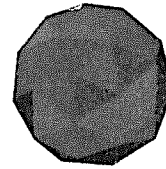


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**Project Document template for projects
financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF)**

Project title: Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities	
Country: India	
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Management Arrangements : National Implementation Modality (NIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome: CPD Outcome: By 2022, environmental and natural resource management is strengthened, and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks CPD Output 3.1: Effective institutional, legislative and policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction at national and subnational levels.	
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: Output 2.1.1: Low emission and climate resilient objectives addressed in national, sub-national and sectoral development plans and policies to promote economic diversification and green growth	
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate	UNDP Gender Marker for the project output: GEN 2
Atlas Project ID (formerly Award ID): 00097042	Atlas Output ID (formerly Project ID): 00100901
UNDP-GCF PIMS ID number: 5991	GCF ID number: FP084
Planned start date: <u>01/07/2019</u>	Planned end date: <u>30/06/2025</u>
PAC meeting date: 18/06/2019	

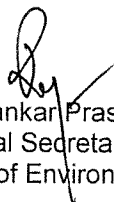

Brief project description:

The project supports the Government of India to enhance the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate change through ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA). The project combines GCF grant finance with significant leveraged co-finance to shift the paradigm towards a new approach integrating ecosystem-centred and community-based approaches to adaptation into coastal management and planning by the public sector, the private sector and civil society.

The project objective is to enhance the resilience of the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations, particularly women, in the coastal areas of India to climate change and extreme events, using an ecosystem-centred and community-based approach. This will contribute to the GCF's Fund Level Impacts of increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions, and improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services, as well as reduced emissions from sustainable land use and forest / ecosystem management. In addition, the project aims to contribute towards the achievement of climate priorities outlined in India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (2008), the State Action Plans, as well as commitments outlined in India's Nationally Determined Contribution (2015). The project will be aligned with India's emerging strategic investment priorities for GCF funding, which are currently being identified through a consultative process, reflecting the priorities in the aforementioned policies; and will also be aligned with the work program of UNDP as an Accredited Entity of the GCF.

GCF and other leveraged resources will be used at national, state, and community levels to enhance capacities for ecosystem- and community-based approaches to climate change adaptation and enable climate policy and finance shifts to catalyse climate action in all of India's coastal States and Union Territories. Specific ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-adaptive livelihood interventions will be undertaken in the target states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha, with pathways to replication and scale across all coastal states, and learning shared across the South Asian region. The project yields sustainable development benefits across coastal districts of the three target states, with more than 1,700,000 direct beneficiaries in the target landscapes whose households' current livelihoods are affected by climate change and will benefit from livelihoods activities through the project, and 10 million indirect beneficiaries living in these landscapes, who will benefit from the mitigation of economic damages and losses associated with extreme weather events, especially storm surges that can cause coastal flooding and erosion. The investment is expected to demonstrate a high degree of economic efficiency, with an economic rate of return in excess of 20% for livelihood activities, of approximately 26% for paddy rice activities, and well above 30% in most coastal protection activities. The project was designed through extensive stakeholder consultations, including engagements with civil society role-players, that influenced the development of the proposal. A formal review of the funding proposal was undertaken by a Technical Working Group, including representatives of the MoEF&CC and the three State Governments. Following revisions, a Project Appraisal Meeting was held in March 2017, including these implementing partners, technical experts and representatives of civil society, at which the final submission package, including all annexes, was approved, and arrangements were discussed for project implementation and operations and maintenance post-project. Following the appraisal meeting, the NDA issued a letter of no objection. The funding proposal has been approved by the GCF board in October 2018.

FINANCING PLAN	
GCF grant	USD 43,418,606
UNDP TRAC resources	-
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 43,418,606
PARALLEL CO-FINANCING (all other co-financing (cash and in-kind) administered by other entities, non-cash co-financing administered by UNDP)	
Government of India (cash)	USD 80,450,000
Government of India (in-kind)	USD 6,400,000
(2) Total co-financing	USD 86,850,000
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 130,268,606

SIGNATURES		
Signature:  Ravi Shankar Prasad, IAS Additional Secretary Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Agreed by Implementing Partner	Date/Month/Year: 17/09/2019
Signature:  Shoko Noda Resident Representative UNDP India	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year: 17/09/2019

Disbursement: Government is aware of the conditions of disbursement ascribed to the first and subsequent tranches of the GCF funding as specified in the FAA (and in particular Clause 8 and 9.02 of the FAA). To the extent that these obligations reflect actions of the Government, the Government must ensure that the conditions are met and there is continuing compliance and understands that availability of GCF funding is contingent on meeting such requirements and such compliance.

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Climate change is impacting ecological functioning in the coastal zone of India¹ with severe implications for economic sectors dependent on ecosystem goods and services delivered by mangroves, seagrass beds, salt marshes, coral reefs, lagoons, estuaries and other important coastal and marine habitats. The coastal habitats in India form part of complex social-ecological systems² which underpin the food security and economic stability of India's coastal communities. Coastal ecosystems also have a natural resilience and ability to act as buffers.

The Indian coastline is expected to be amongst the regions most affected by climate change globally, negatively affecting approximately 250 million people (14% of the country's population or 3.5% of the global population) who live within 50 km of India's coast. Changes in monsoon rainfall patterns and drought frequency as a result of climate change are expected to impact negatively on water resources, agricultural output, livelihoods³, public health and the economy. Several climate change impacts are exacerbating environmental degradation being caused by direct human influences such as urbanization, overfishing and poorly planned coastal development. Furthermore, ecosystem degradation, compounded by these climate impacts, has negative implications for coastal communities who are dependent on ecosystems for their livelihoods, and are at risk from periodic droughts, saline intrusion, coastal flooding causing loss of life and property, and saline intrusion of fields, rice paddies and groundwater supply⁴.

- **Impacts on coastal mangroves:** Mangrove cover along India's coastline has decreased by 50% in some areas, largely because of human pressures, including alteration of flow of freshwater from upstream.⁵ Sea-level rise is predicted to result in further reductions, contributing directly to 10–20% of future loss of mangrove cover.
- **Impacts on coral reefs:** Climate change is compounding existing threats to coral reef ecosystems. Human pressures such as coastal development, over-fishing and diving are having detrimental effects on the health of coral reefs^{6,7}. This is compounded by climate change causing rises in ocean temperatures that lead to coral bleaching⁸.
- **Impacts on coastal dunes:** Dune ecosystems are particularly affected by increased intensity of extreme weather events – a component of climate change. Such extreme events cause erosion, flooding and direct damage of dunes through wave action and intense rainfall. Other climate change-related impacts such as sea-level rise and saltwater intrusion also destabilize dune systems.
- **Impacts on agriculture:** The agricultural sector is the biggest contributor to India's gross domestic product. 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture for subsistence, income or work, and approximately 650 million people in the country are dependent on the monsoons for crop irrigation. The effects of unpredictable rains, dry spells, floods and intense rainfall events will consequently have significant implications for food production and rural income.
- **Impacts on fisheries:** Climate change and climatic variability have been linked to considerable negative impacts on fisheries; such effects are predicted to increase in future, with a severe impact on the estimated 30% of coastal dwellers directly involved with fishing activities and aquaculture. Climate change is predicted to cause changes in the distribution of fishing grounds and the migratory habits of marine fishery resources⁹.

¹India's First Biennial Update Report. 2015.

²Walker, B. & Salt, D. 2006. Resilience Thinking: Sustaining Ecosystems and People in a Changing World. Island Press: Washington DC.

³MoEF&CC. 2015. India: First Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

⁴NDC.

⁵ Available at: http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/blue_planet/coasts/mangroves/mangrove_threats/

⁶ Spalding M & Grenfell A. 1997 New estimates of global and regional coral reef areas. Coral Reefs 16(4): 225–230.

⁷ Cesar H & Burke L. 2003. The economics of worldwide coral reef degradation. Cesar Environmental Economics Consulting. ICRAN/WWF 23.

⁸Obura D. 2001. Can differential bleaching and mortality among coral species offer useful indicators for assessment and management of reefs under stress? Bulletin of Marine Science 69:421–442.

⁹CCAP. 2010–2015.

- **Impacts on salt marshes:** Salt marshes are affected by climate change impacts such as altered hydrological regimes caused by changing precipitation patterns¹⁰, changes in sediment loading caused by flooding events, and the physical effects of wave energy during extreme weather events.
- **Impacts on seagrass ecosystems:** Seagrass ecosystems in India are threatened by climate change impacts such as rising sea levels, ocean acidification, changes in salinity, storm surges and temperature increase. These result in increased growth of epiphytes, sediment anoxia and increased prevalence of diseases.

Due to the changing climate parameters, coastal communities are highly vulnerable to loss of life and damage to property through flooding, erosion and saline intrusion. This is expected to intensify as storm surges and sea level rise worsen. Poor coastal communities reliant on small-scale fishing and farming are more vulnerable to impacts of temperature rise and increasingly erratic monsoons on their livelihoods. The infrastructural investments being made to promote development is also highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, loss and damage.

National and state governments are currently making substantial investments in coastal areas, applying Integrated Coastal Zone Management approaches to new agricultural, industrial and export zone development, to ensure that trade-offs between economic development and environmental impact are balanced appropriately. However, these greening strategies do not currently emphasize the role of biodiverse forests and other natural ecosystems in adapting to climate change through buffering extreme events and providing resilient livelihoods. The baseline scenario is thus that India is committed to climate change adaptation at a policy level and is seeking now to put these policies into action at scale. There are number of barriers that currently exist reduces adaptive capacity of the natural ecosystem and further cause degradation of India's coastal zone.

- **Inadequate information on climate vulnerabilities for local-level adaptation planning for the coastal zones:** There is insufficient information on the sensitivity, socio-economic vulnerability and adaptive capacity of coastal communities in the face of climate change. This means that policy- and decision-makers at all levels do not have access to holistic information on climate risks and vulnerabilities.
- **Limited knowledge of and support for the role of EbA in enhancing adaptive capacity:** At present, there is limited understanding of the benefits of coastal ecosystems in reducing negative impacts of climate change. EbA has been established as an effective and cost-effective practice^{11,12,13} for adapting to climate change in coastal areas¹⁴, but there is limited transfer and uptake of such knowledge by relevant institutions. Coastal adaptation thus remains largely focussed on "hard" engineering solutions and fails to consider the full suite of adaptation options, including "soft" ecosystem-centric options. "
- **Limited technical and financial capacity for communities to adopt climate-adaptive livelihood opportunities:** There is limited community-level awareness and knowledge of current and predicted impacts of climate change on livelihood activities, as well as the potential for adopting climate-resilient practices to reduce the vulnerability of livelihoods to climate change impacts, and for undertaking new livelihood activities to spread household risk.
- **Weak linkages in climate-resilient value chains for commodities underpinned by ecosystem goods and services:** There is a need for support in analysing climate-resilient value chains, identifying market opportunities, developing business plans, promotion market linkages, and accessing finance for livelihood and value-chain development.
- **Limited institutional capacity for mainstreaming climate change into coastal zone planning, governance and finance:** There is insufficient coordination of climate change adaptation and climate-resilient planning at the landscape-level, through institutions that are able to represent the various adaptation priorities of multiple stakeholders – including government, local communities and the private sector.

¹⁰ Burkett V & Kusler J. 2000. Climate change: Potential impacts and interactions in wetlands of the United States. Journal of American Water Resources Association 36(2):313–320.

¹¹ UNEP-WCMC. 2006. In the front line: shoreline protection and other ecosystem services from mangroves and coral reefs. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK.

¹² Jones, H.P., D. G. Hole & E. S. Zavaleta. 2012. Harnessing nature to help people adapt to climate change. Nature Climate Change 2: 504-509.

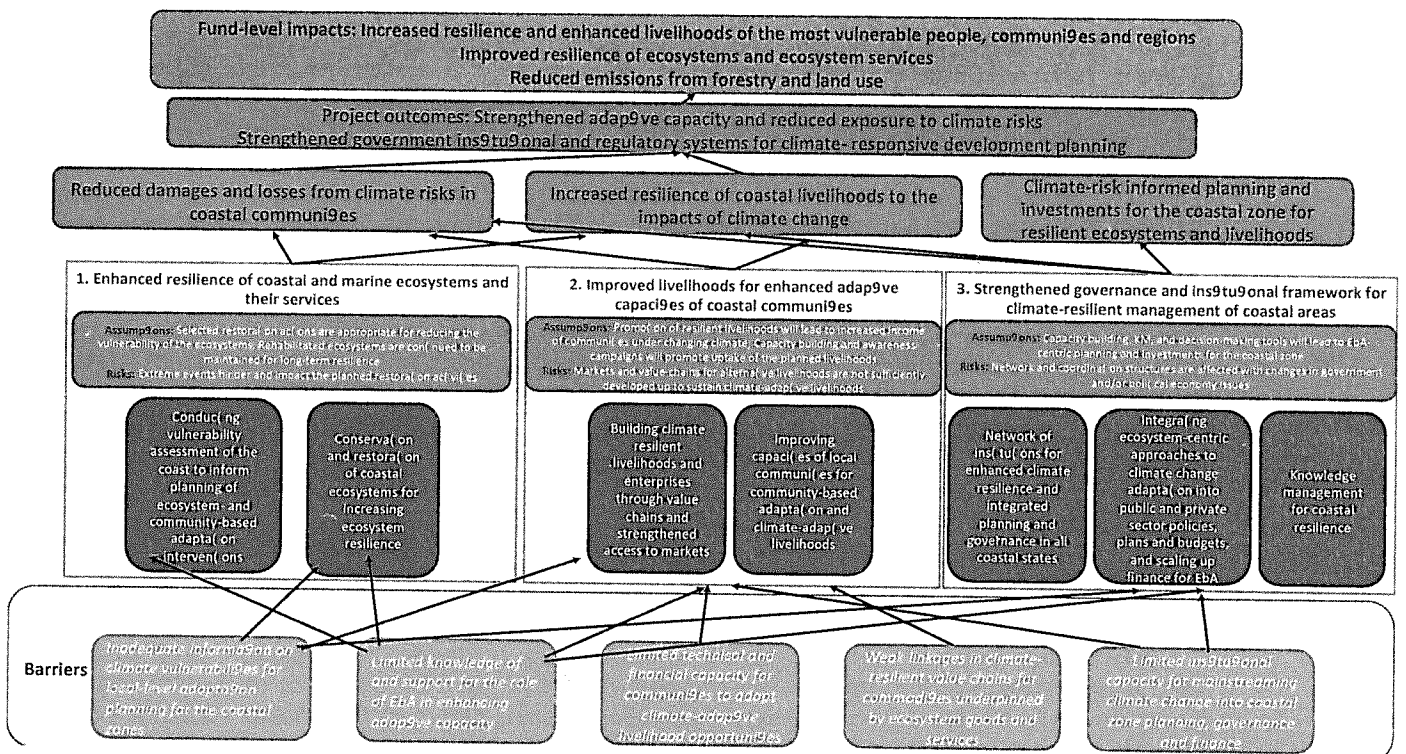
¹³ Rao N.S. et al. 2013. An economic analysis of ecosystem-based adaptation and engineering options for climate change adaptation in Lami Town, Republic of the Fiji Islands. SPREP Technical Report. Apia, Samoa.

¹⁴For example, mangroves dissipate wave energy and reduce flooding during extreme weather events.

II. STRATEGY

This project contributes to the achievement of GCF's Paradigm shift objective of "increased climate-resilient sustainable development" by integrating climate change adaptation – particularly ecosystem restoration and climate-adaptive livelihoods – into coastal management and planning in three states (Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha). The project aims to advance climate change adaptation across India's coastal zone, with major gains for resilience in the three target States whose coastal populations are vulnerable to extreme events and slow onset climate impacts. The project also establishes pathways to scale for ecosystem-based adaptation across all of India's 13 coastal states, islands and union territories, where coastal districts house 14.2% of India's total population, according to India's Nationally Determined Contribution.

With this holistic vision, planned project interventions will provide direct benefits to 1,744,970 people in households in the 24 target landscapes in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha States and indirect benefits to 10 million people in these landscapes – from reduced risk exposure through enhanced integration of climate change considerations into coastal governance and planning.



The prognosis for theory of change is climate resilience of India's coastal communities is secured through harnessing the power of India's ecological infrastructure to adapt to climate change. This will be achieved through interventions in target landscapes in the three states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha to i) protect and restore ecosystems such as mangroves and seagrass, and the services they provide, especially buffering storm surges, and ii) help communities adopt climate-adaptive livelihoods and value chains iii) mainstream EbA principles into coastal planning and governance, enabling intersectoral coordination for addressing climate risk across all of India's coastal states. It is assumed that following key results will be delivered through the implementation of the project

- 14,945 hectares of coastal ecosystems protected and restored to buffer against the current and future impacts of climate variability and climate change – including 10,575 hectares of mangroves, 700 hectares of saltmarshes, 85 hectares of seagrass beds, 35 hectares of coral reefs and 3,550 ha of coastal watersheds, (Output 1);
- 122,766 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂ eq) sequestered in restored ecosystems per year, with 3,682,980 t CO₂ eq sequestered over a 30-year period (Output 1);
- 1,744,970 people – of whom 50% are female – benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options, predominantly based on conservation and restoration of ecological infrastructure (Output 2); and
- improved capacity of coastal management institutions for planning and implementing climate change adaptation measures – including integrating climate resilience into livelihoods support and infrastructure planning and protecting and restoring ecological infrastructure (Output 3).

Approach adopted

- A. **Vulnerability assessment and ecosystem-based adaptation** measures will be adopted that will restore ecosystems, providing critical goods and services to enhance the resilience of coastal communities to climate change impacts and enhance carbon sequestration. The National Coastal Mission will provide a framework for work in all coastal states on incorporating ecosystem considerations into vulnerability assessment and establishing a system with a decision-support tool to guide planning, decision-making and monitoring of adaptation measures. Based on these assessments, ecosystem-based adaptation measures will be implemented in the three target states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. These measures will focus on mangroves, seagrasses, coral reefs, salt marshes and coastal watersheds. Restoration and conservation of these coastal ecosystems will improve the delivery of critical ecosystem goods and services that will buffer local communities against the current and predicted impacts of climate change (e.g. sea-level rise, cyclones, storm surges) as well as underpin the sustainability of coastal livelihoods (e.g. fisheries, aquaculture).
- B. **Promoting climate-adaptive livelihoods** to enhance the adaptive capacities of coastal communities in the target states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. Vulnerable fishing and farming household will receive support on new climate-adaptive livelihoods, and co-finance will support value chain development, in order to cope with the current and predicted effects of climate change. This will be done i) through adapting current farming practices by switching to new crops and new methods to deal with climate impacts on agroecosystems; and ii) through promoting new adaptive livelihood opportunities, based on the coastal ecosystems being restored to buffer climate impacts. Capacities of communities and sub-national government institutions will be strengthened so that they can continue beyond the project to adapt economic activities in line with evolving climate risks over time. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of women, youth and socially marginalized groups.
- C. **Strengthening frameworks** for landscape-level coastal and marine governance at the national and sub-national levels. Institutional strengthening will focus on establishing a network of institutions that are capacitated to undertake integrated planning for climate resilience in coastal landscapes, with a focus on ecosystem-based and community-centric adaptation measures. Climate change considerations will be mainstreamed into relevant policies, plans and regulations for coastal governance and management, and opportunities sought for new financial mechanisms that enable such measures to be scaled up.

