finance (c) finance requirements for mitigation measures based on the national and state climate change action plans; (d) finance requirements for adaptation; TNA and mitigation-adaptation technology needs, availability of those technologies in the country, national R&D programs,	**Output 1.4.1:** Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11 and for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. **Output 1.4.2:** Information on technology needs assessment studies covering both mitigation and adaptation. **Output 1.4.3:** Information on the system and processes used to identify, estimate, monitor and report on the support needed and received (including international and domestic support) for implementation of the NDC goals. **Output 1.4.4:** Information on climate finance flows**,** including description of programmes and projects supported by different financial mechanisms.	The BTR2 & BTR3 project will use the information on gaps and needs assessed for the NC4&BUR-4 and BTR1 and provided as inputs to the CBIT project for capacity building. The BTR2 &BTR3 project will thus build on and further improve the CBIT and NC4&BUR-4 outputs related to information on financial, technology development and capacity-building support needed and received in line with the MPG requirements including further assessment of the institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies relevant to support needed and received, which will result in the following outputs: **Output 1.4.1:** Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender inclusion described. **Output 2.4.1:** Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2026 provided, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender inclusion described.

NC4&BUR-4 PROJECT	CBIT PROJECT	BTR1 PROJECT	LINKAGES WITH BTR2 & BTR3 PROJECT
information on education and public awareness activities. **Output 7.1.4:** Enhanced framework for implementation of State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) through assessment of various needs/constraints such as technical, capacity, research, and financial constraints.	implementation & monitoring of activities, technology transfer needs, and financial support needed along with limitations obtained in the 4NC&BUR-4 project.		
INSTITUTIONAL AND CAPACITY STRENGTHENING FOR CONTINUOUS AND SUSTAINABLE REPORTING UNDER THE ETF			
Output 1.2.1: Gender balanced institutional system established and capacity strengthened for conducting research/ systematic observation and collecting, collating and analysing data for preparation of 4NC&BUR-4. **Output 2.1.9:** Continued strengthening of sectoral and network of supporting research institutions to allow continued collection of GHG data. **Output 7.1.3:** Strengthened institutional and policy support framework for undertaking climate change actions and capacity building at various levels including publications for wider dissemination and discussion at national and state levels. The above outputs would describe the strengthening of the institutional and policy support framework for climate change actions in India. It will additionally improve the capacity building at various levels through the coordination with the CBIT project.	The following outputs focus on strengthening institutional frameworks, mandates, and strategies for climate data collection, verification, and reporting, including SOPs and designated focal points across sectors and states/UTs. **Output 1.1.1:** Strengthened national mandate and strategies to collect, compile, verify, and report relevant information adhering to the principles of TACCC (Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Comparability, Consistency) **Output 1.1.2:** Developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and assigning trained focal point among institutions covering each sector and state/union territory (UT). The following outputs focus on improved data GHG management and recalculations: **Output 1.2.1:** Efficient recordkeeping of activity data, socio-economic indicators, emission factors, methodology and assumptions, etc; **Output 1.2.2:** Archiving systems for future referencing and performing recalculations	**Output 2.1.1:** Project meetings and Stakeholder Consultation workshops organized. **Output 2.1.2:** Developed and disseminated technical reports, such as the GHG inventories, V&A assessments at the sectoral level, brief summaries of key policy issues relevant for decision making, and brief summaries of the key climate change issues and findings. **Output 2.1.3:** BTR1 compiled, approved, and prepared by December 2024 at the latest.	Institutional capacities and data management system at national level will be developed under the CBIT project and tested under the NC4&BUR4 project. It is assumed that BTR2 and BTR3 project will be able to use the developed capacities and IT data management system for the elaboration of the BTR on a continuous basis. In addition, the BTR 2 & BTR3project will ensure inclusive participation throughout the process by bringing together different stakeholders, particularly research organizations and Government Ministries, during meetings and workshops to enhance transparency and ensure alignment through the following outputs: **Output 1.5.1:** BTR2 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026. **Output 2.5.1:** BTR3 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2028.

NC4&BUR-4 PROJECT	CBIT PROJECT	BTR1 PROJECT	LINKAGES WITH BTR2 & BTR3 PROJECT
	Output 1.2.3: Aggregation and exchange of relevant information through NICS. **Output 2.3.1:** An IT-enabled system coupled with the mandated process of reporting information on standardised templates These above outputs relate to enhancing national capacities for climate reporting, data management, and transparency under the principles of TACCC.		

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Included in project results?	If yes, list the relevant outputs
Government	In kind (as per GEF CEO endorsement template)	USD 800,000	No	N/A

Risks and Assumptions*:* There are six risks identified, most of which are related to technical capacity, coordination and inclusive participation. All identified risks are described and addressed in Annex 6 – UNDP Risk Register.

Social and Environmental Screening has been conducted and identified 03 potential social and environmental risks addressed in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedures (SESP) template (see Annex 5). The overall project risk categorization has been assessed as low.

Stakeholder engagement: Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders has been done during project preparation and is envisaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BTR processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges related to the identification and prioritization of activity data, mitigation and adaptation options and indicators as well as support and capacity building. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), mass-media, research institutions, private sector, and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors.

In India, the MoEFCC serves as the nodal authority responsible for formulating and implementing the country's climate change strategy. Over the years, MoEFCC has commissioned various studies and launched initiatives such as the Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP), the National Carbonaceous Aerosols Programme (NCAP), and long-term GHG modelling studies to strengthen scientific and analytical capacities for climate reporting. The Ministry also oversees the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), approved by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC). An Executive Committee on Climate Change (ECCC), chaired by the Principal Secretary to the Prime

Minister, has been established to monitor the implementation of India's NDCs and track the progress of the eight national missions under the NAPCC.

This institutional and legal framework enables a broader network of agencies, public institutions, and sectoral and state departments to collect and provide data for climate reporting. MoEFCC is also responsible for India's National Reporting to the UNFCCC, NDCs, NAPCC, and State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs) while supporting the PMCCC. Additionally, MoEFCC serves as the national focal point for multilateral environmental agreements and conventions. It oversees all environmental, forestry, wildlife conservation, and pollution control matters, along with its affiliated institutions.

Stakeholder Involvement in Climate Reporting

The preparation of NCs, BURs, and BTRs involves a wide range of stakeholders. Key contributors include the scientific community, research institutions, universities, the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), and the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), along with civil society and private-sector research organizations.

Additionally, line ministries, state and district-level government bodies, and local decision-making institutions such as Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) play a crucial role in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. Participation is also encouraged from civil society organizations, community-based groups, and policymakers.

Furthermore, emerging expert institutions and civil society coalitions enhance government transparency efforts. However, as climate reporting continues to evolve, strengthening and sustaining institutional capacities remain a priority. The private sector plays a key role in preparing the BTR, particularly in providing data for GHG inventories and mitigation measures. Industries such as power generation, cement, iron & steel, aluminium, and chemicals significantly contribute to GHG emissions and are instrumental in implementing mitigation and adaptation strategies. Additionally, private sector entities with expertise in their respective sectors will be engaged in quality assurance (QA) activities.

To ensure effective stakeholder participation, all relevant entities will actively contribute to BTR2 & BTR3 preparation, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. The process will include extensive consultations and validation meetings with stakeholders across various sectors to enhance collaboration and transparency.

This project proposal was developed in consultation with relevant experts, government staff, policymakers and NGOs who participated in the previous NC/BUR/BTR exercises. Their views and needs were integrated into the design of this new enabling activity project. The Stakeholder engagement plan is included in Annex 8.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC): In order to bring the voice of India to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on climate finance and south-south cooperation, technology transfer, capacity building for GHG Inventory preparation and MRV systems, climate impacts and vulnerabilities, adaptation and loss and damage. The project will provide regional cooperation opportunities with countries implementing initiatives on capacity building on transparency and reporting processes and sharing practices with other parties of global south in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in India. Triangular cooperation under BTR project would involve the UNFCCC, CBIT-GSP, UNDP, and other multilateral agencies to support South-South knowledge exchange and capacity-building

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:
India's gender landscape varies significantly across regions and sectors due to socio-political and economic disparities. This gender analysis focuses on enhancing gender inclusion using data from government, multilateral, bilateral, and corporate sources.

India is highly vulnerable to climate-related disasters, including floods, droughts, and cyclones, causing significant economic losses ($79.5 billion from 1998-2017)[4]. The IPCC AR6 highlights gender-specific vulnerabilities, necessitating gender-sensitive adaptation strategies. Despite recognizing these risks, India's climate policies lack adequate gender integration.

Women comprise 48.4% of India's 1.428 billion population, with 65% of the total population still in rural areas. While gender-related legal frameworks exist, socio-cultural barriers persist, affecting education, employment, and safety. Female labor force participation has declined from 29.6% (1983) to 16.5% (2017-18), influenced by socio-economic norms and safety concerns. Increasing women's workforce participation could significantly boost India's GDP.5India ranks low on gender-related indices:

- **Human Development Index (HDI):** 132nd out of 191 (GDI value 0.849).
- **Gender Inequality Index (GII):** 122nd out of 170.
- **Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI):** 127th out of 146, with major gaps in economic participation and health.
- **Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI):** Highlights high discrimination against women in social institutions.

National reporting processes can be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising, and capacity-building efforts to ensure women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Preparation of reports can also influence other, ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes.

Previous NC/BUR/BTR projects addressed Gender mainstreaming into national reporting process in the following ways:

- Under the ongoing projects (NC4&BUR-4) and BTR1, the reporting would include gender-disaggregated data to show how climate policies and actions impact women and men differently, thus integrating gender considerations into climate reporting.
- The ongoing CBIT project includes training programs that specifically target the inclusion of women in transparency and reporting processes, enhancing their capacity to engage in and lead climate reporting activities as well as in policy- making processes.
- Moreover, NC4&BUR-4 project has commissioned studies focused on mainstreaming gender in climate adaptation including assessment of climatic risks and development policies, programs and action from a gender lens.

This project will apply the "Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit" developed by the Global Support Program (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF and its updated version upon its availability. In line with the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs. The Gender analysis and Gender action plan is in Annex 9.

The gender action plan focuses on:

1. Ensuring women's participation in decision-making and capacity-building initiatives.
2. Incorporating gender-disaggregated data in components of BTR reporting.

Key indicators include gender-balanced participation in climate projects and alignment with UNDP's gender markers. Addressing these gaps is crucial for India's progress toward gender-responsive climate action and sustainable development.

[4] https://www.unisdr.org/2016/iddr/IDDR2018_Economic%20Losses.pdf

The update of the national circumstances under each component will disaggregate relevant data by sex with the objective to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affects the capability of dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change. Seeing that women are being acknowledged as agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be incorporated in the climate change impacts and adaptation and NDC progress assessment and preparation of mitigation actions.
For all analysis included in the project, gender-disaggregated data from national statistical agency and international approved sources for the following topics: education level, employment by economy sectors and other sectors identified as GHG emitters, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), leadership, economic empowerment, and health among others have been included to summarize status of women and men nationally and by sector.

The Project will provide capacity-building in relation to NC/BTR purpose and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BTR processes if necessary. The project will encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops).

Knowledge: Results from the project will be disseminated through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally. Knowledge products would include technical reports, V&A assessments at the sectoral level, brief summaries of key policy issues relevant for decision making, and brief summaries of the key climate changes issues and findings.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up: The preparation process of the previous NCs and BURs to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as competent lead institution for the application of the Convention as well as of other relevant institutions at national level. This project will additionally improve the sustainability for preparation/revision of future NCs/BTRs/NDCs/NAPs and will facilitate the reporting requirements to the UNFCCC. Active participation by all stakeholders in the monitoring and assessment of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures will be facilitated to ensure ownership and sustainability. The project would incorporate the digital National Inventory Management System (NIMS) to streamlines data collection, verification, and reporting processes across sectors. Upon institutionalization, this framework can be expanded to include sectoral emissions tracking and mitigation monitoring. The data-sharing mechanism across ministries, research institutions, and state governments would strengthen sectoral MRV systems, which can be scaled up to sub-national reporting structures. Moreover, the project would aim to institutionalize data-sharing protocols, and digital platforms through training programs for state and sectoral agencies.

Digital Solutions[5]**:** India's BTR2 and BTR 3 preparation process will enhance the national reporting capacity by utilizing the experience of NCs/BURs/BTR occurred in the past and, above all, by the use of digital technologies and solutions. The project will closely interact with the CBIT project which will establish the foundation, framework, and tools for India to improve its transparency processes as well as the capacity of key actors to put the ETF into action. In this context, it is worth mentioning that all Parties are required ('shall') to report information in the BTR report on:

- National inventory report of GHG which consists of a national inventory document (NID) and common reporting tables (CRT)
- Information on tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDCs, which shall be reported in a narrative and common tabular format (CTF).

[5] Please see the Guideline "Embedding Digital in Project Design".

This information should also reflect details on definitions, methodologies and accounting approaches, domestic actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change, their cooperation with other countries in these efforts and their progress towards achieving the goals in their NDC. To provide this transparency information with such level of details and accuracy, a holistic and integral approach towards data management is required and should be used considering the huge number of reporting tables (CRTs and CTF) to be developed.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Efficiency and effectiveness

The project builds on earlier UNDP interventions and the projects related to climate change obligations, which was used as a benchmark to introduce cost effective design, based on the lessons learned and good practices from the previous experience.

The project design embeds multiple elements of proven good practices and approaches related to climate change, ensuring the achievement of results in effective manner, refined over several decades of UNDP's global engagement in the matter. The project design has also benefited from the close cooperation and continuous dialogue with the government and institutional partners, as well as wider range of relevant players from academia, NGOs and private sector.

In addition, the project will benefit from cooperation with other projects and initiatives on climate change mitigation and adaptation implemented in the same period. It is particularly important that this project is implemented in a coordinated manner with national CBIT project (if applicable) and that the project team coordinates with the national actors in charge of the National Determined Contribution, National Adaptation Plans, REDD Strategies, and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), amongst others. Optimal synergy and synchronization between initiatives could result in a more mainstreamed and effective implementation of the project, enhance consistencies with various national priorities and programmes, as well as contribute to generating better information to be included in the NC and BTR reports.

Lastly, the implementation of the project will be following UNDP financial regulations and rules that ensure, inter alia, the best value for money.

Project management

The Integrated Project Management Unit (IPMU), consisting of 06 Scientific Consultants (GHG Inventory, Climate Modelling, Mitigation, Adaptation, Climate Finance and Capacity Building), 02 Young Professionals (Climate Change) and 02 Admin and Finance Consultants) will be located at premises of the MoEFCC. The IP will appoint a senior official of MoEFCC as the National Project Director (NPD) who will handle the overall guidance to project management.

The project implementation will be managed by the IPMU under the guidance of NPD, with support of the Project Steering Committee. The IPMU will be responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner (IP), including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision of responsible party, consultants and sub-contractors. The NPD will be responsible for project implementation including adherence to the Annual Work Plan (AWP) and achievement of planned results as outlined in the Project Document, the use of GEF funds through effective management and well-established project review and monitoring mechanisms. The NPD will ensure coordination with various ministries and agencies.

The UNDP Country Office (CO) dedicated staff with support of Regional and HQ technical advisors will provide oversight and support to the smooth implementation of the project, and will guarantee the quality of implementation and results, in accordance with UNDP and GEF policy and rules.

The UNDP CO will also provide execution support to the project implementation as per the Letter of Agreement (LoA) for the provision of support services, the operations support will be provided in accordance with the list of services and associated costs described in the LoA.

The project will be subject to audit and other assurance activities, including regular programmatic monitoring visits and financial spot checks as per HACT (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer) requirements.

This project builds on UNDP's overarching offer to Transparency of the Paris Agreement and UNDP's Climate Promise, the largest offer of support to developing countries on NDCs. As such, synergies with the available expertise and support offered by the Climate Promise initiative should be identified and leveraged, where appropriate.

VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 13 – Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Document Results and Resource Framework: **Country Programme Document for India (2023-2027):** Output:3.1: Institutional and policy frameworks developed and strengthened to address climate change, enhance green recovery, prevent environmental degradation and promote conservation and circular economy. *Indicator 3.1.1. Number of climate and gender-responsive development strategies (policies, schemes, programmes, and action plans) informed, through technical / advisory support, for achieving national priorities and global commitments under multilateral environmental agreements (global, national, subnational level) [SP IRRF: 3.1.1]* *Baseline (2022): 7* *7 Target (2027): 14* **UNSDCF (2023-2027)**: 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 *Indicator: Reduction in Emission intensity of the GDP* *Baseline: 2005 levels* *Target (2030): Reduced by 45% by 2030 below 2005 levels*
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: **1.1** The 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other intergovernmentally-agreed frameworks integrated in national and local development plans, measures to accelerate progress put in place, and budgets and progress assessed using data-driven solutions
Project title and Quantum Project Number: **Project title:** Preparation of India's Second and Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2 & BTR3) **Quantum Project Number: 01004414**

Objective and Outcome Indicators **(no more than a total of 20 indicators)**		**Data Source** *List the source of the baseline data and targets and explain how this*	**Baseline** *Must be determined during PPG phase*	**Mid-term Target** *Expected level of progress before MTR process starts*	**End of Project Target** *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*	**Data Collection Methods** *Explain how data was collected and how it should be collected during project implementation. Detail which methodology should be used (e.g. GEF GHG measurement methodology).*	**Risks/Assumptions** *Explain risk and assumptions that were made when the objective was selected, and the project theory of change developed. What risks were identified that if materialized will stop the project from reaching its objective/outcome. Include any assumptions made when estimating the target values.*
Project Objective:	The project will enable India to prepare and submit its Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) and Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3) as standalone reports, to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement in line with the Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3						
	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	*Inception Report* *End-of- project Report*	*0*	*120* *(at least 50% women)*	*200* *(at least 50% women)*	*Inception Workshops Participants;* *Training/Events Participants;* *Final Workshop Participants.*	*1 Risk: There is a risk that women are under-represented in the project activities* *Assumption: Cultural or institutional biases, lack of targeted engagement strategies for women, limited availability of women in relevant sectors may restrict women's participation in project-related roles or activities.*
	Indicator 2: *BTR2 and BTR3 submitted to the UNFCCC*	*Previous NC, BUR submitted to the UNFCCC* *UNFCCC website*	*Previous NC, BUR, NIR submitted to the UNFCCC* *India's NDC*	*BTR2 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026*	*BTR3 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2028*	*2019 Refinement to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* *BTRs prepared as per detailed*	*2 Risk: There is a risk that project partners (contracted agencies, institutions) lack technical capacity to achieve project objectives.* *Assumption: Lack of understanding on the ETF and MPGs* *3 Risk: Frequent changes in key government officials*

Objective and Outcome Indicators **(no more than a total of 20 indicators)**		**Data Source** *List the source of the baseline data and targets and explain how this*	**Baseline** *Must be determined during PPG phase*	**Mid-term Target** *Expected level of progress before MTR process starts*	**End of Project Target** *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*	**Data Collection Methods** *Explain how data was collected and how it should be collected during project implementation. Detail which methodology should be used (e.g. GEF GHG measurement methodology).*	**Risks/Assumptions** *Explain risk and assumptions that were made when the objective was selected, and the project theory of change developed. What risks were identified that if materialized will stop the project from reaching its objective/outcome. Include any assumptions made when estimating the target values.*
						guidance on reporting and review under MPGs (Decision 18/CMA.1) for ETF under the Paris Agreement's Article 13	*(national and sub-national) involved in the project's planning and implementation* *Assumption: As per Govt practice, government officials change periodically* *4 Risk: There is a risk that the project experiences delay in overall approval for recruitment and procurement process.* *Assumption: Lack of clarity of operational protocols of project.* *5 Risk: There is a risk that the project experiences poor cooperation and participation by relevant stakeholders.* *Assumption: Lack of cooperation from state governments, industries, municipalities, the private*

Objective and Outcome Indicators **(no more than a total of 20 indicators)**		**Data Source** *List the source of the baseline data and targets and explain how this*	**Baseline** *Must be determined during PPG phase*	**Mid-term Target** *Expected level of progress before MTR process starts*	**End of Project Target** *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*	**Data Collection Methods** *Explain how data was collected and how it should be collected during project implementation. Detail which methodology should be used (e.g. GEF GHG measurement methodology).*	**Risks/Assumptions** *Explain risk and assumptions that were made when the objective was selected, and the project theory of change developed. What risks were identified that if materialized will stop the project from reaching its objective/outcome. Include any assumptions made when estimating the target values.*
							sector, and other stakeholders *6 Risk: There is a risk that there is poor quality coordination and capacity with project partners* *Assumption: Lack of institutional and inter-institutional coordination and capacity* *<u>The above risks are applicable to all project components.</u>*
Project component 1	*Development of India's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2)*						
Outcome 1.1 – 1.4	***<u>Indicator 3:</u>*** *National Inventory Report (NIR) covering period 2000-2024 developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1*	*Previous NC, BUR submitted to the UNFCCC* *Decision 5/CMA.3* *UNFCCC website*	*Previous National GHG Inventory reported as part of 1NC, 2NC, BUR-1, BUR-2, BUR-3, 3NC and BUR-4*	*An updated National GHG Inventory reported as part of the BTR2 and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2026*	*Same as MTR Target*	*2019 Refinement to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*	*<u>Same as above</u>*

Objective and Outcome Indicators **(no more than a total of 20 indicators)**		**Data Source** *List the source of the baseline data and targets and explain how this*	**Baseline** *Must be determined during PPG phase*	**Mid-term Target** *Expected level of progress before MTR process starts*	**End of Project Target** *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*	**Data Collection Methods** *Explain how data was collected and how it should be collected during project implementation. Detail which methodology should be used (e.g. GEF GHG measurement methodology).*	**Risks/Assumptions** *Explain risk and assumptions that were made when the objective was selected, and the project theory of change developed. What risks were identified that if materialized will stop the project from reaching its objective/outcome. Include any assumptions made when estimating the target values.*
	Indicator 4: *Progress in reporting on NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation, and support needed and received in compliance with MPG requirements.*	*BTR1, Previous NC, BUR submitted to the UNFCCC* *India's NDC* *Decision 5/CMA.3* *Source: UNFCCC website*	*The preparations of previous NCs and BURs have not followed the MPGs and the common reporting tables and tabular formats of Decision 5/CMA.3* *NDC's goals*	*Information on the status of NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation and support needed and received is compiled up to 2024 as part of the BTR2 in line with MPG requirements and by using the common reporting tables and tabular formats of Decision 5/CMA.3, while allowing for flexibility provisions for developing countries that need it in light of their capacities.*	*Same as MTR Target*		*Same as above*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	*1.1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2024, for the sectors of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and Waste using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.* *1.2.1. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) up to 2024 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided.* *1.3.1. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 provided.*						

Objective and Outcome Indicators **(no more than a total of 20 indicators)**		**Data Source** *List the source of the baseline data and targets and explain how this*	**Baseline** *Must be determined during PPG phase*	**Mid-term Target** *Expected level of progress before MTR process starts*	**End of Project Target** *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*	**Data Collection Methods** *Explain how data was collected and how it should be collected during project implementation. Detail which methodology should be used (e.g. GEF GHG measurement methodology).*	**Risks/Assumptions** *Explain risk and assumptions that were made when the objective was selected, and the project theory of change developed. What risks were identified that if materialized will stop the project from reaching its objective/outcome. Include any assumptions made when estimating the target values.*
	1.4.1. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender inclusion described. *1.5.1. BTR2 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026*						
Project component 2	*Development of India's Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3)*						
Outcome 2.1 – 2.4	***Indicator 5:*** *National Inventory Report (NIR) covering period 2000-2026 developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1*	*Previous NC, BUR, BTR1 and NIRs submitted to the UNFCCC* *Decision 5/CMA.3* *Source: UNFCCC website*	*Previous NIR, GHGI reported as part of BTR1*	*NIR, GHGI reported as part of BTR2*	*An updated National GHG Inventory as part of the BTR3 submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2028*		*Same as above*
	Indicator 6: *Progress in reporting on NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation, and support needed and received in compliance with MPG requirements.*	*Previous NC, BUR, BTR1, BTR2 submitted to the UNFCCC* *India's NDC* *Decision 5/CMA.3* *Source: UNFCCC website*	*The MPGs and the common reporting tables and tabular formats of Decision 5/CMA.3 were not applicable for preparation of previous NCs and BURs* *NDC's goals*	*Information on the status of NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation and support needed and received is compiled up to 2024 as part of the BTR2 in line with MPG requirements and by using the common reporting*	*Information on the status of NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation and support needed and received is compiled up to 2026 as part of the BTR3 in line with MPG requirements and by using the*		*Same as above*

Objective and Outcome Indicators **(no more than a total of 20 indicators)**		**Data Source** *List the source of the baseline data and targets and explain how this*	**Baseline** *Must be determined during PPG phase*	**Mid-term Target** *Expected level of progress before MTR process starts*	**End of Project Target** *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*	**Data Collection Methods** *Explain how data was collected and how it should be collected during project implementation. Detail which methodology should be used (e.g. GEF GHG measurement methodology).*	**Risks/Assumptions** *Explain risk and assumptions that were made when the objective was selected, and the project theory of change developed. What risks were identified that if materialized will stop the project from reaching its objective/outcome. Include any assumptions made when estimating the target values.*
				tables and tabular formats of Decision 5/CMA.3, while allowing for flexibility provisions for developing countries that need it in light of their capacities.	*common reporting tables and tabular formats of Decision 5/CMA.3, while allowing for flexibility provisions for developing countries that need it in light of their capacities.*		
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	*2.1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2026 for the sectors of Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and Waste, using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.* *2.2.1. Information, including indicators, necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2026 provided.* *2.3.1. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2026 provided.* *2.4.1. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2026 provided, Areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender described. Information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness and gender provided, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25.* *2.5.1. BTR3 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2028*						
Project component 3	**Monitoring & Evaluation**						
Outcome 3.1 Project regularly monitored in line with the M&E plan	***Indicator 7***: # of monitoring report compiled		*0*	*4* *(1 Inception Workshop Report, 2 Annual Status Survey, 1 Mid-term Evaluation Report)*	*7* *(1 Inception Workshop Report, 4 Annual Status Survey, 1 Mid-term Evaluation Report, 1*		*Same as above*

Objective and Outcome Indicators **(no more than a total of 20 indicators)**		**Data Source** *List the source of the baseline data and targets and explain how this*	**Baseline** *Must be determined during PPG phase*	**Mid-term Target** *Expected level of progress before MTR process starts*	**End of Project Target** *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*	**Data Collection Methods** *Explain how data was collected and how it should be collected during project implementation. Detail which methodology should be used (e.g. GEF GHG measurement methodology).*	**Risks/Assumptions** *Explain risk and assumptions that were made when the objective was selected, and the project theory of change developed. What risks were identified that if materialized will stop the project from reaching its objective/outcome. Include any assumptions made when estimating the target values.*
					Terminal Evaluation Report).		
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	*3.1.1. Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated.*						

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[6]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project. Gender-specific results/gender action plan will be monitored and regularly reported on.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
h. Formally launch the Project.

The Project Manager will prepare the Inception Report no later than one month after the Inception Workshop. The Inception Report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-Climate Hub Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Project Implementation Report (PIR): The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of the project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF.

[6] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/policies-guidelines

Annual Progress: Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTRs. Within the third year of implementation, a mid-term workshop shall be held in order to assess the project implementation effectiveness with key stakeholders, in order to enable real co-management of project implementation.

Mid-term Review (MTR): An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and MTR guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The MTR must be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project but no later than 48 months after CEO Endorsement.

To meet the submission deadline, final MTR reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the submission deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the MTR within the submission deadline. Therefore, the MTR process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the MTR.

The MTR will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be reviewed. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the MTR process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS/NCE.

The final MTR report will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by the MTR submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's submission to the GEF.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and TE guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE must be submitted to the GEF no later than 6 months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request. To meet the submission deadline, final TE reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the TE within the submission deadline. Therefore, TE must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the TE (or 11 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS NCE.

The final TE report will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by the TE submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report submission to the GEF.

Per the GEF Terminal Evaluation requirements, for cancelled full-sized projects, Terminal Evaluations are required if the GEF grant expenditure exceeds more than US$ 2 million.

Final Report:
The project's final GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans**.** **Monitoring Plan:** The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
Track results progress	**Project objective from the results framework:** The project will enable India to prepare and submit its Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) and Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3) as standalone reports, to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement in line with the Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and the guidance on operationalizing the	***Indicator 1*** # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Mid-term Target: 120 End of Project Target: 200	Number of people (*disaggregated by sex*) from the partner/stakeholder institutions, as well as participants of the planned project activities including workshops and trainings.	Annually and through periodic project progress reports	National Project Director and IPMU Consultants	• Signed participant lists of project events; trainings; workshops. • Nominated representatives of the Project Board. • Project progress reports
		Indicator 2 BTR2 and BTR3 submitted to the UNFCCC	Mid-term Target: BTR2 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026 End of Project Target: BTR3 submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2028	This indicator assesses whether BTR2 and BTR3 reports are prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC as envisaged by the project	Monitored annually through Status Surveys and in accordance with the report submission timelines as indicated by the UNFCCC	National Project Director and IPMU Consultants	• UNFCCC NC and BTR submission registries: *https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs* *https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports* • Annual Status Survey

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3						
	Project Outcome *Outcome 1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated up to 2024* *Outcome 1.2. Progress made in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement compiled and the progress in the achievement of the NDC presented.* *Outcome 1.3. Climate Change impacts and*	***Indicator 3*** National Inventory Report (NIR) covering period 2000-2024 developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1	An updated NIR as part of the BTR2 and as a separate report submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2026	NIR will be prepared in line with 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories for identified key categories.	Annually and through periodic project progress reports	National Project Director and IPMU Consultants	• Project progress reports • Annual Status Survey • Mid-term Evaluation Report • Terminal Evaluation Report • BTR2 submitted to the UNFCCC *https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports*
		Indicator 4 Progress in reporting on NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation, and support needed and received in compliance with MPG requirements.	Information on the status of NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation and support needed and received is compiled up to 2024 as part of the BTR2 in line with MPG requirements and by using the	This indicator will monitor progress in reporting on NDC implementation and other requisite BTR components as described under the Paris Agreement.	Annually and through periodic project progress reports	National Project Director and IPMU Consultants	• Project progress reports • Annual Status Survey • Mid-term Evaluation Report • Terminal Evaluation Report

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	adaptation under Article 7 of the PA compiled and presented *Outcome 1. 4. Financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received compiled and presented* *Outcome 1.5. Compilation and submission of the BTR2 to the UNFCCC*		common reporting tables and tabular formats of Decision 5/CMA.3				
	Project Outcome 2 **Outcome 2** *2.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated up to 2026.* *Outcome 2.2. Progress made in*	***Indicator 5*** National Inventory Report (NIR) covering period 2000-2026 developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1	An updated NIR as part of the BTR3 and as a separate report submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2028	An updated NIR will be prepared in line with 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories for identified key categories.	Monitored annually through Status Surveys and in accordance with the report submission timelines as indicated by the UNFCCC	National Project Director and IPMU Consultants	• UNFCCC BTR submission registry: *https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports* • Annual Status Survey

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement compiled and the progress in the achievement of the NDC presented. *Outcome 2.3. Climate Change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement compiled and presented.* *Outcome 2. 4. Financial, technology development and transfer and CB support needed and received, including areas of improvement and other relevant information.* *Outcome 2.5. Compilation and*	***Indicator 6*** Progress in reporting on NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation, and support needed and received in compliance with MPG requirements.	*Information on the status of NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation and support needed and received is compiled up to 2026 as part of the BTR3 in line with MPG requirements and by using the common reporting tables and tabular formats of Decision 5/CMA.3*	This indicator will monitor progress in reporting on NDC implementation and other requisite BTR components as described under the Paris Agreement.	Monitored annually through Status Surveys and in accordance with the report submission timelines as indicated by the UNFCCC	National Project Director and IPMU Consultants	• UNFCCC BTR submission registry: *https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports* • Annual Status Survey

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	submission of the BTR3 to the UNFCCC						
	Project Outcome 3 Monitoring & Evaluation	***Indicator 7*** *# of monitoring report compiled*	*7 (1 Inception Workshop Report, 4 Annual Status Survey and PIRs, 1 Mid-term Evaluation Report, 1 Terminal Evaluation Report).*	*This indicator will assess whether key monitoring reports are prepared as envisaged by the project.*	*Confirmation of the availability of the envisaged reports. Interview with the Project Manager.*	National Project Director	Monitoring Reports submitted to UNDP and GEF and shared with Project Board members.

Monitoring Activity			
	Frequency/Timeframe	**Expected Action**	**Partners (if joint)**
Inception Workshop and Report	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement	As per above description	Not applicable
Track results progress (see above table for details)	Annually and at mid-point and closure	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	Not applicable
Monitor and Manage Risk	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively	Not applicable

Monitoring Activity			
	Frequency/Timeframe	**Expected Action**	**Partners (if joint)**
		maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	
Monitor the implementation of Gender Action Plan, Knowledge Management (KM) Plan, Communication Plan and SESP	Ongoing	Actions contained in Gender Action Plan, KM and Communication plans and SESP are monitored. GAP and SES are monitored to ensure full participation of women and compliance with environmental and social safeguards.	Not applicable
Supervision Missions	Annually		Not applicable
Learning and Learning Missions	As needed	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	Not applicable
Annual Project Quality Assurance	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	Not applicable
Review and Make Course Corrections	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	Not applicable
Annual Status Survey for NC - BTR projects	Annually between June-September	Mandatory contribution by Project Team and CO	Not applicable
Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually typically between June-September	Mandatory contribution by Project Team, CO and RTA. Strengths and weaknesses will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	Not applicable
Project Review (Project Board)	Biannually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	Not applicable

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders
Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	*Not applicable*	*Output 1.1 The 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other intergovernmentally-agreed frameworks integrated in national and local development plans, measures to accelerate progress put in place, and budgets and progress assessed using data-driven solutions*	*Country Programme Document for India (2023-2027): Output:3.1: Institutional and policy frameworks developed and strengthened to address climate change, enhance green recovery, prevent environmental degradation and promote conservation and circular economy.*	September 2028 (By the MTR submission date included on cover page of Project Document)	• *MoEFCC* • *DEA* • *MNRE* • *MoP* • *BEE* • *CEA* • *MoC* • *MoPNG* • *Other Sectoral Ministries and Departments*
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	*Not applicable*	*Output 1.1 The 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other intergovernmentally-agreed frameworks integrated in national and local development plans, measures to accelerate progress put in place, and budgets and progress assessed using data-driven solutions*	*Country Programme Document for India (2023-2027): Output:3.1: Institutional and policy frameworks developed and strengthened to address climate change, enhance green recovery, prevent environmental degradation and promote conservation and circular economy.*	September 2030 (By the TE submission date included on cover page of Project Document)	• *MoEFCC* • *DEA* • *MNRE* • *MoP* • *BEE* • *CEA* • *MoC* • *MoPNG* • *Other Sectoral Ministries and Departments*

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**
Inception Workshop and Report	20,000
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	0
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Not applicable
Monitoring of Gender Action Plan, Knowledge Management (KM) Plan, Communication Plan and SESP	None
Supervision missions	None
Learning missions	None
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):	30,000
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	30,000
TOTAL indicative COST	80,000

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is MoEFCC.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties: Not applicable.