The approach will lead the change through driving three key outputs.

Output 1: Enhanced resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems and their services

Activities undertaken under this output will generate a range of adaptation and sustainable development benefits through the conservation, restoration and maintenance of coastal and marine ecosystems to enhance their resilience. At a national scale and in all the coastal states, a long-term system will be established for undertaking vulnerability assessment of the coast, for undertaking restoration of coastal ecosystems, and for systematic monitoring of the results, including for carbon sequestration. In the 24 target landscapes in the three states, communities will collaborate closely with the Forestry Department in a co-management approach, both as recipients of work opportunities in restoration efforts, and as ongoing partners in maintaining the resource in a healthy condition – managing harvesting of timber on non-timber forest products, controlling pollution and helping to prevent illegal activities.

Protocols and guidelines will be established, and restoration efforts undertaken, including i) mangrove restoration through hydrological rehabilitation, e.g. restoring free tidal flow by constructing main and branch canals and opening access to tidal source; ii) mangrove restoration through planting of seedlings/saplings; iii) restoration of catchments through afforestation to prevent erosion and sedimentation of coastal ecosystems; iv) rehabilitation of seagrass beds and saltmarshes through hydrological rehabilitation; v) artificial regeneration of coral reefs through structure placement; vi) hydrological rehabilitation of coastal lagoons, e.g. dredging/breaching river mouths; vii) restoration of dune vegetation; and viii) establishment of shelter belts using a variety of suitable tree species.

Output 2: Climate-adaptive livelihoods for enhanced resilience of vulnerable coastal communities

The output will help enhance adaptive capacity, including capacity to adapt existing livelihood activities and diversify to climate-resilient options, and to do business planning and access finance for scaling up harvesting, agri-and aquaculture operations. This will also include developing value

chains to ensure uptake and the long-term sustainability of these adaptive livelihoods, including support on business planning, access to finance, certification and labelling of eco-products, and access to markets.

Technical assistance will be provided to livelihood activities in two categories: Category A livelihoods based on coastal ecosystems restored to buffer climate impacts, and establishing value chains to sustain these livelihoods alongside evolving climate impacts; and Category B livelihoods that adapt current farming practices to deal with climate impacts on agro-ecosystems.

Output 3: Strengthened governance and institutional framework for climate-resilient management of coastal areas

This output provides pathways to replication and scale by extending the approaches to ecosystem restoration carried out in Output 1 and approaches to climate-adaptive livelihood support carried out in Output 2, across all of India's 13 coastal States and Union Territories, and also shares knowledge on coastal resilience with countries in the wider South Asian region. This includes integrating adaptation into public and private sector policies, plans and budgets (Activity 3.2) in all coastal states through a network of institutions (Activity 3.1), and undertaking targeted valuation and cost-benefit analyses, to motivate for new investments in EbA as well as knowledge sharing on the evidence base for such investments (Activity 3.3).

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

Key interventions are:

Activity 1.1: Conducting vulnerability assessment of the coast to inform planning of ecosystem- and community-based adaptation interventions in 13 coastal states

During the first few months of project implementation, information and analysis from existing studies will be complemented by a fine-scale assessment of the climate vulnerabilities of India's coast, focusing on aspects that are not currently included in the available studies.

Work interventions include:

- Supporting coastal research and management institutions to add ecosystem-related parameters to methodologies
- Applying the enhanced/revised methodology to establish a system for periodic detailed assessment of vulnerability and adaptive capacity along the entire coastline of India, using the analysis to inform planning of restoration and livelihoods activities for climate change adaptation.
- Developing a Decision-Support Tool for adaptation planning at state and national levels that integrates district-level data with site-/district-level assessments
- Creating an online platform and associated app to facilitate access to information in the Decision-Support Tool for decision-makers, communities, NGOs/CBOs and other relevant stakeholders, as well as to allow them to upload data for tracking changes in ecological and socio-economic vulnerability to climate change in coastal areas.
- Producing a national series of restoration guidelines based on the information used for the Decision Support Tool – one booklet /pdf per ecosystem type, drawing on site-level experience.

Activity 1.2: Conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems for increasing ecosystem resilience in 3 target states

This project will involve the restoration of 10,575 hectares of mangroves, 700 hectares of saltmarshes, 85 hectares of seagrass beds, 35 hectares of coral reefs and 3,550 hectares of coastal watersheds. The protocols will feed into Target Landscape Integrated Management Plans (TLIMPs) that will be developed for each of the 24 target landscapes. These will meet the requirements of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification (2011) for Integrated Management Plans in Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCAs). Where appropriate, these Plans will include Biodiversity Conservation Action.

Work Interventions include:

- Supporting participatory planning in target landscapes of site-specific EbA measures for conservation and restoration of six ecosystem types based on the analysis of vulnerability to climate change impacts and adaptive capacity undertaken through Activity 1.1.
- Developing detailed, ecosystem- and site-specific protocols and guidelines – based on global and national best practices – for restoration of the various ecosystem types (mangroves, saltmarshes, coral reefs, seagrass beds, dune vegetation, etc.) using an EbA approach.
- Establishing co-management structures in target landscapes to foster community support for and participation in conservation and restoration activities, including pollution management to minimize impact on ecosystems.
- Undertaking ecosystem conservation, restoration and management (including pollution control) activities – based on the EbA protocols and through the co-management structures – in the project sites in the three states.
- Developing and implementing community-based/participatory monitoring and maintenance programmes through the co-management structures to maintain restored ecosystems and capture lessons learned and best practices from the project sites.
- Training and supporting communities in 24 target landscapes – with a focus on local youth as well as NGOs/CBOs – to use the coastal adaptation Decision-Support Tool to track the restoration and conservation of coastal ecosystems in 3 target states, including extent of restored ecosystems and carbon sequestered.
- Producing a video in each of the three target States on the restoration and conservation work of the multi-stakeholder partnerships in the target landscapes

Activity 2.1: Building climate resilient livelihoods and enterprises through value chains and strengthened access to markets in 24 landscapes

In this activity, the results of the vulnerability assessment in each of the 24 target landscapes will be combined with the suite of options identified in the livelihoods assessment and value chain analysis, to select specific livelihoods, beneficiary groups, participating community organizations and locations. Beneficiaries will become involved through a range of organizations at community level – including Gram Panchayats (local self-governance institutions), Self-Help Groups, Village Organizations (federations of Self-Help Groups), Fishermen Cooperative Societies, Farmer Producer Organizations, Eco Development Committees, Van Samrakshan Samitis and Joint Forest Management Committees.

Work Interventions include:

- Undertaking participatory, user-centric livelihoods planning in target landscapes
- Providing technical support to community groups to set up the adaptive livelihoods and add value to the products of climate-adaptive aquaculture¹⁵
- Providing training for extension officers and community mobilizers on ensuring that planned livelihoods and value addition activities are climate-risk informed
- Supporting the development of value chains for climate-adaptive livelihoods, facilitating backward linkages for input supply, and forward linkages for processing, packaging, storage, refrigeration, transport and market access
- Providing technical assistance to community groups to set up certification schemes for “eco” products, and to develop bankable business plans to access loan finance for expansion, during or post-project.

Activity 2.2.: Improving capacities of local communities for community-based adaptation and climate-adaptive livelihoods in 24 target landscapes

This will include general capacity building around understanding the impacts of climate change on ecosystem functioning and livelihoods based on natural resources, and specific skills development opportunities. The district-level Livelihoods Facilitators will also provide support to ensure that women, youth and marginalized groups are participating fully in livelihoods activities and decision-making processes, and will help facilitate learning and sharing between communities. State-wide awareness campaigns will also be supported, ensuring broad public support for the importance of ecosystem restoration to buffer extreme events and as the basis for sustainable livelihoods in coastal communities.

Work interventions include:

- Conducting multimedia public education and awareness campaigns across the three states on climate change and its impacts, and the need to conserve and restore ecosystems to underpin livelihoods and buffer extreme events

¹⁵ Processing of climate-adaptive aquaculture products: for example fish drying, production of value-added prawn products

- Undertaking village-level capacity building on climate change and EbA in target landscapes in light of evolving climate risks - involving women's groups, self-help groups, producer and fisher organizations, CBOs, NGOs and Panchayat Raj institutions, with focus on women, youth, and marginalized groups
- Delivering training courses for climate-adaptive aquaculture¹⁶, ecotourism¹⁷ and non-timber forest products¹⁸, as well as climate-smart intensification¹⁹ and climate-adapted crops²⁰ through relevant community-based organizations (e.g. self help groups) and local self-governance institutions (e.g. Gram Panchayats)
- Facilitating sharing of lessons between target landscapes on effective techniques for climate-adaptive livelihoods, including through exchange visits between communities, with focus on women, youth, and marginalized groups.

Activity 3.1: Network of institutions for enhanced climate resilience and integrated planning and governance in all 13 coastal states

Multi-stakeholder coordination structures²¹ – comprising representatives from relevant state-level ministries²², district-level government²³, NGOs and academic/research institutions – will be established to promote dialogue and coordination concerning climate-resilient planning in coastal areas. Existing interdepartmental platforms will be used in the 13 coastal states/territories to facilitate incorporation of ecosystem- and community-based adaptation approaches. A pan-Indian Coastal Resilience Network will also be established to share knowledge. These institutions will then be responsible for ensuring coordination and collaboration between relevant stakeholders including government institutions, development partners, donor agencies, local communities, CBOs/NGOs and the private sector.

Work Interventions include:

- Establishing multi-stakeholder coordination structures in target landscapes in the three states to provide a platform for dialogue on and coordination of climate-resilient development planning and co-management of coastal ecosystems.
- Using existing interdepartmental platforms in 13 coastal states – particularly State Action Plans for CC and CZM Authorities – to facilitate integration of EbA approaches into relevant policy and legislation, and to share lessons learned and best practices from target landscapes and states.
- Establishing a pan-Indian Coastal Resilience Network of organizations, tertiary institutions, coordination platforms and coastal districts – to promote knowledge exchanges on integration of climate change adaptation into coastal development planning, with a focus on EbA.
- Supporting the proposed National Coastal Mission in integrating climate change adaptation – and particularly EbA – into its programme of work.

Activity 3.2: Integrating ecosystem-centric approaches to climate change adaptation into public and private sector policies, plans and budgets, and scaling up finance for EbA in 13 coastal states

The project will support improved dialogue for mainstreaming and integration of climate change adaptation into existing policies and plans, particularly for local- and state-level spatial and development planning. At national level this will include work through the new National Coastal Mission to integrate climate risk management and EbA principles into national policies and schemes, including the CAMPA afforestation fund and Smart Cities Mission. At state level, interdepartmental platforms in all coastal states will be used to facilitate scenario planning and policy dialogues, and hold public and private sector dialogues. The aim of this process will be to ensure that land use planning undertaken at state and district level, integrates climate risk management, such that natural habitats with potential to buffer extreme weather events and provide a basis for climate-adaptive livelihoods are preserved or restored wherever possible, and that the footprint of new urban and industrial infrastructure is directed into areas of land that are already transformed.

This activity will also enhance capacities for undertaking climate-resilient planning in urban areas along the coast, using a Coastal Calculator Tool to support climate-resilient design of coastal infrastructure.

¹⁶Aquaculture: including crab farming, mussel farming, oyster farming, crab hatcheries, ornamental fisheries, integrated duck-fish farming, seaweed farming, integrated multitrophic aquaculture

¹⁷Coastal ecotourism: including scuba diving, tour guiding

¹⁸Coastal NTFPs: including mangrove beekeeping for honey production

¹⁹Climate-smart intensification: including System of Rice Intensification (SRI) for paddy farming

²⁰Climate-adapted crops: including Cultivation of aromatic and medicinal plants, mushroom cultivation

²¹ Similar to the Chilika Development Authority.

²² E.g. forests, environment tourism, revenue.

²³ E.g. district collectors.

The project will work in the four coastal Smart Cities in the three target States (Kalyan in Maharashtra; Kakinada and Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and Bhubaneswar in Odisha) to develop climate change adaptation plans that harness ecological infrastructure to combat sea-level rise and intensified storm surges, promoting safety of lives, livelihoods and property, and smooth functioning of drainage, irrigation and drinking water systems.

Work Interventions include:

- Supporting the new National Coastal Mission to integrate climate risk management and EbA principles into national policies and schemes, including CAMPA afforestation fund and Smart Cities Mission
- Facilitating biennial intersectoral dialogues under the National Coastal Mission - engaging public and private sector role-players on coastal adaptation as a risk management strategy, incl. fisheries, agriculture, tourism, ports and shipping, oil and gas
- Equipping the interdepartmental CZM platforms in 13 coastal states to use scenario planning for business as usual vs ecosystem-based adaptation in the coastal zone
- Developing ecosystem-based adaptation plans for four coastal Smart Cities (Kalyan in Maharashtra; Kakinada and Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and Bhubaneswar in Odisha)
- Working through state-level interdepartmental platforms to provide coastal town planners and engineers with training on the Coastal Calculator tool, using EbA for shoreline protection and climate-resilient infrastructure

Activity 3.3: Knowledge management for coastal resilience

A major focus of this activity will be the transfer and replication of lessons and best practices – between target landscapes, between coastal states, and between coastal countries in the South Asian sub-region. Lessons learnt from the restoration of coastal ecosystems, improved livelihoods and strengthened local governance practices will be shared through the various platforms and coordination structures strengthened in Activity 3.1, ensuring coverage of women and other vulnerable groups' experiences. Knowledge products will be generated to build and strengthen awareness about the effectiveness of ecosystem- and community-based adaptation. This will be used to inform the integration of ecosystem-centric approaches to climate change adaptation into sector policies, plans and budgets (see Activity 3.2). Moreover, an enabling environment will be created to foster exchange of knowledge and ideas for innovative and sustainable solutions to climate change impacts. Successful case studies and lessons learned from similar initiatives in India and other countries will be documented and disseminated widely, and knowledge exchange visits arranged within and beyond India.

Knowledge management will take place through the following means:

- Supporting the National Coastal Mission to establish a system for collating data and information on global best practices, lessons learned, evidence from the field and scientific knowledge on ecosystem- and community-based approaches to adaptation in the coastal zone of India.
- Establishing a series of annual workshops under the auspices of the pan-Indian Coastal Resilience Network, involving tertiary institutions, research organizations and relevant NGOs to share research findings related to coastal EbA
- Developing and piloting a training course or curricula on EbA, for delivery through administrative training and other relevant institutes at national and state levels, incorporating project experience and lessons especially on community-based adaptation.
- Working through the Pan-India Coastal Resilience Network to develop and disseminate knowledge products at national, regional and international levels and to share experience and learning.
- Developing nation-wide knowledge products translated into local languages for use in the community-level training courses for village self-help groups and CBOs, and women's capacity development programmes.
- Undertaking exposure and exchange visits for national-, state- and district-level government officials and community leaders to promote knowledge sharing on cross-sectoral coastal governance, climate change adaptation and EbA.
- Creating a knowledge exchange platform involving South Asia's five coastal countries for dialogue and sharing learning on ecosystem- and community-based adaptation to climate change in the coastal zone, building on existing forums.

Partnerships

The project will build collaborative partnerships with a variety of stakeholders. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (**MoEF&CC**) is responsible for all climate change matters including implementation of the NAPCC (2008). In most states, **the forest and environment departments** are responsible for coordination and implementation of the State Action Plans on Climate Change and also host the state coastal zone management authority (CZMA), which is present in all the coastal states. These departments will become focal points of implementation in each state. **The project investment will be complemented by new and additional co-finance by national Government and the Governments of the three target States. It will also crowd in financing from private sector, financial institutions, donors, and local communities** in coastal restoration efforts. This will involve building partnerships for using forest compensation funds, promoting complementary engineered solutions for shoreline protection, efforts to enhance the resilience of coastal property and infrastructure, climate-adaptive livelihood support, as well as vulnerability mapping and community-based early warning systems.

Capacity building of local communities, government officials, the private sector and other stakeholders will improve knowledge and awareness on the benefits of adopting EbA approaches to build climate resilience. This will be based on partnerships with **academic institutions** to ensure that experimental learning is captured to determine quantitative benefits provided by adaptation measures such as EbA. This will be informed by a data collection system on coastal adaptation to collate information from project activities as well as other national and global initiatives for analysis. Partnerships with academic institutions through the state-level platforms will also support the generation of new research findings and publications, and new curricula will be developed for relevant learning institutions. An enabling environment will be created to foster exchange of knowledge and ideas for innovative and sustainable solutions to climate change impacts. Successful case studies and lessons learned from similar initiatives in India and other countries will be documented and disseminated widely, and knowledge exchange visits arranged within and beyond India. Details are further provided under the section on “stakeholder engagement plan”.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The total resources allocated to the project by GCF to achieve the desired outcomes is **USD 43,418,606**. In addition, **USD 86,850,000** is being co-financed with national and state governments of target states. Hence, total project financing equates to **USD 130,268,606**. This includes the cost of implementation of activities, staff time and other costs that will facilitate realisation of project goals. Details are given in the budget sheet.

Risks and Assumptions

The project has been designed to address as many potential risks as possible upfront through the project structure itself, building on the lessons learned. Potential risks associated with project implementation are also mitigated through the executing agency’s well-established relationship with the executing entity, and the due diligence already carried out, ensuring sound financial and programme monitoring systems as well as strong technical oversight. The overall risks for the project are consequently considered to be low to moderate.

The main risks to project implementation are technical, operational, institutional, social and environmental. Risks related to technical and operational aspects of the project may affect the success of the ecosystem restoration and livelihood support activities. Technical risks could also result in poor design or application of tools and methodologies such as the vulnerability assessment methodology, Decision-Support Tool, and Coastal Calculator. Institutional risks such as limited coordination among project stakeholders and weak political support for the project may result in inefficient delivery of project outputs and thus reduced impact of project interventions. Social risks include poor sensitization – and involvement – of participating communities, leading to weak buy-in and limited engagement of the communities. This would in turn affect the long-term sustainability and viability of project interventions. Environmental risks such as extreme climate events could result in losses and damages caused to project interventions, reducing their efficacy and success.

Several mitigation measures have been designed to address these risks. The project will invest in community mobilization as well as capacity building for communities and officials to promote engagement and appropriate refinement of project interventions during the implementation phase. Project activities will be undertaken in close collaboration with local communities through co-management structures that include clear roles and responsibilities for government, communities and other partners. Site-specific protocols will be developed for EbA interventions that take into account local socio-economic and environmental conditions, with due consideration of social, environmental and other site-specific risks. Coordination between various stakeholders will be facilitated through the project management structure as well as through the coordination mechanisms established under Output 3.

Inclusive and participatory planning processes – initiated during the development of this project proposal – will continue throughout the implementation phase to promote ownership and buy-in from communities and

government officials. An Environmental and Social Management Framework has also been developed to specifically address environmental and social risks that may arise during project implementation.

For more information, refer to Annex K.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The stakeholder engagement plan below outlines which parties are responsible for implementing the Activities within each Output and which stakeholders will be consulted during and prior to the implementation of each Activity.

Outputs	Activity	Stakeholders
Output 1: Enhanced resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems and their services Responsible parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) • Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department (Andhra Pradesh) • Revenue and Forest Department (Maharashtra) • Forest and Environment Department (Odisha) 	Activity 1.1: Planning of ecosystem- and community-based adaptation interventions through conducting vulnerability assessment of the coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Earth Sciences' Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services • Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) • NGOs/CBOs • Local communities
	Activity 1.2: Community-based conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems for increasing ecosystem resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) • Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department (Andhra Pradesh) • Revenue and Forest Department (Maharashtra) • Forest and Environment Department (Odisha) • State Coastal Zone Management Authorities • Local communities • Women's Organisations in villages • Village Organisations • Eco Development Committees NGOs/CBOs
	Activity 1.3: Monitoring blue carbon sequestration to mitigate climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) • Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department (Andhra Pradesh) • Revenue and Forest Department (Maharashtra) • Forest and Environment Department (Odisha) • NGOs/CBOs

<p>Output 2: Climate-resilient livelihoods and infrastructure planning for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal communities</p> <p>Responsible parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) • Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department (Andhra Pradesh) • Revenue and Forest Department (Maharashtra) • Forest and Environment Department (Odisha) 	<p>Activity 2.1: Building climate resilient livelihoods and enterprises through strengthened access to markets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department (Andhra Pradesh) • Revenue and Forest Department (Maharashtra) • Forest and Environment Department (Odisha) • Local communities • Women's Organisations in villages • Village Organisations • Eco Development Committees • NGOs/CBOs • Private Sector
	<p>Activity 2.2: Improving capacities of local communities on ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-risk management adaptation and climate-risk management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local communities • Women's Organisations in villages • Village Organisations • Eco Development Committees • NGOs/CBOs • Private Sector
	<p>Activity 2.3: Supporting public and private sector development of climate resilient infrastructure for coastal villages and towns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) • Ministry of Urban Development • Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department (Andhra Pradesh) • Revenue and Forest Department (Maharashtra) • Forest and Environment Department (Odisha) • NGOs/CBOs • Private Sector

<p>Output 3: Strengthened governance and institutional framework for climate-resilient management of coastal areas</p> <p>Responsible parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) • Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department (Andhra Pradesh) • Revenue and Forest Department (Maharashtra) • Forest and Environment Department (Odisha) 	<p>Activity 3.1: Network of institutions for enhanced climate resilience and integrated planning and governance in all coastal states</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) • Ministry of Urban Development • Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department (Andhra Pradesh) • Revenue and Forest Department (Maharashtra) • Forest and Environment Department (Odisha) • Academic/research institutions • Pan-India Coastal Resilience Network • Private Sector
	<p>Activity 3.2: Integrating ecosystem-centric approaches to climate change adaptation into public and private sector policies, plans and budgets, and scaling up finance for EbA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) • Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department (Andhra Pradesh) • Revenue and Forest Department (Maharashtra) • Forest and Environment Department (Odisha) • Private Sector
	<p>Activity 3.3: Knowledge management for coastal resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) • Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department (Andhra Pradesh) • Revenue and Forest Department (Maharashtra) • Forest and Environment Department (Odisha) • Academic/research institutions • Pan-India Coastal Resilience Network • NGOs/CBOs • Women's Organisations in villages

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Organisations • Eco Development Committees • Private Sector
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Gender Equality and Empowering Women

The project has been designed through consultation with government agencies, NGOs/CBOs and local communities. These consultations were used to identify adaptation priorities and interventions that will be implemented through engagement with local communities and government officials in the target states as well as at the national level. The project is centered on community participation and engagement with CBOs – such as self-help groups, producer organizations and fisher associations – to foster ownership and empowerment of local communities for implementation of project interventions.

Project activities will adopt a fully participatory approach that will ensure engagement of local communities in the project. This process began during the formulation of the Concept Note and Funding Proposal for this project, during which coastal communities and local CBOs (including women’s groups) were consulted on climate vulnerabilities and adaptation priorities, and also on a suite of climate-adaptive livelihood options. During project implementation, this process will continue, with communities being engaged in planning to ensure that their priorities are taken into account during initial phases of the project (see Activities 1.1 and 2.1), as well as in implementation and monitoring of project achievements. Similarly, these communities will be involved in monitoring the success of ecosystem restoration through participatory monitoring systems (see Activity 1.2.5). This will further serve to promote community engagement in project activities, particularly after the project implementation period. Such approaches have proven successful in ecosystem restoration and livelihood development initiatives such as the UNDP/GEF-funded project “Mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity conservation into production centres in the Sindhudurg Coast, Maharashtra”.

The project will have sustained impact through the creation of livelihoods opportunities, including co-financed value-addition, market linkages, and access to finance (see Activity 2.1). This will follow a participatory approach, to ensure that livelihood support is focused on the most vulnerable populations – particularly fishers and farmers – while being socially inclusive by targeting women, the youth, and members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes who have historically been excluded from such participation. For more details, refer to Annex J.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The Committee on Coastal Governance under the Coastal Zone Management Authority comprising of governance experts will be convened at least once a year or as needed, to provide guidance and technical support related to decisions on coastal governance. The CCG will also foster South-South partnerships by providing a knowledge exchange platform in Output 3.3 for engagement with other countries in the region that share common concerns on coastal climate change vulnerabilities and impacts.

Knowledge

The knowledge products and knowledge management mechanisms are outlined below.

- Knowledge products translated into local languages for nation-wide use in community-level training for village self-help groups and CBOs, and women's capacity development programmes, supporting knowledge exchange visits between communities.
- A decision-support tool with associated online platform and app used to facilitate access to information and knowledge for decision-makers, communities and informed stakeholders.
- Detailed ecosystem- and site-specific protocols and guidelines – based on scientific best practices and regularly updated – used to inform restoration and adaptive management of various ecosystem types.
- A Coastal Calculator tool applied with relevant government and private sector actors to design shoreline protection and other climate-resilient infrastructure.
- A Pan-Indian Coastal Resilience Network of institutions to promote knowledge exchanges on integration of climate change adaptation into coastal development planning.
- Training courses or curricula on EbA, for delivery through administrative training and other relevant institutes at national and state levels.
- Academic partnerships for experimental learning on building climate resilience for publication in peer-reviewed scientific literature.
- Exposure and exchange visits for national-, state- and district-level government officials to promote knowledge sharing on cross-sectoral coastal governance, climate change adaptation and EbA.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project aims to establish pathways to scale for ecosystem-based adaptation across all of India's 13 coastal states, islands and union territories, where coastal districts house 14.2% of India's total population.

The project enables scale-up through capacity development of key public and private sector role-players, developing sufficient institutional and technical capacity to jointly: i) assess the costs and benefits of large-scale interventions that enhance supplies of ecosystem goods/services and thereby promote a diverse array of coastal livelihoods; ii) facilitate detailed planning at the local level to demarcate precisely where specific ecosystem restoration and livelihood activities should be implemented to maximise adaptation benefits; iii) commit to allocating funds for large-scale implementation of such interventions within national and local government budget lines within all coastal districts of India; iv) oversee the effective implementation as well as long-term maintenance of the ecological infrastructure and rural livelihoods developed; and v) adapt the interventions over the course of several decades, as the precise effects of climate change at a landscape-scale become evident, and as methods for restoring ecosystems to maximise adaptation benefits become more refined.

The project will establish a long-term system for periodic detailed assessment of vulnerability and adaptive capacity along the entire coastline of India, supporting the identification of all areas where restoration of coastal ecosystems using an EbA approach can be implemented. The implementation of restoration interventions in the three targeted states will build technical capacities and facilitate the adoption of similar efforts across all other states of India. The EbA Decision-Support Tool will enable identification of specific sites for such implementation of EbA nation-wide, and will be applied by the relevant Coastal Zone Management Authorities in each of the 13 coastal states.

Replication is facilitated by the project through changes in the enabling environment within which district, state and national governments work. The new National Coastal Mission will provide a framework to integrate climate risk management and EbA principles into national policies and schemes, including the CAMPA afforestation fund and Smart Cities Mission. In the three states, climate change adaptation and EbA will be integrated more effectively into cross-sectoral spatial and development planning at the district and state levels. This approach will be replicated and scaled up in all the other coastal states, commencing during the project lifetime through the establishment of interdepartmental platforms in the 13 coastal states, and a Pan-Indian Coastal Resilience Network, and sustained long-term through the National Coastal Mission.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

Cost-effectiveness of the project and its interventions is promoted at a number of different levels, through: i) adapting protocols for ecological restoration and livelihood development that have been used successfully in India's coastal zone and other coastal environments; ii) engaging local communities in establishing appropriate co-management structures for the planning, implementation and long-term maintenance of all interventions; and iii) intensive cross-sectoral collaboration between national ministries and state-level departments to ensure that all operation and maintenance plans for investments in ecological infrastructure

and coastal livelihoods are rigorously followed in the long-term. Particular means through which cost-effectiveness is enhanced include the following:

Project design with tested EbA solutions to challenges: The bio-geographical and socio-economic suitability of the project activities have been successfully tested in the field. The cost-effectiveness of proposed ecosystem- and community-based adaptation solutions has been tested in a number of projects at varying scales. This includes three recent/current UNDP-managed GEF-financed projects (Sindhudurg, EGREE, Gulf of Mannar) involving restoration of coastal ecosystems and generation of ecosystem-based livelihoods. It also includes experience and lessons learnt from the Asian Development Bank-managed Special Climate Change Fund project on “India: Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management” working in Karnataka and Maharashtra, and the GIZ-funded AdaptCap Project in coastal Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The project builds on all these initiatives’ lessons of cost- effectiveness and efficiency of delivery. The project will also build synergies with other projects and national and state-level schemes and missions working in the same target states and landscapes, to maximize effectiveness and cost-effectiveness.

Building on evidence from cost benefit analysis: Evidence from around the world shows that ecosystem-based approaches can be cost-effective in helping communities adapt to unavoidable climate change impacts, whilst simultaneously delivering multiple social, economic and environmental benefits²⁴. UNDP has conducted a series of cost-benefit analyses of EBA interventions in Africa, Asia and Latin America^{25,26}, demonstrating that potential EBA interventions compare favourably with business as usual scenarios or other adaptation options. A cost-benefit analysis of ecosystem and engineering options for coastal protection was recently undertaken by GIZ in Vietnam²⁷, assessing the costs and benefits of coastal reforestation and forest conservation – including mangrove rehabilitation – versus hard infrastructure, namely a concrete dyke upgrade. The results showed that the cost of mangrove restoration would amount to an estimated 1.7 million Vietnam dong per capita, whilst a sea dyke system would cost approximately 38.8 million dong per capita²⁸. The mangroves provided the same protection to the coastline as a concrete dyke upgrade, with reduced vulnerability to extreme weather events and flooding from spring tides, and was therefore deemed more cost-effective. The project builds on this body of work in designing specific EbA interventions for effectiveness and cost-effectiveness.

Project Management

The locations of the 24 target landscapes are shown on the maps of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha and the landscapes are listed below:

Name of state	District	Target landscape
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	1. Pulicat Lake, 2. Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary and surrounding communities
	Krishna	3. Krishna Wildlife Sanctuary, 4. Bantumilli Wetlands
	East Godavari	5. Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary and surrounding communities
	Srikakulam	6. Telineelapuram, 7. Sompeta
Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	8. Devgad, 9. Malvan, 10. Vengurla
	Ratnagiri	11. Dapoli, 12. Guhagar, 13. Rajapur,
	Raigad	14. Panvel, 15. Uran
	Palghar	16. Dahanu, 17. Palghar,
Odisha	Ganjam	18. Chilika-Ganjam, 19. Bahuda

²⁴UNDP. 2015. *Making the Case for Ecosystem-based Adaptation: The Global Mountain EbA Programme in Nepal, Peru and Uganda*. UNDP, New York.

²⁵Rossing, T, Chhenjum Sherpa, N & Egan, A (2015). *Challenging gender roles and crossing castes: Promoting women's livelihoods through broom grass cultivation in the Nepal Himalaya*. UNDP.

²⁶UNDP. 2015. *Natural Resource Economic Analyses for the Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA) Project in Mount Elgon Ecosystem*. Uganda, Ministry of Water and Environment.

²⁷ GIZ. 2013. *Saved health, saved wealth: An approach to quantifying the benefits of climate change adaptation: Practical application in coastal protection projects in Viet Nam*. Available at:

http://www.perspectives.cc/typo3home/groups/Publications/giz_2013_Saved_health_saved_wealth_-_an_approach_to_quantifying_the_benefits_of_climate_change_adaptation.pdf.

²⁸ Asian Development Bank. 2015. *Ecosystem-based approaches to climate change challenges in the Greater Mekong Subregion*.

<i>Puri</i>	20. Chilika-Puri, 21. Mahanadi Mouth, 22. Devi Mouth
<i>Baleshwar</i>	23. Talasari
<i>Kendrapara</i>	24. Bhitarkanika

For more information on management arrangements, kindly refer to the section on “governance and management arrangements”.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project’s deliverables and disclosure of information

To accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF 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 GCF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy²⁹ and the relevant GCF policy.

Disclosure of information

Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy³⁰ and the GCF Disclosure Policy³¹.

²⁹ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

³⁰ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

³¹ See https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/184476/GCF_B.12_24_-_Comprehensive_Information_Disclosure_Policy_of_the_Fund.pdf/f551e954-baa9-4e0d-bec7-352194b49bcb

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK³²

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal(s):

- Goal 13- Climate Action;
- Goal 14- Life below water,
- Goal 15-Life on land

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document:

UNSD outcome 6. By 2022, environmental and natural resource management is strengthened and communities have increased access to clean energy and are more resilient to climate change and disaster risks.

This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:

Output 2.1.1: Low emission and climate resilient objectives addressed in national, sub-national and sectoral development plans and policies to promote economic diversification and green growth

Paradigm shift objectives

Increased climate-resilient sustainable development

The project will transform coastal governance in India by integrating climate change adaptation – particularly ecosystem restoration and climate-adaptive livelihoods – into coastal management and planning. Overall, the project will contribute to the Fund-level impacts of Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions and Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services.

The GCF investment will be combined with government co-financing spent in three target states on restoring ecosystems through EbA approaches, and promoting climate-adaptive livelihood options, as well as strengthening coastal governance for climate change adaptation in all coastal states. This will facilitate climate-resilient sustainable development in India by harnessing ecological infrastructure for buffering of extreme events, and underpinning sustainable livelihoods based on those ecosystems.

In total, an estimated 10 million people in the 24 target landscapes within 12 coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha will indirectly benefit from improved coastal planning and governance for adaptation. Support for climate-adaptive livelihood development will directly benefit 1,744,970 household members through increased income and enhanced adaptive capacity.

³² UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
Fund-level impacts						
GCF core indicator	<p>Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (% of whom is female)</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries relative to total population in the project districts</p>	<p>Direct beneficiaries: <i>Household Survey: Adaptive Capacity and Climate Vulnerability</i>, a detailed survey instrument to be administered under the project, three times in target landscapes</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: Census data District government census data</p>	<p>0 direct beneficiaries</p> <p>0 indirect beneficiaries</p> <p>0% of total population³³</p>	<p>Direct beneficiaries: 500,000 people (50% female, and 12% from female-headed households) whose households are participating in new climate-adaptive livelihoods (1.7% of total population in 12 project districts)</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries 3,000,000 number of residents (including gender breakdown and number of female-headed households) confirmed by mid-term through household survey (10% of total population of 12 project districts)</p>	<p>Direct beneficiaries: 1,744,970 people (50% female, and 12% from female-headed households) whose households are participating in new climate-adaptive livelihoods (6% of total population of 12 project districts)³⁴</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries (including direct) 10,000,000 (50% female, and 12% from female-headed households) benefitting from Integration of EbA into coastal governance</p> <p>(34% of total population of 12 project districts)</p>	<p>Successful uptake of livelihoods that are demonstrably climate-adaptive</p> <p>Integration of EbA into coastal governance is successful and leads to effective planning for ecosystem restoration, climate-adaptive livelihoods, and climate-resilient infrastructure and livelihoods in 24 target landscapes</p>

³³ Total Population in 12 project districts: 29,425,936 (17% of India's population that lives in coastal districts) female- 14,683,164 male- 14,742,772)

³⁴ Government of India (2015) *India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution: Working Towards Climate Justice*, p.23, 14.2% of India's population lives in coastal districts – a total of 171,847,466 people

GCF Core Indicator	Expected tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) to be reduced or avoided	Avoided emissions: Primary source data from government departments Substantiated by the project from coastal adaptation Decision-Support Tool used to track the extent of restored ecosystems in target landscapes	0 tonnes CO ₂ eq sequestered per year	28,751 tons CO ₂ eq sequestered per year as a result of 3,500 ha of coastal ecosystems having been restored	122,766 tons CO ₂ eq sequestered per year as a result of 14,945 ha of coastal ecosystems having been restored	Restoration efforts succeed in re-establishing vegetation, and estimates of carbon captured and stored by restored ecosystems are accurate
A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions	1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-adaptive livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	Household Survey: Adaptive Capacity and Climate Vulnerability (a detailed survey instrument to be administered under the project, three times in target landscapes) Market surveys Census data	No new climate-adaptive livelihood opportunities yet provided	500,000 people (60% female) whose households are participating in new climate-adaptive livelihoods	(1,744,970 people ³⁵ (60% female) whose households are participating in new climate-adaptive livelihoods	Successful uptake of climate-adaptive livelihoods Market access ensured for sale of goods and services not intended for household consumption Establishment and strengthening of value chains to support ecosystem-based commodities
A4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.1 Coverage/ scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability	Target landscapes: Primary source data from government departments Substantiated by the project from coastal adaptation Decision-Support Tool used to track the extent of restored ecosystems in target landscapes Site-specific restoration protocols including a) methodology, b) monitoring	No new protection or restoration efforts with climate risks incorporated for ecosystems in the target landscapes	3,500 ha of coastal ecosystems restored through project interventions	14,945 ha ³⁶ of coastal ecosystems restored through project interventions (Includes 10,575 ha of mangroves, 85 ha of seagrasses, 35 ha of coral reefs, 700 ha of saltmarshes and 3,550 ha coastal watersheds)	Favourable climatic conditions support restoration, impact of extreme events is not severe Restoration techniques chosen are successful, with good follow-through and maintenance Alternative livelihood practices reduce resource extraction from ecosystems

³⁵ The number of beneficiaries was calculated based on in-country data and expert opinion on: i) number of households with the potential to adopt a specific livelihood activity; ii) production potential of each livelihood activity iii) realistic assumptions of number of households willing to adopt new practices; iv) realistic assumptions on number of production units (e.g. crab hatcheries) that could be established.

³⁶ The number of hectares that will be restored was calculated based on: i) available budget for EbA; ii) extent of degraded ecosystems per state that have the potential to be restored; and iii) potential for restored ecosystems to provide adaptation benefits to vulnerable communities. See Indicator 1 under H.1.2. below for a detailed breakdown per ecosystem type.