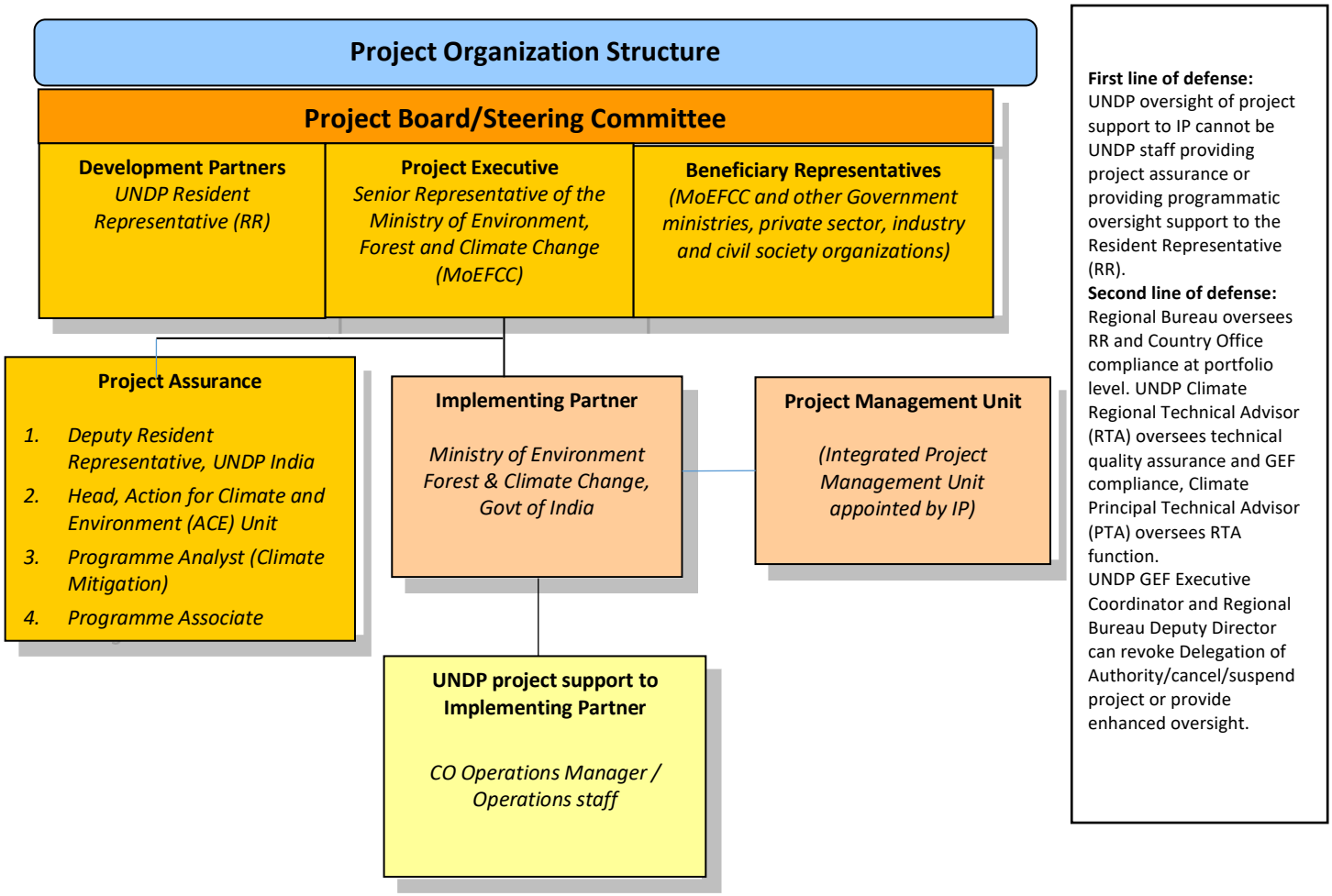
Project stakeholders and target groups: The project will involve key Central Ministries—including Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Jal Shakti (Water), Home Affairs, Power, Urban Development, Science & Technology, Earth Sciences, Health & Family Welfare, New and Renewable Energy, Coal, and Petroleum & Natural Gas, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Department of Economic Affairs —along with state focal points, academic institutions, civil society organizations, and industry representatives. These stakeholders will contribute to the project's implementation and provide necessary inputs to achieve its specific outcomes. To foster engagement and gather insights, consultation workshops, training programs, and seminars will be conducted at national, regional, and state levels. The project will be executed through collaboration with all relevant ministries and an extensive network of national institutions across India.
Additionally, the project would engage youth, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, and other key stakeholders, in addition to efforts focused on gender inclusivity.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

Section 2: Project governance structure

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.



UNDP project support: The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of ***30,000 USD*** *for* the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services provided however that such costs will not be charged to the project budget but will be fully covered by non-GEF resources. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document as Annex 11

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board by UNDP Resident Representative and via the project assurance function performed by UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, Head- Action for Climate and Environment (ACE) Unit, Programme Analyst (Climate Mitigation) and Programme Associate. UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by the relevant staff of the Finance, Procurement, and HR Units of the CO, and technical experts/assistants who will report to the CO's Operations Manager.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

a) Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet annually.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
    - The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
    - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
    - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
    - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
    - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ✓ Oversee project execution:
    - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
    - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
    - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
    - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
    - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
    - Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
    - Approve the Inception Report.
    - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- ✓ Risk Management:
    - Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
    - Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
    - Address project-level grievances.
- ✓ Coordination:
    - Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
    - Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: *Senior Representative (at the level of Secretary / Additional Secretary) of the MoEFCC, Government of India.*

2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: *MoEFCC and other government ministries, private sector, industry and civil society organizations.*

3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative.*

b) **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Integrated Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is/are: Head, Action for Climate and Environment (ACE) Unit.

c) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has a pre-established Integrated Project Management Unit (IPMU) / NATCOM Cell that will assist the National Project Director in meeting India's reporting requirements under the ETF to the UNFCCC. The National Project Director (NPD) employed by the Government of India is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The NPD is responsible for key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

A designated representative of the IPMU (NATCOM Cell) is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: **National Project Director (NPD).**

National Project Director (NPD): The NPD will reside within the NATCOM Cell at MoEFCC. The NATCOM Cell will have the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints established by the National Steering Committee.
The NATCOM Cell's primary responsibility is to ensure the project produces the results specified in the project document within quality standards and specified time and cost constraints. The NATCOM Cell will inform the National Steering Committee and the Project Assurance roles of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. The NATCOM Cell will

remain on contract until the Terminal Evaluation report and the corresponding management response have been finalized and the required tasks for operational closure and transfer of assets are fully completed.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Manage the overall conduct of the project.
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.
- Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.
- Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.
- Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.
- Monitor progress and watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within National Steering Committee agreed tolerances to achieve results.
- Ensure that changes are controlled, and problems addressed.
- Perform regular progress reporting to the National Steering Committee, as agreed, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.
- Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.
- Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the National Steering Committee for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risk log.
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation.
- Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.
- Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is **USD 5,677,000**. This is financed through a GEF grant of **USD 4,867,000** administered by UNDP, and USD 800,000 in kind co-financing by MoEFCC. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIF and will be reported to the GEF during the *mid-term review* and terminal evaluation process as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Name of Co-financier	Investment Mobilized	Co-financing amount
Government of India – Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	*In-kind*	*MoEFCC*	*Recurring expenditure*	USD 800,000
Total				**USD 800,000**

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

UNDP is not in a position to increase the total budget above the amount approved by the donor, therefore any over-expenditure would have to be absorbed from non-GEF resources by the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity)

Project extensions: The UNDP-BPPS-NCE team Executive Coordinator must approve all requests for extension of the Project Completion Date and for other milestone extensions with hard deadlines. All extensions impose additional time and cost burdens at all levels and the GEF project budget cannot be increased beyond its originally approved amount. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP. The project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs shall be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's policy as set out in UNDP POPP.

For any extension request, UNDP CO and IP will consult and jointly present a clear plan indicating how and from which specific sources the additional oversight costs that will be incurred by UNDP will be covered during the extended period. The BPPS-NCE Executive Coordinator will consult the Regional Bureaux (RBX) and may reject the extension request if no (external co-financing by the IP or internal UNDP CO resources) can be identified.

All extension requests, along with all supporting documentation, shall be submitted by the IP to the UNDP CO in line with the requirements and within the deadlines set out in the UNDP SOPs and policies in UNDP POPP.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies. The costs for audit cannot be included under M&E component and budget and must be included under PMC.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project, however, **must be done before the operational closure date**. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[7]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Completion Date: The project completion date is the date of Project Document Signature plus project duration. This date can only be extended through a formal extension request. Prior to completion date, all UNDP-financed inputs must be provided and related activities for the Project completed. No activities, except for the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report and the corresponding management response and the end-of-project review Project Board Meeting should take place after the Completion Date.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

- **Operational Closure**: **Operational closure must happen within 9 months from project completion date.** Prior to operational closure, the Terminal Evaluation must have been submitted and the corresponding TE management response and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting must have been completed. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. Before Operational Closure, the project must have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.
- **Financial Closure: Financial closure must happen within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation.** The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).
  Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to

7 See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

BPPS/NCE for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

Cancellation and Suspension: All projects considering going through cancellation or suspension must follow UNDP and GEF requirements. Guidance can be found in the UNDP POPP (SOPs for management actions of Vertical Fund projects escalated to the Executive Coordinator and Guidance for GEF project revisions).

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE team Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.

X.TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-IND		
Quantum Project ID:	01004414	Quantum Project Title:	PIMS-10101 Preparation of India's Second and Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2 & BTR3)
Quantum Award ID:	1527436	Quantum Award Title:	BTR 2&3
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	10101		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Govt of India		

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output and Activity (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Year 1 (USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Year 3 (USD)	Year 4 (USD)	Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (reference as number, not as letter)
Component 1: Development of India's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) as a stand-alone report.	Outcome 1.1 National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated up to 2024.	*UNDP*	*62000*	*010003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	45,000	20,000				65,000	1
			62000		*71600*	*Travel*	12,000	8,000				20,000	2
			62000		*72400*	*Communication & Audio Visual Equip*	6,000	4,000				10,000	3
			62000		*72800*	*Information Technology Equipmt*	15,000	10,000				25,000	4
		Total Responsible Party (UNDP)					78,000	42,000				120,000	
		MoEFCC	*62000*	*010003*	*72100*	*Contractual services - Companies*	800,000	437,500				1,237,500	5
			62000		*71800*	*Contractual Services – Implementing Partner*	40,000	40,000				80,000	6
		Total Responsible Party (MoEFCC)					840,000	477,500	-	-		1,317,500	
	Total Outcome 1.1.						**918,000**	**519,500**	-	-		**1,437,500**	
	Outcome 1.2 Progress made in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under Article 4 of	*UNDP*	*62000*	*010003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	12,000	8,000				20,000	7
			62000		*71600*	*Travel*	3,000	2,000				5,000	2
			62000		*72800*	*Information Technology Equipmt*	3,000	2,000				5,000	4
		Total Responsible Party (UNDP)					18,000	12,000				30,000	
		MoEFCC	*62000*	*010003*	*75700*	*Training, Workshops and Confer*	6,000	4,000				10,000	8
			62000		*72100*	*Contractual services - Companies*	100,000	32,000	-	-		132,000	9

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output and Activity (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Year 1 (USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Year 3 (USD)	Year 4 (USD)	Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (reference as number, not as letter)
	the Paris Agreement compiled and the progress in the achievement of the NDC presented.		*62000*		*71800*	*Contractual Services – Implementing Partner*	40,000	40,000	-	-		80,000	10
		Total Responsible Party (MoEFCC)					146,000	76,000				222,000	
	Total Outcome 1.2.						**164,000**	**88,000**				**252,000**	
	Outcome 1.3 Climate Change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the PA compiled and presented	*UNDP*	*62000*	*010003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	20,000	10,000	-	-		30,000	11
			62000		*71600*	*Travel*	3,000	2,000	-	-		5,000	2
			62000		*72800*	*Information Technology Equipmt*	4,000	2,500	-	-		6,500	4
		Total Responsible Party (UNDP)					27,000	14,500	-	-		41,500	
		MoEFCC	*62000*	*010003*	*72100*	*Contractual services - Companies*	80,000	40,000	-	-		120,000	12
			62000		*71800*	*Contractual Services – Implementing Partner*	20,000	20,000	-	-		40,000	13
		Total Responsible Party (MoEFCC)					100,000	60,000	-	-		160,000	
	Total Outcome 1.3.						**127,000**	**74,500**	**-**	**-**		**201,500**	
	Outcome 1.4 Financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received compiled and presented	*UNDP*	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	12,000	6,000	-	-		18,000	14
			62000		*71600*	*Travel*	5,000	3,000	-	-		8,000	2
		Total Responsible Party (UNDP)					17,000	9,000	-	-		26,000	
		MoEFCC	*62000*	*010003*	*75700*	*Training, Workshops and Confer*	5,000	3,000	-	-		8,000	8
			62000		*72100*	*Contractual services - Companies*	50,000	25,000	-	-		75,000	15
		Total Responsible Party (MoEFCC)					55,000	28,000	-	-		83,000	
	Total Outcome 1.4.						**72,000**	**37,000**	**-**	**-**		**109,000**	
	Outcome 1.5 Compilation and submission of the BTR2 to the UNFCCC	*UNDP*	*62000*	*010003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	20,000	10,000	-	-		30,000	16
			62000		*71600*	*Travel*	6,000	4,000	-	-		10,000	2
			62000		*74200*	*Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs*	6,000	4,000	-	-		10,000	17
		Total Responsible Party (UNDP)					32000	18,000	-	-		50,000	

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output and Activity (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Year 1 (USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Year 3 (USD)	Year 4 (USD)	Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (reference as number, not as letter)
		MoEFCC	62000	010003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	12,000	8,000	-	-		20,000	18
			62000		71800	Contractual Services – Implementing Partner	40,000	40,000	-	-		80,000	19
		Total Responsible Party (MoEFCC)					52,000	48,000	0	0		100,000	
	Total Outcome 1.5.						**84,000**	**66,000**	**0**	**0**		**150,000**	
Total Component 1							**1,365,000**	**785,000**	**0**	**0**		**2,150,000**	
Component 2: Development of India's Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3) as a stand alone report	Outcome 2.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated up to 2026.	UNDP	62000	010003	71300	Local Consultants	-	-	45,000	20,000	5,000	70,000	1
			62000		71600	Travel	-	-	15,000	10,000	5,000	30,000	2
			62000		72400	Communication & Audio Visual Equip	-	-	10,000	8,000	2,000	20,000	3
			62000		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	-	-	20,000	8,000	2,000	30,000	4
		Total Responsible Party (UNDP)					-	-	90,000	46,000	14,000	150,000	
		MoEFCC	62000	010003	72100	Contractual services - Companies	-	-	1,000,000	280,200	20,000	1,300,200	5
			62000		71800	Contractual Services – Implementing Partner	-	-	40,000	35,000	5,000	80,000	6
		Total Responsible Party (MoEFCC)					-	-	1,040,000	315,200	25,000	1,380,200	
	Total Outcome 2.1.						**-**	**-**	**1,130,000**	**361,200**	**39,000**	**1,530,200**	
	Outcome 2.2 Progress made in implementing and achieving NDC under Article 4 of the PA compiled and the progress in the achievement of the NDC presented	UNDP	62000	010003	71300	Local Consultants	-	-	20,000	8,000	2,000	30,000	7
			62000		71600	Travel	-	-	7,000	2,000	1,000	10,000	2
			62000		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	-	-	7,000	2,000	1,000	10,000	4
		Total Responsible Party (UNDP)							34,000	12,000	4,000	50,000	
		MoEFCC	62000	010003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	-	10,000	8,000	2,000	20,000	8
			62000		72100	Contractual services - Companies	-	-	100,000	40,000	9,500	149,500	9
			62000		71800	Contractual Services – Implementing Partner	-	-	40,000	30,000	10,000	80,000	10
		Total Responsible Party (MoEFCC)					-	-	140,000	78,000	21,500	249,500	
	Total Outcome 2.2.						**-**	**-**	**184,000**	**90,000**	**25,500**	**299,500**	
		UNDP	62000	010003	71300	Local Consultants	-	-	25,000	10,000	5,000	40,000	11
			62000		71600	Travel	-	-	7,000	2,000	1,000	10,000	2

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output and Activity (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Year 1 (USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Year 3 (USD)	Year 4 (USD)	Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (reference as number, not as letter)
	Outcome 2.3 Climate Change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement compiled and presented		62000		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	-	-	7,000	2,600	1,000	10,600	4
		Total Responsible Party (UNDP)							39,000	14,600	7,000	60,600	
		MoEFCC	62000	010003	72100	Contractual services - Companies	-	-	100,000	50,000	10,000	160,000	12
			62000		71800	Contractual Services – Implementing Partner	-	-	25,000	10,000	5,000	40,000	13
		Total Responsible Party (MoEFCC)					-	-	125,000	60,000	15,000	200,000	
	Total Outcome 2.3.						**-**	**-**	**164,000**	**74,600**	**22,000**	**260,600**	
	Outcome 2.4 Financial, technology development and transfer and CB support needed and received, including areas of improvement and other relevant information	UNDP	62000	010003	71300	Local Consultants	-	-	15,000	10,000	5,000	30,000	14
			62000		71600	Travel	-	-	7,000	2,000	1,000	10,000	2
		Total Responsible Party (UNDP)							22,000	12,000	6,000	40,000	
		MoEFCC	62000	010003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	-	7,000	2,000	1,000	10,000	8
			62000		72100	Contractual services - Companies	-	-	50,000	30,000	10,000	90,000	15
		Total Responsible Party (MoEFCC)					-	-	57,000	32,000	11,000	100,000	
	Total Outcome 2.4								**79,000**	**44,000**	**17,000**	**140,000**	
	Outcome 2.5 Compilation and submission of the BTR3 to the UNFCCC	UNDP	62000	010003	71300	Local Consultants	-	-	15,000	10,000	5,000	30,000	16
			62000	010003	71600	Travel	-	-	10,000	8,000	2,000	20,000	2
			62000	010003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	-	-	10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000	17
		Total Responsible Party (UNDP)					-	-	35,000	28,000	12,000	75,000	
		MoEFCC	62000	010003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	-	10,000	8,000	2,000	20,000	18
			62000	010003	71800	Contractual Services – Implementing Partner	-	-	50,000	25,000	5,000	80,000	19
		Total Responsible Party (MoEFCC)					-	-	60,000	33,000	7,000	100,000	
	Total Outcome 2.5						-	-	**95,000**	**61,000**	**19,000**	**175,000**	
Total Component 2									**1,652,000**	**630,800**	**122,500**	**2,405,300**	
		UNDP	62000	010003	71200	International Consultants	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	40,000	20