		<p>and evaluation plan, and c) operations and maintenance manual</p> <p>Data from <i>Household Survey: Adaptive Capacity and Climate Vulnerability</i> (a detailed survey instrument to be administered under the project, three times in target landscapes) quantifying community participation in paid work opportunities on restoration, as well as monthly hours of in-kind contributions on maintenance and enforcement activities</p> <p>All coastal states: Primary source data from government departments</p> <p>Substantiated by the project from coastal adaptation Decision-Support Tool used to track the restoration and conservation of coastal ecosystems in all target 24 landscapes</p>				
Project/ Programme Outcomes	Outcomes that contribute to Fund-level Impacts					
A5.0 Strengthened government institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive development planning	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	Surveys and Govt and project data, meeting minutes/workshops of coordinating bodies.	0 Level 1	Coordination mechanisms established in 24 target landscapes / 12 districts Coordination mechanism at Level 2 ³⁷	Coordination mechanisms operating effectively in 24 target landscapes / 12 districts Coordination mechanism at Level	Network of institutions is established and remains active Training and knowledge-sharing results in improved capacity for planning and implementation

³⁷ Level 1 = No coordination mechanism; Level 2 = Coordination mechanism in place, meeting regularly with appropriate representation (gender and decision-making authorities); Level 3 = Coordination mechanism in place, meeting regularly, with appropriate representation, with appropriate information flows and monitoring of action items/issues raised.

A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	7.1: Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	Questionnaire administered 3 times during the life of the project in target landscapes, using Randomized Control Trial approaches -Household Survey: Adaptive Capacity and Climate Vulnerability Includes scale to provide a rating for: Impact of livelihood support on adaptive capacity A vulnerability scorecard will be developed in partnership with all stakeholders.	0 people benefitting ³⁸ Vulnerability scorecard - Level 1	100,000 households ³⁹ using fund supported tools and strategies on climate-adaptive livelihoods and value chains Vulnerability scorecard ⁴⁰ - Level 2	3 348,994 households ⁴¹ whose households are using fund supported tools and strategies on climate-adaptive livelihoods and value chains Vulnerability scorecard – Level 3	Support on climate-adaptive livelihoods and value chains leads is taken up and leads to enhanced adaptive capacity Ecosystem restoration efforts strengthen shoreline protection, reducing risk to lives and property
Project/ Programme Outputs Outputs that contribute to Outcomes						
1. Enhanced resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems and their services	1.1 Numbers of hectares of coastal ecosystems – disaggregated by type – that are successfully restored to reduce the impact of climate-induced disasters and other climate change impacts	Restoration protocols for each target landscape and implementation reports Government generated remote sensing data Field visits	0	Mangroves: 3,100 ha Saltmarsh: 210 ha Coral: 10 ha Seagrass: 25 ha Watersheds 1,000 ha	Mangroves: 10,575 ha Saltmarsh: 700 ha Coral: 35 ha Seagrass: 85 ha Watersheds 3,550 ha	Favourable climatic conditions support restoration, impact of extreme events is not severe Appropriate restoration techniques chosen, successful follow-through and maintenance Alternative livelihood practices reduce resource extraction from ecosystems
2. Climate-adaptive livelihoods for enhanced resilience	2.1 Number of males and females engaging in diversified, climate resilient	Household Survey including assessment of the impacts on income and behavioral	0	100,000 people (60% women and 15% the heads of households)	348,994 people ⁴² (60% women and 15% the heads of	Successful uptake of climate-adaptive livelihoods

³⁸ Baseline to be conducted in first year of implementation of the project

³⁹ Equivalent to 500,000 people (5 people/household)

⁴⁰ A vulnerability scorecard will be developed in partnership with all stakeholders and agreed with the Fund during year the first of implementation. Level 1: Very vulnerable (<50% in the scorecard); Level 2: Vulnerability is reduced, with financial and technical capacities built to meet some climate shocks and variability (50 -75% in the scorecard) ; Level 3: Vulnerability is minimal, ability to face climate shocks and variability (>75% on the scorecard)

⁴¹ Equivalent to 1,744,970 people (5 people/household)

⁴² This is the number of adults receiving training and technical support. The number of direct beneficiaries (1,744,970) is this number multiplied by 5, based on the assumption of an average household size of 5 people.

of vulnerable coastal communities	adaptive practices and alternative income generating activities	change: Adaptive Capacity and Climate Vulnerability		receiving training and technical support for climate-adaptive livelihoods and value addition	households) have increased income from climate adaptive livelihoods due to training and technical support	Market access ensured for sale of all goods and services Establishment and strengthening of value chains to support ecosystem-based commodities Improved access to micro-, hybrid and other forms of finance to support MSMEs for value addition. The increased income acts as a safety net against climate shocks and variability
	2.2 % increase in income at the household level, linked to implementation of diversified climate adaptive practices	Household Survey including assessment of impacts on income and behavioral change: Adaptive Capacity and Climate Vulnerability	TBC ⁴³	Income increase by 25% from baseline ⁴⁴	Income increase by 50% from baseline	
3. Strengthened governance and institutional framework for climate-resilient management of coastal areas	3.1 Functionality of the National Coastal Mission	Capacity development scorecard - survey of staff in MoEFCC and institutions involved in work of National Coastal Mission	National Coastal Mission identified under 2008 National Action Plan on Climate Change Level = 1	Coastal Mission established Level = 2	Coastal Mission fully operational Level = 3 ⁴⁵	Network of institutions is established and remains active Training and knowledge-sharing results in improved capacity for planning and implementation
	3.2 Functionality of the Pan-Indian Coastal Resilience Network	Review of outputs and activities of Pan-India Coastal Resilience Network (i.e. workshop proceedings, bulletins, newsletters, briefing notes)	Pan-Indian Coastal Resilience Network not yet established Level = 1	Pan-Indian Coastal Resilience Network established and operational Level = 2	Pan-Indian Coastal Resilience Network functional ⁴⁶ and involving all 13 coastal states Level = 3	

⁴³ Baseline household income value to be confirmed through baseline study during first year of implementation of the project.

⁴⁴ Baseline assessment to be conducted in first year of implementation of the project. Income increase will be measured for the direct beneficiaries.

⁴⁵ Level 1 = Not established; Level 2= Coordination meetings regularly take place with appropriate representation (gender and decision-making authorities); Level 3 Coordination meetings regularly take place leading to integration of EbA into the National Coastal Mission's programme of work, making a broader range of policy options available to decision-makers

⁴⁶ Level 1 = Not established; Level 2= Coordination meetings regularly take place with appropriate representation (gender and decision-making authorities); Level 3 coordination meetings regularly take place, with knowledge exchanges on integration of climate change adaptation into coastal development planning, with a focus on EbA

	3.3 Degree of integration/ of climate change including EbA in 13 coastal states' Coastal Zone Management Plans	Scorecard ⁴⁷ for assessment of CZM Plans' consideration of 1. climate impacts, 2. adaptation measures, 3. use of ecosystems approach, and 4. use of community-centred approach	Scorecard to be administered to determine baseline	At least 5 of 13 coastal CZM plans score at least 75% in all 4 categories	All 13 coastal state CZM Plans score at least 75% in all 4 categories	Integration of EBA and community-centred approaches to climate change adaptation is CZM Plans leads to a stronger institutional and regulatory system

⁴⁷ Scorecard to be developed during the first year of the project.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored and reported annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP/GCF requirements as outlined in the GCF Funded Activity Agreement and UNDP POPP and Evaluation Policy. While the UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Mandatory GCF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with relevant GCF policies.

In addition to the mandatory UNDP/GCF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Workshop Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring.

M&E oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Manager (National Project Coordinator): The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the Regional Technical Advisor of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the Annual Project Report, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. Environmental and social management plan, gender action plan etc..) occur on a regular basis.

Project Board (National Project Committee): The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. 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 by and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key M&E activities including the Annual Project Report, the independent mid-term evaluation and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible to ensure that the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the Annual Project Report and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. Annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will support GCF staff (or their designate) during any missions undertaken in the country and support any ad-hoc checks or ex post evaluations that may be required by the GCF.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all project records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support any ex-post reviews and evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GCF.

UNDP-Global Environmental Finance Unit: Additional M&E and implementation oversight, quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the Regional Technical Advisor and UNDP Environmental Finance Unit as needed.

Audit⁴⁸: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects. Additional audits may be undertaken at the request of the GCF.

Additional GCF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification 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;
- e) Identify how project M&E can support national monitoring of SDG indicators as relevant;
- f) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender action plan; and other relevant strategies;
- g) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the periodic audit; and
- h) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year annual work plan.

The inception report must be submitted to the GCF within six months of project start (i.e. project effectiveness). The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the Regional Technical Advise and approved by the Project Board.

GCF Annual Project Report (due 1 March each year of project implementation): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual project report covering the calendar year for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report. The APR will include reporting of: environmental and social risks and related management plans, gender, co-financing and financial commitments, GCF 'conditions precedent' outlined in the FAA, amongst other issues. The annual project report will be due for submission to the GCF in the first quarter of each year for the duration of the project. The last APR (Project Completion Report) will be due for submission within 3 months but not later than 6 months after the project completion date.

⁴⁸ As the funds are routed through the Government budget, in view of GFR guidelines MoEFCC may as per its rules also get the audit done through their statutory body.

The Annual Project Report submitted to the GCF will also be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of other stakeholders to the report as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area 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, analyse 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.

Interim Independent Evaluation Report: An interim independent evaluation report will be completed within 3 months after three years of Effectiveness Date. The findings and responses outlined in the management response to the interim independent evaluation will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's duration. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the evaluation report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final interim evaluation report will be available in English and will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and approved by the Project Board.

Final Independent Evaluation Report: A final independent evaluation report will be completed within three months of submission of Project Completion Report but not later than six months after Completion Date. The final evaluation will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The final evaluation process will begin at least three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Final Independent Evaluation report is due for submission to the GCF within 6 months after the project completion date.

The Project Manager will remain on contract until the final evaluation report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final evaluation report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final evaluation report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board. The final evaluation report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project evaluations in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan and will upload the evaluation reports in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC).

Final Report (Project Completion report): The project's final Annual Project Report along with the final independent evaluation 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.

Mandatory GCF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ⁴⁹ (US\$)		Time frame
		GCF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 11,000	None	
Baseline assessments, mid-term, and end-line impact monitoring and evaluation	Project Manager	USD 400,000	None	
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Annually
Risk management	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework <i>(including hiring of external experts, project surveys, data analysis etc...)</i>	Project Manager	Per year: USD 10,000	None	Annually
GCF Annual Project Report	Project Manager and UNDP Environmental Finance Unit	None	None	Annually as per FAA
Audit of Implementing Partner as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	Twice expected: USD 5,000/audit	None	As per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned, case studies, and knowledge generation	Project Manager	Per year USD 5,000	None	
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP CO	Per year: USD 5,000	None	On-going
Monitoring of gender action plan	Project Manager UNDP CO	Per year: USD 5,000	None	On-going
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Project Manager UNDP CO	Per year: USD 5,000	None	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	Per year USD 3,000	None	
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	Per year: USD 4,000	None	At minimum annually

⁴⁹ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ⁴⁹ (US\$)		Time frame
		GCF grant	Co-financing	
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ⁵⁰	None	Two per year
Oversight missions	UNDP Environmental Finance Unit	None ⁵⁰	None	Troubleshooting as needed
GCF learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-Environmental Finance Unit	Per year: USD 15,000	None	To be determined.
Interim independent evaluation and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-Environmental Finance Unit	USD 40,000	None	
Final independent evaluation and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP Environmental Finance Unit	USD 60,000	None	
Translation of evaluation reports into English	UNDP Country Office	USD 8,000	None	
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		USD 841,000	-	

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

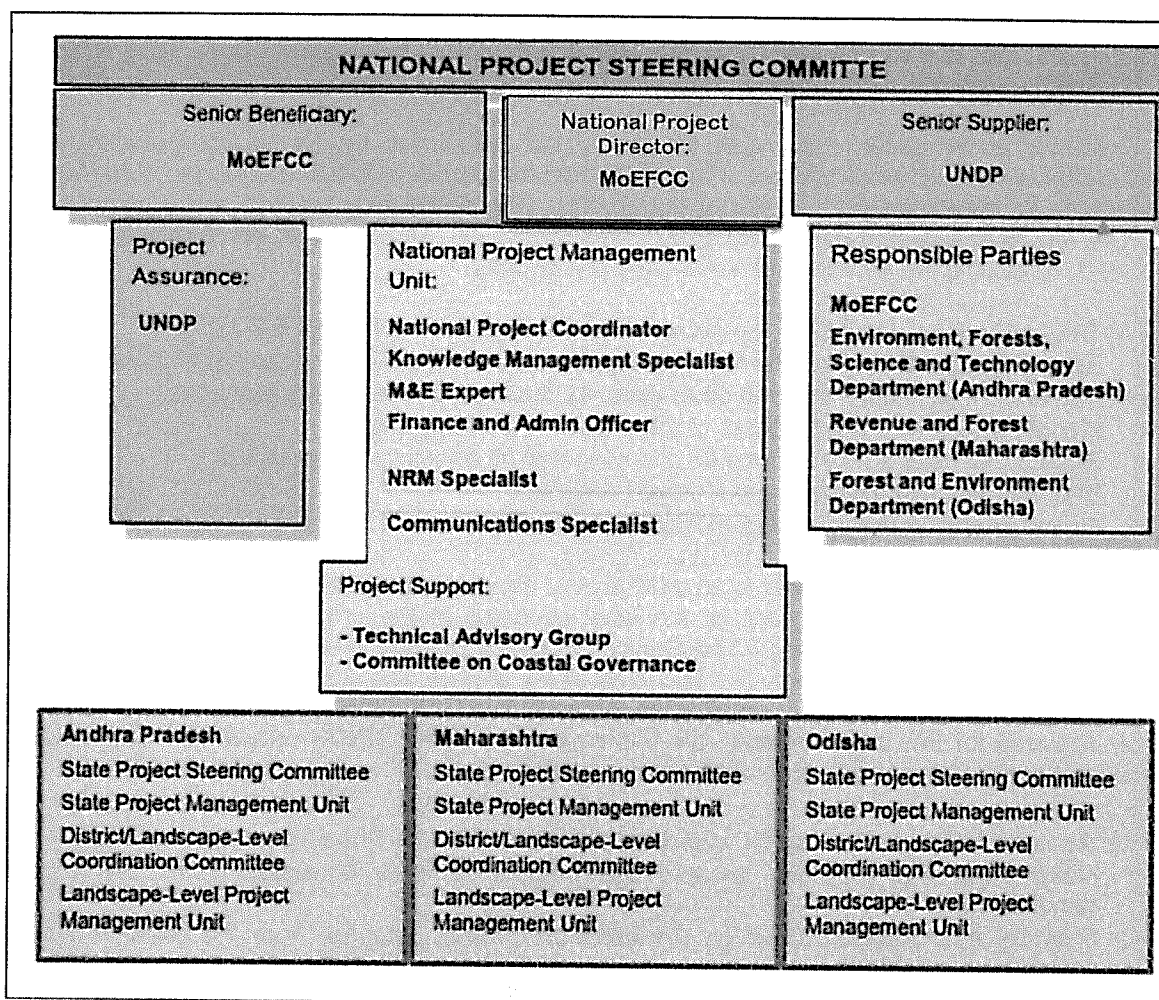
Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality.

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of GCF resources. The Implementing Partner is responsible for:

- 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.

The project organisation structure is as follows:

⁵⁰ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP Environmental Finance Unit's participation and time are charged to the GCF Agency Fee.



Project Board: The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure 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.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required;
- Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the workplan;
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

Executive: The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. This role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP. The Executive is: MoEF&CC

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings.

Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role. The Senior Supplier is: UNDP

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. The Senior Beneficiary is: MoEF&CC

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

National Project Coordinator / Project Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project 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 the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available.
- Prepare the Annual Project Report and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the Annual Project Report and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Ensure the interim evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the interim evaluation report to the Project Board.
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Ensure the final evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final evaluation report to the Project Board;

Project Assurance: UNDP provides a three – tier supervision, oversight and quality assurance role – funded by the agency fee – involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. Project Assurance must be totally independent of the Project Management function. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. This project oversight and quality assurance role is covered by the accredited entity fee provided by the GCF.

As an Accredited Entity to the GCF, UNDP delivers the following GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services: (i) day to day project oversight supervision covering the start-up and implementation; (ii) oversight of project completion; and (iii) oversight of project reporting. A detailed list of the services is presented in the table below.

Function	Detailed Description of Activities	GCF Fee
Day-to-day oversight supervision	<p>1. Project start-up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of Full Funding Proposals, prepare all the necessary documentation for the negotiation and execution of the Funding Activity Agreement (for the project) with the GCF, including all schedules In the case of readiness proposals, if needed assist the NDA and/or government partners prepare all the necessary documentation for approval of a readiness grant proposal Prepare the Project Document with the government counterparts Technical and financial clearance for the Project Document Organize Local Project Appraisal Committee Project document signature Ensure quick project start and first disbursement Hire project management unit staff Coordinate/prepare the project inception workshop Oversee finalization of the project inception workshop report <p>2. Project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Project Board</u>: Coordinate/prepare/attend annual Project Board Meetings <u>Annual work plans</u>: Quality assurance of annual work plans prepared by the project team; issue UNDP annual work plan; strict monitoring of the implementation of the work plan and the project timetable according to the conditions of the FAA and disbursement schedule (or in the case of readiness the approved readiness proposal) <u>Prepare GCF/UNDP annual project report</u>: review input provided by Project Manager/team; provide specialized technical support and complete required sections <u>Portfolio Report (readiness)</u>: Prepare and review a Portfolio Report of all readiness activities done by UNDP in line with Clause 9.02 of the Readiness Framework Agreement. <u>Procurement plan</u>: Monitor the implementation of the project procurement plan <u>Supervision missions</u>: Participate in and support in-country GCF visits/learning mission/site visits; conduct annual supervision/oversight site missions <u>Interim Independent Evaluation Report</u>: Initiate, coordinate, finalize the project interim evaluation report and management response <u>Risk management and troubleshooting</u>: Ensure that risks are properly managed, and that the risk log in Atlas (UNDP financial management system) is regularly updated; Troubleshooting project missions from the regional technical advisors or management and programme support unit staff as and when necessary (i.e. high risk, slow performing projects) <u>Project budget</u>: Provide quality assurance of project budget and financial transactions according to UNDP-GCF policies <u>Performance management of staff</u>: where UNDP supervises or co-supervises project staff <u>Corporate level policy functions</u>: Overall fiduciary and financial policies, accountability and oversight; Treasury Functions including banking information and arrangements and cash management; Travel services, asset management, and procurement policies and support; Management and oversight of 	70%

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
	the audit exercise for all GCF projects; Information Systems and Technology provision, maintenance and support; Legal advice and contracting/procurement support policy advice; Strategic Human Resources Management and related entitlement administration; Office of Audit and Investigations oversight/investigations into allegations of misconduct, corruption, wrongdoing and fraud; and social and environmental compliance unit and grievance mechanism.	
Oversight of project completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate, coordinate, finalize the Project Completion Report, Final Independent Evaluation Report and management response • Quality assurance of final evaluation report and management response • Independent Evaluation Office assessment of final evaluation reports; evaluation guidance and standard setting • Quality assurance of final cumulative budget implementation and reporting to the GCF • Return of any un-spent GCF resources to the GCF 	10%
Oversight of project reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality assurance of the project interim evaluation report and management response • Technical review of project reports: quality assurance and technical inputs in relevant project reports • Quality assurance of the GCF annual project report • Preparation and certification of annual financial statements and donor reports • Prepare and submit fund specific financial reports 	20%
	TOTAL	100%

Governance role for project target groups:

The project will involve a wide range of stakeholders including communities, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, monitoring and research institutions, small and large-scale private sector operators, in addition to public sector role-players from various spheres of government. The National Designated Authority (NDA) for the GCF in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) led a focused process of consultations on priorities for climate change adaptation in the coastal zone of the three states, seeking to understand vulnerable coastal communities' adaptation needs and how GCF funding could help the country meet the incremental costs of addressing these needs and establishing pathways to scale across India's coastal zone.

The NGO sector, together with small-scale community-based organizations such as Eco Development Committees, Van Samrakshan Samitis, self-help groups, producer organizations and fisher associations, will be important role-players on the ground in the target states and landscapes. A wide range of smaller NGOs and community-based organizations in the three target states and the 24 target landscapes will also be involved in ongoing stakeholder engagement processes. Private sector role-players will also be engaged during the project – from the financial services sector, and in key economic sectors such as oil and gas, ports and shipping, power generation and energy, tourism, fishing and agriculture. These sectors will be engaged on investing in upstream activities generated by the livelihoods activities (e.g. processing aquaculture products) and on applying EbA principles in managing their own coastal landholdings, including planning of new infrastructure development.

In addition, a series of site-level engagements was conducted with communities in selected target landscapes in each of the three states, to understand better their vulnerabilities to climate change, their adaptive capacity. The process of engagement with community members and beneficiaries in

the 24 target will be continued during the first year of implementation if the project is approved. This engagement in the sites will include two key elements: i) undertaking participatory, community-based land-use planning, based on an analysis of vulnerability to climate change impacts and adaptive capacity, to identify and locate site-specific measures for ecosystem conservation and restoration, and explore the community's ongoing role in co-managing these sites; and ii) undertaking participatory livelihoods planning in target landscapes and villages – evaluating livelihood options in aquaculture, agriculture and MSMEs through development of community-centric, value-chain development strategies, and identifying appropriate sites for harvesting, growing, fishing, culturing, storage and processing.

Project activities will adopt a fully participatory approach that will ensure engagement of local communities in the project. During project implementation, this process will continue, with communities being engaged in planning to ensure that their priorities are taken into account during initial phases of the project (see Activities 1.1 and 2.1), as well as in implementation and monitoring of project achievements.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 130,268,606. This is financed through a GCF grant of USD 43,418,606 and USD 86,850,000 in co-financing (USD 80,450,000 as grants and USD 6,400,000 in-kind). UNDP, as the GCF Accredited Agency, is responsible for the oversight and quality assurance of the execution of GCF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Project Financing

Outputs	Activities	GCF Amount (USD)	Gol Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
Output 1	1.1	2,209,190	7,995,000	10,204,190
	1.2	23,376,593	19,800,000	43,176,593
	Total output 1	25,585,783	27,795,000	53,380,783
Output 2	2.1	3,585,403	13,726,140	17,311,543
	2.2	9,195,345	23,043,860	32,239,205
	Total output 2	12,780,748	36,770,000	49,550,748
Output 3	3.1	2,487,950	3,568,000	6,055,950
	3.2	-	10,927,000	10,927,000
	3.3	496,830	3,390,000	3,886,830
	Total output 3	2,984,780	17,885,000	20,869,780
PMC	PMC	2,067,296	4,400,000	6,467,296
	Total	43,418,606	86,850,000	130,268,606

GCF Disbursement schedule: GCF grant funds will be disbursed according to the indicative GCF disbursement schedule. The Country Office will submit an annual work plan to the UNDP Environmental Finance Unit and comply with the GCF milestones in order for the next tranche of project funds to be released. All efforts must be made to achieve 80% delivery annually.

Disbursements	GCF Proceeds (in USD)
Disbursement 1	4,565,020
Disbursement 2	9,022,431
Disbursement 3	12,512,501
Disbursement 4	7,865,782
Disbursement 5	7,219,250
Disbursement 6	2,233,622
TOTAL	43,418,606

Direct Project Services as requested by Government: services provided to government directly under NIM. The UNDP Country Office will also deliver a pre-determined set of project-specific execution services at the request of the Government. To ensure the strict independence required by the GCF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services should be delivered independent from the GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by same person to avoid conflict of interest). These execution services will be charged to the project budget in accordance with the UNDP's Harmonized Conceptual Funding Framework and Cost Recovery Methodology.

The letter of agreement for these direct project costs is included in Annex L to this Project Document, detailing technical and administrative support services.

Budget Revision and Tolerance: Up to 10% of the total approved budget for each output can be reallocated among the budget account categories within the same project output. However, any increase in the amount allocated to project management costs must be communicated by UNDP-GEF to GCF and approved by GCF in advance. Any budget reallocation involving a major change in the project's scope, structure, design or objectives or any other change that substantially alters the purpose or benefit of the project requires the GCF's prior written consent.

As outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board (within the GCF requirements noted above). Should such deviation occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country office will seek the approval of the UNDP Environmental Finance Unit.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GCF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GCF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Refund to GCF: Unspent GCF resources must be returned to the GCF. Should a refund of unspent funds to the GCF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP Environmental Finance Unit.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.⁵¹ On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-Global Environmental Finance Executive Coordinator

⁵¹ see <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx>

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Final Independent Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the NIM Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) 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. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file⁵².

In addition, the following GCF requirements must be followed: As stated in Clause 9.03 of the Funding Activity Agreement included in Annex^[1], the Accredited Entity shall inform the GCF, in the final APR, which steps it intends to take in relation to the durable assets and/or equipment purchased with the GCF Proceeds to implement the Funded Activity.

Financial completion: 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).

The project is required to be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. 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 the UNDP Environmental Finance Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

⁵² See

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

^[1] 23.04 of the AMA states: " In relation to a Funded Activity that is a grant financed in whole or in part with GCF Proceeds, if any part of such grant is used to purchase any durable assets or equipment used to implement the relevant Funded Activity (such as vehicles or office equipment), upon completion of the Funded Activity or termination of the relevant FAA in accordance with its terms, the Accredited Entity shall take such steps in relation to such assets or equipment which it reasonably deems in the best interest of the continued operation of the Funded Activity taking into consideration the objectives of the Fund and the terms of the applicable SBAA."

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Award ID:	00097042	Project ID(s):	00100901
Award Title:	Enhancing Climate Resilience of India' s Coastal Communities		
Business Unit:	IND10		
Project Title:	Enhancing Climate Resilience of India' s Coastal Communities		
PIMS Number:	5991		
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change		

Output	Activity	Responsible Party	Financing Source	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget note	
OUTPUT 1: Enhanced resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems and their services	1.1 Conducting vulnerability assessment of the coast to inform planning of ecosystem- and community-based adaptation interventions - in 13 coastal states	MoEFCC	GCF	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	96,012	28,803	28,803	28,804	28,804	28,804	240,030	1A	
				71200	International Consultants	20,980	-	20,980	-	-	-	41,960	1B	
				71400	Contractual Services - Individual	253,657	253,962	253,962	253,961	253,961	253,961	1,523,464	1C	
				71600	Travel	84,388	87,134	74,294	51,360	25,680	25,680	348,536	1D	
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	3,024	10,080	3,024	3,024	3,024	3,024	25,200	1E	
				72100	Contractual Services Companies	9,000	9,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	30,000	1F	
	Activity 1.1 Total						467,061	388,979	384,063	340,149	314,469	314,469	2,209,190	
	1.2 Conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems for increasing ecosystem resilience - in 3 target states	Govts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha	GCF	72100	Contractual Services Companies	2,355,658	4,684,319	6,994,978	4,666,319	4,666,319	9,000	23,376,593	1G	
				Activity 1.2 Total						2,355,658	4,684,319	6,994,978	4,666,319	4,666,319
	GCF Total Output 1						2,822,719	5,073,298	7,379,041	5,006,468	4,980,788	323,469	25,585,783	
Co-financing Total Output 1						4,554,718	4,780,057	4,890,057	4,560,057	4,560,057	4,450,057	27,795,000	Co-f 1	

Grand Total Output 1				7,377,437	9,853,355	12,269,098	9,566,525	9,540,845	4,773,526	53,380,783			
OUTPUT 2: Climate-adaptive livelihoods for enhanced resilience of vulnerable coastal communities	2.1 Building climate resilient livelihoods and enterprises through value chains and strengthened access to markets - in 24 target landscapes	Govts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha	GCF	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	40,005	40,005	40,005	40,005	40,005	40,005	240,030	2A
				71400	Contractual Services - Individual	454,640	455,185	455,187	455,187	455,187	455,187	2,730,573	2B
				71600	Travel	48,120	73,800	58,560	58,560	32,880	32,880	304,800	2C
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	103,334	103,333	103,333	-	-	310,000	2D
				Activity 2.1 Total		542,765	672,324	657,085	657,085	528,072	528,072	3,585,403	
	2.2 Improving capacities of local communities for community-based adaptation and climate-adaptive livelihoods - in 24 target landscapes	Govts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha	GCF	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	-	-	11,550	21,450	-	-	33,000	2E
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	104,000	82,667	34,666	34,667	-	256,000	2F
				72100	Contractual Services Companies	267,190	2,247,724	3,541,400	1,335,952	890,635	623,444	8,906,345	2G
				Activity 2.2 Total		267,190	2,351,724	3,635,617	1,392,068	925,302	623,444	9,195,345	
	GCF Total Output 2					809,955	3,024,048	4,292,702	2,049,153	1,453,374	1,151,516	12,780,748	
Co-financing Total Output 2					6,122,205	6,129,559	6,129,559	6,129,559	6,129,559	6,129,559	36,770,000	Co-f 2	
Grand Total Output 2					6,932,160	9,153,607	10,422,261	8,178,712	7,502,933	7,281,075	49,550,748		
OUTPUT 3: Strengthened governance and institutional framework for climate-resilient management of coastal areas	3.1 Network of institutions for enhanced climate resilience and integrated planning and governance in all 13 coastal states	MoEFCC	GCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	270,390	270,712	270,712	270,712	270,712	270,712	1,623,950	3A
				72100	Contractual Services Companies	143,855	144,029	144,029	144,029	144,029	144,029	864,000	3B
				Activity 3.1 Total		414,245	414,741	414,741	414,741	414,741	414,741	2,487,950	
	3.2 Integrating ecosystem-centric approaches to climate change adaptation into public and private sector policies, plans and budgets, and scaling up finance for EbA - in 13 coastal states	MoEFCC	GCF	N/A									
	3.3 Knowledge management for coastal resilience	MoEFCC	GCF	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	65,000	35,006	35,006	35,006	35,006	35,006	35,006	240,030
71600				Travel	38,520	64,200	51,360	51,360	25,680	25,680	256,800	3D	

					Activity 3.3 Total	103,520	99,206	86,366	86,366	60,686	60,686	496,830	
	GCF Total Output 3					517,765	513,947	501,107	501,107	475,427	475,427	2,984,780	
	Co-financing Total Output 3					2,809,435	2,761,137	3,095,767	3,169,167	3,000,087	3,049,407	17,885,000	Co-f3
	Grand Total Output 3					3,327,200	3,275,084	3,596,874	3,670,274	3,475,514	3,524,834	20,869,780	
Project Management	4. Project Management	Govts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha and MoEFCC	GCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	75,166	75,666	75,665	75,801	75,801	75,801	453,900	PM1
				71600	Travel	17,120	12,840	12,840	12,840	12,840	17,120	85,600	PM2
				72500	Supplies	122,930	153,076	91,590	60,857	61,465	30,733	520,651	PM3
				74500	Service to Projects - GOE	199,365	169,556	159,556	159,556	159,555	159,556	1,007,144	PM4
	GCF Total Project Management Cost					414,581	411,138	339,651	309,054	309,661	283,210	2,067,295	
	Co-financing Total Project Management Cost					733,333	733,333	733,333	733,333	733,333	733,333	4,400,000	Co-f4
	Grand Total Project Management Cost					1,147,914	1,144,471	1,072,984	1,042,387	1,042,994	1,016,543	6,467,295	
Total - GCF					4,565,020	9,022,431	12,512,501	7,865,782	7,219,250	2,233,622	43,418,606		
Total - CO-FINANCING					14,219,691	14,404,086	14,848,716	14,592,116	14,423,036	14,362,356	86,850,000		
GRAND TOTAL					18,784,711	23,426,517	27,361,217	22,457,898	21,642,286	16,595,978	130,268,606		

Budget Note

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
Output 1									
1A	Salary cost - NP staff	Technical support on ecosystem based adaptation (avg \$40,005/annum for 6 years)	40,005	6	Year	-	-	240,030	240,030
1B	International consultant	International Coastal EbA Specialist	41,960	1	Contract	100%	% of contract	41,960	41,960

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
1C	Contractual services - Individuals	30% of National Project Coordinator (\$75,000/annum for 6 years)	450,000	1	Contract	30%	% of contract	135,000	1,523,464
		90% of NRM specialist (\$36,882/annum for 6 years)	221,293	1	Contract	90%	% of contract	199,164	
		30% of State project managers (x3) (\$41,250/annum/person for 6 years)	247,500	3	Contract	30%	% of contract	222,750	
		State Admin and Finance Officer (\$18,592/annum for 6 years)	111,550	1	Contract	100%	% of contract	111,550	
		District project coordinator (x4) (\$28,125/annum/person for 6 years)	168,750	4	Contract	100%	% of contract	675,000	
		Ecological and CCA Specialist (\$18,750/annum for 6 years)	112,500	1	Contract	100%	% of contract	112,500	
		Field Associates/UNV (\$11,250/annum for 6 years)	67,500	1	Contract	100%	% of contract	67,500	
1D	Travel	Travel for international consultants and project staff to visit all 13 coastal states, vulnerability mappers from 13 states to meet, ecological consultants to meet with NRM officer on restoration protocols; Travel for project staff coordinating work on mapping and restoration	348,536	-	-	-	-	348,536	348,536
1E	Information Technology Equipment	Purchase of cellphones to operate Decision Support Tool for each target landscape (24 landscapes)	75	336	Items	-	-	25,200	25,200
1F	Contractual Services - Companies	National consultancy to (A) Develop Decision-Support Tool, online platform and associated app for adaptation planning and monitoring vulnerability to climate change; and B) Produce series of restoration guidelines – one booklet /pdf per ecosystem type, drawing on site-level experience	30,000	1	Contract	-	-	30,000	30,000
1G	Contractual Services - Companies	State consultancies (3) A) Train local communities in project sites to monitor coastal ecology B) Support communities to undertake monitoring of sites using the app and decision-support tool C) Produce video on community restoration efforts	30,000	3	Contract	-	-	90,000	23,376,593

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
		<p>The State-level PMUs will procure the services of 12 NGOs to work with target communities on restoration of coastal ecosystems in the 24 target landscapes. NGOs will work with Gram Panchayats, Eco Development Committees and Van Samrakshan Samitis to carry out restoration work, through stakeholder engagement, capacity development and technical assistance on ecosystems restoration based on unit costs as follows:</p> <p>Restoration of mangrove ecosystems @ \$567.85 per hectare x 10,575 hectares</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of hydrological functioning from upper catchment areas as well as tidal inflow • Construction of fishbone and feeder channels • Construction of permeable "dams" controlling tidal flow in areas being restored • Planting of mangrove propagules in degraded areas • New protection status / enforcement of restrictions on resource extraction to allow recovery of vulnerable areas 	567.85	10,575	Hectares	-	-	6,005,000*	
		Maintenance of restored mangrove ecosystems @ \$100 per hectare per year x 10,575 hectares x 3 years = \$3,172,500	100	10,575	Hectares	3.00	years	3,172,500	
		<p>Restoration of seagrass ecosystems @ \$45,606.98 per hectare x 85 hectares</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site seed planting • Transplanting seedlings or mature plants from donor sites. 	45,606.98	85	Hectares	-	-	3,876,593*	
		Maintenance of restored seagrass ecosystems @ \$15,000 per hectare per year x 85 hectares x 3 years	15,000	85	Hectares	3.00	years	3,825,000	

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
		Restoration of saltmarsh ecosystems @ \$420 per hectare x 700 hectares <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of tidal flushing regimes • Removal of sediment from the saltmarsh area • Planting of saltmarsh species such as Salicornia spp. and Spartina spp. • Removal of invasive species 	420	700	Hectares	-	-	294,000	
		Maintenance of restored saltmarsh ecosystems @ \$60 per hectare per year x 700 hectares x 3 years	60	700	Hectares	3.00	years	126,000	
		Restoration of coral ecosystems @ \$50,000 per hectare x 35 hectares <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coral gardening, transplanting living coral fragments • Artificial reef creation through structure placement 	50,000	35	Hectares	-	-	1,750,000	
		Maintenance of restored coral ecosystems @ \$5,000 per hectare per year x 35 hectares x 3 years	5,000	35	Hectares	3.00	years	525,000	
		Restoration of degraded watersheds @ \$575 per hectare x 3,550 hectares <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil conservation through control of gullies and other badly eroded areas • Reforestation through planting of tree and shrub species • Restoration of hydrological functioning, including breaching of silted estuaries and enhancing natural recharge of soil water and aquifers. • Rehabilitation of wetlands, ponds and wet meadows. • Planting of shelterbelts and coastal dune vegetation. 	575	3,550	Hectares	-	-	2,041,250	
		Maintenance of restored watersheds @ \$125 per hectare per year x 3,550 hectares x 3 years	125	3,550	Hectares	3.00	years	1,331,250	
		Conducting of Impact Evaluation in the project areas (baseline, mid-term, end-line surveys and scorecards) (75% of contract value)	400,000	1	contract	75%	Contract value	300,000	

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
		Costs of independent and external MTR and TE including travels (MTR @ \$40,000 and TE @ \$60,000 or avg of \$50,000 each contract) - 40% of contract value	50,000	2	Contract	40%	Contract value	40,000	
Co-f 1	Co-financing for Output 1	Detailed assessment of ecosystems based adaptive capacity along India's entire coastline and vulnerability assessment publication and maps	200	5,500	km	-	-	1,100,000	27,795,000
		In Activity 1.1 national co-finance is for three consultancies supporting investment, to:							
		a) add ecosystem parameters to VA methodology,	75,000	1	Contract	-	-	75,000	
		b) undertake assessment across other 10 states and	682,000	10	Contract	-	-	6,820,000	
		For Activity 1.2, State level co-finance is for procurement of equipment for each of the 12 districts in support of restoration activities being carried out with GCF funding. The contracts will vary in size, but the average costs are given here. This includes hire of earth-moving equipment in limited cases, as well as procurement of spades, boots and other equipment, and seedlings of mangroves and other species, as well as artificial structures for coral reef rehabilitation, and chainsaws for alien vegetation removal. The above contracts will include the O&M work in Year 6 on the restored sites, as shown in the O&M Plan. A contingency of just under 20% of the total value of the GCF and GOI funding for restoration work is also set aside for expenditure on undertaking reconstruction of restoration efforts in the event of extreme storm surges (or other extreme events which are not large enough to qualify for State-level disaster relief schemes, but nonetheless have a deleterious effect on restoration efforts).	1,650,000	12	Contract	-	-	19,800,000	
Total Output 1									58,380,783
Output 2									
2A	Salary costs -	Technical support on livelihoods (avg	40,005	6	Year	-	-	240,030	240,030