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output and Activity (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Year 1 (USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Year 3 (USD)	Year 4 (USD)	Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (reference as number, not as letter)
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	*Outcome 3.1 Project regularly monitored in line with the M&E plan.*		*62000*		*71300*	*Local Consultants*		10,000		-	10,000	20,000	21
			62000		*75700*	*Training, Workshops and Confer*	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	22
		Total Responsible Party (UNDP)					20,000	30,000	0	0	30,000	80,000	
Total M&E							**20,000**	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**30,000**	**80,000**	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	*PMC*	*UNDP*	*62000*	*010003*	*71400*	*Contractual Services - Individuals*	41,520	41,520	41,520	41,520	20,620	186,700	23
			62000		*71600*	*Travel*	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	5,000	24
			62000		*72500*	*Supplies*	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	5,000	25
			62000		*72800*	*Information Technology Equipmt*	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	5,000	26
			62000		*74100*	*Professional Services*	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	5,000	27
		Total Responsible Party - UNDP					49,520	45,520	45,520	45,520	20,620	206,700	
		MoEFCC	*62000*	*010003*	*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	2,000	15,000	28
			62000		*71800*	*Contractual Services – Implementing Partner*	4,000	4,000	2,000	-	-	10,000	29
		Total Responsible Party MoEFCC					11,000	11,000	3,000	0	0	25,000	
Total Project Management Cost							**60,520**	**56,520**	**48,520**	**45,520**	**20,620**	**231,700**	
Total Project Grant							**1,445,520**	**871,520**	**1,700,520**	**676,320**	**173,120**	**4,867,000**	

Budget Notes:

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
1	Senior GHG Specialist - for assessing the sector wise GHG estimation, combining it in form of national inventory data while ensuring uncertainty assessment and QA/QC procedures.
2	Travel expenses and DSA of local consultants for capacity-building events.
3	Communication and audio-visual equipment for capacity building events and activities for BTR2.
4	Software and equipment for the preparation of the GHG Inventory, NDC data management, and climate modelling.
5	Companies for GHG estimation for Energy, Agriculture, Industry, Waste and LULUCF Sector, including collection of activity data and development and refinement of country specific emission factors.
6	Two Scientific Consultants for GHG Inventory
7	Specialist for analysing the mitigation policies and measures, actions, and plans in place and contribution towards implementation of NDCs
8	Capacity building of national Ministries and Departments on NDC tracking, and on assessing financial, technology, and capacity-building support needs and received.
9	Companies for monitoring of the NDC progress, assess the level of gender considerations and provide trainings for mapping the progress of NDC
10	Two Scientific Consultants for NDC Progress
11	Specialist for Adaptation to develop regional impact assessment models and undertake loss and damage assessment studies
12	Companies to collect climatic data, assess district-level variability, and develop vulnerability atlases with sectoral adaptation strategies and priority measures; Track adaptation progress towards NDC goals while analyzing gaps, capacity, finance, and technology needs.
13	One Scientific Consultant for Climate Change Adaptation
14	Senior Financial Specialist for collection and analysis of information on financial support needed and received under Articles 9, 10, 11 and 13 toward implementation of NDCs and assess information on climate finance flow
15	Companies for analysing information on Constraints, Gaps, and related Technology and capacity building support needed and received and in relation to the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures and for implementation of the NDC Goals in India
16	Specialists for compilation of India's BTRs based on the technical reports
17	Communication, designing and printing costs
18	Capacity building of national Ministries and Departments for BTR finalization, public awareness campaigns, workshops, and seminars
19	Two Scientific Consultants for Climate Change
20	Mid Term and Terminal Evaluation Total: MTR & TE (1 International Consultant each @ USD 20,000)
21	Mid Term and Terminal Evaluation Total: MTR & TE (1 National Consultant each @ USD 10,000)
22	Inception Workshop
23	Project Management Unit (1 Project Manager @ ~USD 2224/month for 54 months and 1 Project Operations and Finance Associate @ ~USD 1234/month for 54 months)
24	Travel Cost for PMU
25	Office Supplies
26	Software and equipment for PMU
27	Financial audits

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
28	Contractual Services-Companies for Support Services staff (filing, logistics, managing office supplies etc) for PMU with IP
29	Admin and Finance staff for PMU with IP

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged and defined in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof, as "the Project Document".

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Government of India ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option a. Implementing Partner is a Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

      i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially, record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds.

10. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP places reasonable reliance upon the Implementing Partner for it to apply its laws, regulations and processes, and applicable international laws regarding anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, to ensure consistency with the principles of then in force the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

11. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

12. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

13. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

14. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

15. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

16. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

17. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

18. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, mutatis mutandis, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

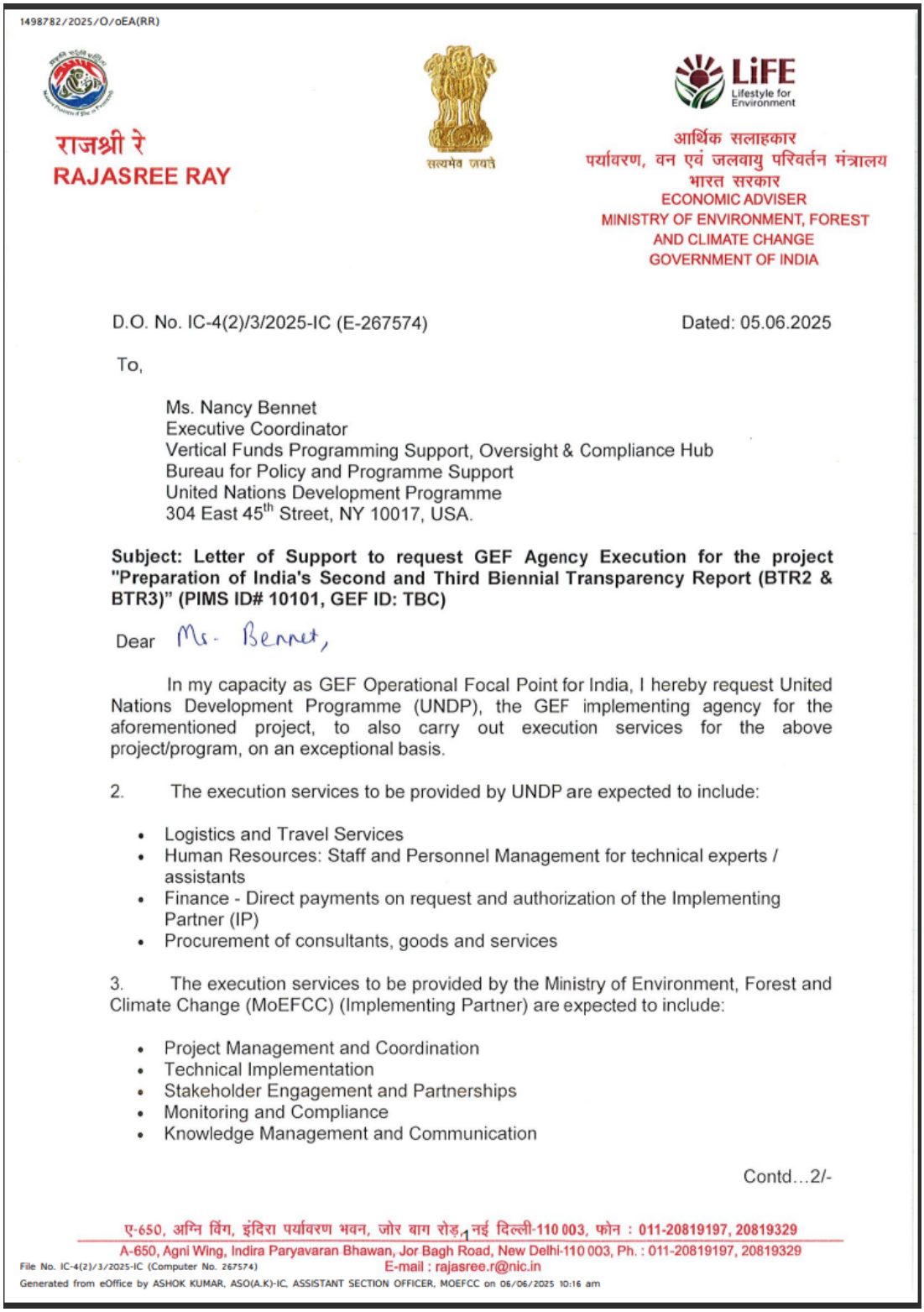
Mandatory Annexes

1. GEF Budget Template
2. GEF Execution Support Letter
3. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
4. Multiyear Workplan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
6. UNDP Risk Register
7. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
10. Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation especially GEF focal area specific annexes (e.g. METT, GHG calculations, target landscape profile, feasibility study, other technical reports)
11. Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)
12. GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval
13. Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team
14. GEF Taxonomy
15. Results of the Partners Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment
16. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

Separately attached.

Annex 2: GEF execution support letter



1498782/2025/O/oEA(RR)

राजश्री रे
RAJASREE RAY

सत्यमेव जयते

LiFE Lifestyle for Environment

आर्थिक सलाहकार
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
ECONOMIC ADVISER
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST
AND CLIMATE CHANGE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

D.O. No. IC-4(2)/3/2025-IC (E-267574) Dated: 05.06.2025

To,

Ms. Nancy Bennet
Executive Coordinator
Vertical Funds Programming Support, Oversight & Compliance Hub
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
United Nations Development Programme
304 East 45th Street, NY 10017, USA.

Subject: Letter of Support to request GEF Agency Execution for the project "Preparation of India's Second and Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2 & BTR3)" (PIMS ID# 10101, GEF ID: TBC)

Dear Ms. Bennet,

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for India, I hereby request United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the GEF implementing agency for the aforementioned project, to also carry out execution services for the above project/program, on an exceptional basis.

2. The execution services to be provided by UNDP are expected to include:

- Logistics and Travel Services
- Human Resources: Staff and Personnel Management for technical experts / assistants
- Finance - Direct payments on request and authorization of the Implementing Partner (IP)
- Procurement of consultants, goods and services

3. The execution services to be provided by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) (Implementing Partner) are expected to include:

- Project Management and Coordination
- Technical Implementation
- Stakeholder Engagement and Partnerships
- Monitoring and Compliance
- Knowledge Management and Communication

Contd...2/-

ए-650, अग्नि विंग, इंदिरा पर्यावरण भवन, जोर बाग रोड़ 1 नई दिल्ली-110 003, फोन : 011-20819197, 20819329
A-650, Agni Wing, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi-110 003, Ph. : 011-20819197, 20819329
File No. IC-4(2)/3/2025-IC (Computer No. 267574) E-mail : rajasree.r@nic.in
Generated from eOffice by ASHOK KUMAR, ASO(A.K)-IC, ASSISTANT SECTION OFFICER, MOEFCC on 06/06/2025 10:16 am

4. Execution activities, including those provided by UNDP India, will be described in detail in the GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval request and accompanying project/program documents, including the project/program budget

With assurances of our highest consideration.

(Rajasree Ray)

Economic Advisor & GEF-OFP-India

Copy to:

1. Ms. Geetu Joshi, Advisor &GEF Political Focal Point, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, North Block, New Delhi
2. Dr Sharath Kumar Pallerla, Advisor, MoEFCC
3. Dr Angela Lusigi, Resident Representative, UNDP India, New Delhi

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Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

Any maps included in this project document must conform to maps accepted by the UN Geospatial Information Section (see https://www.un.org/geospatial/mapsgeo)



Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

Component	Outcomes	Outputs	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 1 **Development of India's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2)**	*Outcome 1.1: National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated up to 2024.*	*Output 1.1.1: National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2024, for the sectors of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and Waste using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.*																				
	Outcome 1.2: Progress made in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement compiled and the progress in the achievement of the NDC presented.	*Output 1.2.1: Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) up to 2024 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided.*																				
	Outcome 1.3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement compiled and presented.	*Output 1.3.1: Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 provided.*																				
	Outcome 1.4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received compiled and presented.	*Output 1.4.1: Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender inclusion described.*																				
	Outcome 1.5: Compilation and submission of the BTR2 to the UNFCCC	*Output 1.5.1: BTR2 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026.*																				
Component 2 **Development of India's third Biennial Transparency and the National Communication Report (BTR3)**	*Outcome 2.1: National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated up to 2026.*	*Output 2.1.1: National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2026, for the sectors of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and Waste using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.*																				
	Outcome 2.2: Progress made in implementing and achieving NDC under Article 4 of the PA compiled and the progress in the achievement of the NDC presented..	*Output 2.2.1: Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) up to 2026 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided.*																				
	Outcome 2.3: Climate Change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement compiled and presented.	*Output 2.3.1: Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2026 provided.*																				
	Outcome 2.4: Financial, technology development and transfer and CB support needed and received, including areas of improvement and other relevant information.	*Output 2.4.1: Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2026 provided, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender inclusion described*																				

Component	Outcomes	Outputs	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Outcome 2.5: Compilation and submission of the BTR3 to the UNFCCC	*Output 2.5.1: BTR3 compiled, adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2028*																				
Component 3 Project regularly monitored in line with the M&E plan		*Inception workshop*																				
		Project Management Board meetings																				
		Mid-term Evaluation																				
		Terminal Evaluation																				
Project Management		*Recruitment of Project Management Team*																				
		Audit																				

Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Template (v. July 2022)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage.
Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
Project Title	Preparation of India's second and third Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR2 & BTR3)
Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	PIMS+ ID: 10101, Quantum Project ID: 01004414
Location (Global/Region/Country)	India
Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
Date	December 2024

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
This is an enabling activity project to assist India to prepare its second and third Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR 2&3), to fulfil the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The activities of the project will help to mainstreaming human rights-based approach through identifying policies and programmes that build equity in climate adaptation and mitigation measures. The implementing partner acknowledges human rights-based approach providing reservations for disadvantaged sections in education, employment, and political representation. This enabling project is designed to hear and consider the climate change mitigation and adaptation concerns of all relevant target groups including those that are potentially marginalized individuals and groups.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The project has considered capacities of women working in both management and technical departments of the government agencies/institutions who can play important role in the design, development, and implementation of the project. The Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan outlines the opportunities for mainstreaming gender throughout the project and actions proposed at each level, including maximizing women's participation in capacity-building activities and project management structure and their decision-making power. The BTR will also consider gender-disaggregated data where possible to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affects the capability of dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

The Paris Agreement is a landmark environmental accord that was adopted by nearly every nation in 2015 to address climate change and its negative impacts and transparency and accountability are a key pillar of the Paris Agreement on climate change. The project will ensure India's robust continuous participation in the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement through the preparation of its First Biennial Transparency Report.

Preparation of BTRs would enable compliance with the Paris Agreement reporting requirements, in accordance with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) provided by Decision 18/CMA.1.

The first component focusses on complying with reporting requirements through preparing and submitting India's 2nd Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2), including the national GHG Inventory, tracking progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs, Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation, and information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received

The second component focusses on complying with reporting requirements through preparing and submitting India's 3rd Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3), including the national GHG Inventory, tracking progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs, Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation, and information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received

The third component comprises of Monitoring and Evaluation to ensure that the project is regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The project will be implemented guided by principles of accountability. This would naturally ensure constant engagement with stakeholders from implementation to completion of the project. The Integrated Project Management Unit (IPMU) shall establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) during project inception. The full details of the GRM will be agreed upon during the project's inception phase.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***

Risk 1: **Event:** There is a risk that women are underrepresented in the project activities **Cause:** Cultural or institutional biases, lack of targeted engagement strategies for women, limited availability of women in relevant sectors may restrict women's participation in project-related roles or activities. **Impact:** Insufficient representation of women can lead to missed opportunities for inclusive perspectives. This may also reduce the project's alignment with gender-inclusive development goals. Checklist Question: P.10	I = 2; L = 2	**Low**	A gender action plan has been developed, to integrate gender dimensions into the project activities, including mainstreaming of gender through the establishment of clear targets for gender representation in the Results Framework and the Gender Action Plan to ensure equitable participation by women.	Not applicable.
Risk 2: **Event:** Project activities postponed or delayed due to climate events. **Cause:** Extreme weather events such as floods, storms, droughts, or heatwaves disrupt planned activities by impacting the availability of data, or directly affecting the safety of project personnel. **Impact:** Delays in project activities can lead to increased costs, extended timelines, and potential missed deadlines. Checklist Question: 2.2	I = 2; L = 2	**Low**	The management of risk measure has been detailed out to align data collection utilizing digital tools and coordination with key ministries and partners., as well as active monitoring.	Not applicable.

Risk 3: **Event:** The project may exclude potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups **Cause**: Limited stakeholder analysis during the project planning phase, leading to gaps in identifying marginalized groups. **Impact:** Potential non-compliance with donor's compliance requirements regarding stakeholder inclusion. Increased project risks, such as reputational damage. Checklist Question: P.4	I = 2; L = 2	Low	The Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed which will be constantly reviewed and updated by the Integrated Project Management Unit (IPMU) with the identification of additional stakeholders and culturally appropriate approaches to engage certain groups or communities to ensure all affected stakeholders are consulted and their knowledge and contributions are fully harnessed during the assessments carried out under the project.	Not applicable.

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?							
	Low Risk		√	The project's main purpose is to produce scientific information and data and a report, with limited interventions on the field. As presented in this screening, the project is thus considered as low risk.				
	Moderate Risk	☐						
	Substantial Risk	☐						
	High Risk	☐						
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)							
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects							
	Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	☐				***Status? (completed, planned)***		
	if yes, indicate overall type and status				☐	Targeted assessment(s)		
					☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)		
					☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)		
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	☐						

	If yes, indicate overall type		☐	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	
			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	☐			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐			
	Accountability	☐			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☐			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☐			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☐			
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☐			
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐			

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind - Human Rights	**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	No
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?[8]	No
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	No
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
P.11 limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.*	No
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	
Accountability	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No

[8] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

P.15 risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	No
1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2 activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3 changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9 significant agricultural production?	No
1.10 animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11 significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[9]	No
1.13 utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[10]	No
1.14 adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
2.1 areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	No
2.2 outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	Yes
2.3 increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? F*or example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
2.4 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
3.1 construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? *(Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)*	No
3.2 air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3 harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4 risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No

[9] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
[10] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[11]	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	No
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk*	No
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	No

[11] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	No
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the* Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

#	Event/ Description	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (*including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment / Management Measures
1	There is a risk that project partners (contracted agencies, institutions) lack technical capacity to achieve project objectives.	Lack of understanding on the ETF and MPGs	Which will result in data gaps / assessments and delay in overall implementation of the project	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.8. Capacities of the partners) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **1- Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 01-Jun-25 To: 1-Dec-29	National Project Steering Committee / National Project Director	The CBIT project focused on capacity building at all levels to report on the various elements of the ETF, would be ongoing during implementation of this project. To address this risk, the project will closely tie up with the implementation of CBIT project being coordinated by the Integrated Project Management Unit (IPMU), so that capacity is built in advance for the reporting requirements.