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
	NP staff	\$40,005/annum for 6 years)							
2B	Contractual Services - Individuals	30% of National Project Coordinator (\$75,000/annum for 6 years)	450,000	1	Contract	30%	% of contract	135,000	2,730,573
		25% of Knowledge management Specialist (\$36,882/annum for 6 years)	221,293	1	Contract	25%	% of contract	55,323	
		30% of State project managers (x3) (\$41,250/annum/person for 6 years)	247,500	3	Contract	30%	% of contract	222,750	
		District project coordinator (x6) (\$37,500/annum/person for 6 years)	225,000	6	Contract	100%	% of contract	1,350,000	
		Socio Economic and Livelihood Specialist (x6) (\$18,750/annum/person for 6 years)	112,500	6	Contract	100%	% of contract	675,000	
		Communication and M&E specialist (x2) (\$18,750/annum/person for 6 years)	112,500	2	Contract	100%	% of contract	225,000	
		Field Associate/UNV (\$11,250/annum for 6 years)	67,500	1	Contract	100%	% of contract	67,500	
2C	Travel	Travel for 12 district coordinators and 7 livelihoods facilitators to planning meetings and for project staff to districts and landscapes to support technical work on climate adaptive livelihoods and value chain support	2,285.71	21	Trips	-	-	48,000*	304,800
		Travel for project staff coordinating work on climate-adaptive livelihoods and capacity building	42,800	6	Year	-	-	256,800	
2D	Training, Workshops and Conference	Training on climate-resilient livelihood practices, financial strengthening, business planning, access to finance and extension officers; Training for village SHGs, producers, fisher organisations, CBOs and Panchayat Raj institutions on climate impacts and adaptation measures (for 24 landscapes over 3 years) - including supplies and stationery	4,305.56	72	workshop	-	-	310,000*	310,000
2E	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Climate-resilient livelihoods publication	10,000	1	Publication	-	-	10,000	33,000
		Video series on community adapting to climate change	23,000	1	Video series	-	-	23,000	
2F	Training, Workshops and	Capacity-building programmes for women to participate fully in project structures and opportunities (for 24 landscapes over 2 years)	2,000	24	landscapes	2.00	years	96,000	256,000

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
	Conference	Public education and awareness programmes on climate change impacts as well as ecosystem- and community-based adaptation measures (for 3 states and 1 national)	40,000	4	workshops	-	-	160,000	
2G	Contractual Services - Companies	<p>NGO execution through contractual services - calculated based on existing market rates and experiences under the ongoing GEF projects, and estimated for the GCF targeted beneficiaries (348,997 households; each with average 5 members)</p> <p>NOTE 1: Unit costs for all livelihoods have been calculated in detail and are summarized in Annex XIII (k) of the proposal.</p> <p>NOTE 2: GCF funding for the livelihoods below covers the costs of stakeholder engagement, capacity building and technical assistance. The GOI co-finance covers most of the costs of equipment and infrastructure for the activities.</p>							8,906,345
		Livelihoods support for system for rice intensification (GCF portion) - Technical advice and support on new climate adaptive methods including paddy drainage and flooding, propagation and transplanting, weeding and fertilizing	8	202,000	Households	-	-	1,616,000	
		Livelihoods support for crab fattening / farming (GCF portion) - Rearing mangrove crab hatchlings in enclosures with mesh nets, natural diet of barnacles and oysters supplemented by feeding waste-fish, harvested after approx. 8 months, include technical and business training for units to become self-sustaining	231	4,333	Crab enclosure (1 per household)	-	-	1,000,923	
		Livelihoods support for mussel farming (GCF portion) - Seed collection from natural mussel beds, seeds attached to ropes suspended from rafts moored in estuaries and creeks, mussels feed on phyto- and zooplankton, harvested after 6-10 months. Technical and business training for units to become self-sustaining	540	1,846	Mussel raft (3 households per raft)	-	-	996,840	

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
		Livelihoods support for oyster farming (GCF portion) - Oyster spats attach themselves to substrates (empty oyster shells), suspended on ropes from rafts, oysters feed on plankton and detritus, 1,5 – 2 year period to grow to harvestable size. Technical and business training for units to become self-sustaining	513.13	5,210	Oyster raft (3 households per raft)	-	-	2,673,400*	
		Livelihoods support for crab hatcheries (GCF portion) - One for each of 3 States, supplying all project beneficiaries doing crab farming, total of 45 direct jobs in the 3 hatcheries. Full-scale crab hatchery facilities producing batches of crab “seeds” or instars over 30-45 day periods for distribution to crab farmers. Facility does crab broodstock receiving and quarantine, maintenance, spawning and hatching, live feed production, and larval rearing. Construction and equipping of hatchery facility, ongoing supply of electricity, artificial feed, chemicals, fuel. Technical and business training for hatcheries to become self-sustaining.	335,075	3	Hatcheries (1 per State)	-	-	1,005,225	
		Livelihoods support for ornamental fishery (GCF portion) - Technical advice and support for sustainable production of ornamental fish, care and breeding, transportation and market access. Business training for units to become self-sustaining.	547	2,437	Fish tank (3 households per tank)	-	-	1,333,039	
		Livelihoods support for seaweed farming (GCF portion) - Technical advice and support for production of seaweed using long line method, harvesting and drying, and market access. Business training for units to become self-sustaining.	138.84	1,015	Farming unit (1 per family)	-	-	140,918*	
		Conducting of Impact Evaluation in the project areas (baseline, mid-term, end-line surveys and scorecards) (25% of contract value)	400,000	1	Contract	25%	Contract value	100,000	
		Costs of independent and external MTR and TE including travels (MTR @ \$40,000 and TE @ \$60,000 or avg of \$50,000 each contract) - 40% of contract value	50,000	2	Contract	40%	Contract value	40,000	

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
Co-f2	Co-financing for Output 2	Activities 2.1 and 2.2 Support to climate-adaptive livelihoods: GCF funding for technical assistance and capacity development will be complemented by GOI Co-finance from the three State Governments which will be used for providing the necessary equipment and facilities for these livelihoods, and also to wholly fund other livelihoods support, for example on value addition to the products of climate-adaptive aquaculture. State co-finance will be used by the Forest Departments to procure the equipment (e.g. weeding tools for SRI) and infrastructure (e.g. machinery for grinding fish into meal). See unit costs in Annex XIII (k) for each livelihood activity.							36,770,000
		Livelihoods support for system for rice intensification (GOI portion): Procurement of weeding tools	8	202,000	Hand tool	-	-	1,616,000	
		Livelihoods support for crab fattening / farming (GOI portion): procurement of materials for crab enclosures equipment supply for enclosures, regular hatchling supply (from crab hatchery)	626	4,333	Equipment for enclosure	-	-	2,712,458	
		Livelihoods support for mussel farming (GOI portion): procurement of materials for mussel rafts - wooden rafts, floating drums, ropes for mussel culture; communal depuration tank with solar PV	2,252	1,846	Equipment for raft	-	-	4,157,192	
		Livelihoods support for oyster farming (GOI portion): procurement of materials for oyster rafts - wooden rafts, floating drums, ropes for oyster culture; communal depuration tank with solar PV	1,813	5,210	Equipment for raft	-	-	9,445,730	
		Livelihoods support for ornamental fishery (GOI portion): procurement of nets, tanks and equipment for ornamental fish	1,955	2,437	Tank and equipment	-	-	4,764,335	
		Livelihoods support for seaweed farming (GOI portion): procurement of equipment for fixed bottom long line method (coir rope & nylon rope).	343	1,015	Long line operation	-	-	348,145	

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
		Honey production (GOI-funded): procurement of equipment - honey processing plant suitable for processing mangrove honey collected in costal areas wherein foreign particles and moisture contents are very high	2,162	1,200	Bottling operation (1 per family)	-	-	2,594,400	
		Fish Value Added Products MSME (GOI-funded): procurement of equipment for producing fish fillets, fishcakes and pickled fish, tinned mussels, cold storage with solar PV	2,549.83	2,574	Enterprise (involving 12 households)	-	-	6,563,250*	
		Fish Smoking Processing Unit (GOI-funded): procurement of equipment for fish smoking	738	1,415	Small-scale drying unit (1 per household)	-	-	1,044,270	
		Fishmeal Plants (GOI-funded): procurement of equipment to process waste fish into fishmeal	251,730	14	Plant (involving 30 households)	-	-	3,524,220	
Total Output 2									49,550,743
Output 3									
3A	Contractual Services - Individuals	30% of National Project Coordinator (\$75,000/annum for 6 years)	450,000	1	Contract	30%	% of contract	135,000	1,623,950
		75% of Knowledge management Specialist (\$36,882/annum for 6 years)	221,293	1	Contract	75%	% of contract	165,970	
		10% of NRM specialist (\$36,882/annum for 6 years)	221,293	1	Contract	10%	% of contract	22,129	
		30% of State project managers (x3) (\$41,250/annum/person for 6 years)	247,500	3	Contract	30%	% of contract	222,750	
		State Admin and Finance Officer (\$18,591.75/annum for 6 years)	111,550.50	2	Contract	100%	% of contract	223,101	
		District project coordinator (x2) (\$37,500/annum/person for 6 years)	225,000	2	Contract	100%	% of contract	450,000	
		Ecological and CCA Specialist (\$18,750/annum for 6 years)	112,500	1	Contract	100%	% of contract	112,500	
		Communication and M&E specialist (x2) (\$18,750/annum/person for 6 years)	112,500	2	Contract	100%	% of contract	225,000	
		Field Associate/UNV (\$11,250/annum for 6 years)	67,500	1	Contract	100%	% of contract	67,500	

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
3B	Contractual Services - Companies	Multi-stakeholder coordination structures in target landscapes: comprising representatives from relevant state-level ministries, district-level government, NGOs and academic/research institutions, CBOs and producer/fisher cooperatives and associations – will be established to promote dialogue and coordination concerning climate-resilient planning in coastal areas. (annual meeting in 24 landscapes over 6 years)	5,861.11	24	Meetings	6.00	years	844,000*	864,000
		Costs of independent and external MTR and TE including travels (MTR @ \$40,000 and TE @ \$60,000 or avg of \$50,000 each contract) - 20% of contract value	50,000	2	Contract	20%	Contract value	20,000	
3C	Salary costs - NP staff	Technical support on South-South Cooperation (avg \$40,005/annum for 6 years)	40,005	6	Year	-	-	240,030	240,030
3D	Travel	Travel for project staff coordinating work on mainstreaming EbA into planning and governance, and knowledge management	42,800	6	Year	-	-	256,800	256,800
Co-f 3	Co-f 3	Target scenario analysis and TSA report, one per state	104,500	3	Report	-	-	313,500	17,885,000
		Technical training of town and village planners on climate-smart urban design and planning	12,000	10	Workshops	-	-	120,000	
		Pan-Indian Coastal Resilience Network to promote knowledge exchange	27,000	4	Workshop	-	-	108,000	
		Support for provision of training on EbA through administrative training institutes at national and state levels	10,000	11	Trainings	-	-	110,000	
		Exposure and exchange visits for national-, state- and district-level government officials	40,000	8	Visits	-	-	320,000	
		Regional knowledge-sharing workshop for dialogue and lessons learned on coastal adaptation	90,000	1	Workshop	-	-	90,000	
		Develop knowledge products translated into local languages for community-level trainings	180,000	1	Contract	-	-	180,000	
		Development of a Coastal Calculator tool and associated training materials for identifying design options for shoreline protection	120,000	1	Contract	-	-	120,000	

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
		Technical support and consultations for mainstreaming EbA into the "Climate-smart town planning"	10,000	12	Consultations / workshop	-	-	120,000	
		Technical support for review of public and private sector policies and plans to integrate EbA	60,000	1	Contracts	-	-	60,000	
		Technical support to produce a national report on costs and benefits of scaling up restoration and EbA activities	60,000	1	Contract	-	-	60,000	
		Technical support for establishing a system for collating information on best practices and lessons learned on coastal adaptation and EbA	38,250	1	Contract	-	-	38,250	
		Development of a training course or curricula on EbA for administrative training at national and state levels	38,250	1	Contract	-	-	38,250	
		Activity 3.1 National co-finance is for consultancy to facilitate scale-up of interdepartmental platforms from 3 GCF-funded states to other 10 coastal states - building on State Action Plans for CC and CZM Authorities;	340,000	10	Contract	-	-	3,400,000	
		Consultancies to integrate EbA principles into planning for resilient infrastructure development, enabling adaptation of waste and sewage management along India's entire coastline to deal with sea level rise and increased storm surges, including a) Training engineers and planners in other 10 states to apply Coastal Calculator tool, b) Supporting the development of design specifications for resilient harbours, roads and sewage systems;	808,230.77	13	Contract	-	-	10,507,000	
		Activity 3.3 National co-finance is for consultancies: a) to scale up GCF-financed work and embed operation of the Pan India Coastal Resilience Network,	500,000	1	Contract	-	-	500,000	

Budget Note	Budget Account Description	Description of cost items	Unit cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
		and b) to establish and operate the South Asian knowledge exchange platform in Government for the long term	1,800,000	1	Contract	-	-	1,800,000	
Output 3 Total									20,869,780
Project Management Cost									
PM1	Contractual Services - Individuals	10% of National Project Coordinator (\$75,000/annum for 6 years)	450,000	1	Contract	10%	% of contract	45,000	453,900
		Admin officer (\$27,887/annum for 6 years)	167,325	1	Contract	100%	% of contract	167,325	
		Finance officer (\$27,887/annum for 6 years)	167,325	1	Contract	100%	% of contract	167,325	
		10% of State project managers (x3) (\$41,250/annum/person for 6 years)	247,500	3	Contract	10%	% of contract	74,250	
PM2	Travel	Travel cost for PMU staff	14,266.67	6	Year	-	-	85,600*	85,600
PM3	Supplies	Equipment & Stationary	86,775.17	6	Year	-	-	520,651*	520,651
PM4	Service to Projects - GOE	HR, procurement and finance services. The costs are estimated based on the UNDP transaction costs	167,857.33	6	Year	-	-	1,007,144*	1,007,144
Co-f 4	Co-financing for Project Management Cost	Time of government officials at national and State level in 3 states, also district level Forest Department in 12 Districts	408,333.33	6	Year	-	-	2,450,000*	4,400,000
		Travel by government officials to meetings and site visits	66,667	6	Year	-	-	400,002	
		Office space for 4 PMUs - national and 3 State capitals	208,333	6	Year	-	-	1,249,998	
		Venues for district-level meetings	50,000	6	Year	-	-	300,000	
Total PMC									6,467,295

* Note: discrepancy results from rounding of unit cost

X. 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 MoEF&CC 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.

Any designations on maps or other references employed in this project document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

By signing this UNDP GCF project document, the Implementing Partner also agrees to the terms and conditions of the GCF Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) included in Annex and to use the GCF funds for the purposes for which they were provided. UNDP has the right to terminate this project should the Implementing Partner breach the terms of the GCF FFA.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

Consistent with 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.

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.

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 list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/qa_sanctions_list.shtml.

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>).

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.

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.

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. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

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.

In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes. 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.

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.

UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, 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.

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 or corruption, 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.

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.

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.

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.

XII. ANNEXES

Annex A: GCF Funding Activity Agreement and Notice of Effectiveness

- GCF Funding Activity Agreement can be accessed [here](#) (and attached as a separate annex)
- Notice of Effectiveness can be accessed [here](#) (and attached as a separate annex)

Annex B: GCF Board approved GCF Funding Proposal

- Funding Proposal can be accessed [here](#) (and attached as a separate annex)

Annex C: Letter of Agreement between Implementing Partner and Responsible Parties

(Forthcoming)

Annex D: Letters of co-financing

1) Letter from Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change

R R RASHMI
Special Secretary



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
एन सी ई सी
एन टि-सी 110 003
प्लॉट 14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/100
NEW DELHI 110 003

D O No 21-1/2017 – SICOM
Dated: 23rd May 2017

To Ms Adrian Dinu
Executive Coordinator
Global Environment Finance
UNDP, New York

Subject: Commitment of Co-financing for GCF-funded project "Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities"

Dear Ms. Dinu,

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India is pleased to commit co-finance towards the GCF-funded project "Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities". The project will be implemented in coastal states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

The Ministry supports the proposed project objectives which are in line with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), the National Action Plan on Climate Change and the proposed National Coastal Mission.

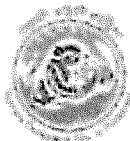
To support the implementation of project activities, the Ministry is committed to co-fund a support of USD 20 million including USD 2 million in-kind. This will support the national-level activities. Under output 1, the Ministry will support vulnerability assessment of the entire coast of India as well as monitoring of the blue sequestration to mitigate climate change. In output 3, the Ministry will support the network of state-level coastal management institutions, integration of climate change adaptation into policies and plans as well as knowledge management for coastal resilience. The Ministry will take necessary steps for the sustainability of project impacts beyond the implementation period.

Yours sincerely,

[R R Rashmi]

Copy to:

* Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Joint Secretary, MoEFCC



2) Letter from Government of Maharashtra

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

No.S-10/2017/CR-67/F-3
Revenue and Forests Department
Mantralaya, Hutatma Rajguru Chowk
Mumbai 400032
Dated 7th June 2017

To,

Ms. Adriana Dinu
Executive Coordinator
Global Environment Finance – UNDP
New York, USA

Sub : Commitment of Co-financing for Green Climate Fund (GCF) Project for "Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities" – reg.

Dear Ms. Dinu,

The Government of Maharashtra is happy to support the implementation of the proposed Green Climate Fund (GCF) Project: "Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities" which is proposed to be implemented nationally, with selected activities in the states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha over a span of seven years.

2. The Government of Maharashtra extends its support in implementing this project for reducing the impacts of climate change and ensuring sustainable management and maintenance of coastal ecosystems through appropriate policy reforms, robust institutional framework, scientific studies on ecosystem services and enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal communities for a better livelihood.

3. Coastal communities of Maharashtra are currently facing severe fluctuations in climate which is affecting agriculture and fishing activities. State Government understands the need to diversify livelihood activities to more sustainable alternatives as well as protecting and conserving existing ecosystems for safe-guarding future of coastal region. Considering these risks to coastal livelihoods, the Government of Maharashtra with the support of Green Climate Fund intends to carry out activities in support of Outputs 1, 2 and 3 as mentioned in the project proposal.

Output 1 – Enhanced resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems and their Services activities would be co-financed from Forest Department (Revenue and Forest Department).

Output 2 – Enhanced adaptive capacities of local communities involves activities pertaining to sustainable livelihood and skill enhancement (outcome 2.1), improved local capacities on climate resilient planning and assessment (outcome 2.2) and climate resilient coastal villages and towns (outcome 2.3). Activities under outcome 2.1 will be co-financed through existing schemes of fisheries and agriculture department. Activities under outcome 2.2 will be co-financed by Disaster Management Unit and those under 2.3 will be supported by Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB), Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) and Disaster Management Unit.

Output 3 – Strengthened coastal and marine governance and institutional framework activities will be implemented by Environment department.


4. The Government of Maharashtra gives commitment for providing co-finance to an extent of USD 26.85 million to the proposed national project proposed for funding from Green Climate Fund over a span of seven years as per the enclosed programme (Annexure 1).

5. To ensure the sustainability of the proposed interventions, necessary provisions for operations and maintenance (O&M) of the infrastructures relating restoration of coastal ecosystems and the equipment/facilities associated with climate resilient livelihood interventions, will be made by the Government of Maharashtra.