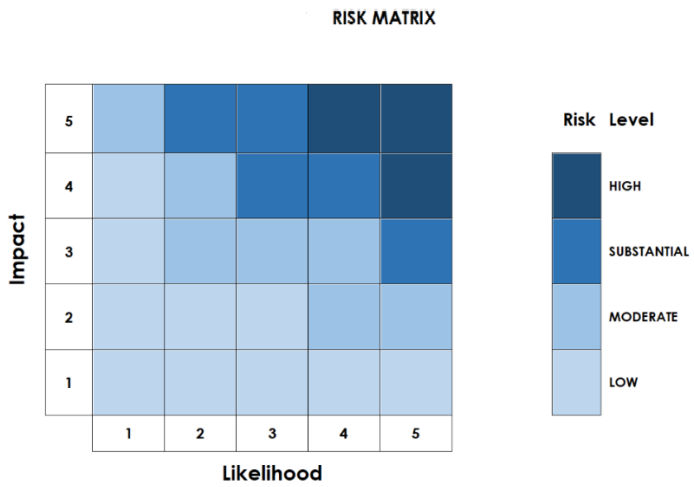
#	Event/ Description	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (*including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment / Management Measures
2	Frequent changes in key government officials (national and sub-national) involved in the project's planning and implementation	As per Govt practice, government officials change periodically		**3. OPERATIONAL (3.5. Partners' engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **1- Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 01-Jun-25 To: 1-Dec-29	National Project Steering Committee / National Project Director	Regular consultations with national and sub-national government counterparts will be conducted throughout the project to provide updates on priorities, components, and strategies, ensuring effective implementation and successful delivery of project outcomes.
3	There is a risk that the project experiences delay in overall approval for recruitment and procurement process.	Lack of clarity of operational protocols of project.	Delay in project implementation related to operational challenges	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.4. Reporting and communication) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2- Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 01-Jun-25 To: 1-Dec-29	National Project Steering Committee / National Project Director	The project will implement a time frame which considers possible delays, without jeopardizing the implementation of activities. In addition, detailed work plans along with the scope of the work for each activity will be defined, which will reduce the chance for operational challenges.

#	Event/ Description	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (*including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment / Management Measures
4	There is a risk that the project experiences poor cooperation and participation by relevant stakeholders.	Lack of cooperation from state governments, industries, municipalities, the private sector, and other stakeholders	Delay in project implementation due to stakeholder management and partnership	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.5. Partners' engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **1 - Not likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 01-Jun-25 To: 1-Dec-29	National Project Steering Committee / National Project Director	Periodic stakeholder consultations at regional and state levels will be conducted to foster cooperation, encourage participation, and raise awareness of the significance of climate change. To ensure collaboration, key line ministries and relevant government departments involved in various aspects of information management are included in the National Steering Committee.

#	Event/ Description	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (*including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment / Management Measures
5	There is a risk that there is poor quality coordination and capacity with project partners	Lack of institutional and inter-institutional coordination and capacity	This will result in gaps, assessments and delay in strengthening institutional capacity.	**5. REPUTATIONAL (5.5. Stakeholder management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **1 - Not likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)**	From: 01-Jun-25 To: 1-Dec-29	National Project Steering Committee / National Project Director	The project will establish a gender-balanced institutional framework to strengthen institutional capacity and coordination. Additionally, public awareness campaigns will be conducted at both national and district levels, along with climate change training sessions for relevant stakeholders.
6	There is a risk that women are underrepresented in the project activities	Lack in the number of women involved in the project	Women's participation in the project activities may be lower than expected, resulting in non-gender inclusive strategy,	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.12. Stakeholder engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Not likely** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)**	From: 01-Jun-25 To: 1-Dec-29	National Project Steering Committee / National Project Director	The project encourages equal participation of men and women and has been designed to ensure equal participation to project activities. It has developed a Gender Action Plan to integrate gender dimensions into the project activities, including mainstreaming of gender through the establishment of clear targets for gender representation in the

#	Event/ Description	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (*including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment / Management Measures
								Results Framework and the Gender Action Plan to ensure equitable participation by women.

#	Event/ Description	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (*including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment / Management Measures
7	Project activities postponed or delayed due to climate events.	Natural hazards, extreme climate events exacerbated by climate change may affect project implementation	Delay in timely project implementation	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Moderately likely** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)**	From: 01-Jun-25 To: 1-Dec-29	National Project Steering Committee/ National Project Director	If activities must be postponed due to warnings, ensuring the safety and well-being of all individuals will remain the top priority. The project will resume only when both physical and mental safety can be assured. To safeguard data against climate-related threats, the project will implement resilient data storage and management systems. As part of the CBIT initiative, a cloud-based IT infrastructure will be developed for efficient data collection and storage. Whenever feasible, capacity-building activities will prioritize online formats to optimize resource use by minimizing travel. For in-person training sessions, scheduling will be planned to avoid periods of adverse climatic conditions.


RISK MATRIX
Impact
5
4
3
2
1
1
2
3
4
5
Likelihood
Risk Level
HIGH
SUBSTANTIAL
MODERATE
LOW

Annex 7: Overview of Technical Consultancies/Subcontracts

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager	*54 months*	*The Project Manager (PM), together with the Lead Technical Advisor will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.* *Duties and Responsibilities* • *Manage the overall conduct of the project.* • *Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.* • *Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.* • *Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.* • *Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.* • *Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.* • *Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.* • *Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.* • *Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed.* • *Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.* • *Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.* • *Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;* • *Capture lessons learned during project implementation.* • *Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.* • *Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.* • *Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;* • *Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;* • *Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators.*
Project Operations and Finance Associate	*54 months*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager;*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoI financial rules and procedures;* • *Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP;* • *Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions;* • *Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s);* • *Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues;* • *Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities;* • *Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.*
For Technical Assistance		
Component 1 (Development of India's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) as a stand-alone report) & Component 2 (Development of India's Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3) as a stand-alone report)		
Local / National contracting		
National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System consultant	*100 days, spread over 6 months for BTR2 and 100 days, spread over 6 months for BTR3*	*<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* ● *Provide technical assistance for the management and improvement of the GHGI system, including the following activities:* ● *Participate in the process of commissioning and operational maintenance of the GHGI System.* ● *Participate in the improvement of procedures for data collection, archiving systematic and backup of all historical information from all sectors involved in the NGHGIs.* ● *Adapt the general procedures defined according to the needs of each sector involved in the NGHGI.* ● *Prepare and manage the documents, manuals, instructions and records that are part of the GHGI system.* ● *Prepare and manage sectoral calculation instructions.* ● *Participate in the development of tools for estimating GHG emissions.* ● *Participate in the management of the improvements that arise from the reviews of NGHGIs.* ● *Generate and update broadcast content.* ● *Carry out the necessary intersectoral coordination to continue development of the GHGI system* ● *Coordinate and participate in technical meetings.* ● *Train the institutions responsible for the different sectors reported.* ● *Train institutions that provide information and sectors involved in the procedures and forms of registration, to give continuity to the system and the records.* ● *Participate in the identification and implementation of activities that contribute to improve the quality of NGHGIs.* ● *Collaborate in the organization of coordination, consultation, and dissemination activities related to the NGHGI.*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		● *Support the rest of the work team of the Climate Change National Directorate in dissemination activities related to climate change in general: preparation of dissemination and support materials, and participation in instances of dissemination and training.*
Mitigation of climate change consultant	*50 days, spread over 3 months for BTR2 and 50 days, spread over 3 months for BTR3*	*Duties and Responsibilities* *The specialist organizes and coordinates all activities related to mitigation.* *Description of functions:* ● *Collection and analysis of relevant information related to mitigation actions or groups of actions that are being developed in the country and are included in the NDC* ● *Preparation of the mitigation action report in tabular format, including the results achieved.* ● *Monitoring of the NAMAs developed and presented and analysis of the possibility of defining new ones.* ● *Analysis of the options of market and non-market mechanisms.* ● *Technical support for training and awareness activities in sectors with mitigation actions potentials.* ● *Participation in the edition of the Biennial Transparency Report*
Adaptation on climate change consultant	*100 days, spread over 6 months for BTR2 and 100 days, spread over 6 months for BTR3*	*Duties and Responsibilities* *The national expert organizes and coordinates activities related to adaptation to climate change.* *Description of functions:* ● *Identification of methodologies for the evaluation of climate change adaptation measures included in the NDC that contribute to the operation of a domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system (MRV) of mitigation actions and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation actions, among others* • *Conduct the assessment of vulnerability of relevant sectors from climate change risks and variability.* • *Develop detailed work plan for the preparation of the corresponding Chapters of BTRx and NCx/BTRx* • *Develop scope of work and respective Terms of References for the team members and contractors* • *In consultation with Project Manager select and implement corresponding methodologies and models for assessment of the impact of adaptation policies and measures.* • *Assess the barriers, gaps and needs related to the improvement of the adaptation policy efficiency and develop recommendations for improving data collection and analysis process required for adaptation policy decision making.* • *Develop the report and the corresponding chapter of the BTR2 and BTR3. The report should be submitted to the stakeholders, the comments and recommendations should be taken into account in the final report.* ● *Technical support to the project team in the adaptation area.* ● *Technical support for vulnerability reduction and adaptation in the country.* ● *Follow up on the actions defined in the UNFCCC regarding adaptation* ● *Follow-up on the implementation of national sectoral adaptation plans and analysis of new plans.*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Measures, reporting and verification consultant	*60 days, spread over 3 months for BTR2 and 60 days, spread over 3 months for BTR3*	*<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* *The consultant organizes and coordinates all activities related to measurement, reporting and verification.* *Description of functions:* *● Identification of methodologies for the evaluation of climate change mitigation measures included in the NDCs that contribute to the operation of a domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system (MRV) of mitigation actions, among other instruments.* *● Collaboration in the selection of experts or organizations with experience in the development and application of methodologies for the evaluation of mitigation measures (at the national, regional or international level) and their management contracting for the application of said methodologies within the framework of domestic MRV.* *● Organization of activities related to the application of said methodologies (collection of information, measurement of indicators, development of calculations, identification of needs for new information) to evaluate a set of selected mitigation measures, within the measures included in the first and second NDCs from the country.* *● Participation in areas of inter-institutional coordination necessary for the evaluation of security measures, sectoral mitigation and monitoring of agreed tasks in said areas in relation to the MRV system domestically.* *● Participation in training at the regional level and exchanges with peers to improve the quality of the NGHGIs, methodologies to improve the domestic MRV system and methodologies and tools for the monitoring of the global and specific objectives of the NDCs.*
Lead Technical Advisor	*100 days, spread over 6 months for BTR2 and 100 days, spread over 6 months for BTR3*	*The Lead Technical Adviser will be responsible for providing overall technical backstopping and management support to the Project reporting requirements of BTR responsible for compilation of India's BTR2 based on the technical reports*
Component 3: M&E		
National Consultant	*25 days as per MTR and TE deadline*	*Mid Term Evaluation (as per TOR)* *Terminal Evaluation (as per TOR)*
International / Regional and global contracting		

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
International Consultant	*25 days as per MTR and TE deadline*	*Mid Term Evaluation (as per TOR)* *Terminal Evaluation (as per TOR)*

Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders has been conducted during project preparation and is envisaged, during implementation and monitoring and evaluation, to enhance ownership of the BTR processes, making these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector, and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors. This project proposal has been developed in consultation with relevant experts, government staff, policymakers and NGOs who participated in the previous NC/BUR/BTR exercises. Their views and needs were integrated into the design of this new enabling activity project.

The preparation process of the previous National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change as a competent lead institution for the application of the Convention, as well as other relevant institutions at a national level. This project will additionally improve the sustainability for preparation of future NCs/BTRs/NDCs/NAPs and will facilitate the reporting requirements to the UNFCCC. Active participation by all stakeholders in the formulation of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures will be facilitated to ensure ownership and sustainability.

It is understood that the most effective way to address climate change is to allow co-management of the issue, where all key stakeholders are involved, particularly in relation to the design and implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions in the framework pursuing the wider objectives of sustainable development. The integration of different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution with the responsibility to fulfil the national obligations to the Convention. Efforts will be made to take into consideration the needs of excluded and marginalized groups that are more affected by climate change and have less resources to adapt. For this purpose, the project team will use various tools, including design thinking, behavioural science, and foresight, to create a collaborative space where different stakeholders will join forces to design policies and actions. These actions will contribute to the mitigation of GHG emissions and will enhance the resilience and adaptive capacities to climate change on national and local levels.

The project places strong emphasis on inclusive and participatory stakeholder engagement as a core element of the preparation of India's Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR 2 and BTR 3). Recognizing that effective climate transparency requires perspectives from a wide range of actors, the project would engage youth, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, and other key stakeholders, in addition to efforts focused on gender inclusivity. Youth engagement will be fostered through collaboration with national and state-level networks. Academic and research institutions will support the integration of scientific data and methodologies, while private sector actors and industry associations will provide insights on mitigation measures and low-carbon innovations. Civil society and community-based groups will be consulted through structured sessions to ensure broad geographic and sectoral representation.

The table below presents the main stakeholders at the national level who will be involved in the project. The table also provides an overview of their potential roles in the project and means of engagement:

Stakeholder	***Role in the project***	***Means of Engagement***
	Governmental Institutions	
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)	*Executing entity & overall coordination. The Project will be housed in MoEFCC with a senior officer being appointed as National Project Director. The Ministry will coordinate the preparation of BTRs, finalize the reports and submit it on behalf of GoI, to UNFCCC periodically, as decided by COP and, in accordance with national*	*LoA, Multi-stakeholder consultations, Thematic workshops, Coordination meetings*

Stakeholder	*Role in the project*	*Means of Engagement*
	requirements, priorities and circumstances. Will ensure inclusive and participatory engagement across youth, academia, civil society, and private sector in line with the project's emphasis on gender-balanced participation.	
Department of Economic Affairs (DEA)	*Will be responsible for data on climate finance flows, domestically and internationally (multilateral, bilateral, regional and hybrid) and provide the data/ information for national reporting process.*	*Project Board Member*
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) *Ministry of Power (MoP)* *Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)* *Central Electricity Authority (CEA)* *Ministry of Coal (MoC)* *Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG)* *Other Sectoral Ministries and Departments* *- Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Extension, Indian Council of Agricultural Research network)* *- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs* *- Ministry of Rural Development* *- Ministry of Jal Shakti* *- Ministry of Road Transport and Highways* *- Ministry of Civil Aviation* *- Ministry of Railways* *- Ministry of Shipping* *- Ministry of Earth Sciences (India Meteorological Department, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology)* *- Ministry of Statistics and Policy Implementation* *- Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Science and Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research network, National Remote Sensing Centre)* *- Department of Heavy Industries* *- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Indian Council of Medical Research)*	*The Ministries/ Departments/ Associated Institutions will continue to provide the following:* *1) Activity Data for the preparation of national GHG Inventory* *2) Information and data on their respective policies and programmes with impact on climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as progress towards implementing and achieving NDCs under the PA.* *Support the monitoring of mitigation and adaptation activities and building capacity towards improved monitoring, reporting, and verification of information*	*Representatives of respective line ministries are Project Board Members* *For relevant data requirements for BTR preparation, MoEFCC requests requiste data through official communication*
Ministry of Women and Child Development	*Provide requisite support for enhancing gender balanced participation in most of the activities using their database and information.*	*Stakeholder consultations, Workshops,Collaboration with gender networks*
State/ Local Governments	*Provide information/ data on the implementation of respective SAPCCs and climate change-related schemes/ programmes. Facilitate participatory*	*Stakeholder consultations, Workshops, Youth dialogues*

Stakeholder	*Role in the project*	*Means of Engagement*
	consultations with local communities, youth, and CSOs to ensure broad geographic and social representation.	
National Informatics Centre (NIC)	*Provides ICT and e-Governance support to Government and promotes digital opportunities for sustainable development. Through the institutional linkages via its ICT network, with all the Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government, State Governments/ UTs and District Administrations of India, will provide requisite support for dissemination of project activities at the national and sub-national level.*	*Institutional support for digital infrastructure*
Academia		
- Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR) *- Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)* *- Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad (IIM-A)* *- CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP)* *- Indian Institute of Science (IISc)* *- Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI)* *- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI)* *- National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)* *- National Diary Research Institute (NDRI)* *- Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC)* *- Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE)* *- Indian Insititute of Forest Management (IIFM)* *- Jadavpur University* *- Ahmedabad University* *- Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi* *- Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar* *- Birla Institute of Technology, Goa*	*Contribute data/ information related to national GHG inventory, NDC implementation, adaptation action, finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received for India's national reporting process under ETF.* *Involved in updating emission factors and other parameters periodically.* *Support developing capacity to report at tier-3 level of GHG inventories.* *On a need basis, other national expert institutions will also be involved with the national reporting process under ETF.* *Will strengthen institutional capacity towards Monitoring, Reporting, and Verifying progress with NDCs and emission tracking.* *Collaborate to engage youth researchers and students in capacity building and analysis.*	*Domain experts are designated as member of Technical Advisory Committee* *Partnerships with resarch and academic inistutes to conduct studies that feed into national reporting, such as GHG emissions estimations, modeling and vulnerability assessments* *Partnerships with academic insitituions for Capacity building activities, Workshops and Trainings*
Private sector		
Industry and/or Industry associations *- Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)* *- Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)* *- PhD Chamber of Commerce - Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and others*	*Coordination with the state focal point, sectoral focal points, lead agencies, the MoEFCC and other relevant stakeholders for information management and assessment of mitigation potential through technology and process reforms*	*Collaboration with industry associations for data collection and analysis for IPPU sector GHG estimation* *Industry roundtables, Thematic consultations, Data partnerships, Innovation showcases.*
NGOs, CSOs		

Stakeholder	*Role in the project*	*Means of Engagement*
Some of the NGOs are TERI, CEEW (GHG Platform India), CSTEP, NIAS, MSSRF, and others on need basis.	*Support validation of data collected under this project. Their capacity would further boost the climate reporting process.* *Facilitate inclusion of marginalized voices (e.g., rural, youth, and gender groups) in transparency reporting. Contribute to awareness and outreach.*	*Technical partners for components of national reporting such as tracking progress in implementation of NDCs, mitigation and adaptation measures* *Structured stakeholder sessions, Thematic consultations, Regional workshops.*
Youth networks	*Engage youth at national and state levels to build capacity and encourage participation in climate transparency and data collection.*	*Collaboration with youth-led organizations, Hackathons, Climate youth forums.*

To ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement, the MoEFCC as the nodal Ministry, will coordinate with stakeholders who will actively participate in the activities of the BTR2 & BTR3 preparation, with clear roles and responsibilities. In addition, extensive consultation and validation meetings will be held with all stakeholders including:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each report/area of work; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting.
- Stakeholder consultations workshops to engage stakeholders and ensure their continuous involvement in the reporting process.
- Capacity building workshops on the thematic areas of the ETF, BTRs and NCs.
- Individual meetings of thematic working groups with sector representatives.
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions.
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses and assure quality of the results.
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking.