6. I would also thank UNDP for extending its support while framing up the project and also looking forward to implement the project at the earliest.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,



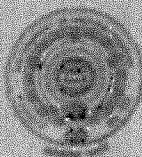
(Vikas Kharage)
Secretary (Forests)

Copy forwarded with compliments to:-

1. Secretary, Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Government of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbaug Road, New Delhi-110003
2. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of Forest Force), Maharashtra State, Nagpur
3. Additional Chief Secretary (Finance), Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032
4. Additional Chief Secretary (Home), Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032
5. Additional Chief Secretary (Relief and Rehabilitation), Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032
6. Principal Secretary (Planning), Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032
7. Principal Secretary (Agriculture), Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032
8. Principal Secretary (Energy), Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032
9. Principal Secretary (Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Department), Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032
10. Secretary (Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries), Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032
11. Secretary (Tourism), Mantralaya, Mumbai
12. Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Mangrove Cell), Mumbai
13. CEO, Maharashtra Maritime Board, Mumbai

3) Letter from Government of Andhra Pradesh

G. ANANTHA RAMU, IAS
Principal Secretary to Government



ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS, SCIENCE &
TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT
Government of Andhra Pradesh
Building No. 4, Ground Floor,
Room No. 107, A.P. Secretariat,
Vetapalem, Amaravati - 522238, India.
Phone - 0863-244 4438
e-mail - ecps@andhrap.gov.in

Date: 13th March, 2017.

F. No. 720/ENV SEC.V/2017,

To,
Ms. Adriana Dina
Executive Coordinator
Global Environment Finance - UNDP
New York, USA

Sub: Commitment of Co-financing for Green Climate Fund (GCF) Project for "Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities" - reg.

Dear Ms. *Dina*,

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is happy to support the implementation of the proposed Green Climate Fund (GCF) Project: "Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities" which is proposed to be implemented nationally, with selected activities in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha, over a span of seven years (2018 to 2024).

The Government of Andhra Pradesh extends its support in implementing this project for reducing the impacts of climate change and ensuring sustainable management and maintenance of coastal ecosystems through appropriate policy reforms, robust institutional framework, scientific studies on ecosystem services and enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal communities for a better livelihood.

Witnessing the loss of property due to coastal erosion and frequent cyclones hitting Andhra Pradesh coast and considering the coastal livelihoods at risk, the Government of Andhra Pradesh with the support of Green Climate Fund intends to carry out activities in support of the Outputs 1, 2 and 3 as mentioned in the project proposal.

The Output 1 - Enhanced resilience of coastal and Marine Ecosystems and their Services activities would be co-financed from the budget allocated under State Plan and Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) of Andhra Pradesh. The Output 3 - Strengthened coastal and marine governance and institutional framework activities would be co-financed from institutions including the AP Forest Academy and the AP Biodiversity Board.

Recognising the importance of climate resilient coastal livelihoods, the Government of Andhra Pradesh intends to take up the activities in support of the Green Climate Fund's investment in Output 2 - Climate-resilient livelihoods for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal communities. Enhancing livelihood and micro-entrepreneurial activities to coastal

communities would be supported by the state government by way of co-financing from the state plan schemes, including a key role by the Society for the Elimination of Rural Poverty Scheme.

Further, the Activities in support of Output 2.3, i.e. "supporting the public and private sector development of climate resilient infrastructure for coastal villages and towns", would be implemented through various agencies of the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, viz. the Pollution Control Board and AP Coastal Zone Management Authority etc.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh hereby gives commission for providing co-finance to an extent of USD 20.00 million (18.00 Million USD in the form of Budgetary Grant support and 2 Million USD In-Kind support in form of staff time from Environment, Forests, Science and Technology) to the proposed national project proposed for funding from Green Climate Fund over a span of seven years.

I would also thank UNDP for extending its support while framing up the project and also looking forward to implement the project at the earliest.

With kind regards,

Yours faithfully

Sr. G. Srinivas

Principal Secretary to Government
Environment, Forests, Science and Technology
Government of Andhra Pradesh

Each Copy of the funding proposal feasibility report.

4) Letter from Government of Odisha

Government of Odisha
Forest & Environment Department

No ENV-1-68/2016, 22075 IF&E Dt. 26-10-17

From: Dr K Manugesan IFS,
Director, Environment-cum-
Special Secretary to Government

To: Ms. Adriana Dinu
Executive Coordinator,
Global Environment Finance- UNDP,
New York, USA


Sub: Regarding proposal for 'Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities and funding plan'- Odisha for Financial Assistance from Green Climate Fund

Dear Ms. Adriana Dinu,

In inviting a reference to the above captioned subject, I am directed to say the project proposals for Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities and funding plan for Odisha for Financial Assistance from Green Climate Fund has been revised to reflect the comments provided by GCF secretariat in April 2017 and August 2017. The State of Odisha will co-finance \$20 million out of the total revised project budget of \$141.14 million for the various activities to be carried out in the state as detailed in the project proposal.

This is for your information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,


Director, Environment-Cum-
Special Secretary

Annex E: Timetable of Project Implementation

Output/ Activity	Implementation Timetable																															
	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Output 1. Enhanced resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems and their services																																
Activity 1.1 Conducting vulnerability assessment of the coast to inform planning of ecosystem- and community-based adaptation interventions - in 13 coastal states																																
Activity 1.1 Conducting vulnerability assessment of the coast to inform planning of ecosystem- and community-based adaptation interventions - in 13 coastal states			x	x	x	Gender sensitive vulnerability assessment of coastal India report completed	x	x	x	Gender sensitive vulnerability assessment of coastal India manual developed	Online and app-based gender-sensitive decision support tool tested, launched and in place	x	Trainings on use of gender-sensitive decision support tool	x	x	Gender sensitive on coastal vulnerability manual updating	x	Web platform with mobile app developed.	x	x	Updating gender-sensitive vulnerability assessment report	x	Gender sensitive manual on coastal vulnerability updated	x								
Activity 1.2 Conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems for increasing ecosystem resilience - in 3 target states																																
Activity 1.2 Conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems for increasing ecosystem resilience - in 3 target states			x	x	Target landscape integrated management plans (TLIMP) developed- 24	Co-management structures developed for 24 target landscapes	TLIMP Annual report prepared	x	Ecosystem restoration protocols developed	x	TLIMP Annual report prepared	x	x	x	x	TLIMP Annual report prepared	x	Ecosystem restoration protocols revised	x	TLIMP Annual report prepared	x	x	x	TLIMP Annual report prepared								

Output/ Activity	Implementation Timetable																												
	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
2. Climate-adaptive livelihoods for enhanced resilience of vulnerable coastal communities																													
Activity 2.1 Building climate resilient livelihoods and enterprises through value chains and strengthened access to markets - in 24 target landscapes																													
Activity 2.1 Building climate resilient livelihoods and enterprises through value chains and strengthened access to markets - in 24 target landscapes				x				x				x				x				x				x				x	
									Training sessions on supporting climate adaptive value chains conducted in 24 landscapes				x				x				x				x				x
													x				x				x				x				x
													x				x				x				x				x
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Output/ Activity	Implementation Timetable																																				
	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025												
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4									
3. Strengthened governance and institutional framework for climate-resilient management of coastal areas																																					
Activity 3.1 Network of institutions for enhanced climate resilience and integrated planning and governance in all 13 coastal states																																					
Activity 3.1 Network of institutions for enhanced climate resilience and integrated planning and governance in all 13 coastal states			x	x	x						x	x	x				EbA integrated into 13 states CZM plans	Annual target state reports - 3 states	Annual national report on EbA mainstreaming (including policies and schemes)	x	x			Annual target state reports - 3 states	Annual national report on EbA mainstreaming (including policies and schemes)	x	x			Annual target state reports - 3 states	Annual national report on EbA mainstreaming (including policies and schemes)	x	x			Annual national report	Annual target state report
Activity 3.2 Integrating ecosystem-centric approaches to climate change adaptation into public and private sector policies, plans and budgets, and scaling up finance for EbA – in 13 coastal states																																					
Activity 3.2 Integrating ecosystem-centric approaches to climate change adaptation into public and private sector policies, plans and budgets, and scaling up finance for EbA – in 13 coastal states									4. Gender sensitive EbA Plans in 4 coastal smart cities	3 national intersectoral dialogues on coastal EbA	x		13 Scenario building workshops	Targeted scenario analysis in three states	Coastal calculator training sessions- 3	x	x	x					3 national intersectoral dialogues on coastal EbA					3 national intersectoral dialogues on coastal EbA									

Output/ Activity	Implementation Timetable																														
	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025						
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Activity 3.3. Knowledge Management for Coastal Resilience																															
Activity 3.3 Knowledge Management for Coastal Resilience				Gender sensitive coastal Eba Knowledge products in local languages- 12 districts	Sensitisation workshop on pan Indian coastal resilience network	South - Asian coastal Eba Dialogue conducted	Exchange visits- 3 states	x	Coastal Eba Knowledge management system developed	Sensitisation workshop on pan Indian coastal resilience network	Exchange visits- 3 states	Gender sensitive coastal Eba knowledge products in local languages updated- 12 districts	x	Sensitisation workshop on pan Indian coastal resilience network	Exchange visits- 3 states	South - Asian coastal Eba Dialogue conducted	x	x	Sensitisation workshop on pan Indian coastal resilience network	Exchange visits- 3 states	x	x	South - Asian coastal Eba Dialogue conducted								
Project management, monitoring and evaluation																															
Project management, monitoring and evaluation		Recruitment of staff; project launch workshop	Inception report	Capacity development scorecard survey	APR	household survey and report- adaptive capacity and climate vulnerability for impact evaluation			APR				APR	MTR: Capacity development scorecard survey	household survey and report- adaptive capacity and climate vulnerability for impact evaluation		APR				APR		Capacity development scorecard and reportsurvey	household survey and report- adaptive capacity and climate vulnerability for impact evaluation		Project completion report	TE				

Annex F: Procurement Plan

PROCUREMENT PLAN

The procurement and human resources plan will cover a plan to address the project requirements. The National Implementation Agency shall update the procurement plan throughout the duration of the project at least annually by including contracts previously awarded. All procurement plans, their updates or modifications shall be published on the website of the National Implementation Agency

General Information

Project Name: Enhancing climate resilience of India's vulnerable coastal communities	
Country: India	Executing Agency: UNDP
Loan Amount: USD 43,418,606	Loan (Grant) Number:
Date of First Procurement Plan: March 2017	Date of this Procurement Plan: March 2019

A. Process Thresholds, Review and 12 Month Procurement Plan

1. Project Procurement Thresholds

The following UNDP procurement thresholds are applicable to procurement of goods, services and works:

Procurement method	Contract value	Type of requirement	Method of solicitation	Type of competition
Micro-purchasing	Below US \$10,000	Goods, services or simple works	Canvassing (by phone, Internet, shopping, etc.)	Limited international or national
Request for quotation	US \$10,000 to \$149,999	Goods, services or simple works	Written request for quotation	Limited international or national
Invitation to bid	US \$150,000 and above	Goods or works	Advertisement in international media	Open international
Request for proposal	US \$150,000 and above	Services	Advertisement in international media	Open international
Other	Below US \$100,000	Individual Consultancy Services	Direct invitation from Roster or Advertisement	None or Open as applicable

2. Prior or Post Review

The following UNDP prior or post review requirements apply to the various procurement and consultant recruitment methods used for the project.

Please see Annex 1

3. Estimated Goods and Works Contracts (USD 1,541,588)

The following table lists goods and works contracts for which procurement activity is either ongoing or expected to commence within the first 12 months.

General Description	Contract Value	Procurement Method	Prequalification of Bidders (y/n)	Advertisement Date (quarter/year)	Comment
Travel for international consultants and project staff to visit all 13 coastal states, vulnerability mappers from 13 states, 7 ecological consultants to meet with NRM officer on restoration protocols; Travel for project staff coordinating work on mapping and restoration	348,536	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Travel for 12 district coordinators and 7 livelihoods facilitators to planning meeting and travel for project staff to districts and landscapes to support technical work on climate adaptive livelihoods and for project staff coordinating work on climate-adaptive livelihoods and capacity building	304,800	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Travel for project staff coordinating work on mainstreaming EbA into planning and governance, and knowledge management	256,800	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Travel cost for PMU staff	85,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Equipment & stationery	520,652	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Purchase of cellphones to operate DST for each target landscape (24 landscapes)	25,200	Request for quotation	No	Y1/Q2	

4. Estimated Consulting Services Contracts (USD 41,178,018)

The following table lists consulting services contracts for which procurement activity is either ongoing or expected to commence within the first 12 months.

General Description	Contract Value	Recruitment Method ¹	Advertisement Date (quarter/year)	International or National Assignment	Comments
UNDP technical support on ecosystem based adaptation	240,030	N/A	N/A	N/A	
UNDP technical support on livelihood	240,030	N/A	N/A	N/A	
UNDP technical support on strengthening coastal and marine governance and institutional framework	240,030	N/A	N/A	N/A	
International Coastal EbA Specialist	41,960	Request for quotation	Y1/Q1	International	
National Project Coordinator	450,000	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
NRM Specialist	221,293	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
Knowledge Management Specialist	221,294	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	

General Description	Contract Value	Recruitment Method ¹	Advertisement Date (quarter/year)	International or National Assignment	Comments
State Project Managers (3)	742,500	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
State Admin & Finance Officers (4)	669,300	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
District Project Coordinators (12)	2,475,000	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
Ecological and CCA Specialist (2)	225,000	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
Field Associates (3)	202,500	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
Communications and M&E specialists (4)	450,000	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
Socio Economic and Livelihoods Specialists (6)	675,000	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
NGO contract - Livelihoods support for system for rice intensification	1,616,000	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
NGO contract – Livelihoods support for crab fattening	1,000,923	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
NGO contract – Livelihoods support for mussel farming	996,840	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
NGO contract – Livelihoods support for oyster farming	2,673,400	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
NGO contract – Livelihoods support for crab hatchery	1,005,225	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
NGO contract – Livelihoods support for ornamental fishery	1,333,039	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
NGO contract – Livelihoods support for seaweed farming	140,918	Request for quotation	Y1/Q2	National	
Multi-stakeholder coordination structures in target landscapes	844,000	Request for proposals	Y1/Q2	National	
National consultant to create an online platform and associated mobile phone application to facilitate access to information in the Decision-Support Tool	30,000	Request for quotation	Y1/Q2	National	
3 state consultancies to support the training and supporting communities in 24 target landscapes	90,000	Request for quotation	Y1/Q2	National	
12 NGOs to support restoration work	22,946,593	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
Company to provide service in conducting Impact Evaluation (baseline, mid-term, and end-line surveys)	400,000	Request for proposals	Y1/Q1	National	
HR, procurement and finance services to be provided by UNDP as requested by GoI	1,007,144	N/A	N/A	N/A	

B. Indicative List of Packages Required Under the Project

The following table provides an indicative list of all procurement (goods, works and consulting services) over the life of the project.

1. GOODS & WORKS

PROCUREMENT METHOD 1: MICRO-PURCHASING

N/A

PROCUREMENT METHOD 2: REQUEST FOR QUOTATION

General Description	Estimated Value (cumulative)	Estimated Number of Contracts	Comments
Travel cost for PMU staff	85,600	N/A	
Purchase of cellphones to operate DST for each target landscape (24 landscapes)	25,200	1	
Climate-resilient infrastructure publication	10,000	1	
Video series on community restoration efforts	23,000	1	
Capacity-building programmes for women to participate fully in project structures and opportunities	96,000	3	
	239,800		

PROCUREMENT METHOD 3: INVITATION TO BID

General Description	Estimated Value (cumulative)	Estimated Number of Contracts	Comments
Travel for international consultants and project staff to visit all 13 coastal states, vulnerability mappers from 13 states, 7 ecological consultants to meet with NRM officer on restoration protocols	348,536	N/A	
Travel for 12 district coordinators and 7 livelihoods facilitators to planning meeting and travel for project staff to districts and landscapes to support technical work on climate adaptive livelihoods and for project staff coordinating work on climate-adaptive livelihoods and capacity building	304,800	N/A	
Travel for project staff coordinating work on mainstreaming EbA into planning and governance, and knowledge management	256,800	N/A	
Training on climate-resilient livelihood practices, financial strengthening, business planning, access to finance and extension officers. Training for village SHGs, producers, fisher organisations, CBOs and Panchayat Raj institutions on climate impacts and adaptation measures including supplies and stationery	310,000	3	
Public education and awareness programmes on climate change impacts as well as ecosystem- and community-based adaptation measures	160,000	1	
Equipment & stationery	520,652	multiple	
	1,994,788		

2. CONSULTANCIES

RECRUITMENT METHOD 1: DESK REVIEW

General Description	Estimated Value (cumulative)	Estimated Number of Contracts	Comments
International Coastal EbA Specialist	41,960	1	
National consultant to create an online platform and associated mobile phone application to facilitate access to information in the Decision-Support Tool	30,000	1	
3 state consultancies to support the training and supporting communities in 24 target landscapes	90,000	3	
NGO contract - Livelihoods support for seaweed farming	140,918	1	

General Description	Estimated Value (cumulative)	Estimated Number of Contracts	Comments
	302,878		

RECRUITMENT METHOD 2: ADVERTISEMENT (NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL)

General Description	Estimated Value (cumulative)	Estimated Number of Contracts	Recruitment Method 2	Comments
National Project Coordinator	450,000	1	National	
NRM Specialist	221,293	1	National	
Knowledge Management Specialist	221,294	1	National	
State Project Managers	742,500	3	National	
State Admin & Finance Officers	669,300	4	National	
District Project Coordinator	2,475,000	12	National	
Ecological and CCA Specialist	225,000	2	National	
Field Associates	202,500	3	National	
Communications, M&E specialist	405,000	4	National	
Socio Economic and Livelihoods Economist	675,000	6	National	
12 NGOs to support restoration work	22,946,593	12	International	
NGO contract - Livelihoods support for system for rice intensification	1,616,000	1	National	
NGO contract - Livelihoods support for crab fattening	1,000,923	1	National	
NGO contract - Livelihoods support for system for mussel farming	996,840	1	National	
NGO contract - Livelihoods support for system for oyster farming	2,673,400	1	National	
NGO contract - Livelihoods support for system for crab hatchery	1,005,225	1	National	
NGO contract - Livelihoods support for ornamental fishery	1,333,039	1	National	
Multi-stakeholder coordination structures in target landscapes	844,000	1	National	
Company to provide service in conducting Impact Evaluation (baseline, mid-term, and end-line surveys)	400,000	1	National	
MTR and TE consultants	100,000	4	National and International	
UNDP technical support on ecosystem-based adaptation	240,030	N/A	N/A	
UNDP technical support on livelihood	240,030	N/A	N/A	
UNDP technical support on strengthening coastal and marine governance and institutional framework	240,030	N/A	N/A	
HR, procurement and finance services to be provided by UNDP as requested by Gol.	1,007,144	N/A	N/A	
	40,975,140			

Annex 1: UNDP Policy on Prior and Post Review

	<u>Level 1 (Country Level):</u> Contracts, Assets and Procurement Committee	<u>Level 2 (Regional):</u> Regional Advisory Committee on Procurement (country offices only)	<u>Level 3 (HQ):</u> Advisory Committee on Procurement
Competitive procurement process			
Any contract or series of contracts including amendments to be awarded to a vendor <i>in a calendar year</i> that in aggregate has a cumulative value:	Above US \$50,000 (above US \$150,000 for Individual Contracts) and up to the standard delegated procurement authority – Direct Review by CAP Chairperson Above the standard delegated procurement authority and up to any increased delegated procurement authority – by CAP Committee	Above the delegated procurement authority and up to US \$2 million (applies per year for Long-Term Agreements)	Country offices: above US \$2 million (applies per year for Long-Term Agreements)
Direct contracting			
Any contract or series of contracts, including amendments to be awarded to a vendor <i>in a calendar year</i> that in aggregate has a cumulative value:	Above US \$50,000 and up to 50 percent of the standard delegated procurement authority – Direct Review by CAP Chairperson Above 50 percent of the standard delegated procurement authority and up to 50 percent of any increased delegated procurement authority – by CAP Committee	Above 50 percent of the delegated procurement authority and up to US \$2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)	Headquarters units: above 50 percent of the delegated procurement authority Country offices: above US \$2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)
Amendment of all contracts			
Any amendment or series of amendments to a contract which, in aggregate, increases the contract value by 20 percent or the delegated procurement authority, whichever is less:	Above US \$50,000 and up to the standard delegated procurement authority – Direct Review by CAP Chairperson. Above the standard delegated procurement authority and up to the increased delegated procurement authority - by CAP Committee	Above the delegated procurement authority and up to US \$2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)	Country offices: above US \$2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)
Ex ante review			
Ex ante review refers to the review of the procurement strategy roadmap prior to commencement of the procurement process for complex procurement actions with a value:	N/A	Above US \$1 million and up to US \$2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)	Above US \$2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)
Notes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The procurement support unit shall participate when requested in the committee review of ex ante submissions. 2. An ex ante review is not required if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The business unit has had a previous successful experience in the procurement of similar goods/services/works that was already subject to an ex ante review; or (b) There is sufficient specific corporate guidance and templates on the procurement of the said goods/services. 3. Irrespective of the above, the procurement authority may submit the cases for ex ante review if significant risks are perceived. 		