Annex 9: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

National reporting processes can be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising, and capacity-building efforts to ensure women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Preparation of reports can also influence other, ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes.

Previous NC/BUR/BTR projects addressed Gender mainstreaming into national reporting process in the following ways:

- Under the ongoing fourth National Communication and fourth Biennial Update Report projects (NC4&BUR-4) and first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), the reporting would include gender-disaggregated data to show how climate policies and actions impact women and men differently, thus integrating gender considerations into climate reporting.
- The ongoing CBIT project includes training programs that specifically target the inclusion of women in transparency and reporting processes, enhancing their capacity to engage in and lead climate reporting activities as well as in policy- making processes.
- Moreover, 4NC + BUR4 project has commissioned studies focused on mainstreaming gender in climate adaptation including assessment of climatic risks and development policies, programs and action from a gender lens.

This project will apply the "GENDER RESPONSIVE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS TOOLKIT" developed by the Global Support Program (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF and its updated version upon its availability. In line with the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs.

I. Introduction

India, being a vast and diverse country, experiences significant variations in gender-based socio-political and economic conditions across different sectors and regions—both within and between states. A comprehensive gender analysis ideally considers factors such as ethnic background, religion, caste, class, age, and other social stratifications. While this analysis acknowledges some of these variations, its primary focus is on identifying key opportunities to enhance gender inclusion. The study is based on data from the Government of India, as well as multilateral, bilateral, and reputable corporate sources.

II. Implementation Capacity and a Transparency Framework

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Sixth Assessment Report (IPCC AR6) emphasizes that adaptive capacity and vulnerability to climate change impacts differ between men and women, highlighting the necessity of gender-sensitive adaptation strategies.

India is among the world's most disaster-prone countries, with approximately 12% of its geographical area susceptible to floods and 68% of its cultivable land vulnerable to droughts. Additionally, three-quarters of India's 7,516 km coastline are exposed to cyclones, and mountainous regions, covering about 15% of the landmass, frequently experience landslides and avalanches. These disasters occur annually, resulting in significant loss of life and property.
Climate change has introduced new risks, including heatwaves, cold waves, increased thunderstorms and lightning, intense rainfall leading to flash floods and waterlogging, a rise in landslides, hailstorms, and sea-level rise. Urban areas are particularly threatened by consecutive annual heatwaves, floods, waterlogging, more frequent cyclones, and sea-level rise.

According to a United Nations report titled "Economic Losses, Poverty & Disasters: 1998-2017, India experienced economic losses totalling to $79.5 billion due to climate-related disasters over two decades. This places India fourth globally in terms of economic losses, following the US, China, and Japan. The report also notes that an overwhelming 77% of all disasters during this period were climate-related[12].

[12] https://www.undrr.org/publication/economic-losses-poverty-disasters-1998-2017

III. Gender Profile of India

As of 2023, India's estimated population is approximately 1.428 billion, with women comprising about 48.4% of the total. Despite rapid urbanization, a significant portion of the population—around 65%—continues to reside in rural areas, relying primarily on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods. Women constitute roughly 48% of the rural populace. According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)[13] conducted in 2019-21, about 18% of households in India are female-headed, with an average household size of 4.4 persons.

India remains committed to various international conventions aimed at empowering women and promoting gender equality. These include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. As a signatory to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), India continues to collect gender-disaggregated data across various targets to monitor progress.

Domestically, significant strides have been made to integrate gender concerns into development planning, financial allocations, and decision-making processes. The approach has shifted from welfare to gender empowerment over the past few decades. However, deep-rooted socio-cultural beliefs regarding gender roles persist, posing challenges such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, and other crimes against women. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)[14], crimes against women have been on the rise, with a significant number of cases reported annually. The increasing frequency of climate-related disasters further exacerbates gender vulnerabilities, potentially deepening existing biases.

The draft National Policy for Women, introduced in 2016, acknowledges the need to address both existing and emerging challenges to promote gender equality and empowerment. In 2018, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation released a comprehensive statistical report providing gender-disaggregated data across sectors such as demography, health, education, economic participation, and decision-making, as well as data on crimes against women, highlighting barriers to social empowerment.

According to NFHS-5 (2019-21), the female literacy rate stands at 71.5%, while the male literacy rate is 84.4%. Between 2001 and 2011, female literacy grew by 14.4 percentage points compared to a 9.2 percentage point increase in male literacy. Women are also making strides in higher education; in the academic year 2020-21, women accounted for approximately 49% of total enrolments in higher education institutions. Despite these advancements, India is still home to a substantial number of illiterate individuals, with women constituting a significant proportion.

Sex ratio and life expectancy are critical indicators of societal health across genders and age groups. As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) Statistical Report 2020[15], the sex ratio at birth for the period 2017-19 was 899 females per 1,000 males. The overall sex ratio has shown improvement over the years, reflecting gradual progress toward gender balance[16]. Life expectancy at birth has also improved; for the period 2014-18, it was 70.7 years for females and 68.2 years for males, indicating that women tend to outlive men[17]. However, age-specific mortality rates for females are consistently lower than those for males across most age groups, except in early childhood.

Participation in Economy

Women's participation in India's economy has been a subject of extensive research, highlighting both progress and persistent challenges.

Trends in Female Labour Force Participation

Studies indicate a declining trend in women's labour force participation over recent decades. According to the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the female work participation rate decreased from 29.6% in 1983 to 21.9% in 2011–2012, and further to 16.5% as per

[13] https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR375/FR375.pdf
[14] https://www.ncrb.gov.in/crime-in-india.html
[15] https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/44376
[16] https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR375/FR375.pdf
[17] https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Women%20and%20Men%20%20in%20India%202018.pdf

the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017–2018[18]. This decline is attributed to factors such as increased household income, higher female enrolment in education, and sociocultural norms that discourage women's participation in the labour force.

Despite structural shifts in India's economy from agriculture to tertiary sectors, women's employment has not diversified correspondingly. Agriculture remains the predominant sector for female employment, with many women engaged as wage labourers. The quality of women's employment is often characterized by lower earnings, poor literacy levels, and a significant presence in informal employment.

Safety concerns significantly impact women's workforce participation. Incidents of violence and harassment deter women from seeking employment, particularly in urban areas[19]. Addressing these safety issues is crucial for enhancing women's economic involvement and achieving broader economic growth.

The underrepresentation of women in the workforce has substantial economic implications. The World Bank estimates that increasing women's participation to 50% could boost India's annual growth rate by 1.5 percentage points[20]. Similarly, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) suggests that gender parity in labour force participation could expand India's GDP by nearly 30%.

Gender Development Index (GDI)

The United Nations introduced the Gender Development Index (GDI) in its Human Development Report (HDR, 2014) as a sex-disaggregated measure assessing disparities between female and male Human Development Index (HDI) values. The HDI evaluates a country's socio-economic well-being across three dimensions: health (life expectancy at birth), education (expected and mean years of schooling), and income (Gross National Income per capita).

According to the UNDP's Human Development Report 2021/2022[21], India's HDI value was 0.633, positioning it at 132 out of 191 countries and territories. This reflects a slight decline from its previous ranking, indicating areas requiring focused development efforts.
In terms of gender disparities, the report indicates that India's GDI value is 0.849, placing it in Group 5, which signifies the lowest level of gender development. Specifically, the female HDI value stands at 0.573, while the male HDI value is 0.675. These figures underscore ongoing gender-based inequalities in health, education, and economic resources.

Addressing these disparities is crucial for India's progress toward equitable human development. Targeted policies and interventions focusing on enhancing educational opportunities for women, improving healthcare access, and promoting economic inclusion can contribute to bridging the gender gap and fostering overall national development.

Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The Gender Inequality Index (GII), introduced in the United Nations Human Development Report (HDR) 2010, assesses gender-based disparities across three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity. Reproductive health is evaluated through maternal mortality ratios and adolescent birth rates; empowerment is gauged by the proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by women and the attainment of secondary or higher education by each gender; and economic activity is measured by labour market participation rates for women and men. A lower GII value, on a scale from 0 to 1, indicates lesser inequality between genders. As per the UNDP's Human Development Report 2021/2022[22], India holds a GII value of 0.490, ranking 122nd out of 170 countries. This reflects a marginal improvement from previous assessments but underscores persistent gender inequalities, particularly in areas of educational attainment, political representation, and workforce involvement

Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)

[18] https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7539753
[19] https://www.wsj.com/world/india/for-working-women-in-india-staying-safe-can-feel-like-a-full-time-job-3622ce5e
[20] https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/speech/2018/03/17/women-indias-economic-growth?
[21] https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22overviewenpdf.pdf.
[22] https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22reportenglish_0.pdf

The Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI), introduced by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2006, assesses gender disparities across four key dimensions: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. Each dimension is scored between 0 and 1, where 1 signifies gender parity and 0 indicates significant inequality.

According to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2023[23], India ranks 127th out of 146 countries, with an overall score of 64.3% gender parity. This represents a slight improvement from previous years but highlights ongoing challenges in achieving full gender equality.

Performance Across Dimensions:

- Economic Participation and Opportunity: India ranks 142nd, reflecting persistent challenges in labor force participation and wage equality.
- Educational Attainment: India holds the 123rd position, indicating progress yet underscoring the need for enhanced educational opportunities for women.
- Health and Survival: With a rank of 142nd, India continues to face issues related to sex ratio at birth and overall health outcomes for women.
- Political Empowerment: India stands at 48th place, showing relatively better performance due to women's representation in political roles, though there remains room for improvement.

Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)

The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), assesses discrimination against women in social institutions across four dimensions: discriminatory family code, restricted physical integrity, restricted resources and assets, and restricted civil liberties. The index assigns scores ranging from 0 (no discrimination) to 1 (very high discrimination).
According to the SIGI 2023 Global Report[24], globally, 40% of women and girls live in countries where gender-based discrimination is assessed as high or very high. The report emphasizes that discriminatory social institutions significantly limit women's and girls' rights and opportunities in various aspects of their lives.

IV. National Framework Protecting Women and Promoting Gender Equality

Legal and Regulatory Framework

The Constitution of India upholds gender equality through various provisions embedded in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Duties. These include ensuring equal rights and opportunities in political, economic, and social spheres (Article 14), guaranteeing equal means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work (Article 39), mandating the renunciation of practices derogatory to the dignity of women as a Fundamental Duty (Article 51(A)(c)), and allowing affirmative action in favour of women (Article 15(3)). To reinforce this commitment, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1993) introduced reservations for women in local governance bodies, such as Village Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies, fostering their participation in decision-making at the grassroots level. Many states have further increased the initial 33% reservation to 50% in Panchayats.

India has also enacted various legal measures to combat social discrimination, violence, and atrocities against women by categorizing them as 'crimes against women.' These fall under two broad categories: (a) the Indian Penal Code (IPC), which covers criminal offenses such as rape, kidnapping, homicide, molestation, sexual harassment, and trafficking of girls under 21 years of age; and (b) Special Laws, which provide a legal framework for equality and empowerment in socio-economic domains, addressing issues such as maternity benefits, prohibition of child marriage, employee insurance, and protection against domestic violence.

To safeguard and enhance women's rights, the National Commission for Women (NCW) was established in 1990 as a statutory body responsible for monitoring constitutional provisions and recommending necessary legal amendments. Additionally, the National

[23] https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2023.pdf
[24] https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/sigi-2023-global-report_4607b7c7-en/full-report.html

Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was legislated to uphold and protect the constitutional, legal, and human rights of both women and men.

Policy Framework

The Constitution of India mandates gender equality through various provisions in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Duties. These include equal rights and opportunities in political, economic, and social spheres (Article 14), equal means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work (Article 39), Fundamental Duties to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A)(c)), and affirmative discrimination in favour of women (Article 15(3)). In line with the mandate to act on positive discrimination in favour of women, the 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India provided for the reservation of seats in the local bodies of Village Panchayats and City Municipalities (Urban Local Bodies) for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision-making at the local levels. States have increased the initial 33% reservation to 50% in Panchayats.

India has enacted various legislative measures to counter social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities against women by characterizing these as 'crimes against women.' These fall broadly under crimes that are identified under (a) the Indian Penal Code, pertaining to criminal offenses that include rape, kidnapping, homicide, molestation, sexual harassment, and importation of girls below 21 years of age; and (b) other Special Laws where these seek to provide a legal basis for equality and empowerment in the socio-economic arena that include, for instance, maternity benefits, prohibition of child marriage, employees insurance, and protection of women from domestic violence. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 as a statutory body to safeguard, and suggest amendments where required, the constitutional rights and legal entitlements of women. India has also legislated the National Human Rights Commission for the protection of constitutional, legal, and human rights of women and men.

The National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001 was the first comprehensive policy articulating the need to ensure 'advancement, development, and empowerment' of women through enabling policies, upholding of women's human rights, and ensuring their equality and justice. The Draft National Policy for Women 2016 is yet to be finalized but it includes a chapter on 'environment and climate change' for the first time. This is significant because while women's development, and then empowerment, has been a running theme in India's Five-year Plans since these were first formulated in 1951, the focus has primarily been on reproductive rights, health, safety, and employment. For women's participation in India's large Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act has been given a special focus. The National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) operationalised during 2011-12 with the aim of achieving holistic empowerment of women, especially strengthening inter-sector convergence and development programs across ministries and government departments[25].

Environment and climate change have never been a factor in policies promoting gender equality or empowerment. India's National Action Plan on Climate Change mentions that women will be more affected than men by climate change and that there is a need to factor their needs into adaptation plans. Yet, none of the National Missions on Adaptation or the State Action Plans on Climate Change factor in the gender dimension.

India introduced gender budgeting in 2005-06 at the national level. States too are mandated to adopt this. A gender budget statement is part of India's annual Central budget and several States also report on it. Lack of capacity, absence of factoring in the gender dimension during the budget planning phase, and indiscriminate bundling of programs under 'gender budgeting' are areas that need to be addressed to improve investments in gender and climate change adaptation.

The Indian government has started several policy initiatives such as Make in India, Digital India, Smart Cities, and Skills India where participation of women is promoted. Schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and Swachh Bharat aim to enhance the dignity and basic rights of women and girls.

[25] https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/st-visions/national-mission/national-mission-empowerment-women-nmew#:~:text=The%20National%20Mission%20for%20Empowerment,achieving%20holistic%20empowerment%20of%20women.

Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), established in January 2006, serves as the apex government body in India responsible for formulating and administering laws and regulations aimed at the advancement, development, and empowerment of women and children. The Ministry also oversees child development initiatives and operates through State-level Departments.

As of 2023, the MWCD supervises several autonomous organizations and statutory bodies, including:

- National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD): An autonomous organization providing training, research, and documentation in the field of public cooperation and child development.
- National Commission for Women (NCW): A statutory body addressing complaints and taking suo motu notice of matters related to the deprivation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women.
- National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR): A statutory body working to protect, promote, and defend child rights in the country.
- Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA): A statutory body regulating and monitoring the adoption of Indian children and ensuring ethical practices in adoption.

The MWCD serves as the nodal agency for Gender Budgeting and for Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG 5) on gender equality. It also contributes officially to six other SDGs, namely, Goals 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 4 (Quality Education), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).
Despite the significant impact of climate change on women and girls, the MWCD has historically not been directly connected with institutions working on climate change. Notably, the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change, which crafted India's National Action Plan on Climate Change, did not include representation from the MWCD. Similarly, at the state level, climate action plans and the recently established climate change cells under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change have lacked representation from the Ministry.

This absence highlights a critical gap in integrating gender considerations into climate change policies and actions, underscoring the need for more inclusive and representative decision-making processes that address the unique vulnerabilities and contributions of women in the context of climate change.

Development Cooperation

India collaborates with the United Nations through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which outlines the strategic partnership between India and the UN system, emphasizing shared development goals, including a strong focus on gender equality. The NITI Aayog, India's premier policy think tank, serves as the nodal agency for executing the UNSDCF. The UN-India partnership encompasses various UN organizations such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The Govt of India-UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDF) 2023-27 emphasizes gender equality as a fundamental component across its strategic pillars and outcomes. The four interlinked strategic pillars derived from the 2030 Agenda are:

1. **People:** Focusing on health, nutrition, and education
2. **Prosperity:** Aiming at economic growth and decent work
3. **Planet:** Addressing environmental sustainability and resilience
4. **Participation:** Enhancing governance and institutional capabilities

Gender equality is woven throughout these pillars and the framework delineates six outcome areas, each embedding gender priorities:

1. **Health and Well-Being:** Promoting equitable access to health services for women and addressing specific health needs.
2. **Nutrition and Food Security:** Ensuring women's access to nutritious food and addressing malnutrition among women and children.

3. **Quality Education:** Enhancing educational opportunities for girls and women, aiming for gender parity in literacy and higher education.
4. **Economic Growth and Decent Work:** Facilitating women's participation in the workforce, supporting female entrepreneurship, and ensuring safe working conditions.
5. **Environment, Climate, WASH, and Resilience:** Engaging women in environmental conservation efforts and ensuring access to clean water and sanitation facilities.
6. **Empowering People, Communities, and Institutions:** Strengthening women's roles in decision-making processes and governance structures.

The GoI-UNSDCF places specific emphasis on:

- **SDG Localization:** Tailoring global goals to local contexts, ensuring that gender equality initiatives are relevant and effective at the community level.
- **South-South Cooperation:** Sharing successful gender equality strategies and programs between developing countries, leveraging India's experiences to benefit others.

V. Gender in Capacity Development and Global Environmental Issues

India's National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC) emphasizes capacity building in climate change science, adaptation, and mitigation as a core priority. The Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP), launched in 2014, serves as a comprehensive initiative to strengthen scientific and analytical capabilities for climate change assessments at both the central and state levels. Additionally, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15, which focuses on protecting terrestrial ecosystems.