Annex G: Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team

TORs can be accessed [here](#) and are shared in a separate annex

Annex H: UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards (SESP) and Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)

SESP can be accessed [here](#) and is shared in a separate annex
ESMF can be accessed [here](#) and is shared in a separate annex

Annex I: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder Engagement Plan can be accessed [here](#) and is shared in a separate annex

Annex J: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

Gender Analysis and Action Plan can be accessed [here](#) and is shared in a separate annex

Annex K: UNDP Risk Log

SI	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Limited capacity of government officers and community members (including self-help groups, CBOs, etc.) to plan and implement restoration and livelihood support interventions.	April, 2017	Technical and operational	Level of Impact: High (>20% of project value) Probability: Medium	The project will ensure strong engagement and mobilization of local-level government and community members to ensure their participation in project activities. Awareness raising and technical capacity building for both officials and communities will be undertaken to ensure that design and implementation of project interventions are based on sound understanding of climate risks and adaptation measures. All planning will be fully participatory, involving members of various vulnerable segments of the target communities (e.g. women, youth, socially marginalized) in prioritization of project interventions given their particular vulnerabilities to climate change. This mitigation measure is expected to adjust the risk level to "Low".	National Project Coordinator	May, 2019		
2	Limited coordination between government ministries, UNDP, communities, NGOs/CBOs, private sector and other stakeholders reduces the efficiency and effectiveness of implementation of project interventions.	April, 2017	Technical and operational	Level of impact: Low (<5% of project value) Probability Medium	Strong institutional and implementation arrangements for the project's management framework will ensure effective coordination and collaboration between project partners. Project management units at the national level as well as in each target state will facilitate constant dialogue between project partners and stakeholders. This will be complemented by UNDP's role as executing agency responsible for project oversight. In addition, co-management structures will promote coordination and collaboration between government officials and local communities for on-the-ground activities. The project will also build institutional capacities for coordination between various stakeholders. In particular, this will be achieved through cross-sectoral coordination structures to be established under Output 3. Moreover, project activities focus specifically on building capacities in various institutions for adoption of integrated and cross-sectoral approaches to adaptation planning at the national and sub-national levels. This mitigation measure is expected to adjust the risk level to "Low".	National Project Coordinator	May, 2019		
3	Extreme weather events impact restoration and livelihoods activities, either preventing their implementation or reducing their efficacy.	April, 2017	Social and environmental	Level of impact: High (>20% of project value) Probability: Medium	Restoration interventions will be planned and implemented based on site-specific implementation protocols to be developed under the project. These protocols will take into account the local environmental conditions – including frequency, severity and type of climate-induced hazards – and explicitly outline lowest risk options for implementation. Identification of localized sites for restoration (which was initiated during the development of this project proposal) will be further refined during implementation, taking into account factors such as exposure and sensitivity to climate-induced hazards (see Activity 1.1).	National Project Coordinator	May, 2019		

SI	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
					<p>Protocols will be regularly updated to enable adaptive management of sites. By identifying risks posed by climate-induced hazards, planners and implementers will be able to make provision for site-specific mitigation measures.</p> <p>The design of livelihoods interventions – to be supported in each locality – will also take into account the potential for disruption by extreme weather events. Local knowledge on the impacts of climate-induced hazards will be used to inform the types of interventions at the localized level. In addition, implementation of these activities will be undertaken based on information from weather advisories to ensure that due consideration is given to impending climate risks.</p> <p>This mitigation measure is expected adjust the risk level to "Low".</p>				
4	Limited awareness and sensitization of local communities reduces rates of adoption of livelihood practices and involvement in EbA interventions.	April, 2017	Social and environmental	<p>Level of impact: High (>20% of project value)</p> <p>Probability: Low</p>	The fully participatory nature of engagement with local communities for Activities 1.2 and 2.1 will be complemented by sensitisation and awareness-raising of local communities concerning climate risks, adaptation options and the benefits of project activities. This engagement will be inclusive of all segments of the population, including men, women, the youth, the elderly, people with disabilities and marginalised groups. Inclusive and participatory engagement of local communities through such a multi-stakeholder approach is expected to promote community buy-in and adoption of project activities, which will contribute towards adoption as well as longevity and sustainability of project interventions. Extension officers and community facilitators will be selected from target landscapes wherever possible, and will be provided with training on techniques for effective community engagement.	National Project Coordinator	May, 2019		
5	Project activities result in collateral environmental degradation	April, 2017	Social and environmental	<p>Level of impact: High (>20% of project value)</p> <p>Probability: Low</p>	The ecosystem and livelihood activities are based on experiences and lessons learned from past ongoing initiatives in India, particularly the UNDP-supported Sindhudurg and EGREE projects. These initiatives have demonstrated proven approaches towards ecosystem restoration and livelihoods support interventions that have minimal negative impacts on the natural environment. This project will replicate the methods and approaches employed in such activities from these successful activities to ensure the least possible impact on the natural environment. This includes careful design and monitoring of aquaculture in creeks and brackish ponds to avoid exceeding carrying capacity; or causing pollution or eutrophication of water, or saline intrusion into neighbouring paddies. The Forest	National Project Coordinator And UNDP	May, 2019		

SI	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
					<p>Department will retain responsibility in each target state for working with community organizations and facilitators to monitor any specific risks identified at local level and check that mitigation measures are in place throughout project implementation.</p> <p>Community participation is also essential also as the “eyes and ears” of enforcement by the Forestry Department, ensuring that there are no incursions into sensitive areas undergoing restoration or newly under protection – either by outsiders, or by community members seeking to undertake illegal activities. The process of developing restoration protocols for each site will involve discussions between the Forestry Department and community structures on arrangements for co-management and sustainable harvesting in each site. This process will be coordinated and monitored across the project by the Natural Resource Management Officer in the national PMU and by the Ecological and Adaptation Specialists in the State PMUs. In the target landscapes the development, implementation and monitoring of site restoration protocols will be undertaken by the NGOs contracted by the Forestry Department, working with community co-management structures and the Ecological and Adaptation Specialists. Such arrangements will determine communities’ access to the specific resource (e.g. forests, mangroves) where appropriate, and within predetermined parameters (e.g. off-take rates, times of the week etc.). In some cases, the initial phases of restoration work will necessitate the exclusion of community members from areas where they previously had access, for example to harvesting resources. Such restrictions will be explained and awareness raised on the medium and long-term benefits, and where possible, alternative sites will be provided for compensatory access to resources.</p> <p>Furthermore, the project will engage with all stakeholders to develop landscape-level plans that identify optimal land use and management within a given project sites. This process will include – wherever necessary – obtaining the necessary planning permission for any infrastructural developments associated with restoration and livelihoods work. This approach to planning at a landscape scale will help ensure that planning permission is not granted in isolation, but as part of a wider plan for the specific coastal zone that includes protection of intact and restored coastal habitats.</p> <p>Regarding climate-resilient infrastructural and urban planning (Activity 3.2), the emphasis of the project is on planning for</p>				

SI	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
					rather than carrying out any major housing, water or sanitation infrastructure development. Any such development occurring in parallel with the project, however, will be governed by the Environment Protection Act, and will conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment if so obliged in terms of the Schedule of EIA notification (2006) ensuring that any potential environmental degradation is minimised, and that appropriate mitigation measures will be undertaken				
6	Livelihood support may not add significantly to income generation of local people.	April, 2017	Social and environmental	Level of impact: Medium (5.1-20% of project value) Probability of risk occurring: Low	The choices from the suite of selected climate-adaptive livelihood options to be supported in each locality will be determined and finalized after intensive and inclusive consultations with relevant stakeholders, particularly the local communities who are expected to be primary beneficiaries. This will allow for communities to be involved in selecting those livelihood options that they perceive to be most likely to augment their income. In addition, only those climate-adaptive livelihood options that have substantial potential for income generation and have viable markets in specific localities will be considered. As part of this process, livelihoods facilitators will be trained to conduct more detailed market analyses in the context of specific target landscapes. Facilitators will provide support on appropriate siting and permitting, business planning, access to finance, and developing value chains, including facilitating deals with buyers of products. All of these measures will mitigate against the risk of livelihoods options not fulfilling their potential for income generation.	National Project Coordinator And UNDP	May, 2019		
7	Conflict between potential beneficiaries of livelihood interventions in target communities.	April, 2017	Social and environmental	Level of impact: Medium (5.1-20% of project value) Probability of risk occurring- Low	The project will follow a fully participatory and inclusive process for identification of eventual beneficiaries in the target landscapes, focusing on farming and fishing households whose current livelihoods are vulnerable to climate impacts. Local communities and CBOs will be intensely involved in this process to ensure that consensus is achieved on which community members are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change and are thus most deserving of being selected as beneficiaries. Project interventions will focus on providing tangible benefits for women, female-headed households, the youth and the elderly, and members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. These groups are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, as they have limited access to economic assets and resources (e.g. land, fishing equipment), experience high rates unemployment, have limited education, and have limited market access The exact beneficiaries will be identified during the first phase of the project (undertaking the fine-scale vulnerability assessment and participatory livelihoods mapping – see	National Project Coordinator And UNDP	May, 2019		

SI	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
					Activities 1.1 and 2.1) to ensure that project interventions address climate vulnerabilities within the local socio-economic and environmental context. Furthermore, the ESMF creates a framework for a Grievance Redress Mechanism that will allow for potential conflict to be resolved to ensure an equitable distribution of project benefits				
8	Limited involvement and participation of women and other marginalized groups in project implementation	April, 2017	Social and environmental	Level of impact- Medium (5.1-20% of project value) Probability of risk occurring- Low	The project has a strong focus on inclusion of women and socially marginalized groups within the planning and implementation of project activities. This inclusion began during the design of this project proposal, with numerous consultations targeting women's self-help groups and members of marginalized groups, especially Scheduled Tribes. During project implementation, this consultation process will continue to guide implementation of project activities, with certain activities targeting women and other vulnerable groups as the primary beneficiaries, and youth training opportunities being open to youth from all social backgrounds. Women's participation in both co-management structures and livelihood opportunities will be actively promoted through engagement by community facilitators.	National Project Coordinator And UNDP	May, 2019		
9	Project support to climate-adaptive aquaculture unintentionally leads to increase in wild harvesting of breeding stock or mature organisms	April, 2017	Social and environmental	Level of impact- Medium (5.1-20% of project value) Probability of risk occurring- Low	The project will improve access to markets for crabs for beneficiaries, but there is already much unmet demand regionally. By promoting sustainable farming of crabs from hatchery-produced seed, the project will help meet this demand and take pressure off the wild resource. Oyster spat is plentiful and attaches naturally to the substrate provided. Mussel seeds are not plentiful and will be supplied to project beneficiaries through hatcheries. No harvesting will be allowed to supply ornamental fish, breeding stock for which will be supplied through the Marine Products Export Development Agency. The project will strengthen community co-management of marine resources, and enforcement of protected areas along the coast in the target landscapes. Beyond these areas, all harvesting of marine resources will be governed by India's Comprehensive Marine Fisheries Policy of 2004.	National Project Coordinator	May, 2019		
10	Project support to climate-adaptive aquaculture leads to excessive pollution of creeks and degraded environment	April, 2017	Social and environmental	Level of impact- Medium (Medium (5.1-20% of project value) Probability of risk occurring- Low	Aquaculture of oysters and mussels has a limited impact on water quality, as shown in the independent specialists study conducted in response to the iTAP review and crab culture is strictly regulated by the Guideline for Carrying Capacity Assessment of Sustainable, Small-scale Aquaculture Activities, already in place for Maharashtra, following international guidelines from FAO and local carrying capacity assessments, and including waste management through estimation of nutrient loading and its dilution through tidal exchange. Similar Guidelines will be developed in 2018 in the other two target	National Project Coordinator And UNDP	May, 2019		

SI	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted/ updated by	Last Update	Status
					states, in line with their existing procedures for applying for aquaculture permits which also address waste management and require ongoing monitoring of water quality (the Fisheries Policy of Andhra Pradesh 2015-2020 and the government of Odishain its GE/(GL)-S-29/2015/16538 dt. 3/6/2015 ⁵³).Ornamental fish will be raised in tanks, and risk of pollution will be mitigated through treatment of wastewater for reuse.				

⁵³Govt. of Odisha.2015, Principles for lease of brackish water areas in the state, Fisheries and ARD Department, Odisha Gazette.

Annex L: LOA with the government (DPCs) – Signed LOA Forthcoming

STANDARD LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES

FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND project “Enhancing Climate Resilience of India’s Coastal Communities” (2019-2024)
Dear Mr. Prasad,

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India (hereinafter referred to as “MoEFCC”) and the officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the MoEFCC hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the MoEFCC through its institution designated in the relevant programme support document or project document, as described below.
2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the MoEFCC is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.
3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the Green Climate Fund programme/project “*Enhancing Climate Resilience of India’s Coastal Communities*”:
 - (a) Human Resources -Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel including international consultants to include sourcing, contracting and payment.
 - (b) Financial reporting requirement and-Direct payments;
 - (c) Procurement - Identification and facilitation of training activities and awarding contracts to selected agencies;
 - (d) Logistics-Travel support to staff; and
 - (e) Technical support
4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in an annex to the programme support document or project document, in the form provided in the Attachment hereto. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the annex to the programme support document or project document is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP Country Director and the MoEFCC.
5. The relevant provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of the Letter of Agreement. The MoEFCC shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through its designated institution. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision

of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annex to the programme support document or project document “*Enhancing the Climate Resilience of India’s Coastal Communities.*”

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Government of India – UNDP Partnership Agreement.

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be specified in the annex to the programme support document or project document “*Enhancing Climate Resilience of India’s Coastal Communities.*”

8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between MoEFCC and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects.

Yours sincerely,

Signed on behalf of UNDP
Shoko Noda
Resident Representative

For the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, Additional Secretary
[Date]

Attachment

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed on *[insert date of agreement]* and the programme support document “*Enhancing Climate Resilience of India’s Coastal Communities*”, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.

Support services to be provided:

Support services	Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate)	Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (UNDP will charge direct project costs directly to the project budget)
<i>Estimates are based on 2018 average cost of staff involved in transactions and time required for respective actions</i>		
Staff and Personnel management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff selection and recruitment process: advertising, shortlisting and interviewing (<i>one-time action</i>) • Staff benefits administration and management (<i>one-time + monthly recurring action</i>) • Staff payroll; vendor management, banking reconciliation and reporting (<i>monthly and periodic actions</i>) 	i) Est. 40 personnel hired during the first year + est. 20 hired as replacement over the entire project period of 6 years ii) Est. 540 total actions, including one-time and recurring actions, over the project period of 6 years @ \$481	USD 259,583
Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transaction processing (voucher creation, approval, payment); vendor management and reconciliation, as needed (<i>monthly and periodical actions</i>) 	Est. 1,000 transactions per year for 6 years @ \$47	USD 281,415
Procurement of consultants, goods and services Includes development scope of work/terms of reference; advertisement; preliminary review; evaluation; vendor management; contracting; commitment of funds; and contract closing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-value actions (<\$100,000) • Intermediate and High value actions (>\$100,000) 	i) Est. 755 Low-value transactions @\$222 ii) Est. 80 Intermediate to High-value transactions @\$1,951	USD 323,669

<p>Travel Services</p> <p>Travel arrangement; requisition; service provider management; reconciliation; reporting; and processing refund of entitlements</p>	<p>Est. 885 transactions @60</p>	<p>USD 53,270</p>
<p>ICT and communication</p> <p>Provision of email accounts, productivity software (e.g., MS Office license) to project personnel; help desk support in multiple locations; disaster recovery; data backup; provision of audio/video conferencing software.</p>	<p>Est. 40 x 12 x 15 (MSO license) Est. lumpsum for other services for 40 personnel for 6 years @ \$342</p>	<p>USD 89,207</p>
<p>Provide technical support pertaining to (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for communication and outreach to synthesize lessons learnt and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products and guidance based on best practice. • Setting up a platform for dialogue/ exchange of experiences on coastal and marine governance amongst South Asian countries • Bringing lessons and case studies on conservation, management and methodological notes on coastal and marine ecosystems, governance and climate resilience • Provide services under the UN Solutions exchange platform for setting up a community of practice • Establishing linkages with similar existing projects such as similar UNDP-GEF projects; Coordination with other initiatives supported by the UN • Policy analysis and technical support towards project's alignment and coordination with other adaptation initiatives supported by UNDP, other UN Agencies and the World Bank • Regular facilitation in aligning the project results with other frameworks 	<p>As per percentage of pro-forma costs based on percentage of time required.</p> <p>Part time policy advisor (65% on average over 6 years)</p> <p>Part time technical advisors (58% on average over 6 years)</p>	<p>USD 720,090</p>

such as SDGs, Convention on Biological Diversity, Paris Agreement and Sendai Agreement and national frameworks like the NDCs and the ICZM.		
Total (over the project period of 6 years)		USD 1,727,234

Annex M: Capacity Assessment (HACT Micro Assessments)

HACT Micro Assessments for IP and RPs can be accessed [here](#) and are shared in a separate annex

Annex N: Project Quality Assurance Report

Design & Appraisal Stage Quality Assurance can be accessed [here](#) and are shared in a separate annex