Recognizing the critical role of capacity building in achieving India's NDCs under the Paris Agreement, India has committed to enhancing institutional and technical capabilities as part of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) integrates several of India's initiatives aimed at building climate resilience and promoting sustainable practices.

Article 11 of the Paris Agreement mandates that capacity-building efforts should be effective, iterative, participatory, cross-cutting, and gender-responsive. To oversee its implementation, the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) was established, tasked with identifying and addressing gaps in climate-related capacity-building.

India has actively supported the PCCB's objectives and outlined its approach to capacity development; however, there remains a lack of gender integration in these strategies. Aligning India's climate commitments with gender-responsive ambitions under the UNSDCF and the proposed National Policy for Women (2016) could strengthen India's approach to gender-inclusive climate action.

Other International Commitments

India has ratified multiple international conventions and human rights instruments that affirm its commitment to gender equality and women's rights. Notably, India ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1993 and upholds the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

India is also a signatory to:

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

India has endorsed key global frameworks promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, including:

- The Mexico Plan of Action (1975)
- The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (1985)
- The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)
- The UNGA Outcome Document on Gender Equality and Development (2000), which outlines actions to advance gender-responsive policies in the 21st century.

GEF Indicators

Gender Action Plan						
Project-level outcome:						
Gender-related Activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget (USD)	Timeline	Responsibility
Participation and active involvement of women at all levels of capacity building - operational, technical and decision-making	# direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	200	0	108,000 (Training, Workshops and Conference Budget)	End of project	Implementing partner
Inclusion of gender issues and gender-disaggregated data at every level	Progress in reporting on NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation, and support needed and received in compliance with MPG requirements.	Information on the status of NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation and support needed and received is compiled up to 2024 as part of the BTR2 in line with MPG requirements and by using the common reporting tables and tabular formats of Decision 5/CMA.3, while allowing for flexibility provisions for developing countries that need it in light of their capacities.	The preparations of previous NCs and BURs have not followed the MPGs and the common reporting tables and tabular formats of Decision 5/CMA.3 NDC's goals	All project activities	End of project	Implementing partner

UNDP Gender Indicators

The project concept and proposed activities have been discussed with the UNDP gender focal point in India. The Quantum Gender marker for this project is GEN2.

The update of the national circumstances under each component will disaggregate relevant data by sex with the objective to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affects the capability of dealing with mitigating and

adapting to climate change. Seeing that women are being acknowledged as agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be incorporated in the climate change impacts and adaptation and NDC progress assessment and preparation of mitigation actions.

Annex 10: Procurement Plan

The preliminary procurement plan covers a 12-months period during the first year of the project.

The Project Management Team shall update the procurement plan throughout the duration of the project at least annually by including contracts previously awarded.

* Government of India procurement rules will apply under Government procurement related activities carried out by them (Detailed out in below two documents issued by Government of India and as updated/refined under the provisions issued by Government of India in future). UNDP procurement rules will be applicable for any procurement services done by UNDP colleagues.

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR e-PROCUREMENT
https://eprocure.gov.in/cppp/sites/default/files/guidelines/cppp_guidelines.pdf

MANUAL FOR PROCUREMENT
https://doe.gov.in/files/circulars_document/Manual_Goods_2024.pdf

The following table represents the procurement plan for the first year of the project:

Quantum Budget Description	General Description	Estimated Contract Value (US$)	Recruitment Method[1]	Advertisement Method	Advertisement Date (quarter/year)	International or National Assignment
71300 Local Consultants	Local Consultant	109,000	Open tendering/Request for Proposals	Open tendering/Request for Proposals	Q1/Y1 to Q4/Y1	National
72400 Communication & Audio Visual Equip	Communication and audio-visual equipment	6,000	Micro purchasing	obtain price quotations	Q3 / Y1	National
72800 Information Technology Equipmt	Provision of Software and Equipment	24,000	Micro purchasing	obtain price quotations	Q2 / Y1	National
72100 Contractual services - Companies	Companies	1,037,000	Direct payment on authorization by IP	IP procedures	Q1 / Y1	National
74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	Communication, designing and printing costs of the BTR2	6,000	Micro purchasing	obtain price quotations	Q4 / Y1	National
74100 Professional Services	Financial audits	2,000	Micro purchasing	obtain price quotations	Q4 / Y1	National
72500 Supplies	Office supplies	2,000	Micro purchasing	obtain price quotations	Q1 / Y1	National

Annex 11: Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

AND

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES

8 January 2026

Dear Dr. Pallerla,

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), the Government of India (the "Implementing Partner") and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP India country office for the nationally managed project: **"Preparation of India's Second and Third Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR2 & BTR3)" (the "Project").**

2. UNDP India may, at the request of the Implementing Partner, provide the following support services for the activities of the Project or the Work Plan(s) of the Portfolio (as applicable):

(a) Assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment; provided that, in providing such support services, UNDP India shall ensure that the capacity of the Implementing Partner is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly.

(b) Identification and/or recruitment of Project and programme personnel.

(c) Identification and facilitation of training activities.

(d) Procurement of goods and services.

3. UNDP shall provide support services, including any procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of Project personnel, in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

4. The support services to be provided by UNDP are described in detail in the Schedule hereto. This Letter and the Schedule will be attached to the Project Document. If the requirements for support services by UNDP India change during the life of a project or portfolio, the Schedule may be amended by mutual agreement of UNDP and the Implementing Partner, and the amended Schedule will be attached to the Project Document.

5. UNDP shall recover the costs incurred by UNDP India in providing support services from the Project. The manner and method of cost-recovery by UNDP shall be specified in the Schedule.

6. The relevant provisions of the UN Privileges and Immunities Act, including the provisions on liability and

privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of support services. The Implementing Partner shall retain overall responsibility for the Project or the Work Plan(s) of the Portfolio (as applicable). The responsibility of UNDP India shall be limited to providing the support services described in the Schedule hereto.

7. The Implementing Party shall indemnify, defend, hold and save harmless UNDP and its officials, agents and persons performing services for UNDP from and against all suits, proceedings, claims, demands, losses and liability of any kind, or nature brought by any third party against UNDP with respect to the support services.

8. In addition to the indemnification obligations set forth in this paragraph, the Implementing Party shall be obligated, at its sole expense, to defend UNDP and its officials, agents and employees, pursuant to this paragraph, regardless of whether the suits, proceedings, claims and demands in question actually give rise to or otherwise result in any loss or liability.

9. UNDP shall advise the Implementing Party about any such suits, proceedings, claims, demands, losses or liability within a reasonable period of time after having received actual notice thereof. The Implementing Party shall have sole control of the defence of any such suit, proceeding, claim or demand and all negotiations in connection with the settlement or compromise thereof, except with respect to the assertion or defence of the privileges and immunities of UNDP or any matter relating thereto, for which only UNDP itself is authorized to assert and maintain. UNDP shall have the right, at its own expense, to be represented in any such suit, proceeding, claim or demand by independent counsel of its choosing.

10. Nothing in or relating to this LOA shall be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, including UNDP.

11. The provision of the support services may be suspended or terminated by UNDP in the event that the Project or the Implementing Partner's management of the Project is suspended or terminated.

12. Notwithstanding paragraph 11 above, UNDP may suspend or terminate this Letter, in whole or in part, upon written notice to the Implementing Partner if circumstances arise which, in UNDP's opinion, jeopardize the successful provision of the support services.

13. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with this Letter shall be addressed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the UN Privileges and Immunities Act.

14. UNDP India shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs incurred in providing such services, as may be requested by the Implementing Partner. The reporting will be done in accordance with UNDP's policies and guidelines on reporting.

15. Any modification to this Letter or the Schedule shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the Parties.

16. If you agree with the provisions set forth above, please sign two copies of this Letter and return both to UNDP. Upon signature by UNDP, this Letter shall constitute an agreement between the Parties for UNDP India to provide support services for the Project.

For and on behalf of UNDP
Dr. Angela Lusigi
Resident Representative
UNDP India
55 Lodhi Estate
New Delhi

Date:

For and on behalf of the Implementing Partner
Dr. Sharath Kumar Pallerla
Advisor & National Project Director
MOEFCC, Government of India
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh, New Delhi

Date:

SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP INDIA SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the institution designated by the Government of India and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP India country office for the nationally managed project on the "**Preparation of India's Second and Third Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR2 & BTR3)" (the 'Project").**

2. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed on ……. (date) and the project document, the UNDP India shall provide the following support services for the Project:

Support services	Schedule for the provision of the support services	Name of designated recipient institution (where appropriate)	Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate)	Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)
Logistics and Travel Services This includes travel management and arrangements for workshops and conferences.	Ongoing throughout implementation when applicable		USD 2,820	UNDP will directly charge the project using non-GEF resources upon receipt of request of services from the Implementing Partner in accordance with the UPL.
Human Resources: Staff and Personnel Management for technical experts / assistants • Staff selection and recruitment process advertising, shortlisting, and interviewing. • Staff HR, benefits administration and management • Staff payroll validation, disbursement and performance evaluation.	Ongoing throughout implementation when applicable		USD 10,443	UNDP will directly charge the project using non-GEF resources upon receipt of request of services from the Implementing Partner in accordance with the UPL
Finance Payment processes	Ongoing throughout implementation when applicable		USD 7,740	UNDP will directly charge the project using non-GEF resources upon receipt of request of services from the Implementing Partner in accordance with the UPL
Procurement of consultants, goods and services	Ongoing throughout implementation when applicable		USD 8,997	UNDP will directly charge the project using non-GEF resources upon receipt of request of services from

Support services	Schedule for the provision of the support services	Name of designated recipient institution (where appropriate)	Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate)	Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)
This includes advertisement, preliminary review, evaluation, selection, vendor management, contracting, Note: All procurement procedures involving staff on UNDP contracts will be done using UNDP rules and regulations.				the Implementing Partner in accordance with the UPL
Total			**USD 30,000**	

Annex 12: GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval

M.Sc. Carlos Manuel Rodríguez
CEO and Chairperson

November 14, 2025

Ms. Nancy Bennet
GEF Executive Coordinator
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
New York City, USA

Dear Ms. Bennet,

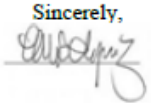
I am pleased to inform you that I have approved the enabling activity detailed below:

Decision Sought:	CEO Approval of Enabling Activity
GEFSEC ID:	11982
Agency(ies):	UNDP
Agency ID:	10101 - UNDP
Focal Area:	Climate Change
Project Type:	Enabling Activity
Country(ies):	India
Name of Project:	Preparation of India's Second and Third Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR 2&3)
GEF Project Grant:	$4,867,000
Agency Fee:	$462,365
Funding Source:	GEF Trust Fund

Break-down:		Project Financing Amount (US$)	Agency Fee (US$)	Total Project Cost (US$)
Agency	Trust Fund		100% to be committed at CEO Approval (US$)	
UNDP	GEF TF	4,867,000	462,365	5,329,365
Total		**4,867,000**	**462,365**	**5,329,365**

This approval is based on the understanding that the enabling activity is in conformity with GEF focal area strategies and in line with GEF policies and procedures.

Sincerely,



1818 H Street, NW • Washington, DC 20433 • USA
Tel: +1 (202) 473 3202 - Fax: +1 (202) 522 3240
E-mail: gefceo@thegef.org
www.thegef.org

Official Use Only

Annex 13: Terms of Reference for Project Board

Terms of Reference (ToR) for the
Project Steering Committee of 'Preparation of India's Second and Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2 & BTR3)

I. Background

All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on established monitoring and evaluation metrics and high-level implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. For the purpose of this ToR and to ensure standardization, henceforth, as regards project documentation, such a body shall only be referred to by 'Project Steering Committee.'[26] The Project Steering Committee is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a UNDP 'Development Project', which is defined in the PPM as an instrument where UNDP "Delivers outputs where UNDP has accountability for design, oversight and quality assurance of the entire project."

II. Duties and Responsibilities

The two prominent (mandatory) roles of the Project Steering Committee are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the project** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the PPM). This is the primary function of the Project Steering Committee. The Project Steering Committee reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, monitoring missions' reports, evaluations, risk logs, quality assessments, and the combined delivery report. The Project Steering Committee is the main body responsible for taking corrective actions as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. And its function includes oversight of annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the programme or project, and related decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively.

   The Project Steering Committee also carries the role of quality assurance of the project taking decisions informed by, among other inputs, the project quality assessment. In this role the Board is supported by the quality assurer, whose function is to assess the quality of the project against the corporate standard criteria. This function is performed by a UNDP programme or monitoring and evaluation officer to maintain independence from the project manager regardless of the project 's implementation modality.

   The Project Steering Committee reviews updates to the project risk log.

2) **Approval of key project execution decisions** (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the PPM). The Project Steering Committee has an equally important, secondary role in approving certain adjustments above provided tolerance levels, including substantive programmatic revisions (major/minor amendments), budget revisions, requests for suspension or extension and other major changes (subject to additional funding partner/donor requirements).

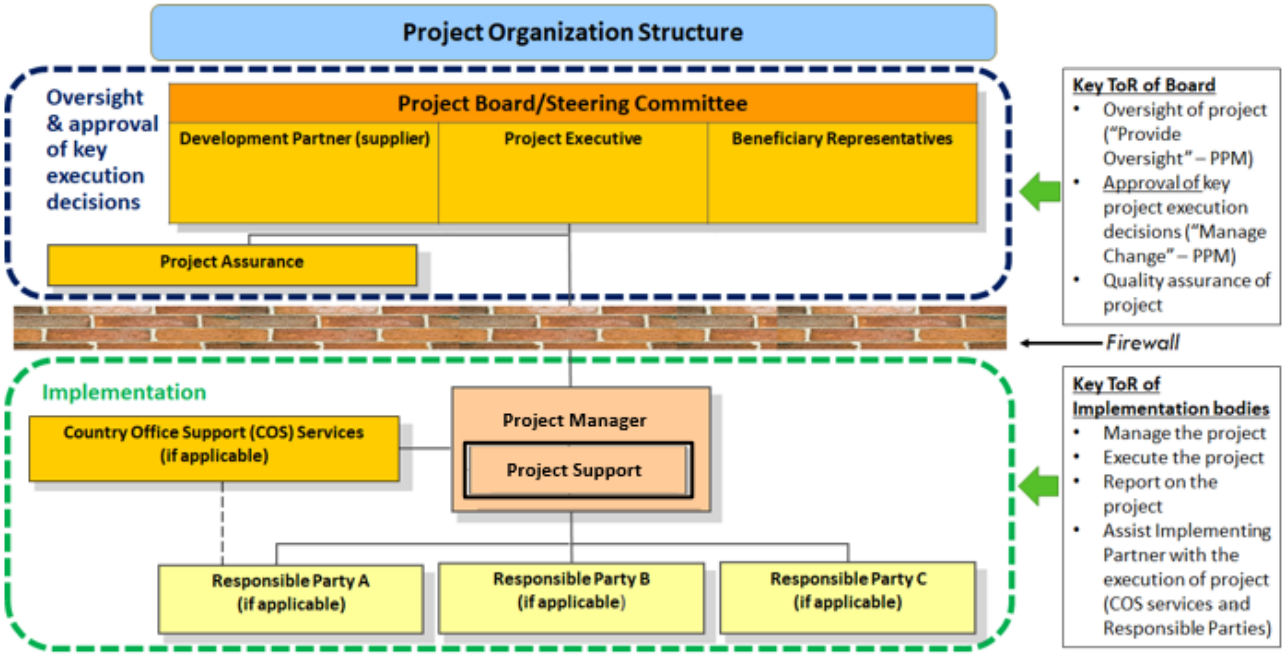
The Project Steering Committee is responsible for making management decisions by consensus when required, including the approval of project plans and revisions, and the project manager's tolerances. The Project Steering Committee approves annual work plans and reviews updates to the project risk log.

[26] Please insert the appropriate entity name in the relevant sections in the document. Where this ToR refers to "Board" it is intended to apply to both these entities and should be changed accordingly to match the entity chosen for the specific project

Within the overall governance and management arrangements of the project, the role of the Project Steering Committee as regards these two key functions *('High-level oversight of the project' and 'Approval of key project execution decisions')* is distinct from the roles of entities involved in the implementation of the project, namely the implementing partner (IP), responsibilities parties (if applicable), service providers and project staff.

The diagram below outlines the main entities involved (and their respective responsibilities) in the 'oversight/approval of key execution decisions' layer and the 'implementation' layer of the project structure.

Diagram 1 – Project Organization Structure vis-à-vis oversight & approval and implementation roles



NIM with COS: In cases where UNDP or a national government entity are concurrently playing roles and represented in both layers of the project organization structure, the entity must seek to separate its project oversight and implementation duties and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) satisfactory internal institutional arrangement for the separation of oversight and implementation functions in different departments of said entity and; 2) clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the entity between their oversight and implementation functions.

In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the Project Steering Committee decisions should be made in accordance with the Quality Standards for Programming that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective national and international competition. An effective Project Steering Committee needs credible data, evidence, quality assurance and reporting to aid decision making (see next section on supporting functions to the Board). The Project Steering Committee also needs to be accountable to protect against conflicts of interest and fraud.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee include the following:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and promote gender equality and social inclusion (LNOB) in the project implementation;

- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including standard quality assurance checks, progress reports, risk logs, spot checks/audit reports and the combined delivery report;
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
- Provide guidance on emerging and/or pressing project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks (including ensuring compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards, Fraud/corruption, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment);
- Agree or decide on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP (Manage Change in the PPM) and the donor, and provide direction and decisions for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor;
- Agree or decide on a project suspension or cancellation, if required; (note that for GEF and GCF projects it is UNDP that decides to suspend or cancel and project and the [Project Board or Project Steering Committee] is informed/consulted only).
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Receive and address project level grievance, including overseeing whatever specific compliance and stakeholder response (or grievance) mechanisms have been put in place so that individuals and communities potentially affected by the project have access to effective mechanisms and procedures for raising concerns about the social and environmental performance of the project[27].
- Engage in the low value grant selection process where there is no Grant Selection Committee, as guided by the Low Value Grants – UNDP Operational Guide.

Note: Specific requirements may apply for donor-funded projects, such as GEF- or GCF-financed projects. Please refer to the provisions in the project document.

Additional responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee can include, but are not limited to, the following:

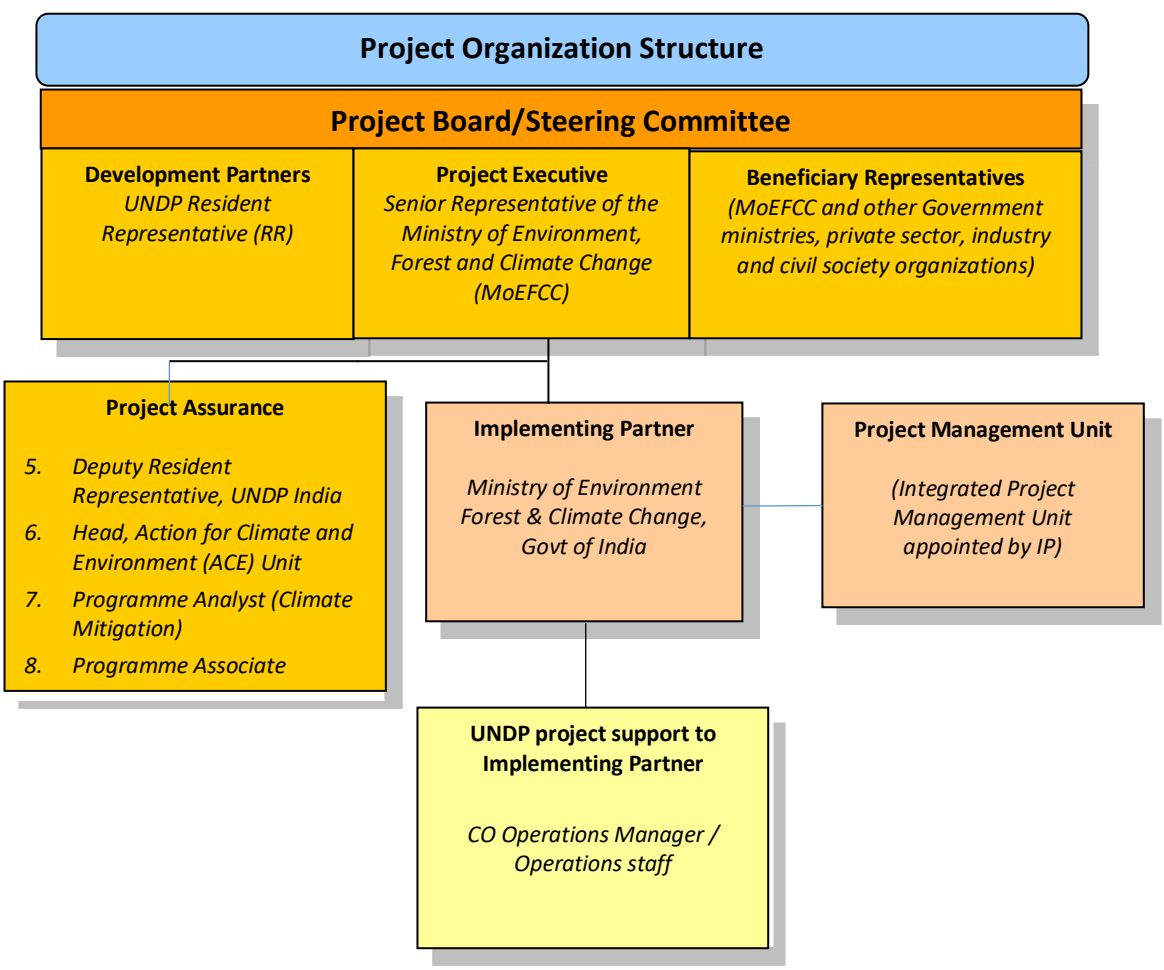
- Ensure coordination with multiple government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Act as an informal consultation mechanism for stakeholders;
- Approve the Project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up;
- Providing guidance to technical committees or sub-bodies reporting to the Board (if applicable);

III. Composition of the Project Steering Committee

As noted in the diagram below, every Project Steering Committee in a UNDP project has three categories of formal members (e.g. voting members). The role of every formal Project Steering Committee member must correspond to one of these three roles and be identified accordingly in the project documentation.

Diagram 2 – Project Organization Structure

[27] The responsibilities of the board in this regard should follow UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) as codified in the PPM. It should be noted that while a project board can play a role in addressing or assisting with the compliance and stakeholder response (or grievance) mechanisms put in in place for a given project (as part of their quality assurance and oversight function), this will be in addition to and does not substitute for UNDP's core responsibility to ensure compliance with the SES throughout the project management cycle as part of UNDP's Programming Quality Assurance system.



The three categories of Project Steering Committee members are the following:

1) **Project Director/Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Steering Committee. The executive usually is the most senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Steering Committee. If the project executive co-chairs the Project Steering Committee with a representative of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: *Senior Representative of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)* .

2) **Beneficiary Representative(s):** This is an individual(s) representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, community groups or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. If the project has a specific geographic focus, often representatives from the government entities in the targeted area/region will play this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Steering Committee. The Beneficiary Representative(s) is: *MoEFCC and other Government ministries, private sector, industry and civil society organizations).*

3) **Development Partner:** Individuals representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project[28]. There can be multiple development partners representatives in a Project Steering Committee. The Development Partner representative is: *UNDP Resident Representative*.

A **UNDP representative must always be represented in the Project Steering Committee** in either the project executive or development partner role. [In NIM, UNDP will typically occupy the role of development partner in the Board. The level of representation by UNDP on the Board is determined on a case-by-case basis but typically, for national projects, the board member is either the Resident Representative or the Deputy Resident Representative.] Where applicable, representatives from responsible parties to the project cannot sit on the Project Steering Committee as a formal voting member; they can (if requested) attend board meetings as observers. Since the chief responsibility of the Board is to provide high-level oversight of project implementation, to avoid any conflicts of interest, it is not appropriate for representatives of third party entities engaged by the project to provide services – whether responsible parties or contractors/service providers – to concurrently sit on the Board. Representatives of responsible parties can attend board meetings (as observers) but can have no official role in board decision-making. The same principle applies to the project manager who in attending and presenting at board meetings, does so in a non-voting capacity.
In cases where the inputs and guidance of responsible parties or other entities formally engaged in providing goods or services to the project are needed by the Board on a recurring basis, it is recommended to establish appropriate advisory or technical committees or working groups composed of those entities that can formally report to the Board, while ensuring the impartiality and integrity of board decisions happening independent of those bodies (see Section V of the ToR).

IV. Project Steering Committee Protocols

The Project Steering Committee must meet one time annually at a minimum**.** It is recommended that the timing of board meetings be agreed upon in advance and corresponds to key project reporting or work planning milestones. Project Steering Committee members cannot receive remuneration from project funds for their participation in the Board. However, it is allowable for board members to be reimbursed from project funds for certain reasonable, qualified expeses related to travel or lodging to attend board meetings.

All Project Steering Committee must have rules for quorum and documentation/minuting of board decisions. All board decisions and minutes should be kept by the project management unit and UNDP. Guidelines on decisions taken in between board meetings or virtually should be clearly elaborated in the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Project Steering Committee.
Unless otherwise specified, Project Steering Committee decisions are made by unanimous consensus. If a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the final decision shall rest with the UNDP representative on the Project Steering Committee or a UNDP staff member with delegated authority as the programme manager.[29]
It is required that as per internationally recognized professional standards and principles of sound governance, conflicts of interest affecting board members in performing their duties must be formally disclosed if not avoidable. Where a board member has a specific personal conflict of interest with a given matter before the board, he/she must recuse oneself from their participation in a decision. No board member can vote or deliberate on a question in which he/she has a direct personal or pecuniary interest not common to other members of the board.
All board members should be presented with a ToR for the Project Steering Committee, which will include the responsibilities already outlined and indicate agreed board practices and logistics.

[28] With the exception of responsible parties or any firms/entities engaged by the project to provide technical expertise with project funds

[29] UNDP has this special right since the ultimate legal and fiduciary accountability for a UNDP project, irrespective of modality, rests with UNDP and UNDP must (in line with its obligations to donors and to the Executive Board) be able to ensure that no action is taken by any body in a UNDP project that contravenes UNDP rules and regulations.

Note: Designated Board members must sign or otherwise indicate written acceptance of the final ToR (via formal signature of the ToR, an exchange of letters or e-mail acknowledgment) for the Project Steering Committee as a precondition for serving on the Project Steering Committee.

V. Outputs of Project Steering Committee Meetings

In its oversight function, the Project Steering Committee will (at a minimum) review and assess the following project-related evidence at each meeting:

- Assessment of project progress to date against project output indicators (as documented in the project document results framework)
- Approval/review of annual work plans
- Assessment of the relevant Monitoring & Evaluation mechanisms, including all evaluations[30]
- Review and assessment of the Project Risk Log (with updating/amendments as needed)
- Assessment of project spending, based on a review of the combined delivery report
- Review of required resources versus available funding (if applicabel) and steps taken to reduce funding gap identified at the project design stage

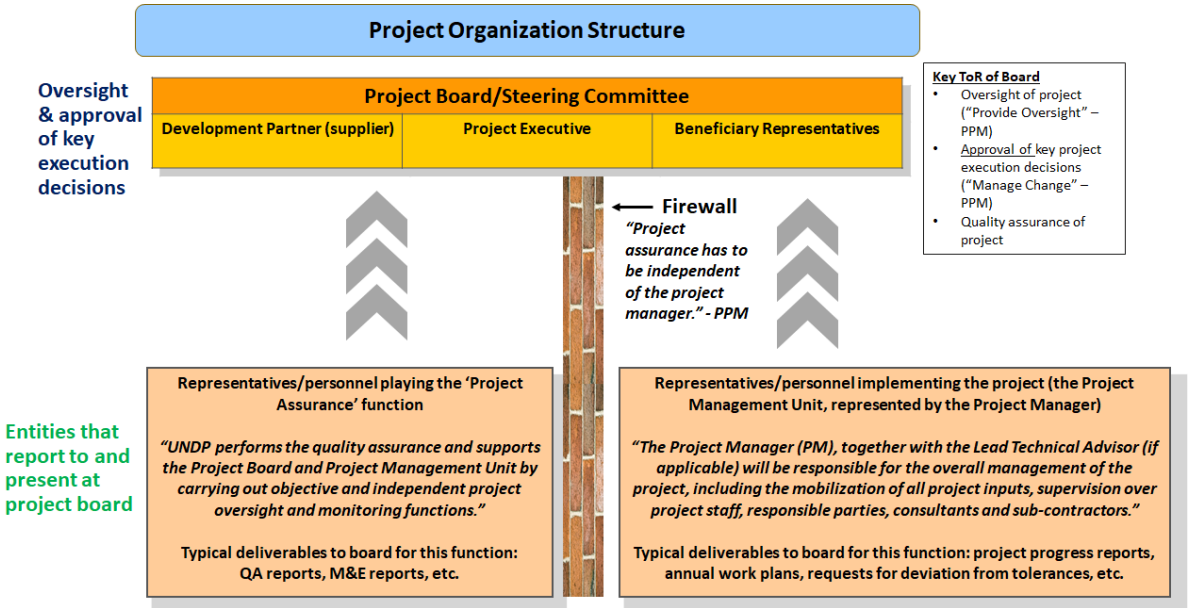
This will be in addition to the review and approval of any required project execution decisions.
The output of every Project Steering Committee should be a written record (minutes) that captures the agenda and issues discussed and the agreed upon action items and decisions (if applicable). Each report should clearly document the members attending the meeting (as well as all participants in the meeting) and the modality used to agree on a certain action or decision (whether formal voting or no-objection or other mechanism). All records of board meetings should be documented and kept by UNDP in their quality assurance function (see next section).

VI. Support Functions to the Project Steering Committee

There are two main entities/functions outside the Project Steering Committee structure whose role is to report to the Project Steering Committee and support board members in effectively fulfilling their roles: project assurance and project management.
The diagram below explains the primary role of these two entities in the context of their support to Board operations. A description of these two entities follows.

[30] Including audit reports and spot checks.

Diagram 3 – Figure of Project Organization Structure – Board Support Entities



Project Assurance: Project assurance is the responsibility of each Project Steering Committee member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Steering Committee (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including applying UNDP's social and environmental management system to ensure the SES are applied through the project cycle. The Project Steering Committee cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the project manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all Project Steering Committee meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meetings and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties.

The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is: Head, Action for Climate and Environment Unit, UNDP.

Project Support, this function is often covered by the Project Management Unit: The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the Board for review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk logs.

A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and present the required progress reports and other documentation needed to support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: *Project Manager, Integrated Project Management Unit*

Annex 14: GEF Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒ **Influencing models**			
	☐ **Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☒ **Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☐ **Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☐ **Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☐ **Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒ **Stakeholders**			
	☐ **Indigenous Peoples**		
	☒ **Private Sector**		
		☐ Capital providers	
		☐ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐ Large corporations	
		☐ SMEs	
		☐ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	☐ **Beneficiaries**		
	☐ **Local Communities**		
	☐ **Civil Society**		
		☐ Community Based Organization	
		☐ Non-Governmental Organization	
		☐ Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☐ **Type of Engagement**		
		☐ Information Dissemination	
		☐ Partnership	
		☐ Consultation	
		☐ Participation	
	☒ **Communications**		
		☒ Awareness Raising	
		☐ Education	
		☐ Public Campaigns	
		☐ Behavior Change	
☒ **Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☒ **Enabling Activities**		
	☐ **Capacity Development**		
	☐ **Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☐ **Targeted Research**		
	☐ **Learning**		
		☐ Theory of Change	
		☐ Adaptive Management	
		☐ Indicators to Measure Change	
	☐ **Innovation**		
	☐ **Knowledge and Learning**		
		☐ Knowledge Management	
		☐ Innovation	
		☐ Capacity Development	
		☐ Learning	
	☐ **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☐ **Gender Equality**			
	☐ **Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☐ Beneficiaries	
		☐ Women groups	

		☐ Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☐ Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒ **Gender results areas**		
		☐ Access and control over natural resources	
		☐ Participation and leadership	
		☐ Access to benefits and services	
		☐ Capacity development	
		☒ Awareness raising	
		☐ Knowledge generation	
☒ **Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐ **Integrated Programs**		
		☐ Commodity Supply Chains (Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐ Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Financial Screening Tools
			☐ High Conservation Value Forests
			☐ High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐ Soybean Supply Chain
			☐ Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐ Beef Supply Chain
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
			☐ Adaptive Management
		☐ Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐ Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐ Sustainable Production Systems
			☐ Agroecosystems
			☐ Land and Soil Health
			☐ Diversified Farming
			☐ Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐ Smallholder Farming
			☐ Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐ Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐ Food Value Chains
			☐ Gender Dimensions
			☐ Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐ Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐ Sustainable Food Systems
			☐ Landscape Restoration
			☐ Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐ Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐ Integrated Landscapes
			☐ Food Value Chains
			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
		☐ Sustainable Cities	
			☐ Integrated urban planning
			☐ Urban sustainability framework
			☐ Transport and Mobility
			☐ Buildings
			☐ Municipal waste management
			☐ Green space
			☐ Urban Biodiversity
			☐ Urban Food Systems
			☐ Energy efficiency
			☐ Municipal Financing
			☐ Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐ Urban Resilience

	☐ **Biodiversity**		
		☐ Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☐ Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐ Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☐ Productive Landscapes
			☐ Productive Seascapes
			☐ Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☐ Mainstreaming	
			☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐ Tourism
			☐ Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐ Fisheries
			☐ Infrastructure
			☐ Certification (National Standards)
			☐ Certification (International Standards)
		☐ Species	
			☐ Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☐ Threatened Species
			☐ Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐ Crop Wild Relatives
			☐ Plant Genetic Resources
			☐ Animal Genetic Resources
			☐ Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐ Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangroves
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Sea Grasses
			☐ Wetlands
			☐ Rivers
			☐ Lakes
			☐ Tropical Rain Forests
			☐ Tropical Dry Forests
			☐ Temperate Forests
			☐ Grasslands
			☐ Paramo
			☐ Desert
		☐ Financial and Accounting	
			☐ Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐ Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐ Conservation Trust Funds
			☐ Conservation Finance
		☐ Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐ Biosafety
			☐ Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐ **Forests**		
		☐ Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐ REDD/REDD+
		☐ Forest	
			☐ Amazon
			☐ Congo
			☐ Drylands
	☐ **Land Degradation**		

		☐ Sustainable Land Management	
			☐ Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐ Ecosystem Approach
			☐ Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐ Community-Based NRM
			☐ Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐ Income Generating Activities
			☐ Sustainable Agriculture
			☐ Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐ Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☐ Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐ Sustainable Fire Management
			☐ Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐ Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐ Land Productivity
			☐ Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐ Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐ Food Security	
	☐ **International Waters**		
		☐ Ship	
		☐ Coastal	
		☐ Freshwater	
			☐ Aquifer
			☐ River Basin
			☐ Lake Basin
		☐ Learning	
		☐ Fisheries	
		☐ Persistent toxic substances	
		☐ SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐ Targeted Research	
		☐ Pollution	
			☐ Persistent toxic substances
			☐ Plastics
			☐ Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐ Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐ Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐ Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐ Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐ Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐ Private Sector	
		☐ Aquaculture	
		☐ Marine Protected Area	
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangrove
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Seagrasses
			☐ Polar Ecosystems
			☐ Constructed Wetlands
	☐ **Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐ Mercury	
		☐ Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐ Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐ Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐ Cement	

		☐ Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐ Ozone	
		☐ Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐ Waste Management	
			☐ Hazardous Waste Management
			☐ Industrial Waste
			☐ e-Waste
		☐ Emissions	
		☐ Disposal	
		☐ New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐ Plastics	
		☐ Eco-Efficiency	
		☐ Pesticides	
		☐ DDT - Vector Management	
		☐ DDT - Other	
		☐ Industrial Emissions	
		☐ Open Burning	
		☐ Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐ Green Chemistry	
	☒ **Climate Change**		
		☒ **Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☐ Least Developed Countries
			☐ Small Island Developing States
			☐ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☐ Climate Resilience
			☐ Climate information
			☐ Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐ National Adaptation Plan
			☒ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐ Private Sector
			☐ Innovation
			☐ Complementarity
			☐ Community-based Adaptation
			☐ Livelihoods
		☒ **Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☐ Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐ Energy Efficiency
			☐ Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐ Technology Transfer
			☐ Renewable Energy
			☐ Financing
			☒ Enabling Activities
		☐ **Technology Transfer**	
			☐ Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐ Endogenous technology
			☐ Technology Needs Assessment
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer

		☒ **United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	☒ Nationally Determined Contribution
	☒ **Rio Markers**		
		☒ Paris Agreement	
		☐ Sustainable Development Goals	
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation 0	
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation 1	
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation 2	
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation 0	
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation 1	
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation 2	

Annex 15: Results of the Partners Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment

Separately attached.

Annex 16: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

Separately attached